USER GUIDE FOR EX D APPROVED SIGFOX PROCESS PRESSURE SENSOR WSSFCEX-PPS

THIS IS **OBSOLETE** MANUAL

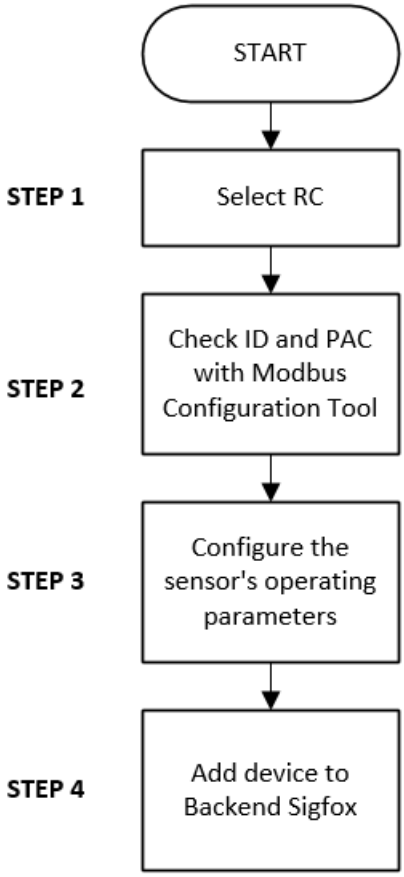
Please access https://www.iot.daviteq.com/wireless-sensors for updated manual

WSSFCEX-PPS -MN-EN-01	SEP-2020

This document is applied for the following products

SKU	WSSFCEX-PPS	**HW Ver.**	1.2	**FW Ver.**	1.2
Item Code	WSSFCEX-PPS-9-10	SIGFOX GAGE PROCESS PRESSURE SENSOR, ATEX EXD APPROVAL ZONE 1/2, RANGE 0-10 BARG, ACCURACY 0.5%, PROCESS CONNECTION 1/2" NPT-MALE, 316SS, TYPE AA BATTERY 1.5VDC, RC2-RC3-RC4-RC5 ZONES			
	WSSFCEX-PPS-8-10	SIGFOX GAGE PROCESS PRESSURE SENSOR, ATEX EXD APPROVAL ZONE 1/2, RANGE 0-10 BARG, ACCURACY 0.5%, PROCESS CONNECTION 1/2" NPT-MALE, 316SS, TYPE AA BATTERY 1.5VDC, RC1-RC6-RC7 ZONES			
	WSSFCEX-PPS-G-1000	SIGFOX GAGE PROCESS PRESSURE SENSOR, ATEX EXD APPROVAL ZONE 1/2, RANGE 0-1000 BARG, ACCURACY 0.5%, PROCESS CONNECTION 1/2"NPT-MALE, 316LSS, TYPE AA BATTERY 1.5VDC, RC1-RC2-RC3-RC4 ZONES			

0. Configuration Check List



STEP 1: Select RC	
1. Select RC zone	RC zones selection 1, 2, 4,... is RCZ1, RCZ2, RCZ4,... (refer to **section 6**)
STEP 2: Check ID and PAC	
Use Modbus Configuration Cable to read the ID and PAC values	Refer to register address 8 and 10 (DEC)
STEP 3: Configure the sensor's operating parameters	
Configure parameters like cycle send data, alarm, a, b,...	Refer to the configuration **section 5** and **section 6**
STEP 4: Add device to Backend Sigfox	
refer to section 5.2 for details	
STEP 5: Installation	
refer to section 7 for details	

1. Change Log

Document Ver.	Release Date	Change log
1.0	SEP-2020	- First version for WSSFCEX-PPS
1.1	FEB-2022	- Update information of WSSFCEX-PPS-G-1000

2. Introduction

WSSFCEX-PPS is the Sigfox Integrated Process Pressure Sensor with Exd approval for installation in Zone 1, Zone 2 or Safe Zone, and it has different kinds of measurements, such as Gage/Absolute/Sealed Gage, range -1 .. + 700 bar, high accuracy, and stability. With Ultra-low-power design and smart firmware allow the sensor can last up to 10 years with single C battery (depends on configuration). It can supports all regions of Sigfox network in over the World, RC1, RC2, RC3, RC4, RC5, RC6, RC7. Typical applications are pressure monitoring of oil pipeline, gas pipeline, LPG tank, CNG tank, etc.



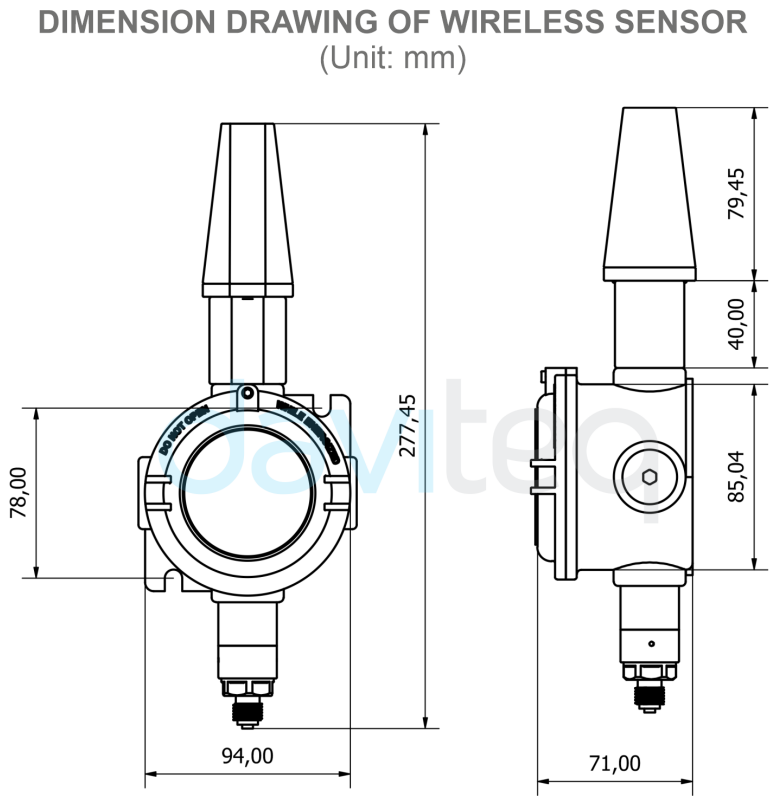
3. Specification

Sensor	Advanced PIEZO technology
Measurement range	Select from -1 .. + 1000 bar Gage/Absolute/Sealed Gage
Over pressure protection	1.5 x Span
Accuracy & Stability	0.5% of span, < 0.3% span/year
Wetted parts & Measuring Fluids	304SS/316SS, Any fluid which is workable with materials 304SS/316SS
Fluid Working temperature	0 .. + 80 oC
Process connection	1/2” NPT-male as standard, others please consult factory
Sigfox zones	select RC2-RC3-RC4-RC5 or RC1-RC6-RC7
Antenna	N-male type external Antenna
Battery	02 x AA Type 1.5VDC as standard, working time up to 10 years (depends on configuration). 02 x Battery AA 3.6V is also available as optional.
ATEX Certificates	IMQ 14 ATEX 005 X, TÜV CY 18 ATEX 0206158 X and IECEx DEK 15.0048X
Marking	ATEX II 2G Ex db IIC T5/T6 Gb and ATEX II 2D Ex tb IIIC T100/T85°C Db
Directive	ATEX 2014/34/EU
Standards	IEC-EN60079-0 IEC-EN60079-1 IEC-EN60079-31
Applicable zones	Zone 1 - 21 (gas) and Zone 2 - 22 (dust)
Ambient working temperature	-40oC..+85oC
Housing	Cast aluminium, powder coated, IP66
Mounting	wall mounting holes
Product dimensions	H100xW100xD80 (excluded antenna)
Net weight	1.5 kgs
Packaging dimension	W160 x D150 x H250 mm

Gross weight	< 1.6 kgs

4. Dimensions

4.1 WSSFCEX-PPS with 0-10 barg version



WSSFCEX-PPS-H4.PNG

5. Operation Principle

Upon power on, the Sigfox node has **60 seconds** to wait for **off-line** configuration (via **cable** with **ModbusRTU** protocol)

After 1 minute 30 seconds later the device will send the first data packet and at the same time wait for the downlink packet from the Base Station.

Then during the operation, there are 03 cases of sending data to base station:

1. When the sensor sampling time interval is reached, the Sigfox node will read the data from Input or sensor and performing the calculation. After that it will check calculated value with alarm thresholds. If the calculated was out off the threshold values (Lo or Hi), called alarm, and the number of times of alarm did not pass the limit of number of alarms, then it will send data to Base station immediately;

NOTE:

Once sending the data to base station by this alarm event, the timer of sending time interval will be reset;

2. When the sending time interval is reached, it will send data to Base station immediately, regardless of value;

3. By using the magnet key, the Sigfox node can be triggered to send data to base station immediately. There will be a beep sound from the buzzer meaning the data has been sent. (Buzzer will be updated in the latest version)



EVENT	PRE-CONDITION	ACTION	LED STATUS	BUZZER STATUS	ACTIVITIES	POST-CONDITION
FORCE_DATA	Any state	Move Magnet Key to contact point of REED SWITCH. Buzzer beep 1 time, move Magnet Key away.	Blink SKY BLUE	Beep 1 time	See FW specs	Back to previous state
PARAMETERS_UPDA	Any state	Move Magnet Key to contact point of REED SWITCH. Buzzer beep 1 time, hold Magnet Key 5s. Buzzer beep 2 times.	Blink PURPLE	Beep 2 times	See FW specs	Back to previous state

NOTE:

Once sending the data to base station by the magnet key, the timer of sending time interval will be reset;

The shortest time interval between the two manual triggers is **15s**. if shorter than **15s**, there will be no data sending.

