

# CS82

## Intrinsically Safe Submersible Pressure Transducer



The CS82 submersible pressure transducer is designed for liquid level measurements in intrinsically safe areas. Approvals include CSA Class I, Division 1 IS, Groups C, D (Class I, Zone 0 AEx ia IIB T4) when installed with an approved barrier. Stainless steel (316L and 304) construction and an Extruded ETFE cable jacket allows for installation in a wide variety of liquids. Precision welds and a high strength cable gland prevent liquids from entering the electronics. A wide diameter vent tube quickly equalizes the barometric pressure within the sensor body to ensure accurate level measurements. The CS82 is available in various output signals including 4-20mA loop powered for long distance transmissions and voltage outputs for low power and low current consumption applications.

### Features

- $\leq \pm 0.25\%$  BFSL accuracy
- Pressures from 2 PSI up to 50 PSI
- Removable nose cone for threaded installation
- ETFE cable jacket for high corrosion resistance

### Approvals

- CSA Class I, Division 1, Groups C, D T4
- Class I, Zone 0 AEx ia IIB T4 Ga
- ABS (American Bureau of Shipping)

### Applications

- Fuel tank level measurement
- Ballast tanks
- Depth measurement
- External fuel tank level monitoring
- Measurement in flood prone areas

## SPECIFICATIONS

### Performance

Accuracy*	$\leq \pm 0.25\%$ BFSL
Stability (1 Year)	$\leq \pm 0.25\%$ of FS
Pressure Cycles	100 million
Overpressure	2X minimum
Burst Pressure	5X or 250 PSI, whichever is less

\*Accuracy includes non-linearity, hysteresis and non-repeatability

### Thermal

Operating Temperature	-40 to +80°C
Storage Temperature	-40 to +125°C
Compensated Temperature	0 to +55°C
TC Zero	$\leq \pm 1\%$ FS
TC Span	$\leq \pm 1\%$ FS

### Environmental

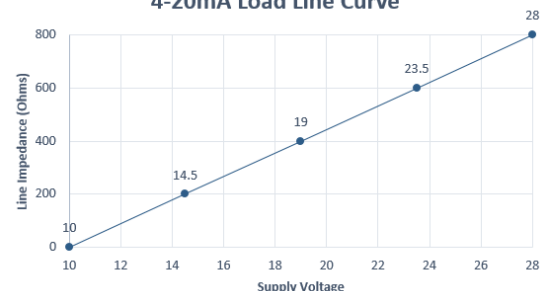
EMI/RFI Protection	Yes
IP Rating	IP68
Vibration	10g, 20 to 2000Hz
Shock	100g, 11 msec, 1/2 sine

### Electrical

Output	4-20mA	1-5V	0.5-4.5V ratiometric	0.5-2.5V non-ratiometric
Excitation	10-28VDC	10-28VDC	5VDC, +/-0.5V	3-5VDC, unregulated
Current Consumption	20mA, typical	<10mA	<10mA	$\leq 3$ mA
Output Load	See load line curve	5K Ohms, min	5K Ohms, min	5K Ohms, min
Frequency Response	$\sim 250$ Hz	$\sim 1$ kHz	$\sim 1$ kHz	$\sim 1$ kHz
Zero Offset (of FS)	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ typical $\leq \pm 1\%$ max	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ typical $\leq \pm 1\%$ max	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ typical $\leq \pm 1\%$ max	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ typical $\leq \pm 1\%$ max
Span Tolerance (of FS)	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ typical $\leq \pm 1\%$ max	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ typical $\leq \pm 1\%$ max	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ typical $\leq \pm 1\%$ max	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ typical $\leq \pm 1\%$ max

For wiring information, visit <http://www.core-sensors.com/wiring>

4-20mA Load Line Curve



# MODEL NUMBER CONFIGURATION

## CS82- X A XXXXX X G X Z XXX -XX

### Model Family

CS82 - Submersible IS Pressure Transducer

### Process Connection

6 = Nose Cone  
2 = 1/4" NPT Male

### Wetted Material

A = 316L SS

### Pressure Range

Insert 5-digit pressure code, max 50 PSI  
(i.e. 00050 = 50 PSI)

### Pressure Unit

P = PSI  
B = Bar  
W = Inches H2O

### Pressure Reference

G = Gauge

### Cable Length (Meters)

05 = 5 meters  
10 = 10 meters  
16 = 16 meters  
20 = 20 meters  
32 = 32 meters

### Options

000 = No Special Options

### Electrical

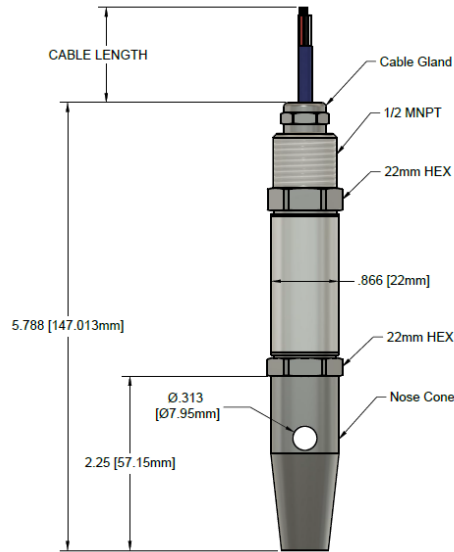
Z = 1/2" MNPT Conduit w/ cable gland  
(See "Cable Length")

### Output

1 = 1-5V  
2 = 0.5-4.5V ratiometric  
4 = 4-20mA  
8 = 0.5-2.5V non-ratiometric

\* Ordering Example: CS82-6A00100WG4Z000-10 (Nose Cone, 316L SS, 0-10 Inches H2O, 4-20mA, Conduit w/ cable gland, 10 meters, C1/D1 IS)  
\* Contact factory for custom configurations not shown

# DIMENSIONS



\*Dimensions are for reference only



We are committed to delivering the highest quality instrumentation on every order.

