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Declarations of conformity can be found online at www.wika.com.

1. General information

1. General information

- The pressure transmitter described in the operating instructions has been designed and manufactured using state-of-the-art technology. All components are subject to stringent quality and environmental criteria during production. Our management systems are certified to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001.
- These operating instructions contain important information on handling the instrument. Working safely requires that all safety instructions and work instructions are observed.
- Observe the relevant local accident prevention regulations and general safety regulations for the instrument's range of use.
- The operating instructions are part of the product and must be kept in the immediate vicinity of the instrument and readily accessible to skilled personnel at any time.
- Skilled personnel must have carefully read and understood the operating instructions, prior to beginning any work.
- The manufacturer's liability is void in the case of any damage caused by using the product contrary to its intended use, non-compliance with these operating instructions, assignment of insufficiently qualified skilled personnel or unauthorised modifications to the instrument.
- The general terms and conditions contained in the sales documentation shall apply.
- Subject to technical modifications.
- Further information:
 - Internet address: www.wika.de / www.wika.com
 - Relevant data sheet: PE 81.02
 - Application consultant: Tel.: +49 9372 132-0
Fax: +49 9372 132-406
E-mail: info@wika.de

1. General information

Explanation of symbols



WARNING!

... indicates a potentially dangerous situation that can result in serious injury or death, if not avoided.



CAUTION!

... indicates a potentially dangerous situation that can result in light injuries or damage to equipment or the environment, if not avoided.



Information

... points out useful tips, recommendations and information for efficient and trouble-free operation.



CAUTION!

... indicates a potentially dangerous situation that can result in burns, caused by hot surfaces or liquids, if not avoided.

Abbreviations

2-wire	The two connection lines are used for the voltage supply. The measurement signal also provides the supply current.
3-wire	Two connection lines are used for the power supply. One connection line is used for the measurement signal.
U ₊	Positive power supply terminal
U ₋	Reference potential
S ₊	Analogue output

2. Safety

2. Safety



WARNING!

Before installation, commissioning and operation, ensure that the appropriate pressure transmitter has been selected in terms of measuring range, design and specific measuring conditions. Non-observance can result in serious injury and/or damage to equipment.



WARNING!

- Open the connections only after the system has been depressurised.
- Observe the working conditions in accordance with chapter 3 "Specifications".
- Always operate the pressure transmitter within the overpressure limit.



Further important safety instructions can be found in the individual chapters of these operating instructions.

2.1 Intended use

The pressure transmitter is used to convert pressure into an electrical signal indoors and outdoors.

The instrument has been designed and built solely for the intended use described here, and may only be used accordingly. The technical specifications contained in these operating instructions must be observed. Improper handling or operation of the pressure transmitter outside of its technical specifications requires the instrument to be taken out of service immediately and inspected by an authorised WIKA service engineer.

The manufacturer shall not be liable for claims of any type based on operation contrary to the intended use.

2.2 Personnel qualification



WARNING!

Risk of injury should qualification be insufficient!

Improper handling can result in considerable injury and damage to equipment.

The activities described in these operating instructions may only be carried out by skilled personnel who have the qualifications described below.

Skilled personnel

Skilled personnel are understood to be personnel who, based on their technical training, knowledge of measurement and control technology and on their experience and knowledge of country-specific regulations, current standards and directives, are capable of carrying out the work described and independently recognising potential hazards.

Special operating conditions require further appropriate knowledge, e.g. of aggressive media.

2. Safety

2.3 Special hazards



WARNING!

For hazardous media such as oxygen, acetylene, flammable or toxic gases or liquids, and refrigeration plants, compressors, etc., in addition to all standard regulations, the appropriate existing codes or regulations must also be followed.



WARNING!

Residual media in the dismantled pressure transmitter can result in a risk to persons, the environment and equipment.

Take sufficient precautionary measures.

Do not use this instrument in safety or emergency stop devices. Incorrect use of the instrument can result in injury.

Should a failure occur, aggressive media with extremely high temperature and under high pressure or vacuum may be present at the instrument.

