

Micro Motion[®] Model 5700 Transmitters with Intrinsically Safe Outputs

All Installation Types (Integral, 4-Wire, and 9-Wire)



Safety and approval information

This Micro Motion product complies with all applicable European directives when properly installed in accordance with the instructions in this manual. Refer to the EU declaration of conformity for directives that apply to this product. The EU declaration of conformity, with all applicable European directives, and the complete ATEX Installation Drawings and Instructions are available on the internet at www.emerson.com or through your local Micro Motion support center.

Information affixed to equipment that complies with the Pressure Equipment Directive, can be found on the internet at www.emerson.com.

For hazardous installations in Europe, refer to standard EN 60079-14 if national standards do not apply.

Other information

Full product specifications can be found in the product data sheet. Troubleshooting information can be found in the configuration manual. Product data sheets and manuals are available from the Micro Motion web site at www.emerson.com.

Return policy

Follow Micro Motion procedures when returning equipment. These procedures ensure legal compliance with government transportation agencies and help provide a safe working environment for Micro Motion employees. Micro Motion will not accept your returned equipment if you fail to follow Micro Motion procedures.

Return procedures and forms are available on our web support site at www.emerson.com, or by phoning the Micro Motion Customer Service department.

Emerson Flow customer service

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		Central & Eastern	+41 (0) 41 7686 111	Japan	+81 3 5769 6803
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		Egypt	0800 000 0015	Singapore	+65 6 777 8211
		Oman	800 70101	Thailand	001 800 441 6426
		Qatar	431 0044	Malaysia	800 814 008
		Kuwait	663 299 01		
		South Africa	800 991 390		
		Saudi Arabia	800 844 9564		
		UAE	800 0444 0684		

Contents

Chapter 1	Planning	1
1.1	About this document	1
1.2	Installation checklist	1
1.3	Power requirements	2
Chapter 2	Mounting and sensor wiring	4
2.1	Mounting and sensor wiring for integral-mount transmitters	4
2.2	Mount the transmitter to a wall or instrument pole	4
2.3	Wire the 4-wire or 9-wire remote-mount transmitter to the sensor	7
2.4	Ground the meter components	11
2.5	Rotate the transmitter on the sensor (optional)	11
2.6	Rotate the user interface on the transmitter (optional)	13
2.7	Rotate the sensor wiring junction box on a remote-mount transmitter (optional)	15
Chapter 3	Wiring the channels	17
3.1	Available channels	17
3.2	Access the wiring channels	18
3.3	Wire the Channel A mA/HART output	19
3.4	Wire the Channel B and C mA output	21
3.5	Wire the mA/SIL output	23
3.6	Wire the mA/HART multidrop installation	23
3.7	Wire the Frequency Output or the Discrete Output	24
Chapter 4	Wiring the power supply	27
Chapter 5	Power up the transmitter	28
Chapter 6	Configuring the transmitter with Guided Setup	29
Chapter 7	Using the display controls	30
Chapter 8	Available service port connection	32

1 Planning

Topics covered in this chapter:

- [About this document](#)
- [Installation checklist](#)
- [Power requirements](#)

1.1 About this document

This manual provides information on planning, mounting, wiring, and initial setup of the transmitter. For information on full configuration, maintenance, troubleshooting, or service of the transmitter, see the configuration and use manual.

The information in this document assumes that users understand:

- Basic transmitter and sensor installation, configuration, and maintenance concepts and procedures
- All corporate, local government, and national government safety standards and requirements that guard against injuries and death

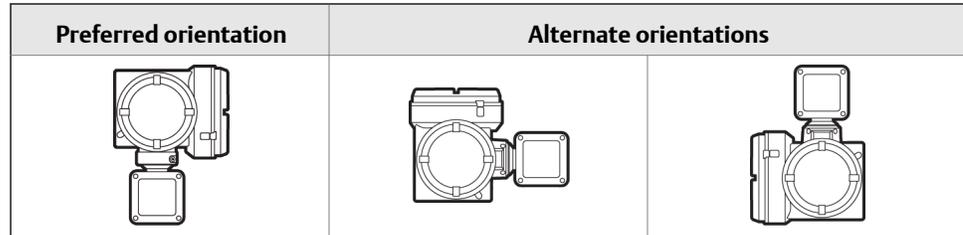
1.2 Installation checklist

- Safety messages are provided throughout this content to protect personnel and equipment. Read each safety message carefully before proceeding to the next step.
- If possible, install the transmitter in a location that will prevent direct exposure to sunlight. The environmental limits for the transmitter may be further restricted by hazardous area approvals.
- If you plan to mount the transmitter in a hazardous area:
 - Verify that the transmitter has the appropriate hazardous area approval. Each transmitter has a hazardous area approval tag attached to the transmitter housing.
 - Ensure that any cable used between the transmitter and the sensor meets the hazardous area requirements.
 - For ATEX/IECEx installations, you must strictly adhere to the safety instructions documented in the ATEX/IECEx approvals documentation available on the product documentation DVD shipped with the product or at www.emerson.com.
- Verify that you have the appropriate cable and required cable installation parts for your installation. For wiring between the transmitter and sensor, verify the maximum cable length does not exceed 1000 ft (300 m).
- Ensure that you use the following cable for the different connections:
 - A twisted-pair instrument cable for all output connections

- You can mount the transmitter in any orientation as long as the conduit openings or transmitter display do not point upward.

Installing the transmitter with the conduit openings or transmitter display facing upward risks condensation moisture entering the transmitter housing, which could damage the transmitter.

Following are examples of possible orientations for the transmitter.



- Mount the meter in a location and orientation that satisfies the following conditions:
 - Allows sufficient clearance to open the transmitter housing cover. Install with 8–10 inches (200–250 mm) clearance at the wiring access points.
 - Provides clear access for installing cabling to the transmitter.
 - Provides clear access to all wiring terminals for troubleshooting.

1.3 Power requirements

Self-switching AC/DC input, automatically recognizes supply voltage:

- 85 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 6 watts typical, 11 watts maximum
- 18 to 100 VDC, 6 watts typical, 11 watts maximum

Note

For DC power:

- Power requirements assume a single transmitter per cable.
 - At startup, the power source must provide a minimum of 1.5 amps of short-term current per transmitter and not pull voltage below 18VDC.
 - Length and conductor diameter of the power cable must be sized to provide 18 VDC minimum at the power terminals, at a load current of 0.7 amps.
-

Cable sizing formula

$$M = 18V + (R \times L \times 0.5A)$$

- M: minimum supply voltage
- R: cable resistance
- L: cable length (in Ω /ft)

Typical power cable resistance at 68 °F (20 °C)

Wire gauge	Resistance
14 AWG	0.0050 Ω/ft
16 AWG	0.0080 Ω/ft
18 AWG	0.0128 Ω/ft
20 AWG	0.0204 Ω/ft
2.5 mm ²	0.0136 Ω/m
1.5 mm ²	0.0228 Ω/m
1.0 mm ²	0.0340 Ω/m
0.75 mm ²	0.0460 Ω/m
0.50 mm ²	0.0680 Ω/m

1.3.1 Maximum cable lengths between sensor and transmitter

The maximum cable length between the sensor and transmitter that are separately installed is determined by cable type.