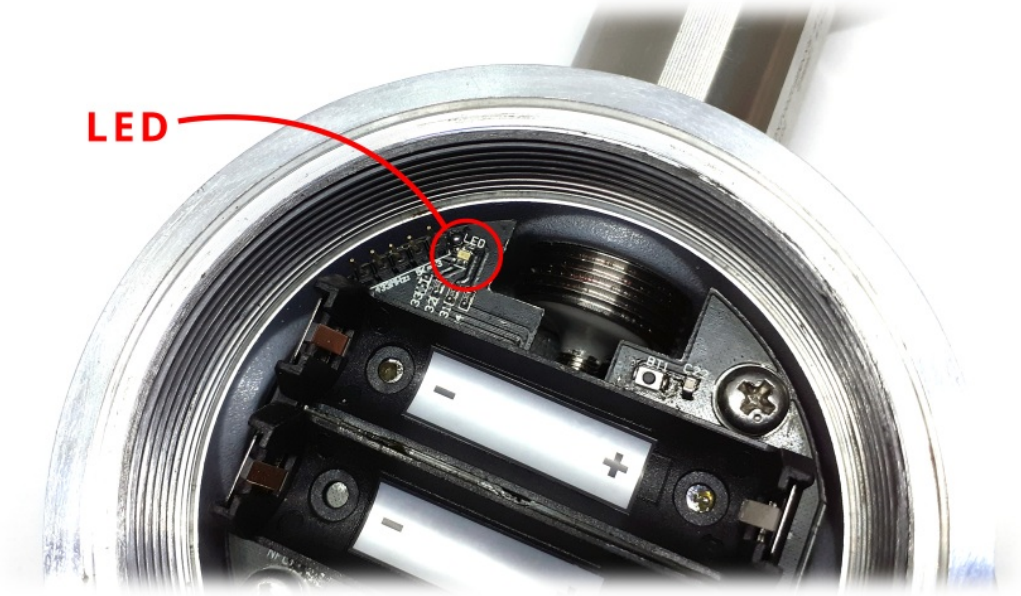




5.1 LED meaning

Whenever the data is sent to base station, the LED will lit with color codes as below:

- **RC1:** RED colour
- **RC2:** GREEN colour
- **RC4:** BLUE colour



5.2 Button Function

5.2.1 Menu configuration

There are 3 configuration menus: **tx_repeat**, **downlink_flag**, **radio configuration**.

We use the button to enter the menus as follows:

5.2.1.1 tx_repeat

Press and hold the button **2s** -> When the **Red LED** is on, it means entering the **tx_repeat** configuration menu. Then release to configure it.

Press to configure. After pressing if the **Red LED** flashes **once**, **tx_repeat = 0** (send 1 time). After pressing if the **Red LED** blinks **twice**, it is **tx_repeat = 1** (send 3 times).

5.2.1.1 downlink_flag

Press and hold the button **5s** -> When the **Green LED** is on, it means entering the **downlink_flag** configuration menu. Then release to configure it.

Press to configure. After pressing if the **Green LED** flashes **once**, it is **downlink_flag = 0** (downlink is not allowed). After pressing if the **Red LED** blinks **twice**, it is **downlink_flag = 1** (downlink is allowed).

5.2.1.1 radio configuration

Press and hold the button **10s** -> **Blue LED** is on, it means entering the **Radio Configuration** menu. Then release to configure it.

Press to configure. After pressing if the **Blue LED** blinks **once**, it is **Radio Configuration = 1**. After pressing if the **Blue LED** flashes **twice**, it is **Radio Configuration = 2**. After pressing if the **Blue LED** flashes **4 times**, it is **Radio Configuration = 4.**

5.2.2 Exit the menu:

There are 3 ways to exit the menu:

- Press and hold for 3s, the LED turns off to exit the menu;
- Wait 30 seconds, then exit the menu;
- Take out the battery, it all starts over (outside the menu)).

5.3 RC technical details

The RF transmit power will be automatically set as the max value as allowed by the Zone.
Sigfox Radio Configuration (RC) defines the radio parameters in which the device shall operate: Sigfox operating frequencies, output power, spectrum access mechanism, throughput, coexistence with other radio technologies, etc.

Each radio configuration includes 4 uplink classes: 0u, 1u, 2u, and 3u.

The Sigfox network globally works within the ranges from 862 to 928 MHz. But not all RCs require such a wide range of operation.

	RC1	RC2	RC4
Uplink center frequency (MHz)	868.130	902.200	920.800
Downlink center frequency (MHz)	869.525	905.200	922.300
Uplink data rate (bit/s)	100	600	600
Downlink data rate (bit/s)	600	600	600
Sigfox recommended EIRP (dBm)	16	24	24
Specifics	Duty cycle 1% *	Frequency hopping **	Frequency hopping **

* **Duty cycle** is 1% of the time per hour (36 seconds). For an 8 to 12 bytes payload, this means 6 messages per hour, 140 per day.
** **Frequency hopping**: The device broadcasts each message 3 times on 3 different frequencies. Maximum On time 400 ms per channel. No new emission before 20 s.

*** **Listen Before Talk**: Devices must verify that the Sigfox-operated 200 kHz channel is free of any signal stronger than −80 dBm before transmitting.

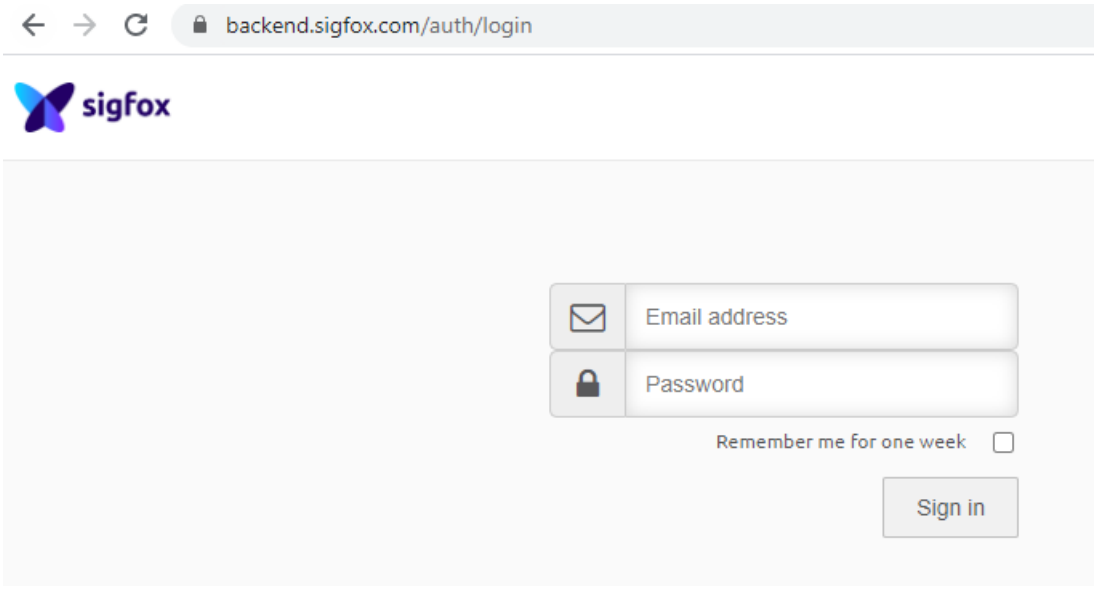
Sigfox's high limit EIRP recommendation is included in each column although regulations sometimes allow for more radiated power than the Sigfox recommendation.

