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FISCHER
MESS- UND REGELTECHNIK

IEC 61508
SIL

RoHS III COMPLIANT

Safety manual

DS13

Differential pressure switch

09015245 • SHB_EN_DS13 • Rev. ST4-C • 04/21

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1 Scope and standards

NOTICE

Safety instructions

This Safety Manual should only be used in conjunction with the operating instructions of the respective unit. Pay attention to the safety instructions in the operating instructions.

The safety manual applies to all versions of the differential pressure measuring and switching device DS13.

The DS13 was tested by TÜV NORD CERT GmbH, Prüflabor Produktsicherheit according to the following standard and a certificate with the number 44 7999 13759902 was issued

IEC 61508: 2010
Functional safety of safety related electrical / electronic / programmable electronic systems

Parts 1 to 7

2 Device description and field of application

2.1 Design and mode of operation

A sturdy non-sensitive diaphragm measuring unit that is suitable for measuring differential pressure, and over and under-pressure is used as a measuring system. The unit uses the same measuring principle for all three measuring applications.

In the rest position, the spring forces on both sides of the membrane are balanced out. Due to the pressure or under-pressure to be measured, a single-sided force is created on the membrane which shifts the membrane system against the measurement range springs up to compensation of the spring forces. In case of overload, the membrane supports against the metallic support surfaces.

A centrally positioned tappet transfers the movement of the membrane system onto the operating elements of the micro-switches.

2.2 Function diagram

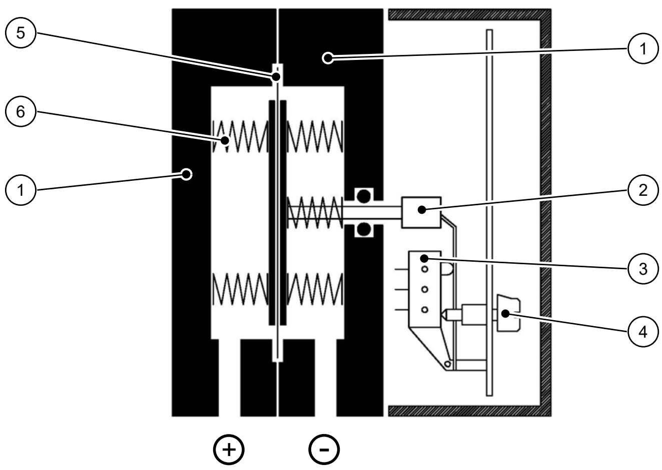

Fig. 1: Function diagram

1	Pressure chamber	**2**	Tappet
3	Micro-switch	**4**	Switch point setting
5	Measuring diaphragm	**6**	Measuring springs

2.3 Safe state

The safe function of the contact pressure gauge is the function of the two switching contacts and the display within the tolerance range specified in the data sheet.

3 Notes on Planning

3.1 Intended use

The DS13 has been tested by TÜV NORD CERT GmbH on the basis of 'operationally proven components' in accordance with EN61508 Part 2 Section 7.4.7.6 to 7.4.7.9. The devices can be used with a suitable test (proof test) in SIL2 applications.

NOTICE

SIL2 is achieved with one contact.

3.2 Operating mode

High Demand Mode

3.3 Equipment type

The device is Type A (simple operating equipment).

3.4 Inspection intervals

Conduct a proof test after commissioning and then after 1 year at the latest.

3.5 Lifetime

The DS13 has a service life of 15 years with a maximum limit of 250 000 operations.

3.6 Assembly and installation

Pay attention to the assembly instructions in the operating instructions.

The safety parameters were determined using a Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA). They apply under the condition that the output signals monitored and evaluated by a safety control system.

NOTICE

SIL2 application

SIL2 is already achieved by using one changeover contact. The second contact can be used for another function.

