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MKS Type *a*-Baratron™ Absolute Pressure Transducer

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Pressure Transducer Safety Information

Symbols Used in This Instruction Manual

Definitions of WARNING, CAUTION, and NOTE messages used throughout the manual.

Warning  The **WARNING** sign denotes a hazard to personnel. It calls attention to a procedure, practice, condition, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in injury to personnel.

Caution  The **CAUTION** sign denotes a hazard to equipment. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to or destruction of all or part of the product.

Note  The **NOTE** sign denotes important information. It calls attention to a procedure, practice, condition, or the like, which is essential to highlight.

Symbols Found on the Unit

The following table describes symbols that may be found on the unit.















Definition of Symbols Found on the Unit			
 On (Supply) IEC 417, No.5007	 Off (Supply) IEC 417, No.5008	 Earth (ground) IEC 417, No.5017	 Protective earth (ground) IEC 417, No.5019
 Frame or chassis IEC 417, No.5020	 Equipotentiality IEC 417, No.5021	 Direct current IEC 417, No.5031	 Alternating current IEC 417, No.5032
 Both direct and alternating current IEC 417, No.5033-a	 Class II equipment IEC 417, No.5172-a	 Three phase alternating current IEC 617-2 No.020206	
 Caution, refer to accompanying documents ISO 3864, No.B.3.1	 Caution, risk of electric shock ISO 3864, No.B.3.6	 Caution, hot surface IEC 417, No.5041	

Table 1: Definition of Symbols Found on the Unit

Safety Procedures and Precautions

Observe the following general safety precautions during all phases of operation of this instrument. Failure to comply with these precautions or with specific warnings elsewhere in this manual violates safety standards of intended use of the instrument and may impair the protection provided by the equipment. MKS Instruments, Inc. assumes no liability for the customer's failure to comply with these requirements.

DO NOT SUBSTITUTE PARTS OR MODIFY INSTRUMENT

Do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification to the instrument. Return the instrument to an MKS Calibration and Service Center for service and repair to ensure that all safety features are maintained.

SERVICE BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY

Operating personnel must not attempt component replacement and internal adjustments. Any service must be made by qualified service personnel only.

USE CAUTION WHEN OPERATING WITH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

If hazardous materials are used, users must take responsibility to observe the proper safety precautions, completely purge the instrument when necessary, and ensure that the material used is compatible with the materials in this product, including any sealing materials.

PURGE THE INSTRUMENT

After installing the unit, or before removing it from a system, purge the unit completely with a clean, dry gas to eliminate all traces of the previously used flow material.

USE PROPER PROCEDURES WHEN PURGING

This instrument must be purged under a ventilation hood, and gloves must be worn for protection.

DO NOT OPERATE IN AN EXPLOSIVE ENVIRONMENT

To avoid explosion, do not operate this product in an explosive environment unless it has been specifically certified for such operation.

USE PROPER FITTINGS AND TIGHTENING PROCEDURES

All instrument fittings must be consistent with instrument specifications, and compatible with the intended use of the instrument. Assemble and tighten fittings according to manufacturer's directions.

CHECK FOR LEAK-TIGHT FITTINGS

Carefully check all vacuum component connections to ensure leak-tight installation.

OPERATE AT SAFE INLET PRESSURES

Never operate at pressures higher than the rated maximum pressure (refer to the product specifications for the maximum allowable pressure).

INSTALL A SUITABLE BURST DISC

When operating from a pressurized gas source, install a suitable burst disc in the vacuum system to prevent system explosion should the system pressure rise.

KEEP THE UNIT FREE OF CONTAMINANTS

Do not allow contaminants to enter the unit before or during use. Contamination such as dust, dirt, lint, glass chips, and metal chips may permanently damage the unit or contaminate the process.

ALLOW PROPER WARM UP TIME FOR TEMPERATURE-CONTROLLED UNITS

Temperature-controlled units will only meet specifications when sufficient time is allowed for the unit to meet, and stabilize at, the designed operating temperature. Do not zero or calibrate the unit until the warm up is complete.

Sicherheitshinweise für den Druckmeßumformer

In dieser Betriebsanleitung vorkommende Symbole

Bedeutung der mit WARNUNG!, VORSICHT! und HINWEIS gekennzeichneten Absätze in dieser Betriebsanleitung.

Warnung!



Das Symbol **WARNUNG!** weist auf eine Gefahr für das Bedienpersonal hin. Es macht auf einen Arbeitsablauf, eine Arbeitsweise, einen Zustand oder eine sonstige Gegebenheit aufmerksam, deren unsachgemäße Ausführung bzw. ungenügende Berücksichtigung zu Verletzungen führen kann.

Vorsicht!



Das Symbol **VORSICHT!** weist auf eine Gefahr für das Gerät hin. Es macht auf einen Bedienungsablauf, eine Arbeitsweise oder eine sonstige Gegebenheit aufmerksam, deren unsachgemäße Ausführung bzw. ungenügende Berücksichtigung zu einer Beschädigung oder Zerstörung des Gerätes oder von Teilen des Gerätes führen kann.

Hinweis



Das Symbol **HINWEIS** macht auf wichtige Informationen bezüglich eines Arbeitsablaufs, einer Arbeitsweise, eines Zustands oder einer sonstige Gegebenheit aufmerksam.

Erklärung der am Gerät angebrachten Symbole

Nachstehender Tabelle sind die Bedeutungen der Symbole zu entnehmen, die am Gerät angebracht sein können.















Bedeutung der am Gerät angebrachten Symbole			
			
Ein (Energie) IEC 417, No.5007	Aus (Energie) IEC 417, No.5008	Erdanschluß IEC 417, No.5017	Schutzleiteranschluß IEC 417, No.5019
			
Masseanschluß IEC 417, No.5020	Aquipotential- anschluß IEC 417, No.5021	Gleichstrom IEC 417, No.5031	Wechselstrom IEC 417, No.5032
			
Gleich- oder Wechselstrom IEC 417, No.5033-a	Durchgängige doppelte oder verstärkte Isolierung IEC 417, No.5172-a	Dreileiter- Wechselstrom (Drehstrom) IEC 617-2, No.020206	
			
Warnung vor einer Gefahrenstelle (Achtung, Dokumen- tation beachten) ISO 3864, No.B.3.1	Warnung vor gefährlicher elektrischer Spannung ISO 3864, No.B.3.6	Höhere Temperatur an leicht zugänglichen Teilen IEC 417, No.5041	

Tabelle 2: Bedeutung der am Gerät angebrachten Symbole

Sicherheitsvorschriften und Vorsichtsmaßnahmen

Folgende allgemeine Sicherheitsvorschriften sind während allen Betriebsphasen dieses Gerätes zu befolgen. Eine Mißachtung der Sicherheitsvorschriften und sonstiger Warnhinweise in dieser Betriebsanleitung verletzt die für dieses Gerät und seine Bedienung geltenden Sicherheitsstandards, und kann die Schutzvorrichtungen an diesem Gerät wirkungslos machen. MKS Instruments, Inc. haftet nicht für Mißachtung dieser Sicherheitsvorschriften seitens des Kunden.

Niemals Teile austauschen oder Änderungen am Gerät vornehmen!

Ersetzen Sie keine Teile mit baugleichen oder ähnlichen Teilen, und nehmen Sie keine eigenmächtigen Änderungen am Gerät vor. Schicken Sie das Gerät zwecks Wartung und Reparatur an den MKS-Kalibrierungs- und -Kundendienst ein. Nur so wird sichergestellt, daß alle Schutzvorrichtungen voll funktionsfähig bleiben.