2.4 Labelling / safety marks

Product label

The product label for the WIKAI Transmitter S-11 contains the following information:

- WIKAI** logo
- Warning symbol: exclamation mark in a triangle
- CAUTION: OPEN CIRCUIT BEFORE REMOVING COVER
- SP® logo
- CE mark
- Approvals (indicated by a line pointing to the SP and CE marks)
- Measuring range: 0 ... 100 bar
- Output signal: 4 ... 20 mA (indicated by a line pointing to the signal icon)
- Power supply: DC 10 ... 30 V (indicated by a line pointing to the power icon)
- Pin assignment: 1+ and 2- (indicated by a line pointing to the terminals)
- S# Serial no. 11639110
- P# Product no. 00639080
- 2D code (indicated by a line pointing to the 2D code icon)
- WIKAI Alexander Wiesand SE & Co. KG 03911 Klingenberg Made in Germany
- 2B logo

If the serial number and the 2D code become illegible due to mechanical damage or overpainting, traceability will no longer be possible.

3. Specifications

3. Specifications

3.1 Measuring ranges

EN

Gauge pressure

bar	Measuring range	0 ... 0.1	0 ... 0.16	0 ... 0.25	0 ... 0.4	0 ... 0.6	0 ... 1	0 ... 1.6
	Overload safety	1	1.5	2	2	4	5	10
	Measuring range	0 ... 2.5	0 ... 4	0 ... 6	0 ... 10	0 ... 16	0 ... 25	0 ... 40
	Overload safety	10	17	35	35	80	50	80
	Measuring range	0 ... 60	0 ... 100	0 ... 160	0 ... 250	0 ... 400	0 ... 600	
	Overload safety	120	200	320	500	800	1,200	
psi	Measuring range	0 ... 15	0 ... 20	0 ... 30	0 ... 50	0 ... 60	0 ... 100	0 ... 150
	Overload safety	145	145	145	240	240	500	500
	Measuring range	0 ... 160	0 ... 200	0 ... 250	0 ... 300	0 ... 400	0 ... 500	0 ... 600
	Overload safety	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
	Measuring range	0 ... 750	0 ... 1,000	0 ... 1,500	0 ... 2,000	0 ... 3,000	0 ... 5,000	0 ... 6,000
	Overload safety	1,740	1,740	2,900	4,600	7,200	11,600	11,600

Absolute pressure

bar	Measuring range	0 ... 0.25	0 ... 0.4	0 ... 0.6	0 ... 1	0 ... 1.6	0 ... 2.5	0 ... 4
	Overload safety	2	2	4	5	10	10	17
	Measuring range	0 ... 6	0 ... 10	0 ... 16				
	Overload safety	35	35	80				
psi	Measuring range	0 ... 15	0 ... 25	0 ... 50	0 ... 100	0 ... 250		
	Overload safety	72.5	145	240	500	1,160		

3. Specifications

Vacuum and +/- measuring range

bar	Measuring range	-0.6 ... 0	-0.4 ... 0	-0.25 ... 0	-0.16 ... 0	-0.1 ... 0
	Overload safety	4	2	2	1.5	1
	Measuring range	-1 ... 0	-1 ... +0.6	-1 ... +1.5	-1 ... +3	-1 ... +5
	Overload safety	5	10	10	17	35
	Measuring range	-1 ... +9	-1 ... +15	-1 ... +24		
	Overload safety	35	80	50		
psi	Measuring range	-30 inHg ... 0	-30 inHg ... +30	-30 inHg ... +60	-30 inHg ... +100	-30 inHg ... +160
	Overload safety	72.5	240	240	500	1,160
	Measuring range	-30 inHg ... +200	-30 inHg ... +300			
	Overload safety	1,160	1,160			

Vacuum tightness: Yes

3.2 Output signals

Signal type	Signal
Current (2-wire)	4 ... 20 mA
Current (3-wire)	0 ... 20 mA
Voltage (3-wire)	DC 0 ... 10 V
	DC 0 ... 5 V

Load in Ω

Depending on the signal type the following loads apply:

Current (2-wire): $\leq (\text{power supply} - 10 \text{ V}) / 0.02 \text{ A}$

Current (3-wire): $\leq (\text{power supply} - 3 \text{ V}) / 0.02 \text{ A}$

Voltage (3-wire): $> \text{max. output signal} / 1 \text{ mA}$

3. Specifications

3.3 Power supply

4 ... 20 mA (2-wire): DC 10 ... 30 V
0 ... 20 mA (3-wire): DC 10 ... 30 V
DC 0 ... 10 V: DC 14 ... 30 V
DC 0 ... 5 V: DC 10 ... 30 V

3.4 Reference conditions (per IEC 61298-1)

Temperature: 15 ... 25 °C (59 ... 77 °F)

Atmospheric pressure: 860 ... 1,060 mbar (12.5 ... 15.4 psi)

Humidity: 45 ... 75 % r. h.

