

Table 5.3.2 — Line symbols: instrument-to-instrument connections

Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to explanatory notes in Clause 5.3.3.

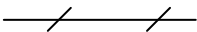

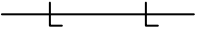
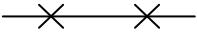
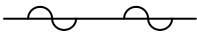


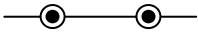




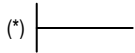
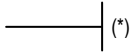
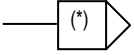

No	Symbol	Application
1	(1) IA _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IA may be replaced by PA [plant air], NS [nitrogen], or GS [any gas supply]. Indicate supply pressure as required, e.g., PA-70 kPa, NS-150 psig, etc.
2	(1) ES _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instrument electric power supply. Indicate voltage and type as required, e.g. ES-220 Vac. ES may be replaced by 24 Vdc, 120 Vac, etc.
3	(1) HS _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instrument hydraulic power supply. Indicate pressure as required, e.g., HS-70 psig.
4	(2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undefined signal. Use for Process Flow Diagrams. Use for discussions or diagrams where type of signal is not of concern.
5	(2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pneumatic signal, continuously variable or binary.
6	(2) -----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic or electrical continuously variable or binary signal. Functional diagram binary signal.
7	(2) _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional diagram continuously variable signal. Electrical schematic ladder diagram signal and power rails.
8	(2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydraulic signal.
9	(2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filled thermal element capillary tube. Filled sensing line between pressure seal and instrument.
10	(2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guided electromagnetic signal. Guided sonic signal. Fiber optic cable.
11	(3) a)  b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unguided electromagnetic signals, light, radiation, radio, sound, wireless, etc. Wireless instrumentation signal. Wireless communication link.
12	(4) —○—○—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication link and system bus, between devices and functions of a shared display, shared control system. DCS, PLC, or PC communication link and system bus.
13	(5) —●—●—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication link or bus connecting two or more independent microprocessor or computer-based systems. DCS-to-DCS, DCS-to-PLC, PLC-to-PC, DCS-to-Fieldbus, etc. connections.
14	(6) —◇—◇—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication link and system bus, between devices and functions of a fieldbus system. Link from and to "intelligent" devices.
15	(7) --○--○--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication link between a device and a remote calibration adjustment device or system. Link from and to "smart" devices.

Table 5.3.2 — Line symbols: instrument-to-instrument connections

Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to explanatory notes in Clause 5.3.3.

No	Symbol	Application
16		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical link or connection.
17	<p>(3)</p> <p>a) </p> <p>a) </p> <p>b) </p> <p>b) </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing-to-drawing signal connector, signal flow from left to right. • (#) = Instrument tag number sending or receiving signal. • (##) = Drawing or sheet number receiving or sending signal.
18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signal input to logic diagram. • (*) = Input description, source, or instrument tag number.
19		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signal output from logic diagram. • (*) = Output description, destination, or instrument tag number.
20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal functional, logic, or ladder diagram signal connector. • Signal source to one or more signal receivers. • (*) = Connection identifier A, B, C, etc.
21		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal functional, logic, or ladder diagram signal connector. • Signal receiver, one or more from a single source. • (*) = Connection identifier A, B, C, etc.