Wartung nur durch qualifizierte Fachleute!

Das Auswechseln von Komponenten und das Vornehmen von internen Einstellungen darf nur von qualifizierten Fachleuten durchgeführt werden, niemals vom Bedienpersonal.

Vorsicht beim Arbeiten mit gefährlichen Stoffen!

Wenn gefährliche Stoffe verwendet werden, muß der Bediener die entsprechenden Sicherheitsvorschriften genauestens einhalten, das Gerät, falls erforderlich, vollständig spülen, sowie sicherstellen, daß der Gefahrstoff die am Gerät verwendeten Materialien, insbesondere Dichtungen, nicht angreift.

Spülen des Gerätes mit Gas!

Nach dem Installieren oder vor dem Ausbau aus einem System muß das Gerät unter Einsatz eines reinen Trockengases vollständig gespült werden, um alle Rückstände des Vorgängermediums zu entfernen.

Anweisungen zum Spülen des Gerätes

Das Gerät darf nur unter einer Ablufthaube gespült werden. Schutzhandschuhe sind zu tragen.

Gerät nicht zusammen mit explosiven Stoffen, Gasen oder Dämpfen benutzen!

Um der Gefahr einer Explosion vorzubeugen, darf dieses Gerät niemals zusammen mit (oder in der Nähe von) explosiven Stoffen aller Art eingesetzt werden, sofern es nicht ausdrücklich für diesen Zweck zugelassen ist.

Anweisungen zum Installieren der Armaturen!

Alle Anschlußstücke und Armaturenteile müssen mit der Gerätespezifikation übereinstimmen, und mit dem geplanten Einsatz des Gerätes kompatibel sein. Der Einbau, insbesondere das Anziehen und Abdichten, muß gemäß den Anweisungen des Herstellers vorgenommen werden.

Verbindungen auf Undichtigkeiten prüfen!

Überprüfen Sie sorgfältig alle Verbindungen der Vakuumkomponenten auf undichte Stellen.

Gerät nur unter zulässigen Anschlußdrücken betreiben!

Betreiben Sie das Gerät niemals unter Drücken, die den maximal zulässigen Druck (siehe Produktspezifikationen) übersteigen.

Geeignete Berstscheibe installieren!

Wenn mit einer unter Druck stehenden Gasquelle gearbeitet wird, sollte eine geeignete Berstscheibe in das Vakuumsystem installiert werden, um eine Explosionsgefahr aufgrund von steigendem Systemdruck zu vermeiden.

Verunreinigungen im Gerät vermeiden!

Stellen Sie sicher, daß Verunreinigungen jeglicher Art weder vor dem Einsatz noch während des Betriebs in das Instrumenteninnere gelangen können. Staub- und Schmutzpartikel, Glassplitter oder Metallspäne können das Gerät dauerhaft beschädigen oder Prozeß und Meßwerte verfälschen.

Bei Geräten mit Temperaturkontrolle korrekte Anwärmzeit einhalten!

Temperaturkontrollierte Geräte arbeiten nur dann gemäß ihrer Spezifikation, wenn genügend Zeit zum Erreichen und Stabilisieren der Betriebstemperatur eingeräumt wird. Kalibrierungen und Nulleinstellungen sollten daher nur nach Abschluß des Anwärmvorgangs durchgeführt werden.

Informations relatives à la sécurité pour le transducteur de pression

Symboles utilisés dans ce manuel d'utilisation

Définitions des indications AVERTISSEMENT, ATTENTION, et REMARQUE utilisées dans ce manuel.

Avertissement



L'indication **AVERTISSEMENT** signale un danger pour le personnel. Elle attire l'attention sur une procédure, une pratique, une condition, ou toute autre situation présentant un risque d'accident pour le personnel, en cas d'exécution incorrecte ou de non respect des consignes.

Attention



L'indication **ATTENTION** signale un danger pour l'appareil. Elle attire l'attention sur une procédure d'exploitation, une pratique, ou toute autre situation, présentant un risque d'endommagement ou de destruction d'une partie ou de la totalité de l'appareil, en cas d'exécution incorrecte ou de non respect des consignes.

Remarque



L'indication **REMARQUE** signale une information importante. Elle attire l'attention sur une procédure, une pratique, une condition, ou toute autre situation, présentant un intérêt particulier.

Symboles apparaissant sur l'unité

Le tableau suivant décrit les symboles pouvant apparaître sur l'unité.















Définition des symboles apparaissant sur l'unité			
			
Marche (sous tension) IEC 417, No.5007	Arrêt (hors tension) IEC 417, No.5008	Terre (masse) IEC 417, No.5017	Terre de protection (masse) IEC 417, No.5019
			
Masse IEC 417, No.5020	Equipotentialité IEC 417, No.5021	Courant continu IEC 417, No.5031	Courant alternatif IEC 417, No.5032
			
Courant continu et alternatif IEC 417, No.5033-a	Matériel de classe II IEC 417, No.5172-a	Courant alternatif triphasé IEC 617-2, No.020206	
			
Attention : se reporter à la documentation ISO 3864, No.B.3.1	Attention : risque de choc électrique ISO 3864, No.B.3.6	Attention : surface brûlante IEC 417, No.5041	

Tableau 3: Définition des symboles apparaissant sur l'unité

Mesures de sécurité et précautions

Prendre les précautions générales de sécurité suivantes pendant toutes les phases d'exploitation de cet appareil. Le non respect de ces précautions ou des avertissements contenus dans ce manuel constitue une violation des normes de sécurité relatives à l'utilisation de l'appareil et peut diminuer la protection fournie par l'appareil. MKS Instruments, Inc. n'assume aucune responsabilité concernant le non respect des consignes par les clients.

PAS DE SUBSTITUTION DE PIÈCES OU DE MODIFICATION DE L'APPAREIL

Ne pas installer des pièces de substitution ou effectuer des modifications non autorisées sur l'appareil. Renvoyer l'appareil à un centre de service et de calibrage MKS pour tout dépannage ou réparation afin de garantir le l'intégrité des dispositifs de sécurité.

DÉPANNAGE UNIQUEMENT PAR DU PERSONNEL QUALIFIÉ

Le personnel d'exploitation ne doit pas essayer de remplacer des composants ou de faire des réglages internes. Tout dépannage doit être uniquement effectué par du personnel qualifié.

PRÉCAUTION EN CAS D'UTILISATION AVEC DES PRODUITS DANGEREUX

Si des produits dangereux sont utilisés, l'utilisateur est responsable de la prise des mesures de précaution appropriées, de la purge complète de l'appareil quand cela est nécessaire, et de la garantie que les produits utilisés sont compatibles avec les composants de cet appareil, y compris les matériaux d'étanchéité.

PURGE DE L'APPAREIL

Après l'installation de l'unité, ou avant son enlèvement d'un système, purger l'unité complètement avec un gaz propre et sec afin d'éliminer toute trace du produit de flux utilisé précédemment.

UTILISATION DES PROCÉDURES APPROPRIÉES POUR LA PURGE

Cet appareil doit être purgé sous une hotte de ventilation, et il faut porter des gants de protection.

PAS D'EXPLOITATION DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT EXPLOSIF

Pour éviter toute explosion, ne pas utiliser cet appareil dans un environnement explosif, sauf en cas d'homologation spécifique pour une telle exploitation.