Power supply: DC 24 V

Mounting position: Calibrated in vertical mounting position with process connection facing downwards.

3.5 Accuracy specifications

Accuracy at reference conditions

Standard	$\leq \pm 0.5$ % of span
Option	$\leq \pm 0.25$ % of span ¹⁾

1) Only for measuring ranges ≥ 0.25 bar

Including non-linearity, hysteresis, zero offset and end value deviation (corresponds to measured error per IEC 61298-2). Calibrated in vertical mounting position with process connection facing downwards.

Non-linearity (per IEC 61298-2): $\leq \pm 0.2$ % of span BFSL

Non-repeatability: ≤ 0.1 % of span

Long-term stability at reference conditions: $\leq \pm 0.2$ % of span/year

Temperature error in rated temperature range

Rated temperature range: 0 ... 80 °C (32 ... 176 °F)

Mean temperature coefficient of zero point:

Measuring range > 0.25 bar: $\leq \pm 0.2$ % of span/10 K

Measuring range ≤ 0.25 bar: $< \pm 0.4$ % of span/10 K

Mean temperature coefficient of span: $\leq \pm 0.2$ % of span/10 K

3. Specifications

Adjustability of zero point and span

Adjustment is made using potentiometers inside the instrument.

Not possible for IP68 cable outlet.

Zero point: $\pm 5\%$

Span: $\pm 5\%$

3.6 Time response

Settling time: ≤ 2 ms

3.7 Operating conditions

Ingress protection (per IEC 60529)

The ingress protection depends on the type of electrical connection.

Electrical connection	Ingress protection
Angular connector DIN 175301-803 A	IP65
Circular connector M12 x 1 (4-pin)	IP67
Cable outlet IP67	IP67
Cable outlet IP68	IP68 ¹⁾

1) Adjustability of zero point and span not possible.

The stated ingress protection only applies when plugged in using mating connectors that have the appropriate ingress protection.

Vibration resistance

Process connections without cooling element: 20 g (IEC 60068-2-6, under resonance)

Process connections with cooling element: 10 g (IEC 60068-2-6, under resonance)

Shock resistance

Process connections without cooling element: 1,000 g (IEC 60068-2-27, mechanical)

Process connections with cooling element: 400 g (IEC 60068-2-27, mechanical)

3. Specifications

Permissible temperature ranges

Also meets EN 50178, tab. 7, operation (C) 4K4H, storage (D) 1K4, transport (E) 2K3.

EN

Process connections without cooling element

Medium		
■ Standard	-30 ... +100 °C	-22 ... +212 °F
■ Option	-30 ... +125 °C	-22 ... +257 °F
Ambient	-20 ... +80 °C	-4 ... +176 °F
Storage	-40 ... +100 °C	-40 ... +212 °F

Process connections with cooling element

Medium	-20 ... +150 °C	-4 ... +302 °F
Ambient	-20 ... +80 °C	-4 ... +176 °F
Storage	-40 ... +100 °C	-40 ... +212 °F

3.8 Electrical connections

Short-circuit resistance: S+ vs. U-

Reverse polarity protection: U+ vs. U-

Overvoltage protection: DC 36 V

Insulation voltage: DC 500 V with NEC class 02 voltage supply (low voltage and low current max. 100 VA even under fault conditions)

3.9 Process connections

Thread	Available measuring ranges	
G ½ B flush ¹⁾	0 ... 2.5 to 0 ... 600 bar	0 ... 50 to 0 ... 6,000 psi
G 1 B flush ¹⁾	0 ... 0.1 to 0 ... 1.6 bar	0 ... 15 psi
Hygienic G 1 B flush (in accordance with 3-A Sanitary Standards)	0 ... 0.1 to 0 ... 25 bar	0 ... 15 to 0 ... 300 psi

¹⁾ Process connection also available with cooling element.

