

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Reference conditions and procedures for testing industrial and process  
measurement transmitters -  
Part 2: Specific procedures for pressure transmitters**

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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### **Reference conditions and procedures for testing industrial and process measurement transmitters - Part 2: Specific procedures for pressure transmitters**

#### FOREWORD

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IEC 62828-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 65B: Measurement and control devices, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2017. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) revision according to the latest IEC rules;
- b) comparison with the general part of IEC 62828-1;
- c) additions and more precise definitions in the "Terms and definitions" clause;
- d) correction of the calculation formulas for the measurement error;

- e) more precise formulation of long-term drift;
- f) extension of additional tests;
- g) transfer of the annex "Example of signal current range for a 4 to 20 mA PMT" in IEC 62828-1;
- h) new Annex C "Main characteristics for pressure transmitters".

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
65B/1308/FDIS	65B/1319/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at [www.iec.ch/members\\_experts/refdocs](http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs). The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at [www.iec.ch/publications](http://www.iec.ch/publications).

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- revised.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at [www.iec.ch/members\\_experts/refdocs](http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs). The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at [www.iec.ch/publications](http://www.iec.ch/publications).

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 62828-1:2026.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62828 series, published under the general title *Reference conditions and procedures for testing industrial and process measurement transmitters*, can be found on the IEC website.

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## INTRODUCTION

Most of the current IEC standards on industrial and process measurement transmitters are rather old and were developed having in mind devices based on analogue technologies. Today's digital industrial and process measurement transmitters are quite different from those analogue transmitters: they include more functions and newer interfaces, both towards the computing section (mostly digital electronic) and towards the measuring section (mostly mechanical). Even if some standards dealing with digital process measurement transmitters already exist, they are not sufficient, since some aspects of the performance are not covered by appropriate test methods.

In addition, existing IEC test standards for industrial and process measurement transmitters are spread over many documents, so that for manufacturers and users it is difficult, impractical and time-consuming to identify and select all the standards to be applied to a device measuring a specific process quantity (pressure, temperature, flow, level, etc.).

To help manufacturers and users, it was decided to review, complete and reorganize the relevant IEC standards and to create a more suitable, effective and comprehensive standard series that provides in a systematic way all the necessary specifications and tests required for different industrial and process measurement transmitters.

To solve the issues mentioned above and to provide an added value for the stakeholders, the new standard series on industrial and process measurement transmitters covers the following main aspects:

- applicable normative references;
- specific terms and definitions;
- typical configurations and architectures for the various types of industrial and process measurement transmitters;
- hardware and software aspects;
- interfaces (to the process, to the operator, to the other measurement and control devices);
- physical, mechanical and electrical requirements and relevant tests; clear definition of the test categories: type tests, acceptance tests and routine tests;
- performance (its specification, tests and verification);
- environmental protection, hazardous areas application, functional safety, etc.;
- structure of the technical documentation.

To cover in a systematic way all the topics to be addressed, the IEC 62828 series is organized in several parts. At the moment of the publication of this document, the IEC 62828 series consist of the following parts:

- *IEC 62828-1: General procedures for all types of transmitters;*
- *IEC 62828-2: Specific procedures for pressure transmitters;*
- *IEC 62828-3: Specific procedures for temperature transmitters;*
- *IEC 62828-4: Specific procedures for level transmitters;*
- *IEC 62828-5: Specific procedures for flow transmitters.*

## 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62828 establishes specific procedures for testing pressure process measurement transmitters (PMT) used in measuring and control systems for industrial processes and for machinery.

A pressure PMT can feature a remote seal to bring the process variable to the sensing element in the PMT. When the remote seal cannot be separated from the PMT, the complete device is tested.

For general test procedures, reference is made to IEC 62828-1, which is applicable to all types of process measurement transmitters.

NOTE In industrial and process applications, to indicate the process measurement transmitters, it is common also to use the terms "industrial transmitters", or "process transmitters".

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62828-1:2026, *Reference conditions and procedures for testing industrial and process measurement transmitters - Part 1: General procedures for all types of transmitters*

IEC 61518, *Mating dimensions between differential pressure (type) measuring instruments and flanged-on shut-off devices up to 413 bar (41,3 MPa)*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62828-1 and in IEC 61518 as well as the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

### 3.1 absolute pressure

$p_{abs}$

pressure using absolute vacuum as the datum point

[SOURCE: IEC 61987 #ABB181 in the IEC common data dictionary]

### 3.2 ambient atmospheric pressure

$p_{amb}$

pressure exerted by the atmospheric air at a given altitude and temperature

Note 1 to entry: The atmospheric pressure decreases with the altitude by about 10 Pa/m (Pascal per meter).

