

ifm electronic



Operating instructions  
Electronic level sensor

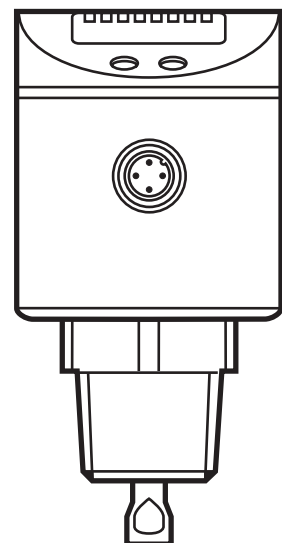
**efector160<sup>®</sup>**

**LR3300**

**UK**

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# 1 Preliminary note

## 1.1 Symbols used

► Instructions

> Reaction, result

[...] Designation of keys, buttons or indications

→ Cross-reference



Important note

Non-compliance may result in malfunction or interference.



Information

Supplementary note.

## 2 Safety instructions

- Please read this document prior to set-up of the unit. Ensure that the product is suitable for your application without any restrictions.
- If the operating instructions or the technical data are not adhered to, personal injury and/or damage to property can occur.
- Improper or non-intended use may lead to malfunctions of the unit or to unwanted effects in your application. That is why installation, electrical connection, set-up, operation and maintenance of the unit must be carried out by qualified personnel authorised by the machine operator.
- In order to guarantee the correct operation of the unit, it is necessary to use the unit in media for which it is sufficiently resistant (→ Technical data).
- The responsibility as to the suitability of the unit for the application lies with the operator. The manufacturer assumes no liability for consequences of misuse by the operator.
- Improper installation and use of the unit result in a loss of the warranty claims.
- The unit may cause radio interference in domestic areas. If interference occurs, the user must take appropriate remedial actions.
- The unit complies with the standard EN 61000-6-4 and is a class A product. The radiated energy of the microwaves is, for example, much below that of mobile phones. According to the current state of science the operation of the unit can be classified to be harmless to human health.

### 3 Items supplied

- Level sensor LR3300
- Operating instructions

In addition, the following is necessary for installation and operation:

- 1 rod
- mounting material (if necessary, a launching plate → 4.1)

The following components are available as accessories:

Rods	Length (cm / inch)	Order number
	15 / 5.9	E43225
	24 / 9.5	E43203
	30 / 11.8	E43226
	45 / 17.7	E43204
	50 / 19.7	E43227
	70 / 27.6	E43205
	100 / 39.4	E43207
	120 / 47.2	E43208
	140 / 55.1	E43209
	160 / 63.0	E43210
Flange plate	Size / process connection	Order number
	73/90 / ¾" NPT	E43206

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Only use rods from ifm electronic gmbh. The optimum function is not ensured when using components from other manufacturers.

## 4 Functions and features

The unit continuously detects the level in tanks and generates output signals according to the parameter settings.

2 outputs are available: one analogue output and one switching output. They can be set separately.



For correct function the unit needs a large enough metal launching plate. It is necessary for transferring the microwave pulse to the tank with optimum transmission power.

The flange plates that are available as accessories are not sufficient as launching plates (for suitable launching plates → 6.4).

For installation in closed metal tanks, the tank lid serves as a launching plate. For installation in open metal tanks, tanks made of plastic or metal tanks with plastic lids a sufficiently large fixing plate, a metal plate or similar must be used (→ 6.4.3 / → 6.4.4).

Minimum distances to tank walls, objects in the tank, bottom of the tank and further level sensors must be adhered to → 6.1.

### 4.1 Applications

- Water, water-based media

Application examples:

- Detection of coolant emulsion in a machine tool.
- Detection of cleaning liquid in a parts cleaning system.

#### 4.1.1 Restriction of the application area



Incorrect measurements or signal loss may be caused by the following media:

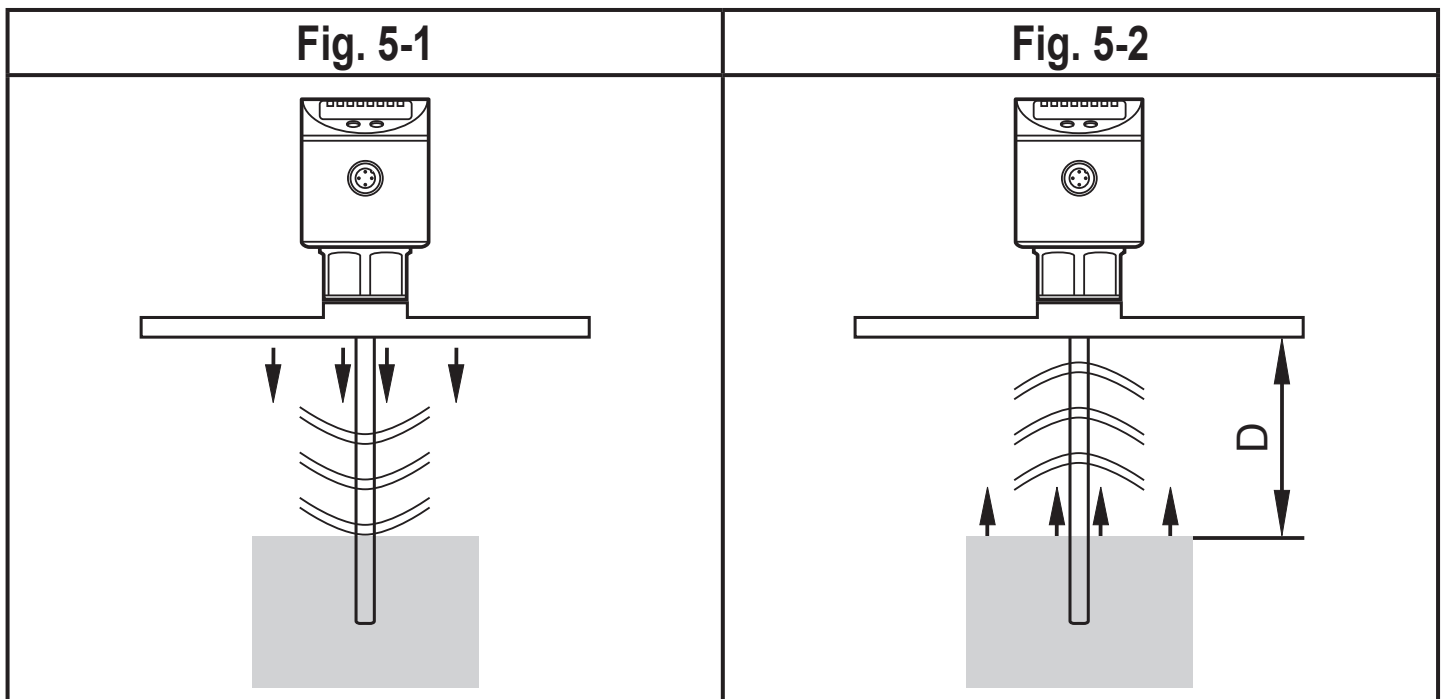
- Highly absorbing surfaces (e.g. foam).
- Intensely bubbling surfaces.
- Media which are very inhomogeneous, separate from each other thus forming separation layers (e.g. oil layer on water).
- ▶ Check the function by performing an application test.
- ▶ Installation in a steady area (→ 6.1).
- > In case of signal loss, the unit displays [E.033] and switches the outputs to a defined state (→ 11.4).

- The unit is not suitable for media with a dielectric constant  $< 20$  (e.g. oils, fats, plastic granulates, and bulk material).
- If the unit is to be used in acids or alkalis, in hygienic areas or in electroplating applications: first check the compatibility of the product materials (→ 12 Technical data and scale drawing) with the media to be monitored.
- The unit is not suitable for applications where the probe is subjected to permanent and high mechanical stress (e.g. strongly moving viscous media or strongly flowing media).
- Use preferably in metal tanks. When installed in plastic tanks, deterioration caused by electromagnetic interference may occur (noise immunity according to EN61000-6-2). Corrective measures: → 6.4.2.

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## 5 Function

### 5.1 Measuring principle



The unit operates to the principle of guided wave radar. It measures the level using electromagnetic pulses in the nanosecond range.

The pulses are transmitted by the sensor head and guided along the rod (fig. 5-1). When they hit the medium to be detected they are reflected and guided back to the sensor (fig. 5-2). The time between transmitting and receiving the pulse directly relates to the travelled distance (D) and the current level. The reference for distance measurement is the lower edge of the process connection.

## 5.2 Features of the unit

### 5.2.1 Easy set-up

- When operating voltage is applied to the unit for the first time, the probe length must be entered. Then the unit is ready for operation (→ 10.2).
- If necessary, parameters for the output signals and optimisation of the monitoring functions can be set (→ 10.3 to → 10.5).
- All settings can also be carried out before installation of the unit.
- Reset to the factory settings is possible.
- Electronic lock can be set to prevent unintentional operations.

### 5.2.2 Display functions

The unit displays the current level, either in cm, inch or in percent of the final value of the measuring range. Factory setting: inch. The display unit is defined by programming (→ 10.3). In the Run mode, it can be temporarily switched between length indication (cm / inch) and percentage:

► briefly press [Set].

- > The selected unit is displayed for 15 s, the corresponding LED is lit. With each push of the button the display type is changed.

The set unit of measurement and the switching status of the outputs are indicated by LEDs.

### 5.2.3 Analogue function

The unit provides an analogue signal proportional to level.