3. Specifications

Cooling elements

For higher medium temperatures, process connections with a cooling element are available (see “Operating conditions”).

Sealing

Process connection	Max. medium temperature	Sealing material and max. pressure limitation		
		Standard	Option 1	Option 2
without cooling element	up to 100 °C (212 °F)	NBR up to 600 bar (8,700 psi)	FKM/FPM ¹⁾ up to 600 bar (8,700 psi)	EPDM up to 200 bar (2,900 psi)
	up to 125 °C (257 °F)	NBR up to 600 bar (8,700 psi)	FKM/FPM ¹⁾ up to 400 bar (5,800 psi)	EPDM up to 200 bar (2,900 psi)
with cooling element	up to 150 °C (302 °F)	FKM/FPM ¹⁾ up to 300 bar (4,350 psi)	EPDM up to 200 bar (2,900 psi)	-
Hygienic	up to 150 °C (302 °F)	EPDM up to 200 bar (2,900 psi)	-	-

1) Minimum permissible medium and ambient temperature -20 °C / -4 °F

O-ring for G ½ B flush process connection optionally available with FFKM seal material (pressure limitation 600 bar (8,700 psi) for all medium temperatures)

The sealings listed under “Standard” are included in the delivery.

Wetted parts

- G ½ B and G 1 B flush: 316Ti
- G 1 B flush, hygienic: 316L
- For sealing materials see “Process connections”

Internal pressure transmission medium

Pressure transmission medium	
Standard	Synthetic oil
Option	Food-compatible system fill fluid per FDA 21 CFR 178.3750

3. ... / 4. Design and function / 5. Transport, packaging and storage

3.10 EU declaration of conformity

- EMC directive ¹⁾
- EN 61326 emission (group 1, class B) and interference immunity (industrial application)
- Pressure equipment directive
- RoHS directive

¹⁾ The existence of strong electromagnetic fields in a frequency range of < 2.7 GHz can result in increased measuring errors up to 1 %. Do not install the instruments in the vicinity of strong electromagnetic sources of interference (e.g. transmitting devices, radio equipment), or use sheath current filters where applicable.

For special model numbers, e.g. S-11000, please note the specifications stated on the delivery note.
For further specifications see WIKA data sheet PE 81.02 and the order documentation.

4. Design and function

4.1 Description

The prevailing pressure is measured at the sensor element through the deformation of a diaphragm. By supplying power, this deformation of the diaphragm is converted into an electrical signal. The output signal from the pressure transmitter is amplified and standardised. The output signal is proportional to the measured pressure.

4.2 Scope of delivery

Cross-check the scope of delivery with the delivery note.

5. Transport, packaging and storage

5.1 Transport

Check the pressure transmitter for any damage that may have been caused during transportation.
Obvious damage must be reported immediately.

5.2 Packaging

Do not remove packaging until just before mounting.
Keep the packaging as it will provide optimum protection during transport (e.g. change in installation site, sending for repair).

5. Transport, packaging and storage / 6. Commissioning, operation

5.3 Storage

Permissible conditions at the place of storage:

- Storage temperature: see chapter 3 "Specifications"
- Humidity: 45 ... 75 % relative humidity

Avoid exposure to the following factors:

- Mechanical vibration, mechanical shock (putting it down hard)
- Soot, vapour, dust and corrosive gases
- Potentially explosive environments, flammable atmospheres

Store the pressure transmitter in its original packaging in a location that fulfils the conditions listed above. If the original packaging is not available, pack and store the instrument as described below:

1. Place the protection cap on the process connection
2. Place the instrument, along with shock-absorbent material, in the packaging.



WARNING!

Before storing the instrument (following operation), remove any residual media. This is of particular importance if the medium is hazardous to health, e.g. caustic, toxic, carcinogenic, radioactive, etc..

6. Commissioning, operation



CAUTION!

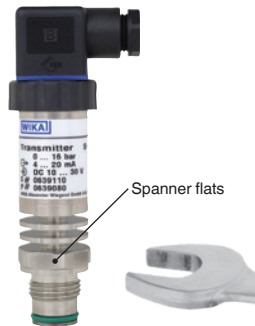
Prior to commissioning, the pressure transmitter must be subjected to a visual inspection.