UTILISATION D'ÉQUIPEMENTS APPROPRIÉS ET PROCÉDURES DE SERRAGE

Tous les équipements de l'appareil doivent être cohérents avec ses spécifications, et compatibles avec l'utilisation prévue de l'appareil. Assembler et serrer les équipements conformément aux directives du fabricant.

VÉRIFICATION DE L'ÉTANCHÉITÉ DES CONNEXIONS

Vérifier attentivement toutes les connexions des composants pour le vide afin de garantir l'étanchéité de l'installation.

EXPLOITATION AVEC DES PRESSIONS D'ENTRÉE NON DANGEREUSES

Ne jamais utiliser des pressions supérieures à la pression nominale maximum (se reporter aux spécifications de l'unité pour la pression maximum admissible).

INSTALLATION D'UN DISQUE D'ÉCHAPPEMENT ADAPTÉ

En cas d'exploitation avec une source de gaz pressurisé, installer un disque d'échappement adapté dans le système à vide, afin d'éviter une explosion du système en cas d'augmentation de la pression.

MAINTIEN DE L'UNITÉ À L'ABRI DES CONTAMINATIONS

Ne pas laisser des produits contaminants pénétrer dans l'unité avant ou pendant l'utilisation. Des produits contaminants tels que des poussières et des fragments de tissu, de glace et de métal peuvent endommager l'unité d'une manière permanente ou contaminer le processus.

RESPECT DU TEMPS D'ÉCHAUFFEMENT APPROPRIÉ POUR LES UNITÉS À TEMPÉRATURE CONTRÔLÉE

Les unités à température contrôlée atteignent leurs spécifications uniquement quand on leur laisse un temps suffisant pour atteindre d'une manière stable la température d'exploitation. Ne pas remettre à zéro ou calibrer l'unité tant que l'échauffement n'est pas terminé.

Medidas de seguridad del transductor de presión

Símbolos usados en este manual de instrucciones

Definiciones de los mensajes de advertencia, precaución y de las notas usados en el manual.

Advertencia



El símbolo de advertencia indica la posibilidad de que se produzcan daños personales. Pone de relieve un procedimiento, práctica, estado, etc. que en caso de no realizarse u observarse correctamente puede causar daños personales.

Precaución



El símbolo de precaución indica la posibilidad de producir daños al equipo. Pone de relieve un procedimiento operativo, práctica, estado, etc. que en caso de no realizarse u observarse correctamente puede causar daños o la destrucción total o parcial del equipo.

Nota



El símbolo de notas indica información de importancia. Este símbolo pone de relieve un procedimiento, práctica o condición cuyo conocimiento es esencial destacar.

Símbolos hallados en la unidad

La tabla siguiente contiene los símbolos que puede hallar en la unidad.















Definición de los símbolos hallados en la unidad			
			
Encendido (alimentación eléctrica) IEC 417, N° 5007	Apagado (alimentación eléctrica) IEC 417, N° 5008	Puesta a tierra IEC 417, N° 5017	Protección a tierra IEC 417, N° 5019
			
Caja o chasis IEC 417, N° 5020	Equipotencialidad IEC 417, N° 5021	Corriente continua IEC 417, N° 5031	Corriente alterna IEC 417, N° 5032
			
Corriente continua y alterna IEC 417, N° 5033-a	Equipo de clase II IEC 417, N° 5172-a	Corriente alterna trifásica IEC 617-2, N° 020206	
			
Precaución. Consulte los documentos adjuntos ISO 3864, N° B.3.1	Precaución. Riesgo de descarga eléctrica ISO 3864, N° B.3.6	Precaución. Superficie caliente IEC 417, N° 5041	

Tabla 4: Definición de los símbolos hallados en la unidad

Procedimientos y precauciones de seguridad

Las precauciones generales de seguridad descritas a continuación deben observarse durante todas las etapas de funcionamiento del instrumento. La falta de cumplimiento de dichas precauciones o de las advertencias específicas a las que se hace referencia en el manual, constituye una violación de las normas de seguridad establecidas para el uso previsto del instrumento y podría anular la protección proporcionada por el equipo. Si el cliente no cumple dichas precauciones y advertencias, MKS Instruments, Inc. no asume responsabilidad legal alguna.

NO UTILICE PIEZAS NO ORIGINALES O MODIFIQUE EL INSTRUMENTO

No instale piezas que no sean originales ni modifique el instrumento sin autorización. Para asegurar el correcto funcionamiento de todos los dispositivos de seguridad, envíe el instrumento al Centro de servicio y calibración de MKS toda vez que sea necesario repararlo o efectuar tareas de mantenimiento.

LAS REPARACIONES DEBEN SER EFECTUADAS ÚNICAMENTE POR TÉCNICOS AUTORIZADOS

Los operarios no deben intentar reemplazar los componentes o realizar tareas de ajuste en el interior del instrumento. Las tareas de mantenimiento o reparación deben ser realizadas únicamente por personal autorizado.

TENGA CUIDADO CUANDO TRABAJE CON MATERIALES TÓXICOS

Cuando se utilicen materiales tóxicos, es responsabilidad de los operarios tomar las medidas de seguridad correspondientes, purgar totalmente el instrumento cuando sea necesario y comprobar que el material utilizado sea compatible con los materiales del instrumento e inclusive, con todos los materiales de sellado.

PURGUE EL INSTRUMENTO

Una vez instalada la unidad o antes de retirarla del sistema, purgue completamente la unidad con gas limpio y seco para eliminar todo resto de la sustancia líquida empleada anteriormente.

USE PROCEDIMIENTOS ADECUADOS PARA REALIZAR LA PURGA

El instrumento debe purgarse debajo de una campana de ventilación y deben utilizarse guantes protectores.

NO HAGA FUNCIONAR EL INSTRUMENTO EN AMBIENTES CON RIESGO DE EXPLOSIÓN

Para evitar que se produzcan explosiones, no haga funcionar este instrumento en un ambiente con riesgo de explosiones, excepto cuando el mismo haya sido certificado específicamente para tal uso.

USE ACCESORIOS ADECUADOS Y REALICE CORRECTAMENTE LOS PROCEDIMIENTOS DE AJUSTE

Todos los accesorios del instrumento deben cumplir las especificaciones del mismo y ser compatibles con el uso que se debe dar al instrumento. Arme y ajuste los accesorios de acuerdo con las instrucciones del fabricante.

COMPRUEBE QUE LAS CONEXIONES SEAN A PRUEBA DE FUGAS

Inspeccione cuidadosamente las conexiones de los componentes de vacío para comprobar que hayan sido instalados a prueba de fugas.

HAGA FUNCIONAR EL INSTRUMENTO CON PRESIONES DE ENTRADA SEGURAS

No haga funcionar nunca el instrumento con presiones superiores a la máxima presión nominal (en las especificaciones del instrumento hallará la presión máxima permitida).

INSTALE UNA CÁPSULA DE SEGURIDAD ADECUADA

Cuando el instrumento funcione con una fuente de gas presurizado, instale una cápsula de seguridad adecuada en el sistema de vacío para evitar que se produzcan explosiones cuando suba la presión del sistema.

MANTENGA LA UNIDAD LIBRE DE CONTAMINANTES

No permita el ingreso de contaminantes en la unidad antes o durante su uso. Los productos contaminantes tales como polvo, suciedad, pelusa, lascas de vidrio o virutas de metal pueden dañar irreparablemente la unidad o contaminar el proceso.