Sigfox's recommendation is set to comply with the Sigfox technological approach of:

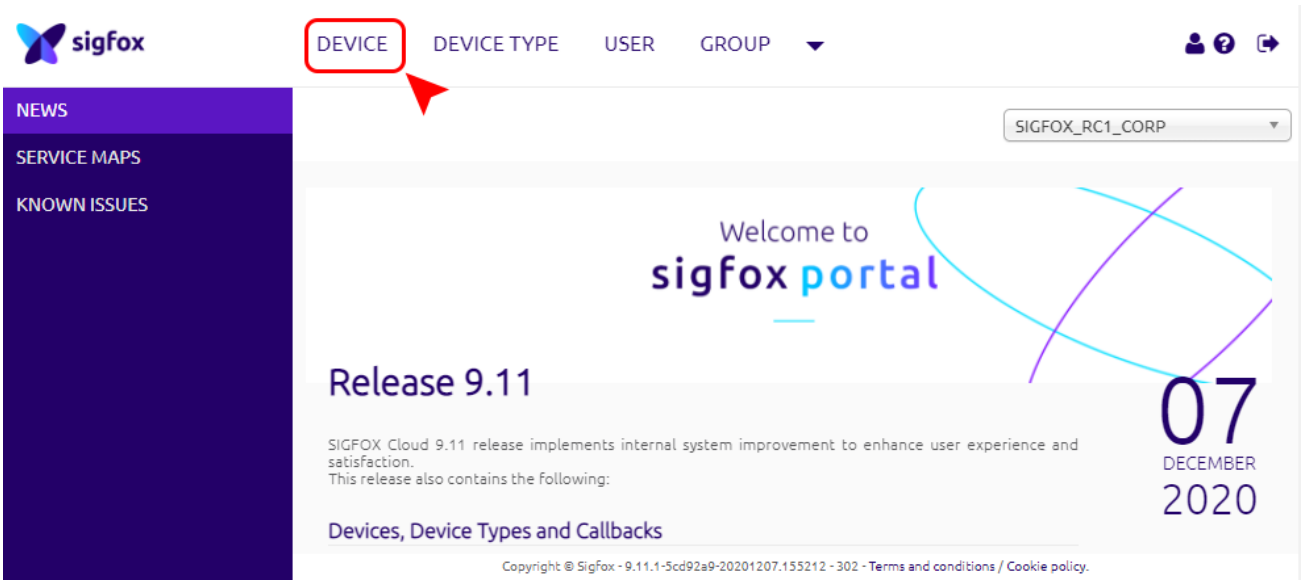
- Low current consumption
- Balanced link budget between uplink and downlink communication

5.4 Add a device to the Backend Sigfox

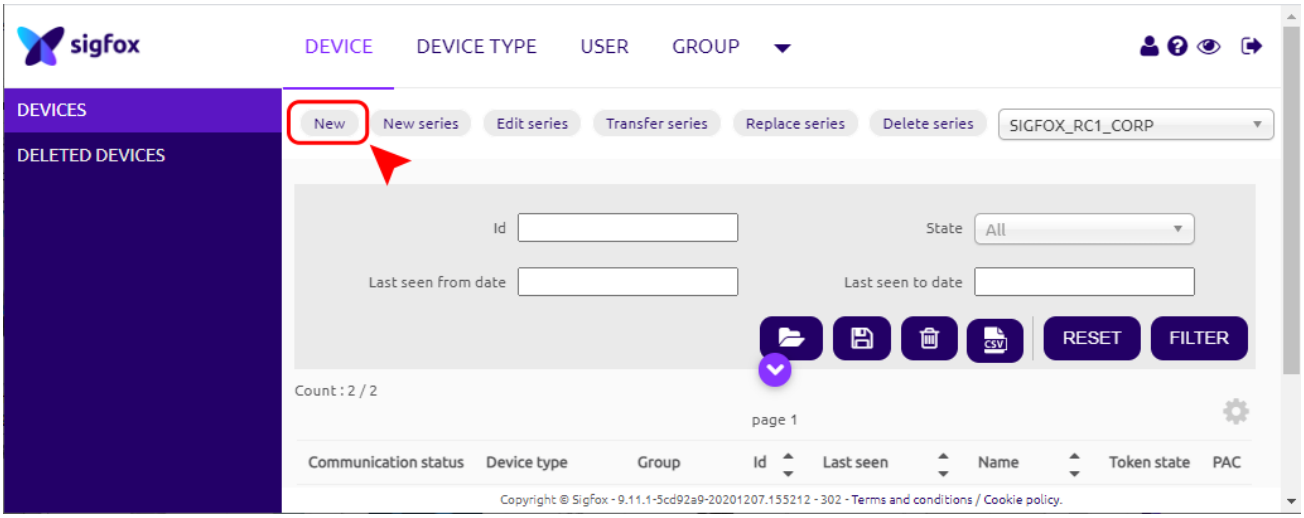
Step 1: Log in to the sigfox backend website



