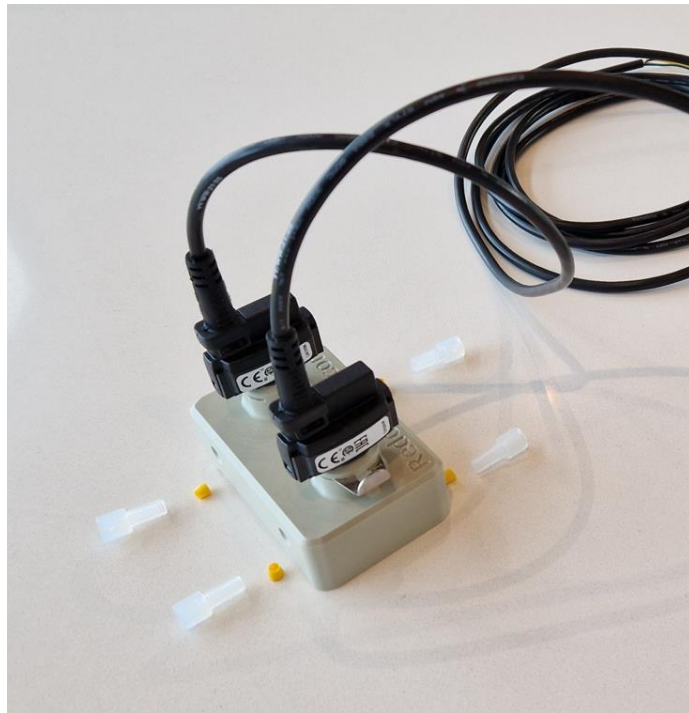
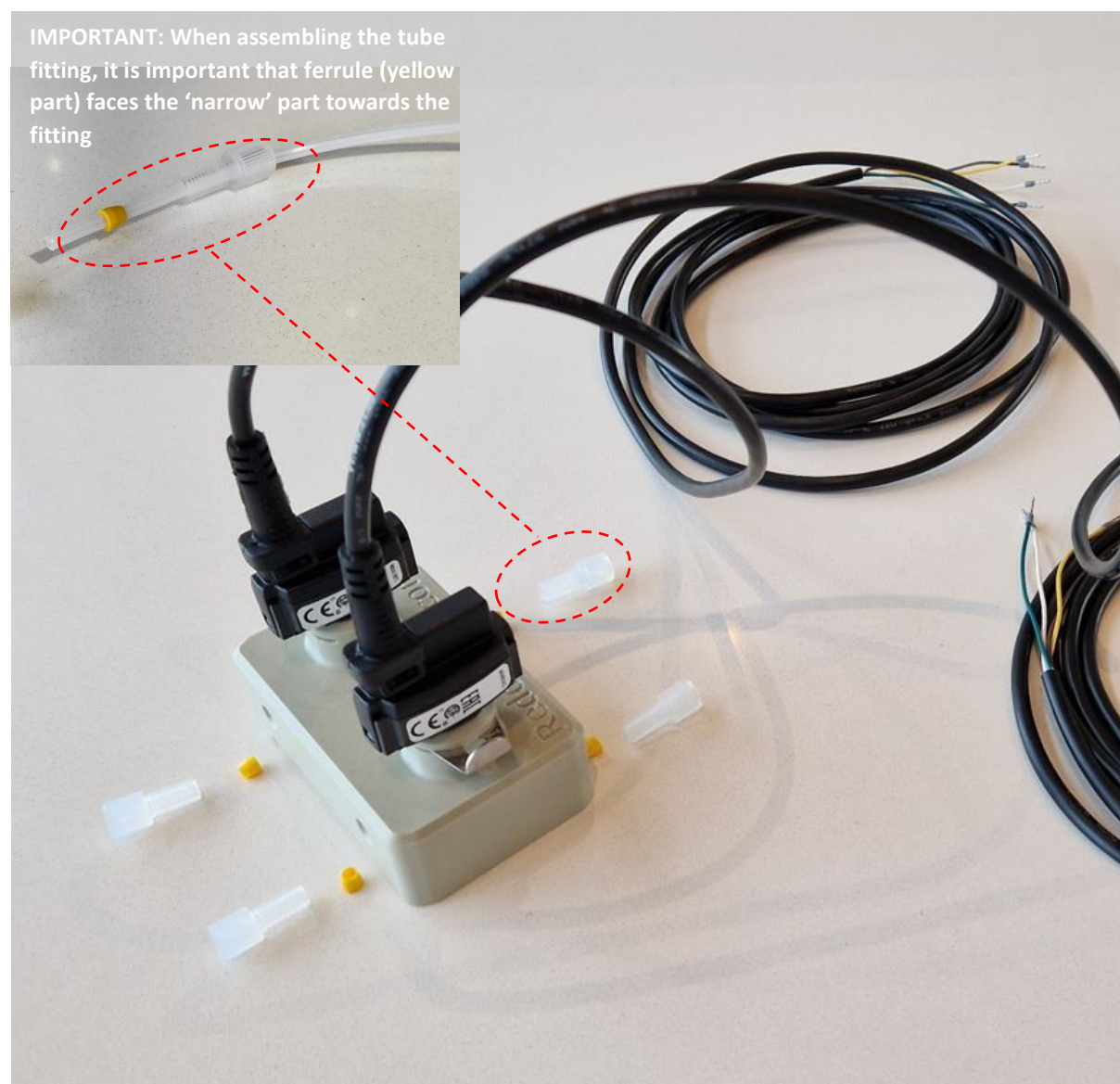


