

Endurance™ Conductivity Sensors

For additional information, please visit our website at EmersonProcess.com/LiquidAnalysis.

⚠ CAUTION

Sensor/process application compatibility

The wetted sensor materials may not be compatible with process composition and operating conditions. Application compatibility is entirely the responsibility of the user.

⚠ WARNING

Before removing the sensor, be absolutely certain that the process pressure is reduced to 0 psig and the process temperature is lowered to a safe level!

Sensor specifications

Table 1. Sensor specifications

Specifications	400	400VP	Flow cell PN 24091-02
Wetted materials	Titanium, PEEK (glass-filled), 316 SST, EPDM	Titanium, PEEK (glass-filled), 316 SST, EPDM	Polycarbonate, polyester, 316 SST, silicone
Temperature range	std: 32 - 221 °F (0 - 105 °C) -60: 32 - 392 °F *(0 - 200 °C) (requires sensor-mounted junction box)	32 - 221 °F (0 - 105 °C)	32 - 158 °F (0 - 70 °C)
Maximum pressure	250 psig (1825 kPa abs)	250 psig (1825 kPa abs)	90 psig (722 kPa abs)
Vacuum service	At 1.6 in. Hg, air leakage is less than 0.005 SCFM (0.00014 m ³ /min.)	At 1.6 in. Hg, air leakage is less than 0.005 SCFM (0.00014 m ³ /min.)	N/A

Installation

Keep 1/4 in. (6 mm) clearance between electrodes and piping. The electrodes must be completely submerged in the process liquid, i.e., to the level of the threaded connection. See [Figure 1-6](#) for recommended orientation and installation. The 400 and 400VP sensors with 0.1 and 1.0/cm cell constants can be installed in 3/4 in. pipe tees. All 400 and 400 VP sensors can be installed in 1 in. tees with a 3/4 in. bushing.

If the sensor is installed in a pipe tee or flow cell with the sample draining to open atmosphere, bubbles may accumulate on the electrodes. Trapped bubbles will cause errors. As bubbles accumulate, the conductivity reading normally drifts down. In the plastic flow cell, bubbles are readily visible. To control bubble formation, apply a small amount of back pressure to the flow cell or pipe tee.