- Leaking fluid is indicative of damage.
- Check the diaphragm of the process connection for any damage.
- Only use the pressure transmitter if it is in perfect condition with respect to safety.

6. Commissioning, operation

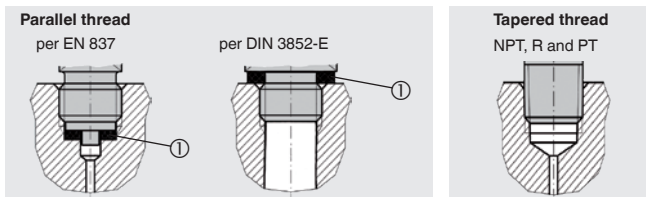
6.1 Mechanical mounting

- Remove the protection cap not until shortly before installation.
- Ensure that the diaphragm of the process connection is not damaged during installation.
- The sealing faces at the pressure transmitter and the measuring point always have to be clean.
- Only ever screw in, or unscrew, the instrument using the spanner flats. Never use the case or the cooling element as a working surface.
- The correct torque depends on the dimensions of the process connection and the gasket used (form/material).
- When screwing in, do not cross the threads.
- For information on tapped holes and welding sockets, see Technical information IN 00.14 at www.wika.com.
- Attach the connector and screw it in hand-tight. The assembly of the angular connector is described in chapter 6.2 "Electrical mounting".



Sealing

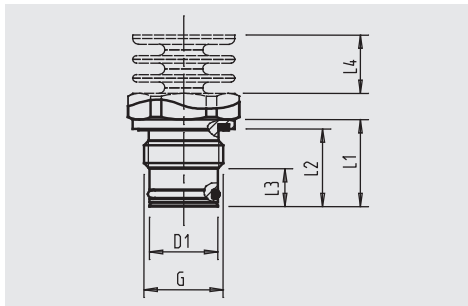
Correct sealing of the process connections with parallel threads at the sealing face ① must be made using suitable flat gaskets, sealing rings or WIKA profile sealings. The sealing of tapered threads (e.g. NPT threads) is made by providing the thread with additional sealing material such as, for example, PTFE tape (EN 837-2).



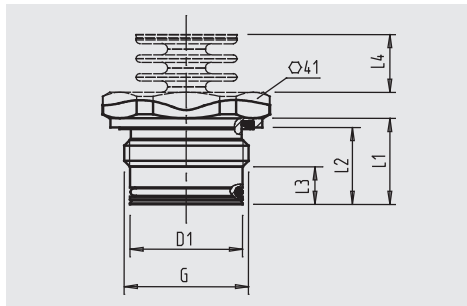
For further information on seals see WIKA data sheet AC 09.08 or under www.wika.com.

6. Commissioning, operation

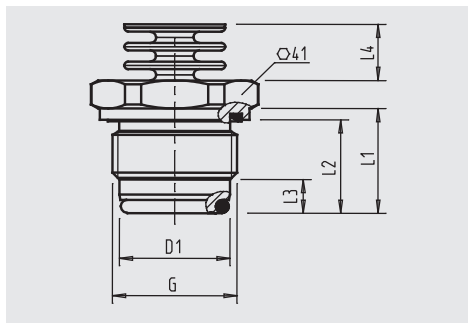
Dimensions of the process connections in mm



G	D1	L1	L2	L3	L4
G 1/2 B	18	23	20.5	10	15.5



G	D1	L1	L2	L3	L4
G 1 B	30	23	20.5	10	15.5



G	D1	L1	L2	L3	L4
G 1 B hygienic	29.5	28	25	9	15.5

For information on tapped holes and welding sockets, see Technical information IN 00.14 at www.wika.com.


6. Commissioning, operation

6.2 Electrical mounting

- The instrument must be earthed via the process connection.
- For instruments with voltage output, use shielded cable, and, if the cables are longer than 30 m or they leave the building, earth the shield at least at one end of the cable.
- In North America, use the instrument in line with "class 2 circuits" or "class 2 power units" in accordance with CEC (Canadian Electrical Code) or NEC (National Electrical Code).
- Select a cable diameter that matches the cable gland of the plug. Make sure that the cable gland of the mounted plug has a tight fit and that the seals are present and undamaged. Tighten the threaded connection and check that the seal is correctly seated, in order to ensure a tight seal.
- For cable outlets, make sure that no moisture enters at the cable end.


