

● Characteristics



- Input:	positive relative pressure (hydrostatic pressure)
- Analog output:	4...20 mA and 0...10 V
- Voltage supply:	24 VDC +/-20%
- Combined error:	±1% FS
- Limit contacts:	2 relays (optionally)
- Indication:	LCD-display
- Pressure connection:	for 6 mm plastic pipe
- Interface:	RS485 / CANopen / Profibus (options)
- Degree of protection:	IP 65
- Data output:	interface RS232
- Volume calculation:	20 calibration points for linearization

● Advantages in comparison with the other measuring methods

- No contact between sensor and medium (disadvantage with diving probe)
- No extensive mechanical construction (a pressure sensor needs a connection below the tank)
- Cost-effective solution (in difference to the use of radar engineering)
- Foaming has no influence (problem with ultrasonics)
- Easy mounting
- Reliable function

● Technical data

Input

Kind of pressure:	positive relative pressure (hydrostatic pressure)
Pressure sensor:	Standard: 0...1000 mbar / 0...10 m water column
Option:	0...50 mbar / 0...100 mbar / 0...200 mbar / 0...500 mbar / 0...2 bar
Bursting pressure:	0...50 mbar: 800 mbar / 0...100 mbar: 1,5 bar / 0...200 mbar: 1,5 bar 0...500 mbar: 1,5 bar / 0...1 bar: 3 bar / 0...2 bar: 6 bar

Output

Analog:	0...10 V and 4...20 mA
Current:	working resistance <500 Ω
Voltage:	load resistor >10 kΩ
Interface:	RS232 (option: RS485 / CANopen / Profibus)

Limiting value switch (optionally)

Relays:	2 (changeover contact), fail safe, given values for resistive load
Current:	30 VDC 1 A
Power:	30 W

● Applications

For use in all ranges where conventional level measuring is not possible or too expensive. Range of application: clarification plants, pump houses, well building, chemical industry, construction of special vehicles (tanks for water and fuel), foodstuff industry.



● Technical data (continued)

Indication

Display: multifunton indicator for current values / switch points / diagnostic values
 Function: 4 keys for programming

Adjustment

Settings: 4 keys on display unit
 Tare: key on front or externally
 Volume calculation: 20 calibration points for linearization

Accuracy

Resolution: 12 bit (pressure sensor)
 Combined error: $\pm 1\%$ FS
 TC: < 50 ppm/K

Power supply

Voltage: 24 VDC, $\pm 20\%$
 Power consumption: maximum 5 W
 Residual ripple: 200 mV

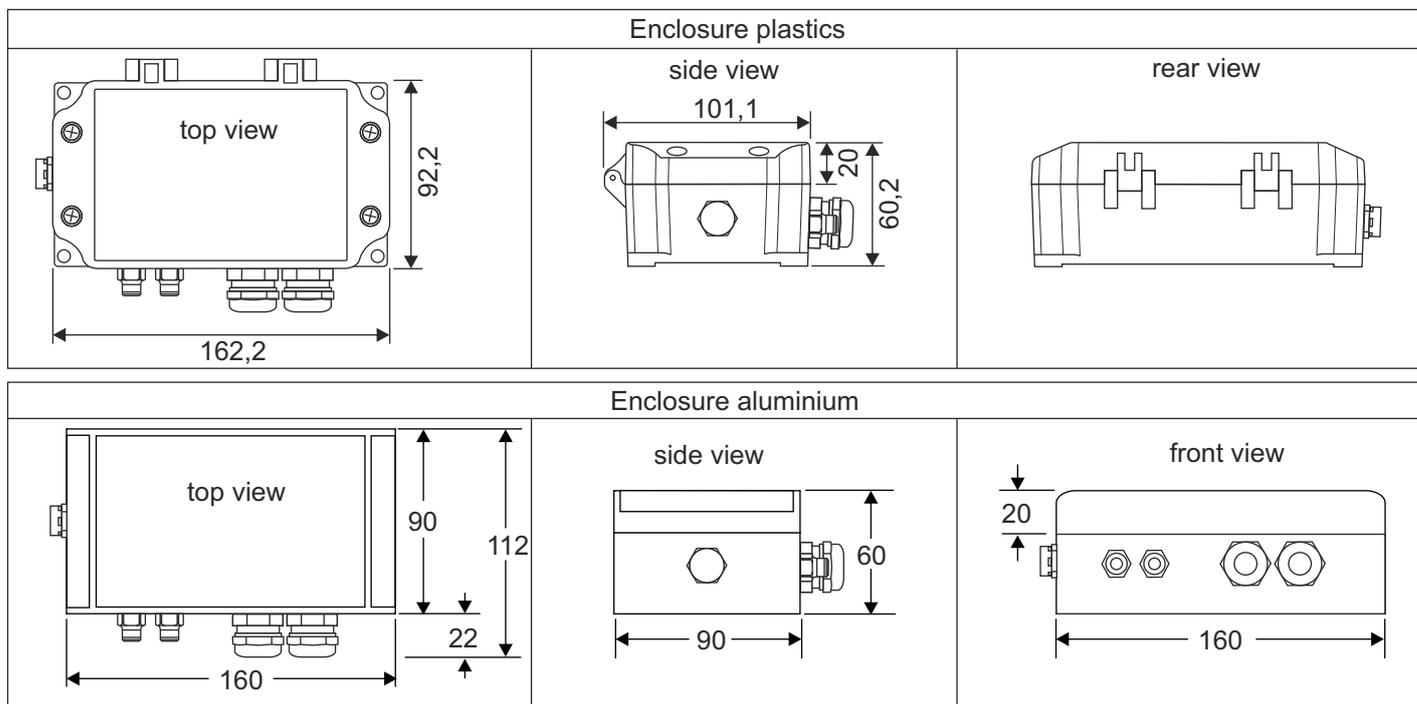
Ambient conditions

Operating temperature: $-10 \dots +60^\circ\text{C}$
 Storing temperature: $-20 \dots +70^\circ\text{C}$