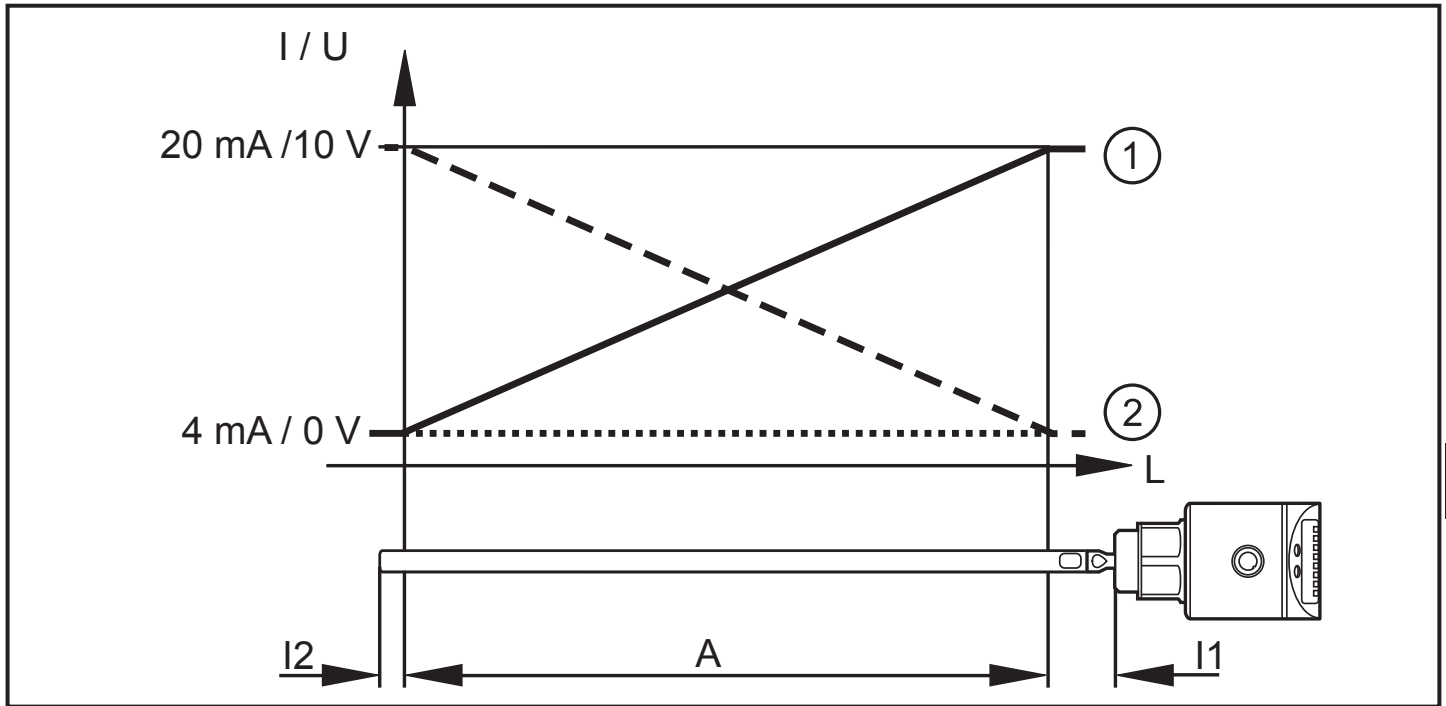
The analogue output (OUT2) can be configured (→ 10.5 Setting of output signals).

- [OU2] defines the output function of the analogue output, current [I] / [InEG] or voltage [U] / [UnEG] (→ 10.5.5).
- The analogue start point [ASP] defines at which measured value the output signal is 4 mA / 0 V ([OU2] = [I] / [U]) or 20 mA / 10 V ([OU2] = [InEG] / [UnEG]) (→ 10.5.6).
- The analogue end point [AEP] defines at which measured value the output signal is 20 mA / 10 V ([OU2] = [I] / [U]) or 4 mA / 0 V ([OU2] = [InEG] / [UnEG]) (→ 10.5.6).

Minimum distance between [ASP] and [AEP] = 25 % of the active zone.

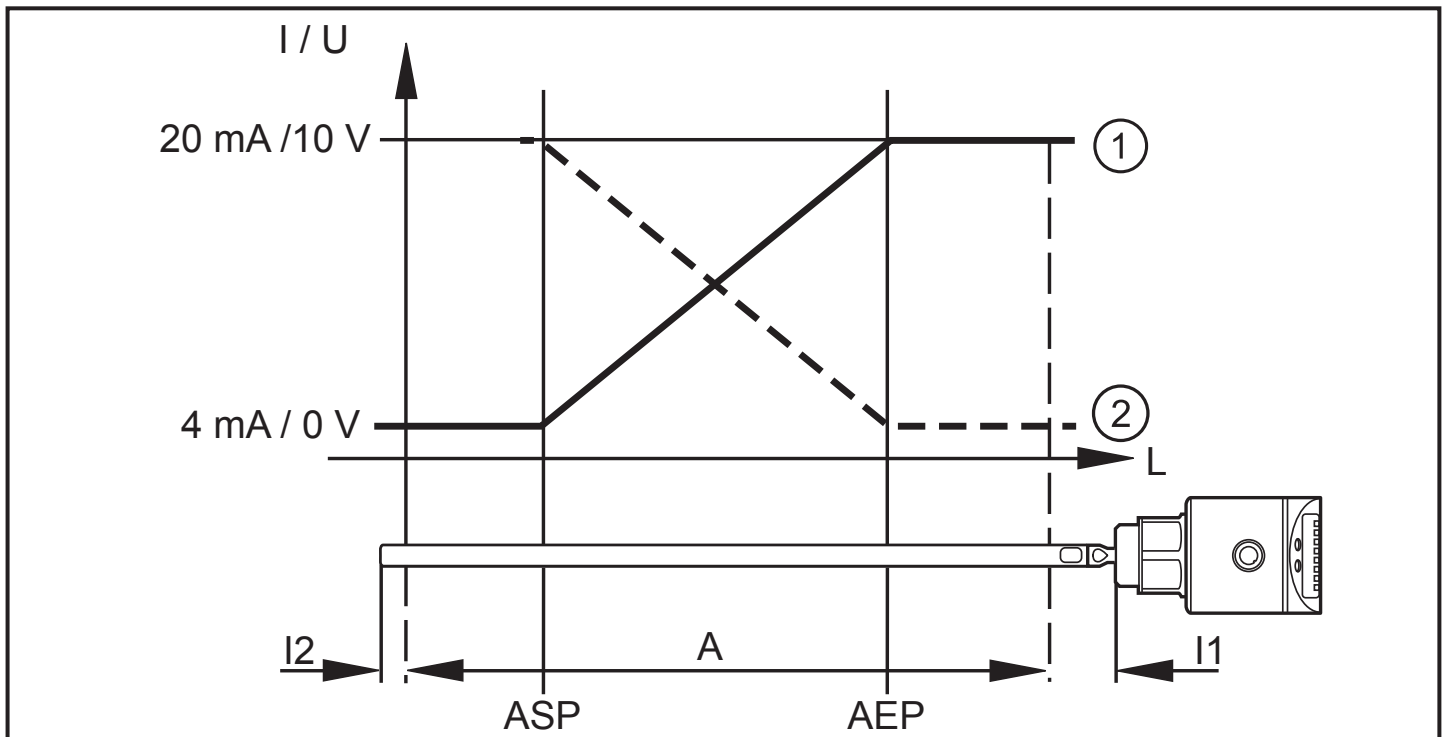


## Curve of the analogue signal (factory setting):



L: level; A: active zone; I1: inactive zone 1; I2: inactive zone 2 (→ Technical data sheet);  
 ①:  $[OU1] = [I] / [U]$ ; ②:  $[OU2] = [I_{nEG}] / [U_{nEG}]$ .

## Curve of the analogue signal (measuring range scaled):



L: level; ASP: analogue start point; AEP: analogue end point  
 A: active zone; I1: inactive zone 1; I2: inactive zone 2 (→ Technical data sheet);  
 ①:  $[OU1] = [I] / [U]$ ; ②:  $[OU2] = [I_{nEG}] / [U_{nEG}]$ .

Note the tolerances and accuracy limits during the evaluation of the analogue signal (→ 12).

## 5.2.4 Switching functions

The unit signals via the switching output (OUT1) that a set limit value has been reached or that the level is below the limit value.

For the output the following switching functions can be selected:

- Hysteresis function / normally open (figure 1): [OU1] = [Hno].
- Hysteresis function / normally closed (figure 1): [OU1] = [Hnc].

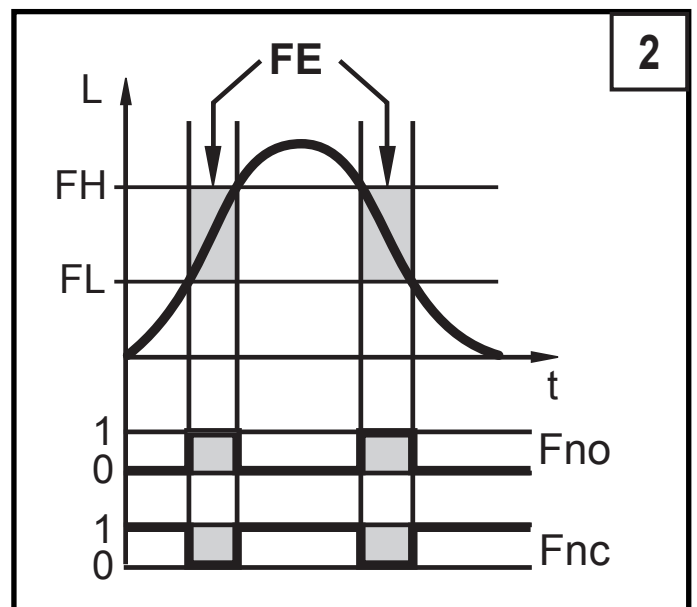
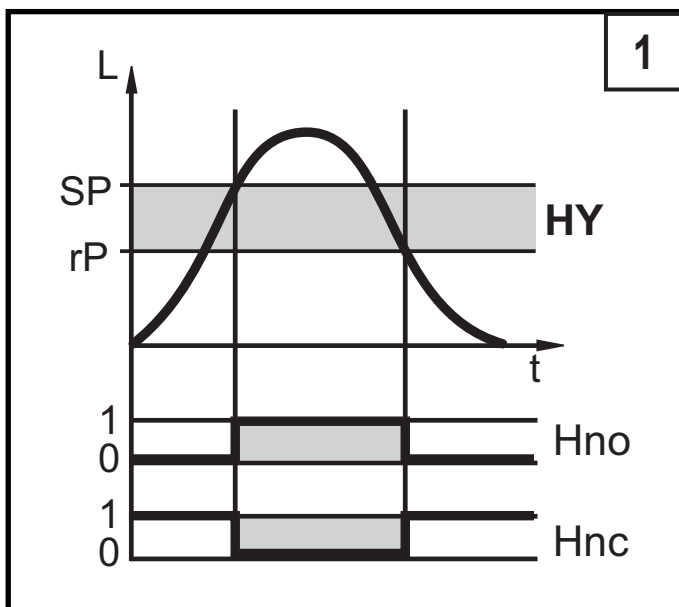


First the set point (SP1) is set, then the reset point (rP1) with the requested difference.

