

# Level Transmitter / Switch FLEX-LC



- Level sensor with Reed chain
- Analog output and/or switching output
- Alternatively with temperature sensor
- Various materials available
- Designed for industrial use
- Small, compact construction
- Very simple installation

### Characteristics

A float fitted with a magnet affects a Reed chain within the guide tube; the chain is connected as a potentiometer with resistances. The resolution is 10..20 mm and is highly reproducible. The FLEX sensor electronics use a microcontroller to convert the potentiometer values into standardised outputs, and offer both an analog and a switching output. A temperature sensor can optionally be integrated, and its measured value can be output either via the analog output or the switching output.

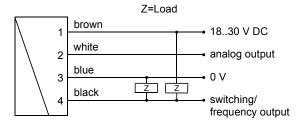
# Technical data

Switch		reed switch chain with float fitted with magnet		
Mechanical	FLEX-LC45M	G1A		
Connection	FLEX-LC44M	G 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> A		
	FLEX-LC52K	G 2 A		
For metering ranges, lengths and divisions	see "Ranges, dimens	see "Ranges, dimensions and weights"		



Pressure resistance	FLEX-LC45M	PN 20 bar		
resistance	FLEX-LC44M	PN 20 bar		
	FLEX-LC52K	PN 40 bar		
Medium	-20+105 °C			
temperature Ambient	-20 +70 °C			
temperature	-20+70 °C			
Storage	-20 +80 °C			
temperature	-20100 0			
Density of	FLEX-LC45M	<sup>3</sup> 0.34 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		
medium	FLEX-LC44M	<sup>3</sup> 0.44 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		
	FLEX-LC52K	<sup>3</sup> 0.66 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		
Supply voltage	1830 V DC			
Power	< 100 mA			
consumption				
Analog output	420 mA or 010 V DC			
Switching output	transistor output "push-pull" (resistant to short circuits and polarity reversal)  I <sub>out</sub> = 100 mA max.			
Switching hysteresis	approx. 2 % or option, not smaller than division, position dependent on characteristics (minimum or maximum)			
Display	yellow LED for switching output: On = Normal / Off = Alarm , otherwise displays operating voltage			
Electrical connection	for round plug connector M12x1, 4-pole			
Materials	FLEX-LC45M	CW614N and Spansil		
medium-contact	FLEX-LC44M	CW614N and Spansil		
	FLEX-LC52K	Stainless steel 1.4404		
Materials, non- medium-contact	stainless steel 1.4305, PA 6.6			
Ingress protection	IP 67			
weights	see "Ranges, dimensions and weights"			
Conformity	CE			

#### Wiring



Connection example: PNP NPN



Before the electrical installation, it must be ensured that the supply voltage corresponds with the data sheet. It is recommended to use shielded wiring.

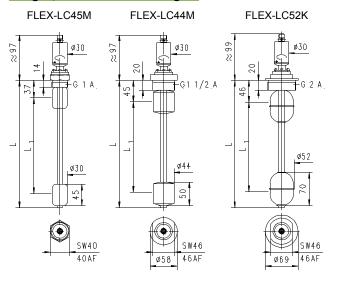






### **FLEX-LC**

# Ranges, dimensions and weights



Types	Division	L	L1	Weight
FLEX-	mm	mm	mm	kg
LC45M0250		250	190	0.6
LC45M0500	10	500	440	0.7
LC45M0750	10	750	690	0.7
LC45M1000		1000	940	0.8
LC44M1000		1000	930	0.8
LC44M1500	20	1500	1430	0.9
LC44M2000		2000	1930	0.9
LC52K0250	10	250	160	1.1
LC52K0500		500	410	1.1
LC52K0750		750	660	1.1
LC52K1000	20	1000	910	1.2
LC52K1500		1500	1410	1.2
LC52K2000		2000	1910	1.2

# Handling and operation

Not suitable for use in media with ferritic particles.

#### Installation

Installation is carried out by screwing the sensor into a suitable threaded drilling on the upper side of the container. A flat seal is included in the scope of the delivery.

#### **Programming**

The electronics contain a magnetic contact, with the aid of which different parameters can be programmed. Programming takes place when a magnet clip is applied for a period between 0.5 and 2 seconds to the marking located on the label. If the contact time is longer or shorter than this, no programming takes place (protection against external magnetic fields).







After the programming ("teaching"), the clip can either be left on the device, or removed to protect data.

The device has a yellow LED which flashes during the programming pulse. During operation, the LED serves as a status display for the switching output.