Figure 1. Sensor orientation

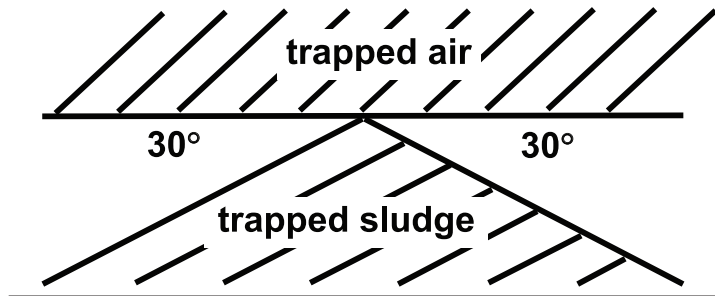


Figure 2. Direct insertion in a pipe

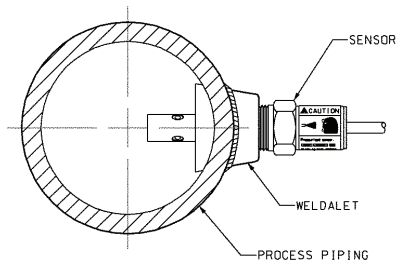


Figure 3. Insertion in a pipe tee

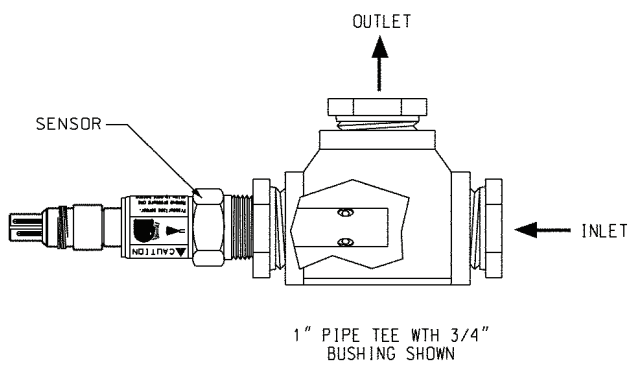


Figure 4. Insertion in a pipe tee

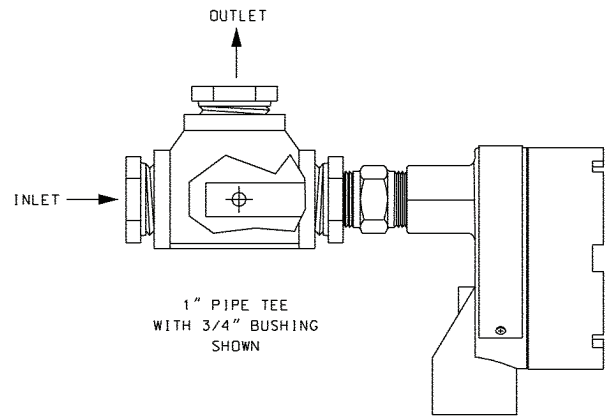


Figure 5. Insertion in a pipe tee

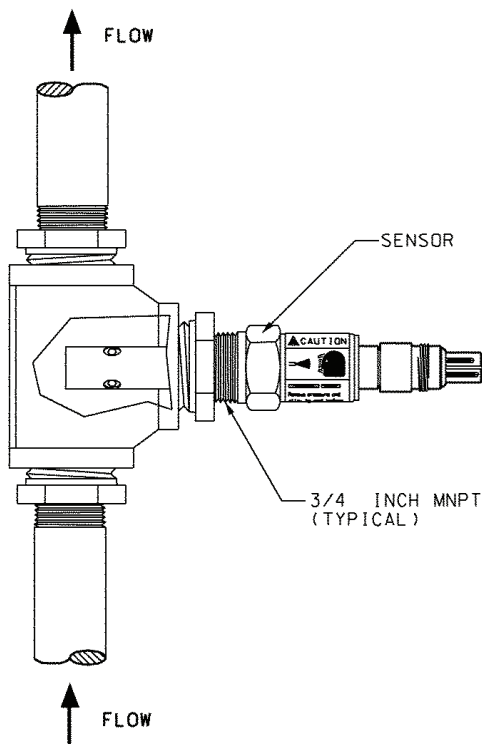
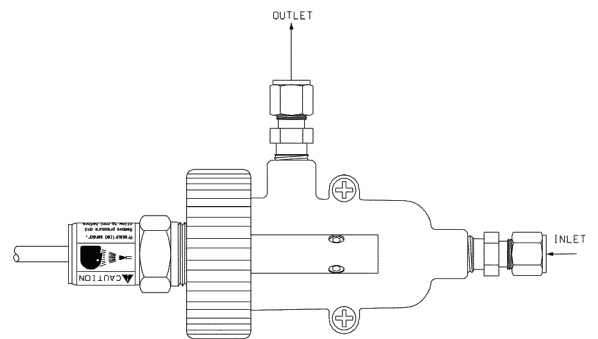


Figure 6. Insertion in a flow cell (PN 24091-02)



Wiring

NOTICE

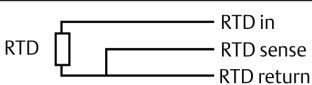
For additional wiring information on this product, including sensor combinations not shown here, please refer to either our online wiring programs or the manual DVD enclosed with each product.