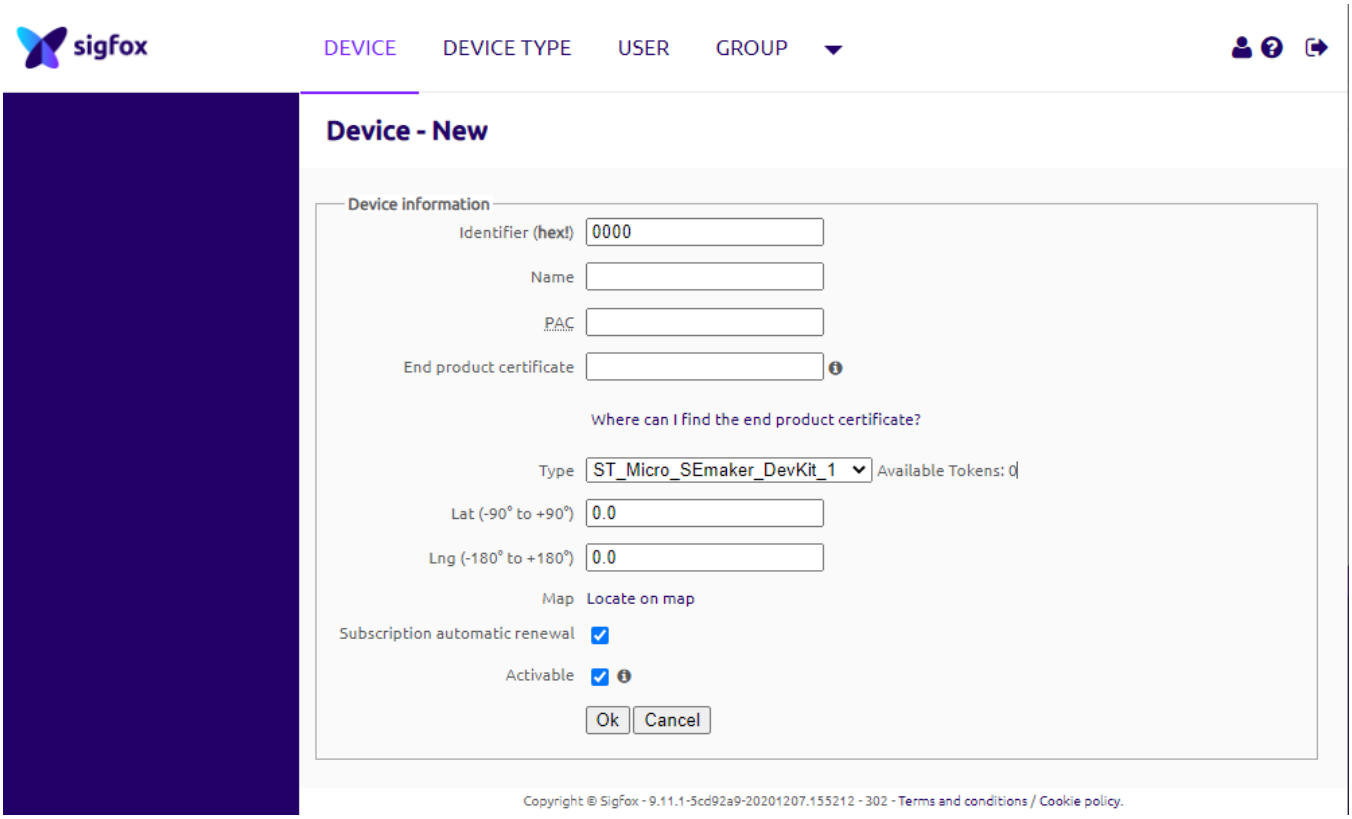
Step 2: Click on Device



Step 3: Click New → Select a group

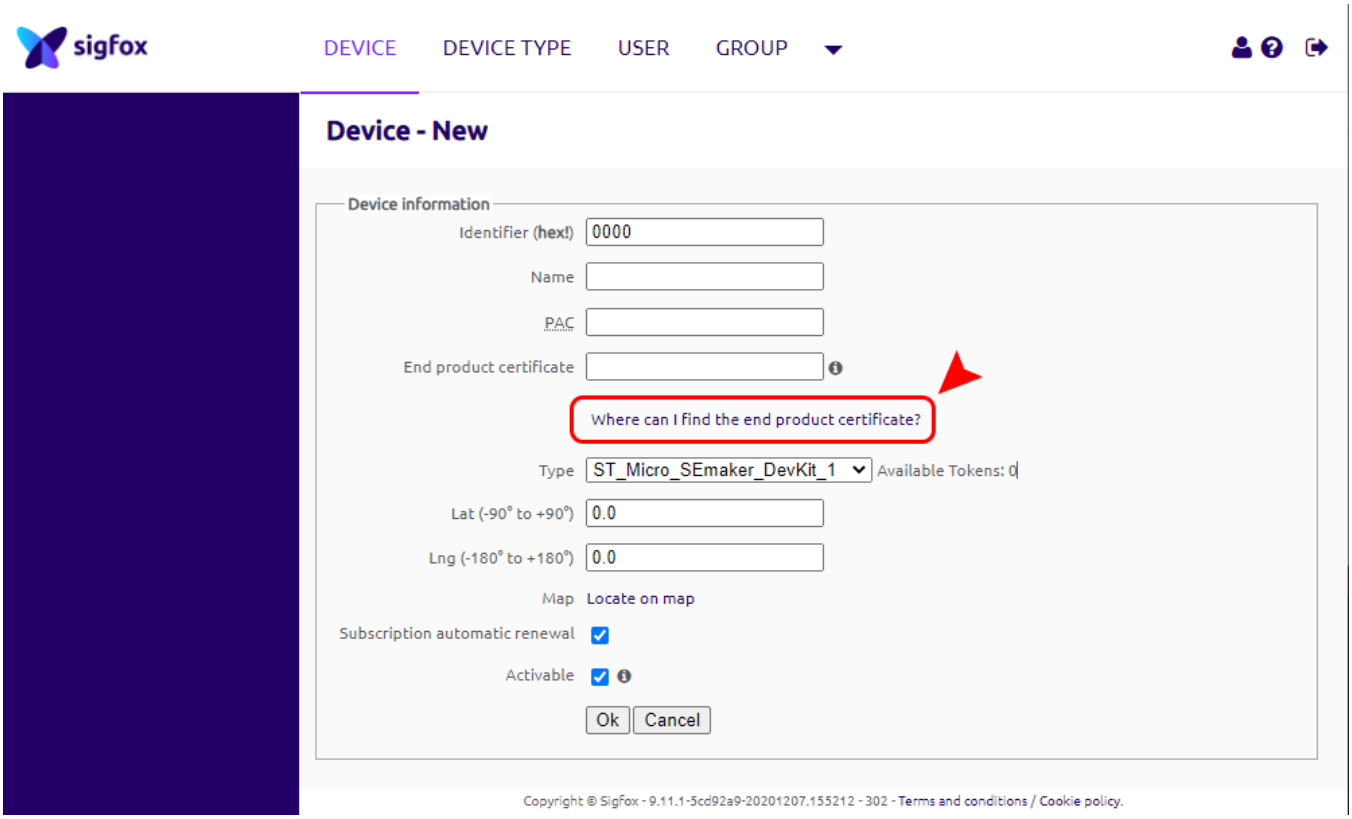


Step 4: Fill in the required information

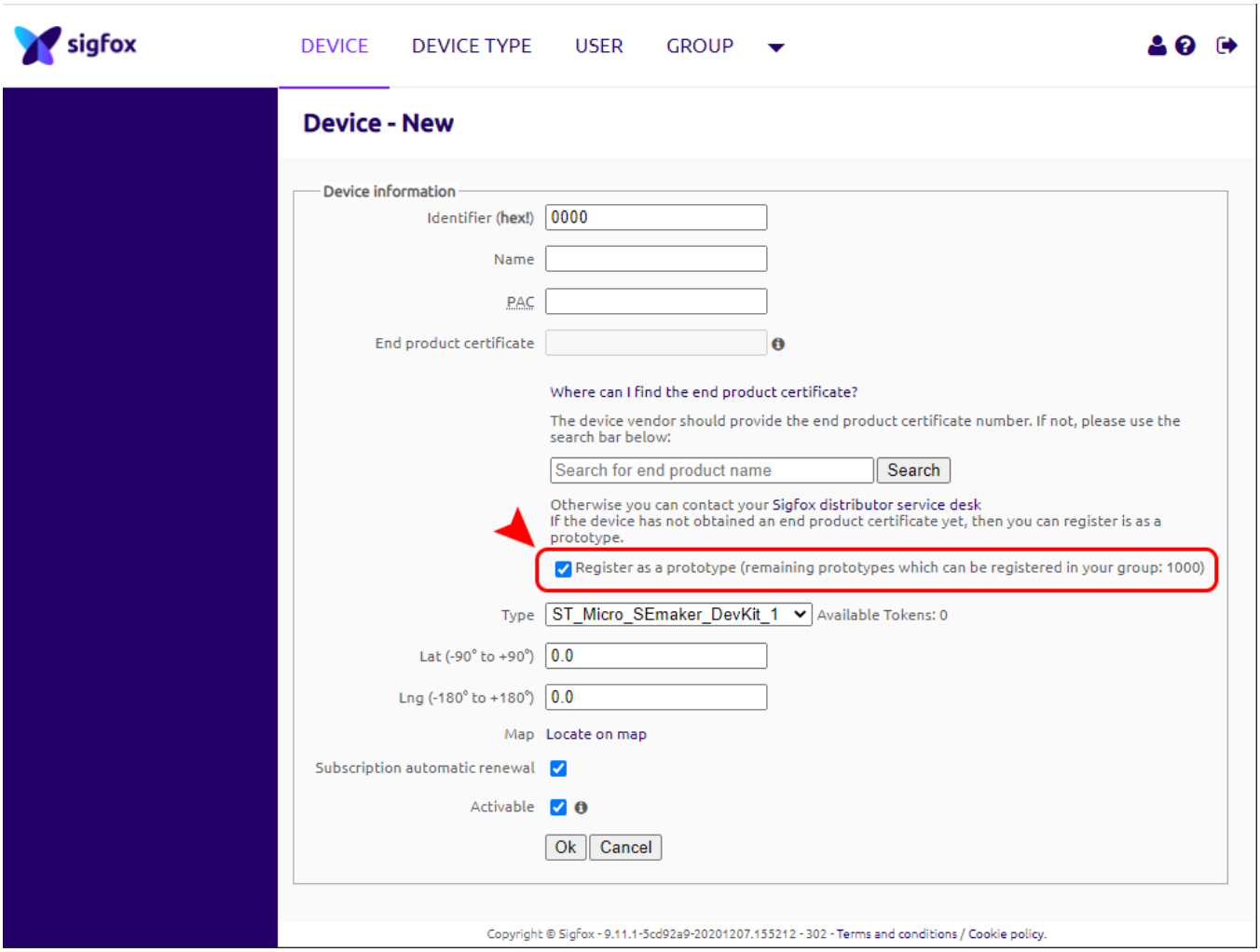


Note: Some of our products may not have end product certification in time, to add the product to Backend Sigfox please follow the steps below.

Click on the text as shown below



Check the box as shown below to register as a prototype



5.5 Process of measurement

When the sensor sampling time interval is reached, for example 2 minutes, the Sigfox node will wake up and switch ON the power supply to supply the energy to external sensor to start the measurement. Depends on the type and characteristic of external sensor, the sensor will take a certain time to finish the measurement.

Once reading the value, it can be scaled to any engineering value by the following formula:

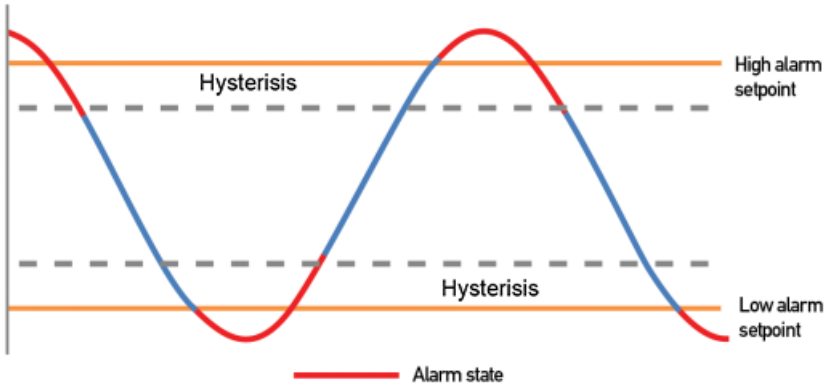
$$Y = aX + b$$

Where:

- X: the raw value from sensor
- Y: the calculated value will be sent to Sigfox base station in the payload data.
- a: constant (default value is 1)
- b: constant (default value is 0)

So, if there is no user setting for **a** and **b** ==> **Y** = **X**

The **Y** value will be compared with Lo and Hi threshold. Please refer below the graph of alarm processing.