CALIENTE ADECUADAMENTE LAS UNIDADES CONTROLADAS POR MEDIO DE TEMPERATURA

Las unidades controladas por medio de temperatura funcionarán de acuerdo con las especificaciones sólo cuando se las caliente durante el tiempo suficiente para permitir que lleguen y se estabilicen a la temperatura de operación indicada. No calibre la unidad y no la ponga en cero hasta que finalice el procedimiento de calentamiento.

Chapter One: General Information

Introduction

The MKS Baratron® Type *a*-Baratron Heated Absolute Pressure Transducer is part of a new family of MKS pressure transducers designed to provide accurate, reliable, and repeatable pressure measurements in the range from 1000 Torr to as low as 0.1 Torr full scale (FS). The instrument operates with ± 15 VDC ($\pm 5\%$) input at ≤ 600 mA (depending on its operating temperature), provides 0 to 10 VDC output linear with pressure, and complies with current RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) directives. The *a*-Baratron heated transducer exposes only Inconel® and Incoloy® nickel alloys to the process, permitting use with corrosive or dirty gases and eliminating contamination of the process with transducer materials. Measurements are independent of gas composition and the unit has a minimum measuring range of four decades.

Using the latest single-sided, dual-electrode Inconel sensor design coupled with a precision Capacitance to Digital Converter IC, these instruments are capable of withstanding high overpressure conditions (45 psia) with minimal or no shifts in output over their range. The advanced bridge signal conditioning technology provides high accuracy and operation which is extremely temperature-stable at operating pressure.

Protection from RF interference and noisy electrical environments is increased by the use of a internal design elements, surge and ESD suppression networks and RFI filtering on all inputs and outputs. The *a*-Baratron unit meets the testing standards required for the European CE Mark when used with an overall metal braided shielded cable, properly grounded at both ends.

The *a*-Baratron transducer is designed specifically to meet the needs of vacuum process systems where environmental and process conditions are particularly demanding. The *a*-Baratron heated unit controls its temperature at optional elevated temperatures as given in

Table 6: Ambient Operating Temperature Range and Power Requirements, thereby minimizing the effects of ambient or process temperature variations typically encountered in process line environments, and reducing or eliminating condensation and deposition of process by-products on the sensor surfaces.

The *a*-Baratron heated transducer is available with two interface connector lock options, and a variety of fittings.

How This Manual is Organized

This manual is designed to provide instructions on how to set up, install, and operate a Type *a*-Baratron capacitance manometer.

Before installing your Type *a*-Baratron unit in a system and/or operating it, carefully read and familiarize yourself with all precautionary notes in the *Safety Messages and Procedures* section at the front of this manual. In addition, observe and obey all WARNING and CAUTION notes provided throughout the manual.

Chapter One, *General Information*, (this chapter) introduces the product and describes the organization of the manual.

Chapter Two, *Installation*, explains the environmental requirements and describes how to mount the instrument in your system.

Chapter Three, *Overview*, gives a brief description of the instrument and its functionality.

Chapter Four, *Operation*, describes how to use the instrument and explains all the functions and features.

Chapter Five, *Maintenance and Troubleshooting*, lists any maintenance required to keep the instrument in good working condition, and provides a checklist for reference should the instrument malfunction.

Appendix A, *Product Specifications*, lists the specifications of the instrument.

Appendix B, *Model Code Explanation*, describes the model code used to order the instrument.

Customer Support

Standard maintenance and repair services are available at all of our regional MKS Calibration and Service Centers, listed on the back cover. In addition, MKS accepts the instruments of other manufacturers for recalibration using the Primary and Transfer Standard calibration equipment located at all of our regional service centers. Should any difficulties arise in the use of your Type *a*-Baratron instrument, or to obtain information about companion products MKS offers, contact any authorized MKS Calibration and Service Center. If it is necessary to return the instrument to MKS, please obtain an RMA (Return Material Authorization) Number from the MKS Calibration and Service Center before shipping. The RMA Number expedites handling and ensures proper servicing of your instrument.

Please refer to the inside of the back cover of this manual for a list of MKS Calibration and Service Centers.

Warning



All returns to MKS Instruments must be free of harmful, corrosive, radioactive, or toxic materials.

Chapter Two: Installation

How To Unpack the Type a-Baratron Unit

MKS has carefully packed the Type *a*-Baratron unit so that it will reach you in perfect operating order. Upon receiving the unit, however, you should check for defects, cracks, broken connectors, etc., to be certain that damage has not occurred during shipment.

Note

Do *not* discard any packing materials until you have completed your inspection and are sure the unit arrived safely.

If you find any damage, notify your carrier and MKS immediately. If it is necessary to return the unit to MKS, obtain an RMA (Return Material Authorization) Number from the MKS Service Center before shipping. Please refer to the inside of the back cover of this manual for a list of MKS Calibration and Service Centers.

Unpacking Checklist

Standard Equipment:

- Type *a*-Baratron Unit
- Type *a*-Baratron Instruction Manual (this book)

Optional Equipment:

- Electrical Connector Accessories Kit: 627B-K1 (includes a mate for the I/O connector)
- Most MKS Power Supply/Readouts
- Most MKS Pressure, Flow, Flow Ratio, and Throttling Valve Controllers
- RM-6 Rack Mount Kit, 19" rack accommodates 1 or 2 readouts and/or controllers
- Interface Cables (refer to Table 5, page 20)

Interface Cables

As of July 20, 2009, most products shipped to the European Community must comply with the EMC Directive 2004/108/EC, which covers radio frequency emissions and immunity tests. In addition, as of January 1, 1997, some products shipped to the European Community must also comply with the Product Safety Directive 92/59/EC and Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EC, which cover general safety practices for design and workmanship. MKS products that meet these requirements are identified by application of the CE Mark.

To ensure compliance with EMC Directive 2004/108/EC, an overall metal braided shielded cable, properly grounded at both ends, is required during use. No additional installation requirements are necessary to ensure compliance with Directives 92/59/EC and 73/23/EC.

Note



1. An overall metal braided, shielded cable, properly grounded at both ends, is required during use to meet CE specifications.
2. To order an overall metal braided shielded cable, add an “S” after the cable type designation. For example, to order a cable to connect a *a*-Baratron unit to a Type 651 controller, use part number CB259S-5-10.

You can purchase interface cables to all MKS companion products from MKS (refer to Table 5), or optionally you can make cables that meet the appropriate specifications. For cables connecting to non-MKS products, MKS can provide normal shielding or braided shielded cable assemblies in a nominal 10' (3 m) length, terminating in flying leads (pigtail) fashion at both ends.

Overall metal braided shielded cable assemblies, properly grounded at both ends, are recommended if the environment contains high EMI/RFI noise.