1056, 1057, 56, 5081, 6081, 54e, and XMT: <http://www3.emersonprocess.com/raihome/sp/liquid/wiring/XMT/>

1055: <http://www3.emersonprocess.com/raihome/sp/liquid/wiring/1055/>

Wire color and connections in sensor

Table 2. Wire colors

Color	Function
Gray	Connects to outer electrode
Clear	Coaxial shield for gray wire
Orange	Connects to inner electrode
Clear	Coaxial shield for orange wire
Red	
White with red stripe	
White	
Clear	Shield for all RTD lead wires

Wiring diagrams

Figure 7. Wiring for 54eC

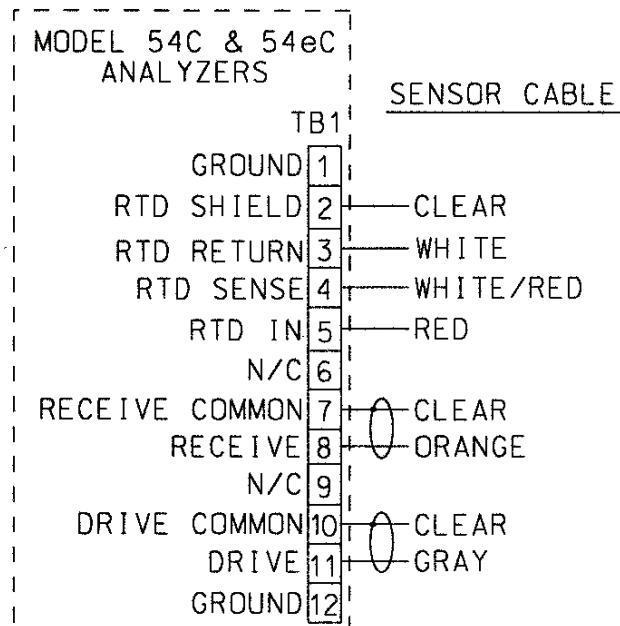


Figure 8. Wiring for 56 and 1056

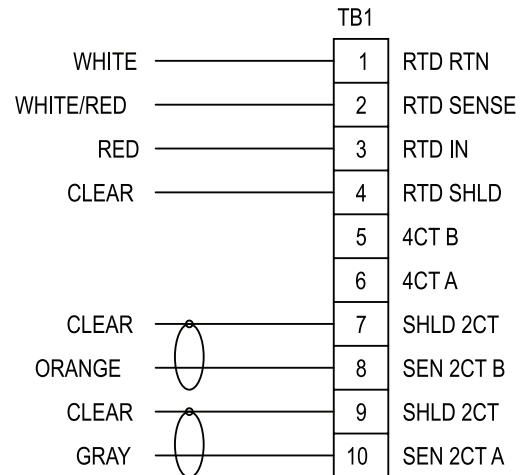


Figure 9. Wiring for 1066

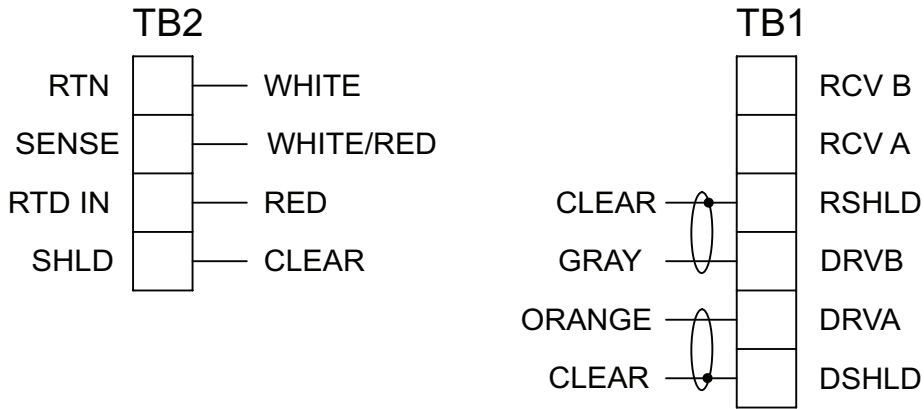


Figure 10. Wiring for XMT-C-10 (panel)

