PRESSURE MEASUREMENT
(PROJECT STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS)

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SCOPE

This Project Standards and Specifications is intended to cover the selection, engineering design and establishing of criteria associated with Pressure Measurement which shall cover the following:
- Directly connected measurement
- Indirectly connected measurement
- Differential pressure measurement
- Pressure indication
- Pressure switching

REFERENCES

Throughout this Standard the following dated and undated standards/codes are referred to. These referenced documents shall, to the extent specified herein, form a part of this standard. For dated references, the edition cited applies. The applicability of changes in dated references that occur after the cited date shall be mutually agreed upon by the Company and the Vendor. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced documents (including any supplements and amendments) applies.

1. AASHO (American Association for State Highway Officials)
2. ANSI (American National Standards Institute)
3. ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)
4. ASTM (American Society of Testing Materials)
5. BS (British Standards)
6. IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission)
7. IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers)
8. IES (Illuminating Engineering Society)
9. IPCEA (Insulated Power Cable Engineers Association)
10. ISA (Instrumentation, Systems and Automation Society)
11. ISO (International Organisation for Standardisation)
12. NEC (National Electrical Code)
13. NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Associates)
14. NFPA (U.S. National Fire Protection Association)
15. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Association)
16. SAMA (Scientific Apparatus Makers Association)
17. SANS (South African National Standards)
18. UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

**Analogue** - The variable signal transmitted or received by transmitters or PLC components.

**Control & Instrumentation** – The discipline concerned with the engineering, design, procurement and implementation of instruments and associated equipment to control industrial processes and plant.

**Client** - The end user who will take final custody of the plant after formal handover.

**Data Sheet** - A C&I Document reflecting the condensed but exact requirements of a piece of equipment to perform a certain duty and:
- The Data Sheet shall include all information pertaining to the tag number(s), environmental conditions, type, size, materials of construction, ranges, engineering units, air/power requirements, mounting methods, displays,
- The Data Sheet may also invite/provide for Supplier’s recommendations to assist the engineer in selections etc.
- The data sheet shall provide signature spaces for the C&I Engineer as well as the Discipline Engineer who provided process, civil, mechanical and piping data.
- Only the C&I Engineer and the co-responsible engineer from the other discipline(s) need to sign off and authorise the data sheet as formal.

**Engineer** - This shall at all times be the accountable C&I engineer liable for the technical selection, design, engineering, connection diagrams, hook-up drawings, loop diagrams, location drawings, bills of quantities, loop packages and Quality Assurance documents from procurement to C1-C5 commissioning. Any representative of the engineer shall be formally authorised so as to ensure central responsibility

**Loop** - The wiring configuration showing the field mounted instrument complete with its cabling, wires and connections form the field item through all intermediate terminal and junction boxes, marshalling terminals strips right up to the PLC I/O
module. The drawing created for the loop is called the LOOP DIAGRAM and each loop diagram shall only reflect the components contained in the loop and all wiring, terminal and cable numbers shall be shown.

**Programmable Logic Controller** - comprising the modules such as a central processor, on-board power supply and input/output modules for the control of equipment.

**Remote** - Shall mean controlling of a device from a CCR or other controller not installed in the immediate vicinity of the device.

**Remote I/O** - PLC Input/Output modules housed in field mounted cabinets away from the PLC/SCADA location.

**RIO** - A field mounted enclosure housing remote Input/output modules with their power supplies and signal converting units, terminals etc.

**SCADA** - A Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system normally comprising the HMI, associated servers and UPS units for power independence.

**Specification** - A C&I Document which is deemed “Project Standard and Specification” reflecting the exact technical requirements of equipment required to perform a specific function in terms of its technical criteria:
- A Specification shall reflect all the environmental, climatic, individual plant and process conditions which the equipment will be subject to, the expectations of its performance and the tolerances within which the equipment is to perform.
- The Specification shall further reflect process criteria within which the equipment shall perform. There may be certain aspects not mentioned in the Specification being left for the Supplier’s recommendations.
- The Specification shall reflect the crating, packaging, addressing and delivery instructions in both Enquiry and Procurement instances.
- The Specification shall reflect the required documentation to be submitted by the Tenderer or Supplier.
- The Specification shall reflect the calibration requirements associated with equipment.
- The Specification shall reflect the special tools if and when required.
- The narrative within a Specification shall then be condensed onto a Data Sheet.

**Standard** - A document reflecting the minimum criteria and technical standards the C&I engineer will use as his guideline for selection of the correct instrument for the correct application.
Supplier - The successful supplier of equipment & instruments culminating from enquiries, tenders and adjudication processes.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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<tr>
<th>SYMBOL/ABBREVIATION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCEW</td>
<td>Bare Copper Earth Wire</td>
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<tr>
<td>C&amp;I</td>
<td>Control &amp; Instrumentation</td>
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<td>CCR</td>
<td>Central Control Room normally housing the PLC, SCADA and I/O cubicles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HMI</td>
<td>Human Machine Interface such as PC keyboard &amp; monitor combinations or panel mounted operator stations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>The Input/Output modules associated with PLC controllers.</td>
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<td>PLC</td>
<td>Programmable Logic Controller</td>
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<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Polyvinyl Chloride plastic insulation used with electric cables.</td>
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<td>UPS</td>
<td>Uninterruptible Power Supply normally floor standing, battery backed-up.</td>
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COMMON TECHNICAL FEATURES

Pressure transmitters generally have common features such as power supply requirements and output signals. The following shall then be taken into consideration during selection and design:

1. Power requirements shall mean the mains supply which shall be in accordance with the Project official voltages
2. Signals to the PLC may be analogue (typically 4-20mA)
3. The transmitter may be furnished with SMART transmission in which event the signals shall be led to the PLC via field bus systems
4. Loop powered instruments, two and three wire configurations, shall be connected to the matching I/O modules
5. Protection rating of instruments shall be minimum IP 65
6. SMART Instruments – Where using SMART instruments the criteria below shall be adhered to. Assuming this would typically be a field bus application (typically Profibus PA) the C&I Engineer shall then incorporate the following:
a. Ensure that the cable distance limitations are not exceeded. Where distances becomes a problem use shall be made of the correct extending hardware

b. Ensure that the number of nodes is not exceeded and where this becomes a problem, use shall be made of the correct extending hardware

c. Bus systems incorporating power supply must be fed from cards or sources of the correct capacity

d. The C&I Engineer shall specify the use of the correct tools for terminating of field bus cables and the subsequent testing

e. The Supplier shall ensure that the correct version of the configuration file (e.g. GSD, certified by the relevant authority) is supplied with transmitters intended for fieldbus applications

PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS

Pressure monitoring may be done by direct contact with the vessel/pipe containing the measured medium or by isolating the pressure detector from the medium using a diaphragm and capsule arrangement filled with a liquid such as Miriam oil etc. which transfers the deflections of the diaphragm to the electronic components of the transmitter.

The following criteria shall be considered:

1. Direct Measurement

With direct measurement application the transmitter is connected to the vessel/pipe using tubing and an interface connector to the vessel. In this event the following shall be adhered to:

- The impulse tubing shall in all cases be 12mm OD stainless steel
- There is very little limitations to the length of tubing but practical considerations will determine the closest position of the transmitter to the connection point
- All tubing connectors and unions shall be of stainless steel with compressed nut and ferrule connections
- Impulse tubing shall be pressure tested to 150% of the pressure measured
- Impulse tubing installations shall be leak tested using soapy solutions and no leaks shall be tolerated

2. Indirect Measurement

Indirect measurement shall be done using a capsule and diaphragm assembly filled with the appropriate sealing liquid.