Connection diagrams

Angular connector DIN 175301-803 A

		2-wire	3-wire
	U ₊	1	1
	U ₋	2	2
	S ₊	-	3


Wire cross-section max. 1.5 mm²
Cable diameter 6 ... 8 mm

Cable outlet, unshielded

		2-wire	3-wire
	U ₊	brown	brown
	U ₋	green	green
	S ₊	-	white

Wire cross-section 3 x 0.5 mm²
Cable diameter 6.8 mm
Cable lengths 1.5 m, 3 m, 5 m, 10 m, 15 m

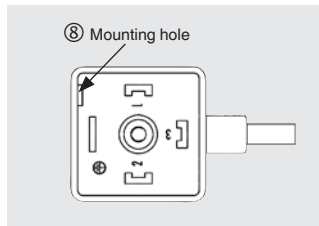
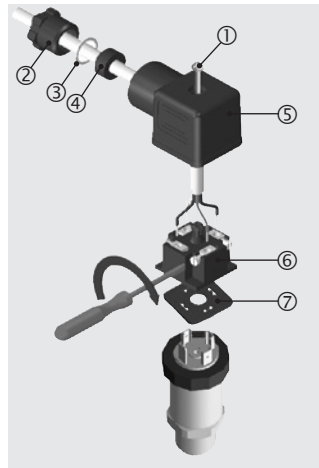
Circular connector M12 x 1 (4-pin)

		2-wire	3-wire
	U ₊	1	1
	U ₋	3	3
	S ₊	-	4

6. Commissioning, operation

Fitting a DIN 175301-803 angular connector

1. Loosen the screw ①.
2. Loosen the cable gland ②.
3. Pull the angled socket ⑤ + ⑥ from the instrument.
4. Via the mounting hole ⑧, lever the terminal block ⑥ out of the case ⑤.
5. Pass the cable with the appropriate cable outer diameter (see "Connection diagrams") through the cable gland ②, ring ③, sealing ④ and the case ⑤.
6. Connect the cable ends to the connection terminals on the terminal block ⑥ in accordance with the pin assignment (see "Connection diagrams" for the pin assignment).
7. Press the terminal block ⑥ into the case ⑤.
8. Tighten the cable gland ② around the cable. Make sure that the cable gland and seal are not damaged and that they are assembled correctly in order to ensure ingress protection.
9. Place the flat, square gasket ⑦ over the pressure transmitter's connection pins.
10. Slide the assembled angled socket ⑤ + ⑥ onto the pressure transmitter's connection pins.
11. Using the screw ①, screw the angled socket to the pressure transmitter, hand-tight.



7. Adjustment of zero point and span

7. Adjustment of zero point and span



Only adjust the span-setting potentiometer if calibration equipment is available which has at least three times the accuracy of the pressure transmitter.

7.1 Preparation (figure A)

To gain access to the potentiometers, open the instrument as follows:

- Disconnect the electrical connection ① from the instrument.
- Remove the clamping nut ②.
- Carefully pull the instrument connector ③ from the instrument.
- Connect the instrument connector ③ to the power supply and a display unit (e.g. ammeter, voltmeter) according to the connection diagram.

7.2 Adjustment of zero point (figure B)

- Go to the start of the measuring range.
- Using potentiometer "Z", adjust the minimum output signal (e.g. 4 mA)

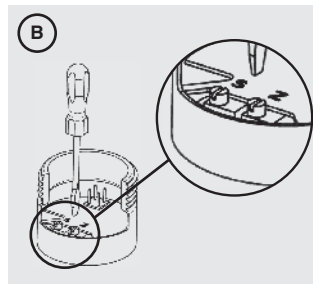
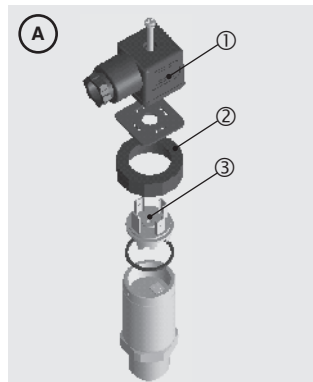
7.3 Setting the span (figure B)

- Go to the end of the measuring range.
- Using potentiometer "S", adjust the maximum output signal (e.g. 20 mA)
- Check the zero point and if there is any deviation, re-adjust it.
- Repeat the procedure until the zero point and the span are set correctly.

