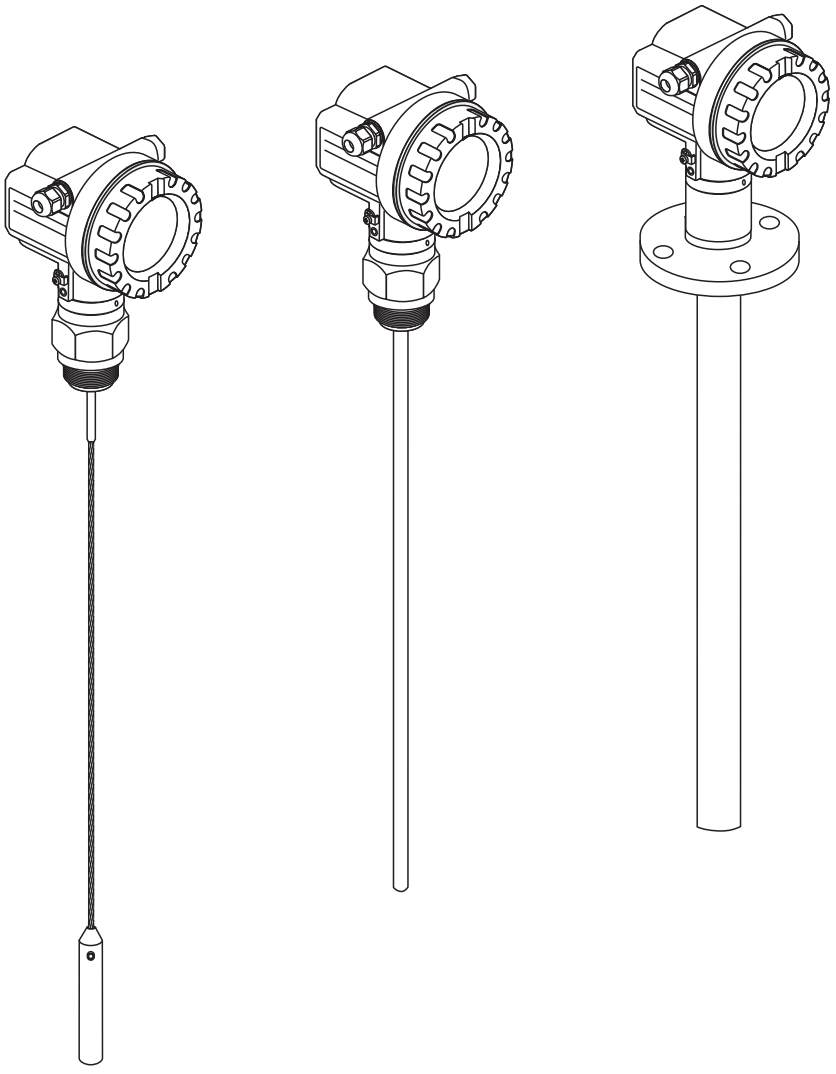
BA242O/98/en/06.09
52013046
120776 06/09 02

Guided Level Radar
Pulscon LTC
with HART/4 mA ... 20 mA

Operating instructions



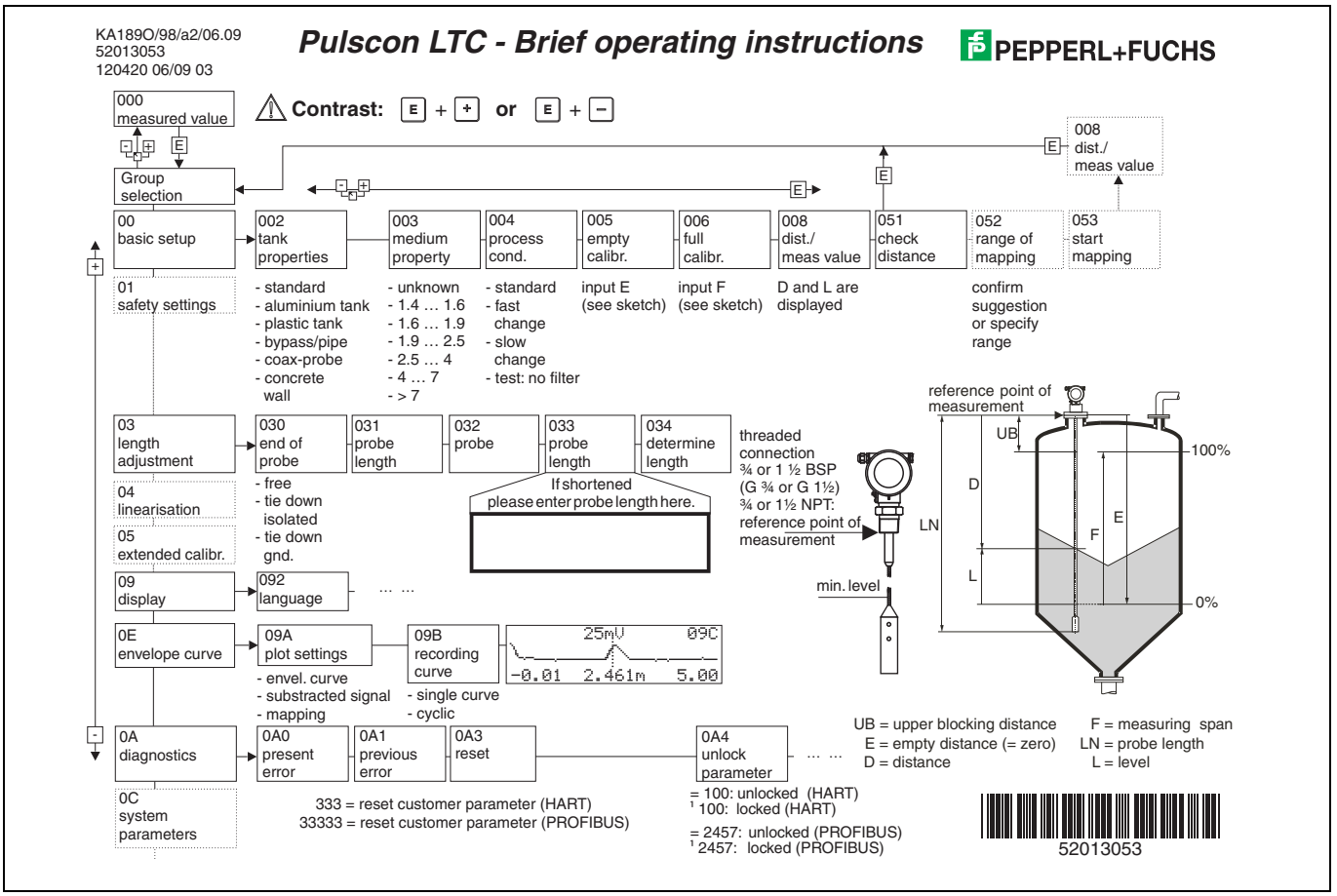
HART®
FIELD COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

Valid as of software version
V 01.04.00 (amplifier)
V 01.04.00 (communication)

PEPPERL+FUCHS

For quick and simple commissioning:

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776



This operating instructions describes the installation and commissioning of the LTC guided level radar. It contains all the functions required for a normal measuring operation.
Also, the Pulscon LTC provides additional functions for optimising the measuring point and for converting the measured value. These functions are not included in this operating instructions.

You can find an **overview of all the device functions** on page 92.

You can find a **detailed description of all the device functions** in the operating instructions BA245O – "Description of instrument functions".

Additional information (certificates and data sheets for Pulscon LTC) is provided on our website www.pepperl-fuchs.com (Search for *LTC** in the product search).

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

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1 Safety instructions

1.1 Designated use

The Pulscon LTC is a compact level transmitter for the continuous measurement of solids and liquids, measuring principle: guided level radar (TDR: **T**ime **D**omain **R**eflectometry).

1.2 Installation, commissioning and operation

The Pulscon LTC has been designed to operate safely in accordance with current technical, safety and EU standards. If installed incorrectly or used for applications for which it is not intended, however, it is possible that application-related dangers may arise, e. g. product overflow due to incorrect installation or calibration. For this reason, the instrument must be installed, connected, operated and maintained according to the instructions in this manual: personnel must be authorised and suitably qualified. The manual must have been read and understood, and the instructions followed. Modifications and repairs to the device are permissible only when they are expressly approved in the manual.

1.3 Operational safety

Hazardous areas

Measuring systems for use in hazardous environments are accompanied by separate "Ex documentation", which is an integral part of this operating manual. Strict compliance with the installation instructions and ratings as stated in this supplementary documentation is mandatory.

- Ensure that all personnel are suitably qualified.
- Observe the specifications in the certificate as well as national and local regulations.

1.4 Notes on safety conventions and symbols

In order to highlight safety-relevant or alternative operating procedures in the manual, the following conventions have been used, each indicated by a corresponding symbol in the margin.

Safety conventions	
	**Warning!** A warning highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, will lead to personal injury, a safety hazard or destruction of the instrument.
	**Caution!** Caution highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, may lead to personal injury or incorrect functioning of the instrument.
	**Note!** A note highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, may indirectly affect operation or may lead to an instrument response which is not planned.

Explosion protection	
	**Device certified for use in explosion hazardous area** If the device has this symbol embossed on its name plate it can be installed in an explosion hazardous area.
	**Explosion hazardous area** Symbol used in drawings to indicate explosion hazardous areas. Devices located in and wiring entering areas with the designation "explosion hazardous areas" must conform with the stated type of protection.
	**Safe area (non-explosion hazardous area)** Symbol used in drawings to indicate, if necessary, non-explosion hazardous areas. Devices located in safe areas still require a certificate if their outputs run into explosion hazardous areas.

Electrical symbols	
	**Direct voltage** A terminal to which or from which a direct current or voltage may be applied or supplied.
	Alternating voltage A terminal to which or from which an alternating (sine-wave) current or voltage may be applied or supplied.
	**Grounded terminal** A grounded terminal, which as far as the operator is concerned, is already grounded by means of an earth grounding system.
	**Protective grounding (earth) terminal** A terminal which must be connected to earth ground prior to making any other connection to the equipment.
	**Equipotential connection (earth bonding)** A connection made to the plant grounding system which may be of type e. g. neutral star or equipotential line according to national or company practice.
	**Temperature resistance of the connection cables** States, that the connection cables must be resistant to a temperature of at least 85 °C (358 K).

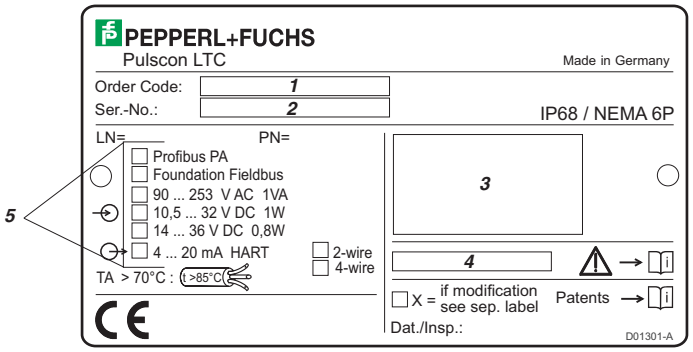
DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

2 Identification

2.1 Device designation

2.1.1 Nameplate

Information on the nameplate of the Pulscon LTC (example)



1: *Order code*

2: *Serial number*

3: *Designation according to Directive 94/9/EG and designation of protection (only for certified versions)*

4: *Reference to additional safety-relevant documentation (only for certified versions)*

5: *Communication variant and supply voltage (the appropriate option is highlighted)*

2.1.2 Product structure Pulscon LTC

L	T	C		–						–							–		

Specification of length without unit

Certificates

NA	version for non-hazardous area
WH	overspill protection WHG
C1	CSA IS, Cl. I, II, III, Div. 1, group A-D, G and coal dust, N.I.
C2	CSA XP, Cl. I, II, III, Div. 1, group A-D, G and coal dust, N.I.
CG	CSA General Purpose
CS	CSA DIP, Cl. II, Div. 1, group G and coal dust, N.I.
E1	Ex II 2G EEx em[ia] IIC T6
EA	Ex II 1/2G II EEx ia IIC T6 with WHG
ED	Ex II 1/2G EEx d[ia] IIC T6
ES	Ex II 1/2G, II 1/3D EEx ia IIC T6
EW	Ex II 1/2G, II 1/3D EEx ia IIC T6 with WHG
EX	Ex II 1/2G EEx ia IIC T6
F1	FM IS, Cl. I, II, III, Div. 1, group A-G, N.I.
F2	FM XP, Cl. I, II, III, Div. 1, group A-G
FM	FM DIP, Cl. II, Div. 1, group E-G, N.I.
S2	Ex II 1/3D transparent cover, dust-Ex
SX	Ex II 1/2D alumium cover, dust-Ex

Remote electronic

1	standard, compact version
2	distance sleeve for electronics, 400 mm (15.7 in)
3	remote electronic, cable 3 m (10 ft)

Display

A	* prepared for remote display, order display as accessory LTC-Z40-**1*
B	without display
D	with display LTC-Z02 including on-site operation

Electrical output

IH	2-wire, HART 4 mA ... 20 mA
PA	2-wire, PROFIBUS PA
AH	4-wire, 90 V AC ... 250 V AC, HART 4 mA ... 20 mA
DH	4-wire, 10.5 V DC ... 32 V DC, HART 4 mA ... 20 mA

Housing, cable entry

A1	Aluminium housing F12, IP68, M20 gland
A2	Aluminium housing F12, IP68, ½ NPT entry
A3	Aluminium housing F12, IP68, G½ entry
A4	Aluminium housing F12, IP68, PROFIBUS PA M12 x 1 plug
A5	Aluminium housing F12, IP68, connector 7/8"
T1	Aluminium housing T12, IP68, M20 gland
T2	Aluminium housing T12, IP68, ½ NPT entry
T3	Aluminium housing T12, IP68, G½ entry
T4	Aluminium housing T12, IP68, PROFIBUS PA M12 x 1 plug
T5	Aluminium housing T12, IP68, connector 7/8"

Sealing

2	VITON O-ring
3	EPDM O-ring
4	KALREZ O-ring

Probe length

A	rope Ø4 mm, length in mm, 1000 mm ... 35000 mm, 1.4401/316
B	rope Ø6 mm, length in mm, 1000 mm ... 35000 mm, 1.4401/316
C	rope Ø1/6", length in in, 40 in ... 1378 in, 1.4401/316
D	rope Ø1/4", length in in, 40 in ... 1378 in, 1.4401/316
E	rope Ø6 mm, length in mm, 1000 mm ... 35000 mm, 1.4401/316, coated PA
F	rope Ø1/4", length in in, 40 in ... 1378 in, 1.4401/316, coated PA
K	rod probe Ø16 mm (0.6 in), length in mm, 300 mm ... 4000 mm, 1.4435/316L
L	coax probe, length in mm, 300 mm ... 4000 mm, 1.4435/316L
M	rod probe Ø16 mm (0.6 in), length in in, 8 in ... 157 in, 1.4435/316L
N	coax probe, length in in, 8 in ... 157 in, 1.4435/316L
P	rod probe Ø6 mm (0.24 in), length in mm, 300 mm ... 2000 mm, 1.4435/316L
R	rod probe Ø6 mm (0.24 in), length in in, 8 in ... 80 in, 1.4435/316L

Process connections

A51	1½", ANSI B 16.5, 150 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
A52	1½", ANSI B 16.5, 300 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
A61	2", ANSI B 16.5, 150 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
A62	2", ANSI B 16.5, 300 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
A81	3", ANSI B 16.5, 150 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
A82	3", ANSI B 16.5, 300 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
A91	4", ANSI B 16.5, 150 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
A92	4", ANSI B 16.5, 300 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
AA1	6", ANSI B 16.5, 150 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
AB1	8", ANSI B 16.5, 150 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
CA1	6", ANSI B 16.5, 150 lbs RF, 1.4435/316L
D65	DN40 PN25/40, EN 1092-1 Form B1, 1.4435/316L, sealing strip
D75	DN50 PN25/40, EN 1092-1 Form B1, 1.4435/316L, sealing strip
D93	DN80 PN10/16, EN 1092-1 Form B1, 1.4435/316L, sealing strip
D95	DN80 PN25/40, EN 1092-1 Form B1, 1.4435/316L, sealing strip
DA3	DN100 PN10/16, EN 1092-1 Form B1, 1.4435/316L, sealing strip
DA5	DN100 PN25/40, EN 1092-1 Form B1, 1.4435/316L, sealing strip
DC3	DN150 PN10/16, EN 1092-1 Form B1, 1.4435/316L, sealing strip
DE3	DN200 PN10/16, EN 1092-1 Form B1, 1.4435/316L, sealing strip
G21	G¾, DIN ISO 228/1, BSP, 1.4435/316L
G51	G1½, DIN ISO 228/1, BSP, 1.4435/316L
N21	¾ NPT, ANSI B 1.20.1, 1.4435/316L
N51	1½ NPT, ANSI B 1.20.1, 1.4435/316L
XXX	special version

Probe version

1	rope probe Ø4 mm/1/6", 1.4401/316, predominantly liquids
2	rod probe Ø16 mm (0.6 in), 1.4435/316L, predominantly liquids
3	rod probe Ø6 mm (0.24 in), 1.4435/316L with short block distance, liquids
4	coax probe, 1.4435/316L, liquids
5	rope probe Ø6 mm/¼", 1.4401/316, predominantly solids
8	rope probe Ø6 mm/¼", 1.4401/316, coated PA, solids, T_{max} = 100 °C (373 K)

* in preparation

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

2.2 Scope of delivery

Caution!

It is essential to follow the instructions concerning the unpacking, transport and storage of measuring instruments given in section 3.2!

The scope of delivery consists of:

- Assembled instrument
- Accessories (see section 8)

Accompanying documentation:

- Short manual KA189O (basic setup/troubleshooting): housed in the instrument
- Operating manual BA242O (this manual)
- Approval documentation: if this is not included in the operating manual
- Description of instrument functions BA245O

Note!

Additional information (certificates and data sheets for Pulscon LTC) is provided on our website www.pepperl-fuchs.com (Search for *LTC** in the product search).
The software tool **PACT***ware*™ and the appropriate DTM is provided on our website www.pepperl-fuchs.com (Search for *Pactware* in the product search).

2.3 Certificates and approvals

CE mark, declaration of conformity

The device is designed to meet state-of-the-art safety requirements, has been tested and left the factory in a condition in which it is safe to operate. The device complies with the applicable standards and regulations as listed in the EC declaration of conformity and thus complies with the statutory requirements of the EC directives. Pepperl+Fuchs confirms the successful testing of the instrument by affixing to it the CE mark.

2.4 Registered trademarks

KALREZ®, VITON®, TEFLON®
Registered trademark of the company E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, USA

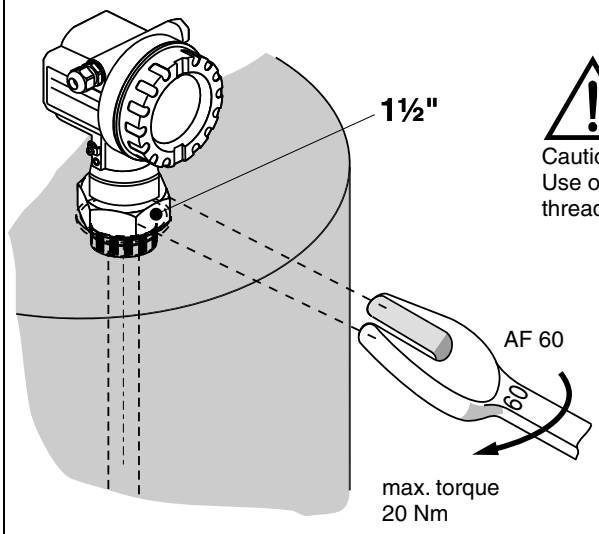
TRI-CLAMP®
Registered trademark of the company Ladish & Co., Inc., Kenosha, USA

HART®
Registered trademark of HART Communication Foundation, Austin, USA

3 Mounting

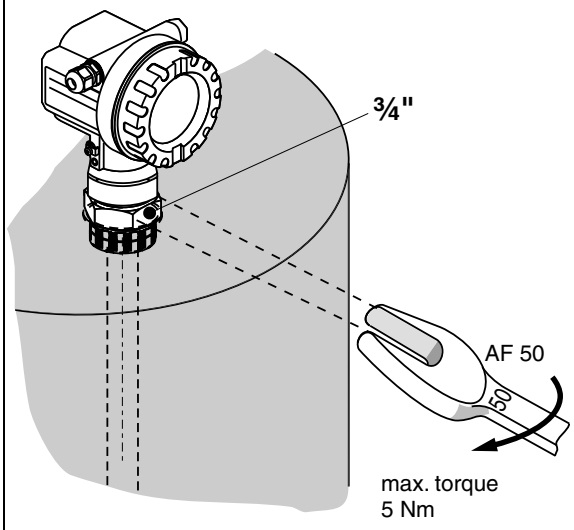
3.1 Quick installation guide

Housing F12 or T12



Caution!
Use only the
threaded boss

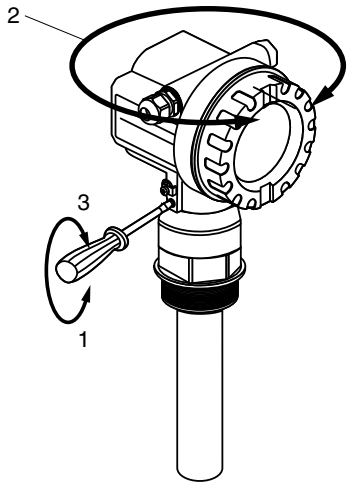
Housing F12 or T12



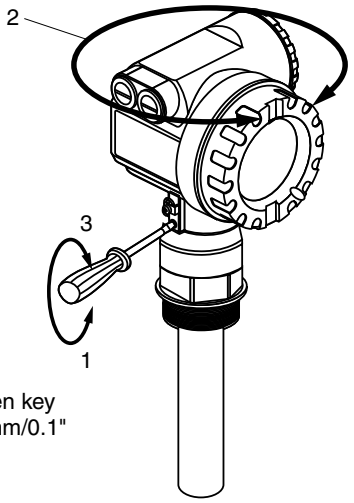
Turn housing

The housing can be turned 350° in order to simplify access to the display and the terminal compartment

F12 housing



T12 housing



Allen key
4 mm/0.1"

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

3.2 Incoming acceptance, transport, storage

3.2.1 Incoming acceptance

Check the packing and contents for any signs of damage. Check the shipment, make sure nothing is missing and that the scope of supply matches your order.

3.2.2 Transport

Caution!

Follow the safety instructions and transport conditions for instruments of more than 18 kg. Do not lift the measuring instrument by its probe rod in order to transport it.

3.2.3 Storage

Pack the measuring instrument so that is protected against impacts for storage and transport. The original packing material provides the optimum protection for this.

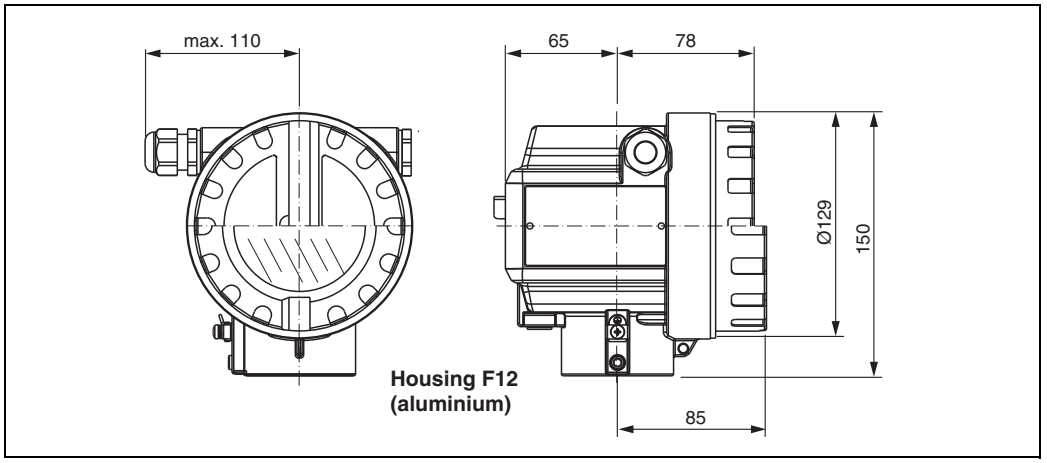
The permissible storage temperature is -40 °C … +80 °C.

3.3 Installation conditions

3.3.1 Dimensions

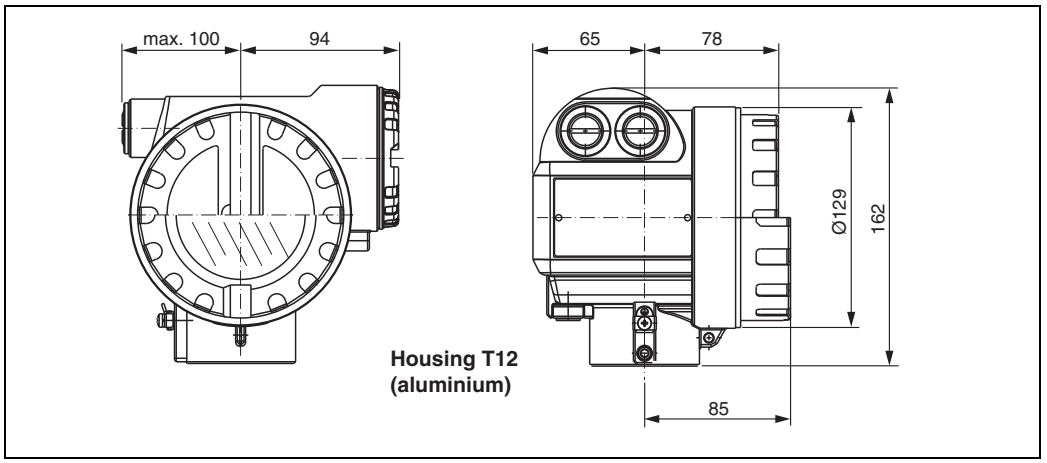
Housing dimensions

Dimensions for the process connection and the probe type see page 13.