- Window function / normally open (figure 2): [OU1] = [Fno].
- Window function / normally closed (figure 2): [OU1] = [Fnc].



The width of the window can be set by means of the difference between FH1 and FL1. FH1 = upper value, FL1 = lower value.



L = level; HY = hysteresis; FE = window

- For the switching output a switch-off delay of max. 60 s can be set (e.g. for especially long pump cycles).

## 5.2.5 Offset for indicating the real level in the tank

The zone between tank bottom and lower edge of the probe can be entered as offset value [OFS]. So display and switch points refer to the actual level.

## 5.2.6 Probes for different tank heights

- The unit can be installed in tanks of different sizes. Probes in different lengths are available. To adapt to the tank height, each probe can be shortened. The minimum probe length is 10 cm, the maximum probe length is 160 cm.

- Probe and housing can be rotated without restriction. This enables easy installation and orientation of the head of the unit after installation.

### 5.2.7 Safe state

- In case of a fault a safe state can be defined for each output.
- If a fault is detected or if the signal quality is below a minimum value, the outputs pass into the "safe state". For this case the response of the outputs can be set via the parameters [FOU1], [FOU2].
- Temporary loss of signal caused e.g. by turbulence or foam formation can be suppressed by a delay time (→ 10.5.8 [dFo]). During the delay time the last measured value is frozen. If the measured signal is received again in sufficient strength within the delay time, the unit continues to work in normal operation. If, however, it is not received again in sufficient strength within the delay time, the outputs pass into the safe state.



In case of heavy foam formation and turbulence, note the examples of how to create a steady area (→ 6.1).

## 5.3 IO-Link

### General information

This unit has an IO-Link communication interface which requires an IO-Link-capable module (IO-Link master) for operation.

The IO-Link interface enables direct access to the process and diagnostic data and provides the possibility to set the parameters of the unit during operation. In addition communication is possible via a point-to-point connection with a USB adapter cable.

Further information about IO-Link is available at [www.ifm.com/gb/io-link](http://www.ifm.com/gb/io-link).

## Device-specific information

You will find the IODDs necessary for the configuration of the IO-Link unit and detailed information about process data structure, diagnostic information and parameter addresses at [www.ifm.com/gb/io-link](http://www.ifm.com/gb/io-link).

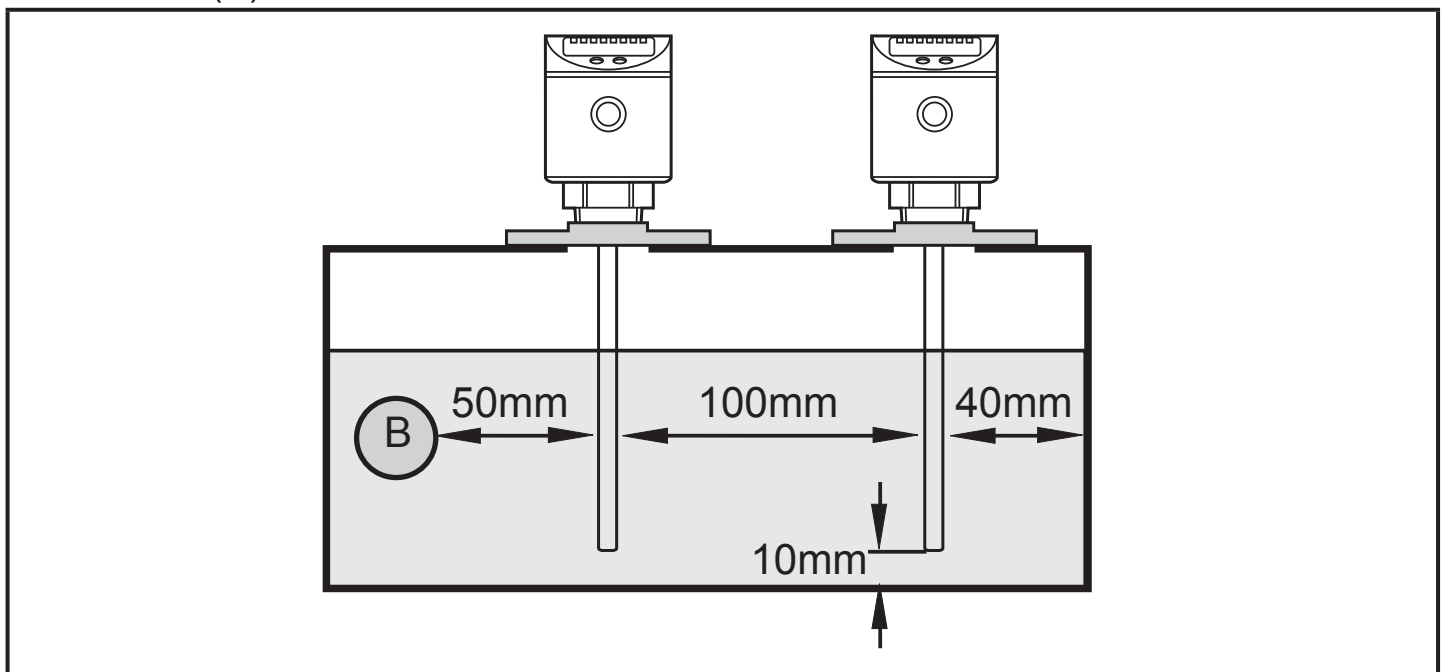
## Parameter setting tools

You will find all necessary information about the required IO-Link hardware and software at [www.ifm.com/gb/io-link](http://www.ifm.com/gb/io-link).

# 6 Installation

## 6.1 Installation location / environment

- Vertical installation from the top is preferred.
- For a safe function, the unit requires a launching plate (→ 6.4).
- For optimum operation the unit is to be installed as near as possible to the tank wall. Distance between the rod and the tank wall: minimum 40 mm, maximum 300 mm.
- The following minimum distances between the rod and tank walls, objects in the tank (B), tank bottom and other level sensors must be adhered to:



- For tank walls which are not straight, steps, supports or other structures in the tank a distance of 50 mm to the tank wall must be adhered to.

For probe lengths > 70 cm the rod can be considerably deflected by movement of the medium. To avoid contacting the tank wall or other structures in the tank in such cases, the minimum distances should be increased.

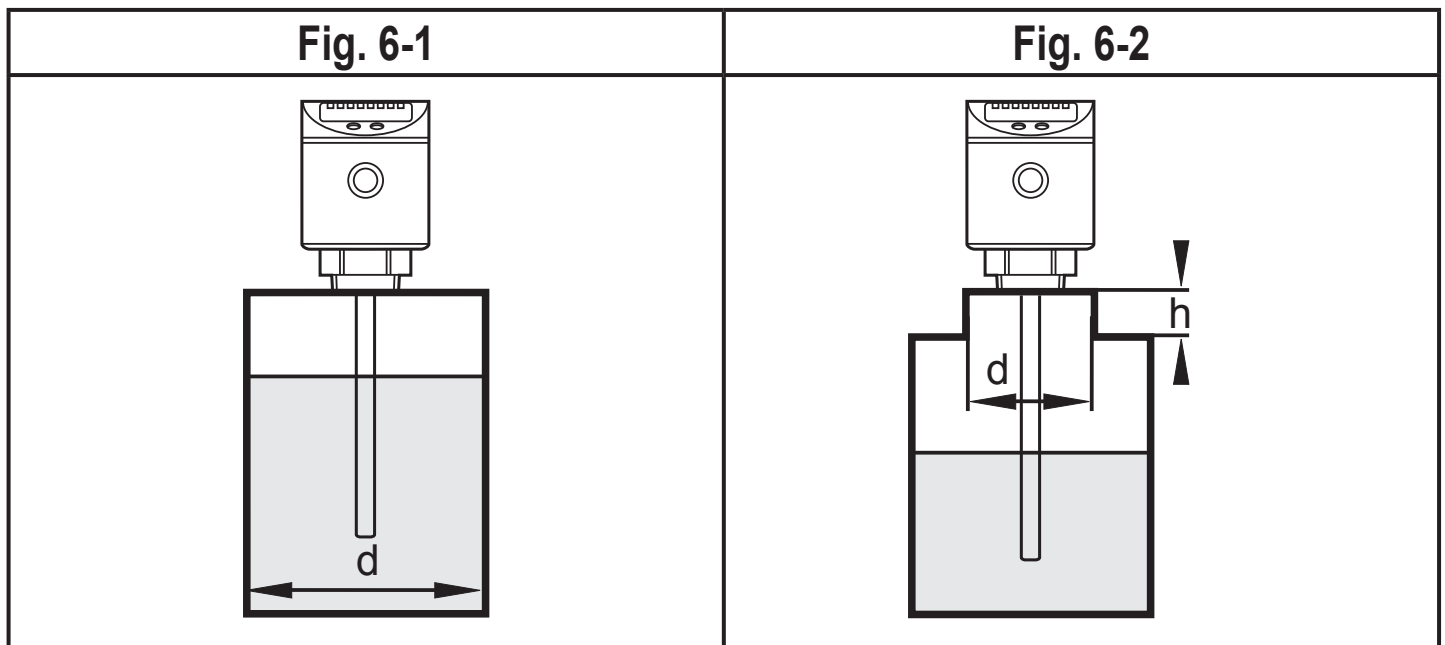
## Reference values:

