

Humidity

Air flow

Temperature



## Part number

To order, just add the code to complete the part number :

### Transmitter/ Power supply / Output

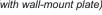


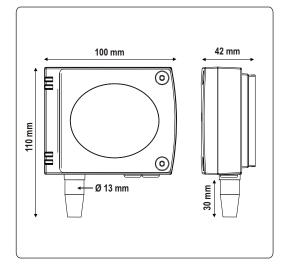
Active • 24 Vac/Vdc • 0-10V Passive • 18/30 Vdc • 4-20 mA Α

**HM 50** 

Example : HM 50-A Model : humidity transmitter HM 50, passive loop 4-20 mA.







# TECHNICAL DATASHEET





- Humidity transmitter type HM 50
- Range 0-100 %RH
- 0-10 V output, active sensor, power supply 24 Vac/Vdc (3-4 wires) or
- 4-20 mA output, passive loop, power supply 18 to 30 Vdc (2 wires)
- ABS IP 30 housing, without display
- Quick and easy mounting with the "1/4 turn" system with wall-mount plate

### Features of the transmitter

### **Humiditv**

Working principle : the measurement of humidity is made by only one digital component CMOS (complementary metal-oxyde semiconductor), including a capacitive element and a thermistor. This technology guarantees an excellent stability in the long term, along with a great accuracy of the measurement.

Measuring range	0 to 100 %RH
Unit of measurement	
Response time	1/e (63%) 4 s
Type of fluid	air and neutral gases

### HYGROMETRY PROBE :

Guaranteed Accuracy Limits\* (GAL) =  $\pm 2,95$  % RH between 18 and 28°C (normal measurement range) Measuring range : 0 to 100%RH Short-term drift : 1%RH / year

\* GAL = Et + Ehl + k (uet<sup>2</sup>+ur<sup>2</sup>+ud<sup>2</sup>+us<sup>2</sup>)1/2 As per the Charter 2000/2001 Hygrometers with : uet : uncertainty of calibration = ± 0,55%RH ur : uncertainty of resolution = ± 0,003%RH ud : manufacturing dispersion = ± 0,2%RH us :comparison repeatability = 0,13%RH Et : temperature coefficient error =  $\pm 0,42$ %RH Ehl : Linearity and hysteresis errors = ± 1,33%RH k :coverage factor value = 2

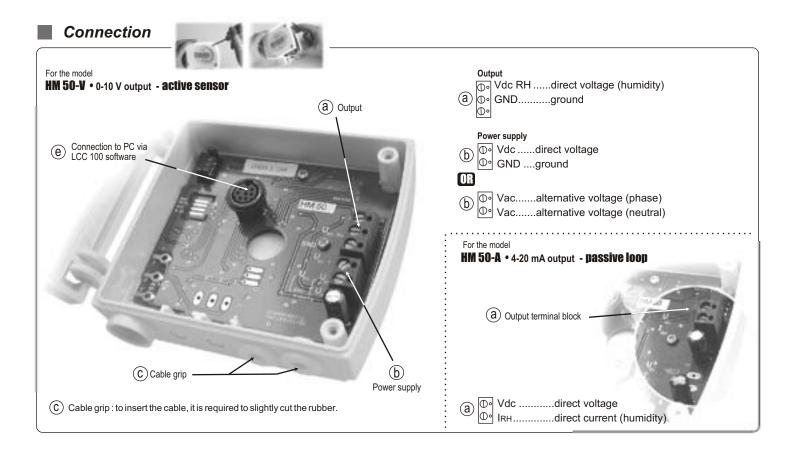
\* As per norm NFX 15-113 and the Charter "2000-2001 HYGROMETERS"

# Features of the housing

Housing	ABS
Fire-proof classification	HB as per UL94
Dimensions	see drawing beside
Protection	IP 30
Cable grip	for cables Ø 7 mm max.
Weight	110 g

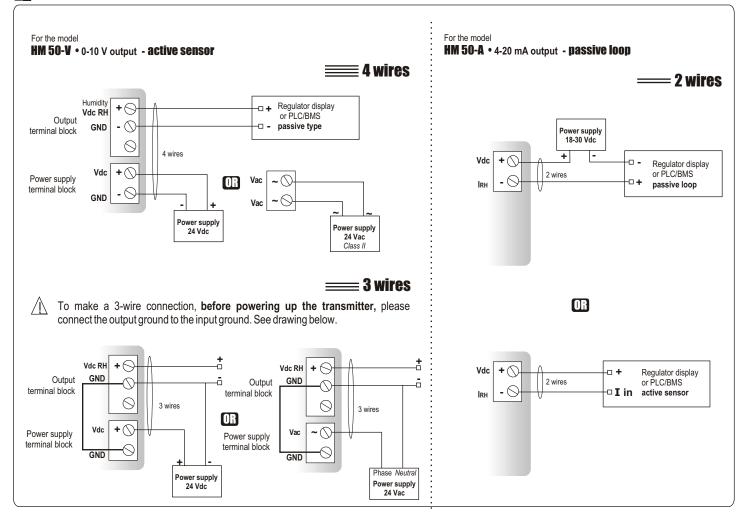
#### **Technical Specifications**

Output / Power supply	active sensor 0-10 V (power supply 24 Vac/Vdc ±10%), 3-4 wires passive loop 4-20 mA (power supply 18/30 Vdc), 2 wires maximum load : 500 Ohms (4-20 mA) minimum load : 1 K Ohms (0-10 V)	
Consumption		
Electro-magnetical compatibilityEN 61326		
Electrical connection	screw terminal block for cable Ø 1.5 mm <sup>2</sup> max.	
Communication to PC	Kimo RS 232 cable	
Working temperature	+10 to +40°C	
Storage temperature	10 to +70°C	
Environment	air and neutral gases	



## Electrical connection - as per norm NFC15-100

This connection must be made by a qualified technician. To make the connection, the transmitter must not be energized.



# Configuration

You can configure the offset of the transmitter via **software** (connection<sup>®</sup> on "connection" drawing).

In order to balance an eventual drift of the transmitter, you can add an offset to the value measured by the HM 50 Example :

=> the HM50 indicates 48%RH, the standard reference indicates 45%RH

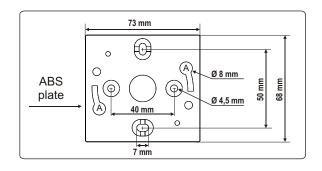
=> via the software LCC 100, you can add an offset of "-3" to the value.



• Please refer to the user manual of the LCC 100 to configure the offset.

## Mounting

Installation : mount the ABS plate on the wall (this plate is supplied with the transmitter). Drilling :  $\emptyset$  6 mm (with the screws and pins supplied with the transmitter). Insert the transmitter into the plate (see points A of the drawing shown beside), by tilting it at 30°. Rotate the housing in clockwise direction until you hear a "click" which confirms that the transmitter is correctly installed.



### Maintenance

Please avoid any aggressive solvent. Please protect the transmitter and its probes from any cleaning product containing formol, that may be used for cleaning rooms or ducts.

# Options

- Power supply class 2, input 230 Vac, output 24 Vac, ref.KIAL-100A
- Configuration software LCC 100 with RS 232 cable.





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