Interface Cables		
To Connect the <i>a</i> -Baratron Unit To...	Use the MKS Cable...	
	Standard	Shielded
PDR2000 Power Supply/Display	N/A	CB2000S-1-M1
651, 652, 660, PR4000B Controllers	CB259-5-10	CB259S-5-10

Table 5: MKS Interface Cables

Generic Shielded Cable Guidelines

Should you choose to manufacture your own cables, follow the guidelines listed below:

1. The cable must have an overall metal *braided* shield, covering all wires. Neither aluminum foil nor spiral shielding will be as effective; using either may nullify regulatory compliance.
2. The connectors must have a metal case which has direct contact to the cable's shield on the whole circumference of the cable. The inductance of a flying lead or wire from the shield to the connector will seriously degrade the shield's effectiveness. The shield should be grounded to the connector before its internal wires exit.
3. With very few exceptions, the connector(s) must make good contact to the device's case (ground). "Good contact" is about 0.01 ohms; and the ground should surround all wires. Contact to ground at just one point may not suffice.
4. For shielded cables with flying leads at one or both ends; it is important at each such end, to ground the shield *before* the wires exit. Make this ground with absolute minimum length. (A $\frac{1}{4}$ inch piece of #22 wire may be undesirably long since it has approximately 5 nH of inductance, equivalent to 31 ohms at 1000 MHz). After picking up the braid's ground, keep wires and braid flat against the case. With very few exceptions, grounded metal covers are not required over terminal strips. If one is required, it will be stated in the Declaration of Conformity or in the instruction manual.
5. In selecting the appropriate type and wire size for cables, consider:
 - A. The voltage ratings.
 - B. The cumulative I^2R heating of all the conductors (keep them safely cool).
 - C. The IR drop of the conductors, so that adequate power or signal voltage gets to the device.
 - D. The capacitance and inductance of cables which are handling fast signals, (such as data lines or stepper motor drive cables).
 - E. That some cables may need internal shielding from specific wires to others; please see the instruction manual for details regarding this matter.

Product Location and Requirements

Ambient Operating Temperature

The acceptable ambient operating temperature range for the *a*-Baratron transducer based on the sensor temperature is shown in Table 6 below. Refer to *Appendix B: Model Code Explanation* for the device sensor temperature.

Power Requirements

The *a*-Baratron transducer power requirements are given below in Table 6. Noise and ripple should be less than 20 mV peak-to-peak. You may use any readout device which has input capabilities of less than 0 to greater than 10 VDC, and impedance greater than 10K ohms. The power is introduced to the unit through the Interface connector on the top panel of the transducer (refer to Figure 4, page 30).

Device Sensor Temperature		Ambient Operating Temperature Range		Power Requirements
°C	°F	°C	°F	
45	113	15 to 40	59 to 104	±15 VDC (±5%) at < 300 mA.
80	176	15 to 50	59 to 122	±15 VDC (±5%) at < 600 mA.
100	212	15 to 50	59 to 122	±15 VDC (±5%) at < 600 mA.

Table 6: Ambient Operating Temperature Range and Power Requirements

Setup

Dimensions

Note



All dimensions are listed in inches with millimeters referenced in parentheses. The tolerances for the dimensions are ± 0.1 inches (X.X) and ± 0.01 inches (X.XX).

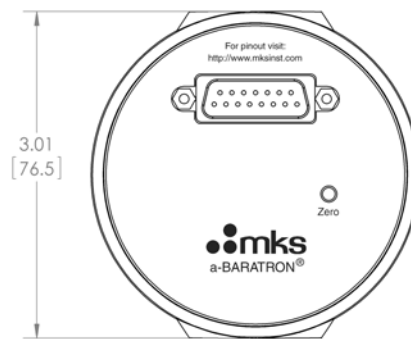


Figure 1: Top View Dimensions

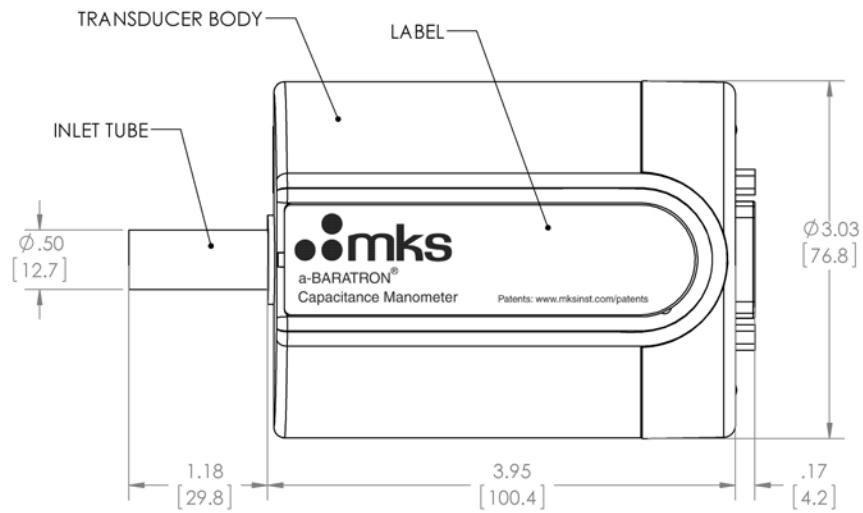


Figure 2: Side View Dimensions

Fittings

The *a*-Baratron heated transducer is available with the following fittings:

- ½" diameter (12.7 mm) tubulation (standard)
- Swagelok® 8-VCR® (female)
- Swagelok 4-VCR (female)
- Mini-CF (rotatable)
- NW16-KF
- NW25-KF
- Swagelok 8-VCO® (female)
- ¾" CF (rotatable)

Mounting Instructions

Mount the transducer with the inlet port pointing (vertically) downward. The transducer port will easily carry the weight of the transducer.

Although the unit can be mounted in any orientation, mounting it as suggested allows any foreign matter entering the pressure port to fall away from the diaphragm.

Isolate the unit from vibration as much as possible. When not subject to gas damping at low pressure, the diaphragm may become susceptible to resonance. The low range transducers (≤ 1 Torr) are very sensitive and you should isolate them from any vibration that exists. Remember to isolate the vibration through the cable as well as through the port.

Electrical Information

Grounding

Note



The ground of any external power supply and readout should be the same as the transducer ground (chassis ground) to minimize any possible ground loops which can affect the performance and stability of the system.

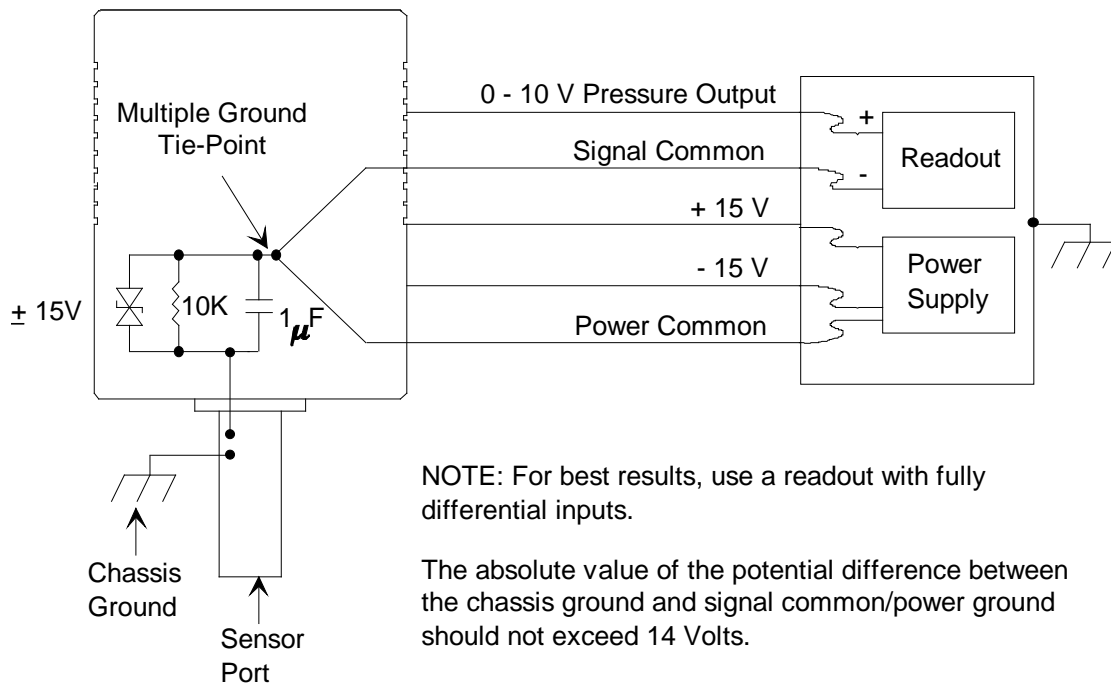


Figure 3: Example Power, Signal, and Chassis Grounding Scheme

Interface Connector

The 15-pin male D-subminiature interface connector on the top of the unit (refer to Figure 4, page 30) provides access to the power input and heater status pins. The pin assignments of this connector are listed in Table 7, page 27. The connector is available with either thread locks or slide locks.