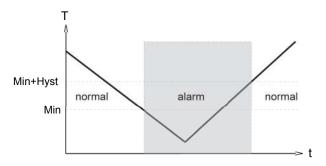
In order to avoid the need to transit to an undesired operating status during "teaching", the device can be provided ex-works with a "teach-offset". The "teach-offset" value is added to the currently measured value before saving (or is subtracted if a negative value is entered).

Example: The switching value is to be set to 70 % of the metering range, because at this flow rate a critical process status is to be notified. However, only 50 % can be achieved without danger. In this case, the device would be ordered with a "teach-offset" of +20 %. At 50 % in the process, a switching value of 70 % would then be stored during "teaching".

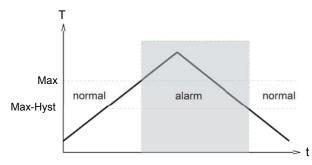
Normally, programming is used to set the limit switch. However, if desired, other parameters such as the end value of the analog or frequency output may also be set.

The limit switch can be used to monitor minimal or maximal.

With a minimum-switch, falling below the limit value causes a switchover to the alarm state. Return to the normal state occurs when the limit value plus the set hysteresis is again exceeded.



With a maximum-switch, exceeding the limit value causes a switchover to the alarm state. Return to the normal state occurs when the measured value once more falls below the limit value minus the set hysteresis.



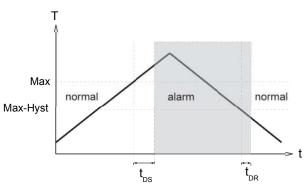
A switchover delay time  $(t_{\mbox{\scriptsize DS}})$  can be applied to the switchover to the alarm state. Equally, one switch-back delay time ( $t_{DR}$ ) of several can be applied to switching back to the normal state.





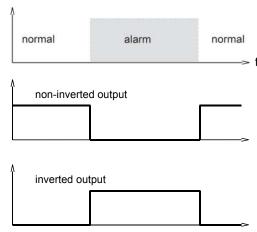






In the normal state the integrated LED is on, in the alarm state it is off, and this corresponds to its status when there is no supply voltage

In the non-inverted (standard) model, while in the normal state the switching output is at the level of the supply voltage; in the alarm state it is at 0 V, so that a wire break would also display as an alarm state at the signal receiver. Optionally, an inverted switching output can also be provided, i.e. in the normal state the output is at 0 V, and in the alarm state it is at the level of the supply voltage.



A Power-On delay function (ordered as a separate option) makes it possible to maintain the switching output in the normal state for a defined period after application of the supply voltage.

### Combinations with FLEX

FLEX-evaluation electronics can be combined with very different types of pickup systems for flow rate, level, temperature, and pressure. This has created a family of sensors with which different types of applications can be supported.



# Ordering code

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
FLEX-LC -						

#### O=Option

1.	Version					
1.	45M	screw-in fitting G 1 A brass - float Spansil				
		·				
	44M 52K	screw-in fitting G 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> A brass - float spansil				
		screw-in fitting G 2 A stainless steel				
2.	Tube leng					
	0250	250 mm • •				
	0500	500 mm • •				
	0750	750 mm • •				
	1000	1000 mm • • • •				
	1500	1500 mm • •				
	2000	2000 mm ● ●				
3.	Analog o	•				
	I	420 mA				
	U	010 V				
	K	no analog output				
4.	Switching output					
	L	level				
	T	temperature				
	K	No analog output				
5.	Switching	g output				
	T	push-pull (PNP and NPN)				
	K	no switching output				
6.	Switching	g output for				
	L	push-pull (PNP and NPN)				
	T	temperature				
	K	no switching output				
7.	Switching	g output function				
	L	minimum-switch				
	Н	maximum-switch				
	R	frequency output				
	K	no switching output				
8.	Switching	g output level				
	0	standard				
	I	inverted				











# **Options**

Special lengths and divisions available on request.

Special measuring range for temperature:	
Maximum 120 °C (standard = 70 °C)	°C
Minimum -20 °C (standard = 0 °C)	°C
End frequency (max. 2000 Hz)	Hz
Switching delay (from Normal to Alarm)	s
Switchback delay (from Alarm to Normal)	S
Power-On delay (099 s) (time after power on, during which the outputs are not actuated)	s
Switching output fixed	°C/mm
Special hysteresis (standard = 2 % EW)	%

If the field is not completed, the standard setting is selected automatically.

# **Accessories**

 Cable/round plug connector
 Device configurator ECI-1 (KB...) see additional information "Accessories"