Pressure unit

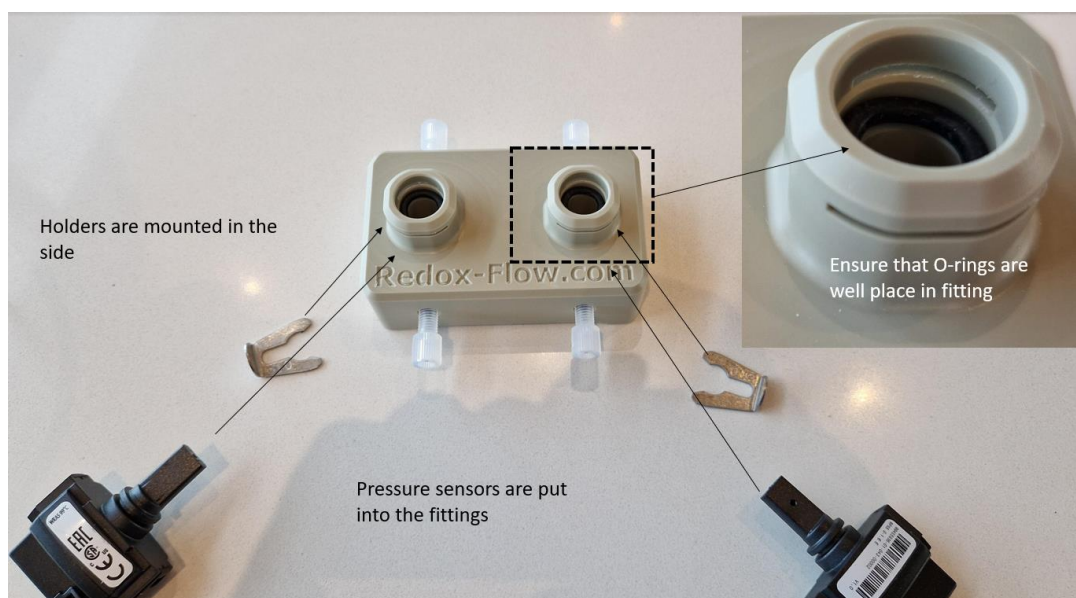
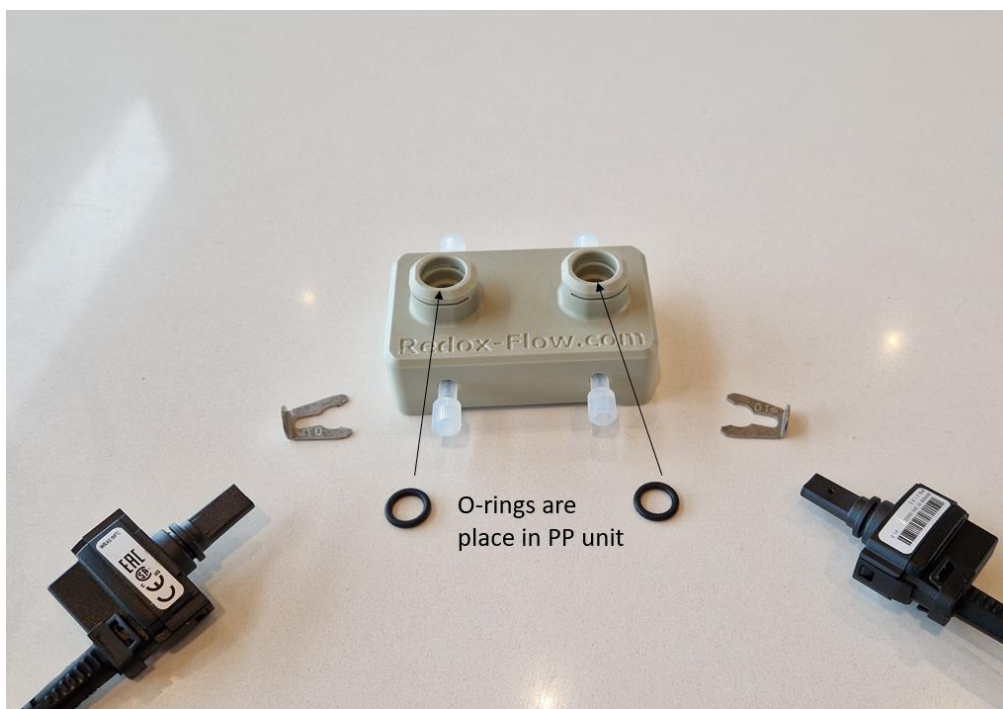
Overview & assembly manual