The following key applies to the architecture diagrams:

Key

i_m	Connecting devices
c	Cross comparison
S	Changeover contact
L1, L2	Logic
m	Monitoring
O1, O2	Output units
SF	Safety function

3.6.1 Architecture 1001 (HFT=0)

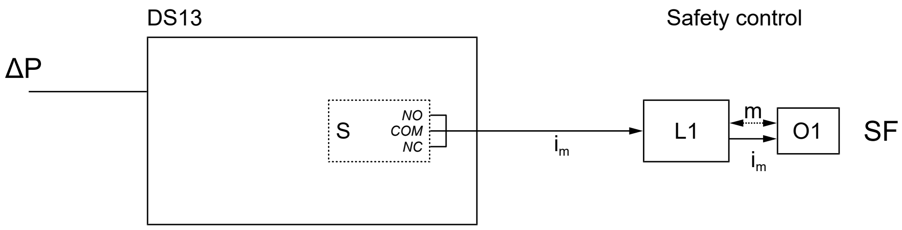

Fig. 2: Architecture 1001

3.6.2 Architecture 1002 (HFT=1)

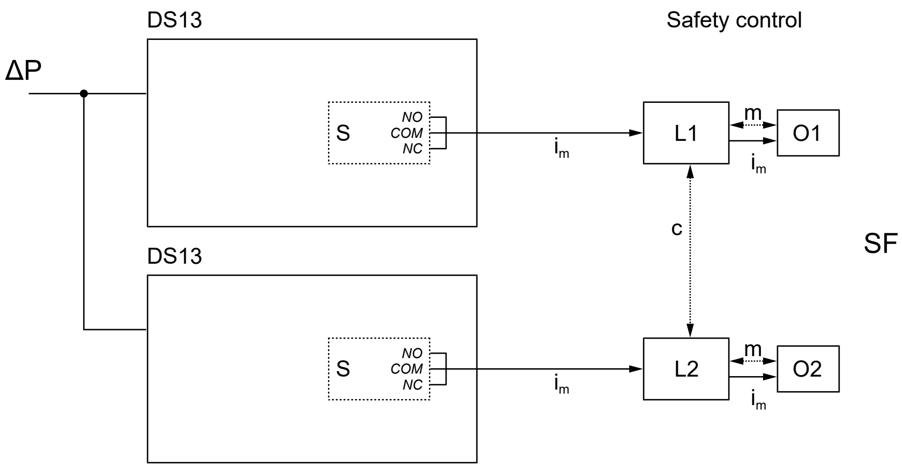

Fig. 3: Architecture 1002

4 Repeat tests

4.1 Maintenance

Proof tests are an integral part of the safety concept to detect dangerous failures. The proof test checks the following aspects of a safety-critical component:

- Functionality
- do the components satisfy the prevailing application conditions
- are the interfaces to other components OK

All critical parts need to be tested with the proof test. Spot checks are sufficient for parts that are not critical for safety.

4.2 Function test

The following functions should be checked for the DS13:

1. Prüfung der Schaltpunkte im drucklosen Zustand
2. Testing the switching points by changing the operating pressure.

If possible, the functional test should be carried out with the Safety Engineering System (SIS). Otherwise the DS13 must be removed and connected to a pressure calibrator. If the specified limit values are exceeded, the device concerned must not be put back into operation and must be replaced by a new device.