Thread Locks

The 9 and 15-pin connectors with thread locks utilize threaded posts onto which the mating connector is mechanically fastened using screws. This is the standard MKS type of D-subminiature connector.

Slide Locks

The 9 and 15-pin connectors with slide locks utilize slotted posts onto which the mating connector is mechanically fastened using a slide mechanism which engages the slots in the posts.

Note

Standard MKS interface cables are not available for use with units configured with a slide lock connector.

Interface Connector Pin Assignments		
Pin Number	15-pin D-Subminiature Connectors	9-pin D-Subminiature Connectors
1	Reserved	Pressure Signal Output
2	Pressure Signal Output	Reserved
3	Reserved	Reserved
4	Reserved	+15 VDC
5	Power Return (Power Common)	-15 VDC
6	-15 VDC	Reserved
7	+15 VDC	Reserved
8	Reserved	Pressure Signal Output Return (Signal Common)
9	Reserved	Power Return (Power Common)
10	Reserved	Not Used
11	Reserved	Not Used
12	Pressure Signal Output Return (Signal Common)	Not Used
13	Reserved	Not Used
14	Reserved	Not Used
15	Chassis Ground	Not Used

Table 7: Interface Connector Pin Assignments**Note**

The “Reserved” pin assignment refers to a pin with an internal connection that may be assigned a function in the future.

Start Up

After installation, allow your transducer to warm up until it is stabilized, then check the transducer zero to verify the proper output. Refer to *How To Adjust the Zero*, page 33, for complete instructions on adjusting the zero controls on the a-Baratron unit.

Warm Up Time

Allow sufficient time for your transducer to warm up. The warm up times for 23° C ambient temperature conditions are:

- 2 hours for ≥ 1 Torr units
- 3 hours for < 1 Torr units

If the ambient temperature is lower than 23°C, the warm up time may be longer than that shown above.

Note

The transducer must be *fully stabilized* before you make any zero adjustments.

Chapter Three: Overview

General Information

A complete pressure transducer system requires three components to convert pressure to a linear DC voltage output: a sensor, signal conditioner, and power supply. The *a*-Baratron transducer contains two of the required components: the sensor and signal conditioner.

An MKS or MKS-compatible power supply is required to complete the pressure to DC voltage conversion. For a direct readout of the pressure measurement, a meter (analog or digital) is required.

Sensor

The *a*-Baratron transducer uses a variable capacitance sensor consisting of a pressure inlet tube (port) connected to a small chamber in the transducer body. One wall of this chamber is an elastic metal diaphragm. The front side of the diaphragm is exposed to the gas whose pressure is to be measured. The back, or *reference*, side of the diaphragm faces a rigidly mounted ceramic disc containing two electrodes. The reference side is permanently evacuated (10^{-7} Torr or lower), and its vacuum is maintained with a chemical getter system.

The diaphragm deflects with changing absolute pressure (force per unit area) independently of the gas type or composition of the measured gas. This deflection causes an imbalance of the sensor electrode capacitances since the distance to the diaphragm is now different for each electrode. The imbalance of capacitances is converted to a DC signal using a capacitance-to-digital converter that is contained inside a microprocessor. The resultant digital signal is then linearized, zeroed, and temperature-compensated in the processor. This digital signal is then converted to a 0 to 10V analog output signal.

In the *a*-Baratron transducer, zero and span stability is further increased because the sensor and the electronics are temperature controlled. This thermal enclosure reduces the effects of ambient temperature changes typically encountered in process line environments, and reduces or eliminates condensation and deposition of process by-products on the sensor surfaces.

Signal Conditioner/Electronics

The signal conditioner contains state-of-the-art, capacitance to digital converter integrated circuit. The output is a DC voltage which is linear with pressure. The transducer is then calibrated against a reference pressure standard to provide a 0 to 10 Volt DC output over the range of the transducer.

Instrument Components

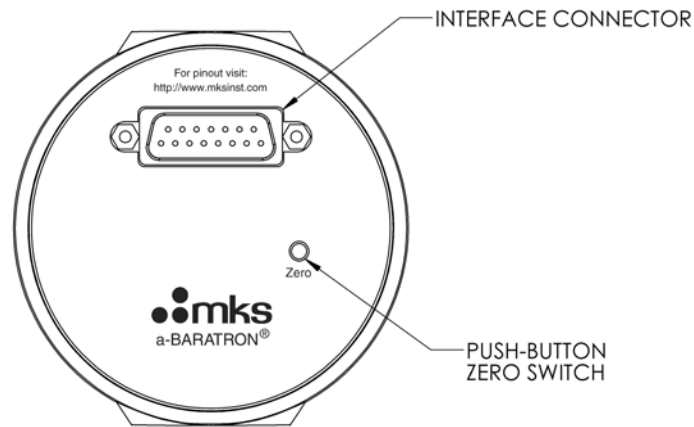


Figure 4: Top View of the a-Baratron Heated Transducer

Push Button Zero Switch

This push-button zero switch adjusts the transducer zero. Refer to *How To Adjust the Zero* for more details.

Interface Connector

The 9-pin or 15-pin male D-subminiature interface connector provides access to the power input and other pins. Refer to Table 7, page 27, for the connector pinout.

Labels

Note



The figures showing the instrument labels (Figures 5 and Figure 6, page 31) are not drawn to scale.

Top Panel Labels

The label on the top panel of the *a*-Baratron unit identifies the ZERO PUSH BUTTON.



Figure 5: Top Panel Label

Serial Number Label

Each *a*-Baratron unit has one serial number label mounted on the back surface. The label shows the range, serial number, and the part number. The label also displays the CE mark signifying compliance with current CE Directives.

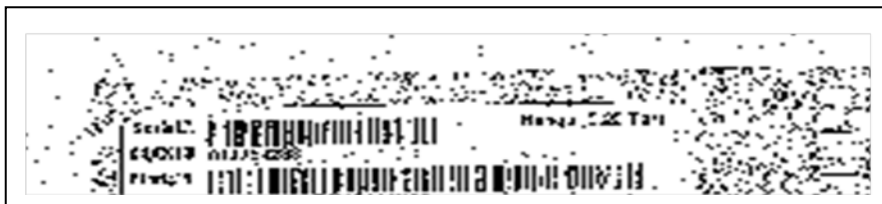


Figure 6: Serial Number Label

The options for your transducer are identified in the model code when you order the unit. Refer to *Appendix B: Model Code Explanation*, page 41, for more information.