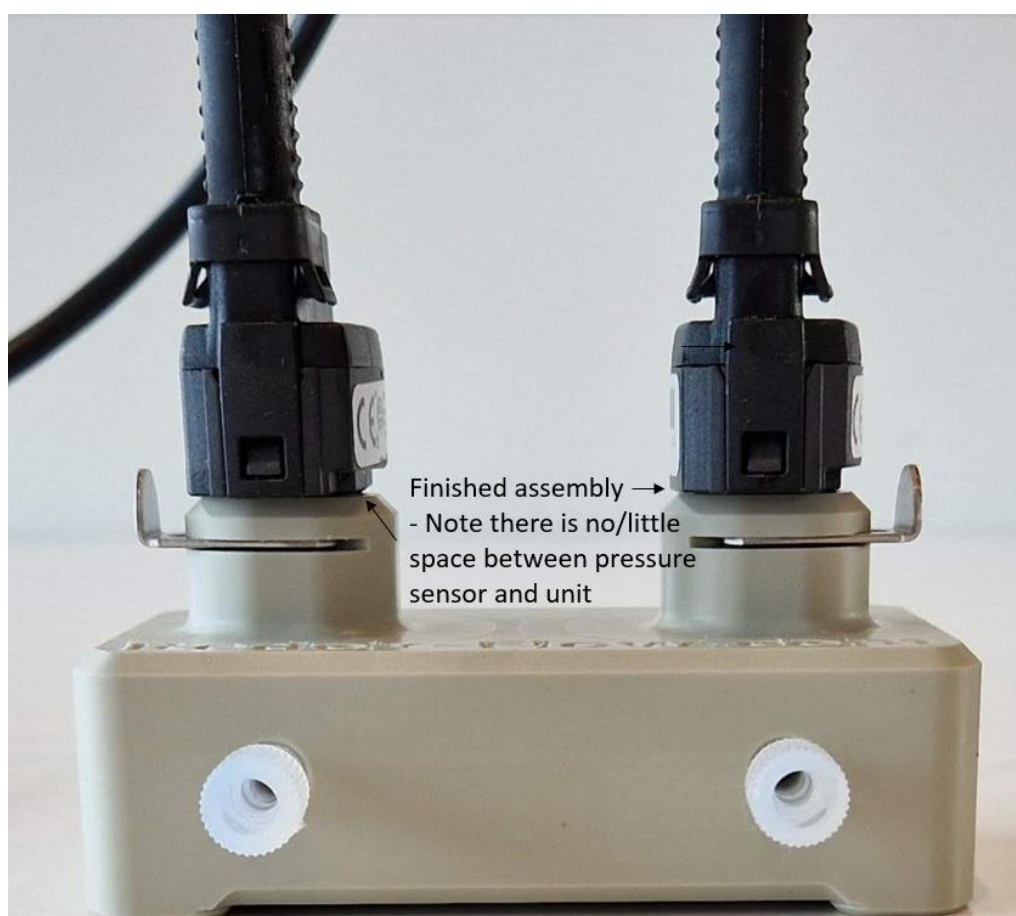
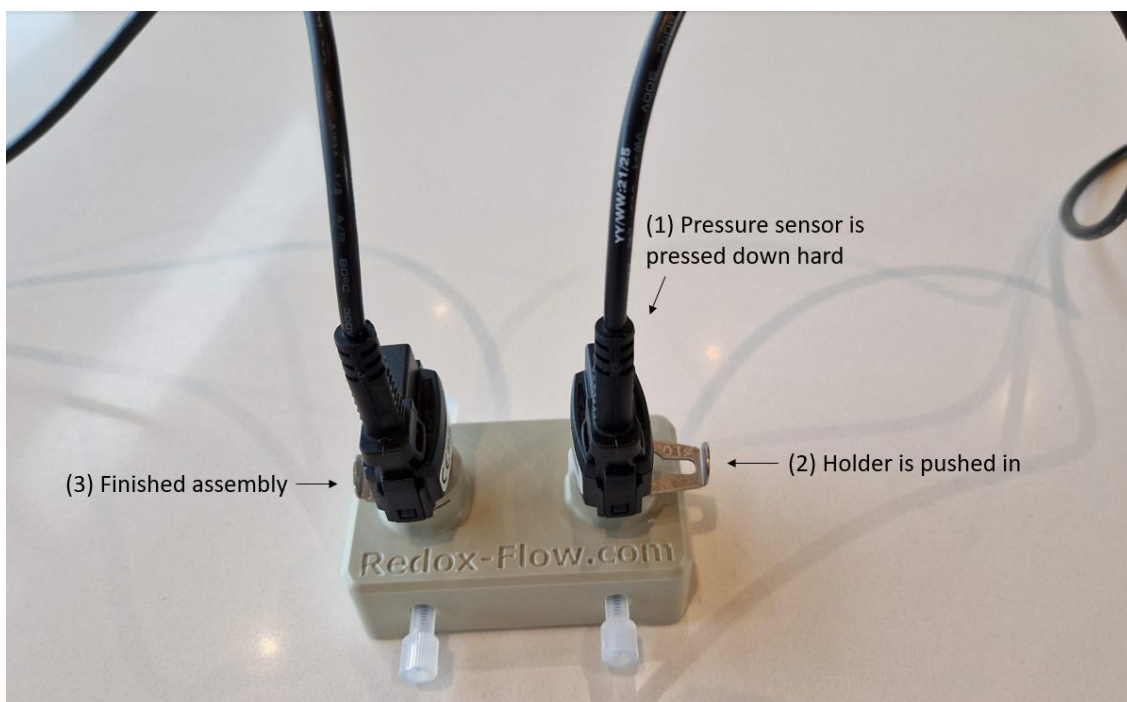