*****Question for reviewers: This section is from the current 5700 and 1500/2500 installation manuals. Do we have specific 2-wire maximum lengths for MM and user-supplied cables that should replace this information, or is such information not needed for this product and document?*****

Cable type	Wire gauge	Maximum length
Micro Motion 4-wire	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1000 ft (300 m) without Ex-approval 500 ft (150 m) with IIC rated sensors 1000 ft (300 m) with IIB rated sensors
Micro Motion 9-wire	Not applicable	1000 ft (300 m)
User-supplied 4-wire	VDC 22 AWG (0.35 mm ²)	300 ft (90 m)
	VDC 20 AWG (0.5 mm ²)	500 ft (150 m)
	VDC 18 AWG (0.8 mm ²)	1000 ft (300 m)
	RS-485 22 AWG (0.35 mm ²) or larger	1000 ft (300 m)

2 Mounting and sensor wiring

Topics covered in this chapter:

- *Mounting and sensor wiring for integral-mount transmitters*
- *Mount the transmitter to a wall or instrument pole*
- *Wire the 4-wire or 9-wire remote-mount transmitter to the sensor*
- *Ground the meter components*
- *Rotate the transmitter on the sensor (optional)*
- *Rotate the user interface on the transmitter (optional)*
- *Rotate the sensor wiring junction box on a remote-mount transmitter (optional)*

2.1 Mounting and sensor wiring for integral-mount transmitters

There are no separate mounting requirements for integral transmitters, and no need to connect wiring between the transmitter and the sensor.

2.2 Mount the transmitter to a wall or instrument pole

There are two options available for mounting the transmitter:

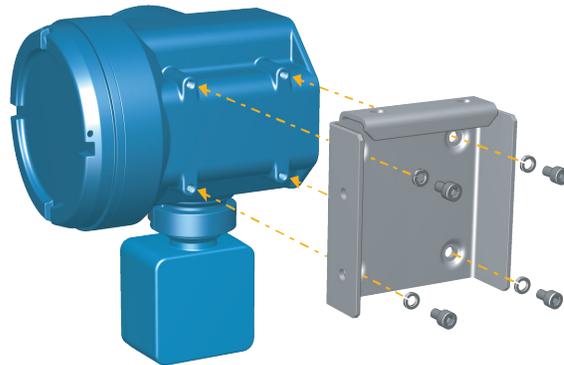
- Mount the transmitter to a wall or flat surface.
- Mount the transmitter to an instrument pole.

Prerequisites

- If you are mounting the transmitter to a wall or flat surface:
 - Ensure that the surface is flat and rigid, does not vibrate, or move excessively.
 - Confirm that you have the necessary tools, and the mounting kit shipped with the transmitter.
- If you are mounting the transmitter to an instrument pole:
 - Ensure that the instrument pole extends at least 12 inches (305 mm) from a rigid base, and is no more than 2 inches (50.8 mm) in diameter.
 - Confirm that you have the necessary tools, and the instrument-pole mounting kit shipped with the transmitter.

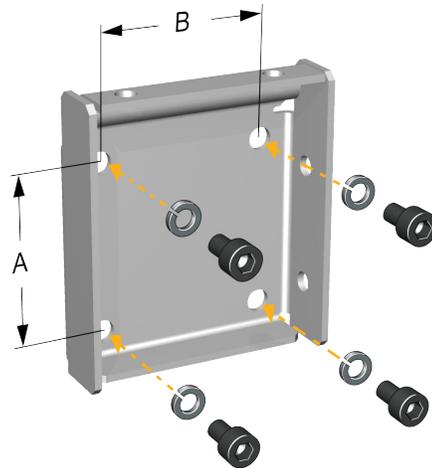
Procedure

1. Attach the mounting bracket to the transmitter and tighten the screws to 80-90 in-lbs.

Figure 2-1: Mounting bracket to transmitter

-
2. Using a wall-mount or pole-mount:
 - For wall-mount installations, secure the mounting bracket to the prepared surface.

Figure 2-2: Wall-mounting bracket dimensions

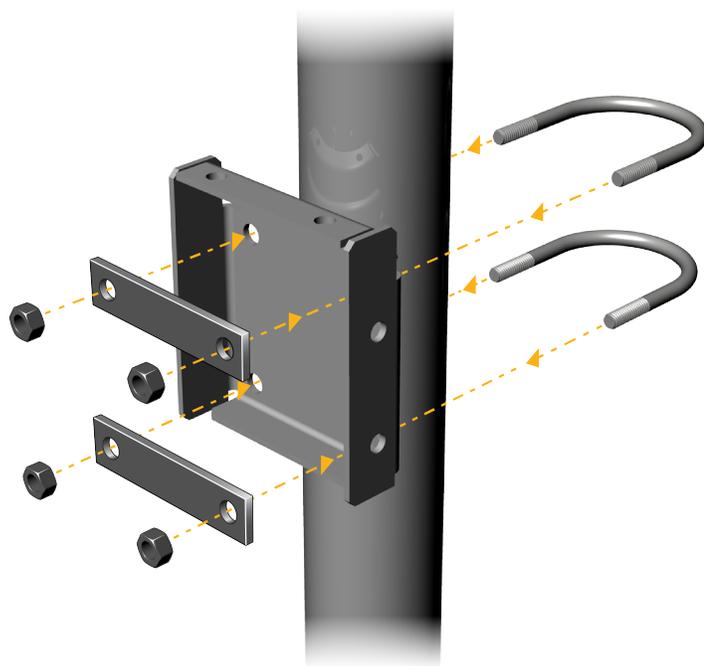


A. 2.8 in (71.4 mm)

B. 2.8 in (71.4 mm)

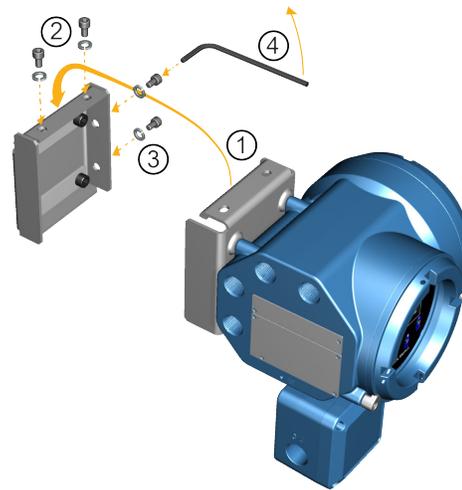
- For pole-mount installations, attach the U-bolt mounting piece to the instrument pole.