Housing F12 (aluminium)

T12 housing (aluminium)

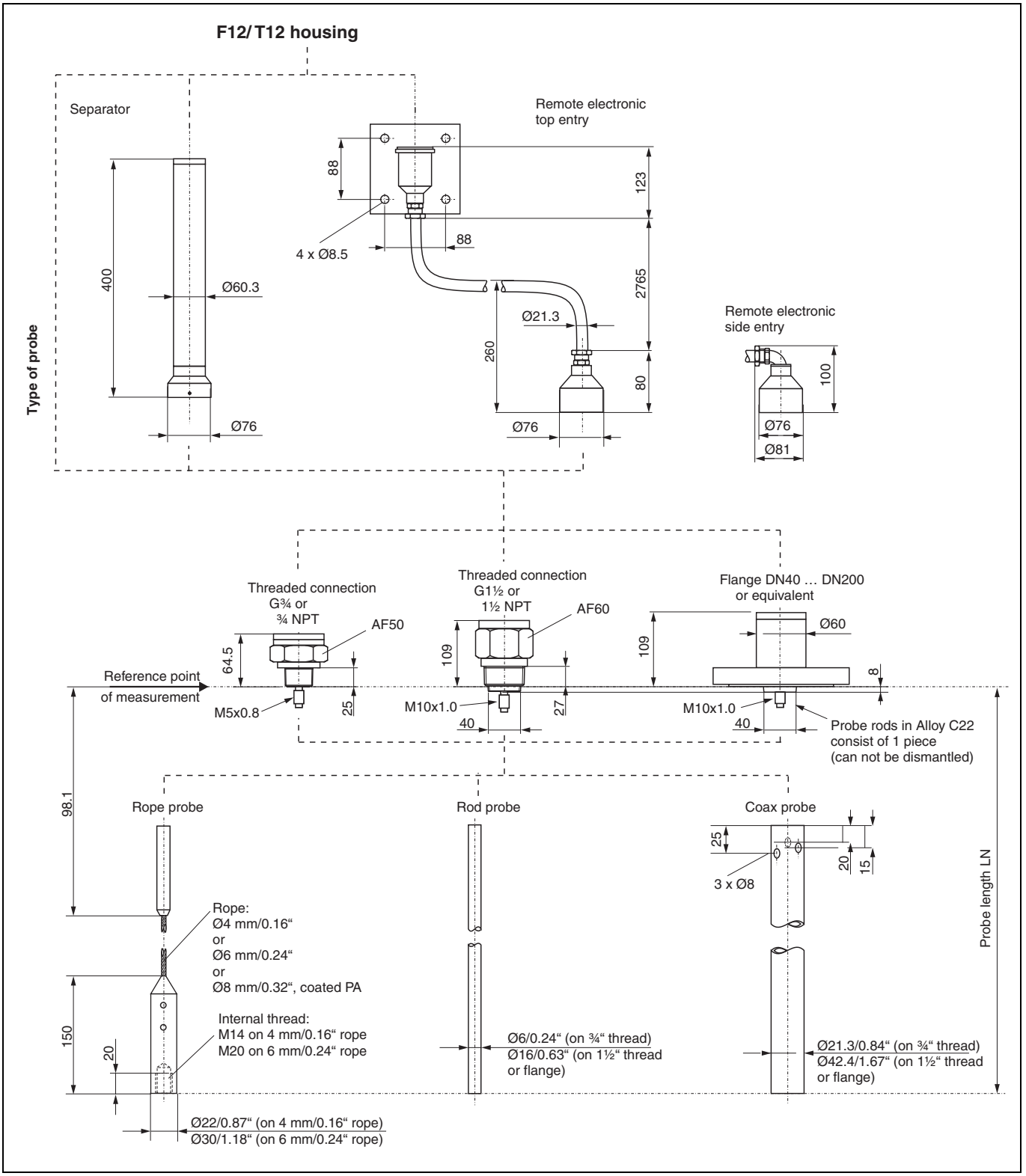


Housing T12 (aluminium)

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Process connection, probe type

Housing dimensions see page 12.



3.4 Installation

3.4.1 Mounting kit

In addition to the tool needed for flange mounting, you will require the following tool:

- For the mounting of threaded connection: 60 mm open-end spanner for 1½", 50 mm open-end spanner for ¾".
- 4 mm allen wrench for turning the housing.

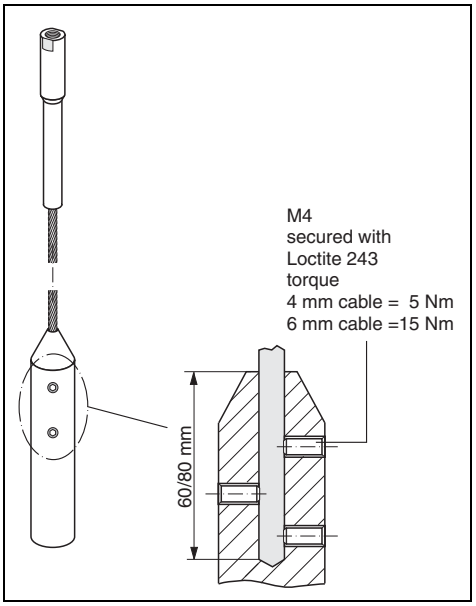
3.4.2 Shortening probes

Rod probes

The shortening is necessary if the distance to the container floor or outlet cone is less than 50 mm. The rods of a rod probe are shortened by sawing or separating at the bottom end.

Rope probes

The shortening is necessary if the distance to the container floor or outlet cone is less than 150 mm.



- Remove ballast weight:
  The weight is fixed to the probe rope with 3 allen setscrews (M4, allen key AF3). The screws are secured with Loctite. This may first have to be made plastic with a hot air apparatus.
- Remove released rope from the weight
- Measure off new rope length
- Wrap adhesive tape around the rope at the point to be shortened to prevent it from fanning out.
- Saw off the rope at a right angle or cut it off with a bolt cutter.
- Insert the rope completely into the weight,
  – thin rope (4 mm) 60 mm deep,
  – thick rope(6 mm) 80 mm deep

The weight is then refixed to the rope:

- Reapply screw locking fluid (we recommend Loctite type 243) to the setscrews and screw into place.
- When doing so, observe the following torques:
  – for 6 mm rope: 15 Nm
  – for 4 mm rope: 5 Nm

Coax probes

The shortening is necessary if the distance to the container floor or outlet cone is less than 10 mm.

Coax probes can be shortened max. 80 mm from the end. They have centering units inside which fix the rod centrally in the pipe. The centerings are held with borders on the rod. Shortening is possible up to approx. 10 mm below the centering.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

3.4.3 Mounting probes in an empty silo

Caution!

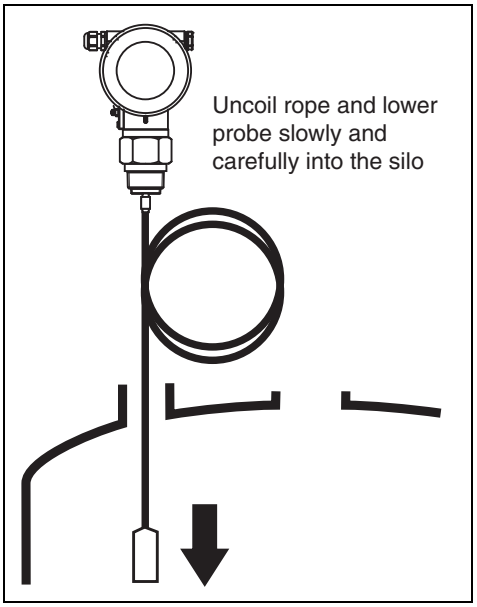
If there is a risk of electrostatic discharge from the product, the housing must be earthed before the probe is lowered into the silo.

Pulscon can be screwed into a threaded socket or flange. Proceed as follows:

Insert probe

The shortening is necessary if the distance to the container floor or outlet cone is less than 150 mm.

- Uncoil rope and lower it slowly and carefully into the silo.
- Do not kink the rope.
- Avoid any backlash, since this might damage the silo fittings.

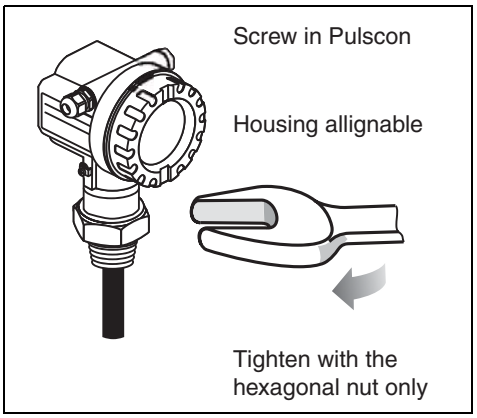


Note!

- Flanges: bolt the flange in position before inserting the cable into the silo.
- For flange mounting: if a seal is used, be sure to use unpainted metal bolts to ensure good electrical contact between probe flange and process flange.

Screw down

- Screw the Pulscon into process connection or to flange.
- Turn with the hexagonal nut only: torque 10 Nm ... 20 Nm
- Pulscon functions in metal, concrete and plastic silos. When installing in metal silos, take care to ensure good metallic contact between the process connection and silo.



3.4.4 Mounting rope probes in a partially full silo

It is not always possible to empty a silo which is already in use. Because the probe can be turned in the threaded boss, it can also be mounted when the silo is only partially filled. In order to avoid problems when Pulscon is mounted into a partially full silo, the following measures should be taken:

- Mount when the silo is as empty as possible. A minimum of 2/3 of the silo must be empty.

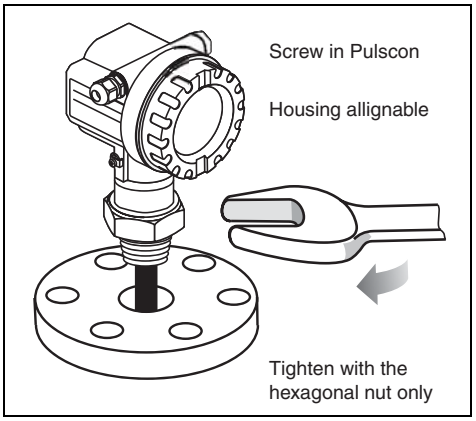
After mounting, map must be made should the installation conditions require it.

Caution!

If there is a risk of electrostatic discharge from the product, the housing must be earthed before the probe is lowered into the silo.

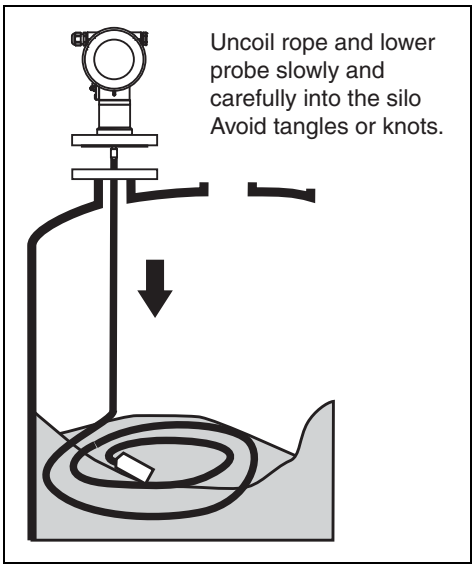
Screw down

- If appropriate, screw the Pulscon into the threaded flange.
- Turn with the hexagonal nut only: torque 10 Nm ... 20 Nm
- For flange mounting: if a seal is used, be sure to use unpainted metal bolts to ensure good electrical contact between probe flange and process flange.
- When installing in metal silos, take care to ensure good metallic contact between the process connection and silo.



Insert probe

- Uncoil rope and lower it slowly and carefully into the silo.
- Avoid tangles.
- Avoid any backlash since this might damage the silo fittings.
- If possible, make a visual check to see that the rope has not tangled or is lying such that it can knot when the level falls. This is particularly important if a flange was not used. Re-insert the probe if necessary.
- Screw the flange to the counterflange on the nozzle.



Note!

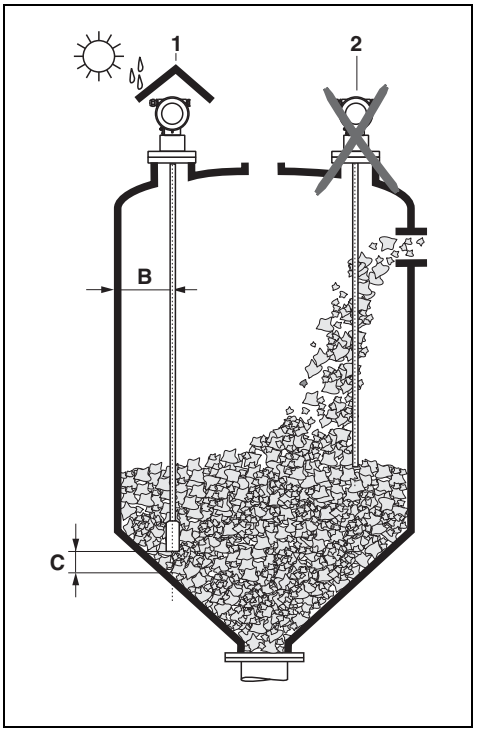
Before full accuracy is obtained the probe rope must hang fully extended.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

3.4.5 Engineering hints for level measurement in bulk solids and fluids

- Normally, rope probes should be used for bulk solids, rod probes are only suitable for short measuring ranges up to approx. 2 m in bulk solids. This applies above all to applications in which the probe is installed laterally at an angle and for light and pourable bulk solids.
- Normally use rod or coax probes for liquids. Rope probes are used in liquids for measuring ranges > 4 m and with restricted ceiling clearance which does not allow the installation of rigid probes.
- Coax probes are suited to liquids with viscosities of up to approx. 500 cSt. Coax probes can measure most liquefied gases, as of dielectric constant 1.4. Moreover, installation conditions, such as nozzles, tank internal fittings etc., have no effect on the measurement when a coax probe is used. A coax probe offers maximum EMC security when used in plastic tanks.
- In the case of large silos, the lateral pressure on the rope can be so high that a rope with plastic jacketting must be used. We recommend PA-coated ropes be used for cereal products like wheat, flour etc.

Mounting location



- Do not mount rod or rope probes in the filling curtain (2).
- Mount rod and rope probes away from the wall (B) at such a distance that, in the event of build-up on the wall, there is still a minimum distance of 100 mm between the probe and the build-up.
- Mount rod and rope probes as far away as possible from installed fittings. "Mapping" must be carried out during commissioning in the event of distances < 300 mm.
- When installing rod and rope probes in plastic containers, the minimum distance of 300 mm also applies to metallic parts outside the container.
- Rod and rope probes may not, at times, contact metallic container walls or floors.
- Minimum distance of probe end to the container floor (C):
  – Rope probe: 150 mm
  – Rod probe: 100 mm
  – Coax probe: 50 mm
- When installing outdoors, it is recommended that you use a weather protection cover (1), see "Accessories" on page 70.
- Avoid buckling the rope probe during installation or operation (e. g. through product movement against silo wall) by selecting a suitable mounting location.

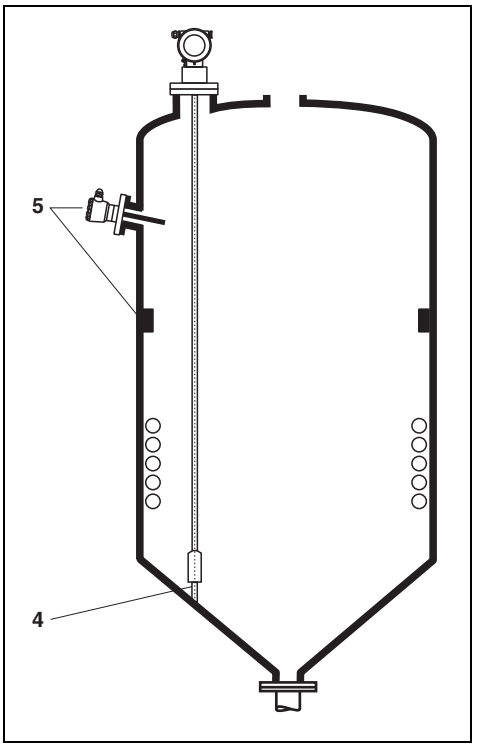
DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Other installations

- Select the mounting location such that the distance to internals (5) (e. g. limit switch, struts) ≥ 300 mm over the entire length of the probe, also during operation.
- Probe must within the measuring span not touch any internals during operation. If necessary: when using rope probes the probe end (4) may be fixed to ensure that see page 26!

Optimization options

- Interference echo suppression: Measurement can be optimised by electronically tuning out interference echoes.



Minimum distance B of the probe to the container wall:

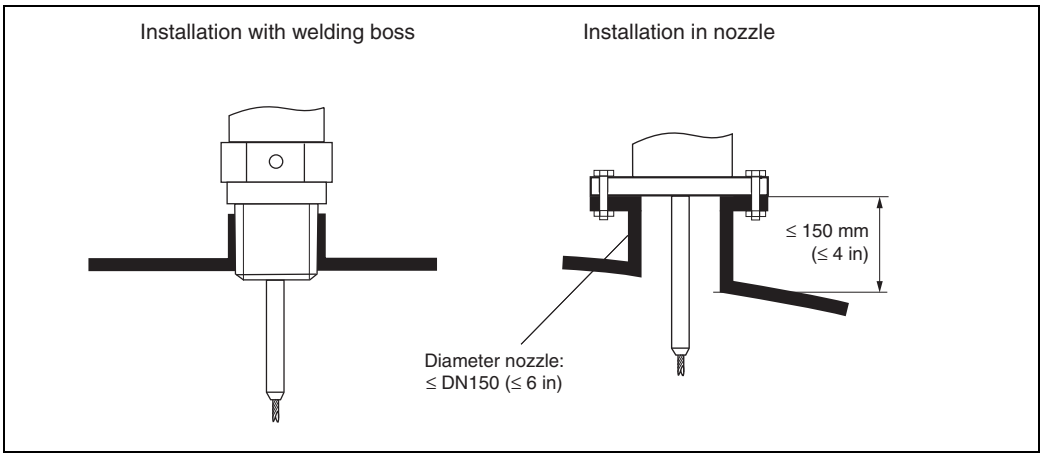
Wall	min. distance B
Metal	100 mm for smooth walls
Plastic	100 mm, min. 300 mm to metallic components outside of the tank
Concrete	0.5 m/20", otherwise the max. possible measuring range is reduced

Distance to protruding internals min. 300 mm.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Type of probe installation

- Probes are mounted to the process connection with threaded connections or flanges and are usually also secured with these. If during this installation there is the danger that the probe end moves so much that it touches the tank floor or cone at times, the probe must, if necessary, be shortened and fixed down. The easiest way to fix the rope probes is to screw them to the internal thread on the lower end of the weight. Thread size, see page 26.
- The ideal installation is mounting in a screwed joint/screw-in sleeve which is internally flush with the container ceiling.
- If installation takes place in a nozzle, the nozzle should be 50 mm ... 150 mm in diameter and should not be more than 150 mm high. Installation adapters are available for other dimensions, see "Accessories" on page 28.



Welding the probe into the vessel

Caution!

Before welding the probe into the vessel, it must be grounded by a low-resistive connection. If this is not possible, the electronics as well as the HF module must be disconnected. Otherwise the electronics may be damaged.

Probe length

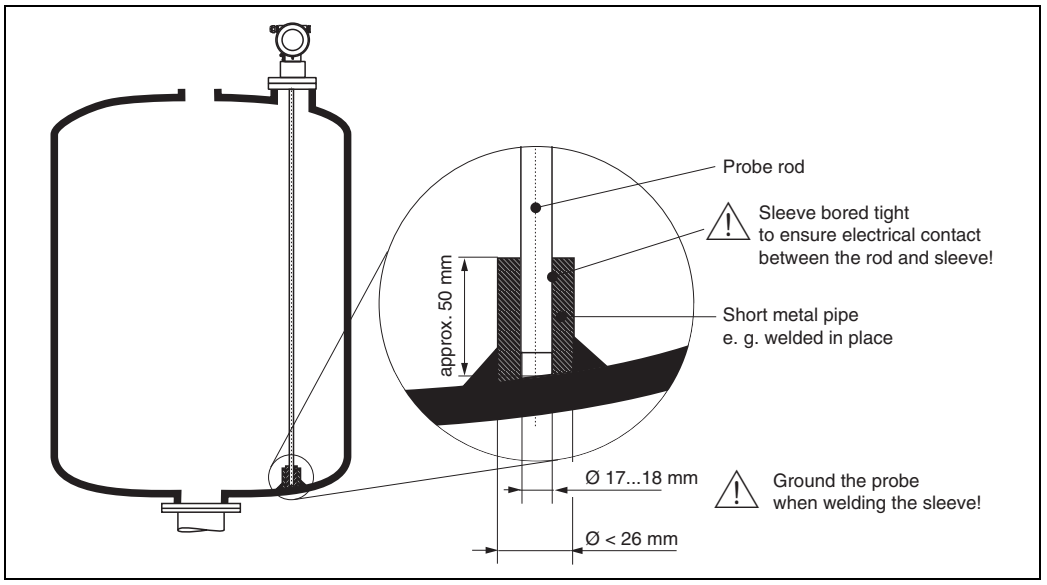
The measuring range is directly dependent on the probe length. It is better to order probes too long than too short since it is possible to shorten the probe if necessary.

Supporting probes against warping

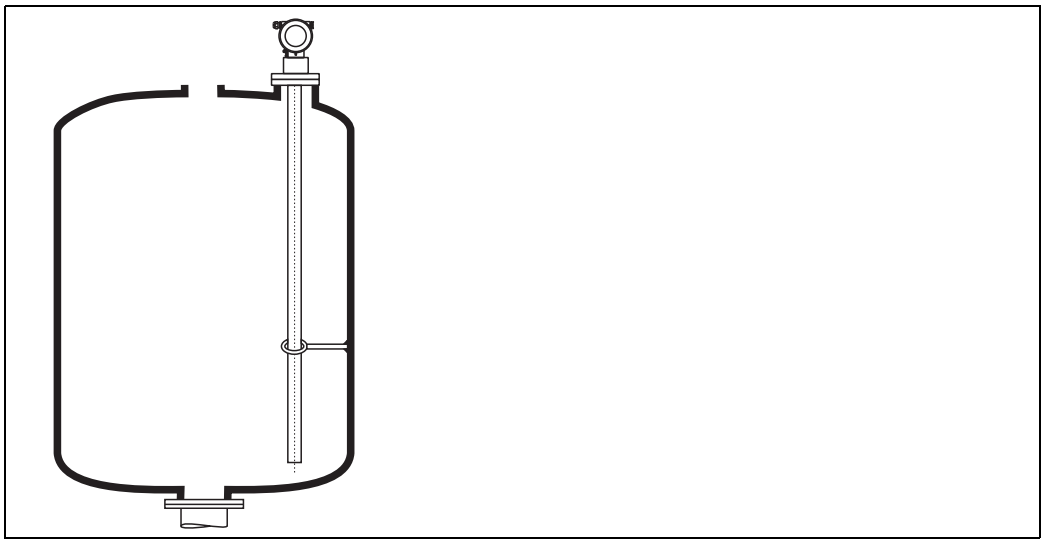
For WHG or Ex approval:
For probe lenghts ≥ 3 m a support is required (see figure).

For GL/ABS approval:
Rod probes Ø 16 mm ≤ 1 m permissible, rod probes Ø 6 mm not permissible.
For coax probes ≥ 1 m a support is required (see figure).

1. Rod probes



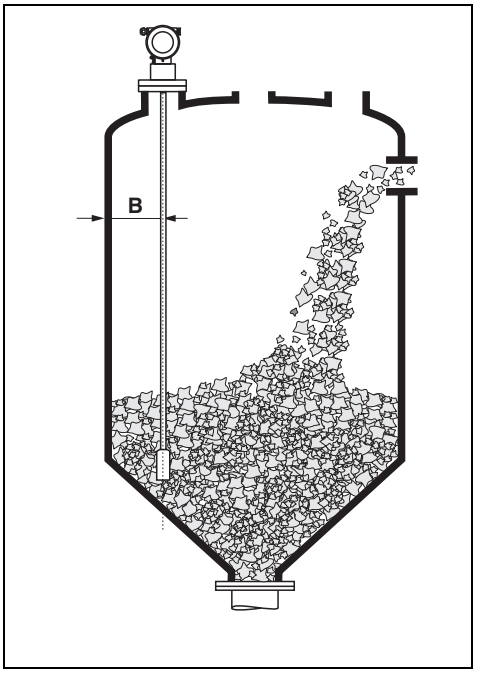
2. Coax probes



DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

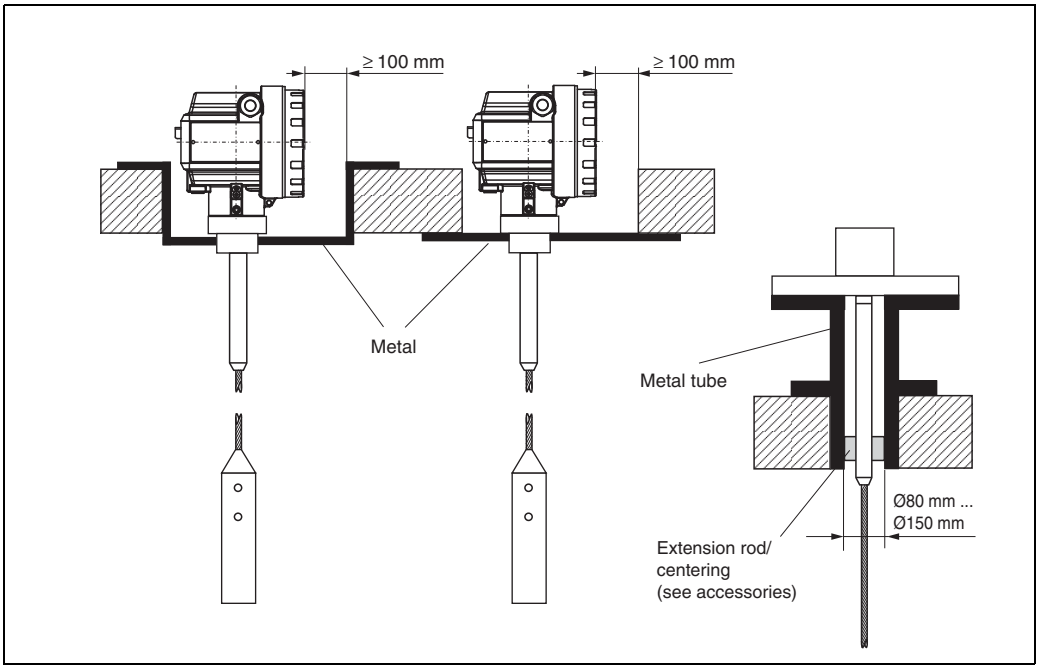
3.4.6 Special notes for bulk solids

- In the case of bulk solids, as great a distance as possible from the filling curtain is especially important to avoid wear.
- In concrete silos, a **large distance** (B) should be observed between the probe and the concrete wall, if possible ≥ 1 m, but at least 0.5 m.
- The installation of rope probes must be carried out carefully. If possible, installation should be carried out when the silo is empty.
- Check the probe regularly for defect.



Installation in concrete silos

Installation, for example, into a thick concrete ceiling should be made flush with the lower edge. Alternatively, the probe can also be installed into a pipe that must not protrude over the lower edge of the silo ceiling. The pipe should kept at a minimum length. Installation suggestions see diagram.



The centering disk should be used for tube diameter > 150 mm to prevent build-up in the inner port of the tube.

3.4.7 Installation in bulk solid silos

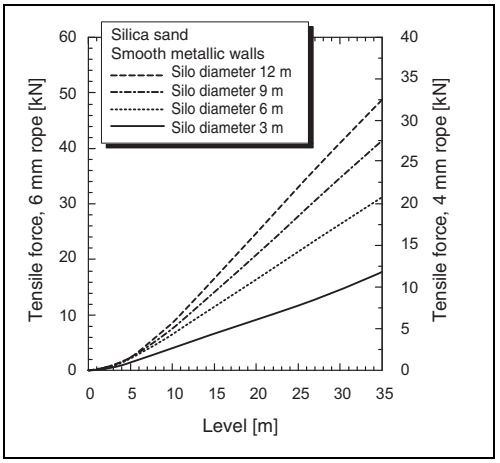
Tensile load

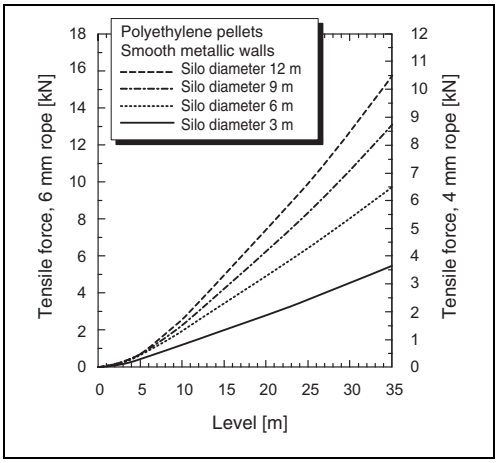
Bulk solids exert tensile forces on rope probes whose height increases with:

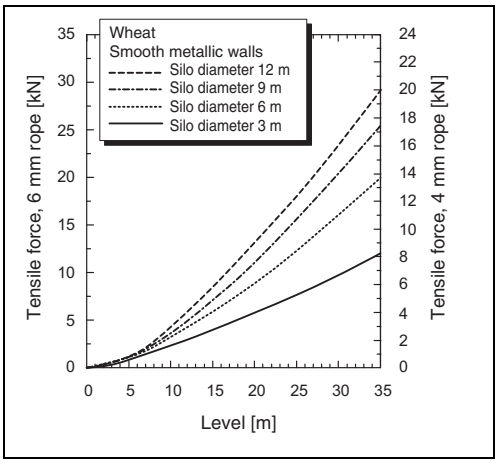
- the length of the probe, i. e. max. cover,
- the bulk density of the product,
- the silo diameter and
- the diameter of the probe rope

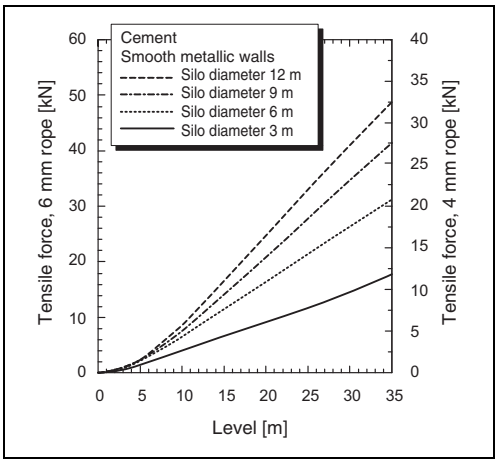
The following diagrams show typical loads for frequently occurring bulk solids as reference values. The calculation is performed for the following conditions:

- Suspended probe (probe end not fixed at the bottom)
- Free-flowing bulk solid, i. e. mass flow. A calculation for core flow is not possible. In the event of collapsing cornices, considerably higher loads can occur.
- The specification for tensile forces contains the safety factor 2, which compensates for the normal fluctuation range in pourable bulk solids.