Mechanics

Enclosure aluminium:	Type:	aluCase AC 092 with clip-on design covers
	Dimensions:	160 x 90 x 60 mm
	Material:	die-cast aluminium
	Mounting:	covered screw channels
	Colour:	RAL 9006 (aluminium white)
	Weight:	approx. 1,1 kg (with options)
	Cable entry:	2 screwed cable glands M20x1,5
Enclosure plastics:	Type:	U-CASE 2
	Dimensions:	162,2 x 92,2 (101,1) x 60,2 mm
	Material:	ASA 757G Luran S
	Flammability:	UL94 HB
	Mounting:	4 mounting holes
	Colour:	black
	Weight:	approx. 0,7 kg (with options)
	Cable entry:	2 screwed cable glands M20x1,5
	Protective insulation:	according VDE100
Protection:		IP 65
Connection:		plug-in terminal strip, lockable, up to maximum 2,5 mm ²
Pressure connection:		for tube 6 mm O/D (made of nylon, PA, PUR, Hytrel), sealing: O-ring (silicone free)
Airing:		pressure compensation part (PA6)

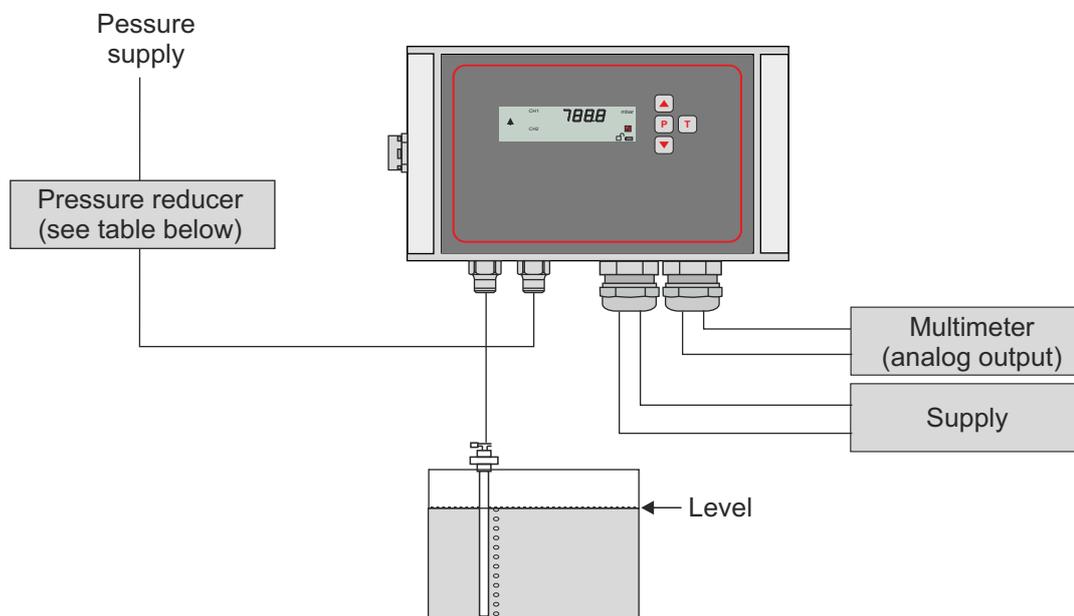
● Dimensions (in mm)



● Electrical connection

+	⊥	+	+	⊥			⊥	+	+	plug-in terminal strip
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
voltage supply 24 V DC		analog output (0)4...20 mA 0...10 V						external tare		

● Example of application



Pressure table

Nominal pressure	50 mbar	100 mbar	200 mbar	500 mbar	1 bar	2 bar
Output pressure reducer	75 mbar	150 mbar	300 mbar	750 mbar	1,5 bar	3 bar
Proof pressure	550 mbar	1 bar	1 bar	1 bar	2 bar	4 bar
Burst pressure	800 mbar	1,5 bar	1,5 bar	1,5 bar	3 bar	6 bar

Note: Maximum distance to point of bubbling-through: 50 m
 Level measuring in all liquids possible
 Aggressive and abrasive medium is no problem
 During bubbling through period the output signal is hold
 Every material possible for the bubbling through tube or hose
 The end of the bubbling-through tube should have an angle of 45° (to have a devined point of bubbling)

Functional description

1. The system is in break time: a change of the level of liquid causes a propotional change of the pressure in the system and therefore also a change of the analog output signals.
2. Pulse time (valve open): The analog output signal holds the value, which there was before beginning of the pulse time and does not change during the pulse time. The input pressure from the pressure reducer is switched via the opened valve to the pressure output for the bubbling-through unit. After a certain time (dependend on diameter of tube or hose and the distance of the bubbling through point) air escapes at the end of bubbling-through unit, when the hydrostatic pressure is reached (density x filling height).
3. End of pulse time (valve is closed) = break time: After a certain time the pressure in the system is in balance (pressue at the point of bubling through = pressure at the pressure sensor). Now the analog output is released again. The applied pressure of the sensor causes again a proportional signal at current/ voltage output. A change of the level of liquid causes a change of the system pressure and therefore also a change of the analog output signals.