Figure 2-3: Pole-mounting bracket attachment



3. Place and attach the transmitter-mounting bracket to the mounting bracket secured to the wall or instrument pole.

Figure 2-4: Attaching and securing transmitter to mounting bracket



Tip

To ensure the mounting bracket holes are aligned, insert all attachment bolts into place before tightening.

2.3 Wire the 4-wire or 9-wire remote-mount transmitter to the sensor

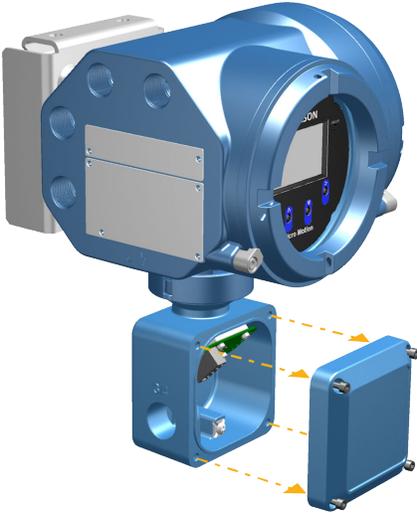
Prerequisites

- Prepare 4-wire or 9-wire cable as described in the sensor documentation.
- Connect the cable to the sensor-mounted core processor or junction box as described in the sensor documentation. You can access all product documentation on the documentation DVD shipped with the product or at www.emerson.com.

Procedure

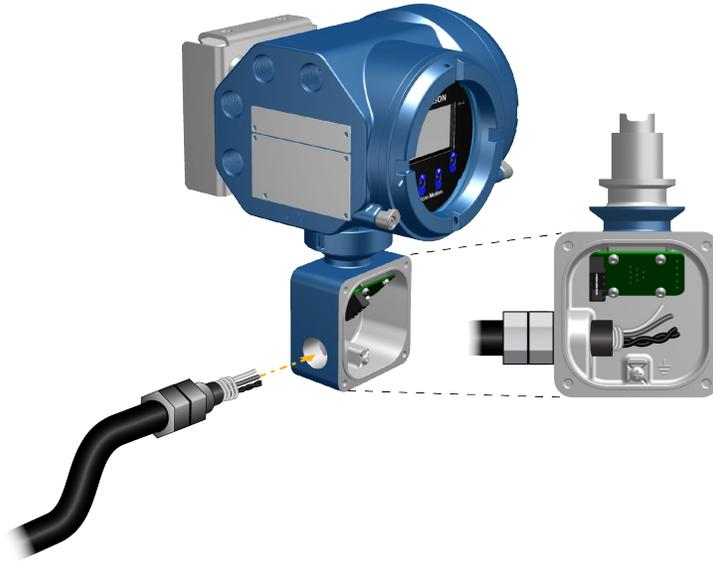
1. Remove the transmitter-to-sensor wiring compartment cover to reveal the terminal connections.

Figure 2-5: Removal of the transmitter-to-sensor wiring compartment cover



2. Feed the sensor wiring cable into the transmitter wiring compartment.

Figure 2-6: Sensor wiring feedthrough



3. Connect the sensor wires to the appropriate terminals.

Important

Terminate the 4-wire cable drain wires only at the sensor/core processor end of the cable. See the sensor installation manual for more detail. Do not connect the 4-wire cable drain wires to the ground screw located inside the Model 5700 junction box.

- See [Figure 2-7](#) for 4-wire terminal connections.
- See [Figure 2-8](#) for 9-wire terminal connections.

2.4 Ground the meter components

In 4-wire or 9-wire remote installations, the transmitter and sensor are grounded separately.

Prerequisites

CAUTION!

Improper grounding could cause inaccurate measurements or meter failure.

DANGER!

Failure to comply with requirements for intrinsic safety in a hazardous area could result in an explosion.

Note

For hazardous area installations in Europe, refer to standard EN 60079-14 or national standards.

If national standards are not in effect, adhere to the following guidelines for grounding:

- Use copper wire, 14 AWG (2.5 mm²) or larger wire size.
- Keep all ground leads as short as possible, less than 1 Ω impedance.
- Connect ground leads directly to earth, or follow plant standards.

Procedure

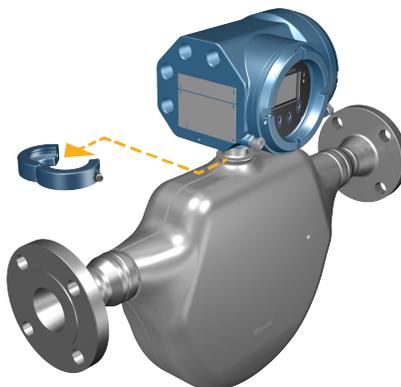
1. Ground the sensor according to the instructions in the sensor documentation.
2. Ground the transmitter according to applicable local standards, using the transmitter's internal or external ground screw.
 - The earth ground terminal is located inside the power wiring compartment.
 - The external ground screw is located on the side of the transmitter located below the transmitter tag.

2.5 Rotate the transmitter on the sensor (optional)

In integral installations, you can rotate the transmitter on the sensor up to 360° in 45° increments.

1. Using a 4 mm hex key, loosen and remove the clamp securing the transmitter head in place.

Figure 2-9: Removal of the sensor clamp



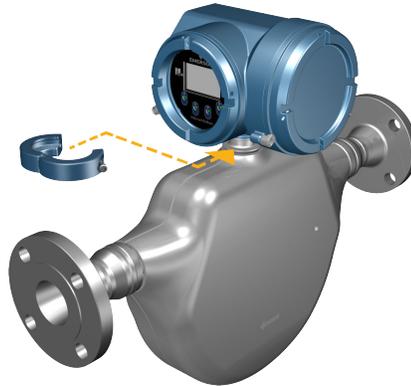
2. Gently lift the transmitter straight up, and rotate the transmitter to the desired position.

You can rotate the transmitter to any of the eight positions, but a stop exists that will not allow a full 360° rotation.

Figure 2-10: Rotation of the transmitter head



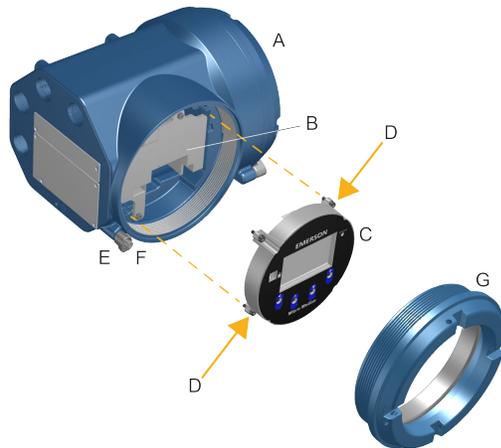
3. Gently lower the transmitter onto the base, confirming that the transmitter is in a locked position.
4. Replace the clamp in its original position and tighten the cap screw. Torque to 28 to 30 in-lbs (2.3 to 3.4 N-m).