Since the tensile forces are also heavily dependent on the viscosity of the product, a higher safety factor is necessary for highly viscous products and if there is a risk of cornice build-up. In critical cases it is better to use a 6 mm rope instead of a 4 mm one.

The same forces also act on the silo cover.
On a fixed rope, the tensile forces are definitely greater, but this can not be calculated. Observe the tensile strength of the probes or ensure that the tensile strength of the probes is not exceeded.

Options for reducing the tensile forces:

- Shorten the probe
- If the maximum tensile load is exceeded, check whether it would be possible to use a non-contact ultrasonic level-radar device.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

3.4.8 Installation in liquid tanks

- When installing in agitation units, check whether a no-contact process (ultrasonic or radar) would be better suited, especially if the agitator generates large mechanical loads on the probe.
- If Pulscon is, nevertheless, installed in tanks with agitators, it is better to use coax probes which have a greater lateral loading capacity.

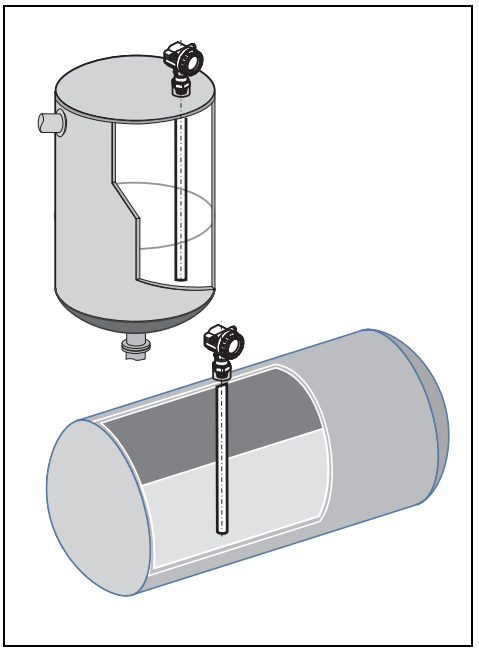
Standard installation

Using a coax probe offers great advantages when the viscosity of the product is ≤ 500 cSt and it is certain that the product does not accumulate build-up:

- Greater reliability:
  As of dielectric constant = 1.4, measurement functions independently of all electrical properties in all liquids.
- Internals in the tank and nozzle dimensions do not have any influence on measurement.
- Higher lateral load-bearing capacity than rod probes.
- For higher viscosity a rod probe is recommended.

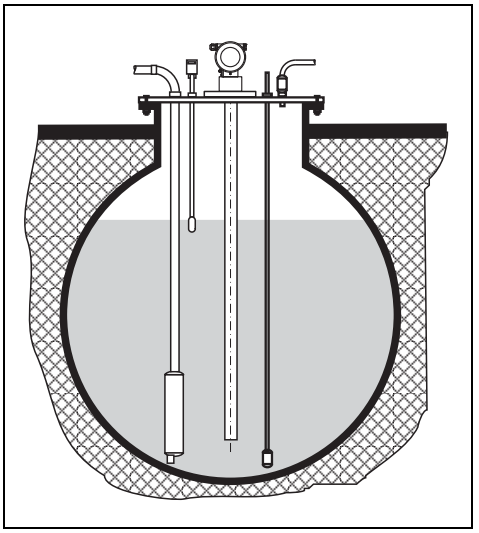
Installation in horizontal and upright cylindrical tanks

- Use a coax or rod probe for measuring ranges up to 4 m. For longer measuring ranges, a separable probe is available as sepcial version, or the use of a 4 mm rope probe is recommended.
- Installation and possible fixing as with bulk solids.
- Any distance from wall, as long as occasional contact is prevented.
- When installing in tanks with a lot of internals or internals situated close to the probe: Use a coax probe.



Installation in underground tanks

- Use coax probe for nozzles with large diameters in order to avoid reflections at the nozzle wall.

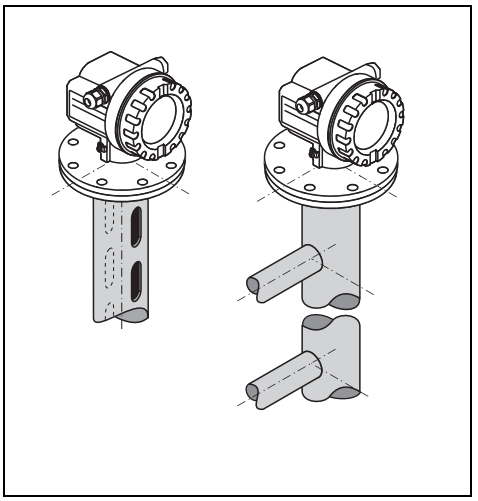


Measurement in corrosive fluids

When using plastic tanks it is also possible to mount the probe on the outside of the tank (see installation instructions on page 27). Pulscon measures the level through the plastic tank.

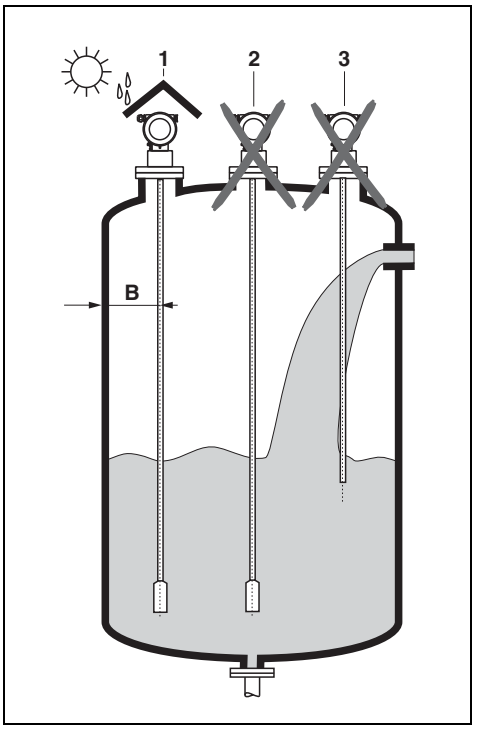
Installation in stilling well or bypass

- A rod probe can be used for pipe diameters bigger than 40 mm.
- When installing a rod probe into a metallic pipe with internal diameter of up to 150 mm, you have all the advantages of a coax probe.
- Welded joints that protrude up to approx. 5 mm/0.2" inwards do not influence measurement.



Mounting location

- Recommended distance B wall-mounted rope probe: ~1/6 ... 1/4 of the container diameter (min. 100 mm/4").
- Not central (2) in metallic tanks.
- Not in the filling curtain (3).
- Please order the probe length such that it ends approx. 30 mm above the floor of the tank.
- Temperature conditions must be met.
- It is recommended that a weather protection cover (1) is used, in order to protect the transmitter against direct sunlight or rain. Mounting and demounting are carried out simply with a clamp (see "Accessories" on page 70).



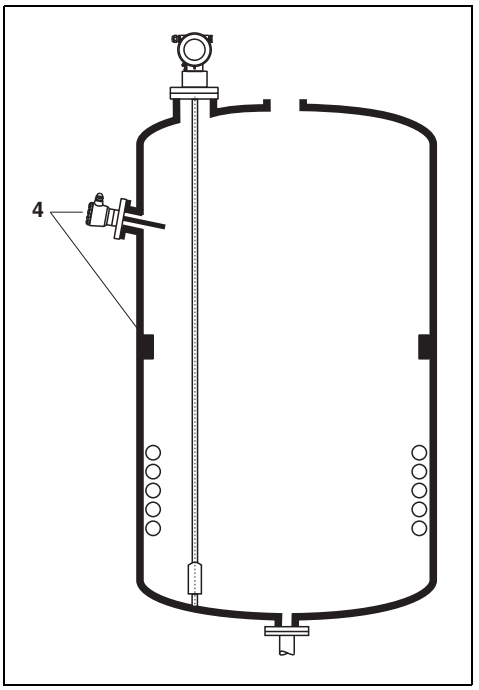
DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Tank installations

- Select the mounting location such that the distance to internals (4) (e. g. limit switch, struts) is ≥ 300 mm.

Optimization options

- Interference echo suppression: Measurement can be optimised by electronically tuning out interference echoes.
- Bypass pipe and stilling well (only for liquids): for viscosities of up to 500 cSt, a bypass pipe, stilling well or a coax probe can be used to prevent interference.



3.4.9 Notes on special installation situations

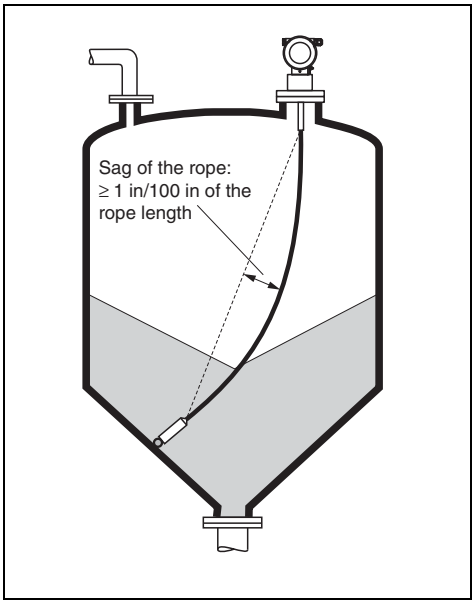
Welding the probe into the vessel

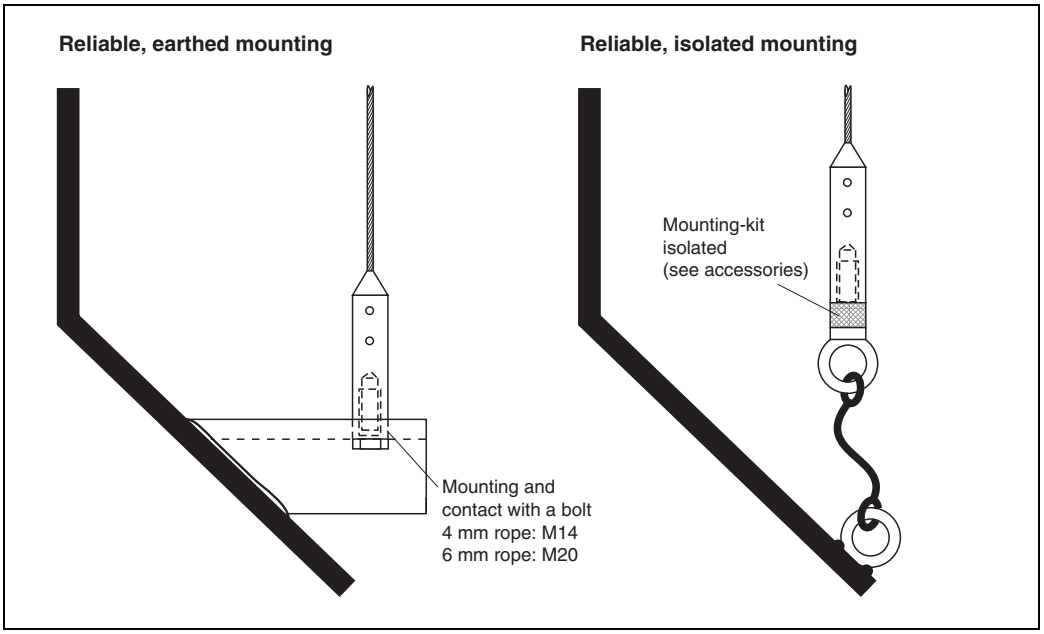
Caution!

Before welding the probe into the vessel, it must be grounded by a low-resistive connection. If this is not possible, the electronics as well as the HF module must be disconnected. Otherwise the electronics may be damaged.

Fixing rope probe

- The end of the probe needs to be secured if the probe would otherwise touch the silo wall, the cone or another part, or the probe comes closer than 0.5 m to a concrete wall. This is what the internal thread in the probe weight is intended for:
  – for 4 mm rope: M14
  – for 6 mm rope: M20
- Preferably use the 6 mm rope probe due to the higher tensile strength when fixing a rope probe.
- The fixing must be either reliably grounded or reliably insulated (see "Accessories" on page 74)! If it is not possible to mount the probe weight with a safe earthed connection, it can be secured using an isolated eyelet, which is available as an accessory (see page 74).
- In order to prevent an extremely high tensile load and the risk of rope crack, the rope has to be slack. Make the rope longer than the required measuring range such that there is a sag in the middle of the rope that is ≥ 1cm/m (1"/100") of the rope length.

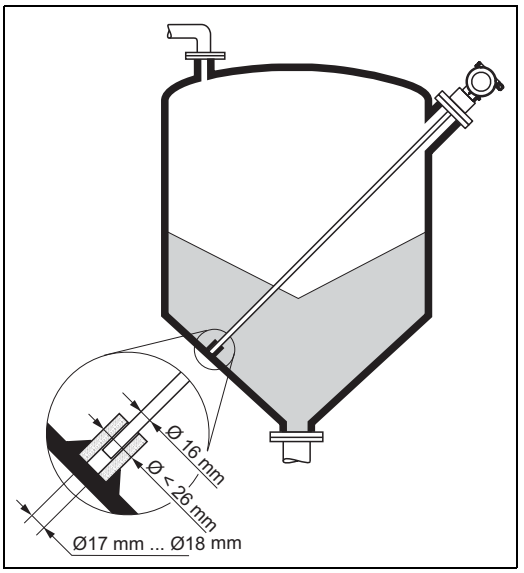




DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Installation from the side

- If installation from above is not possible, the Pulscon can also be mounted from the side.
- In this case, always fix the rope probe (see "Fixing rope probe"on page 26).
- Support coax probe if the lateral load-bearing capacity is exceeded. Only fix rod probes at the probe end.
- Connect rod probe metallically with the container wall.

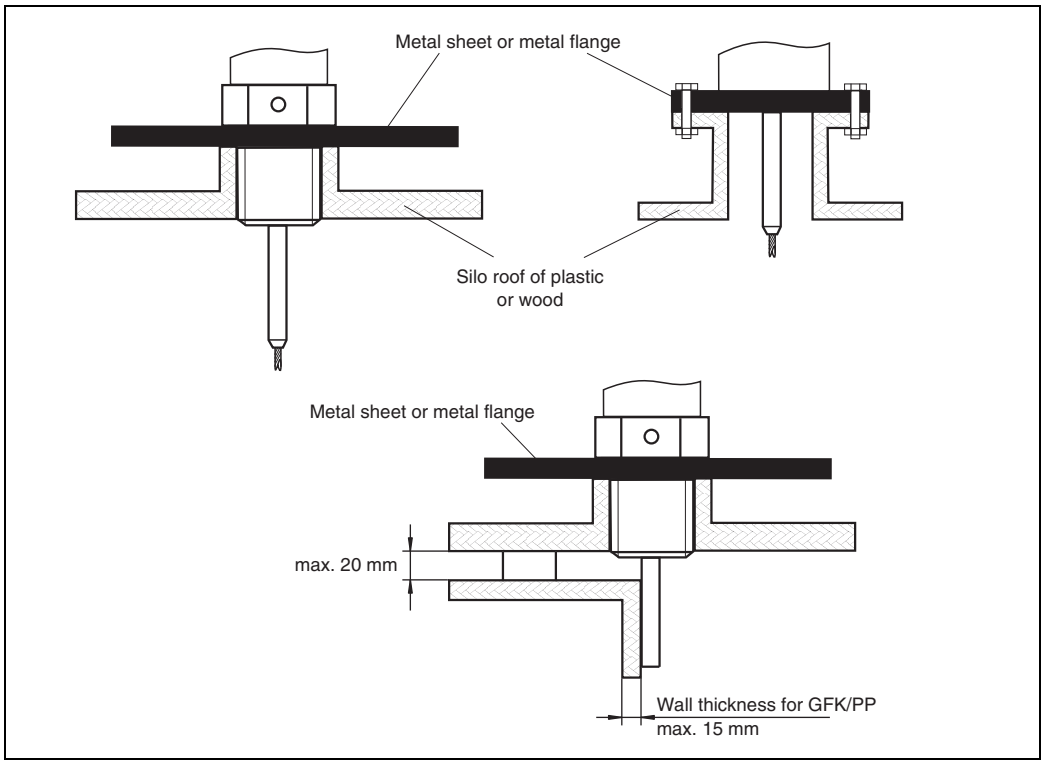


Caution!
Insulate or ground the rod probe when welding the sleeve as device will otherwise be destroyed!

Installation in plastic containers

Please note that the "guided level radar" measuring principle requires a metallic surface at the process connection.

When installing rod or robe probes in plastic silos, whose silo cover is also made of plastic or silos with wood cover, the probes must either be mounted in a ≥ DN 50/2" metallic flange, or a metal sheet with diameter of ≥ 200 mm must be mounted under the screw-in piece.



- It is also possible to mount the probe externally on the tank wall for measuring in aqueous solutions. Measurement then takes place through the tank wall without contacting the medium. If people are in the vicinity of the probe mounting location, a plastic half pipe with a diameter of approx. 200 mm, or some other protective unit, must be affixed externally to the probe to prevent any influences on the measurement.
- There must not be any metallic reinforcement rings secured to the tank.
- The wall thickness should be at Fibre-Glass Reinforced Plastic/PP < 15 mm.
- There must be no open space between the tank wall and the probe.
- If measuring externally, an automatic probe length determination and a two point linearisation must be performed in order to compensate for the time-of-flight change caused by the plastic wall.

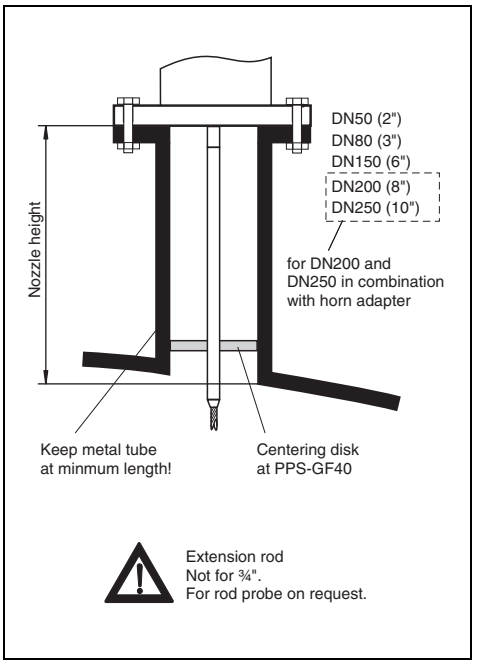
Installation in nozzles > 150 mm high

If, when installing probes in nozzles DN40 ... DN250/1 ½" ... 10" with nozzle height (HS) of > 150 mm/6", the probe could touch the lower edge due to moving materials in the container, we recommend using an extension rod with or without centering disk.

This accessory consists of the extension rod corresponding to the nozzle height, on which a centering disk is also mounted if the nozzles are narrow or when working in bulk solids. This component is delivered separately from the device. Please order the probe length correspondingly shorter. For the exact length of the rod see "Extension rod/centering" on page 72.

Order codes for specific nozzle nominal diameters and heights can be found on page 72.

Only use centering disks with small diameters (DN40 and DN50) if there is no significant build-up in the nozzle above the disk.



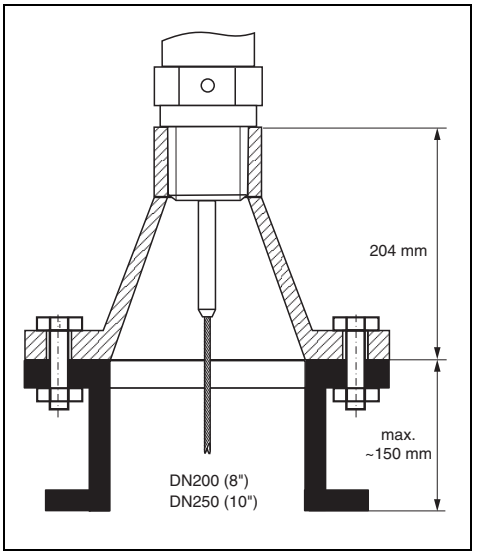
Installation in DN200/8"and DN250/10" nozzles

When installing the Pulscon in nozzles of ≥ 200 mm/8", signals are generated by reflections on the nozzle wall, which can sometimes lead to faulty measurements in the case of products with small dielectric constants.

With nozzle diameters of 200 mm/8" or 250 mm/10", therefore, a special flange with a "horn adaptor" must be fitted.

Nozzles with nominal diameters greater than DN250/10" should be avoided.

If the rope probe is strongly deflected: use an extension rod/centering LTC-Z30, additionally.

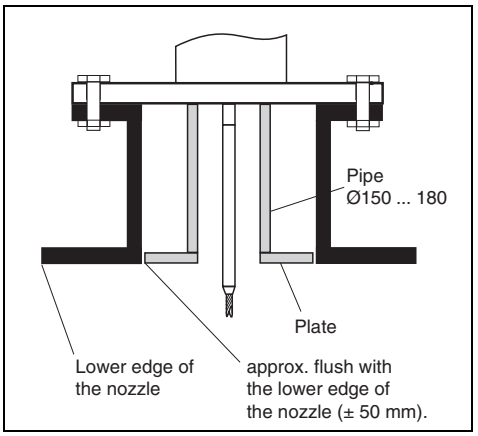


DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Installation in ≥ DN300/12" nozzles

If installation in ≥ 300mm/12" nozzles is unavoidable, installation must be carried out in accordance with the sketch on the right.

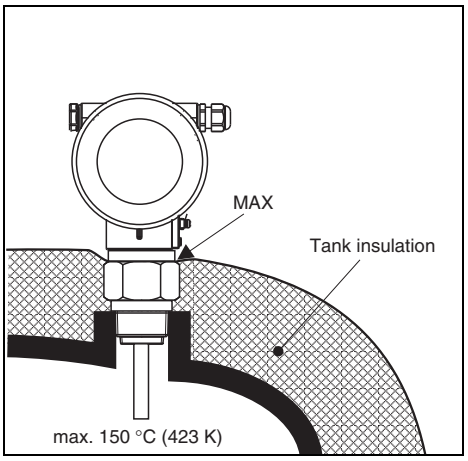
Nozzle diameter	Plate diameter
DN300	280
≥ DN400	≥ 350



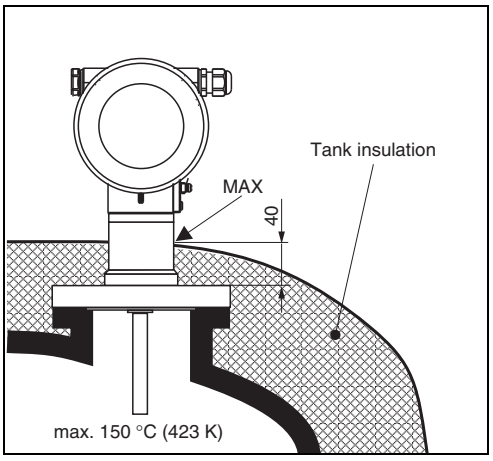
Installation with heat insulation

- If process temperatures are high, Pulscon LTC must be included in normal tank insulation to prevent the electronics heating up as a result of heat radiation or convection.
- The insulation may not exceed beyond the points labelled "**MAX**" in the drawing.

Process connection with adapter G¾, G1½, ¾ NPT or 1½ NPT



Process connection with flange DN40 ... DN200



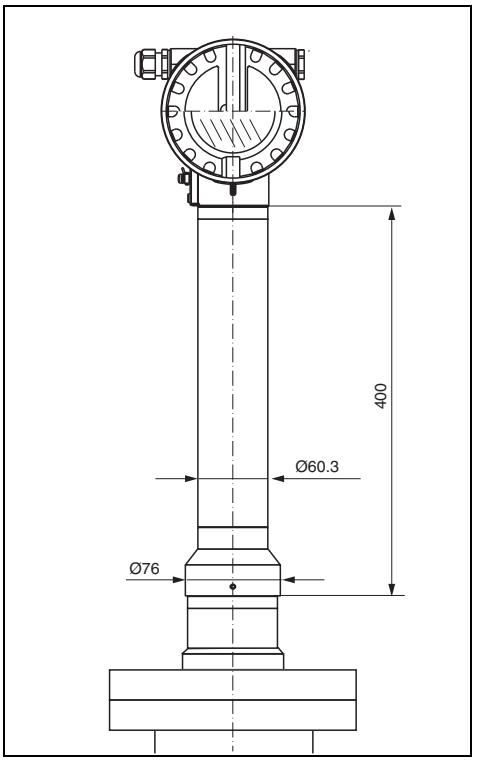
3.4.10 Installation for difficult to access process connections

For tight spaces or temperatures above that in the graphic, the electronics housing can be ordered with distance pipe or connecting cable (separate housing).

Installation with distance pipe

Follow installation instructions on page 17 ff.

- After mounting, the housing can be turned 350°, in order make access to the display and the connection compartment easier.
- The max. measuring range is reduced to 34 m/111.5 ft.