Probe length	Distance to the tank wall or structures in the tank
70...100 cm	100 mm
100...160 cm	180 mm

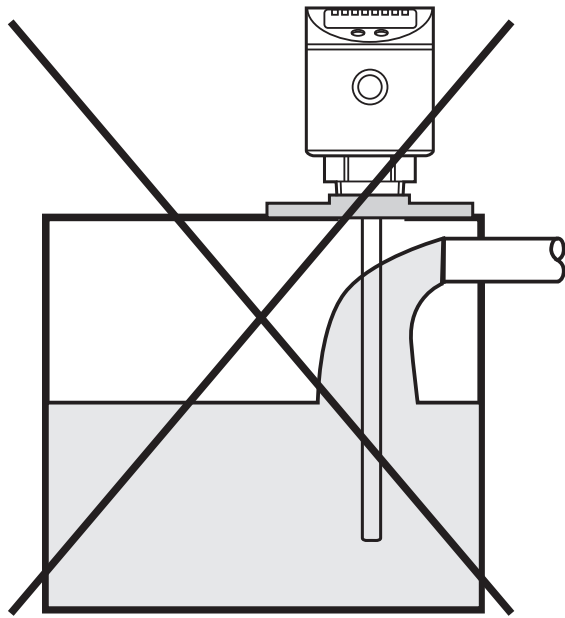
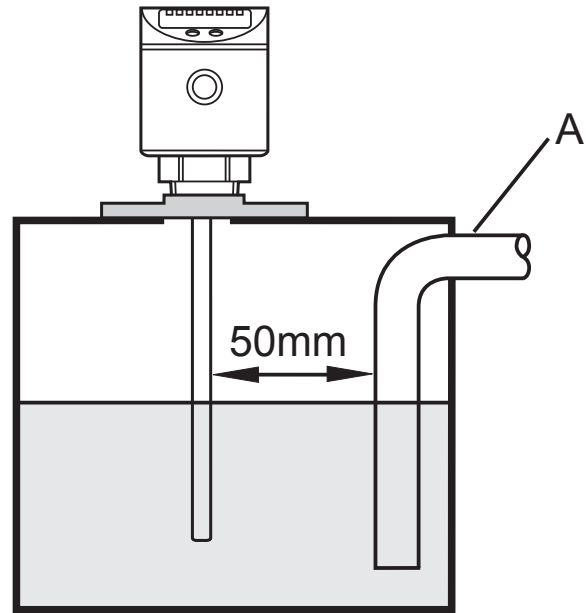
- If the medium is strongly polluted, there is the risk that a bridge forms between the rod and the tank wall or structures in the tank. To avoid incorrect measurements: adhere to increased minimum distances depending on type and intensity of the soiling.
- For installation in pipes:
  - The inside pipe diameter (d) must be at least 100 mm (fig. 6-1).
  - Only install the unit in metal pipes.
- For installation in connection pieces:
  - The diameter of the boss (d) must be at least 60 mm (fig. 6-2).
  - The height of the boss (h) must not exceed 40 mm (fig. 6-2).



Although the unit can be installed in a boss, installation in a flat tank lid is recommended. A boss will impede the distribution of the microwaves.



- Do not install the unit in the immediate vicinity of a fill opening (fig. 6-3). If possible, install a fill pipe (A) in the tank (fig. 6-4). Minimum distance between the fill pipe and the rod = 50 mm; higher for probe lengths > 70 cm and in case of heavy soiling.

**Fig. 6-3****Fig. 6-4**

To avoid incorrect measurements in case of heavy foam formation and turbulence:

- if possible, install the sensor in a steady area.

Example how to create a steady area:

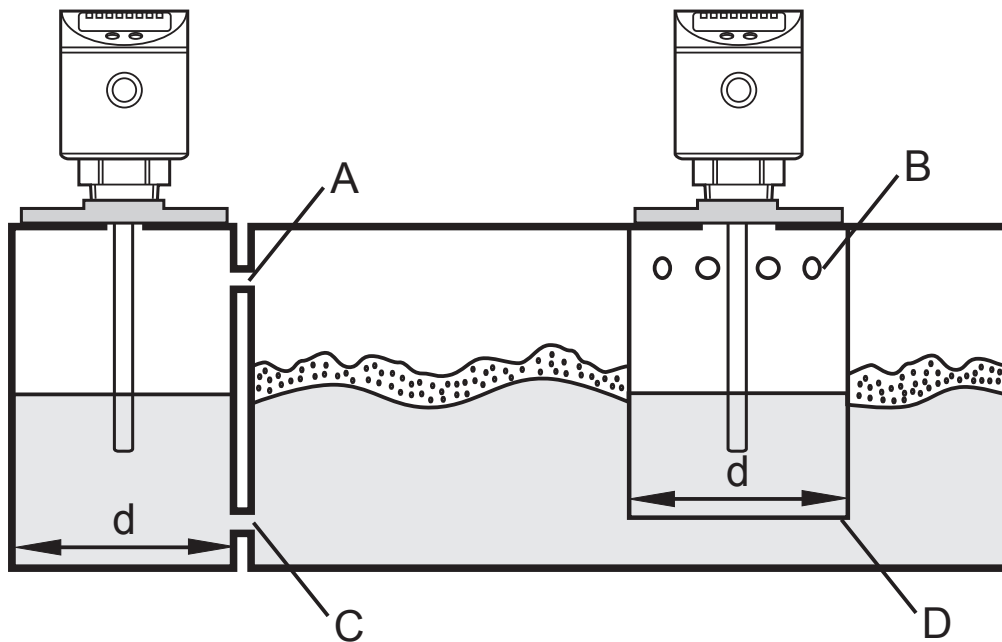
- Installation in bypass or still pipe (see fig. 6-5)
- Separation of the installation location by metal sheets / perforated sheets (without figure)



Min. diameter of the bypass and still pipe:  $d = 100 \text{ mm}$ .

The upper access to the steady area (fig. 6-5: A / B) has to be above the maximum level. The lower access (fig. 6-5: C / D) or the area with perforated sheet etc. has to be below the minimum level. This ensures that neither foam nor turbulence impact the sensor zone. When perforated sheets or the like are used, soiling (e.g. by metal swarf, particles, ...) can also be avoided.

Fig. 6-5



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## 6.2 Installation of the probe

The rod is not included in the scope of supply. It has to be ordered separately (→ 3 Items supplied).

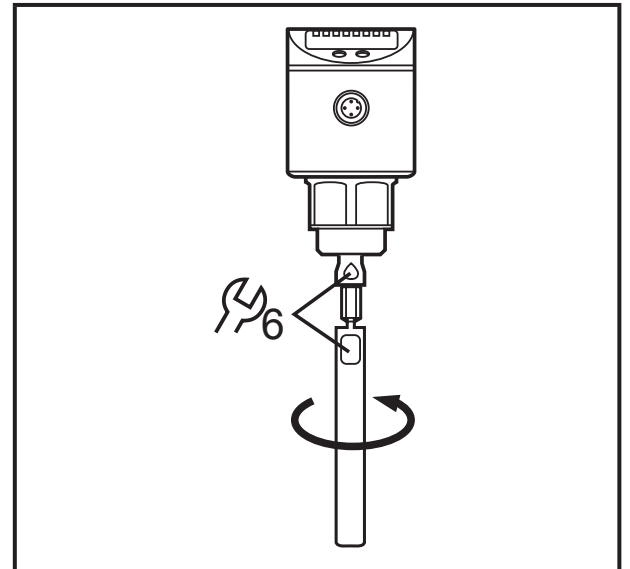
Fixing of the rod:

- Screw the rod to the unit and tighten it.



Recommended tightening torque:  
4 Nm.

For ease of installation and removal the rod connection can be rotated without restriction. Even if rotated several times there is no risk of damage to the unit.



In case of high mechanical stress (strong vibration, moving viscous media) it may be necessary to secure the screw connection, e.g. by a screw retaining compound.



Substances such as screw retaining compounds may migrate into the medium. Make sure that they are harmless.

When using mechanical means of securing (e.g. tooth lock washer), protruding edges must be avoided. They may cause interference reflection.

## 6.3 Shortening of the probe

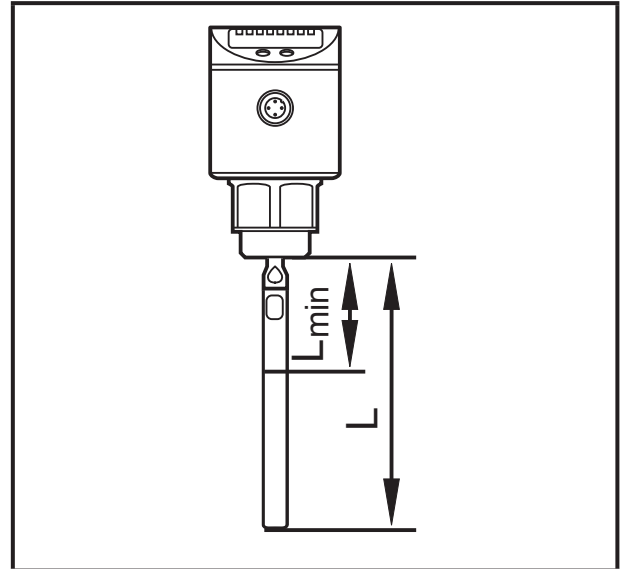
The rod can be shortened to adapt the probe to different tank heights.



Ensure that the probe length is never below the minimum permissible probe length of 10 cm ( $L_{\min}$ )! The unit does not support probe lengths below 10 cm. If shorter probes are used, measurement errors can occur.