Core Sensors warrants that all items shipped will be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the date of shipment.

View complete warranty information online at [www.core-sensors.com](http://www.core-sensors.com).



Caution must be taken when installing and operating the CS82 in known Class I, Division 1 hazardous locations. Please review the Intrinsically Safe Operating Instructions prior to installation. **Call Core Sensors at (862) 245-2673** if you are unsure about any of the instructions or to request a copy. Instruction manuals can also be found on the CS82 product web page.

# ENTITY PARAMETERS

HAZARDOUS LOCATION	NON-HAZARDOUS LOCATION	Applicable Markings for the Listed Models	IS Entity Parameters	Notes
		CI I Div 1, Grps C, D, *Ex Ia* CI I, Zn 0, AEx Ia IIB Model CSBx with 4-20mA or Millivolt (regulated) Output	UI = 28V, II = 93mA, PI = 650mW, CI = 0.27uF, LI = 0 uH UI = 28V, II = 93mA, PI = 650mW, CI = 0.32uF, LI = 155 uH	with Integral Connector with Cable, up to 1000 ft
		CI I Div 1, Grps C, D, *Ex Ia* CI I, Zn 0, AEx Ia IIB Model CSBx with Voltage Output (Excludes 0-xV, Ratiometric, Millivolt)	UI = 28V, II = 93mA, PI = 650mW, CI = 0.649uF, LI = 2330 uH UI = 22V, II = 73mA, PI = 400mW, CI = 0.889uF, LI = 0 uH	with Cable, up to 150 ft with Integral Connector with Cable, up to 150 ft
		CI I Div 1, Grps A, B, C, D, *Ex Ia* CI I, Zn 0, AEx Ia IIC Model CSBx with Millivolt (unregulated) Output	UI = 4.94V, II = 504mA, PI = 620mW, CI = 0.258uF, LI = 0 uH UI = 4.94V, II = 504mA, PI = 620mW, CI = 0.263uF, LI = 2325 uH	with Integral Connector with Cable, up to 150 ft

## NOTE:

- US Installations must be in accordance with National Electrical Code (ANSI/NFPA 70, Article 504 and 505) and ANSI/TIA RP12.6 'Installation of Intrinsically Safe Systems for Hazardous (Classified) Locations'. Canadian Installations must be in accordance with Canadian Electrical Code Part I.
- Maximum non-hazardous location voltage supplied to the Associated Apparatus must not be more than 250 Vdc or 250 Vdc.
- Revisions to this drawing must be approved by CSA prior to release.
- The Associated Apparatus must be a CSA certified barrier and must be installed according to the barrier's installation instructions.
- The Associated Apparatus must meet all the following requirements:  
 5.1. The Associated Apparatus must meet all the following requirements:  
 5.1.1.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.2.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.3.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.4.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.5.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.6.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.7.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.8.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.9.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.10.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.11.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.12.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.13.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.14.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.15.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.16.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.17.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.18.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.19.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.20.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.21.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.22.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.23.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.24.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.25.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.26.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.27.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.28.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.29.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.30.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.31.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.32.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.33.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.34.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.35.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.36.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.37.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.38.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.39.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.40.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.41.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.42.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.43.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.44.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.45.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.46.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.47.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.48.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.49.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.50.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.51.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.52.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.53.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.54.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.55.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.56.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.57.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.58.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.59.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.60.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.61.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.62.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.63.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.64.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.65.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.66.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.67.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.68.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.69.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.70.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.71.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.72.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.73.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.74.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.75.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.76.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.77.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.78.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.79.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.80.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.81.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.82.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.83.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.84.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.85.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.86.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.87.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.88.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.89.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.90.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.91.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.92.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.93.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.94.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.95.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.96.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.97.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.98.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.99.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$   
 5.1.100.  $Uo(Voc) \leq Uo(Vmax)$
- Under certain extreme circumstances, exposed plastic and unearthened metal parts of the enclosure of models CSBx may store an ignition capable of an electrostatic charge. Therefore, the user/installer shall implement provisions to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge, i.e. locate the equipment where a charge-generating mechanism is unlikely to be present, and clean with a damp cloth.
- Because the enclosure of CSBx is made from light metal, in rare cases, ignition sources due to impact and friction sparks could occur. In rare cases, ignition sources due to impact and friction sparks could occur. This shall be considered during installation and operation. Use care not to cause impacts or scrapes with other metal objects during installation.
- The final user shall ensure appropriate earthing of the metallic accessories upon installation.
- The final installation of the device in hazardous area shall meet the requirements of CEC (for Canada) and NEC (for USA) for wiring method that is subject to acceptance of local authority having jurisdiction.
- The equipment is for use under atmospheric conditions only, the permissible pressure range is 0.8 to 1.1 bar (80 to 110 kPa) and the permissible normal oxygen content is typically 21 % v/v.