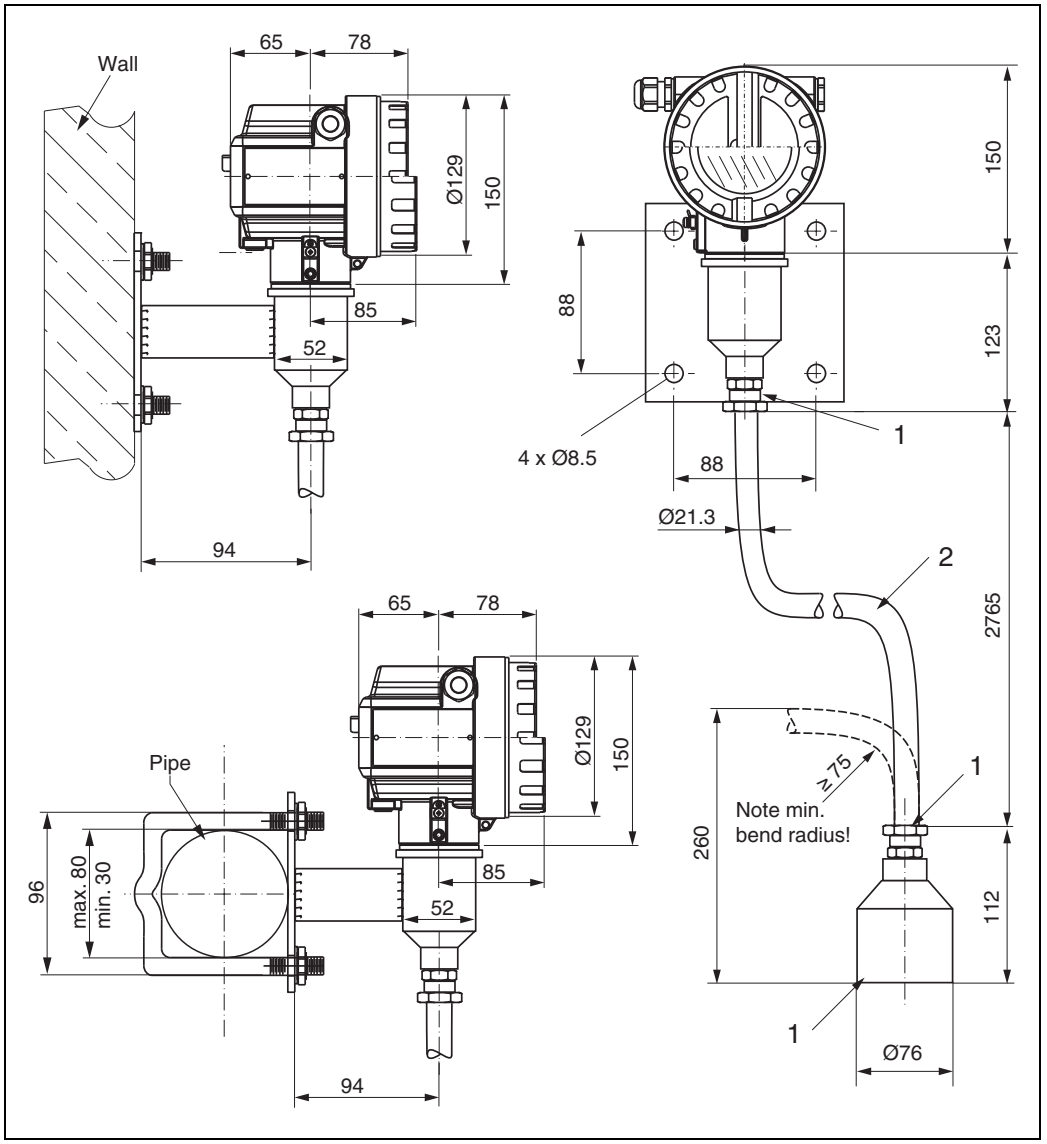


DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Installation with remote electronic

Follow installation instructions on page 17 ff.

Mount housing on a wall or pipe as shown in the diagram.



Note!

The protective hose cannot be disassembled at these points (1).

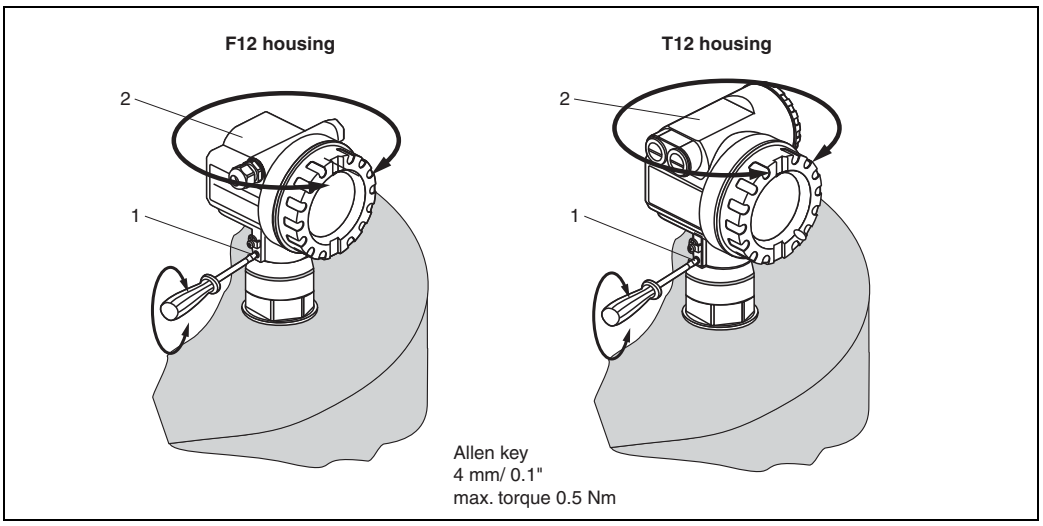
The ambient temperature for the connecting line (2) between the probe and the electronics must not be greater than 105 °C.

The version with remote electronics consists of the probe, a connecting cable and the housing. If they are ordered as a complete unit they will be delivered assembled and cannot be separated.

3.4.11 Turn housing

After mounting, the housing can be turned 350° in order to simplify access to the display and the terminal compartment. Proceed as follows to turn the housing to the required position:

- Undo the fixing screws (1)
- Turn the housing (2) in the required direction
- Tighten up the fixing screws (1).



3.5 Post-installation check

After the measuring instrument has been installed, perform the following checks:

- Is the measuring instrument damaged (visual check)?
- Does the measuring instrument correspond to the measuring point specifications such as process temperature/pressure, ambient temperature, measuring range, etc.?
- Are the measuring point number and labelling correct (visual check)?
- Is the measuring instrument adequately protected against rain and direct sunlight (see page 70)?

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

4 Wiring

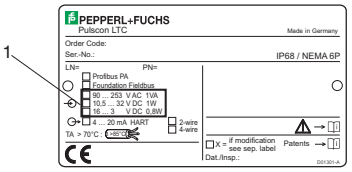
4.1 Quick wiring guide

Wiring in F12 housing

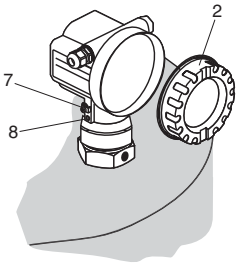
Caution!

Before connection please note the following:

- The power supply must be identical to the data on the nameplate (1).
- Switch off power supply before connecting up the device.
- Connect Equipotential bonding to transmitter ground terminal (7) before connecting up the device.
- Tighten the locking screw (8):
  It forms the connection between the probe and the housing ground potential.



When you use the measuring system in hazardous areas, make sure you comply with national standards and the specifications in the safety instructions (SI's).
Make sure you use the specific cable gland.



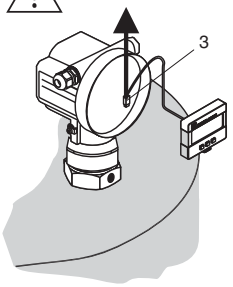
EX

On devices supplied with a certificate, the explosion protection is designed as follows:

- Housing F12 - EEx ia:
  Power supply must be intrinsically safe.
- The electronics and the current output are galvanically separated from the probe circuit.

Connect up the Pulscon LTC as follows:

Unplug display connector!

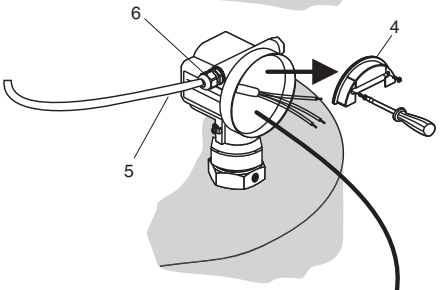


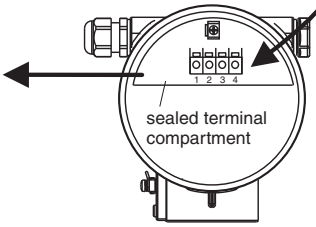
- Unscrew housing cover (2).
- Remove any display (3) if fitted.
- Remove cover plate from terminal compartment (4).
- Pull out terminal module slightly using "pulling loop" (only 2-wire).
- Insert cable (5) through gland (6).
  A standard installation cable is sufficient if only the analogue signal is used. Use a screened cable when working with a superimposed communications signal (HART).

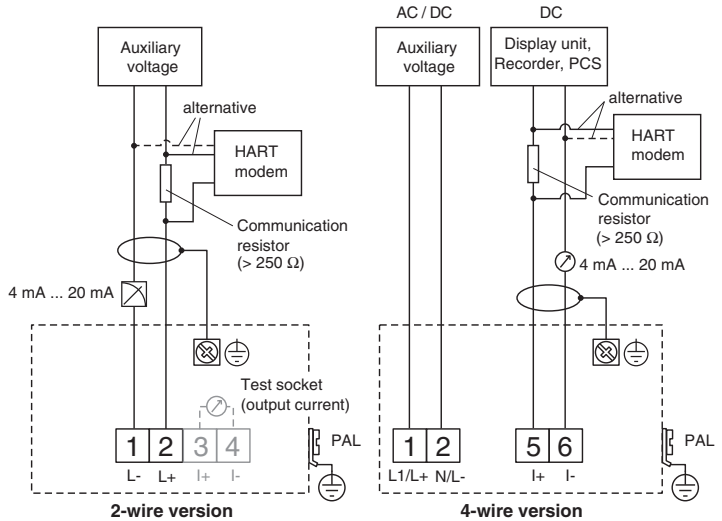
EX

Only ground screening of the line (7) on sensor side.

- Make connection (see pin assignment).
- Re-insert terminal module.
- Tighten cable gland (6). Max. torque 10 Nm ... 12 Nm!
- Tighten screws on cover plate (4).
- Insert display if fitted.
- Screw on housing cover (2).
  (on dust-Ex torque ≈ 40 Nm).
- Switch on power supply.







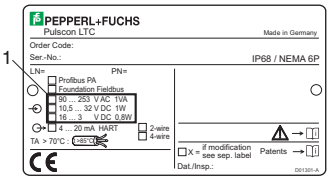
Note!
If 4-wire for dust-Ex-applications is used, the current output is **intrinsically safe.**

Wiring in T12 housing

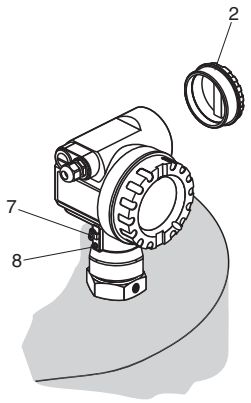
Caution!

Before connection please note the following:

- The power supply must be identical to the data on the nameplate (1).
- Switch off power supply before connecting up the device.
- Connect Equipotential bonding to transmitter ground terminal (7) before connecting up the device.
- Tighten the locking screw (8):
  It forms the connection between the probe and the housing ground potential.



When you use the measuring system in hazardous areas, make sure you comply with national standards and the specifications in the safety instructions (SI's).
Make sure you use the specific cable gland.



Connect up the Pulscon LTC as follows:

EX

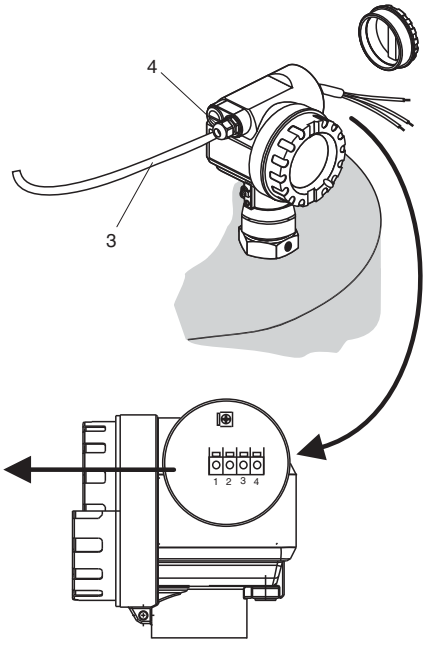
Before unscrew housing cover (2) at seperate connection room turn off the power supply!

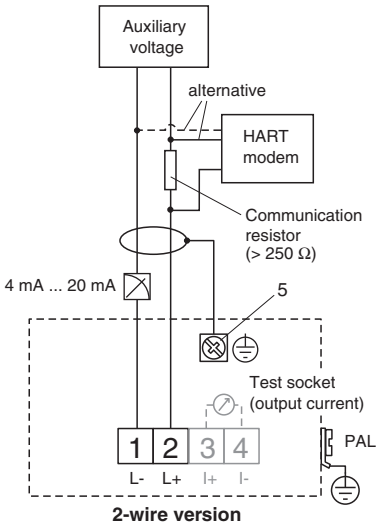
- Insert cable (3) through gland (4).
  A standard installation cable is sufficient if only the analogue signal is used. Use a screened cable when working with a superimposed communications signal (HART).

EX

Only ground screening of the line (5) on sensor side.

- Make connection (see pin assignment).
- Tighten cable gland (4). Max. torque 10 Nm ... 12 Nm!
- Screw on housing cover (2)
  (on dust-Ex torque ≈ 40 Nm).
- Switch on power supply.





2-wire version

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

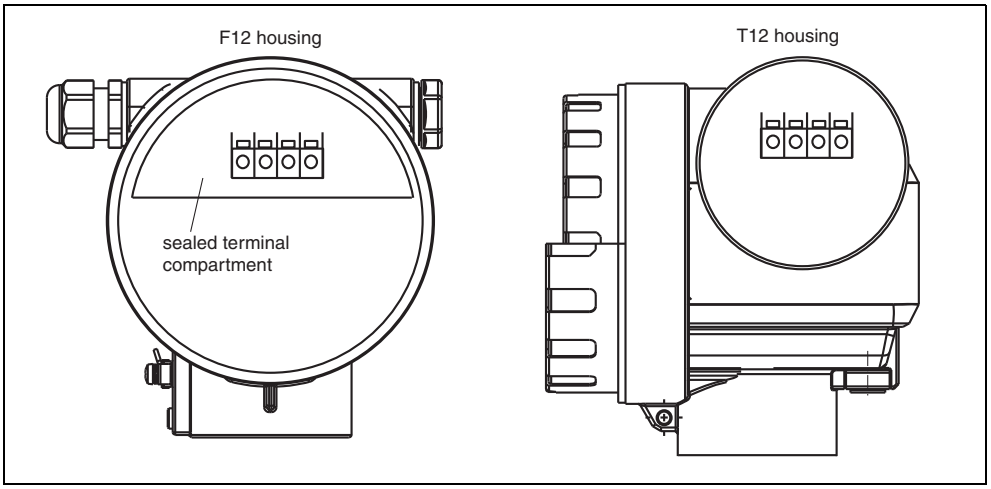
PEPPERL+FUCHS

4.2 Connecting the measuring unit

Terminal compartment

Two housings are available:

- Aluminium housing F12 with additionally sealed terminal compartment for:
  – standard,
  – EEx ia.
- Aluminium housing T12 with separate terminal compartment for:
  – standard,
  – EEx e,
  – EEx d,
  – EEx ia (with overvoltage protection),
  – dust-Ex.



The instrument data are given on the nameplate together with important information regarding the analog output and voltage supply. Housing orientation regarding the wiring see "Turn housing" on page 32.

Load HART

Minimum load for Hart communication: 250 Ω

Ground connection

It is necessary to make a good ground connection to the ground terminal on the outside of the housing, in order to achieve EMC security.

Cable gland

	Type	Clamping area
Standard, EEx ia, IS	Plastic M20 x 1.5	5 mm ...10 mm
EEx em, EEx nA	Metal M20 x 1.5	7 mm ...10.5 mm

Terminals

For wire cross-sections of 0.5 mm² ... 2.5 mm².

Cable entry

Cable gland: M20 x 1.5 (for EEx d only cable entry)

Cable entry: G½ or ½ NPT

Supply voltage

HART, 2-wire

The following values are the voltages across the terminals directly at the instrument:

Communication		Current consumption	Terminal voltage	
			minimal	maximal
HART	standard	4 mA	16 V	36 V
		20 mA	7.5 V	36 V
	EEx ia	4 mA	16 V	30 V
		20 mA	7.5 V	30 V
	EEx em EEx d	4 mA	16 V	30 V
		20 mA	11 V	30 V
Fixed current, adjustable e. g. for solar power operation (measured value transferred at HART)	standard	11 mA	10 V	36 V
	EEx ia	11 mA	10 V	30 V
Fixed current for (HART Multidrop mode)	standard	4 mA [1)]	16 V	36 V
	EEx ia	4 mA[1)]	16 V	30 V

1) Start up current 11 mA

HART residual ripple, 2-wire: $U_{ss} \leq 200$ mV

HART, 4-wire active

Version	Voltage	max. load
DC	10.5 V ... 32 V	600 Ω
AC	85 V ... 253 V	600 Ω

HART residual ripple, 4-wire, DC version: $U_{ss} \leq 2$ V, voltage incl. ripple within the permitted voltage (10.5 V ... 32 V).

Power consumption

min. 60 mW, max. 900 mW

Current consumption

Communication	Current output	Current consumption/ Power consumption
HART, 2-wire	3.6 mA … 22 mA	—
HART, 4-wire (90 V AC ... 250 V AC)	2.4 mA … 22 mA	~ 3 mA … 6 mA/~ 3.5 VA
HART, 4-wire (10.5 V DC ... 32 V DC)	2.4 mA … 22 mA	~ 100 mA/~ 1 W

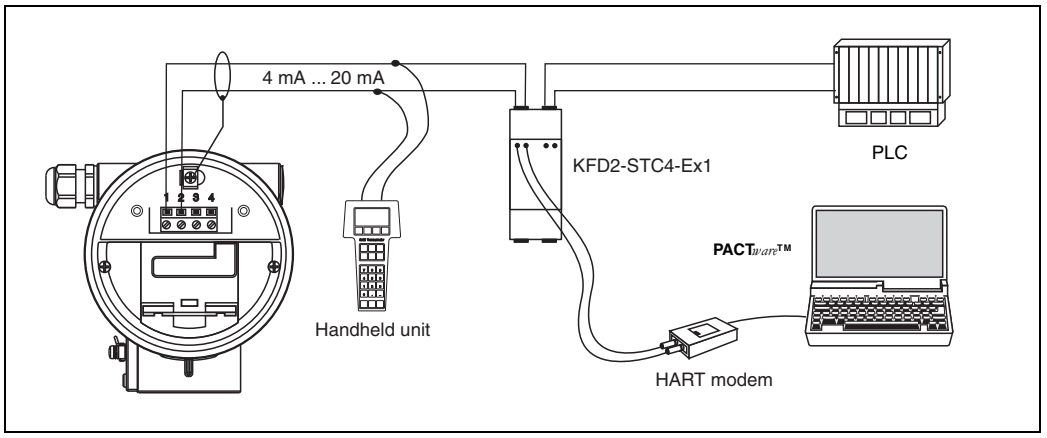
Overvoltage protection

If the measuring device is used for the level measurement in flammable liquids which requires the use of an overvoltage protection according to DIN EN 60079-14, standard for test procedures DIN IEC 60060-1 (10 kA, impulse 8/20 µs) it has to be ensured that:

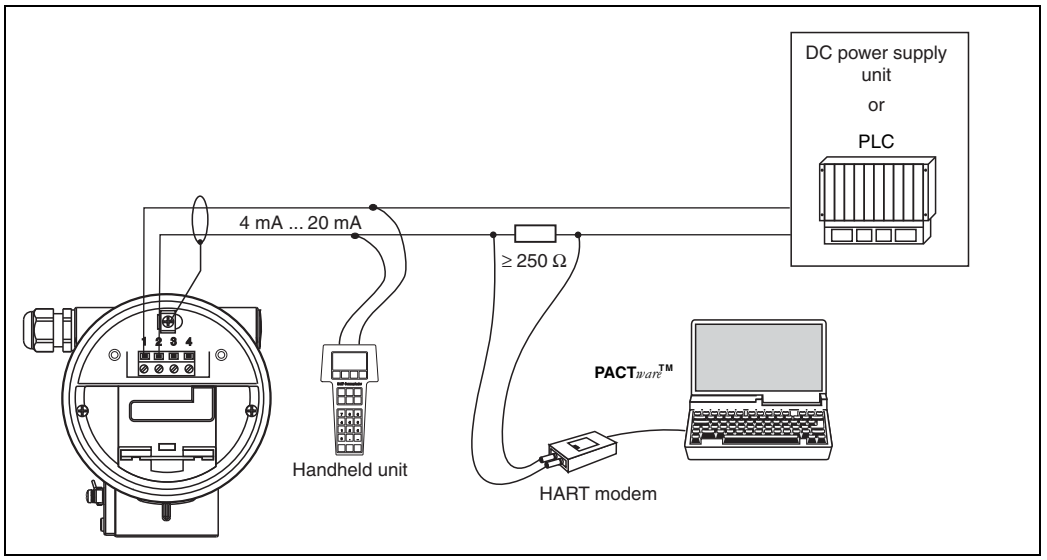
- the measuring device with integrated overvoltage protection with gas discharge tubes within the T12-enclosure is used, refer to product overview on page 8 **or**
- this protection is achieved by the use of other appropriate measures (external protection devices).

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

4.2.1 HART connection with transmitter power supply KFD2-STC4-Ex1



4.2.2 HART connection with other supplies



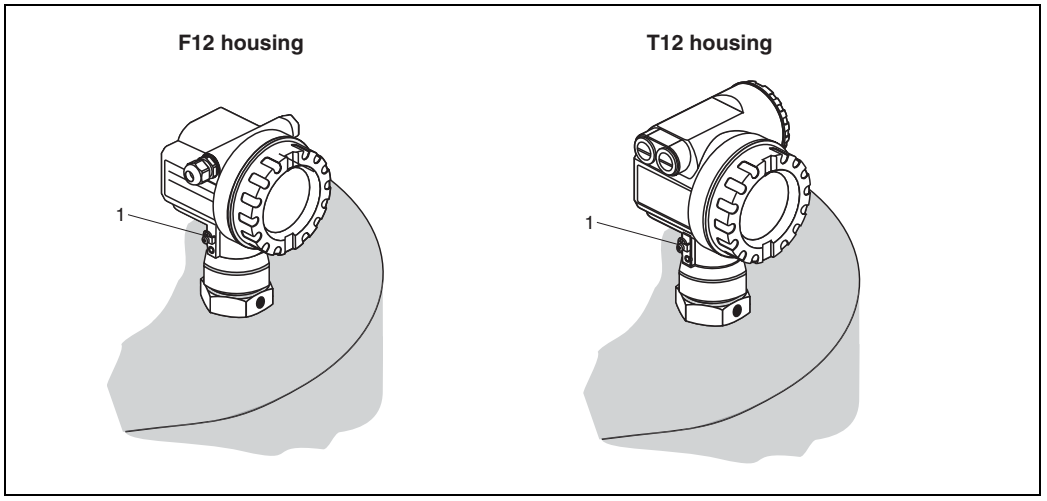
Caution!

If the HART communication resistor is not built into the supply unit and the HART interface is to be used, it is necessary to insert a communication resistor of 250 Ω into the 2-wire line.

4.3 Recommended connection

4.3.1 Equipotential bonding

Connect the Equipotential bonding to the external ground terminal (1) of the transmitter.



4.3.2 Wiring screened cable

Caution!
In Ex applications, the instrument must only be grounded on the sensor side. Further safety instructions are given in the separate documentation for applications in explosion hazardous areas.

4.4 Degree of protection

- with closed housing tested according to:
  – IP68, NEMA6P (24 h at 1.83 m under water surface)
  – IP66, NEMA4X
- with open housing: IP20, NEMA1 (also ingress protection of the display)

4.5 Post-connection check

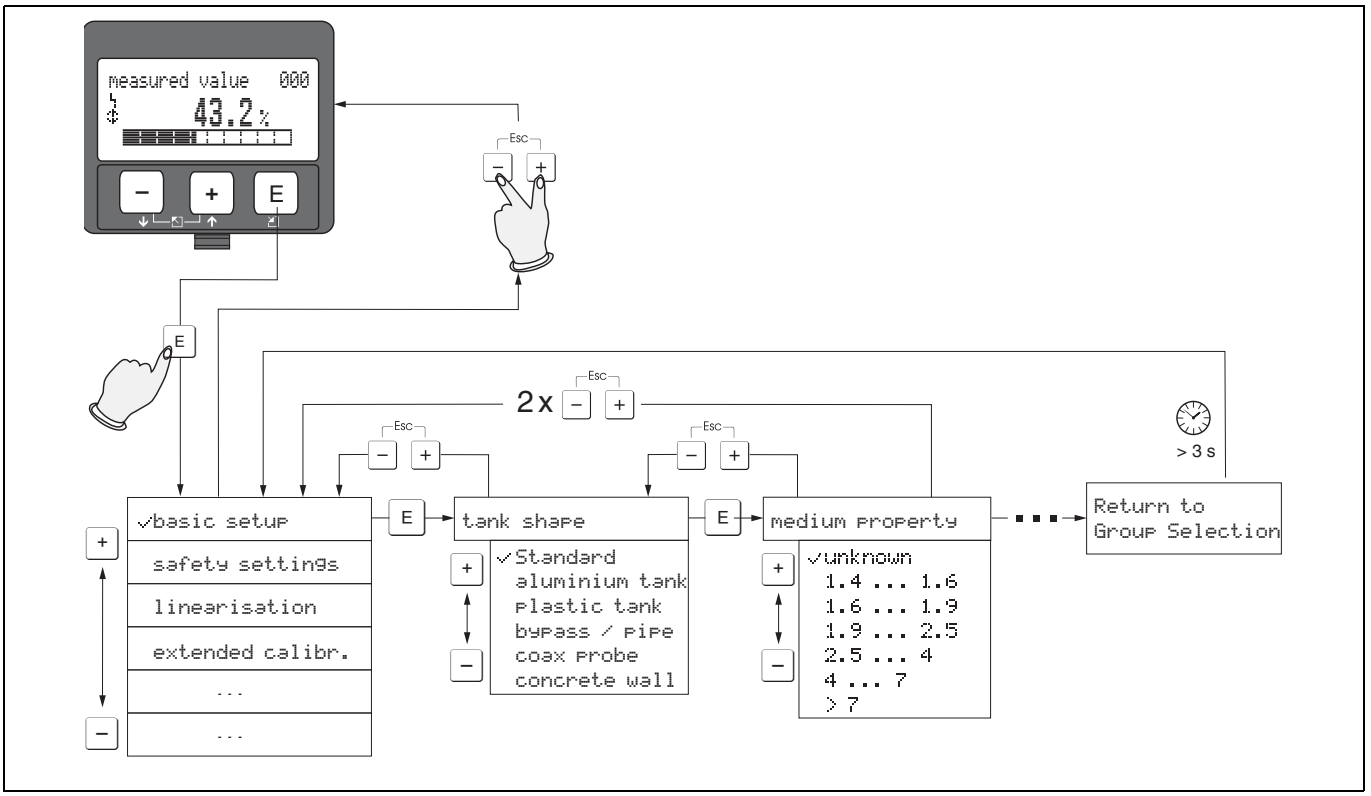
After wiring the measuring instrument, perform the following checks:

- Is the terminal allocation correct (see page 33 ff)?
- Is the cable gland tight?
- Is the housing cover screwed tight?
- If auxiliary power is available:
  Is the instrument ready for operation and is the liquid crystal display visible?

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

5 Operation

5.1 Quick operation guide



1. Change from measured value display to **Group selection** by pressing E.
2. Press − or + to select the required **Function group** (e. g. "basic setup" (00)) and confirm by pressing E.
   → First **Function** (e. g. "tank shape" (002)) is selected.
   The active selection is marked by a ✓ in front of the menu text.
3. Activate Edit mode with + or − .

   Selection menus:

   a. Select the required **Parameter** in selected **function** (e. g. "tank shape" (002)) with − or + .
   b. E confirms selection → ✓ appears in front of the selected parameter.
   c. E confirms the edited value → system quits edit mode.
   d. + and − (= ⊞) interrupts selection → system quits edit mode.

   Typing in numerals and text:

   a. Press + or − to edit the first character of the **numeral/text** (e. g. "empty calibr." (005)).
   b. E positions the cursor at the next character → continue with a. until you have completed your input.
   c. If a ↵ symbol appears at the cursor, press E to accept the value entered → system quits edit mode.
   d. + and − (= ⊞) interrupts selection → system quits edit mode.
4. Press E to select the next **function** (e. g. "medium property" (003)).
5. Press + and − (= ⊞) once → return to previous **function** (e. g. "tank shape" (002)).
   Press + and − (= ⊞) twice → return to **Group selection**.
6. Press + and − (= ⊞) to return to **Measured value display**.