Overview of included components

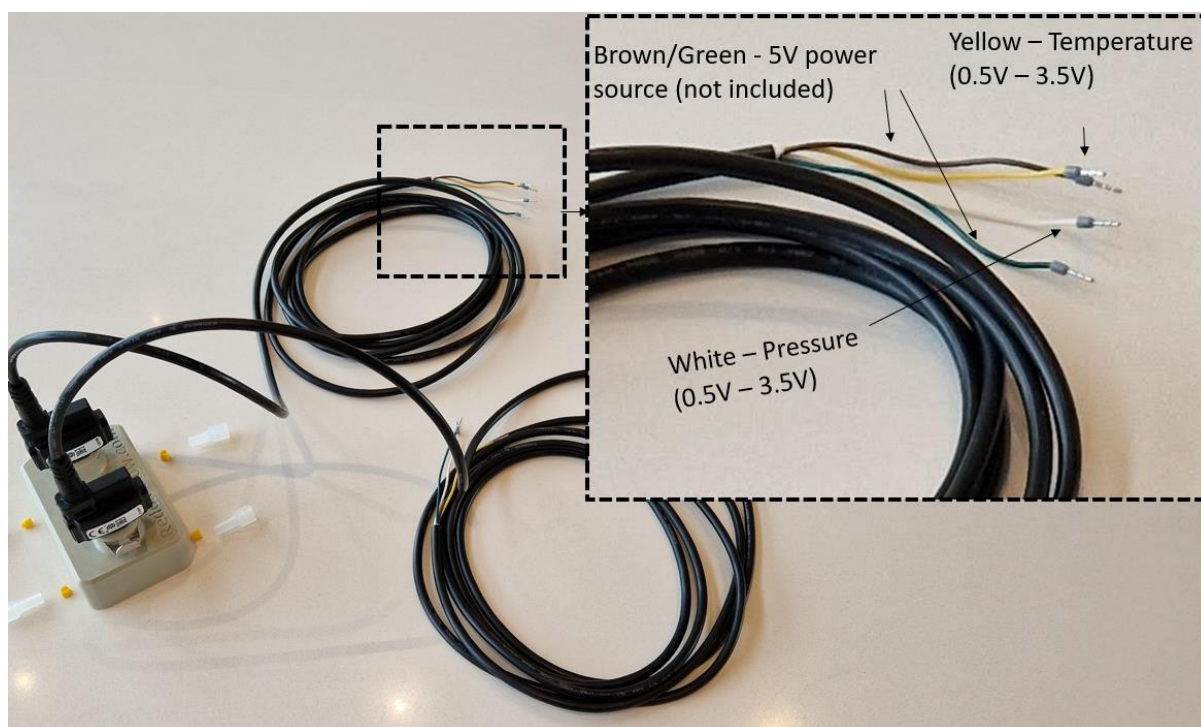


Assembly





Electrical wiring diagram



- The datasheet for the sensors have been included in the package. There are two outputs (temperature and pressure) and in the datasheet you can see the relationship between voltage and pressure/temperature. 0.5 V corresponds to 0 bars/0 C while 3.5 V corresponds to maximum values.
- For the unit to work you need to do a little electrical assembly by yourself – *If you know a little about electrical wiring of sensors, this can be derived from the datasheet of the sensors* – You need to buy a 5 V power source, depending on how you are planning to set it up you can use a simple one like the one shown below. Just cut of the plug in the end and