Test circuit

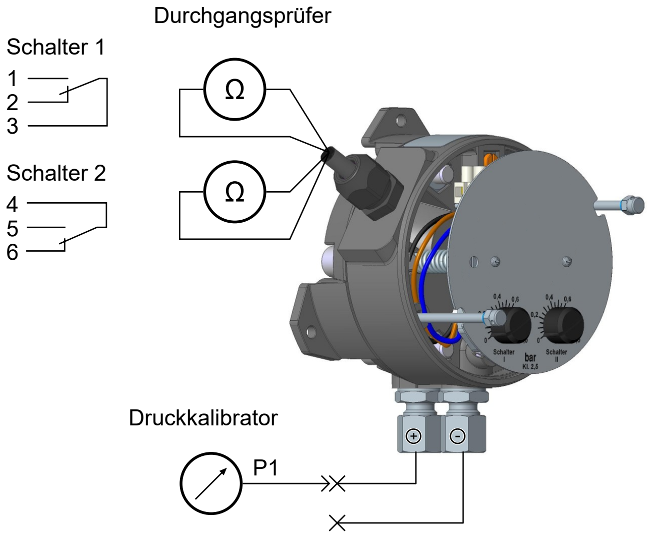

Fig. 4: Functional test

Test sequence

- Öffnen Sie das Gerät, indem Sie (abhängig von der Ausführung) entweder die Haube oder den Bajonettring der Frontscheibe entfernen.
- Prüfung im drucklosen Zustand
  - Drehen Sie den Schalter 1 in Richtung Nullpunkt bis der Mikroschalter schaltet. Prüfen Sie den Zustand des Schaltausgangs mit einem Durchgangsprüfer.
  - Drehen Sie den Schalter 2 in Richtung Nullpunkt bis der Mikroschalter schaltet. Prüfen Sie den Zustand des Schaltausgangs mit einem Durchgangsprüfer.
- Prüfung durch Änderung des Betriebsdrucks
  - Stellen Sie mit den Schaltern 1 und 2 die Schaltpunkte ein.
  - Erhöhen Sie nun den Differenzdruck mit dem Druckkalibrator bis der erste Schaltpunkt erreicht ist und Überprüfen Sie den Zustand des Schaltausgangs mit einem Durchgangsprüfer. Notieren Sie den Druckwert bei dem der erste Schalter schaltet.
  - Erhöhen Sie nun den Differenzdruck mit dem Druckkalibrator bis der zweite Schaltpunkt erreicht ist und Überprüfen Sie den Zustand des Schaltausgangs mit einem Durchgangsprüfer. Notieren Sie den Druckwert bei dem der zweite Schalter schaltet.
  - Verringern Sie nun den Differenzdruck und ermitteln Sie die Druckwerte, bei denen die Schalter abfallen. Notieren Sie die Werte und ermitteln Sie die Hysterese der Schaltpunkte. Diese darf den Grenzwert von 2,5% vom Messbereichsendwert nicht überschreiten.
- Schließen Sie das Gerät.

4.3 Repair work

Only the manufacturer may repair units.

All defective or faulty devices should be sent directly to our repair department. Please coordinate all shipments with our sales department.

⚠ WARNING

Process media residues

Process media residues in and on dismantled devices can be a hazard to people, animals and the environment. Take adequate preventive measures. If required, the devices must be cleaned thoroughly.

Return the device in the original packaging or a suitable transport container.

5 Safety-relevant variables

The units can be used in SIL2 applications with suitable testing. SIL2 is achieved with one contact.

Safe Failure Fraction	**SFF**	70 %
Probability of dangerous Failure per Hour	**PFH**	$3{,}3 * 10^{-11}$ 1/h
Hardware Fault Tolerance	**HFT**	0
Type of device		Type A subsystem
Test interval	**T_1**	1 year

Use in Low Demand Mode

In accordance with the EN 61508 standard, the PFD value can be determined as follows. The calculated value applies to a single unit.

$$\lambda_{du} = PFH$$
$$T_1 = 1\ year = 365 * 24\ h$$

$$PFD = \lambda_{du} * \frac{T_1}{2}$$
$$= 33 * 10^{-11} \left[\frac{1}{h}\right] * \frac{365 * 24\ [\ h\ ]}{2}$$
$$= 1{,}45 * 10^{-7}$$

Fig. 5: Calculation of the PFD value

6 Attachments

6.1 SIL certificate

TÜV NORD

ZERTIFIKAT

CERTIFICATE

Hiermit wird bescheinigt, dass das unten beschriebene Produkt der Firma
This certifies that the product mentioned below from company

Fischer Mess- und Regeltechnik
Bielefelder Straße 37a
32107 Bad Salzuflen
Deutschland

die Anforderungen der folgenden Prüfunterlage(n) erfüllt.
fulfills the requirements of the following test regulations.