5.6 Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible values	Default value	Length (in bits)
HIGH_ALARM_SETPOINT	High alarm setpoint for calculated value	32-bit float	1000000000	**32**
LOW_ALARM_SETPOINT_F	Low alarm setpoint for calculated value	8-bit unsigned integer LOW_ALARM_SETPOINT = HIGH_ALARM_SETPOINT * LOW_ALARM_SETPOINT_FACT / 200	0	**8**
ALARM_ENABLE	Enable/Disable ALARM event	0b0 = ALARM event is OFF 0b1 = ALARM event is ON	0b0 = ALARM event is OFF	**1**
ALARM_PERIOD	Period of time to send ALARM event	0b000 = every 10min 0b001 = every 30min 0b010 = every 1h 0b011 = every 2h 0b100 = every 3h 0b101 = every 6h 0b110 = every 12h 0b111 = every 24h	0b000 = every 10min	**3**
LED_BUZZER_ENABLE	Enable/Disable LEDs and Buzzersinteractions for action not triggered by the reed switch		0b1 = LEDs and Buzzers are ON	**1**
HEARTBEAT_PERIOD	Period of time to send HEARTBEAT event	0b000 = every 1h 0b001 = every 6h 0b010 = every 12h 0b011 = every 24h (1 day) 0b100 = every 48h (2 days) 0b101 = every 72h (3 days) 0b110 = every 120h (5 days) 0b111 = every 240h (10 days)	0b011 = every 24h (1 day)	**3**
MEASURE_PERIOD	Period of time to measure sensor	0b0000 = every 1s 0b0001 = every 2s 0b0010 = every 5s 0b0011 = every 10s 0b0100 = every 20s 0b0101 = every 30s 0b0110 = every 1min 0b0111 = every 2min 0b1000 = every 5min 0b1001 = every 10min 0b1010 = every 20min 0b1011 = every 30min 0b1100 = every 1h 0b1101 = every 2h 0b1110 = every 3h 0b1111 = every 6h	0b1001 = every 10min	**4**
TX_REPEAT	Sigfox TX repeat	0b0 = Send RF 1 time 0b1 = Send RF 3 time	0b1 = Send RF 3 time	**1**
CYCLIC_DATA_PERIOD	Period of time to send CYCLIC_DATA event	0b000 = every 10min 0b001 = every 30min 0b010 = every 1h 0b011 = every 2h 0b100 = every 3h 0b101 = every 6h 0b110 = every 12h 0b111 = every 24h	0b001 = every 30min	**3**
DEVICE_RESET	Once this parameter is set, the device shall restart once after having received the Downlink.	0b1010 = 0xA = force device reset others = do nothing	0b0000 = do nothing	**4**
DOWNLINK_TYPE	Downlink type	4-bit unsigned integer See Sigfox Downlink tab	0b0000	**4**

5.7 Payload Data

The following is the format of payload data will be sent to Sigfox server. Length is 6 bytes, it is future-proof for expansion to 12 bytes.

5.7.1 Payload Fields

Data name	Description	Encoding or Possible values	Length (in bits)
EVENT_ID	Unique ID identifying the device event	4-bit unsigned integer 0 = START_UP 1 = HEARTBEAT 2 = PARAMETERS_UPDATE 3 = FORCE_DATA 4 = CYCLIC_DATA 5 = ALARM	**4**
HW_VERSION	Indicate HW version	4-bit unsigned integer 1..15	**4**
FW_VERSION	Indicate FW version	8-bit unsigned integer 1..255	**8**
LATEST_SIGFOX_DOWNLINK	Latest received and valid sigfox downlink frame = Current configuration	64-bit encoded field See Sigfox Downlink tab	**64**
HW_ERROR	HW error	0b0 = no error 0b1 = error	**1**
ALARM	Alarm	0b00 = no alarm 0b01 = low alarm 0b10 = high alarm 0b11 = not used	**2**
BATTERY_LEVEL	Battery level	2-bit unsigned integer 0..3	**2**
RAW_VALUE	Raw value of pressure sensor (12-bit)	16-bit unsigned integer	**16**
PRESSURE	Scaled value of pressure sensor	32-bit float	**32**
TENTATIVE	Tentative number	8-bit unsigned integer Formula: (8-bit_Tentative +1)= real_tentative # Range: 1 to 256 Accuracy: 1 Example: 0b00000111 = 0x7=7=> 7+1 =>tentative # 8	**8**

5.7.2 Sigfox Uplink Frame Format

Size					
	START_UP	***(led blink WHITE)***			
	Payload	**EVENT_ID**	**HW_VERSION**	**FW_VERSION**	**LATEST_SIGFOX_DOWNLINK**
10.0	**bits**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**64**
	Value	*0b0000 = 0*	*yes*	*yes*	*yes*
	HEARTBEAT	***(led blink GREEN)***			
	Payload	**EVENT_ID**	**HW_VERSION**	**FW_VERSION**	**LATEST_SIGFOX_DOWNLINK**
10.0	**bits**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**64**
	Value	*0b0001 = 1*	*yes*	*yes*	*yes*

	PARAMETERS_UPDAT	*(led blink PURPLE)*			
	Payload	**EVENT_ID**	**HW_VERSION**	**FW_VERSION**	**LATEST_SIGFOX_ DOWNLINK**
10.0	**bits**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**64**
	Value	*0b0010 = 2*	*yes*	*yes*	*yes*

	FORCE_DATA	*(led blink SKY BLUE)*							
	Payload	**EVENT_ID**	**HW_ERROR**	**reserved**	**ALARM**	**BATTERY_LE**	**reserved**	**RAW_VALUE**	**PRESSURE**
8.0	**bits**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**16**	**32**
	Value	*0b0011 = 3*	*yes*	*zeros*	*yes*	*yes*	*zeros*	*yes*	*yes*
	CYCLIC_DATA	*(led blink SKY BLUE)*							
	Payload	**EVENT_ID**	**HW_ERROR**	**reserved**	**ALARM**	**BATTERY_LE**	**reserved**	**RAW_VALUE**	**PRESSURE**
9.0	**bits**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**16**	**32**
	Value	*0b0100 = 4*	*yes*	*zeros*	*yes*	*yes*	*zeros*	*yes*	*yes*
	ALARM	*(led blink RED)*							
	Payload	**EVENT_ID**	**HW_ERROR**	**reserved**	**ALARM**	**BATTERY_LE**	**reserved**	**RAW_VALUE**	**PRESSURE**
9.0	**bits**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**16**	**32**
	Value	*0b0101 = 5*	*yes*	*zeros*	*yes*	*yes*	*zeros*	*yes*	*yes*

5.7.3 Payload for Downlink, length is 8 bytes.

⚠ The Sigfox node is only able to receive max 04 downlinks a day, each downlink will be waiting in every 06 hours.

User can set the down link data in Sigfox back-end system in advance, whenever the Sigfox node connected to base stations and with downlink waiting is enable at that time (one time in 6 hours), the downlink data will be loaded to

Sigfox node.

The downlink data can be any configuration parameter.

> **Please pay attention when send downlink data**. If there was a mistake in sending wrong data, it would cause the Sigfox node not working properly and user need to configure it by **offline cable**!!!

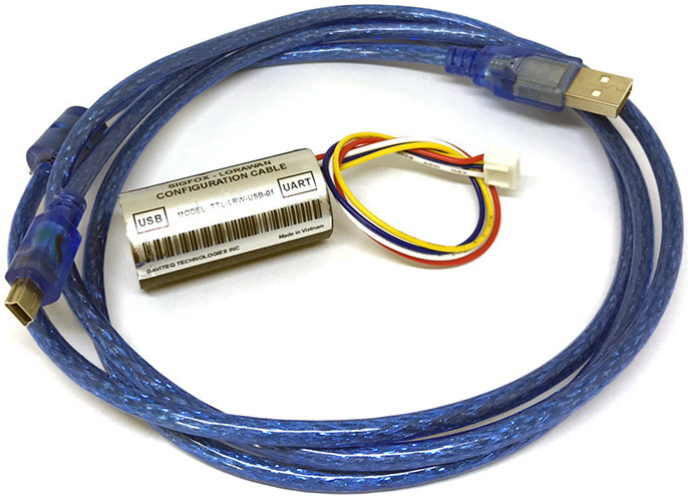
Size							
	DOWNLINK_TYPE = 0						
	Payload	HIGH_ALARM_SI	LOW_ALARM_SE	ALARM_ENABLE	ALARM_PERIOD	LED_BUZZER_EN	HEARTBEAT_PE
8.0	bits	32	8	1	3	1	3
	Value	*yes*	*yes*	*yes*	*yes*	*yes*	*yes*
	MEASURE_PERI	TX_REPEAT	CYCLIC_DATA_P	DEVICE_RESET	DOWNLINK_TYP		
	4	1	3	4	4		
	yes	*yes*	*yes*	*yes*	*0b0000 = 0*		

Size						
	DOWNLINK_TYPE = 5					
	Payload	PRM_ADDRESS	PRM_LENGTH	PRM_VALUE	reserved	DOWNLINK_TYPE
8.0	bits	8	8	16	28	4
	Value	*yes*	*0x02 = 2*	*yes*	*zeros*	*0b0101 = 5*
	Payload	PRM_ADDRESS	PRM_LENGTH	PRM_VALUE	reserved	DOWNLINK_TYPE
8.0	bits	8	8	32	12	4
	Value	*yes*	*0x04 = 4*	*yes*	*zeros*	*0b0101 = 5*

6. Configuration

> **DANGER:**
>
> **DO NOT OPEN THE COVER AT HAZARDOUS LOCATION!**
>
> **ONLY OPEN COVER FOR TROUBLE SHOOTING AND CONFIGURATION IN SAFE AREA!**

Using the configuration cable to connect to the sensor as below picture.



> Serial port configuration on computer: **9600** baud, **None** parity, **1** stop bit.
>
> Reading data by **Function 3.**
>
> Writing data by **Function 16**.

During connection with Modbus configuration tool, the Sigfox node will send all data in realtime: Battery, Battery level, Vref, Button status, reed switch status, PCB temperature, Measured value, alarm status.