Figure 2-11: Re-attachment of the sensor clamp

2.6 Rotate the user interface on the transmitter (optional)

The user interface on the transmitter electronics module can be rotated 90°, 180°, or 270° from the original position.

Figure 2-12: Display components



- A. Transmitter housing
- B. Sub-bezel
- C. Display module
- D. Display screws
- E. End-cap clamp
- F. Cap screw
- G. Display cover

Procedure

1. Shut off power to the unit.

⚠ WARNING!

If the transmitter is in a hazardous area, wait five minutes after disconnecting the power before opening the enclosure.

2. Loosen and rotate the end cap clamp so that it does not interfere with the cover.
3. Turn the display cover counterclockwise to remove it from the main enclosure.
4. Carefully loosen the captive display screws while holding the display module in place.
5. Carefully pull the display module out of the main enclosure.
6. Rotate the display module to the desired position.
7. Gently press the display module back onto the connector.
8. Tighten display screws.
9. Place the display cover onto the main enclosure.
10. Turn the display cover clockwise until it is fully seated.

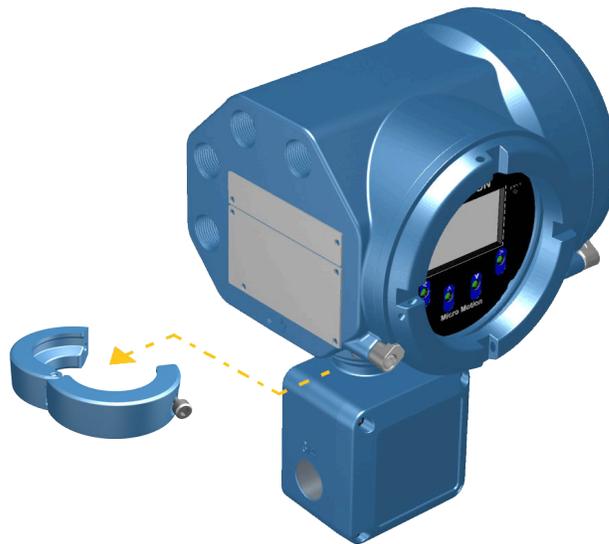
11. Replace the end-cap clamp by tightening the cap screw.
12. Restore power to the transmitter.

2.7 Rotate the sensor wiring junction box on a remote-mount transmitter (optional)

In remote-mount installations, you can rotate the sensor wiring junction box on the transmitter plus or minus 180°.

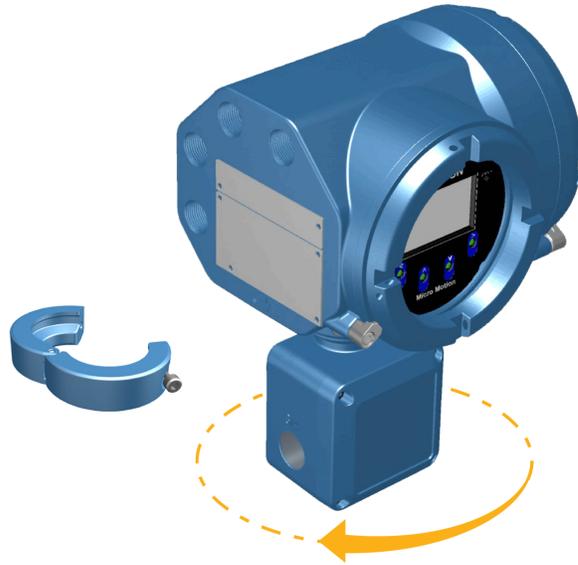
1. Using a 4 mm hex key, loosen and remove the clamp securing the sensor wiring junction box in place.

Figure 2-13: Removal of the clamp



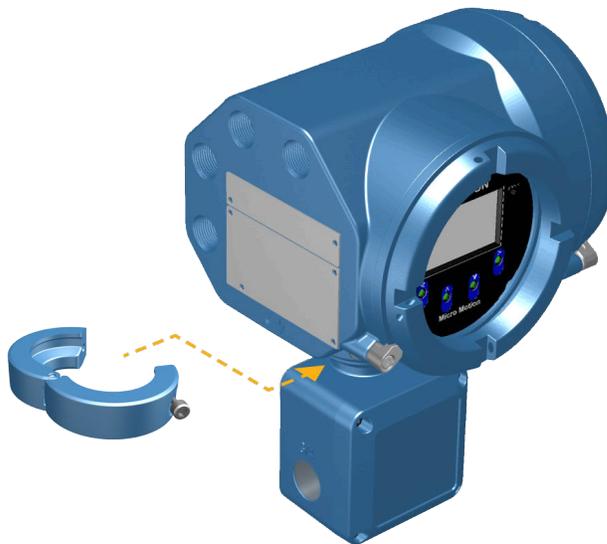
2. Gently rotate the junction box to the desired position.
You can rotate the junction box plus or minus 180° to any position.

Figure 2-14: Rotation of the sensor wiring junction box



3. Gently set the junction box into its new position, confirming that the position is locked.
4. Replace the clamp in its original position and tighten the cap screw. Torque to 28 to 30 in-lbs (2.3 to 3.4 N-m).

Figure 2-15: Re-attachment of the clamp



3 Wiring the channels

Topics covered in this chapter:

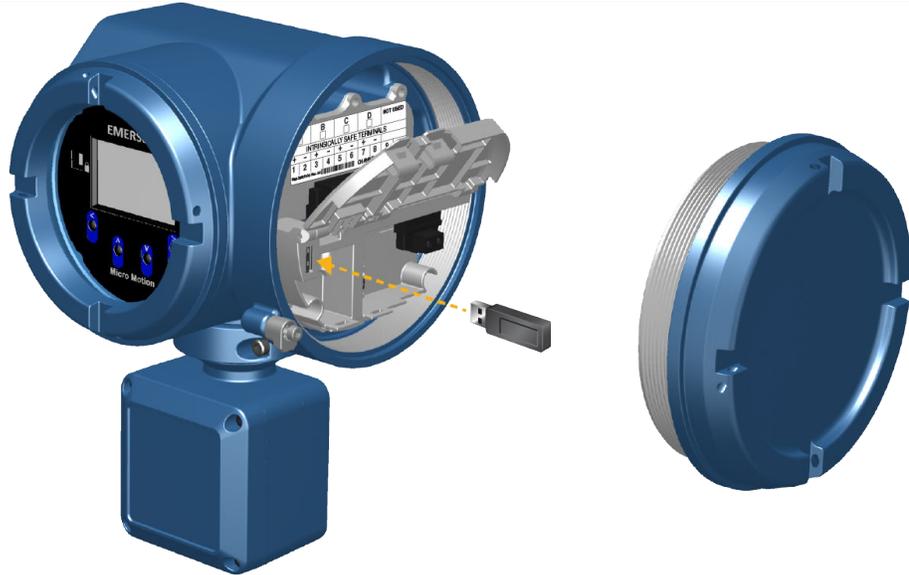
- *Available channels*
- *Access the wiring channels*
- *Wire the Channel A mA/HART output*
- *Wire the Channel B and C mA output*
- *Wire the mA/SIL output*
- *Wire the mA/HART multidrop installation*
- *Wire the Frequency Output or the Discrete Output*