5.1.1 General structure of the operating menu

The operating menu is made up of two levels:

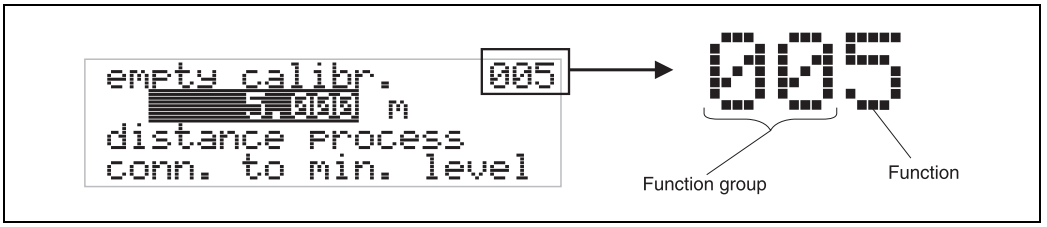
- **Function groups (00, 01, 03, …, 0C, 0D):**
  The individual operating options of the instrument are split up roughly into different function groups. The function groups that are available include, e. g.: **"basic setup"**, **"safety settings."**, **"output"**, **"display"**, etc.
- **Functions (001, 002, 003, …, 0D8, 0D9):**
  Each function group consists of one or more functions. The functions perform the actual operation or parameterisation of the instrument. Numerical values can be entered here and parameters can be selected and saved. The available functions of the **"basic setup" (00)** function group include, e. g.: **"tank properties" (002)**, **"medium property" (003)**, **"process cond." (004)**, **"empty calibr." (005)**, etc.

If, for example, the application of the instrument is to be changed, carry out the following procedure:

- Select the **"basic setup" (00)** function group.
- Select the **"tank properties" (002)** function (where the existing tank shape is selected).

5.1.2 Identifying the functions

For simple orientation within the function menus, for each function a position is shown on the display.



The first two digits identify the function group:

- **basic setup** **00**
- **safety settings** **01**
- **linearisation** **04**

...

The third digit numbers the individual functions within the function group:

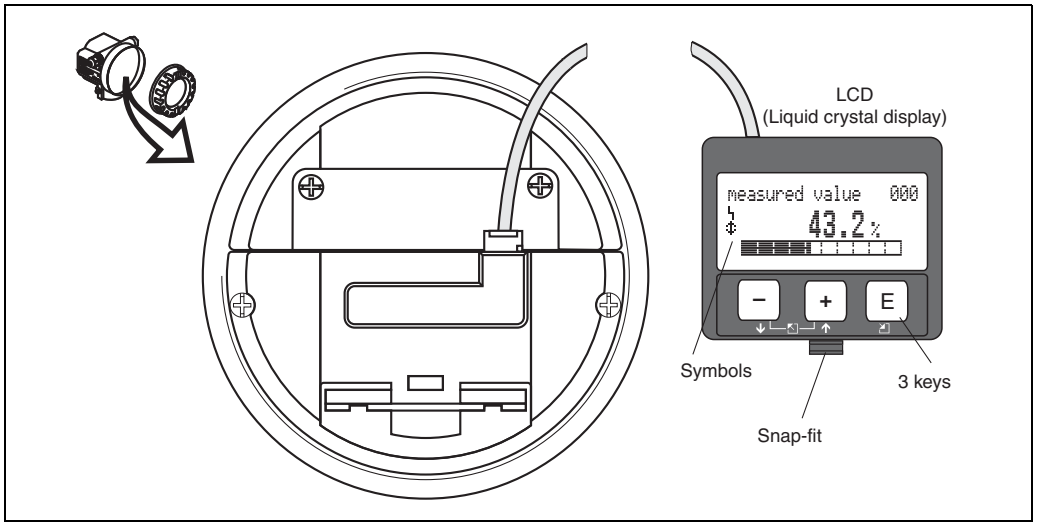
- **basic setup** **00** →
  - **tank properties.** **002**
  - **medium property** **003**
  - **process cond.** **004**
  - **...**

Here after the position is always given in brackets (e. g. **"tank properties" (002)**) after the described function.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

5.2 Display and operating elements

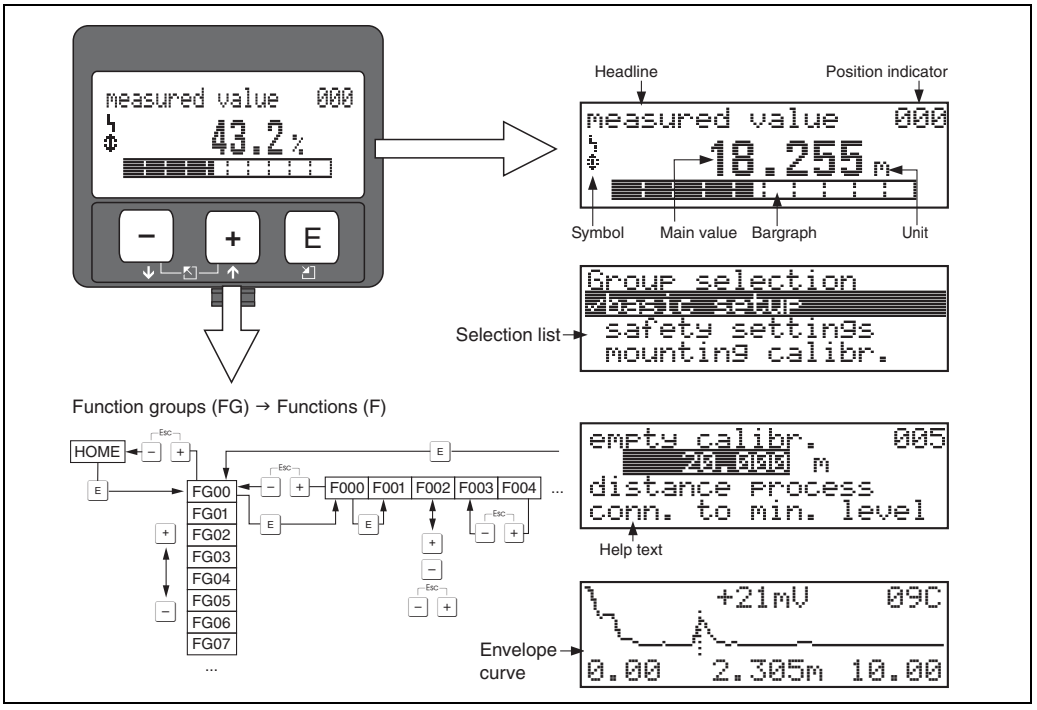
Four lines with 20 characters each. Display contrast adjustable through key combination.



The LCD module LTC-Z02 can be removed to ease operation by simply pressing the snap-fit (see graphic above). It is connected to the device by means of a 500 mm cable.

5.2.1 Display

Liquid crystal display (LCD):



5.2.2 Display symbols

The following table describes the symbols that appear on the liquid crystal display:

Symbol	Meaning
	**ALARM_SYMBOL** This alarm symbol appears when the instrument is in an alarm state. If the symbol flashes, this indicates a warning.
	**LOCK_SYMBOL** This lock symbol appears when the instrument is locked, i. e. if no input is possible.
	**COM_SYMBOL** This communication symbol appears when a data transmission via e. g. HART or PROFIBUS PA is in progress.

5.2.3 Key assignment

The operating elements are located inside the housing and are accessible for operation by opening the lid of the housing.

Function of the keys

Key (s)	Meaning
+ or ↑	Navigate upwards in the selection list Edit numeric value within a function
− or ↓	Navigate downwards in the selection list Edit numeric value within a function
Esc − + or ←	Navigate to the left within a function group
E	Navigate to the right within a function group, confirmation.
+ and E or − and E	Contrast settings of the LCD
+ and − and E	Hardware lock/unlock After a hardware lock, an operation of the instrument via display or communication is not possible! The hardware can only be unlocked via the display. An unlock parameter must be entered to do so.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

5.3 Local operation

5.3.1 Locking of the configuration mode

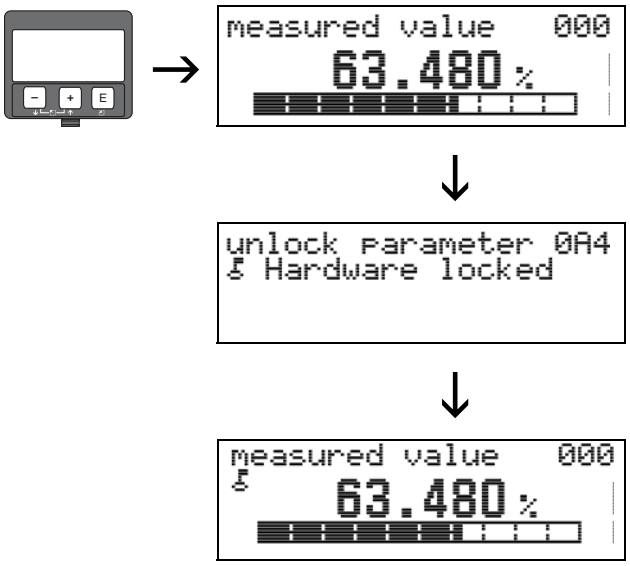
The Pulscon can be protected in two ways against unauthorised changing of instrument data, numerical values or factory settings:

"unlock parameter" (0A4):

A value **<> 100** (e. g. 99) must be entered in **"unlock parameter" (0A4)** in the **"diagnostics" (0A)** function group. The lock is shown on the display by the symbol and can be released again either via the display or by communication.

Hardware lock:

The instrument is locked by pressing the + and − and E keys at the same time. The lock is shown on the display by the Symbol and can **only** be unlocked again via the display by pressing the + and − and E keys at the same time again. It is **not** possible to unlock the hardware by communication. All parameters can be displayed even if the instrument is locked.



+ and − and E press simultaneous

The LOCK_SYMBOL appears on the LCD.

5.3.2 Unlocking of configuration mode

If an attempt is made to change parameters when the instrument is locked, the user is automatically requested to unlock the instrument:

"unlock parameter" (0A4):

By entering the unlock parameter (on the display or via communication)

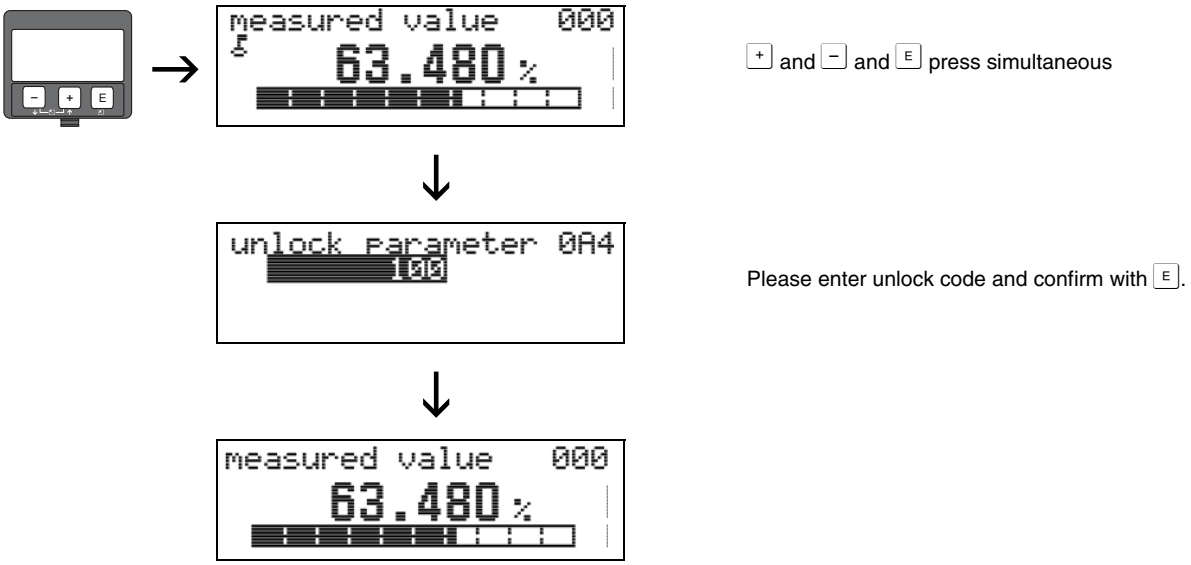
100 = for HART devices

the Pulscon is released for operation.

Hardware unlock:

After pressing the [+] and [−] and [E] keys at the same time, the user is asked to enter the unlock parameter

100 = for HART devices



Caution!

Changing certain parameters such as all sensor characteristics, for example, influences numerous functions of the entire measuring system, particularly measuring accuracy. There is no need to change these parameters under normal circumstances and consequently, they are protected by a special code known only to the Pepperl+Fuchs service organization. Please contact Pepperl+Fuchs if you have any questions.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

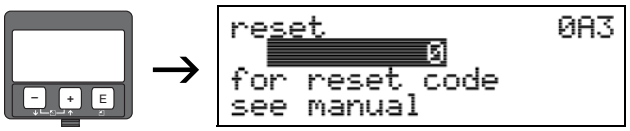
5.3.3 Factory settings (Reset)

Caution!

A reset sets the instrument back to the factory settings. This can lead to an impairment of the measurement. Generally, you should perform a basic setup again following a reset.

A reset is only necessary:

- if the instrument no longer functions
- if the instrument must be moved from one measuring point to another
- if the instrument is being de-installed/put into storage/installed



User input ("reset" (0A3)):

- 333 = customer parameters

333 = reset customer parameters

This reset is recommended whenever an instrument with an unknown "history" is to be used in an application:

- The Pulscon is reset to the default values.
- **The customer specific tank map is not deleted.**
- The mapping can also be deleted in the **"cust. tank map" (055)** function of the **"extended calibr" (05)** function group.
- A linearisation is switched to **"linear"** although the table values are retained. The table can be reactivated in the **"linearisation" (04)** function group.

List of functions that are affected by a reset:

- "tank properties" (002)
- "medium cond." (003)
- "process proper." (004)
- "empty calibr." (005)
- "full calibr." (006)
- "output on alarm" (010)
- "output on alarm" (011)
- "outp. echo loss" (012)
- "ramp %span/min" (013)
- "delay time" (014)
- "safety distance" (015)
- "in safety dist." (016)
- "overspill protection" (018)
- "end of probe" (030)
- "level/ullage" (040)
- "linearisation" (041)
- "customer unit" (042)
- "max. scale" (046)
- "diameter vessel" (047)
- "check distance" (051)
- "range of mapping" (052)
- "start mapping" (053)
- "offset" (057)
- "output damping" (058)
- "low output limit" (062)
- "curr. output mode" (063)
- "fixed cur. value" (064)
- "4mA value" (068)
- "language" (092)
- "back to home" (093)
- "format display" (094)
- "no.of decimals" (095)
- "sep. character" (096)
- "unlock parameter" (0A4)

A complete **"basic setup" (00)** must be activated.

5.4 Display and acknowledging error messages

Type of error

Errors that occur during commissioning or measuring are displayed immediately on the local display. If two or more system or process errors occur, the error with the highest priority is the one shown on the display.

The measuring system distinguishes between two types of error:

- **A (Alarm):**
  Instrument goes into a defined state (e. g. MAX 22 mA)
  Indicated by a constant symbol.
  (For a description of the codes see page 76)
- **W (Warning):**
  Instrument continue measuring, error message is displayed.
  Indicated by a flashing symbol.
  (For a description of the codes see page 76)
- **E (Alarm/Warning):**
  Configurable (e. g. loss of echo, level within the safety distance)
  Indicated by a constant/flashing symbol.
  (For a description of the codes see page 76)

Error messages

Error messages appear as four lines of plain text on the display. In addition, a unique error code is also output. A description of the error codes is given on page 76.

- The **"diagnostics" (0A)** function group can display current errors as well as the last errors that occurred.
- If several current errors occur, use [+] or [–] to page through the error messages.
- The last occurring error can be deleted in the **"diagnostics" (0A)** function group with the function **"clear last error" (0A2)**.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

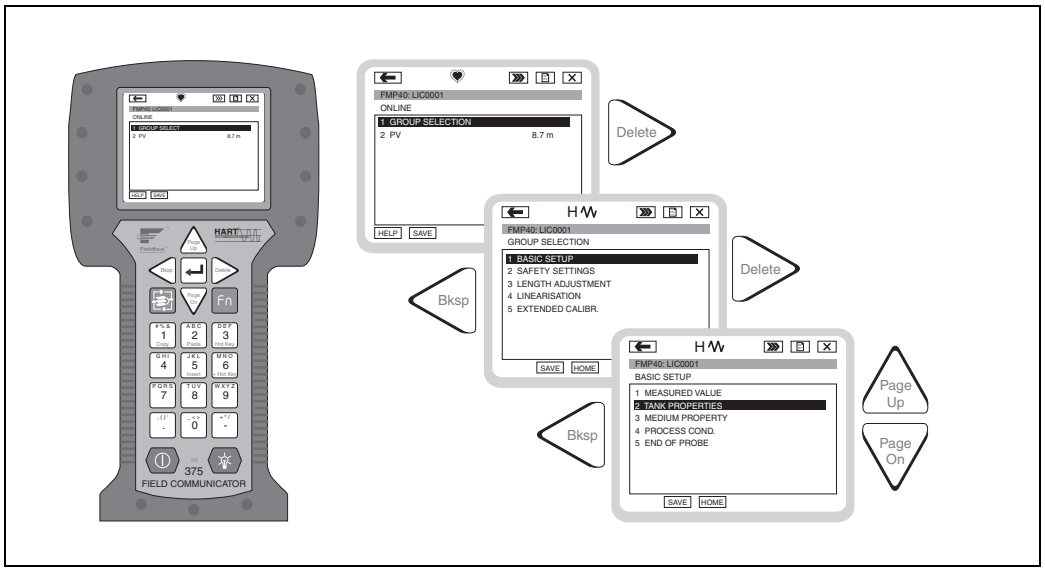
5.5 HART communication

Apart from local operation, you can also parameterise the measuring instrument and view measured values by means of a HART protocol. There are two options available for operation:

- Operation via the universal handheld unit, the Field Communicator 375.
- Operation via the Personal Computer (PC) using the operating program (e. g. **PACT***ware*™).

5.5.1 Operation with handheld unit Field Communicator 375

All device functions can be adjusted via a menu operation with the handheld unit.



Note!
Further information on the HART handheld unit is given in the respective operating manual included in the transport bag of the 375.

5.5.2 Operation using PACT*ware*™

PACT*ware*™ is an operating software with graphical support (MS Windows) for intelligent transmitters with the communication protocols HART and PROFIBUS PA.

PACT*ware*™ supports the following functions:

- Online configuration of transmitters
- Loading and saving of instrument data (Upload/Download)
- Orderly visualisation of measured values and limit values
- Documentation of metering point

Connection

- HART with HART modem (available as accessory)
- PROFIBUS PA

6 Commissioning

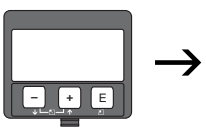
6.1 Function check

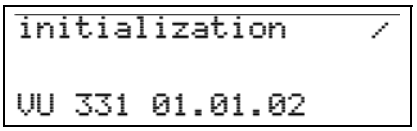
Make sure that all final checks have been completed before you start up your measuring point:

- Checklist "Post-installation check" (see page 32).
- Checklist "Post-connection check" (see page 38).

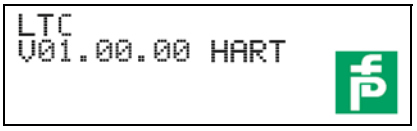
6.2 Switching on the measuring device

When the instrument is switched on for the first time, the following messages appear on the display:



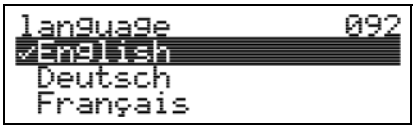


After 5 s, the following message appears

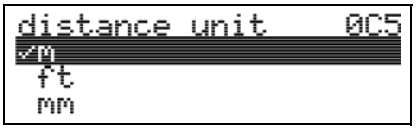


After 5 s, the following message appears (e. g. on HART devices)

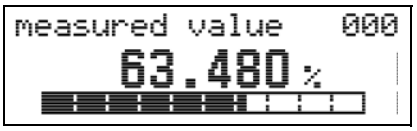
After 5 s or after you have pressed [E] the following message appears



Select the language
(this message appears the first time the instrument is switched on)



Select the basic unit
(this message appears the first time the instrument is switched on)



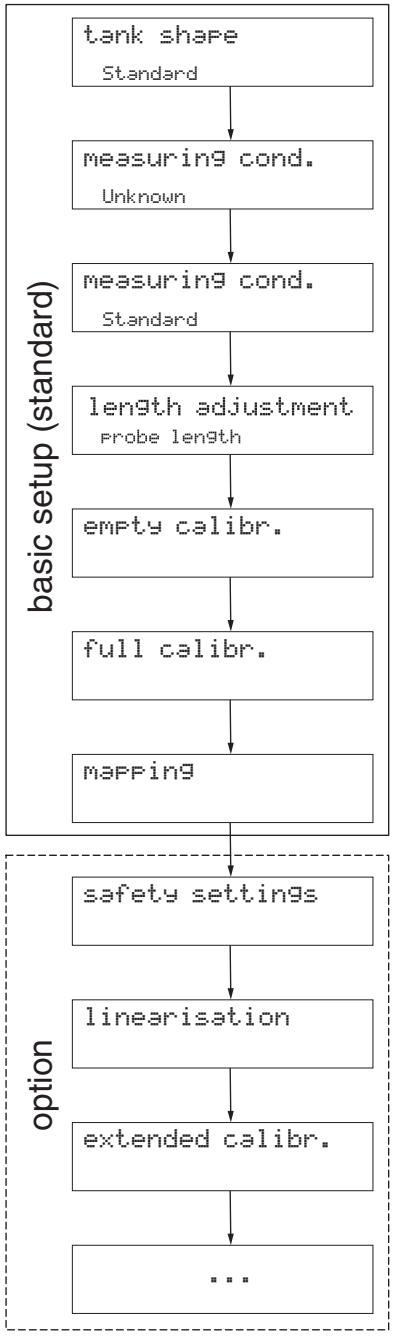
The current message value is displayed

After [E] is pressed, you reach the group selection

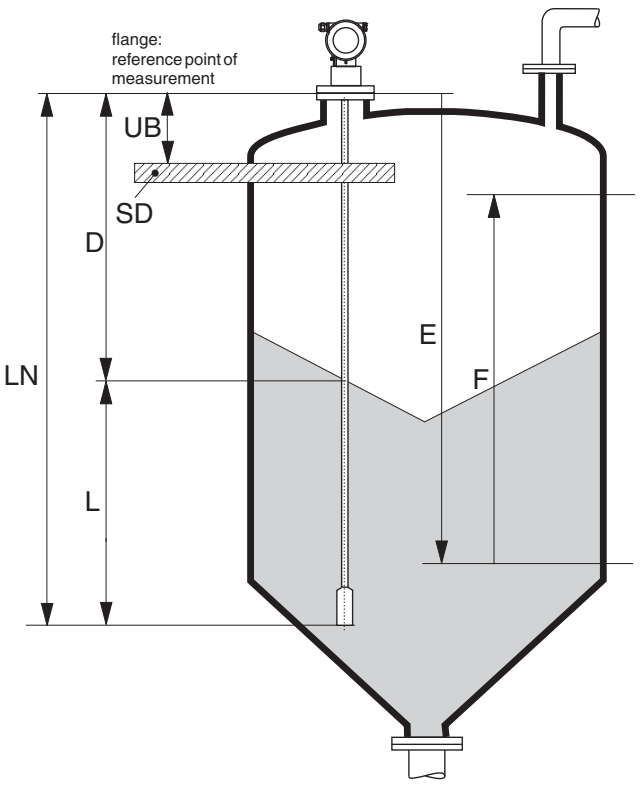
This selection enables you to perform the basic setup

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

6.3 Basic setup



(description see BA 245O)



E = empty calibr. (= zero) setting in 005

F = full calibr. (= span) setting in 006

D = distance (distance flange/product) display in 0A5

L = level display in 0A6

LN = probe length setting in 033

UB = upper blocking distance setting in 059

SD = safety distance setting in 015

The basic setup is sufficient for successful commissioning in most applications.

The Pulscon is initially adjusted at the factory to the probe length ordered, so that in most cases only the application parameters, that automatically adapt the device to the measuring conditions, need to be entered. For models with current output, the factory adjustment for zero point and span is F 4 mA and 20 mA, for digital outputs and the display module 0 % and 100 %.

A linearisation function with max. 32 points, that is based on a manually or semi-automatically input table, can be activated on-site or via remote operation. This function enables, for example, the conversion of the level into units of volume or weight.

Note!

The Pulscon LTC allows to check for broken probe. On delivery, this function is switched off, because otherwise shortening of the probe would be mistaken for a broken probe. In order to activate this function, perform the following steps:

1. With the probe uncovered, perform a mapping (**"range of mapping" (052)** and **"start mapping." (053)**).
2. Activate the **"broken probe det" (019)** function in the **"safety settings" (01)** function group.

Complex measuring operations necessitate additional functions that the user can use to customise the Pulscon as necessary to suit his specific requirements. The functions available to do this are described in detail in the BA245O – "Description of instrument functions".

Comply with the following instructions when configuring the functions in the **"basic setup" (00)**:

- Select the functions as described on page 39.
- Certain functions (e. g. starting an interference **"echo mapping" (053)**) prompt you to confirm your data entries. Press + or – to select **"YES"** and press E to confirm. The function is now started.
- If you do not press a key during a configurable time period (→ function group **"display" (09)**), an automatic return is made to the home position (measured value display).

Note!

- The instrument continues to measure while data entry is in progress, i. e. the current measured values are output via the signal outputs in the normal way.
- If the envelope curve mode is active on the display, the measured values are updated in a slower cycle time. Thus, it is advisable to leave the envelope curve mode after the measuring point has been optimised.
- If the power supply fails, all preset and parameterised values remain safely stored in the EEPROM.

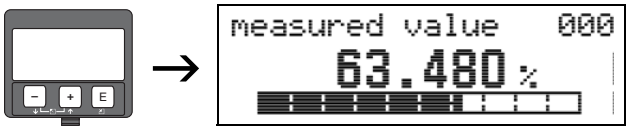
Caution!

All functions are described in detail, as is the overview of the operating menu itself, in the manual **BA245O – "Description of the instrument functions"**.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

6.4 Basic setup with the LTC-Z02

Function "measured value" (000)



This function displays the current measured value in the selected unit (see **"customer unit" (042)**) function). The number of digits after decimal point can be selected in the **"no.of decimals" (095)** function.

6.4.1 Function group "basic setup" (00)

Function "tank properties" (002)

This function is used to select the tank properties.

Selection:

- **standard**
- aluminium tank
- plastic tank
- bypass/pipe
- coax probe
- concrete wall

standard

The **"standard"** option is recommended for normal containers for rod and rope probes.

aluminium tank

The **"aluminium tank"** option is designed especially for high aluminium silos that cause an increased level of noise when empty. This option is only useful for probes longer than (< 4 m). For short probes (< 4 m) select the **"standard"** option!

Note!

If **"aluminium tank"** is selected, the device calibrates of its own accord when first filled, depending on the medium's properties. Slope errors can, therefore, occur when beginning the first filling procedure.

plastic tank

Select the **"plastic tank"** option when installing probes in wood or plastic containers **without** metallic surfaces at the process connection (see installation in plastic containers). When using a metallic surface at the process connection, the **"standard"** option is sufficient!

Note!

In principle the employment of a metallic surface area should be preferred at the process connection!

bypass/pipe

The **"bypass/pipe"** option is designed especially for the installation of probes in a bypass or a stilling well. If this option is selected, the upper blocking distance is preset to 100 mm.