Chapter Four: Operation

How To Adjust the Zero

All pressure transducers require initial and periodic zero adjustments. Prior to initial operation and during periodic maintenance you must check the transducer zero to verify the proper output. The output can be zeroed by pressing the Push Button Zero Switch.

To achieve the full dynamic range specified for the transducer, the zero adjustment *must* be made at a pressure less than the transducer's resolution (0.001% of FS). Low range transducers should be pumped for at least one hour after exposure to air to remove any moisture and to allow the pressure to stabilize. Zeroing a transducer above its stated minimum resolution creates a *zero offset* relative to true absolute pressure. All subsequent readings are then linear and accurate *relative to the offset value*.

Note

If available pressures are not sufficiently low to set the transducer zero, you may use a vacuum leak detector with sufficient vacuum pumping (to achieve proper zeroing pressures). In this case, mount the transducer on the leak detector *in the same plane of orientation as it will be during actual use*.

How To Adjust Using the Push-button Zero Switch

To use the push-button zero switch:

1. Install the transducer in a system and connect a power supply/readout.
2. Power the transducer and allow it to warm up and stabilize.

Note



Allow one (1) hours for ≥ 1 Torr units, and two (2) hours for < 1 Torr units to warm up. Ensure that the transducer is *fully stabilized* before you adjust the zero.

3. Pump the unit down to a pressure below its resolution (0.001% of FS).

For best results, pump the transducer while it is warming up. Refer to Table 8 for the highest recommended pressure levels for proper zero adjustment.

Highest Pressures Suggested for Proper Zero Adjustment	
Full Scale Range (Torr)	Highest Pressure for Proper Zero Adjustment (Torr)
0.1	1×10^{-6}
0.25	2.5×10^{-6}
0.5	5×10^{-6}
1.0	1×10^{-5}
2.0	2×10^{-5}
10	1×10^{-4}
20	2×10^{-4}
100	1×10^{-3}
200	2×10^{-3}
500	5×10^{-3}
1000	1×10^{-2}

Table 8: Highest Pressures Suggested for Proper Zero Adjustment

4. Push the push-button zero switch.

Typically, the push-button zero switch provides a maximum adjustment capability of $\pm 20\%$ full-scale from the factory zero position.

Suggested Pressures for Reading and Control

The lowest suggested pressures for reading and control with the a-Baratron heated transducer are listed in Table 9.

Lowest Suggested Pressures for Reading and Control		
Full Scale Range (Torr)	Lowest Suggested Pressure for Reading (Torr)	Lowest Suggested Pressure for Control (Torr)
0.1	5×10^{-5}	5×10^{-4}
0.25	1.25×10^{-4}	1.25×10^{-3}
0.5	2.5×10^{-4}	2.5×10^{-3}
1.0	5×10^{-4}	5×10^{-3}
2.0	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-2}
10	5×10^{-3}	5×10^{-2}
20	1×10^{-2}	1×10^{-1}
100	5×10^{-2}	5×10^{-1}
200	0.1	1.0
500	0.25	2.5
1000	0.5	5.0

Table 9: Lowest Suggested Pressures for Reading and Control

Lowest Suggested Pressure Available for Reading

The pressures listed in the middle column of Table 9 reflect reliable and practical pressures for different range transducers. Lower readings may be obtained in environments which have stable temperature and air flow.

Lowest Suggested Pressure to Use for Control

The pressures listed in the last column of Table 9 are for reference, and represent the pressure reading of the transducer at 50 mV signal output. A DC signal of at least 50 mV is the recommended minimum signal level to use when integrating any transducer into complex processing systems.

Chapter Five: Maintenance and Troubleshooting

General Information

If the *a*-Baratron transducer fails to operate properly upon receipt, check for shipping damage, and check the cables for correct continuity. Any damage should be reported to the carrier and MKS Instruments immediately.

If there is no obvious damage and the continuity is correct, check your instrument using the troubleshooting chart (refer to Table 10, page 38). If the transducer performance does not improve and it is necessary to return the unit to MKS for service, obtain an RMA (Return Material Authorization) Number from any MKS Calibration and Service center before shipping. Please refer to the inside back cover of this manual for a list of MKS Calibration and Service Centers.

Maintenance

In general, the *a*-Baratron heated transducer requires no maintenance other than proper installation and operation, and an occasional zero adjustment. Periodically, check for wear on the cables and inspect the enclosure for visible signs of damage.

Zero Adjustment

The transducer zero can be set (or reset) by pushing the push-button zero switch on the top panel of the unit (refer to Figure 4, page 30), or at the front panel of any MKS or MKS-compatible power supply being used. Refer to *How To Adjust the Zero*, page 33, for complete instructions on how to adjust the transducer's zero controls.

Note



1. In production operations such as semiconductor manufacturing, verify the transducer zero (and adjust if necessary) each time the equipment is shut down for routine maintenance.
 2. The zero adjustments are the **only** adjustments that can be made in the field. Return the transducer to MKS Instruments for other adjustments, calibration, or servicing.
-

Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting Chart		
Symptom	Possible Cause	Solution
Overrange positive or negative signal	A shorted transducer or a damaged interconnect cable (transducer to electronics module).	Measure supply voltages at the connector. Inspect cable and transducer. Replace if necessary.
Measurement slowly goes positive over time	Overpressure and/or a build-up of contamination in the measurement cavity.	Return to MKS for servicing or transducer replacement.
Unstable zero output	The ambient temperature may be too high. <i>or</i> The ambient temperature is varying over a wide range.	Ensure the ambient temperature is within product requirements; refer to <i>Appendix A: Product Specifications</i> , page 39.

Table 10: Troubleshooting Chart

Appendix A: Product Specifications

Electrical Specifications

CE Compliance Electromagnetic Compatibility ¹ Product Safety Requirements	EMC Directive 2004/108/EC Product Safety Directive 92/59/EC
RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) Compliance	Fully compliant with Directive 2002/95/EC
Input Power Requirement Voltage Current	±15 VDC ±5% 250 mA for 45°C models, 550 mA for 80° and 100°C models
Signal Output	0 to 10 VDC, 110% overrange, active zero

Environmental Specifications

Ambient Operating Temperature Range	15° to 40°C (59° to 104°F) for 45°C models, 15° to 50°C (59° to 122°F) for 80° and 100°C models
Maximum External Case Temperature	65° C (149° F)
Storage Humidity Range	25 to 95% Relative Humidity, non-condensing
Storage Temperature Range	-20° to 80° C (-4° to 176° F)

Performance Specifications

Accuracy (non-linearity, hysteresis, and non-repeatability) ≥ 1 Torr units < 1 Torr units	45°C models: 0.10% of Reading. 80°C and 100°C models: ±0.20% of Reading 45°C models: 0.12% of Reading. 80°C and 100°C models: ±0.5% of Reading
Internal Volume	6.3 cc
Leak Integrity	Internal to external < 10 ⁻⁹ scc/sec He
Overpressure Limit Without Damage	45 psia (310 kPa)
Pressure Ranges (Torr FS)	0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 10, 20, 100, 200, 500, 1000

¹An overall metal braided shielded cable, properly grounded at both ends, is required during use.