3.1 Available channels

Signal	Channel A		Channel B		Channel C		Channel D	
Wiring terminals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
mA outputs	mA Output (1) (HART)		mA Output (2)		mA Output (3)			
Frequency outputs					Frequency Output (1)		Frequency Output (2)	
Discrete outputs					Discrete Output (1)		Discrete Output (2)	
Ui	30V		30V		30V		30V	
Ii	484mA		484mA		484mA		484mA	
Pi	2.05W		2.05W		2.05W		2.05W	
Ci	150pF		150pF		150pF		150pF	
Li	OuH		OuH		OuH		OuH	

3.2 Access the wiring channels

1. Remove the wiring access cover to reveal the I/O wiring terminal block connectors.



2. Confirm which transmitter channels are activated, or **ON**, and identify the type of configuration you will be wiring based on the options available.

Figure 3-1: Activated channel identification

A		B		C		D		NOT USED	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
INTRINSICALLY SAFE TERMINALS									
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MMI-20029559 Rev. AA								CHANNEL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ON <input type="checkbox"/> OFF	

3. (Recommended) Record the channel and wiring configuration on the label provided inside the transmitter housing cover.

Figure 3-2: Channel and wiring configurations label

5700 IS I/O		NOTES:
AVAILABLE CHANNEL CONFIGURATIONS		
A <input type="radio"/> mA1 (HART)		
B <input type="radio"/> mA2		
C <input type="radio"/> mA3 <input type="radio"/> DO1 <input type="radio"/> FO1		
D <input type="radio"/> FO2 <input type="radio"/> DO2		
E NOT USED		
SERIAL/TAG # :		

Related information

[Available channels](#)

3.3 Wire the Channel A mA/HART output

Wire the mA/HART output in explosion-proof, intrinsically safe, or nonhazardous installations.

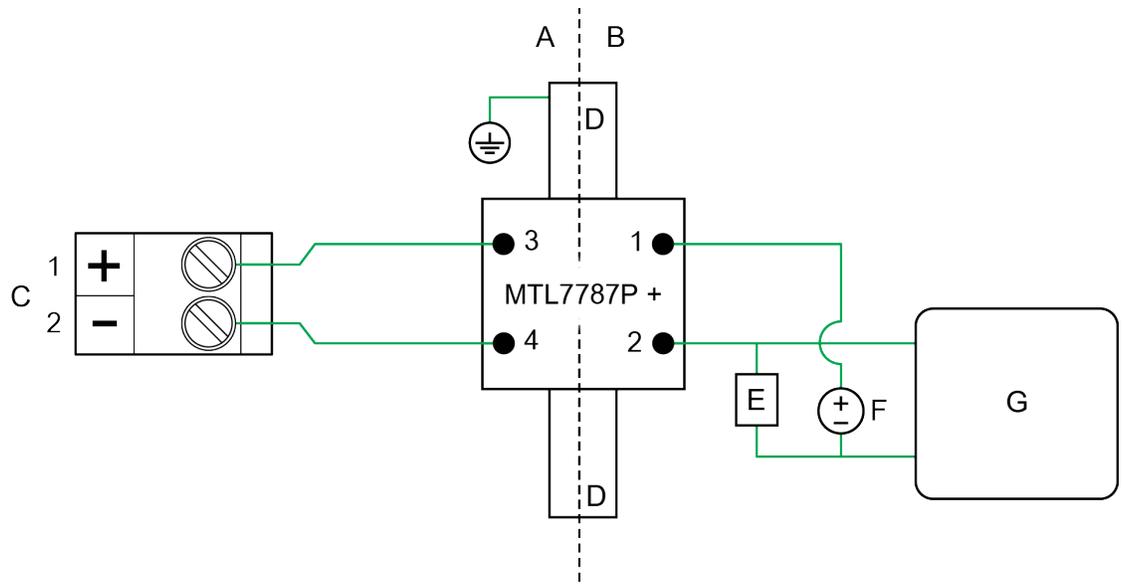
Important

Meter installation and wiring should be performed only by suitably-trained personnel using the appropriate government and corporate safety standards.

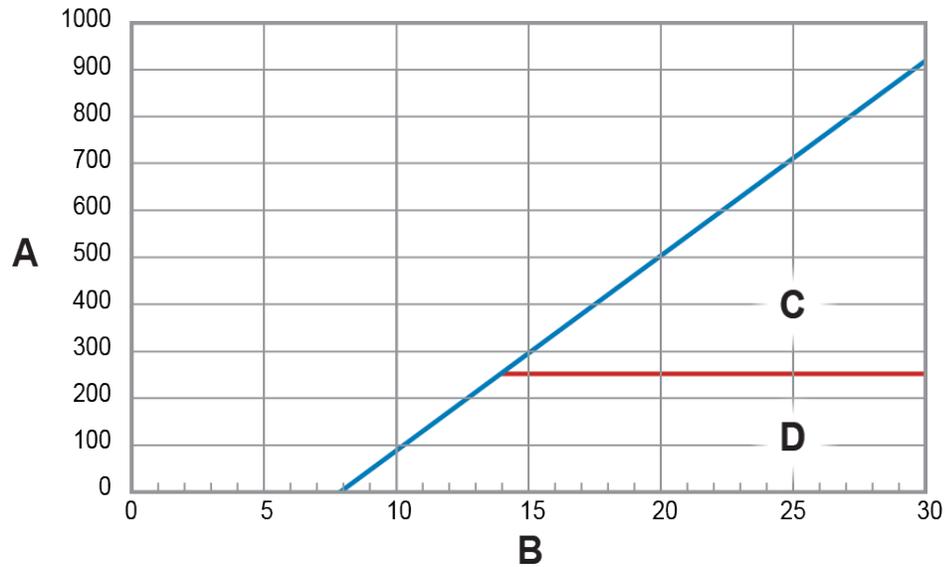
Procedure

Wire to the appropriate output terminal and pins.