Geprüft nach: *Tested in accordance with:*	**EN 61508:2010 Teile/Parts 1-7**
Beschreibung des Produktes: (Details s. Anlage 1) *Description of product:* *(Details see Annex 1)*	**Differenzdruck Mess- und Schaltgerät /** *Differental Presure Switch* **Kontaktmanometer /** *Contact Pressure Gauge*
Typenbezeichnung: *Type Designation:*	**DS11, DS13 und DS21** **MS11**

Dieses Zertifikat bescheinigt das Ergebnis der Prüfung an dem vorgestellten Prüfgegenstand. Eine allgemein gültige Aussage über die Qualität der Produkte aus der laufenden Fertigung kann hieraus nicht abgeleitet werden.
This certifies the result of the examination of the product sample submitted by the manufacturer. A general statement concerning the quality of the products from the series manufacture cannot be derived there from.

Registrier-Nr. / *Registered No.* 44 799 13759902
Prüfbericht Nr. / *Test Report No.* 3526 2583
Aktenzeichen / *File reference* 8003015248

Gültigkeit / Validity
von / *from* 2020-03-18
bis / *until* 2025-03-17

F. Hegenfeld

Zertifizierungsstelle der
TÜV NORD CERT GmbH

Essen, 2020-03-18

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Bitte beachten Sie auch die umseitigen Hinweise
Please also pay attention to the information stated overleaf

Fig. 6: SIL_4479913759902

TÜV NORD

ANLAGE
ANNEX

Anlage 1, Seite 1 von 1
Annex 1, page 1 of 1

zum Zertifikat Registrier-Nr. / *to Certificate Registration No.* 44 799 13759902

Allgemeine Angaben *General Information*	**Siehe auch Seite 1 des Zertifikats** *See also page 1 of the certificate*
Produktbeschreibung: *Product description:*	**Differenzdruck Mess- und Schaltgerät /** *Differental Presure Switch* **DS11, DS13, DS21** **Kontaktmanometer** / Contact Pressure Gauge MS11
Technische Daten: *Technical data:*	**Sicherheitsparameter /** *Safety Parameter* SFF = 70 % PFH = 3,3 10^{-11} 1/h HFT = 0 Typ-A-Teilkomponente **/** *Type*

Die Geräte können mit einer geeigneten Testung in SIL2 Anwendungen eingesetzt werden.
The components can be used with an appropriate testing in SIL2 applications.

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Zertifizierungsstelle der
TÜV NORD CERT GmbH

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Fig. 7: SIL_4479913759902

6.2 Glossary

Fig. (↓A Z)	Definition
β	**Common Cause Factor** Proportionality factor between the CCF rate (failure due to a common cause) and the dangerous failure rate of the individual channel.
DC	**Diagnostic Coverage Factor** The DC parameter shows the ratio of the number of detected dangerous failures (λ_{DD}) to the total number of dangerous failures (λ_D) an. $DC = \frac{\sum \text{dangerous detected failure}}{\sum \text{dangerous failure}} = \frac{\sum \lambda_{DD}}{\sum \lambda_D}$
FIT	**Failure in Time** Failure rate with respect to the time interval 10^9 hours. $1\ FIT = 1 \times 10^{-9}\ \frac{1}{h}$
FMEDA	**Failure Mode Effect and Diagnostic Analysis** Procedure to determine causes of failures and their impact on the system
HDM	**High Demand Mode** Operating mode with high or continuous demand on the safety function. The demand rate to the safety system is greater than once annually.
HFT	**Hardware Fault Tolerance** The hardware fault tolerance states how many dangerous failures are possible due to the architecture without endangering the execution of the safety function. • HFT = 0 The occurrence of a dangerous failure will lead to a failure of the safety function. • HFT = 1 Only the occurrence of two dangerous failures will lead to a failure of the safety function.
LDM	**Low Demand Mode** The safety function will only be carried out on demand to bring the system into a defined safe state. The frequency of requirements does not exceed one a year.

MooN

Architecture with M out of N channels

System architecture MooN with the variables M and N:

Classification and description of safety-related systems with regard to redundancy and applied selection procedures.

- N - is the total number of redundant channels of a safety-related architecture and/or safety circuit.
- M - determines the number of channels that must operate correctly to carry out the safety function.