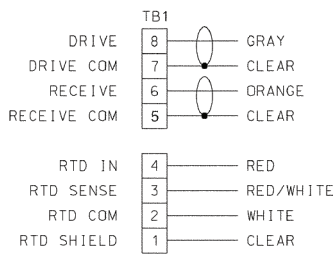


Figure 12. Wiring for XMT-C-11 (pipe or wall)

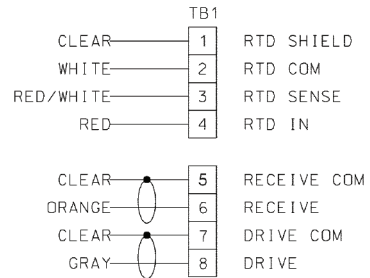


Figure 12. Wiring for 5081C

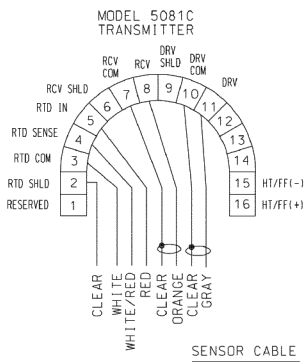
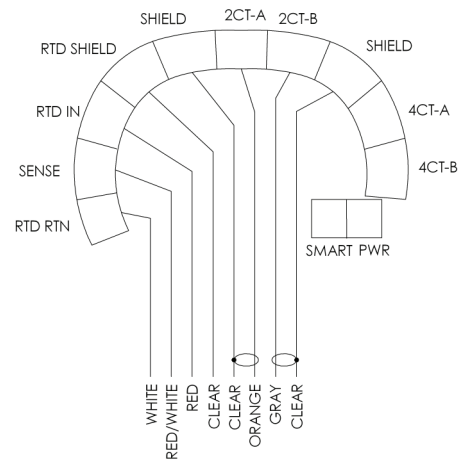


Figure 13. Wiring for 6081-C



Wiring through a junction box

The 400-60 sensors have a junction box mounted on the end of the sensor. See **Figure 14** for wiring instructions.

If wiring connections are made through a remote junction box (PN 23550-00), wire point-to-point. Use cable 23747-00 (factory-terminated) or 9200275 (raw cable).

Figure 14. Sensor-mounted junction box wiring

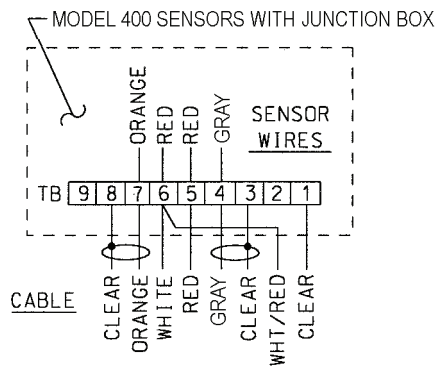
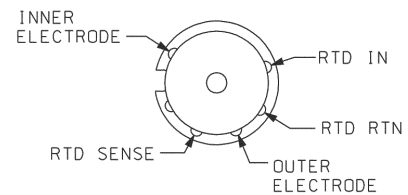


Figure 15. Pin out diagram for 400VP (viewed from connector end of sensor, looking down)

PIN-OUT FOR 400VP SENSORS



NOTICE

1. The gray sensor wire is connected to the junction box, which makes electrical contact with the **outer** electrode.
2. Terminals in junction box are not numbered. Refer to analyzer wiring diagram for connections at analyzer.

Cleaning the sensor

Use a warm detergent solution and a soft brush or pipe cleaner to remove oil and scale. Isopropyl alcohol (rubbing alcohol) can also be used to remove oily films. Avoid using strong mineral acids to clean conductivity sensors.

Calibration

ENDURANCE conductivity sensors are calibrated at the factory and do not need calibration when first placed in service. Simply enter the cell constant printed on the label into the analyzer.