Step to configure & check data:

> **NOTE:**
>
> The Modbus configuration can be done in the first 60s after power up the Sigfox node. After 60s, if user can not finish the configuration, user need to reset the power of Sigfox node again, by removing battery in at least 15s.

Step 1: Install the Modbus Configurator Software in the link below

https://filerun.daviteq.com/wl/?id=qK0PGNbY1g1fuxTqbFW9SXtEvCw7bpc6

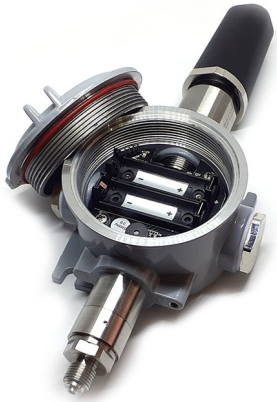
> **How to use the Modbus configuration software**

Step 2: Plug the configuration cable to computer via **USB** port and install the driver;



Step 3: Open the housing;

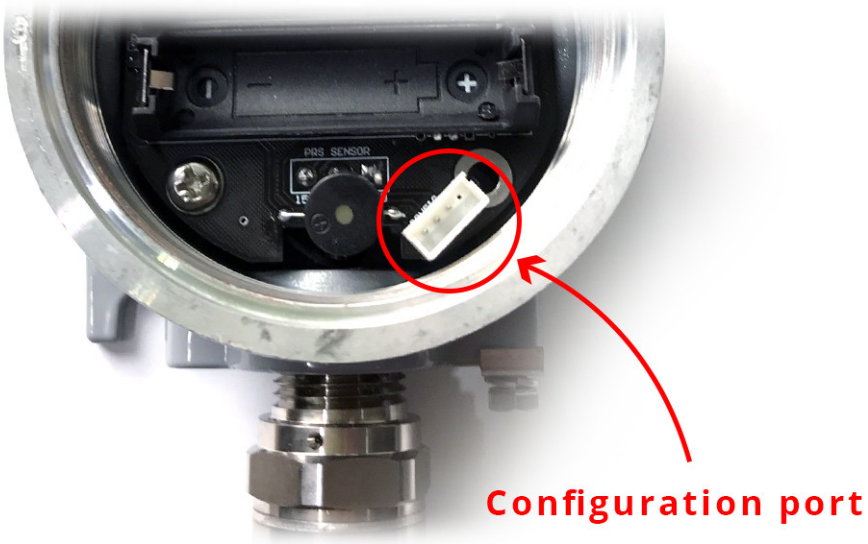




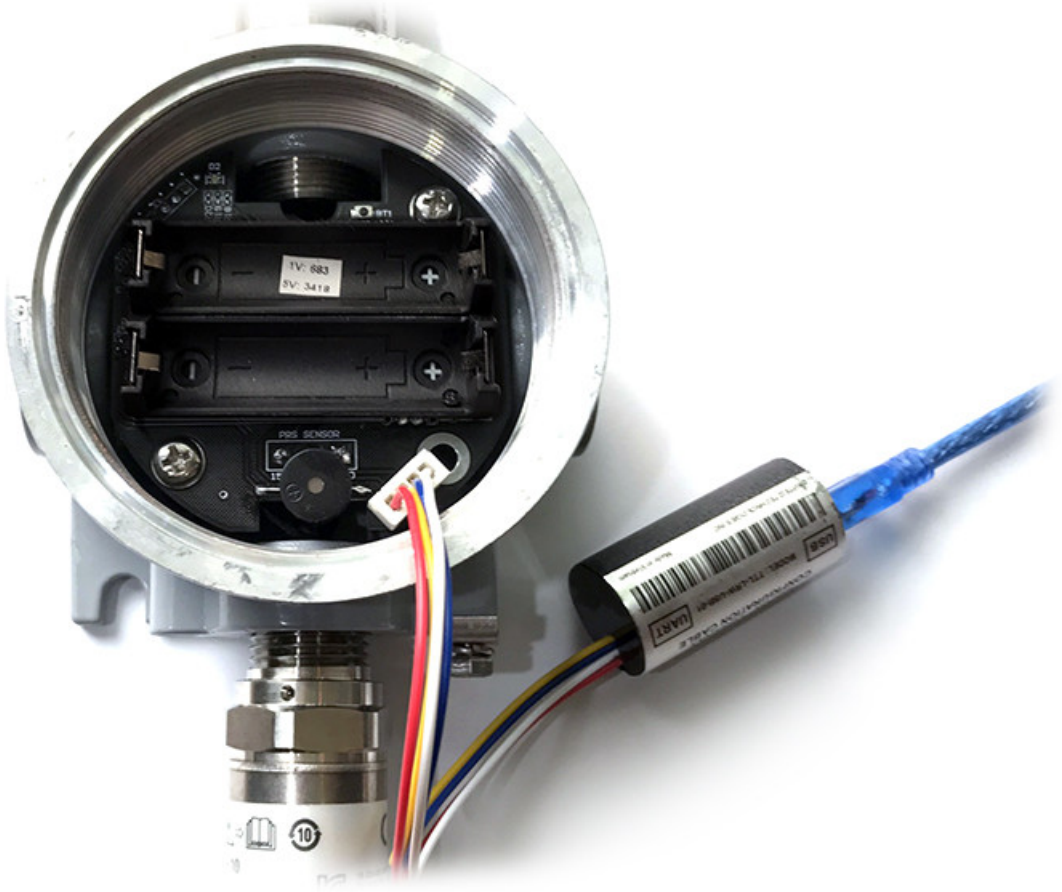
Step 4: Plug the connector to the configuration port;

Red	**Tx**
Black	**Rx**
Yellow	**GND**

Tx on cable will go with **Rx** on sensor and vice versa.

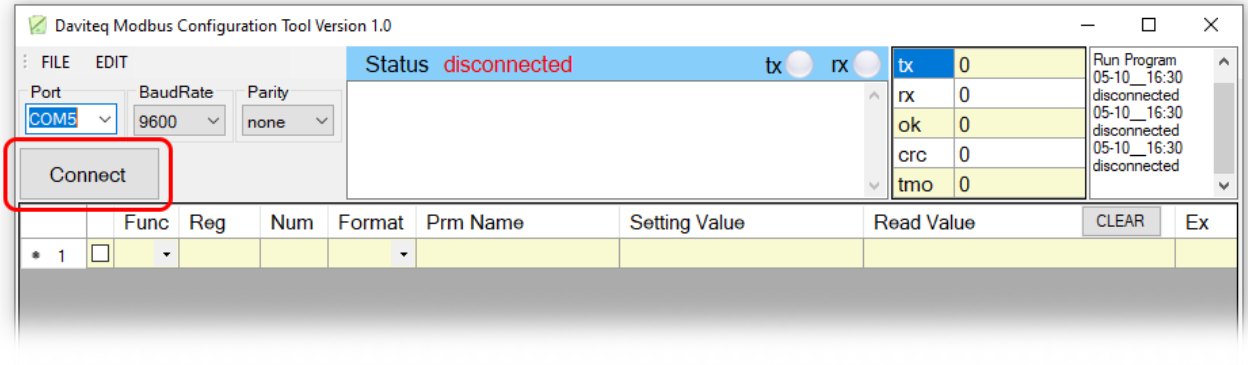


Step 5: Insert the battery;



Step 6: Import the configuration file by importing the csv file: Go to MENU:**FILE / Import New /** => select the file with name CONFIGURATION TEMPLATE FILE FOR SIGFOX FW1.9.3.csv (in the link below). Then click **Connect**;