Proceed as follows:

- ▶ Screw the rod to the unit.
- ▶ Mark the desired length ( $L$ ) on the rod. The reference point is the lower edge of the process connection.
- ▶ Remove the rod from the unit.
- ▶ Shorten the rod at the mark.
- ▶ Remove all burrs and sharp edges.
- ▶ Screw the rod to the unit again and tighten it. Recommended tightening torque: 4 Nm.
- ▶ Precisely measure the probe length  $L$ , note the value. It must be entered during parameter setting of the unit ( $\rightarrow$  10.2).



$L_{\min} = 10 \text{ cm}$

## 6.4 Installation of the unit



For correct function the unit needs a large enough metal launching plate. It is necessary for transferring the microwave pulse to the tank with optimum transmission power. The flange plates that are available as accessories are not sufficient as launching plates.

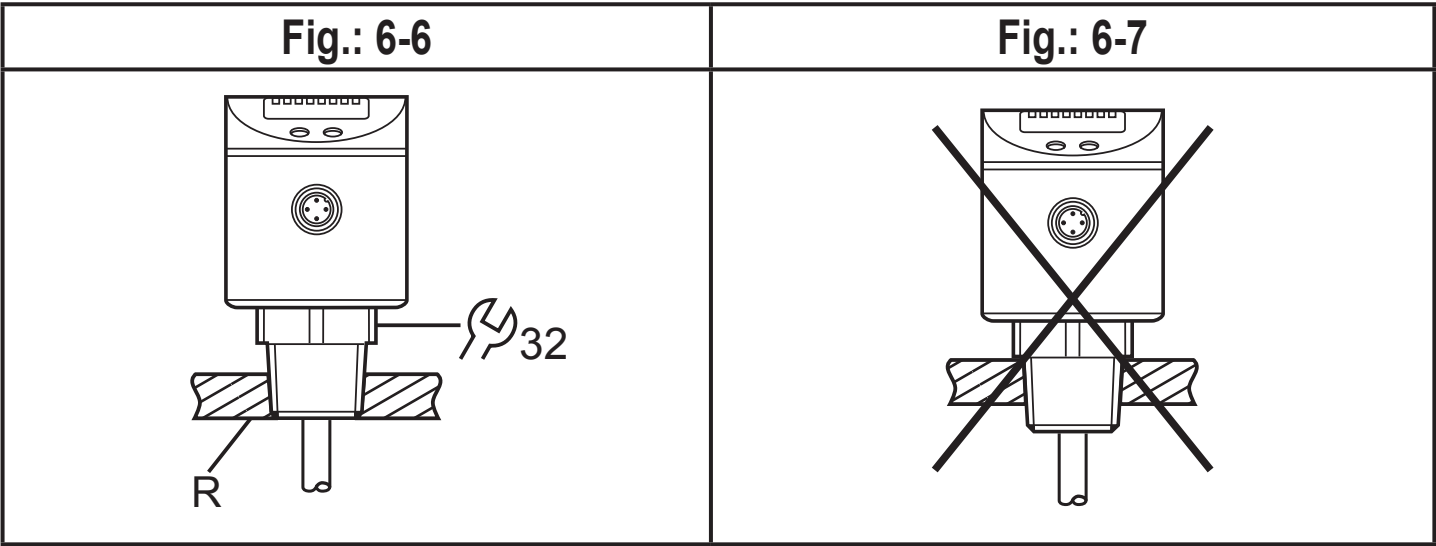
For installation in closed metal tanks, the tank lid serves as a launching plate (R in fig. 6-6 and 6-10). 2 ways of installation are possible:

- Screw in a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " NPT process connection in the tank lid ( $\rightarrow$  6.4.1).
- Installation in the tank lid using a flange plate, e.g. for tanks with thin walls ( $\rightarrow$  6.4.2).

Furthermore, installation in open tanks ( $\rightarrow$  6.4.3) and plastic tanks is possible ( $\rightarrow$  6.4.4).




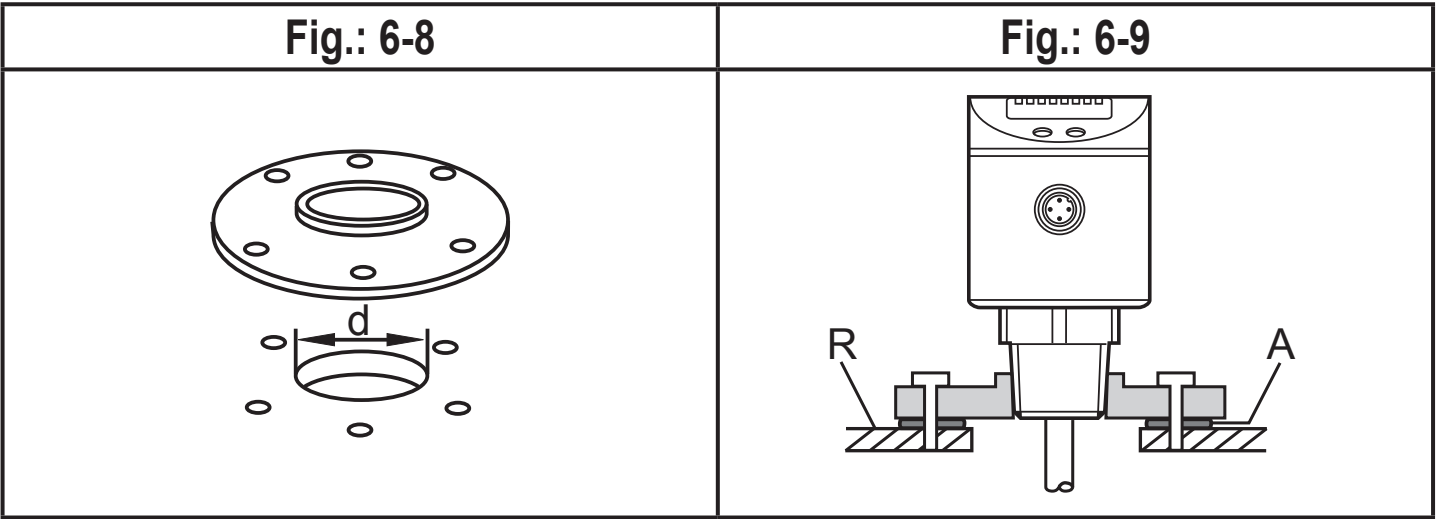
6.4.1 Installation in closed metal tanks (without flange plate)



- ▶ The lower edge of the process connection should be flush with the installation environment (fig. 6-6).
- ▶ Avoid non-flush installation (fig. 6-7). The height can be slightly corrected by means of appropriate sealing material (e.g. Teflon tape).
- ▶ For tanks with thick walls arrange for sufficiently deep recesses to ensure flush installation.

6.4.2 Installation in closed metal tanks (with flange plate)

 Flange plates are not supplied. They must be ordered separately (→ 3 Items supplied).



- ▶ Arrange for a bore hole in the tank lid. It must have a minimum diameter (d) to enable sufficient transfer of the measured signal to the probe (fig. 6-8). The diameter depends on the wall thickness of the tank lid:

Wall thickness [mm]	1...5	5...8	8...11
Bore hole diameter [mm]	35	45	55

- ▶ Install the flange plate with the flat surface showing to the tank and fix it with appropriate screws.



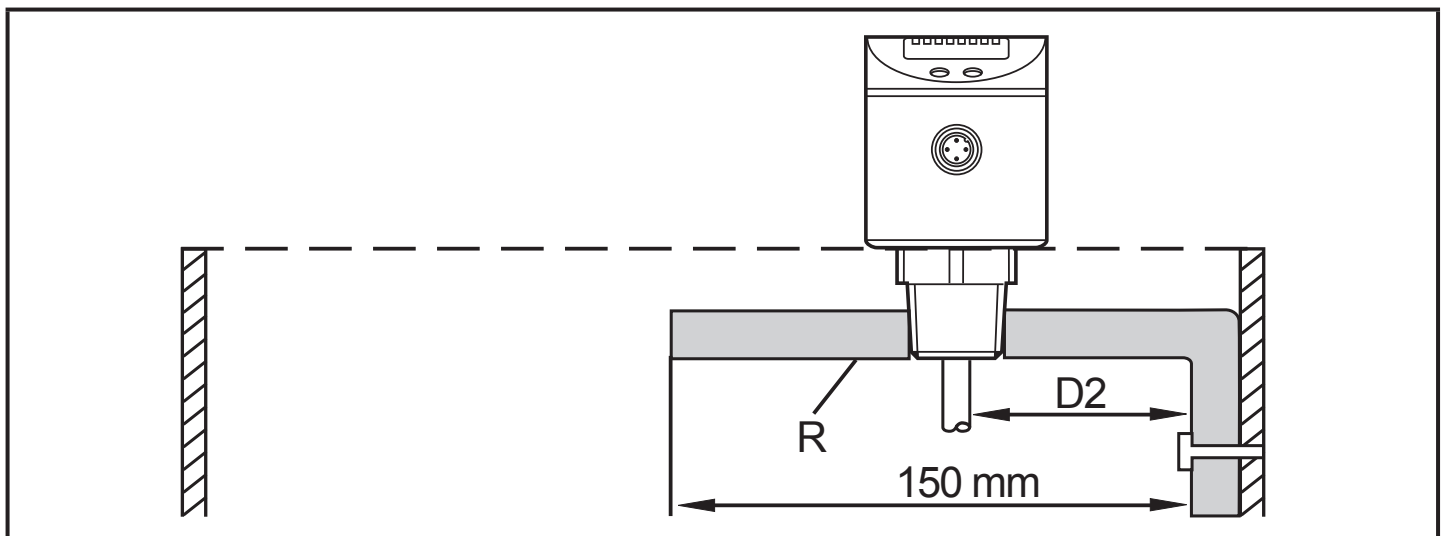
A seal (A in fig. 6-9) can be inserted between flange plate and tank. Some flange plates are supplied with a seal.