MTBF

Mean Time Between Failures

Mean operating duration between two failures.

$MTTF_d$

Mean Time To Dangerous Failures

Operating duration up to a dangerous fault.

MRT

Mean Repair Time

Mean time for the repair.

MTTR

Mean Time To Repair

Average time between the occurrence of a failure and restoration of the system.

PFD

Probability of Failure on Demand

Probability of a dangerous failure on demand of the safety function for an operating mode with a low demand rate.

PFH

Probability of a dangerous Failure per Hour

Frequency of a dangerous failure of the safety function for an operating mode with a high or continuous demand rate (high demand).

PFS

Probability of Failure Spurious

Frequency of failure due to a false alarm that leads to an unintentional process shutdown by the safety system. The smaller the value, the higher the system availability.

SFF

Safe Failure Fraction

This is determined by the rate of non-dangerous errors plus the diagnosed and/or recognised errors in ration to the overall failure rate of the system.

SIF

Safety Instrumented Function

The safety function (SIF) is a protective measure that is only activated in the event of an incident to prevent injuries, damage and pollution.

SIL	**Safety Integrity Level**
	One of four discrete levels to assess the requirements relating to the reliability of the safety functions in safety systems. SIL 4 is the highest and SIL 1 the lowest safety integrity level. Each level corresponds to a probability range for the failure of a safety function.
SIS	**Safety Instrumented System**
	Safety system for performance of one or several safety functions. A system of this kind comprises at least a sensor, an overriding safety control system and an actuator.
T_1	**Proof Test Interval**
	The safety system must always be in a state that guarantees the defined safety integrity. The proof test is carried out to confirm this. The test interval states the intervals in which a proof test needs to be carried out to guarantee the safety function.

6.3 Failure rates

The error rates differ in principle as follows:

1. Safe failures
2. Dangerous failures
3. No effect failure

The first two types of errors are further divided into detectable and undetectable errors.

The failure without effect and the safe failures, whether detected or undetected, have no influence on the safety function. On the other hand, dangerous errors lead to a dangerous state of the system. The following diagram provides an overview.

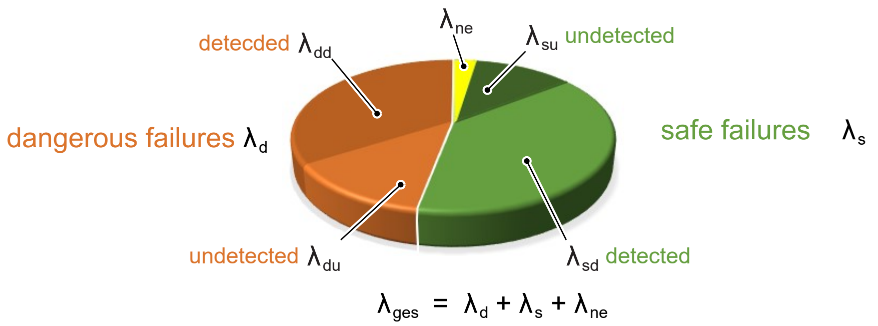

Fig. 8: Failure rates

λ_d	**Dangerous failure rate**
λ_{dd}	**Dangerous detected failure rate**
λ_{du}	**Dangerous undetected failure rate**
λ_s	**Safe failure rate**
λ_{sd}	**Safe detected failure rate**
λ_{su}	**Safe undetected failure rate**
λ_{ne}	**No effect failure rate**

6.4 Unit types

Type A — **Simple operating equipment**

Type A units are 'simple' units for which the failure behaviour of all parts used and the behaviour under failure conditions is completely known.

This includes e.g. relays, resistors and transistors, however no complex electronic parts, e.g. microcontrollers.

Type B — **Complex operating equipment**

Type B units are 'complex' units for which the failure behaviour of all parts used and the behaviour under failure conditions is not completely known.

These units contain electronic parts such as microcontrollers, microprocessors or ASICs. In these parts and, in particular for software-controlled functions, it is difficult to fully determine all failures.

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