**3.3  
differential pressure**

$\Delta p$

$p_{1,2}$

difference between the two (absolute) pressures that act simultaneously on opposite sides of a membrane or a primary element

[SOURCE: IEC 61987 #ABB995 in the IEC common data dictionary]

**3.4  
gauge pressure**

$p_g$

pressure using atmospheric pressure as the datum point

$$p_g = p_{abs} - p_{amb}$$

Note 1 to entry: Gauge pressure assumes positive values when the absolute pressure is greater than the ambient atmospheric pressure; it assumes negative values when the absolute pressure is less than the ambient atmospheric pressure.

Note 2 to entry: In certain industrial environments, "gauge pressure" can be referred to as "pressure".

Note 3 to entry: The term "relative pressure" to indicate gauge pressure is obsolete and conceptually wrong, so it should be avoided.

[SOURCE: IEC 61987 #ABB182 in the IEC common data dictionary]

**3.5  
line pressure  
static pressure**

pressure applied on both sides of a differential pressure PMT

Note 1 to entry: For differential pressure PMTs, it is an influence factor that is bilateral and does not represent the measurand.

**3.6  
leakage rate**

leakage, permeation and/or diffusion effects of the medium through the PMT and/or its mounting devices over the testing period under static pressure conditions, expressed as normal volume flow rate

[SOURCE: IEC 61987 #ABD632 in the IEC common data dictionary]

### 3.7 measuring range

range related to the measurement of absolute and gauge pressure PMTs

Note 1 to entry: For a pressure PMT with variable (adjustable or programmable) span, the measuring range and associated terms are shown in Figure 1.

Note 2 to entry: See also Annex G in IEC 62828-1:2026 for an example of signal current range of a 4 mA to 20 mA PMT.

Note 3 to entry: The maximum span indicates the measuring range defined by the difference between the upper and lower range limit.

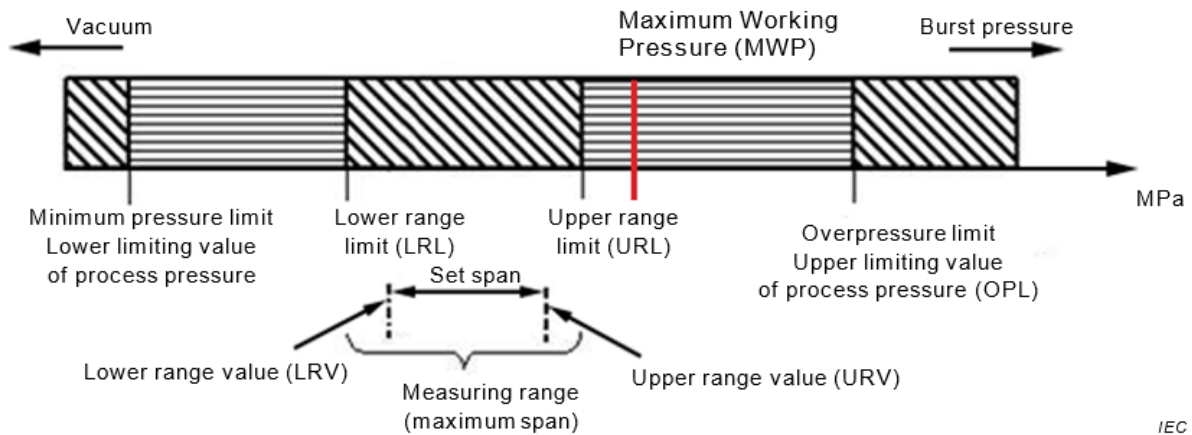


Figure 1 – Measuring range and associated properties of a pressure PMT

### 3.8 set span

difference between the upper and lower range value of pressure to which a pressure measurement instrument is adjusted

[SOURCE: IEC 61987 #ABB570 in the IEC common data dictionary]

### 3.9 Maximum Working Pressure MWP

highest pressure a device can be continuously exposed to during operation

Note 1 to entry: Maximum Working Pressure (MWP) is equal to the upper range limit (URL), if not otherwise specified in the product documentation.

### 3.10 overpressure limit OPL

multiple of Maximum Working Pressure with which the device can be temporarily subjected to pressure without permanent damage and without change of the guaranteed metrological properties after returning to the measuring range

Note 1 to entry: The output signal at the overpressure limit is sometimes unreliable and/or not predictable.

Note 2 to entry: After returning to the measuring range, the guaranteed metrological properties shall remain unchanged.

[SOURCE: IEC 61987 #ABC027 in the IEC common data dictionary]