- ▶ Ensure cleanness and evenness of the sealing areas, especially if the tank is under pressure. Tighten the fixing screws sufficiently.
- ▶ Screw the unit into the flange plate using the process connection and tighten firmly.

The height can be slightly corrected by means of appropriate sealing material (e.g. Teflon tape).

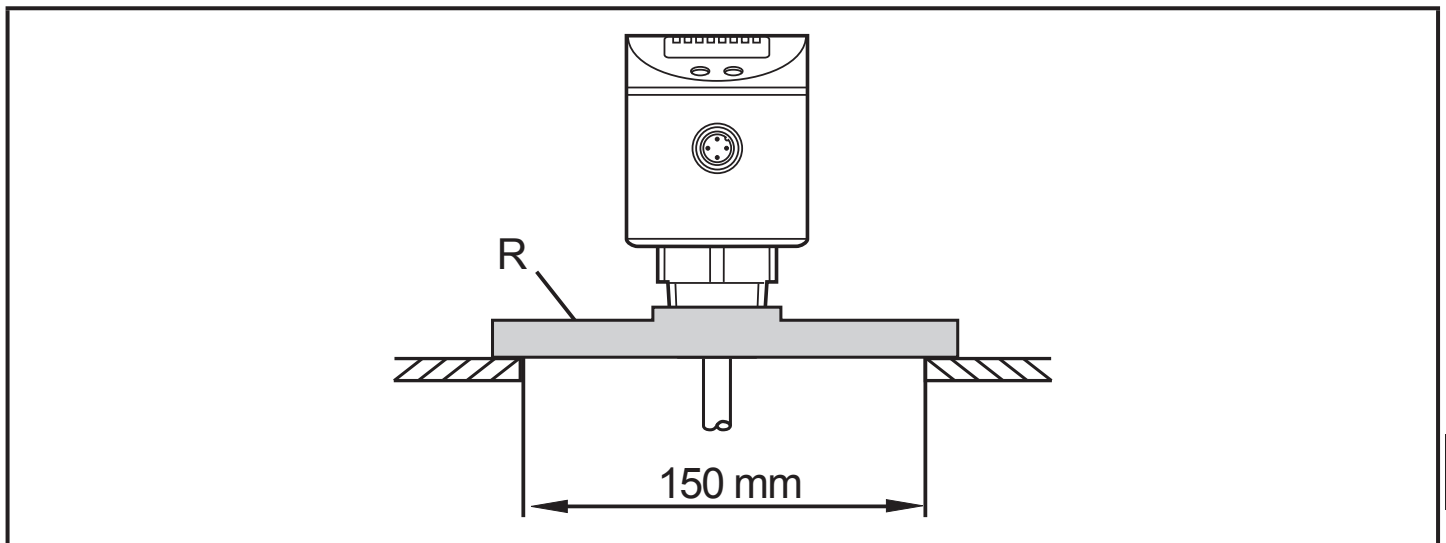
### 6.4.3 Installation in open tanks

- ▶ For installation in open tanks, use a metal fixture to install the unit. It serves as a launching plate (R); minimum size: 150 x 150 mm for a square fixture, 150 mm diameter for a circular fixture.
- ▶ If possible, mount the unit in the middle of the fixture. The distance D2 must not be below 40 mm, higher for probe lengths > 70 cm and in case of heavy soiling (→ 6.1):



- ▶ The lower edge of the process connection should be flush with the installation environment (see fig. 6-6).
- ▶ Avoid non-flush installation (see fig. 6-7).
- ▶ The height can be slightly corrected by means of appropriate sealing material (e.g. Teflon tape).

## 6.4.4 Installation in plastic tanks



To enable sufficient transfer of the measured signal, note in case of installation in plastic tanks or metal tanks with plastic lid:

- ▶ A drill hole with a minimum diameter of 150 mm must be applied to the plastic lid.
- ▶ For installation of the unit, a metal flange plate (= launching plate R) must be used which sufficiently covers the drill hole.
- ▶ Ensure the minimum distance (= 80 mm) between rod and tank wall, higher for probe lengths > 70 cm and in case of heavy soiling (→ 6.1).



When installed in plastic tanks, there may be deterioration caused by electromagnetic interference. Corrective measures:

- Apply a metal foil to the outside of the tank.
- Apply a shielding screen between the level sensor and other electronic units.

## 6.5 Alignment of the sensor housing



After installation, the sensor housing can be aligned. It can be rotated without restriction. Even if rotated several times there is no risk of damage to the unit.

## 7 Electrical connection



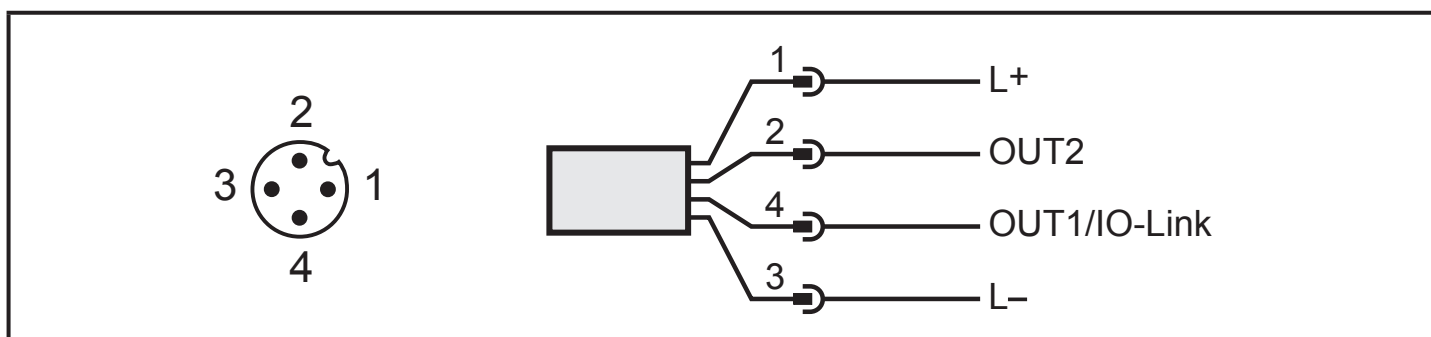
The unit must be connected by a qualified electrician.

The national and international regulations for the installation of electrical equipment must be adhered to.

Voltage supply according to EN 50178, SELV, PELV.

► Disconnect power.

► Connect the unit as follows:

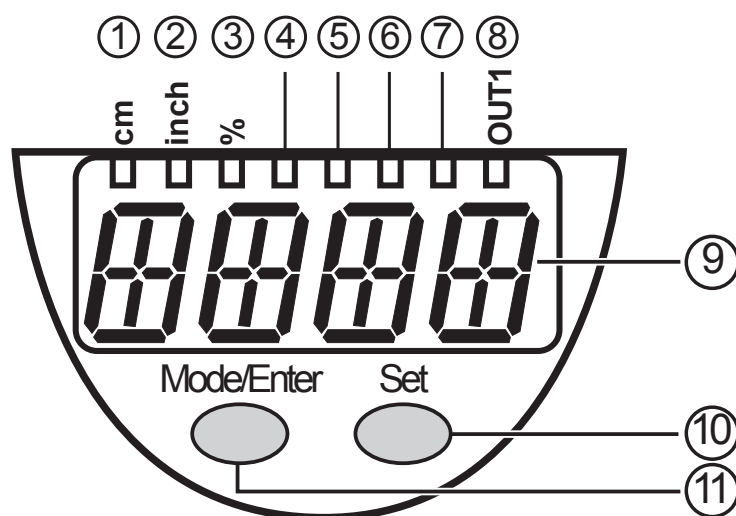


Pin	Connection	Core colours for ifm sockets
1	Ub+	brown
3	Ub-	blue
2	OUT2 = analogue output	white
4	• OUT1 = PNP switching output • IO-Link	black



When operating voltage is applied to the unit for the first time, the probe length must be entered. Only then is the unit ready for operation (→ 10.2).

## 8 Operating and display elements



### 1 to 8: Indicator LEDs

- LED 1: green = indication of the level in cm.
- LED 2: green = indication of the level in inch.
- LED 3: green = indication of the level in % of the final value of the measuring range.
- LED 4 - LED 7: not used.
- LED 8: yellow = output 1 is switched.

### 9: Alphanumeric display, 4 digits

- Indication of the current level.
- Operation and fault indication.
- Indication of the parameters and parameter values.