Figure 3-3: Channel A mA/HART output wiring



- A. Hazardous area
- B. Non-hazardous area
- C. mA/HART output
- D. DIN rail
- E. 250–600 Ω resistance
- F. 5–30 VDC (maximum)
- G. HART device

Figure 3-4: Channel A mA/HART supply voltage and loop resistance

- A. External resistor R_{load}
 B. Supply voltage VDC (volts)
 C. Operating region with HART
 D. Operating region without HART (includes the C range)

Note

$$R_{max} = (V_{supply} - 8) / 0.024$$

For HART $R_{min} = 250 \Omega$

mA output is linear with process from 3.8 to 20.5 mA, per NAMUR NE-43 (February 2003)

3.4 Wire the Channel B and C mA output

Wire the mA output in explosion-proof, intrinsically safe, or nonhazardous installations.

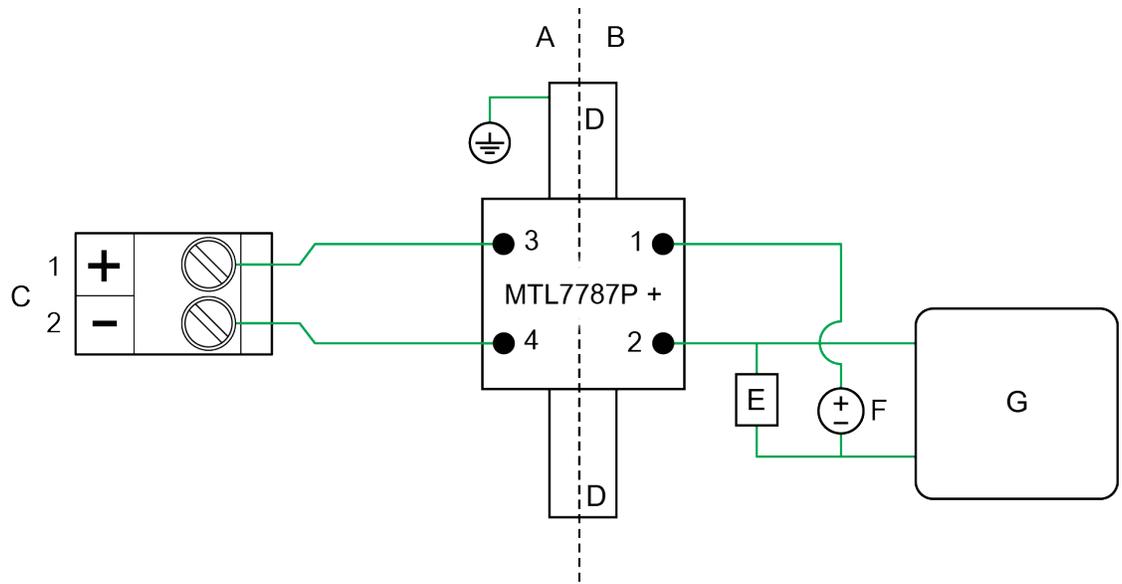
Important

Meter installation and wiring should be performed only by suitably-trained personnel using the appropriate government and corporate safety standards.

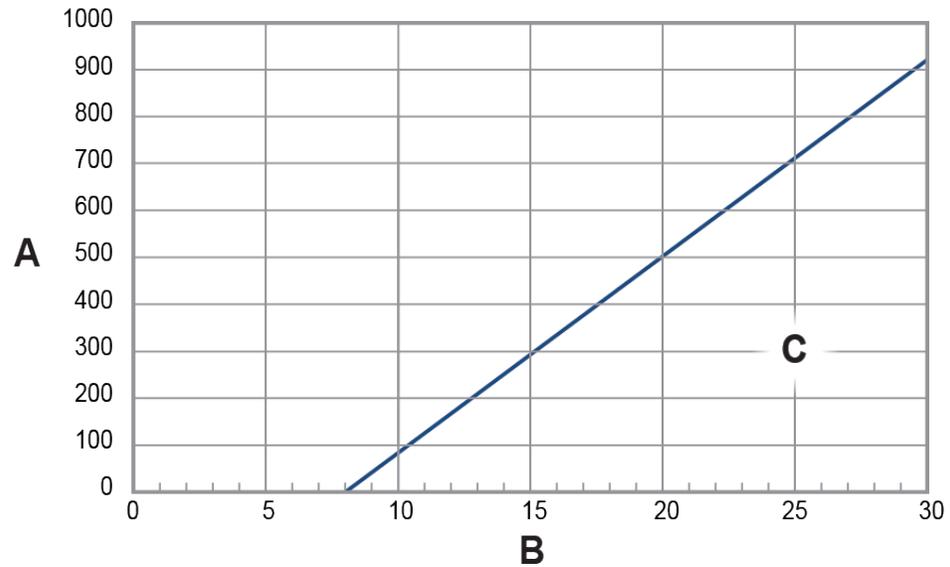
Procedure

Wire to the appropriate output terminal and pins.

Figure 3-5: Channel B and C mA output wiring



- A. Hazardous area
- B. Non-hazardous area
- C. mA output
- D. DIN rail
- E. 250–600 Ω resistance
- F. 5–30 VDC (maximum)
- G. Input device

Figure 3-6: Channel B and C mA output supply voltage and loop resistance

- A. External resistor R_{load}
 B. Supply voltage VDC (volts)
 C. Operating region

Note

$$R_{max} = (V_{supply} - 8) / 0.024$$

3.5 Wire the mA/SIL output

Refer to the *Model 5700 Safety Manual for Safety Instrumented Systems (SIS)* for additional information regarding installation and commissioning that complies with SIS requirements.

3.6 Wire the mA/HART multidrop installation

Wire the mA/HART multidrop output in explosion-proof, intrinsically safe, or nonhazardous installations.