solder the power source onto the wires on the sensors. You can use the same power source for both sensors as they draw very little current.



- If you use > 1.5-2 mm flow field spacer (standard) the pressure loss in the outlet channel is almost negligible whereby you only need to measure the pressure on the inlet channels in order to get the 'hydraulic resistance' of the half cells. But it is probably a good idea to do a little exploring/testing in order to get a feeling of how it is working.

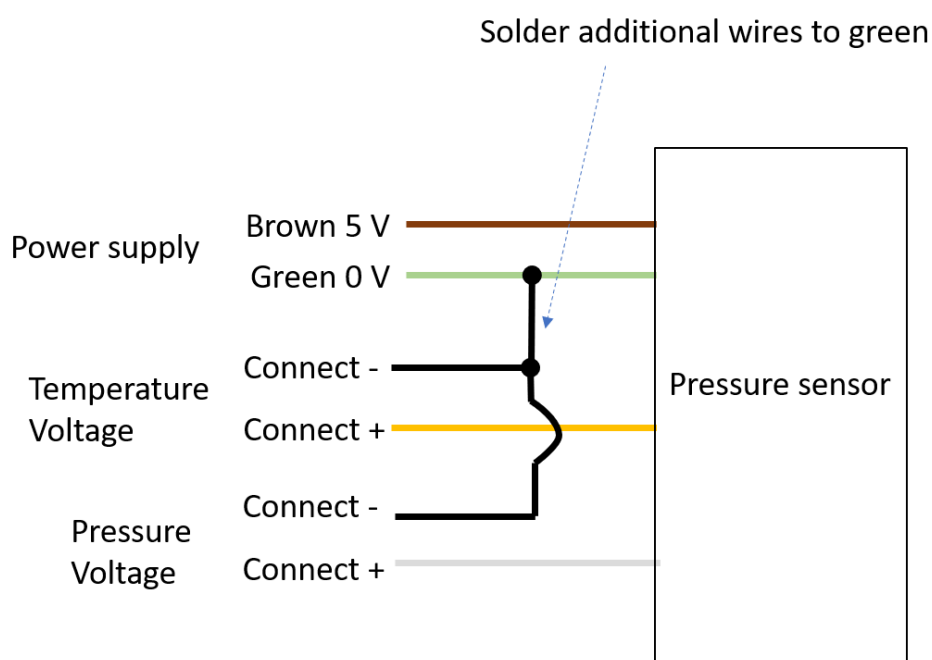


Fig. 5 Electrical connections

Pin configuration		Colour
1	Temperature signal (0.5 to 3.5 V relative to pin 3)	Yellow
2	Pressure signal (0.5 to 3.5 V relative to pin 3)	White
3	GND (0 V)	Green
4	Voltage supply (+5 VDC), PELV	Brown