### 10: Set button

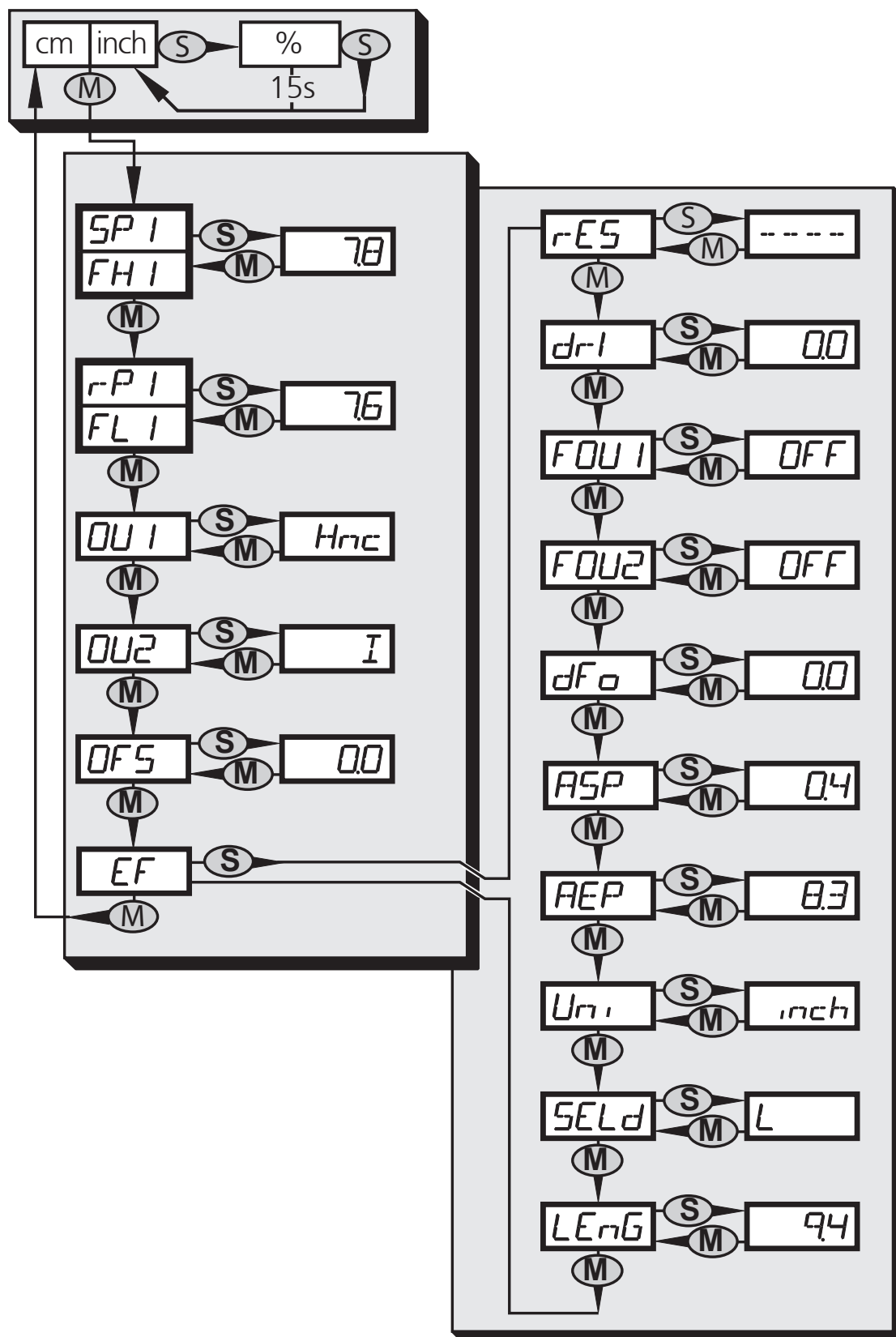
- Setting of the parameter values (scrolling by holding pressed; incremental by pressing once).
- Change between cm/inch indication and percent indication in the normal operating mode (Run mode).

### 11: Mode/Enter button

- Selection of the parameters and acknowledgement of the parameter values.

## 9 Menu

### 9.1 Menu structure



## 9.2 Explanation of the menu

SP1/rP1	Upper / lower limit value for the level at which OUT1 switches.
FH1/FL1	Upper / lower limit for the acceptable range (monitored by OUT1).
OU1	Output function for OUT1: switching signal for level limit value. Hysteresis or window function, normally closed or normally open
OU2	Output function for OUT2: Analogue signal for the current level, 4...20 mA / 0...10 V or 20...4 mA / 10...0 V.
OFS	Offset value for level measurement
EF	Extended functions / opening of menu level 2.
rES	Restore factory setting.
dr1	Switch-off delay for OUT1. The menu item is only active if OU1 = Hno or Hnc.
FOU1	Response of OUT1 in case of a fault.
FOU2	Response of OUT2 in case of a fault.
dFo	Delay time for the outputs to pass into the safe state.
ASP	Analogue start point for level: Measured value at which the analogue start value is provided. The analogue start point is set with parameter [OU2].
AEP	Analogue end point for level: Measured value at which the analogue end value is provided. The analogue end value is set with parameter [OU2].
Uni	Unit of measurement (cm or inch).
SELd	Type of indication.
LEnG	Length of the rod.

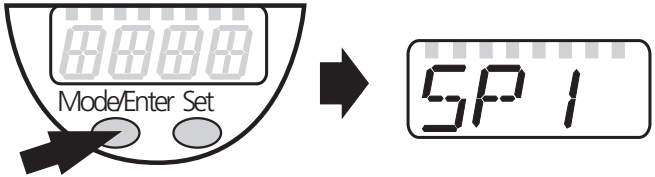
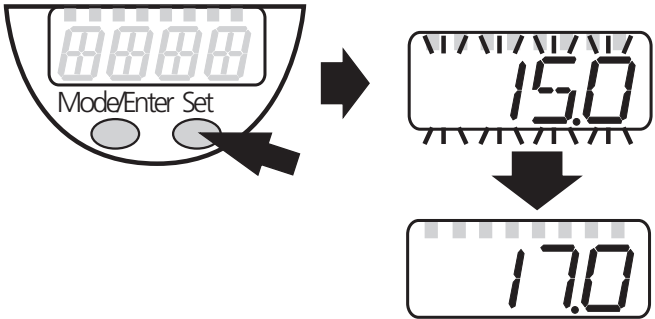
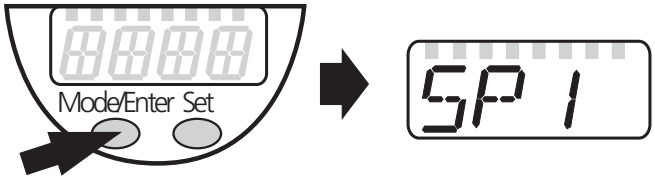
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# 10 Parameter setting

During parameter setting the unit remains in the operating mode internally. It continues to monitor with the existing parameters until the parameter setting has been completed.

## 10.1 Parameter setting in general

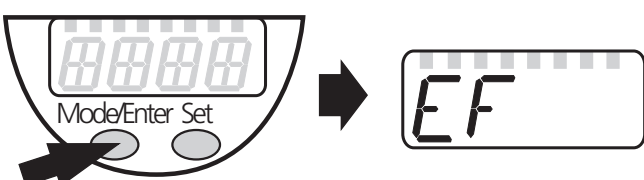

3 steps must be taken for each parameter setting:

1	<b>Select parameter</b> ▶ Press [Mode/Enter] until the requested parameter is displayed.	
2	<b>Set parameter value</b> ▶ Press [SET] and keep it pressed. > Current setting value of the parameter flashes for 5 s. > After 5 s: setting value is changed: incrementally by pressing the button once or continuously by keeping the button pressed.	
	Numerical values are incremented continuously. For reducing the value: let the display move to the maximum setting value. Then the cycle starts again at the minimum setting value.	
3	<b>Acknowledge parameter value</b> ▶ Briefly press [Mode/Enter]. > The parameter is displayed again. The new setting value is saved.	
<b>Setting of other parameters:</b> ▶ Start again with step 1.		
<b>Finishing the parameter setting:</b> ▶ Press [Mode/Enter] several times until the current measured value is displayed or wait for 15 s. > The unit returns to the operating mode.		

 If [S.Loc] is displayed → 11.1.



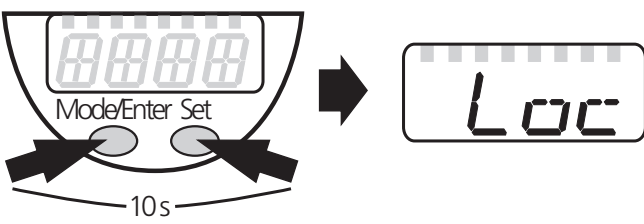
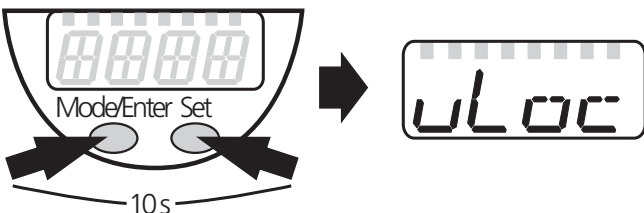
- Change from menu level 1 to menu level 2:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Press [Mode/Enter] until [EF] is displayed.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Briefly press [Set].</li> <li>&gt; The first parameter of the submenu is displayed (here: [res]).</li> </ul>	

- Locking / unlocking

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The unit can be locked electronically to prevent unintentional settings.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Make sure that the unit is in the normal operating mode.</li> <li>▶ Press [Mode/Enter] + [Set] for 10 s.</li> <li>&gt; [Loc] is displayed.</li> </ul>	
During operation: > [Loc] is briefly displayed if you try to change parameter values.	
<p>For unlocking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ press [Mode/Enter] + [Set] for 10 s.</li> <li>&gt; [uLoc] is displayed.</li> </ul>	

On delivery: not locked.

- Timeout:

if no button is pressed for 15 s during parameter setting, the unit returns to the operating mode with unchanged values.

## 10.2 Probe length (unit on delivery)

On delivery of the unit, you must first enter the probe length. The complete parameter setting menu cannot be accessed before this.



Malfuctions may occur if the wrong probe length is set.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Apply operating voltage.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; The initial display <math>\Xi\Xi\Xi\Xi</math> is shown.</li></ul></li><li>▶ Change to menu level 2.</li><li>▶ Select [LEnG], press [Set] for 5 s.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; [nonE] is displayed.</li></ul></li><li>▶ Enter the probe length in inch. Remarks on the determination of the probe length → 10.7.</li><li>▶ Briefly press [Mode/Enter].</li></ul>	LEnG
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Then the unit changes to the operating mode. For further parameter setting the menu can be opened. The parameter [LEnG] can be accessed and modified just like all other parameters.