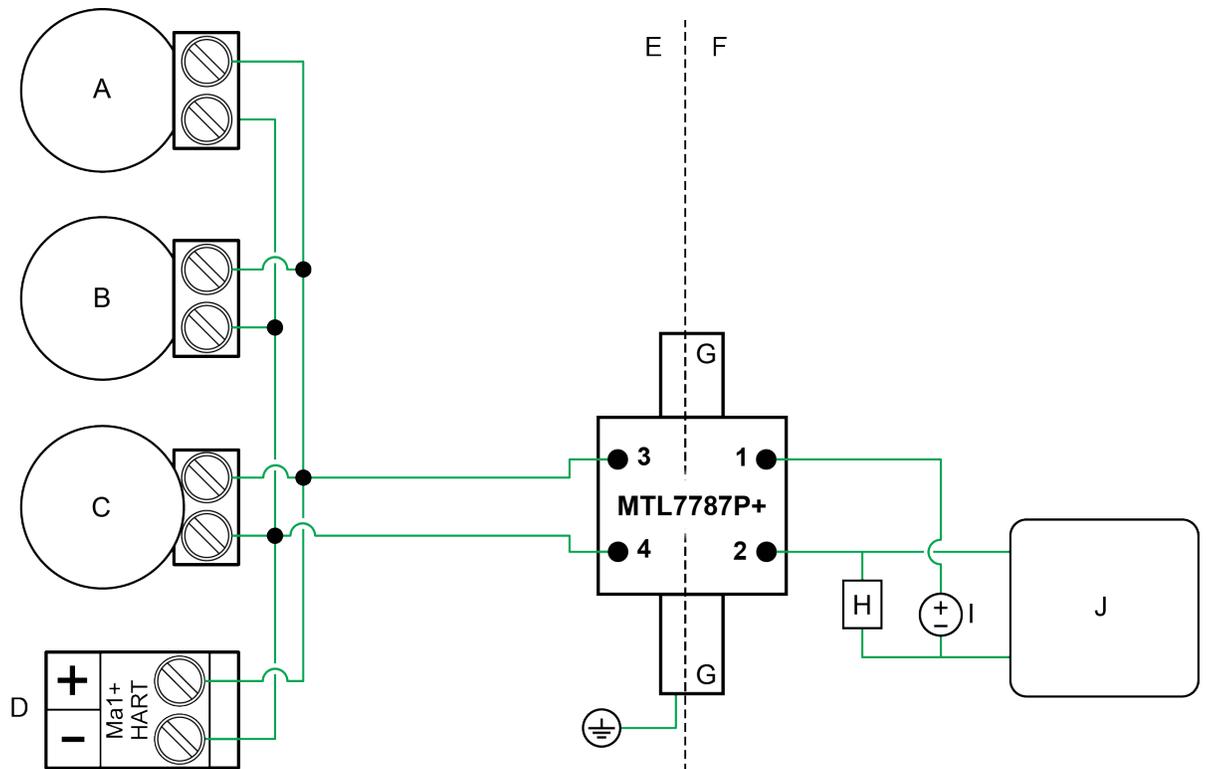
Important

Meter installation and wiring should be performed only by suitably-trained personnel using the appropriate government and corporate safety standards.

Procedure

See the following figure for information on wiring an mA/HART multidrop installation.

Figure 3-7: mA/HART multidrop wiring



- A. Input Device 1
- B. Input Device 2
- C. Input Device 3
- D. Meter (mA+/HART output)
- E. Hazardous area
- F. Non-hazardous area
- G. DIN rail
- H. 250 Ω resistance
- I. 24VDC
- J. HART/Field Communicator

3.7 Wire the Frequency Output or the Discrete Output

Use this procedure to wire Channel C or D as the Frequency Output or the Discrete Output. Wire the FO or DO in explosion-proof, intrinsically safe, or nonhazardous installations.

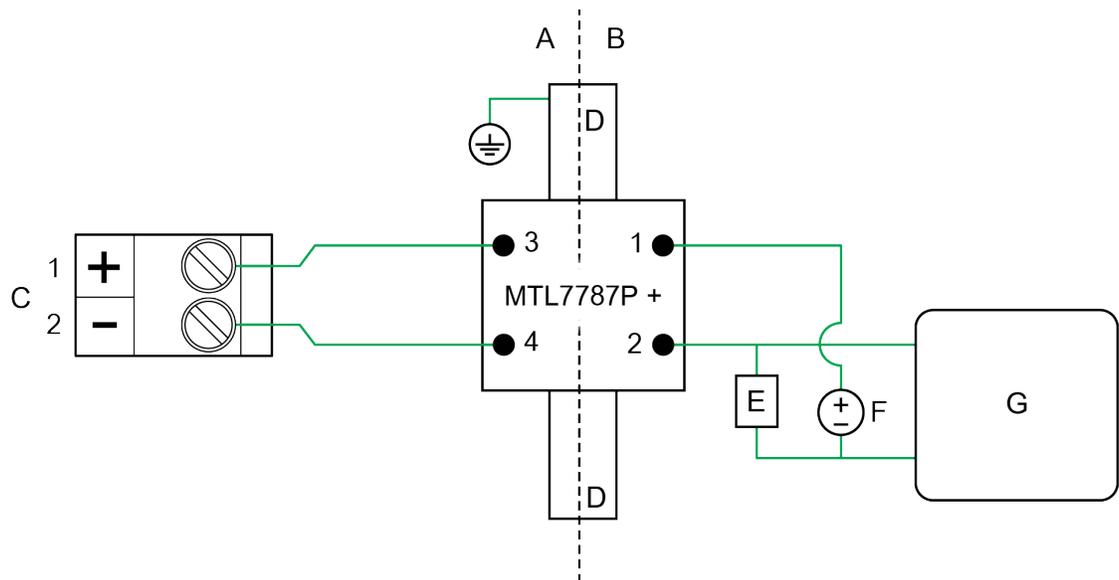
Important

Meter installation and wiring should be performed only by suitably-trained personnel using the appropriate government and corporate safety standards.

Procedure

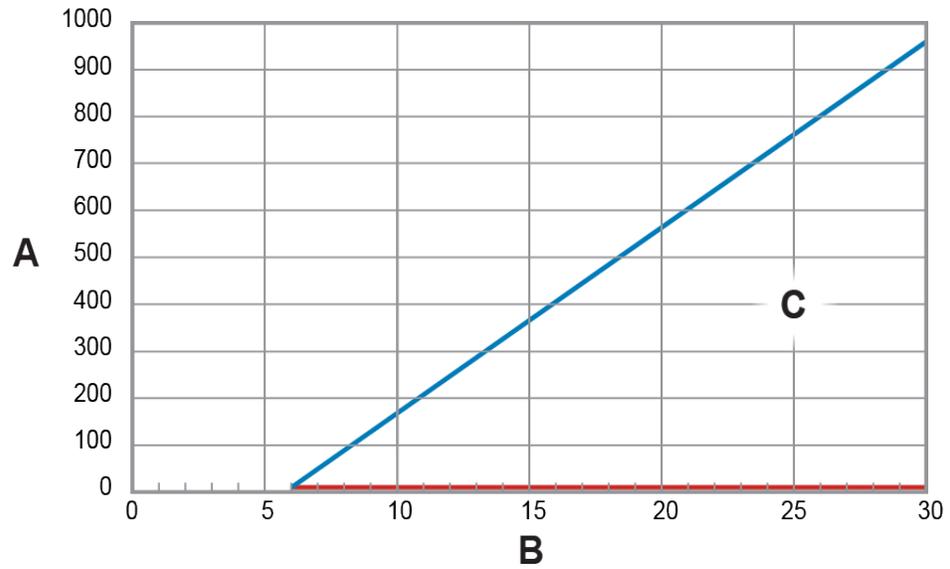
Wire to the appropriate output terminal and pins.

