

Heavy Duty Pressure Transducers

MLH Series, 6 bar to 550 bar | 50 psi to 8000 psi

Table 4. Environmental and Mechanical Specifications (At 25°C [77°F] unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Parameter
Material in contact with media: port diaphragm	stainless steel 304L Haynes 214 alloy
Housing material	black plastic – Amodel AS-4133 HS – PPA
Weight (typical for Metri-Pack 150 and 1/8 NPT pressure port types)	57.0 g [2.0 oz]
Shock	100 g peak [11 ms]
Vibration	MIL-STD-810C, Figure 514.2-5, Curve AK, Table 514.2-V, Random Vibration Test (overall g rms = 20.7 min.)
Compensated and operating temperature range: 0.5 Vdc to 4.5 Vdc ratiometric output all regulated and 4 mA to 20 mA outputs	-40°C to 125°C [-40°F to 257°F] -40°C to 125°C [-40°F to 257°F] (See Figures 2 and 3 for operating area details.)
Storage temperature range	-40°C to 125°C [-40°F to 257°F]
Approvals	RoHS, CE, UL Component Recognition for USA and Canada: File No. E258956

Table 5. Performance Specifications (At 25°C [77°F] unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Parameter
Response time	<2 ms
Accuracy ¹ : ≥100 psi ≤100 psi	±0.25 %FSS ±0.50 %FSS
Total Error Band ² : Vented gage (relative): <300 psig ≥300 psig Sealed gage: <u>without</u> L, M, P electrical connector types: 100 psis to 299 psis (-40°C to 85°C [-40°F to 185°F]) 100 psis to 299 psis (>85°C to 125°C [>185°F to 257°F]) ≥300 psis (-40°C to 125°C [-40°F to 257°F]) <u>with</u> L, M, P electrical connector types: 100 psis to 299 psis (-40°C to 65°C [-40°F to 149°F]) 100 psis to 299 psis (>65°C to 125°C [>149°F to 257°F]) ≥300 psis (-40°C to 65°C [-40°F to 149°F]) ≥300 psis (>65°C to 125°C [>149°F to 257°F])	±3 %FSS ±2 %FSS ±3 %FSS ±10 %FSS ±2 %FSS ±10 %FSS ±15 %FSS ±5 %FSS ±15 %FSS

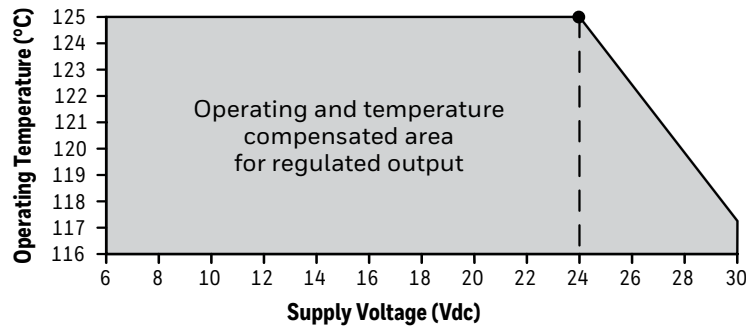
¹Includes pressure non-linearity (BFSL), pressure hysteresis and pressure non-repeatability. Thermal errors are not included. (See Figure 1.)

²Includes offset error, full scale span error, pressure non-linearity (BFSL), pressure hysteresis, pressure non-repeatability, thermal effect on offset, thermal effect on span, and thermal hysteresis. (See Figure 1.)

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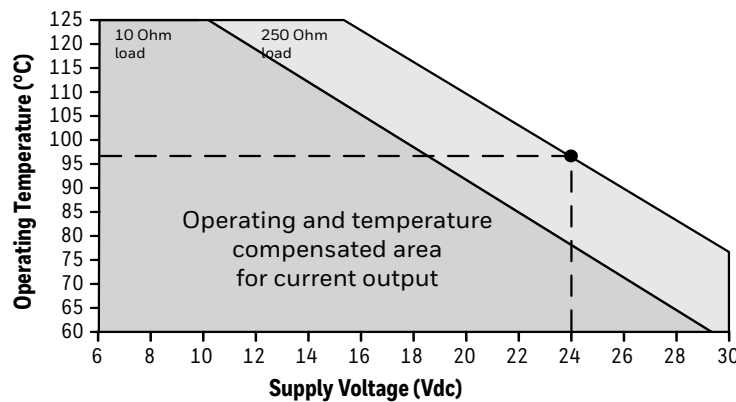
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Figure 2. Regulated Output Operating and Temperature Compensation



Note: The dot indicates the maximum operating temperature of 125°C [257°F] with a 24 V supply.

Figure 3. Current Output Operating and Temperature Compensation



Note: The operating area is extended with a 250 Ohm resistor. Higher loads extend the operating area. The dot indicates the maximum operating temperature when using a 24 V supply and a 250 Ohm resistor.

CAUTION

PRODUCT DAMAGE DUE TO MECHANICAL ISSUES

- Ensure torque specifications are determined for the specific application. Values provided are for reference only. (Mating materials and thread sealants can result in significantly different torque values from one application to the next.)
- When using mating parts made of stainless steel, use a thread sealant with anti-seize properties to prevent thread galling. Ensure the sealant is rated for the application.
- Use appropriate tools (such as an open ended wrench or deep well socket) to install transducers.
- Always hand-start transducers into the hole to prevent cross threading and damage.
- Ensure that torque is not applied to the electrical connector.
- Ensure that the proper mating electrical connector with a seal is used to connect the transducer. Improper or damaged seals can compromise ingress protection, leading to short circuits.

Failure to comply with these instructions may result in product damage.

CAUTION

PRODUCT DAMAGE DUE TO PARTICULATES

- Ensure that a filter is used upstream of the transducer to keep media flow free of larger particulates and increased humidity. All MLH Series transducers are dead-ended devices; particulate accumulation and condensing moisture may affect transducer output.
- It is recommend that the transducer be positioned with the port facing downwards; any particulates in the system are less likely to enter and settle within the pressure transducer if it is in this position.
- Ensure that the media does not create a residue when dried. Build-up inside the transducer may affect transducer output; rinsing of a dead-ended transducer is potentially difficult and has limited effectiveness in removing residue.

Failure to comply with these instructions may result in product damage.