## 10.3 Configuration of the display

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Select [Uni] and set the unit of measurement: [cm], [inch]. Factory setting: inch.</li><li>▶ Select [SELD] and set type of indication:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- [L] = The level is indicated in cm or inch.</li><li>- [L%] = The level is indicated in percent of the final value of the measuring range.</li><li>- [OFF] = The display is switched off in the operating mode. Touching one of the buttons indicates the current measured value for 15 s. The LEDs remain active even if the display is deactivated.</li></ul></li></ul>	Uni SELD
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## 10.4 Offset setting

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Select [OFS] and enter the distance between bottom of the tank and lower edge of the probe.</li></ul> <p>Afterwards, display and switch points refer to the real level. Factory setting: [OFS] = 0.</p> <p>Note: Set [OFS] before setting the switching limits (SP1/FH1, rP1/FL1). Otherwise, the switching limits shift by the value of the set offset.</p>	OFS
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## 10.5 Setting of output signals

### 10.5.1 Setting of the output function for OUT 1

<p>► Select [OU1] and set the switching function:          [Hno] = hysteresis function/NO,          [Hnc] = hysteresis function/NC,          [Fno] = window function/NO,          [Fnc] = window function/NC.</p> <p>Note: If the upper switch point is used as an overflow protection, the setting OU1 = Hnc (NC function) is recommended. The principle of normally closed operation ensures that wire break or cable break is also detected.</p>	<i>OU 1</i>
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### 10.5.2 Set the switching limits (hysteresis function)

<p>► Make sure that for [OU1] the function [Hno] or [Hnc] is set.</p> <p>► Select [SP1] and set the value at which the output is set.</p>	<i>SP 1</i>
<p>► Select [rP1] and set the value at which the output is reset.</p> <p>rP1 is always lower than SP1. The unit only accepts values which are lower than SP1.</p>	<i>r-P 1</i>

### 10.5.3 Set the switching limits (window function)

<p>► Make sure that for [OU1] the function [Fno] or [Fnc] is set.</p> <p>► Select [FH1] and set the upper limit of the acceptable range.</p>	<i>FH 1</i>
<p>► Select [FL1] and set the lower limit of the acceptable range.</p> <p>FL1 is always lower than FH1. The unit only accepts values which are lower than the value for FH1.</p>	<i>FL 1</i>

### 10.5.4 Setting of the switch-off delay for OUT1

<p>► Select [dr1] and set the value between 0.2 and 60 s.</p> <p>At 0.0 (= factory setting) the delay time is not active.</p> <p>The switch-off delay is only active if hysteresis has been set as switching function (OU1 = Hno or Hnc).</p>	<i>dr 1</i>
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### 10.5.5 Setting of the output function for OUT2 (analogue output)

<p>► Select [OU2] and set the output function:</p> <p>[I] = current output 4...20 mA          [InEG] = current output 20...4 mA          [U] = voltage output 0...10 V          [UnEG] = voltage output 0...10 V</p>	<i>OU2</i>
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### 10.5.6 Scale the analogue signal

▶ Select [ASP] and set the analogue start point (→ 5.2.3)	ASP AEP
▶ Select [AEP] and set the analogue end point (→ 5.2.3)	

### 10.5.7 Response of the outputs in case of a fault

<p>▶ Select [FOU1] / [FOU2] and set the value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- [on] = output switches ON in case of a fault. Analogue output switches on 20 mA / 10 V in case of a fault.</li> <li>- [OFF] = switching output switches OFF in case of a fault. Analogue output switches on 4 mA / 0 V in case of a fault.</li> </ul> <p>Factory setting: [FOU1] and [FOU2] = [OFF]. Faults: faulty hardware, too low a signal quality, atypical level curve. Overflow is not considered to be a fault.</p>	FOU1 FOU2
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### 10.5.8 Setting of the delay time after signal loss

<p>▶ Select [dFo] and set a value between 0.2 and 5.0 s. At 0.0 (= factory setting) the delay time is not active. Mind the dynamics of your application. In case of fast level changes it is recommended to adapt the value step by step.</p>	dFo
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## 10.6 Reset all parameters to factory setting

<p>▶ Select [rES], then press [Set] and keep it pressed until [----] is displayed. ▶ Briefly press [Mode/Enter]. &gt; The unit reboots and the factory settings are restored. Note: On delivery the unit is not operational. First, the basic settings must be entered (→ 10.2).</p>	rES
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## 10.7 Changing the probe length

Required after changes to the probe or to the application area.

<p>▶ Select [LEnG] and set probe length L. Note the set unit of measurement (cm or inch). Step increment: 0.5 cm / 0.2 inch.</p> <p>Remarks on the determination of the probe length: ▶ Observe notes (→ 6.3).</p>	LEnG
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# 11 Operation

After power on, the unit is in the Run mode (= normal operating mode). It carries out its measurement and evaluation functions and generates output signals according to the set parameters.

## 11.1 Operating indicators

Numerical value + LED 1	Current level in cm.
Numerical value + LED 2	Current level in inch.
Numerical value + LED 3	Current level in % of the final value of the measuring range.
LED 8	Switching status OUT1.
[----]	Level below the active zone.
[FULL] + numerical value alternately	Level has reached or exceeded the maximum measuring range (= overflow warning).
[CAL]	Initialisation phase after power on
≡≡≡≡	On delivery the unit is not operational. Entering of the probe length is required (→ 10.2).
[Loc]	Unit electronically locked; parameter setting impossible. For unlocking press the two setting buttons for 10 s.
[uLoc]	Unit is unlocked / parameter setting is possible again.
[S.Loc]	If [S.Loc] is displayed when an attempt is made to modify a parameter value, either an IO-Link communication is active (temporary locking) or the sensor is permanently locked via software. This locking can only be removed with a parameter setting software.

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## 11.2 Read the set parameters

- ▶ Briefly press [Mode/Enter] to scroll the parameters.
- ▶ Press [Set] briefly to indicate the corresponding parameter value for about 15 s. After another 15 s the unit returns to the Run mode.

## 11.3 Changing the display unit in the Run mode

(= switching between length indication (cm / inch) and percentage).

- ▶ Briefly press [Set] in the Run mode.
- > The selected unit is displayed for 15 s, the corresponding LED is lit. With each push of the button the display type is changed.

## 11.4 Error indications

	Possible cause	Recommended measures
[E.000]	Fault in the electronics.	Replace the unit.
[E.031]	Probe detached from the unit; possibly incorrect setting of the probe length.	Check whether the probe is still attached to the unit. Check the parameter [LEnG].
[E.033]	Measurement disturbed by heavy foam formation or turbulence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install the unit in a still pipe or bypass.</li> <li>• Set or increment [dFo] (→ 10.5.6).</li> </ul>
	Measurement disturbed by separation layers (e.g. oil layer on water).	Remove the oil layer by suction, stir the medium, verify the composition.
	Rod or process connection soiled.	Clean the rod and the process connection, carry out a reset.**
	Installation conditions were not adhered to.	Observe the notes in "Installation" (→ 6).
	Probe length set incorrectly.	Correct the settings (→ 10.2), then carry out a reset.**
[E.034]	Atypical, abrupt level changes.*	Check the dynamics (if necessary, use a still pipe or bypass), then carry out a reset.**
[SCx]	Flashing: short circuit in switching output x.	Remove the short circuit.
[SC]	Flashing: short circuit in all switching outputs.	Remove the short circuit.
[PArA]	Faulty data set	Reset to factory settings (→ 10.6).

\* The unit carries out plausibility checks to increase the operational reliability. Atypical level changes can be caused e.g. by heavy soiling or strong turbulence. With the parameter [dFo] the response of the unit can be delayed (→ 10.5.6).

\*\* Carry out a reset (power off and on again) after rectifying the fault to reset the error message.

## 11.5 Output response in different operating states

	OUT1	OUT2
Initialisation	OFF	OFF
Normal operation	According to the level and OU1 setting	According to the level and OU2 setting
Fault (E.0xx)	OFF for FOU1 = OFF; ON for FOU1 = on	4 mA / 0 V for FOU2 = OFF 20 mA / 10 V for FOU2 = on

## 12 Technical data and scale drawing



Technical data and scale drawing at [www.ifm.com](http://www.ifm.com).

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### 12.1 Setting ranges

[LEnG]	cm	inch
Setting range	10...160	4.0...63
Step increment	0.5	0.2

[OFS]	cm	inch
Setting range	0...100	0...39.4
Step increment	0.5	0.2

The setting ranges for the switching limits (SP1, rP1, FH1, FL1) depend on the probe length (L). In general the following applies:

	cm		inch	
	min	max	min	max
SP1 / FH1	1.5	L - 3	0.6	L - 1.2
rP1 / FL1	1.0	L - 3.5	0.4	L - 1.4
Step increment	0.5		0.2	

The values apply if [OFS] = 0.

- rP1 is always lower than SP1. If the value for SP1 is reduced to a value  $\leq$  rP1 the position of rP1 also shifts.
- If rP1 and SP1 are close together (about 3 x step increment), rP1 is changed automatically when increasing SP1.
- If there is a greater difference between rP1 and SP1, rP1 maintains the set value even if SP1 is increased.

The setting ranges for analogue start point (ASP) and analogue end point (AEP) depend on the probe length (L). In general the following applies:

	cm		inch	
	min	max	min	max
ASP	1.0	---	0.4	---
AEP	---	L - 3.0	---	L - 1.2
Step increment	0.5		0.2	

Minimum distance between [ASP] and [AEP] = 25 % of the active zone.  
The values apply if [OFS] = 0.

## 13 Servicing

- ▶ Keep the process connection free of deposits and foreign bodies.
- ▶ In case of heavy soiling: clean the process connection and the probe at regular intervals.

In case of longer operation separation layers can form in the medium (e.g. oil on water). This applies especially to still pipes or bypasses.

- ▶ Remove separation layers at regular intervals.



## 14 Factory setting

	Factory setting	User setting
SP1 / FH1	100% SP/FHmax	
rP1 / FL1	100% rP/FLmax	
OU1	Hnc	
OU2	I	
OFS	0.0	
dr1	0.0	
FOU1	OFF	
FOU2	OFF	
dFo	0	
ASP	0.4	
AEP	AEPmax	
Uni	inch	
SELd	L	
LEnG	nonE	

SP/FHmax, AEPmax = LEnG value in inch minus 1.2.

rP/FLmax = LEnG value in inch minus 1.4

When the LEnG value is entered, the program calculates the basic setting.