7.4 Finish the adjustment (figure A)

- Disconnect the instrument connector ③ from the power supply and the display unit.
- Carefully push the instrument connector ③ onto the instrument, without damaging the wires or the seals. The seals must be clean and undamaged in order to guarantee the given ingress protection.
- Tighten the clamping nut ②.

After the adjustment, check that the system is functioning correctly.
Recommended recalibration cycle: 1 year



8. Maintenance and cleaning

8. Maintenance and cleaning

8.1 Maintenance

This pressure transmitter is maintenance-free.
Repairs must only be carried out by the manufacturer.

8.2 Cleaning



CAUTION!

- Before cleaning, correctly disconnect the instrument from the pressure supply, switch it off and disconnect it from the power supply.
- Do not use any pointed or hard objects for cleaning, as they may damage the diaphragm of the process connection.
- Clean the instrument with a moist cloth.
- Electrical connections must not come into contact with moisture.
- Wash or clean the dismantled instrument before returning it in order to protect personnel and the environment from exposure to residual media.
- Residual media in the dismantled pressure transmitter can result in a risk to persons, the environment and equipment. Take sufficient precautionary measures.



For information on returning the instrument see chapter 10.2 "Return".

9. Faults

In the event of any faults, first check whether the pressure transmitter is mounted correctly, mechanically and electrically.

Fault	Possible cause	Measure
No output signal	Cable break	Check the through drilling
	No/wrong power supply	Correct the power supply
No/wrong output signal	Wiring error	Rectify the wiring
Constant output signal upon change in pressure	Mechanical overload caused by overpressure	Replace instrument

9. Faults / 10. Dismounting, return and disposal

Fault	Possible cause	Measure
Signal span too small/drops	Mechanical overload caused by overpressure	Replace instrument
	Diaphragm damage	Replace instrument
	Sealing/sealing face damaged/soiled, sealing does not have a tight fit, threads jammed	Clean the sealing/sealing face, replace sealing
Signal span varies/inaccurate	EMC interference sources in the environment (e.g. frequency converter)	Shield instrument; shield cable; remove source of interference
	Operating temperature too high/low	Observe the permissible temperatures
	Instrument not earthed	Earth the instrument
	Strongly varying pressure of the process medium	Damping; consulting by the manufacturer
Deviating zero point signal	Operating temperature too high/low	Observe the permissible temperatures
	Other mounting position	Adjust the zero point
	Overpressure limit exceeded	Replace instrument



CAUTION!

If faults cannot be eliminated by means of the measures listed above, the pressure transmitter must be shut down immediately, and it must be ensured that signal is no longer present, and it must be prevented from being inadvertently put back into service. In this case, contact the manufacturer. If a return is needed, follow the instructions given in chapter 10.2 "Return".

10. Dismounting, return and disposal



WARNING!

Residual media in the dismantled pressure transmitter can result in a risk to persons, the environment and equipment.

Take sufficient precautionary measures.

10. Dismounting, return and disposal

10.1 Dismounting



WARNING!

Risk of burns!

Let the instrument cool down sufficiently before dismounting!

During dismounting there is a risk of dangerously hot pressure media escaping.

Only disconnect the pressure transmitter once the system has been depressurised!

During removal, do not damage the diaphragm of the process connection. After removal and cleaning (see chapter 8.2 “Cleaning”), place the protection cap on the instrument to protect the diaphragm.

10.2 Return



WARNING!

Absolutely observe the following when shipping the instrument:

All instruments delivered to WIKA must be free from any kind of hazardous substances (acids, leachate, solutions, etc.).

When returning the instrument, use the original packaging or a suitable transport package.

Enclose the completed returns form with the instrument.



The return form can be found under the heading ‘Service’ at www.wika.com.

10.3 Disposal

Incorrect disposal can put the environment at risk.

Dispose of instrument components and packaging materials in an environmentally compatible way and in accordance with the country-specific waste disposal regulations.



Do not dispose of with household waste. Ensure a proper disposal in accordance with national regulations.



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