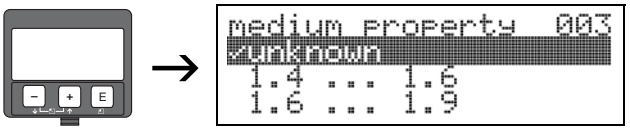
coax probe

Select the **"coax probe"** option when using a coax probe. When this setting is made, the evaluation is adapted to the high sensitivity of the coax probe. This option should, therefore, **not** be selected when using rope or rod probes.

concrete wall

The **"concrete wall"** option takes into account the signal-damping property of concrete walls when mounting with < 1 m distance to the wall.

Function "medium property" (003)



This function is used to select the dielectric constant.

Selection:

- **unknown**
- 1.4 ... 1.6 (for coax and rod probe with installation in metallic pipes ≤ DN 150)
- 1.6 ... 1.9
- 1.9 ... 2.5
- 2.5 ... 4.0
- 4.0 ... 7.0
- > 7.0

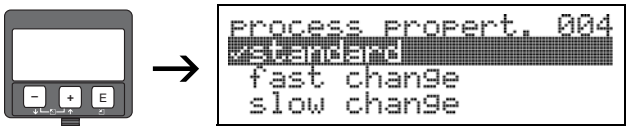
Medium group	DC (Er)	Typical bulk solids	Typical liquids	Measuring range	
				bare metallic probes	PA-coated rope probes
1	1.4 … 1.6	–	Condensed gases, e. g. N_2, CO_2	4 m/157", coax probe	–
2	1.6 … 1.9	Plastic granulate White lime, special cement Sugar	Liquefied gas, e. g. Propane Solvent Frigen/Freon Palm oil	25 m ... 30 m/ 984" ... 1181"	12.5 m ... 15 m/ 492" ... 590"
3	1.9 … 2.5	Portland cement, plaster	Mineral oils, fuels	30 m ... 35 m/ 1181" ... 1378"	–
		Flour	–	–	15 m ... 25 m/ 590" ... 984"
4	2.5 … 4	Grain, seeds	–	–	25 m ... 30 m/ 984" ... 1181"
		Ground stones Sand	Benzene, styrene, toluene Furan Naphthalene	35 m/1378"	25 m ... 30 m/ 984" ... 1181"
5	4 … 7	Naturally moist (ground) stones, ores Salt	Chlorobenzene, chloroform Cellulose spray Isocyanate, aniline	35 m/1378"	35 m/1378"
6	> 7	Metallic powder Carbon black Coal	Aqueous solutions Alcohols Ammonia	35 m/1378"	35 m/1378"

The lower group applies to very loose or loosened bulk solids. Reduction of the max. possible measuring range by means of:

- extremely loose surfaces of bulk solids, e. g. bulk solids with low piled density when filled pneumatically.
- Build-up, primarily of moist products.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Function "process propert." (004)



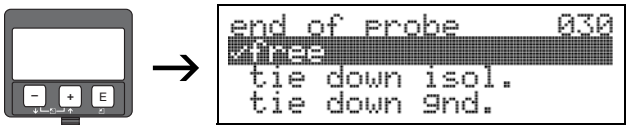
Use this function to adapt the device reaction to the filling speed in the tank. The setting impacts on an intelligent filter.

Selection:

- **standard**
- fast change
- slow change
- test:no filter

Selection:	Standard	Fast change	Slow change	Test: no filter
Application:	For all normal applications, bulk solids and fluids at low to medium filling speed and sufficiently large tanks.	Small tanks, primarily with fluids, at high filling speeds.	Applications with strong surface movement, e. g. caused by stirrer, primarily large tanks with slow to medium filling speed.	Shortest reaction time: - For test purposes - Measurement in small tanks at high filling speeds, if "rapid change" setting is too slow.
2-wire electronics:	Dead time: 4 s Rise time: 18 s	Dead time: 2 s Rise time: 5 s	Dead time: 6 s Rise time: 40 s	Dead time: 1 s Rise time: 0 s
4-wire electronics:	Dead time: 2 s Rise time: 11 s	Dead time: 1 s Rise time: 3 s	Dead time: 3 s Rise time: 25 s	Dead time: 0.7 s Rise time: 0 s

Function "end of probe" (030)



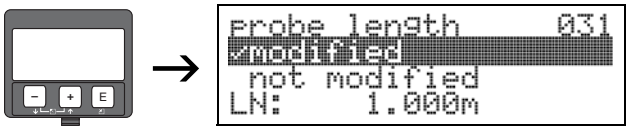
Use this function to select the polarity of the probe end signal. If the probe end is uncovered or in an insulated attachment, there is a negative probe end signal.

The signal from the probe end is positive if the attachment is grounded.

Selection:

- **free**
- tie down isol.
- tie down gnd.

Function "probe length" (031)



Use this function to select whether the probe length was changed after factory calibration. Only then is it necessary to enter or correct the probe length.

Selection:

- **modified**
- not modified

Note!

If "modified" was selected in the **"probe length" (031)** function, the probe length is defined in the next step.

Function "probe" (032)

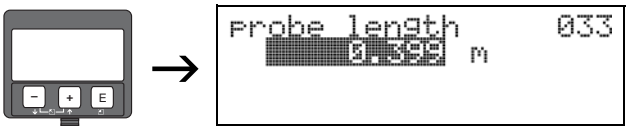
Use this function to select whether the probe is at the time of the commissioning uncovered or covered.

If the probe is uncovered, the Pulscon can determine the probe length automatically **"determine length" (034)** function. If the probe is covered, a correct entry is required in the **"probe length" (033)** function.

Selection:

- **free**
- covered

Function "probe length" (033)



Use this function, the probe length can be entered manually.

Function "determine length" (034)

Use this function, the probe length can be determined automatically.

Due to the mounting conditions, the automatically determined probe length may be larger than the actual probe (typically 20 mm ... 30 mm longer). This has no influence on the measuring accuracy. When entering the empty value for a linearisation, please use the "empty calibration" instead of the automatically determined probe length.

Selection:

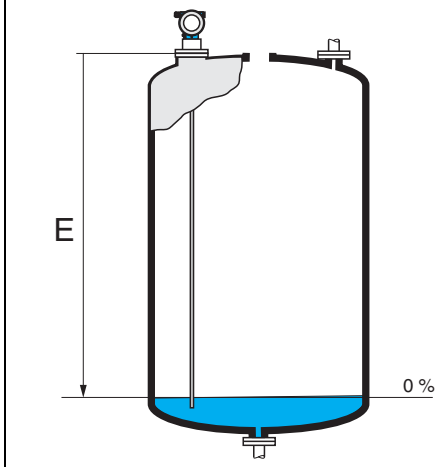
- **length ok**
- too short
- too long

After selection "too short" or "too long", the calculation of the new value need approx. 10 s.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Function "empty calibr." (005)

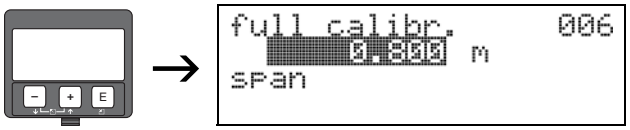
This function is used to enter the distance from the flange (reference point of the measurement) to the minimum level (= zero).



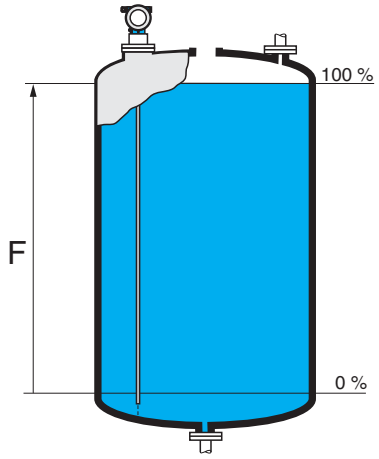
E = empty calibration (= zero)

E_{max} = probe length – lower blocking distance

Function "full calibr." (006)



This function is used to enter the distance from the minimum level to the maximum level (= span).



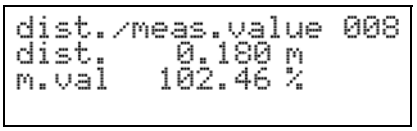
F = full calibration (= span)

F_{max} = E – upper blocking distance

Note!

The usable measuring range lies between the lower and the upper blocking distance. The values for empty distance (E) and span (F) can be set independently of this.

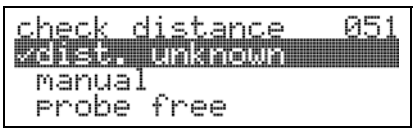
Display (008)



The **distance** measured from the reference point to the product surface and the **meas. value** calculated with the aid of the empty adjustment are displayed. Check whether the values correspond to the actual meas. value or the actual distance. The following cases can occur:

- Distance correct – meas. value correct → continue with the next function **"check distance" (051)**.
- Distance correct – meas. value incorrect → check **"empty calibr." (005)**
- Distance incorrect – meas. value incorrect → continue with the next function **"check distance" (051)**.

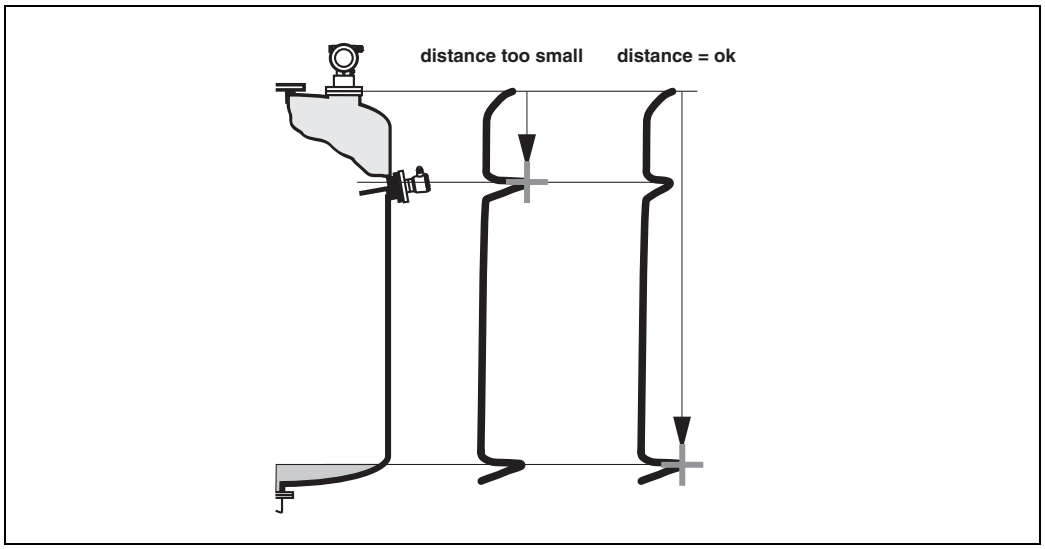
Function "check distance" (051)



This function triggers the mapping of interference echoes. To do so, the measured distance must be compared with the actual distance to the product surface. The following options are available for selection:

Selection:

- distance = ok
- dist. too small
- dist. too big
- dist. unknown
- **manual**
- probe free



DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

distance = ok

Use this function at part-covered probe. Choosing function **"manual"** or **"probe free"** at free probe.

- Mapping is carried out up to the currently measured echo
- The range to be suppressed is suggested in the **"range of mapping" (052)** function

Anyway, it is wise to carry out a mapping even in this case.

Note!

At free probe, the mapping should be confirmed with the choice **"probe free"**.

dist. too small

- At the moment, an interference is being evaluated
- Therefore, a mapping is carried out including the presently measured echoes
- The range to be suppressed is suggested in the **"range of mapping" (052)** function

dist. too big

- This error cannot be remedied by interference echo mapping
- Check the application parameters **(002), (003), (004)** and **"range of mapping" (052)** function.

dist. unknown

If the actual distance is not known, no mapping can be carried out.

manual

A mapping is also possible by manual entry of the range to be suppressed. This entry is made in the **"range of mapping" (052)** function.

Caution!

The range of mapping must end 0.3 m (12") before the echo of the actual level. In case of empty vessel it is possible to make a map over the whole probe length.

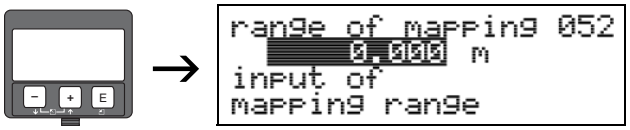
probe free

If the probe is uncovered, mapping is carried out along the whole probe length.

Caution!

Only begin mapping in this function if the probe is safely uncovered. Otherwise, the device will not make correct measurements!

Function "range of mapping" (052)



This function displays the suggested range of mapping. The reference point is always the reference point of the measurement (see page 49 ff). This value can be edited by the operator.

For manual mapping, the default value is 0.3 m.

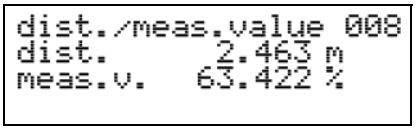
Function "start mapping." (053)

This function is used to start the interference echo mapping up to the distance given in **"range of mapping" (052)**.

Selection:

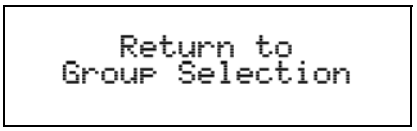
- **off**: no mapping is carried out
- on: mapping is started

Display (008)



The distance measured from the reference point to the product surface and the meas. value calculated with the aid of the empty alignment are displayed again. Check whether the values correspond to the actual meas. value or the actual distance. The following cases can occur:

- Distance correct – meas. value correct → basic setup completed
- Distance incorrect – meas. value incorrect → a further interference echo mapping must be carried out **"check distance" (051)**.
- Distance correct – meas. value incorrect → check **"empty calibr" (005)**



After 3 s, the following message appears

Note!

After the basic setup, an evaluation of the measurement with the aid of the envelope curve (**"envelope curve" (0E)** function group) is recommended (see page 67).

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

6.5 Blocking distance

Function "upper block. dist" (059)

For rod and rope probes with lengths of up to 8 m, the upper blocking distance is preset to 0.2 m on delivery.

For rope probes with lengths of more than 8 m, the upper blocking distance is preset to 2.5 % of the probe lengths.

For media DC > 7, the upper blocking distance for rod and rope probes can be reduced to 0.1 m, if the probe is mounted flush with the wall or in a nozzle of maximum 50 mm.

Blocking distance and measuring range

At the lower end of the probe there is no blocking distance but a transition region with reduced accuracy, see section "Maximum measured error".

LTC	LN [m]		UB [m]
	min	max	min
Rope probe	1	35[1)]	0.2[2)]
6 mm rod probe	0.3	2	0.2[2)]
16 mm rod probe	0.3	4	0.2[2)]
Coax probe	0.3	4	0

1. Larger measurement range available on request.
2. The indicated blocking distances are preset. At media with DC > 7, the upper blocking distance UB can be reduced to 0.1 mm for rod and rope probes. The upper blocking distance UB can be entered manually.

Note!

Within the upper and lower blocking distance, a reliable measurement can not be guaranteed.

For stilling well applications

The upper blocking distance (UB) is preset to 100 mm when the "**bypass/pipe**" parameter has been selected in the "**tank properties**" **(002)** function.

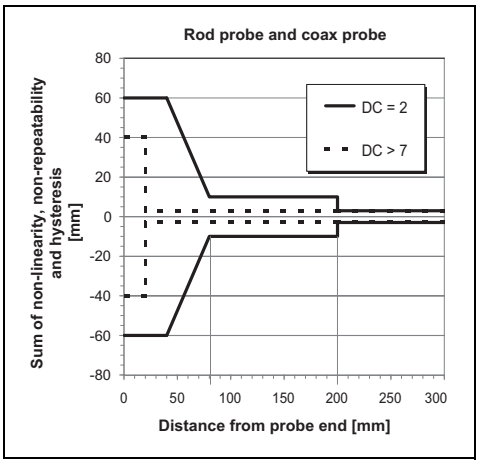
Maximum measured error

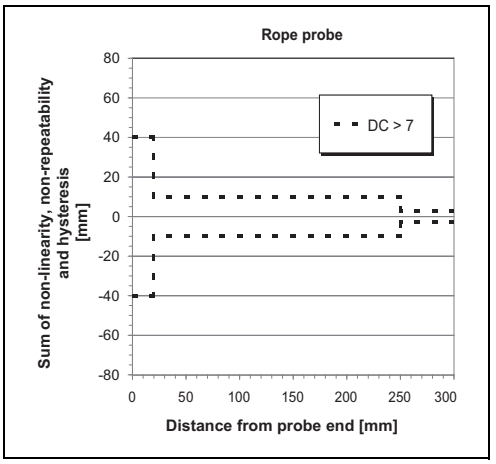
Typical statements for reference conditions:
DIN EN 61298-2, percentage of the span.

Output:	**digital**	**analogue**
sum of non-linearity, non-repeatability and hysteresis	measuring range: - up to 10 m: ± 3 mm - > 10 m: ± 0.03 % **for PA coated rope** measuring range: - up to 5 m: ± 5 mm - > 5 m: ± 0.1 %	± 0.06 %
Offset/zero	± 4 mm	± 0.03 %

If the reference conditions are not met, the offset/zero arising from the mounting situation may be up to ± 12 mm. This additional offset/zero can be compensated for by entering a correction (function "**offset**" **(057)**) during commissioning.

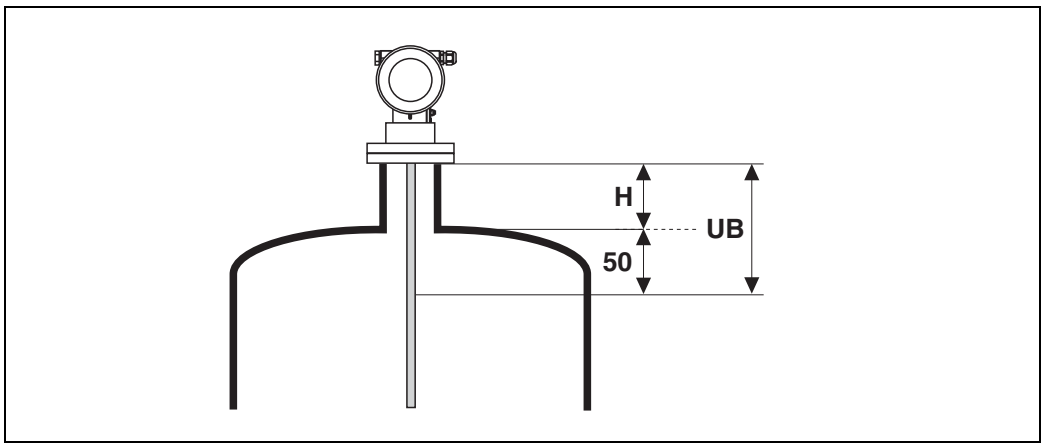
Differing from this, the following measuring error is present in the vicinity of the probe end:





Note!

Please re-enter the blocking distance in the function group "**extended calibr.**" **(05)** function "**upper block. dist**" **(059)** when installing the device in a high nozzle: upper blocking distance (UB) = nozzle high (H) + 50 mm.

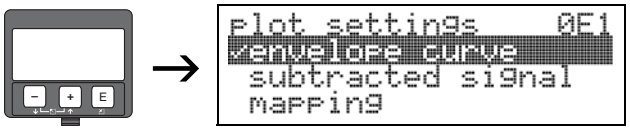


DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

6.6 Envelope curve with LTC-Z02

After the basic setup, an evaluation of the measurement with the aid of the envelope curve (**"envelope curve" (0E)** function group) is recommended.

6.6.1 Function "plot settings" (0E1)



Here you can select which information is shown on the display:

- **envelope curve**
- subtracted signal
- mapping

6.6.2 Function "recording curve" (0E2)

This function determines whether the envelope curve is read as

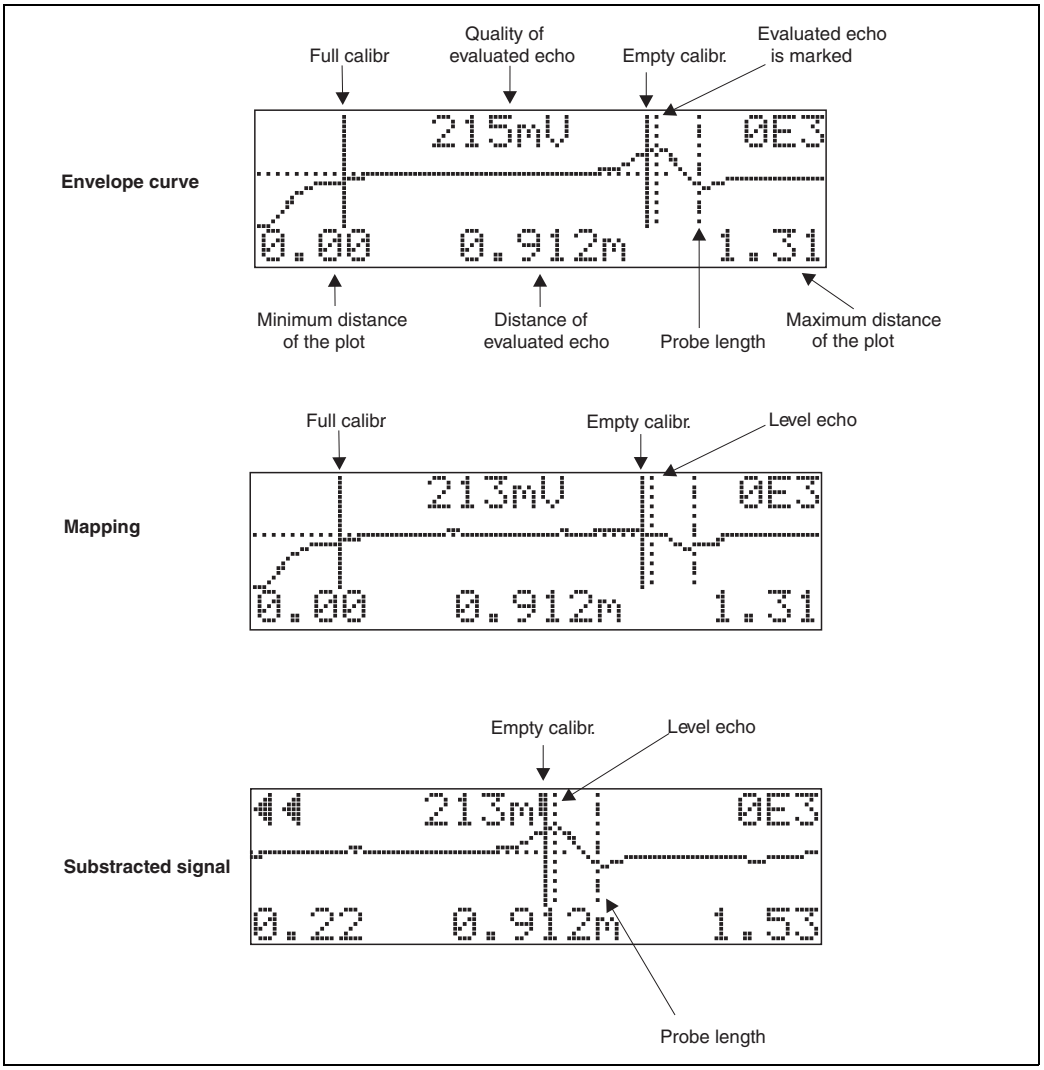
- **single curve** or
- cyclic

Note!

If the envelope curve mode is active on the display, the measured values are updated in a slower cycle time. Thus, it is advisable to leave the envelope curve mode after the measuring point has been optimised.

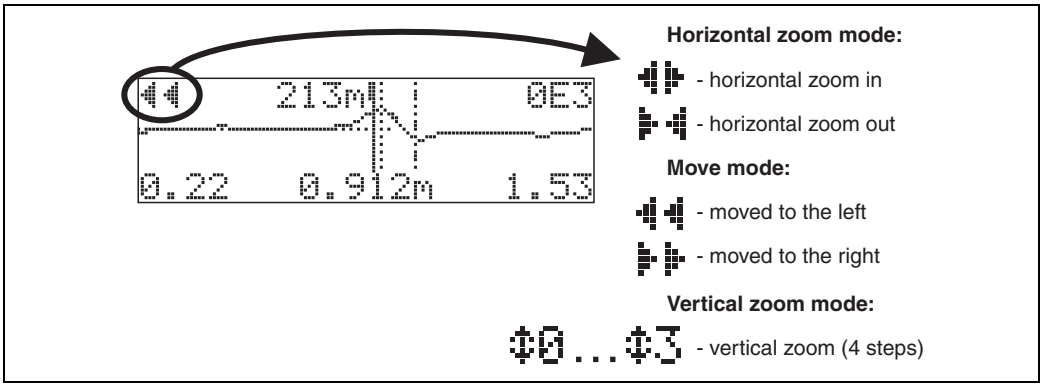
6.7 Function "envelope curve display" (0E3)

You can obtain the following information from the envelope curve display in this function:



Navigation in the envelope curve display

Using navigation, the envelope curve can be scaled horizontally and vertically and shifted to the left or the right. The active navigation mode is indicated by a symbol in the top left hand corner of the display.



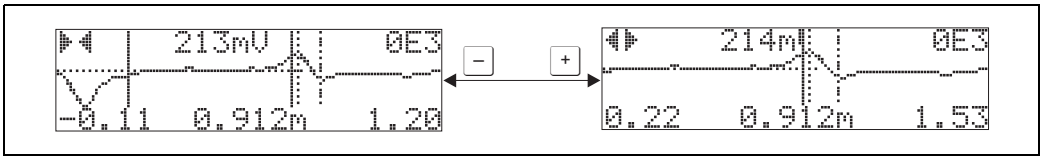
DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Horizontal zoom mode

Press [+] or [−], to switch to the envelope curve navigation. You are then in horizontal zoom mode. Either ⇹ or ⇹ is displayed.

You now have the following options:

- [+] increases the horizontal scale.
- [−] decreases the horizontal scale.

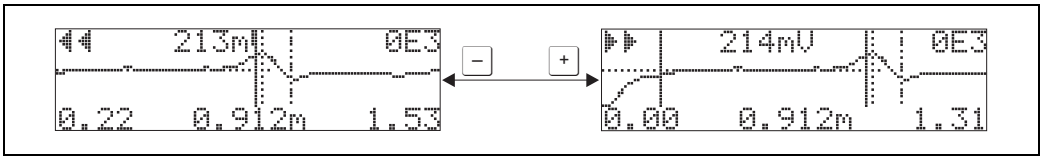


Move mode

Then press [E], to switch to move mode. Either ⇹ or ⇹ is displayed.

You now have the following options:

- [+] shifts the curve to the right.
- [−] shifts the curve to the left.



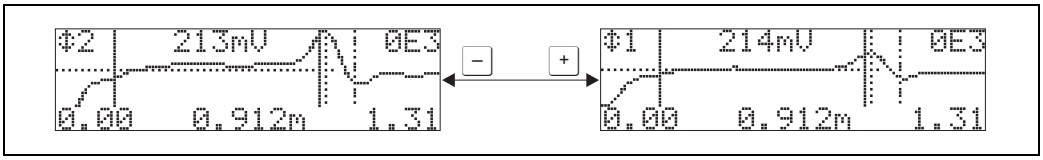
Vertical zoom mode

Press [E], once more to switch to vertical zoom mode. ⇳ is displayed.

You now have the following options:

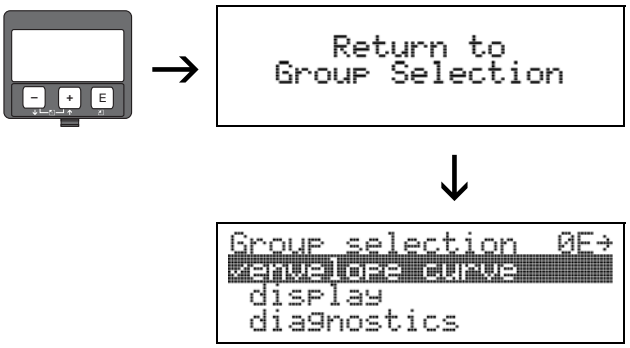
- [+] increases the vertical scale.
- [−] decreases the vertical scale.