After a period of service, the sensor may require calibration. The sensor can be calibrated against a solution having known conductivity or against a referee meter and sensor. If using a standard solution, choose one having conductivity in the recommended operating range for the sensor cell constant. Refer to the analyzer manual or product data sheet for recommended ranges. Do not use standard solutions having conductivity less than about 100 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. They are susceptible to contamination by atmospheric carbon dioxide, which can alter the conductivity by a variable amount as great as 1.2 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ (at 25 °C). Because 0.01/cm sensors must be calibrated in low conductivity solutions, they are best calibrated against a referee meter and sensor in a closed system.

For more information about calibrating contacting conductivity sensors, refer to application sheet ADS 43-024, available on the Rosemount website.

Troubleshooting

Table 3. Troubleshooting

Problem	Probable cause	Solution
Off-scale reading	Wiring is wrong.	Verify wiring.
	Temperature element is open or shorted.	Check temperature element for open or short circuits. See Figure 16 .
	Sensor is not in process stream	Be sure sensor is completely submerged in process stream.
	Variopol cable is not properly seated.	Loosen connector and reseal.
	Sensor has failed.	Perform isolation checks. See Figure 17 .
Noisy reading	Sensor is improperly installed in process stream.	Be sure sensor is completely submerged in process stream.
	Variopol cable is not properly seated.	Loosen connector and reseal.
Reading seems wrong (lower or higher than expected)	Bubbles trapped in sensor.	Be sure sensor is properly oriented in pipe or flow cell. See Figure 1 . Apply back pressure to flow cell.
	Wrong temperature correction algorithm.	Check that temperature correction is appropriate for the sample. See analyzer manual for more information.
	Wrong cell constant.	Verify that the correct cell constant has been entered in the analyzer and that the cell constant is appropriate for the conductivity of the sample. See analyzer manual.
Sluggish response	Electrodes are fouled.	Clean electrodes.
	Sensor is installed in dead area piping.	Move sensor to a location more representative of the process liquid.

Figure 16. Checking temperature element. Disconnect leads and measure resistance shown. The measured resistance should be close to the value in the table.

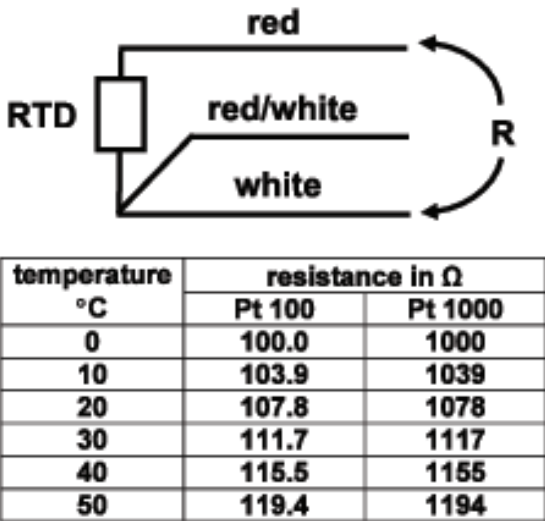
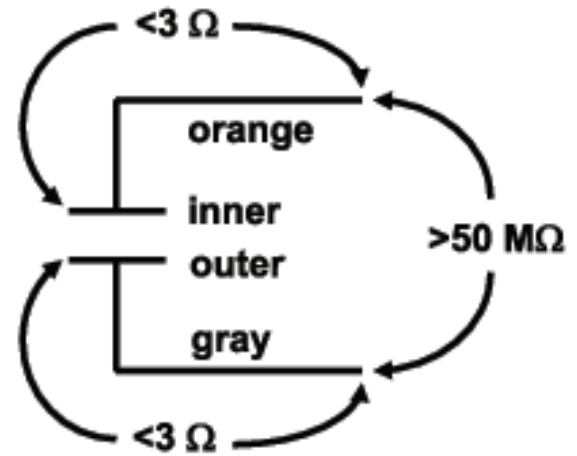


Figure 17. Checking continuity and leakage. Disconnect electrode leads and measure resistance as shown. Sensor must be dry when checking resistance between electrode leads.



Notes

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