Figure 3-8: Frequency Output or Discrete Output wiring



- A. Hazardous area
- B. Non-hazardous area
- C. Frequency output
- D. DIN rail
- E. 250–600 Ω resistance
- F. 5–30 VDC (maximum)
- G. Input device

Figure 3-9: Channel C or D supply voltage and loop resistance



Blue line = Maximum
Red line = Minimum

- A. External resistor R_{load}
- B. Supply voltage VDC (volts)
- C. Operating region

Note

$$R_{max} = (V_{supply} - 6) / 0.0025$$

$$R_{min} = 100 \Omega$$

4 Wiring the power supply

You can install a user-supplied switch in the power supply line.

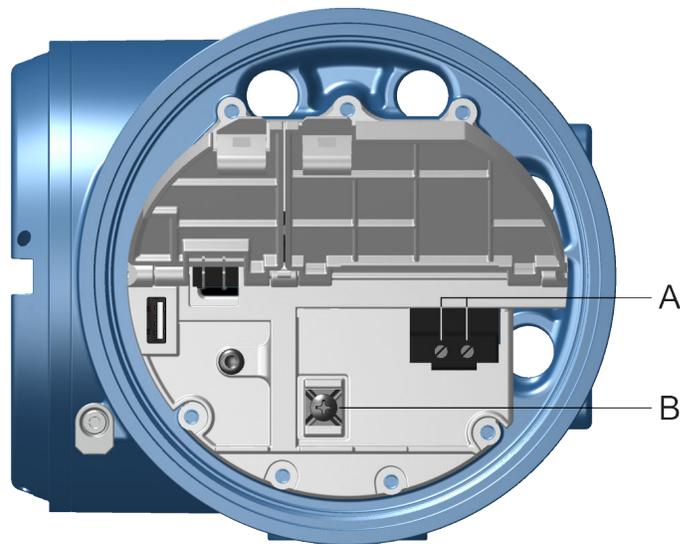
Important

For compliance with the Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU (European installations), a switch in close proximity to the transmitter is required.

Procedure

1. Remove the wiring access cover.
2. Open the **Power** warning flap to locate the power terminals.

Figure 4-1: Location of power supply wiring terminals and equipment ground



- A. Power supply wiring terminals (+ and -)
B. Equipment ground
-

3. Connect the power supply wires:
 - For DC power: connect to terminals + and -.
 - For AC power: connect to terminals **L/L1** (line) and **N/L2** (neutral).
4. Tighten the two screws holding the power connector in place.
5. Ground the power supply using the equipment ground, also under the **Power** warning flap.

5 Power up the transmitter

The transmitter must be powered up for all configuration and commissioning tasks, or for process measurement.

1. Ensure that all transmitter and sensor covers and seals are closed.

 **DANGER!**

To prevent ignition of flammable or combustible atmospheres, ensure that all covers and seals are tightly closed. For hazardous area installations, applying power while housing covers are removed or loose can cause an explosion.

2. Turn on the electrical power at the power supply.

The transmitter will automatically perform diagnostic routines. The transmitter is self-switching and will automatically detect the supply voltage. When using DC power, a minimum of 1.5 amps of startup current is required. During this period, Alert 009 is active. The diagnostic routines should complete in approximately 30 seconds.

Postrequisites

Although the sensor is ready to receive process fluid shortly after power-up, the electronics can take up to 10 minutes to reach thermal equilibrium. Therefore, if this is the initial startup, or if power has been off long enough to allow components to reach ambient temperature, allow the electronics to warm up for approximately 10 minutes before relying on process measurements. During this warm-up period, you may observe minor measurement instability or inaccuracy.

6 Configuring the transmitter with Guided Setup

At initial startup of the transmitter, the guided configuration screen appears on the transmitter display. This tool guides you through basic configuration of the transmitter. The guided setup allows you to upload configuration files, set the transmitter display options, configure channels, and review sensor calibration data.

To access the guided setup screen from the display main menu, go to: **Startup Tasks > Guided Setup**.

7 Using the display controls

The transmitter display interface includes a display (LCD panel) and four optical switches – left, up, down, and right arrow keys – used to access the display menus and navigate the display screens.

1. To activate an optical switch, block the light by holding your thumb or finger in front of the opening.

You can activate the optical switch through the lens. Do not remove the transmitter housing cover.

Important

The transmitter only detects one switch selection at a time. Be sure to place your thumb or finger directly over a single optical switch, and ensure no other switches are being obstructed.

Figure 7-1: Proper finger positioning for activating an optical switch



2. Use the arrow indicators on the display screen to identify which optical switch to use to navigate the screen (see examples 1 and 2).

Important

When using the arrow keys, you must first activate the optical switch then release the same switch by removing your finger from the glass to move up, down, right, left or to make a selection. To enable auto-scroll when navigating up or down, activate the appropriate switch and continue to hold for one second. Release the switch when the desired selection is highlighted.

Figure 7-2: Example 1: Active arrow indicators on the transmitter display**Figure 7-3: Example 2: Active arrow indicators on the transmitter display**

8 Available service port connection

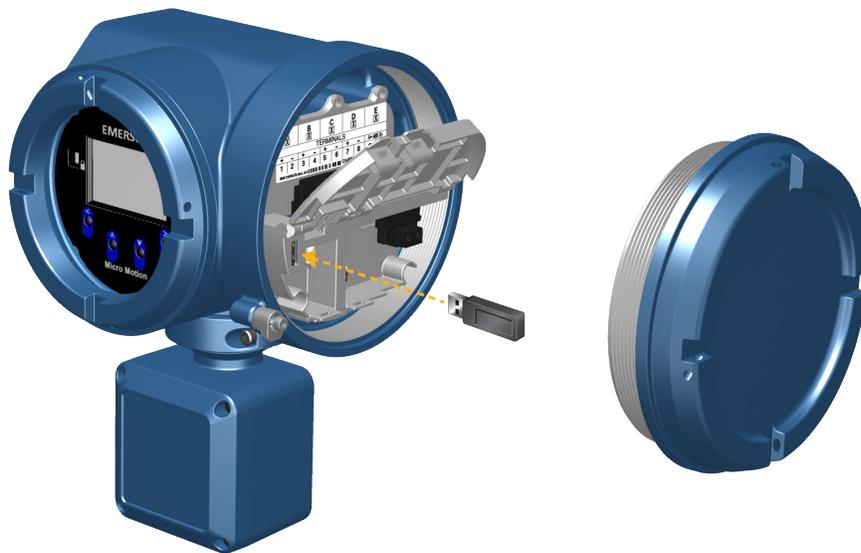
Use the service port connection to download or upload data from/to the transmitter.

To access the service port, you can use commonly-available USB hardware, such as a USB drive or USB cable.

⚠ WARNING!

If the transmitter is in a hazardous area, do not remove the housing cover while power is being supplied to the unit. Removing the housing cover while power is supplied to the unit could cause an explosion. To access the service port in a hazardous environment, remove power from the transmitter and wait 5 minutes before removing the housing cover.

The service port connection is located under the **Service Port** warning flap at the wiring access points.





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