CONFIGURATION TEMPLATE FILE FOR SIGFOX WSSFCEX-PPS.csv

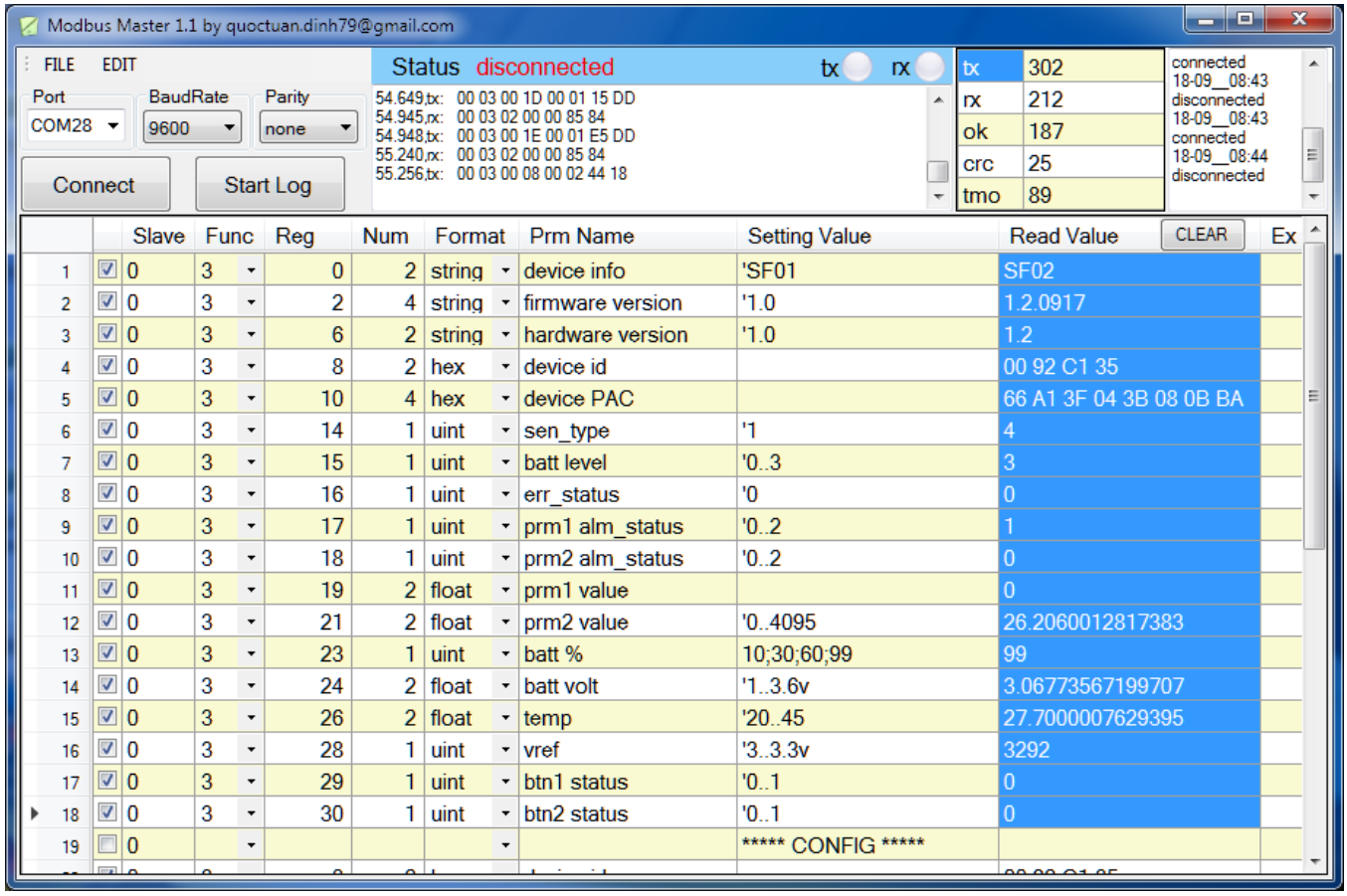


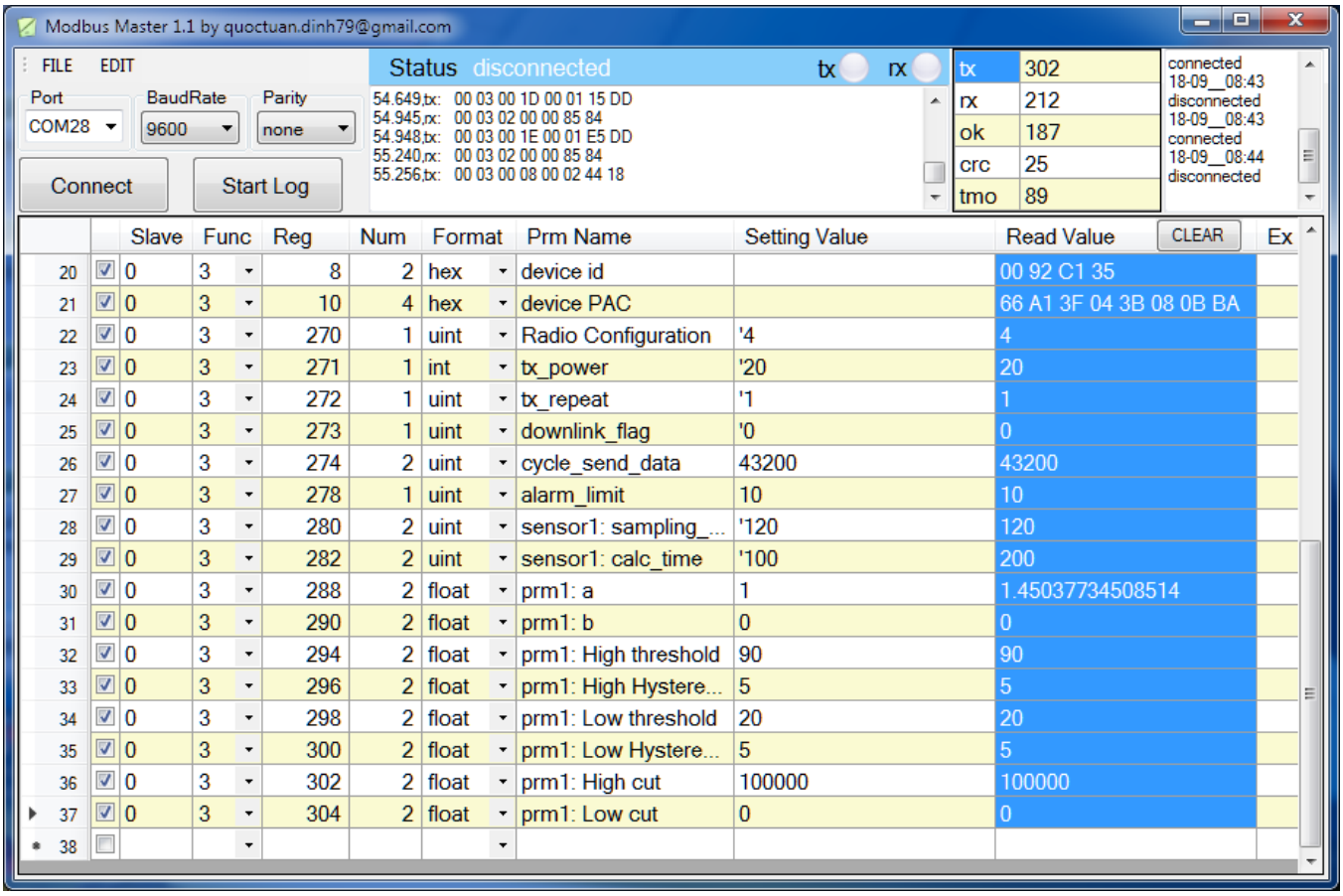
Here is the table of Data will be read by Modbus tool

Modbus Register (DEC)	Modbus Register (Hex)	Function Code (Read)	Function Code (Write)	No. of Registers	Description	Range	Default	Format	Property	Comment
2	2	3		4	FW_VERSION			string	Read	
6	6	3		2	HW_VERSIO			string	Read	
8	8	3		2	DEVICE_ID			hex	Read	Product ID
10	A	3		4	DEVICE_PAC			hex	Read	Product PAC
14	E	3		1	SENSOR_TYP	1-255		uint16	Read	Sensor or Input Type

Here is the table for Configuration:

Modbus Register (DEC)	Modbus Register (Hex)	Function Code (Read)	Function Code (Write)	No. of Registers	Description	Range	Default	Format	Property	Comment
270	10E	3	16	4	CURRENT_C			hex	Read/Write	
274	112	3	16	1	SERVER_CO			uint16	Read/Write	0: Send to Sigfox Network 1: Send to Dongle
276	114	3	16	1	RADIO_CONI	1, 2, 4	4	uint16	Read/Write	RC zones selection 1, 2 ,4 is RCZ1, RCZ2, RCZ4
277	115	3	16	1	TX_POWER		20	int16	Read/Write	RF Tx power
278	116	3	16	2	CONSTANT_		1	float	Read/Write	Constant a for scaling measured value
280	118	3	16	2	CONSTANT_		0	float	Read/Write	Constant b for scaling measured value
282	11A	3	16	2	HIGH_CUT		1000000000	float	Read/Write	High cut value for calculated value
284	11C	3	16	2	LOW_CUT		-1000000000	float	Read/Write	Low cut value for calculated value
286	11E	3	16	2	SENSOR_BO		200	uint32	Read/Write	Boot time of sensor/input in ms