Resolution 0.1 to 1000 Torr units	0.001% (1×10^{-5}) of FS

Performance Specifications (Continued)

Temperature Coefficients Zero ≥ 1 Torr units 0.25 and 0.1 Torr units Span (all ranges)	45°C models: 0.002% FS/°C. 80° and 100°C models: 0.005% FS/°C 45°C models: 0.005% FS/°C. 80° and 100°C models: 0.010% FS/°C 0.02% Reading/ ° C
Warm Up Time (for 23° C ambient temperature conditions) ≥ 1 Torr units < 1 Torr units	2 hours 3 hours
Zero Adjustment Range Zero Push Button	±20%

Physical Specifications

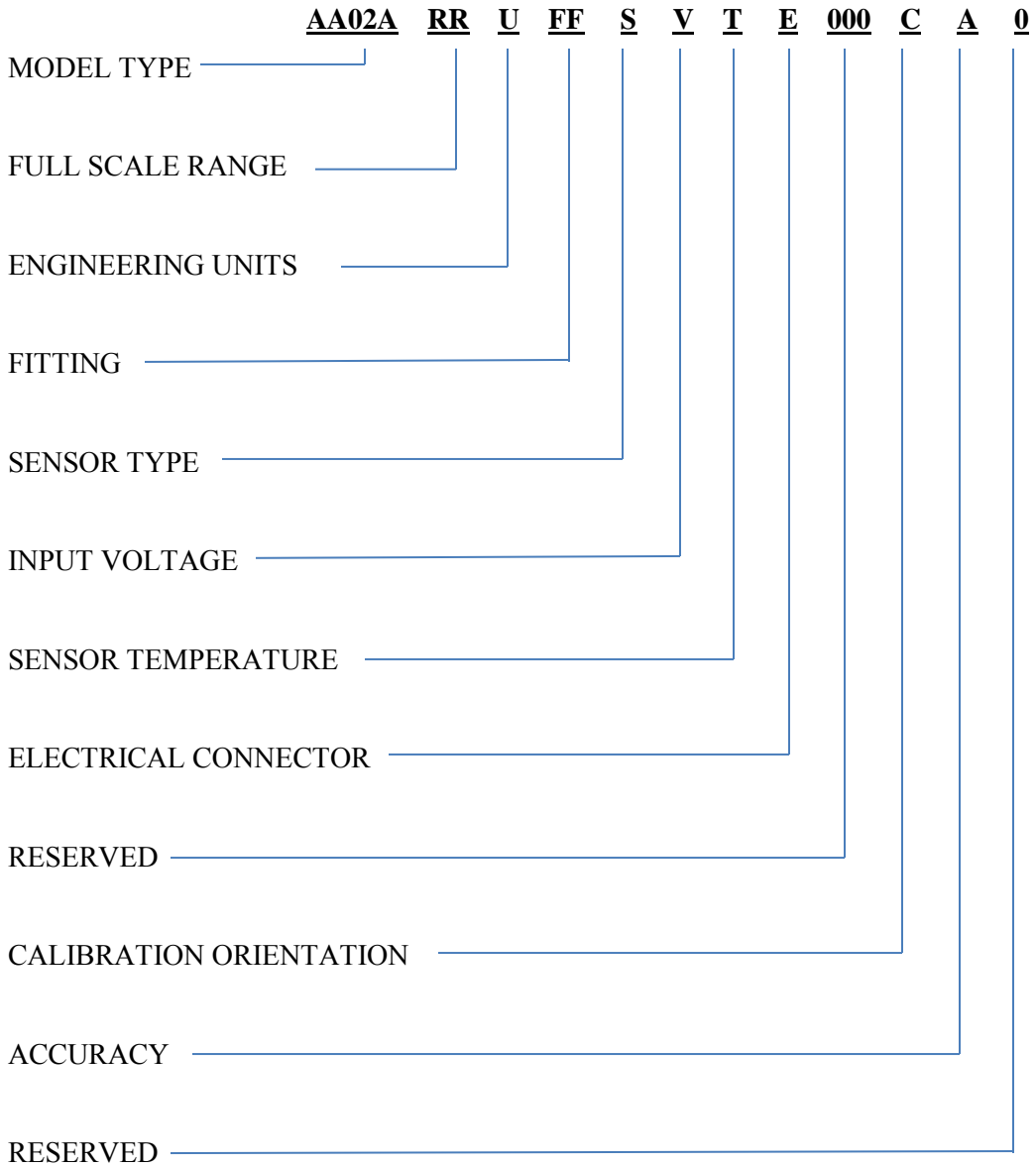
Fittings	½" Diameter (12.7 mm) tubulation, Swagelok® 8-VCR® (female), Mini-CF (rotatable), Swagelok 8-VCO® (female), NW16-KF, NW25-KF, ¾" CF rotatable
Interface Connector	9-pin or 15-pin male D-subminiature
Weight	2.5 lbs (1.13 Kg)
Wetted Materials	Inconel® and Incoloy® nickel alloys. Some optional fittings may be built from 300-series stainless steel.

Due to continuing research and development activities, these product specifications are subject to change without notice.

Appendix B: Model Code Explanation

Model Code

The options of your *a*-Baratron transducer are identified in the model code when you order the unit. The model code is identified as follows:



Model Type

This designates the model type of the instrument. All products in this family use **AA02A** in the part number.

Full Scale Range (RR)

The full scale measurement range in Torr is indicated by a two-character alphanumeric code.

Full Scale Range	Ordering Code
0.1	.1
0.25	RE
0.50	.5
1.0	01
2.0	02
10	11
20	21
100	12
200	22
500	52
1000	13

Measurement Units (U)

The *a*-Baratron can be calibrated using any of three measurement units.

Measurement Units	Order Code
Torr	T
mbar	M
kPa	K

Fittings (FF)

Eleven (11) different connection fittings are available, designated by a two-letter code.

Fittings	Ordering Code
0.50-inch OD tube	BA
4 VCR [®] female	CD
8 VCR female	CE
8 VCR male	CF
8 VCR female, short tube length	CR
NW16-KF, standard tube length	GA
NW25-KF	GC
NW16-KF, short tube length	GD
8 VCO [®] female	DA
Mini-CF (1.33" OD)	HA
2.75-inch OD CF	HC

Sensor Type (S)

Three (3) different types of sensors are available.

Sensor Type	Ordering Code
Standard	S
Etch	E (Range \leq 100 Torr)
Fluorine-Resistant Etch	L (Range \leq 100 Torr)

Input Voltage (V)

Input Voltage	Ordering Code
$\pm 15V (\pm 5\%)$	2

Sensor Temperature (T)

Three (3) different sensor temperatures are available via the codes shown below.

Sensor Temperature	Ordering Code
100°C	1
80°C	8
45°C	4

Electrical Connector (E)

Four (4) different electrical connectors are available on the a-Baratron. They are identified in the part number by one (1) character.

Electrical Connector	Ordering Code
15-pin male D-subminiature, thread locks	B
15-pin male D-subminiature, slide locks	P
9-pin male D-subminiature, thread locks	A
9-pin D-subminiature, slide locks	Z

Reserved (000)

Reserved for future options.

	Ordering Code
Reserved	000

Calibration Orientation (X)

All a-Baratrons with full-scale measurement ranges of 1 Torr and higher should use the “0” code noted below. Models with measurement ranges below 1 Torr should use either the “V” or “H” code for their desired calibration orientation.

Calibration Orientation	Ordering Code
Ranges \geq 1 Torr	0
Ranges < 1 Torr only - Vertical	V
Ranges < 1 Torr only - Horizontal	H

Accuracy (X)

See Appendix A for accuracy specifications of the different *a*-Baratron configurations.

Accuracy	Ordering Code
Standard	0

Reserved (0)

Reserved for future options.

Reserved	0
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A

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B

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