The display icon shows the current zoom factor (⇳0 to ⇳3).



6.7.1 Exiting the navigation

- Press [E] again to run through the different modes of the envelope curve navigation.
- Press [+] and [−] to exit the navigation. The set increases and shifts are retained. Only when you reactivate the **"recording curve"(0E2)** function does the Pulscon use the standard display again.



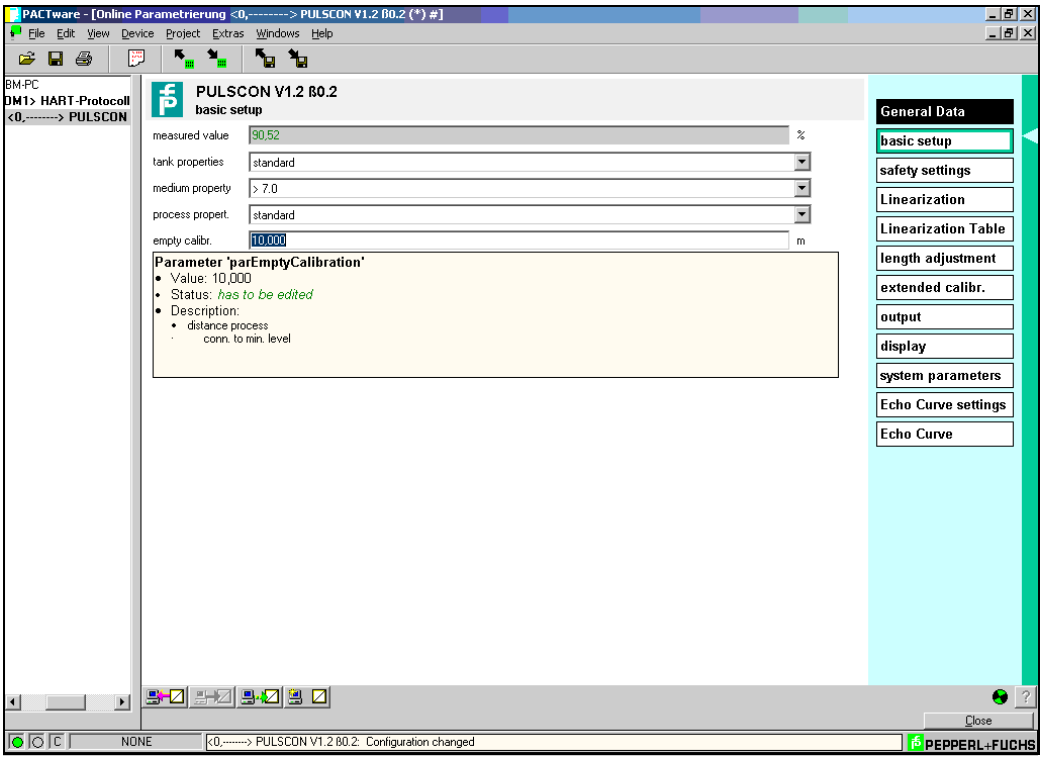
After 3 s, the following message appears

6.8 Basic setup with the PACT*ware*™

To carry out the basic setup with the **PACT***ware*™ operating program, proceed as follows:

- Start the **PACT***ware*™ operating program and establish a connection
- Select the **"basic setup"** function group in the navigation bar

The following display appears on the screen:



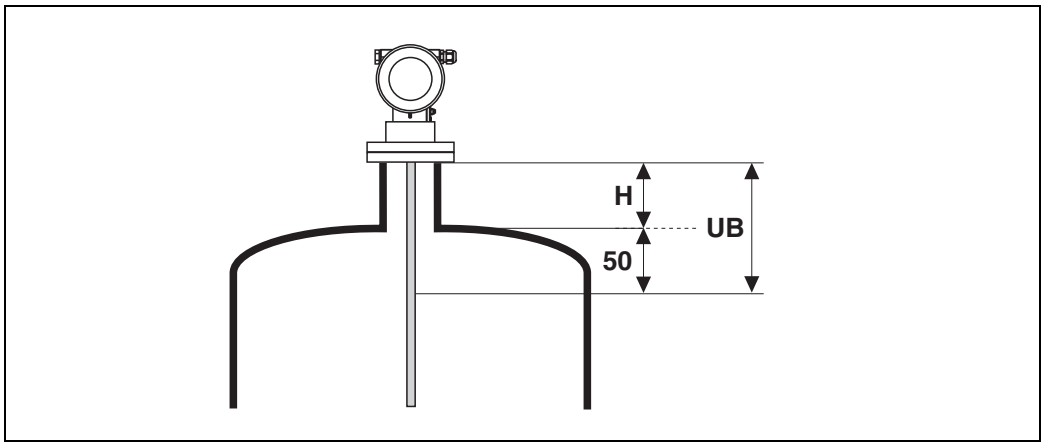
Enter the following values and data:

- Measuring point description (TAG number).
- Enter the application parameters
  - tank properties (description)
  - medium properties
  - process properties
  - end of probe
  - probe length
  - probe
  - determine length
  - empty calibration
  - full calibration
  - tank mapping

6.8.1 Blocking distance

Note!

Please re-enter the blocking distance in the function **"upper block.dist" (059)** when installing the device in a high nozzle: upper blocking distance (UB) = nozzle height (H) + 50 mm.



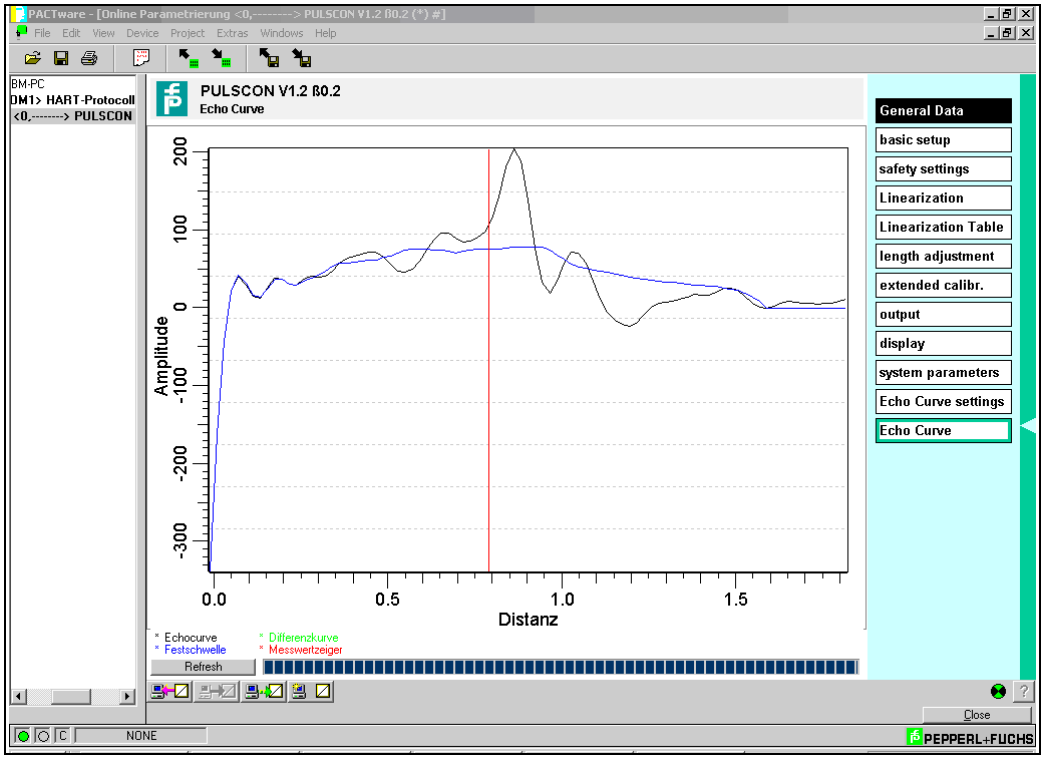
6.8.2 Envelope curve with PACT*ware*™

After the basic setup, an evaluation of the measurement using the envelope curve is recommended (see page 67).

Proceed as follows:

- Select the **"Envelope curve"** function group in the navigation bar

The following display appears on the screen:



Note!

For the optimization of the measurement the installation of the Pulscon in another place can be executed when interference echoes.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

An evaluation of the measurement with the aid of the envelope curve

Typical curve shapes

The following examples display typical curve shapes for a rope or rod probe in an empty tank. For all probe types, a negative probe end signal is shown. For rope probes, the end weight causes an additional preliminary positive echo (see rope probe diagram).

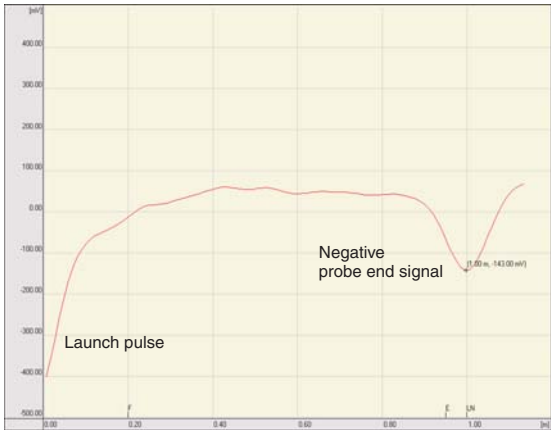
Rod probe

Rope probe

Level echoes are detected as positive signals in the envelope curve. Interference echoes can be both positive (e. g. reflections from internals) and negative (e. g. nozzles). The envelope curve, the map and the differential curve are used for the evaluation. Level echoes are searched for in the differential curve.

Evaluation of the measurement:

- The map must correspond to the course of the envelope curve (for rod probes up to approx. 5 cm and for rope probes up to approx. 25 cm before the end of the probe) when the tank is empty.
- Amplitudes in the differential curve should be at a level of 0 mV when the tank is empty and lie within the span that is specified by the probe-specific blocking distances. In order to not detect any interference echoes, there must be no signals that exceed the echo threshold when the tank is empty.
- For partially-filled tanks, the map may only differ from the envelope curve at the position of the level echo. The level signal is then detected unequivocally as a positive signal in the differential curve. For detecting the level echo, the amplitude must lie above the echo threshold.



Envelope curve

Mapping

Differential curve = Envelope curve Mapping

6.8.3 User-specific applications (operation)

For details of setting the parameters of user-specific applications, see separate documentation BA245O – "Description of the instrument functions".

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

7 Maintenance

The Pulscon LTC measuring instrument requires no special maintenance.

7.1 Exterior cleaning

When cleaning the Pulscon LTC, always use cleaning agents that do not attack the surface of the housing and the seals.

7.2 Repairs

The Pepperl+Fuchs repair concept assumes that the measuring devices have a modular design and that customers are able to undertake repairs themselves. Spare parts are contained in suitable kits. They contain the related replacement instructions. All the spare parts kits which you can order from Pepperl+Fuchs for repairs to the Pulscon LTC are listed with their order numbers on page 79 and page 81.

Please contact Pepperl+Fuchs Service for further information on service and spare parts.

7.3 Repairs to Ex-approved devices

When carrying out repairs to Ex-approved devices, please note the following:

- Repairs to Ex-approved devices may only be carried out by trained personnel or by Pepperl+Fuchs Service.
- Comply with the prevailing standards, national Ex-area regulations, safety instructions (SI) and certificates.
- Only use original spare parts from Pepperl+Fuchs.
- When ordering a spare part, please note the device designation on the nameplate. Only replace parts with identical parts.
- Carry out repairs according to the instructions. On completion of repairs, carry our the specified routine test on the device.
- Only Pepperl+Fuchs service may convert a certified device into a different certified variant.
- Document all repair work and conversions.

7.4 Replacement

After a complete Pulscon LTC or electronic module has been replaced, the parameters can be downloaded into the instrument again via the communication interface. Prerequisite to this is that the data were uploaded to the PC beforehand using **PACT***ware*™. Measurement can continue without having to carry out a new setup.

- You may have to activate linearisation (see BA245O – "Description of the instrument functions")
- You may need to record the tank map again (see "Basic setup")

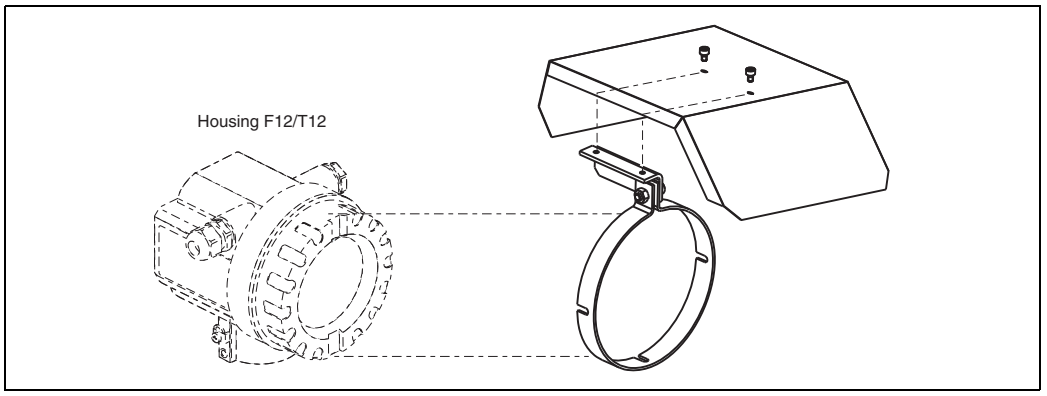
After an probe or electronic has been replaced, a new calibration must be carried out. This is described in the repair instructions.

8 Accessories

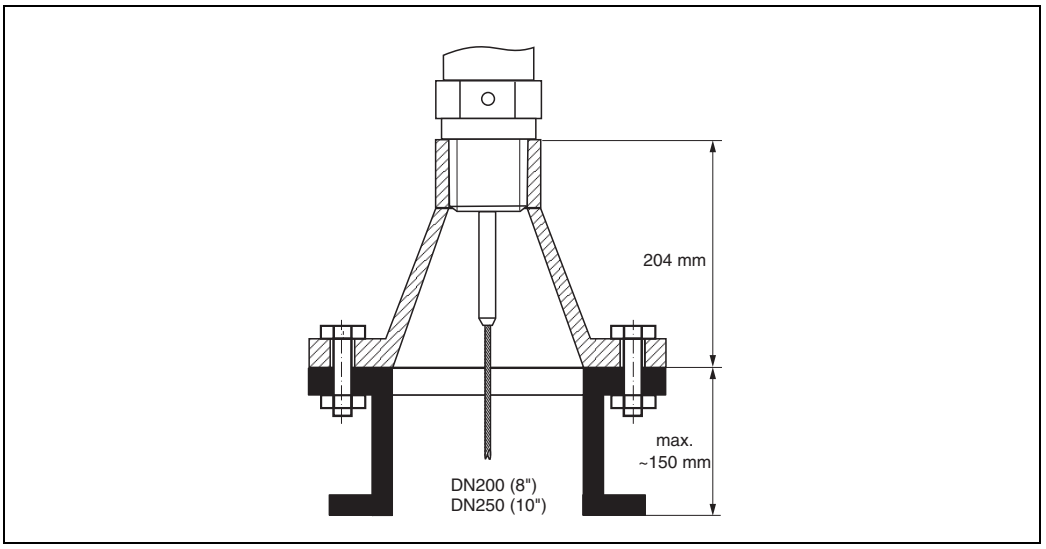
Various accessories, which can be ordered separately, are available for Pulscon.

8.1 Weather protection cover

A weather protection cover made of stainless steel is recommended for outdoor mounting (LTC-Z01). The shipment includes the protective cover and tension clamp.



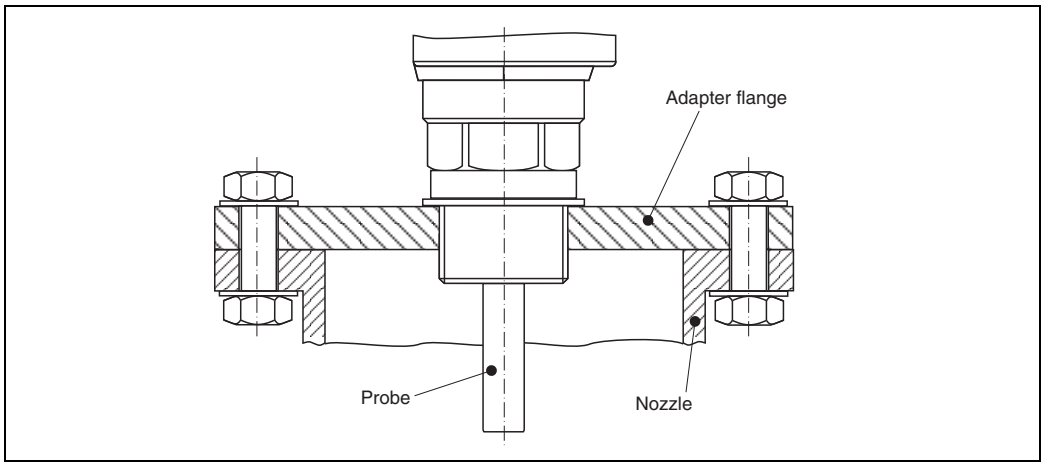
8.2 Flange with horn adapter to adapt on the following nozzles



Version	Material	Ordering code
G1½ at DN200 PN16	stainless steel 1.4435 (316L)	LTZ-Z20-10
G1½ at DN250 PN16		LTZ-Z20-20
1½ NPT at 8"/150psi		LTZ-Z20-30
1½ NPT at 10"/150psi		LTZ-Z20-40

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

8.3 Adapter flange



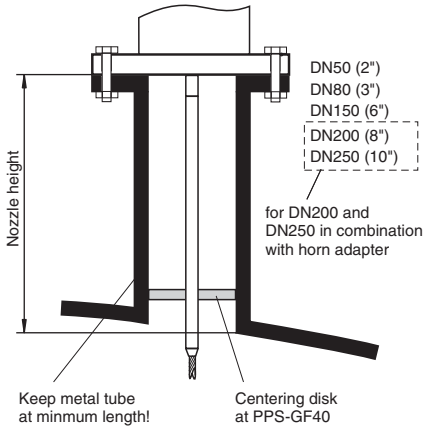
Version with metrical thread

	Process connection			
	D73	DN50 PN16		
	D93	DN80 PN16		
	DA3	DN100 PN16		
	XXX	other process connections		
		Sensor thread		
		G5	G1½, ISO 228	
			Material	
			S	stainless steel 1.4435 (316L)
LTC-Z-				Product designation

Version with conical thread

	Process connection			
	A61	ANSI 2", 150 psi		
	A81	ANSI 3", 150 psi		
	A91	ANSI 4", 150 psi		
	XXX	other process connections		
		Sensor thread		
		N5	NPT 1½-11.5	
			Material	
			S	stainless steel 1.4435 (316L)
LTC-Z-				Product designation

8.4 Extension rod/centering

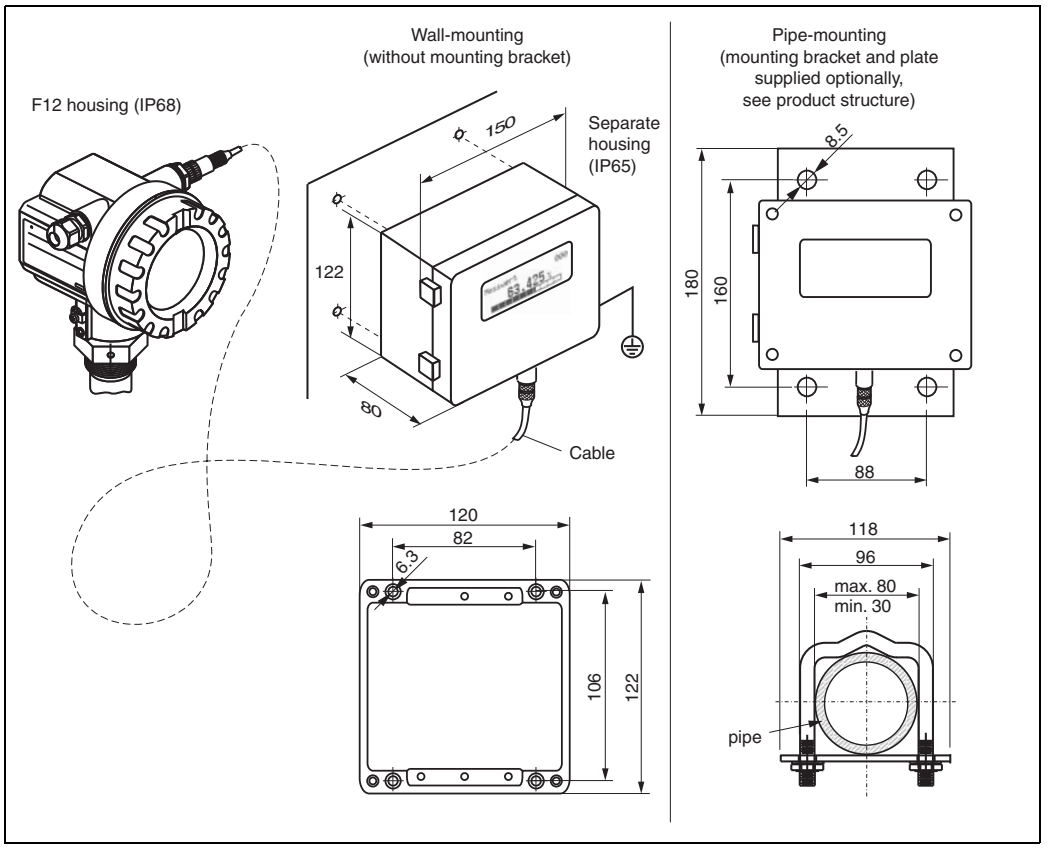


Extension rod
Not for ¾".
For rod probe on request.

	Certificates				
	A				non-hazardous area
	2				ATEX II 1D
		Extension rod			
		1			115 mm (4.5 in) rod for nozzle height 150 mm ... 250 mm (5.9 in ... 9.8 in)
		2			215 mm (8.5 in) rod for nozzle height 250 mm ... 350 mm (9.8 in ... 13.8 in)
		3			315 mm (12.4 in) rod for nozzle height 350 mm ... 450 mm (13.8 in ... 17.7 in)
		4			415 mm (16.3 in) rod for nozzle height 450 mm ... 550 mm (17.7 in ... 21.7 in)
		9			other version
			Centering disk		
			A		without centering disk
			B		Disk for DN40/1½", internal diameter 40 mm ... 45 mm (1.6 in ... 1.8 in)
			C		Disk for DN50/2", internal diameter 50 mm ... 57 mm (2 in ... 2.2 in)
			D		Disk for DN80, internal diameter 80 mm ... 85 mm (3.15 in ... 3.3 in)
			E		Disk for 3", internal diameter 76 mm ... 78 mm (3 in ... 3.1 in), PPS-GF40
			G		Disk for DN100/4", internal diameter 100 mm ... 110 mm (3.9 in ... 4.3 in)
			H		Disk for DN150/6", internal diameter 152 mm ... 164 mm (6 in ... 6.5 in), PPS-GF40
			J		Disk for DN200/8", internal diameter 201 mm ... 215 mm (7.9 in ... 8.5 in)
			K		Disk for DN250/10", internal diameter 253 mm ... 269 mm (10 in ... 10.6 in)
			Y		other version
LTC-Z30-					Product designation

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

8.5 Remote display



Technical data

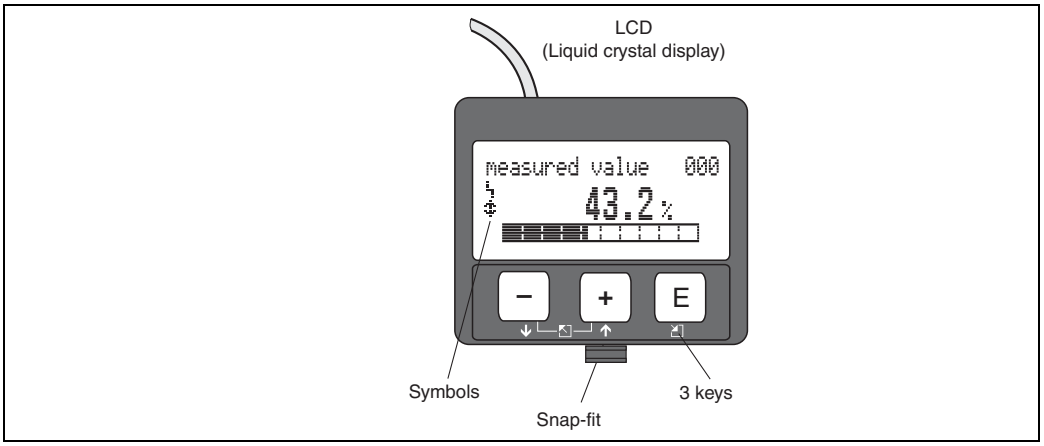
Max. cable length	20 m (65 ft) (fixed length with cast-on connectors)
Temperature range	-30 °C ... +70 °C (243 K ... 343 K)
Degree of protection	IP65 acc. to EN 60529
Material	Housing: aluminium AlSi12 Cable glands: nickel plated brass
Dimensions (H x B x T)	122 mm x 150 mm x 80 mm (4.8 in x 5.9 in x 3.2 in)

Version	Ordering code
Remote display with on-site operation, cable 20 m (65 ft)	LTC-Z40-NA1A
Remote display with on-site operation, cable 20 m (65 ft), with mounting bracket 2"	LTC-Z40-NA1B
Remote display with on-site operation, cable 20 m (65 ft), 2G EEx ia, 3D	LTC-Z40-EX1A
Remote display with on-site operation, cable 20 m (65 ft), with mounting bracket 2", 2G EEx ia, 3D	LTC-Z40-EX1B

For connection with remote display LTC-Z40-**** use the cable which fits the communication version of the respective instrument.

8.6 Operating and display module LTC-Z02

LCD display for on-site operation of the Pulscon LTC (LTC-Z02)



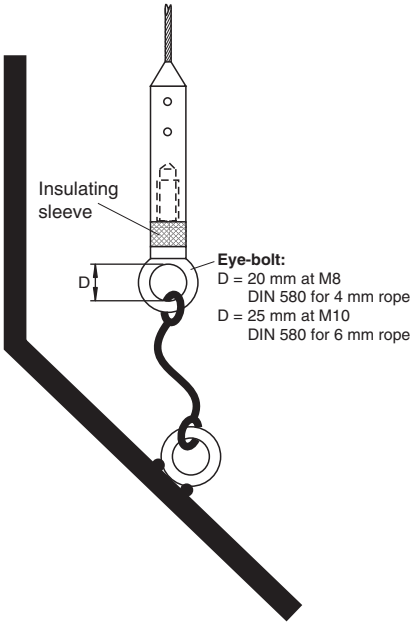
8.7 Mounting-kit isolated

If a rope probe has to be fixed and a secure grounded mounting is not possible, we recommend using the insulating sleeve made of PEEK-GF 30 with accompanying DIN 580 eye-bolt made of stainless steel.

Note!

Due to the risk of electrostatic charge, the insulating sleeve is not suitable for use in hazardous areas! In these cases the fixing must be reliably grounded (see page 26).