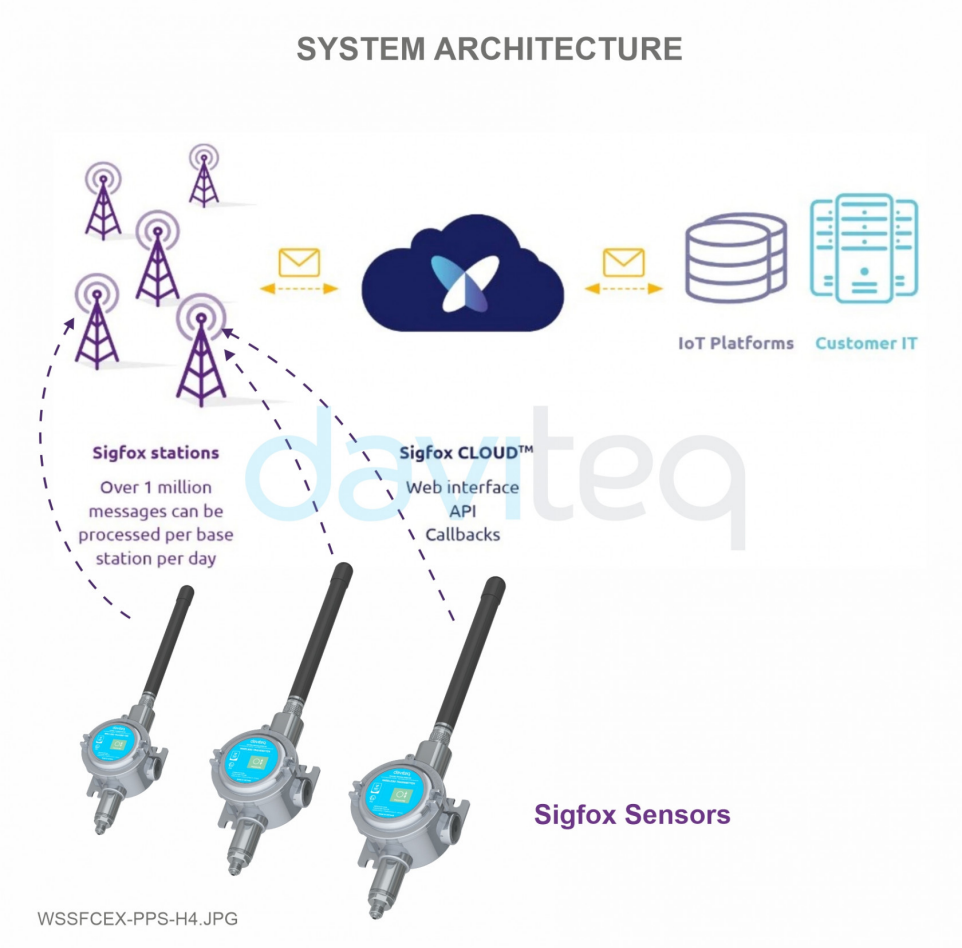


7. Installation

7.1 Locate the good place for Radio signal

To maximize the distance of transmission, the ideal condition is Line-of-sight (LOS) between the Sigfox sensor and Base station. In real life, there may be no LOS condition. However, the Sigfox sensor still communicate with Base station, but the distance will be reduced significantly.

> **ATTENTION:**
>
> ⚠ **DO NOT** install the Sigfox sensor or its antenna inside a completed**metallic** box or housing, because RF signal can not pass through metallic wall. The housing is made from Non-metallic materials like plastic, glass, wood, leather, concrete, cement...is acceptable.



7.2 Process mounting

WARNINGS:

1. Please make sure the fluid is suitable with the wetted materials of the sensor. Please refer sensor specification;
2. Please make sure the operating temperature and pressure is suitable with the sensor. Please refer sensor specification;
3. Prepare the professional tools for installation. The inappropriate tools may cause damage to the sensor.

DANGER:

1. The installer need to be equipped with full Safety gears during installation, such as safety glasses, safety shoes, safety cloths, safety mask...Please follow the safety instructions of the installation site;
2. The installer must be qualified for this installation job;
3. The installer must be permitted by Site's owner for performing the installation;
4. The working conditions in hazardous areas (toxic gases, explosive atmosphere, high pressure, high temperature...) must be highly attention and follow the site's owner instruction strictly.

DO NOT OPEN THE COVER OR REPLACE/INSERT BATTERIES IN THE HAZADOUS AREAS

- Consider to use the isolation valve 1/2" or 1/4" to isolate the media and the sensor during maintenance;
- Fully closing the isolation valve during installation and maintenance the sensor;
- Fully open the isolation valve during normal operation;

There are two ways of process mounting as below.

7.2.1 Mounting direct on Pipe

- The total weight of the sensor MUST be within the permitted load of the pipe to be installed;
- Consider to build the support for the pipe if the sensor weight is larger than the permit;
- Below picture shown without the isolation valve, but we highly recommend to use isolation valve.

PRESSURE SENSOR INSTALLED ON THE GAS PIPE



WSSFCEX-PPS-H2.JPG

7.2.2 Remote mounting on wall or pole

- Make sure the wall or place of pole for mounting is not covered or affected by the surrounding metallic objects;
- Using the metal tubing and fittings for interconnection between process pipe and sensor process connector;
- The metal tubing and fitting materials, and size must be sizing properly to suit the process conditions;
- It is better to install the isolation valve next to sensor process connector.

7.3 Battery installation

Steps for battery installation:

> **DANGER:**
>
> **DO NOT REPLACE BATTERY AT HAZARDOUS LOCATION!**
>
> **DO NOT OPEN THE COVER AT HAZARDOUS LOCATION!**
>
> **ONLY OPEN COVER AND REPLACE BATTERY IN SAFE AREA!**

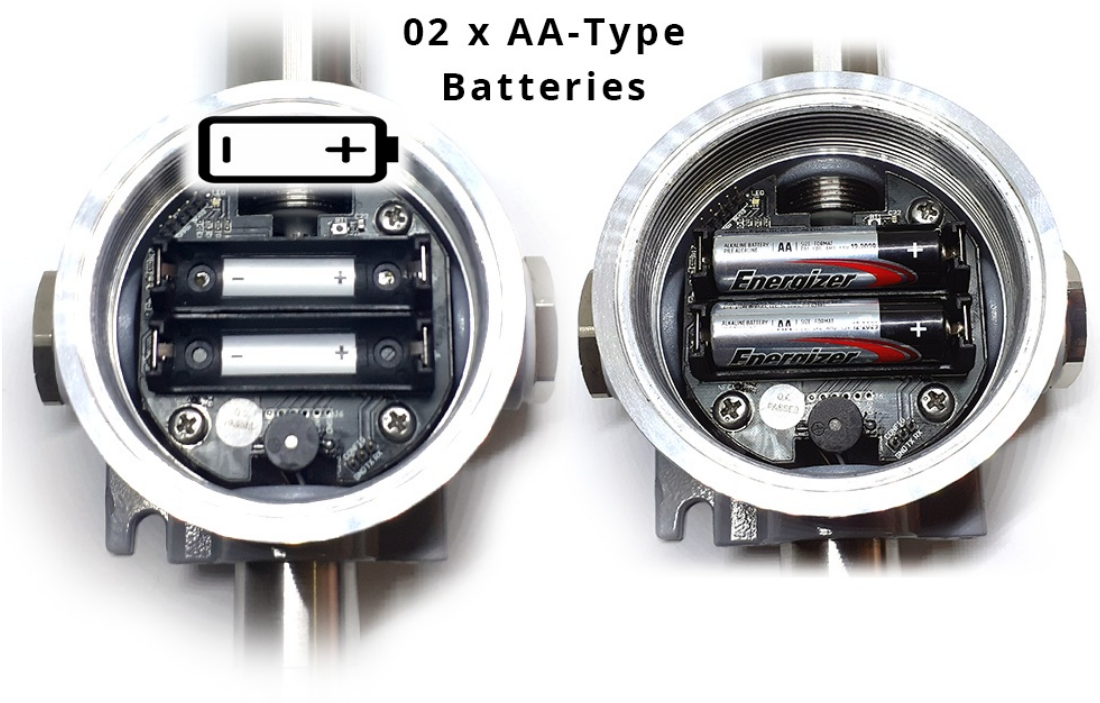
Step 1: Turn the front cover of the sensor counter-clockwise;



Step 2: Carefully take out the front cover of the sensor

Step 3: Insert the type AA battery, please take note the polarity of battery

> **ATTENTION:**
>
> **REVERSED POLARITY OF BATTERIES IN 10 SECONDS CAN DAMAGE THE SENSOR CIRCUIT!!!**



Step 4: Turn the front cover of the sensor clockwise to close fully.

> **NOTES:**
>
> Using 2mm hex key to lock the cover to prevent the unattended opening.

8. Troubleshooting

No.	Phenomena	Reason	Solutions
1	Node does not send RF to base station periodically, LED does not blink	• No power supply • Configuration sending cycle is incorrect	• Check that the battery is empty or not installed correctly • Check the power supply • Check the send cycle configuration
2	Node does not send RF to base station according to the alarm, LED does not blink	• The alarm configuration is incorrect • Running out of the number of alarms set for the day	• Check alarm configuration • Check the configuration for the maximum number of alarms per day
3	Node does not send RF to base station when activated by the magnetic switch, LED does not blink	• Magnetic switch has malfunctioned	• Read the status of the magnetic switch via modbus (when powering or attaching the battery) to see if the magnetic switch is working.
4	Node has blinked LED when sending RF but the base station cannot received	• Out of the number of RF packages per day (140 packages / day)	• Check on the base station whether the event message exceeds the number of RF packets
5	Node has sent RF but the LED does not blink	• LED malfunction • LED welding is not good	• Check LED condition and LED weld
6	The value of the sensor is 0	• No pressure • Lost connection with the sensor	• Check pipe pressure • Check sensor connection
7	The node does not send RF and the RF module is hot	• Insert the battery in the opposite direction • Short circuit	Warranty or replacement
8	RSSI is weak and often loses data	• Distance between Node and Gateway is far or there are many obstructions • Connection to Antenna problem	• Check Antenna position • Install Node in a well ventilated location

9. Support contacts

Manufacturer

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