Reliable, isolated mounting

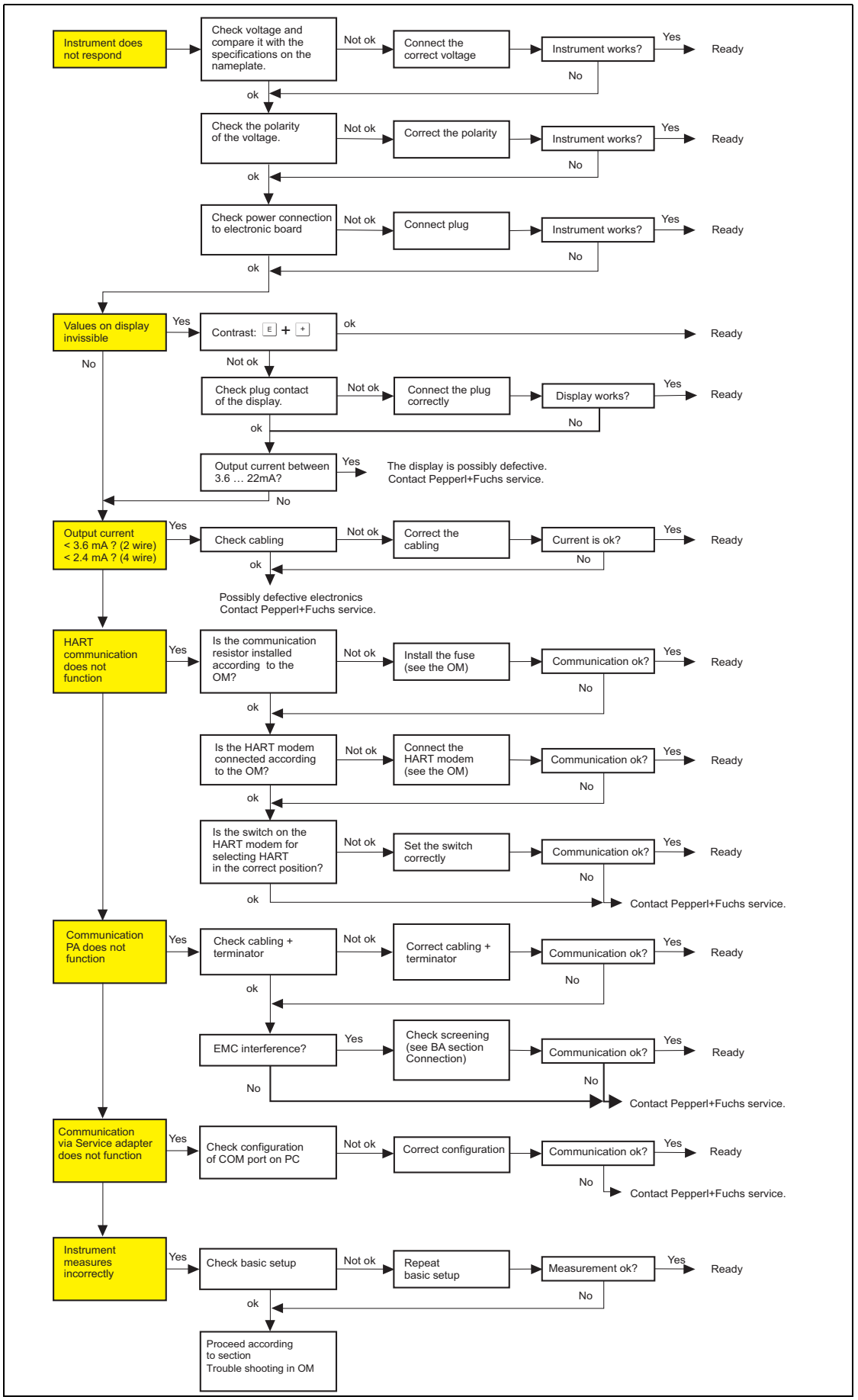


Mounting kit	Process temperature	Order code
for 4 mm rope probe	max. 150 °C (423 K)	LTZ-Z50-10
for 6 mm rope probe		LTZ-Z50-20

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

9 Trouble-shooting

9.1 Trouble-shooting instructions

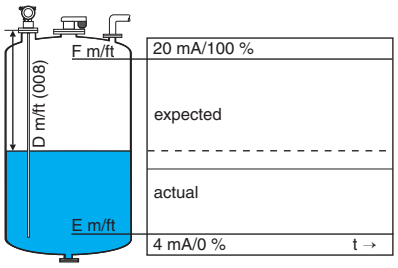
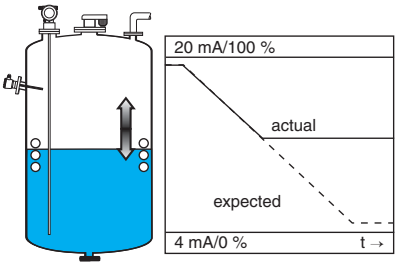
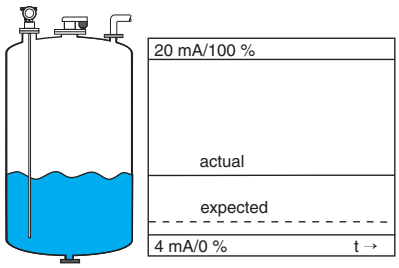
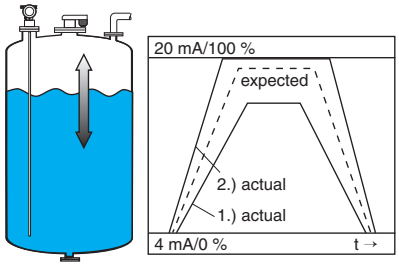


9.2 System error messages

Code	Description	Possible cause	Remedy
A102	checksum error general reset & new calibr. required	device has been powered off before data could be stored; EMC problem; E^2PROM defect	reset avoid EMC problem; if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
W103	initialising - please wait	E^2PROM storage not yet finished	wait some seconds; if warning prevails, exchange electronics
A106	downloading please wait	processing data download	wait until warning disappears
A110	checksum error general reset & new calibr. required.	device has been powered off before data could be stored; EMC problem; E^2PROM defect	reset avoid EMC problem; if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A111	electronics defect	RAM defective	reset if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A113	electronics defect	ROM defective	reset if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A114	electronics defect	E^2PROM defective	reset if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A115	electronics defect	general hardware problem	reset if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A116	download error repeat download	checksum of stored data not correct	restart download of data
A121	electronics defect	no factory calibration existant; E^2PROM defective	contact service
W153	initialising - please wait	initialisation of electronics	wait some seconds; if warning prevails, power off device and power on again
A160	checksum error general reset & new calibr. required.	device has been powered off before data could be stored; EMC problem; E^2PROM defect	reset avoid EMC problem; if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A164	electronics defect	hardware problem	reset if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A171	electronics defect	hardware problem	reset if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A221	probe pulse deviation from average values	HF module or cable between HF module and electronics defective	check contacts on HF module if fault cannot be eliminated: replace HF module
A241	broken probe	broken probe or value for probe length is too short	check the probe length in 033, check the probe itself, if the probe is broken, change the probe, or change to a non contact system
		broken probe detection is activated, without carry out the mapping before	deactivate broken probe detection; carry out mapping; activate broken probe detection
A251	feedthrough	lost contact in the process feedthrough	replace process feedtrough
A261	HF cable defective	HF cable defective or HF connector removed	check HF connector, replace cable if defective
W275	offset too high	temperature at the electronics too high or HF module defective	check temperature, replace HF module if defective
W512	recording of mapping please wait	mapping active	wait some seconds until alarm disappears
W601	linearisation ch1 curve not monotone	linearisation not monotonously increasing	correct linearisation table
W611	less than 2 linearisation points for channel 1	number of entered linearisation points < 2	correct linearisation table
W621	simulation ch. 1 on	simulation mode is active	switch off simulation mode
E641	no usable echo channel 1 check calibr.	echo lost due to application conditions of built up on antenna	check installation; clean probe (see operating instructions page 75)
W650	signal/noise ratio too low or no echo	noise on signal to high	eliminate electromagnetic interference
E651	level in safety distance - risk of overspill	level in safety distance	alarm will disappear as soon as level leaves safety distance
A671	linearisation ch1 not complete, not usable	linearisation table is in edit mode	activate linearisation table
W681	current ch1 out of range	current out of range (3.8 mA ... 21.5 mA)	check calibration and linearisation

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

9.3 Application errors

Error	Output	Possible cause		Remedy
A warning or alarm has occurred.	Depending on the configuration	see table of error messages (see page 76)		see table of error messages (see page 76)
Measured value (00) is incorrect		"measured distance" (008) OK?	yes →	1. check "empty calibr." (005) and "full calibr." (006) 2. check linearisation: → "level/ullage" (040) → "max. scale" (046) → "diameter vessel" (047) → check table
		no ↓ An interference echo may have been evaluated.	yes →	carry out tank mapping → basic setup
No change off measured value on filling/ emptying		interference echo from installations, nozzle or extension on the probe		1. carry out tank mapping → basic setup 2. if necessary, clean probe 3. if necessary, select better mounting position
E 641 (loss of echo) after turn on the power supply	**If the instrument is configured to HOLD by loss of echo the output is set to any value/current.**	noise level during the initialisation phase to high.		repeat once more "empty calibr." (005). Caution! Before conformation change with [+] or [−] to the edit mode.
Device displays a level when the tank is empty.		incorrect probe length		1. carry out automatic probe length detection when the tank is empty. 2. carry out mapping over entire probe when the tank is empty (probe free!).
Measured value incorrect (slope error in the entire measuring range)		tank properties incorrect. medium properties incorrect.		LN < 4 m and "aluminium tank" tank properties selected → calibration not possible → selection → select standard → thresholds too high Select lower medium properties.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

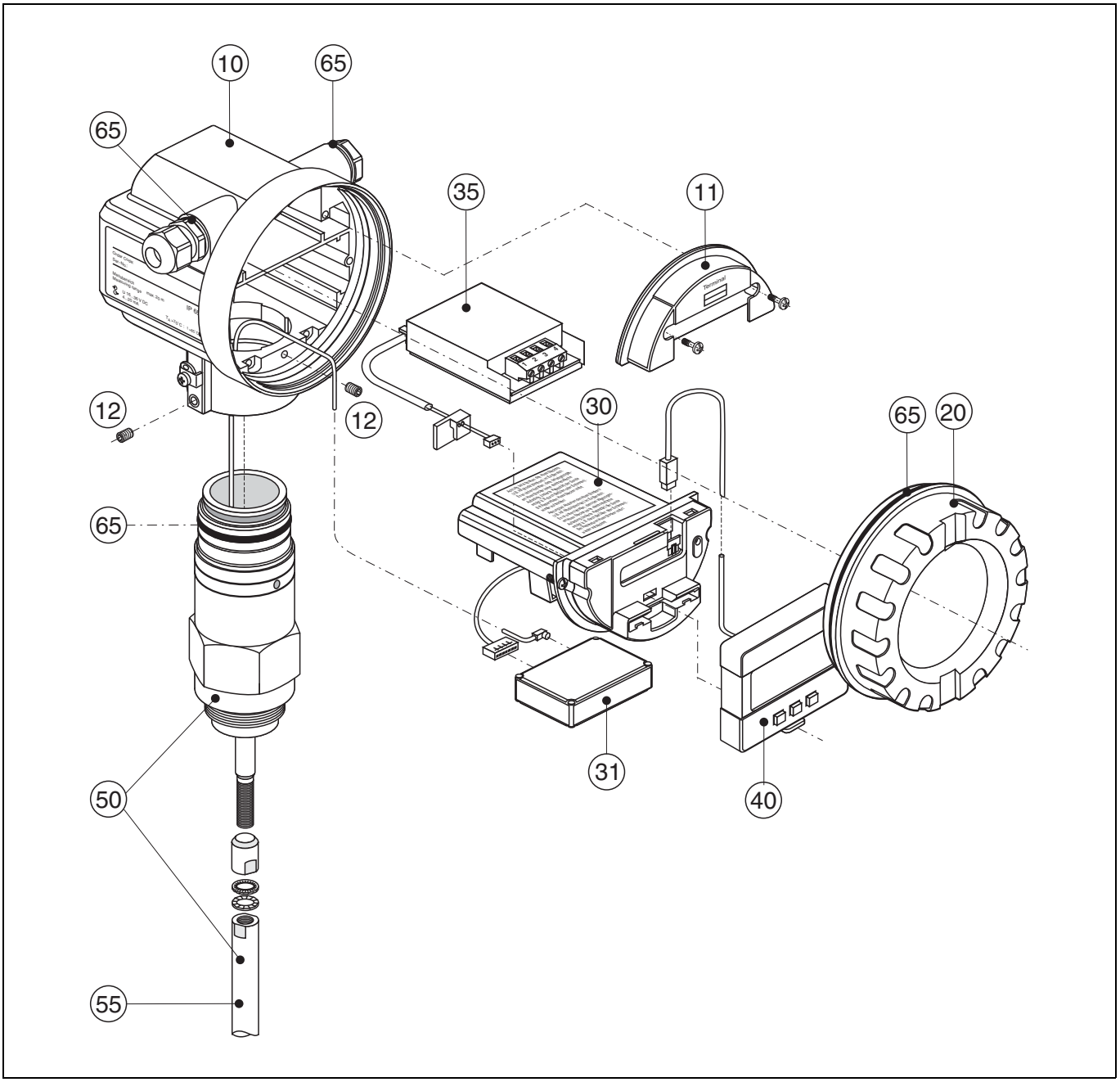
9.4 Spare parts

Note!

You can order spare parts directly from your Pepperl+Fuchs service organization by giving the serial number which is printed on the measuring transducer nameplate (see page 7).

Please contact Pepperl+Fuchs service for further information on service and spare parts.

9.4.1 Spare parts Pulscon LTC with housing F12 with combined terminal compartment and electronics



Probe versions and accessories see page 82 ff.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

10 – Housing

Housing F12, aluminium, coated, M20, metal
Housing F12, aluminium, coated, G½, 4-wire
Housing F12, aluminium, coated, ½ NPT, 4-wire
Housing F12, aluminium, coated, M20, 4-wire
Housing F12, aluminium, coated, M20, metal
Housing F12, aluminium, G½
Housing F12, aluminium, ½ NPT
Housing F12, aluminium, M20

11 – Hood for terminal compartment

Cover for the connection compartment F12
Cover for the connection compartment F12, remote display and operation

12 – Set of screws

Set of screws for housing F12/T12

20 – Cover

Cover F12/T12 aluminium, inspection glass, seal
Cover F12/T12 aluminium, coated, seal

30 – Electronics

Electronics Pulscon LTC, Ex, 2-wire, HART, V4.0
Electronics Pulscon LTC, Ex, 4-wire, HART, V4.0

31 – HF module

HF module Pulscon LTC

35 – Terminal module/power unit

Terminal module 4-pin, HART, 2-wire with connecting cable
Power unit, 10.5 V DC... 32 V DC (housing F12) for electronics, 4-wire
Power unit, 90 V AC ... 250 V AC (housing F12) for electronics, 4-wire
Power unit, CSA, 10.5 V DC ... 32 V DC (housing F12) for electronics, 4-wire
Power unit, CSA, 90 V AC ... 250 V AC (housing F12) for electronics, 4-wire

40 – Display

Display/operating module LTC-Z02

50 – Probe with process connection

On request.

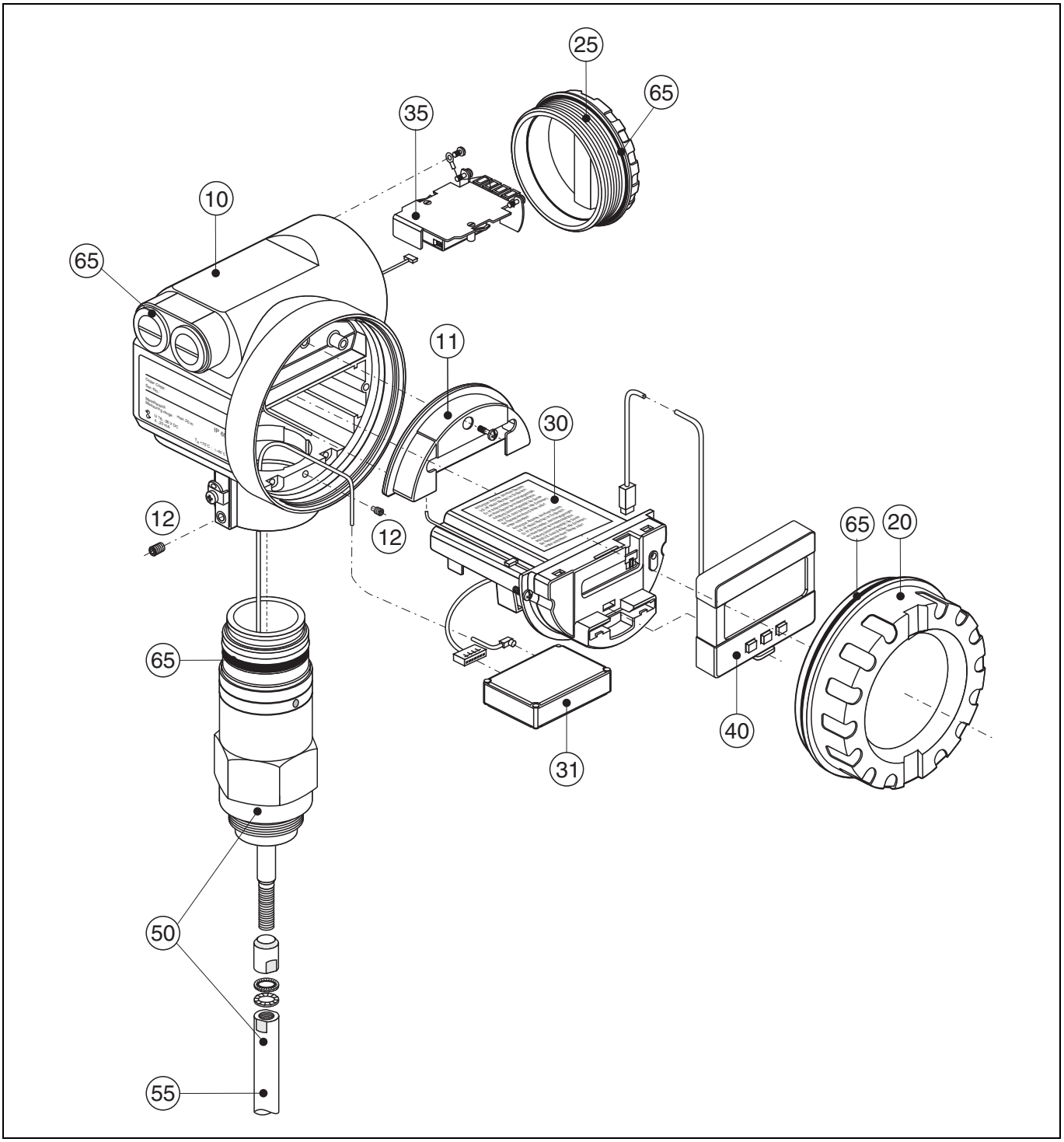
55 – Probe without process connection

On request.

65 – Sealing kit

Sealing kit LTC

9.4.2 Spare parts Pulscon LTC with housing T12 with separate terminal compartment



Probe versions and accessories see page 82 ff.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

10 – Housing

Housing T12, aluminium, M20, PAL, cover
Housing F12, aluminium, ½ NPT

11 – Hood for terminal compartment

Hood T12

12 – Set of screws

Set of screws for housing F12/T12

20 – Cover

Cover F12/T12 aluminium, inspection glass, seal
Cover F12/T12 aluminium, coated, seal

25 – Cover for the connection compartment

Cover F12/T12, aluminium, coated, seal

30 – Electronics

Electronics Pulscon LTC, Ex, 2-wire, HART, V4.0

31 – HF module

HF module Pulscon LTC

35 – Terminal module/power unit

Terminal module Ex d, 4-pin, 2-wire, HART, T12
Terminal module EEx ia, 4-pin, HART, T12, OVP

40 – Display

Display/operating module LTC-Z02

50 – Probe with process connection

On request.

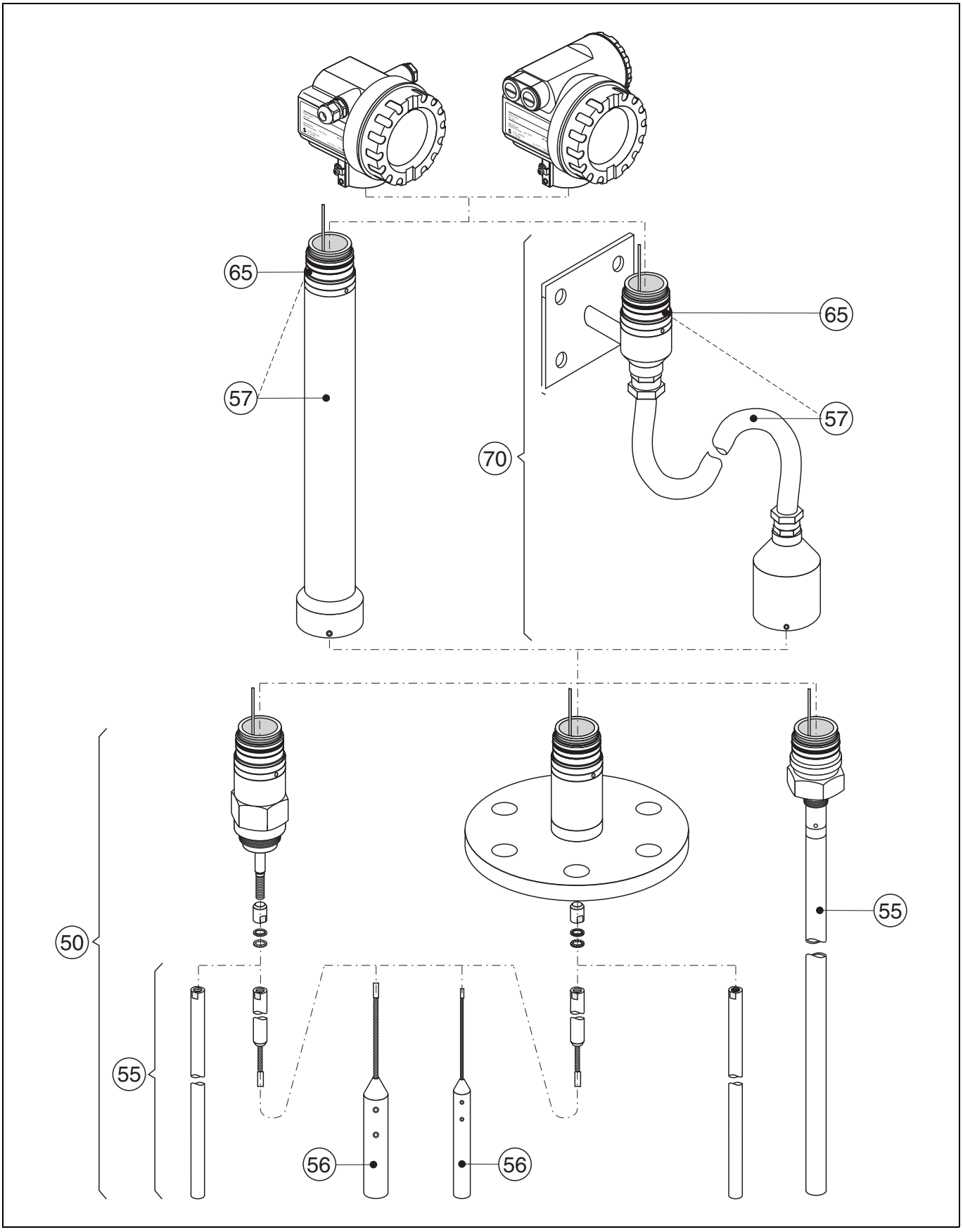
55 – Probe without process connection

On request.

65 Sealing kit

Sealing kit LTC

9.4.3 Spare parts Pulscon LTC - probes and accessories



DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

PEPPERL+FUCHS

50 – Probe with process connection

On request.

55 – Probe without process connection

On request.

56 – Weights

Weight LTC, rope 6 mm-1/4", stainless steel
Weight LTC, rope 4 mm-1/6", stainless steel

57 – Distance pipe/Cable

Distance pipe LTC electronics, 400 mm
Cable LTC, protection hose, 3 m

65 – Sealing kit

Sealing kit LTC

70 – Modification kit to separate version

Conversion kit LTC to sep. version

9.5 Return

The following procedures must be carried out before a transmitter is sent to Pepperl+Fuchs e. g. for repair or calibration:

- Remove all residue which may be present. Pay special attention to the gasket grooves and crevices where fluid may be present. This is especially important if the fluid is dangerous to health, e. g. corrosive, poisonous, carcinogenic, radioactive, etc.
- Always enclose a duly completed "Declaration of contamination" form (a copy of the "Declaration of contamination" is included at the end of this operating manual). Only then can Pepperl+Fuchs transport, examine and repair a returned device.
- Enclose special handling instructions if necessary, for example a safety data sheet as per EN 91/155/EEC.

Additionally specify:

- an exact description of the application.
- the chemical and physical characteristics of the product.
- a short description of the error that occurred (specify error code if possible)
- operating time of the device.

9.6 Disposal

In case of disposal please separate the different components according to their material consistence.

9.7 Software history

Software version/date	Software changes	Documentation changes
V 01.02.00/04.2002	Original software. Operated via: - **PACT***ware*™ - HART communicator 375 with Rev. 1, DD 1.	
V 01.02.02/08.2003	Function group: envelope curve display Katakana (Japanese) Current turn down (HART only) the customer tank map can be edited Operated via: - **PACT***ware*™ - HART communicator 375 with Rev. 1, DD 1.	
V 01.02.04/07.2004	"mapping" function improved	Specification of the measuring accuracy at the end of the probe
V 01.02.06/01.2005	"echo lost" function improved	
V 01.04.00/03.2006	"detection window" function	Description of Instrument functions´ Operating menu extended, see section 11

9.8 Contact addresses of Pepperl+Fuchs

The addresses of Pepperl+Fuchs are given on the back cover of this operating manual. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact your Pepperl+Fuchs representative.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

10 Technical Data

10.1 Input

Measured variable

The measured variable is the distance between a reference point (see figure page 13) and the product surface.

Subject to the input empty distance (E, see figure page 94), the level is calculated.

Alternatively, the level can be converted by means of linearisation into other variables (volume, mass).

10.2 Output

Output signal

4 mA … 20 mA with HART protocol

Signal on alarm

Error information can be accessed via the following interfaces:

- Local display:
  – Error symbol (page 42)
  – Plain text display
- Current output, signal on error can be selected (e. g. according to NAMUR recommendation NE 43)
- Digital interface

Linearisation

The Pulscon LTC linearisation function enables conversion of the measured value into any desired length or volume units and mass or %. Linearisation tables for volume calculation in cylindrical tanks are pre-programmed. Any other tables from up to 32 value pairs can be input manually or semi-automatically.

10.3 Performance characteristics

Reference operating conditions

- Temperature = +20 °C (293 K) ± 5 K
- Pressure = 1013 mbar abs. (14.7 psia) ± 20 mbar (0.3 psi)
- Humidity = 65 % ± 20 %
- Reflection factor ≥ 0.8 (surface of the water for coax probe, metal plate for rod and rope probe with min. 1 m ∅)
- Flange for rod or rope probe ≥ 30 cm ∅
- Distance to obstructions ≥ 1 m

Resolution

- digital: 1 mm
- analog: 0.03 % of the measuring range

Maximum measured error

Is in function group "basic setup" (00) starting from page 49.

Reaction time

The reaction time is dependent on the configuration.

shortest time:

- 2-wire electronics: 1 s
- 4-wire electronics: 0.7 s

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Influence of ambient temperature

The measurements are carried out in accordance with EN 61298-3:

- digital output:
  – **Pulscon LTC**
  average T_K: 0.6 mm/10 K, max. ± 3.5 mm over the entire temperature range -40 °C ... +80 °C

2-wire:

- Current output (additional error, in reference to the span of 16 mA):
- **Zero point (4 mA)**
  average T_K: 0.032 %/10 K, max. 0.35 % over the entire temperature range -40 °C ... +80 °C
- **Span (20 mA)**
  average T_K: 0.05 %/10 K, max. 0.5 % over the entire temperature range -40 °C ... +80 °C

4-wire:

- Current output (additional error, in reference to the span of 16 mA):
- **Zero point (4 mA)**
  average T_K: 0.02 %/10 K, max. 0.29 % over the entire temperature range -40 °C ... +80 °C
- **Span (20 mA)**
  average T_K: 0.06 %/10 K, max. 0.89 % over the entire temperature range -40 °C ... +80 °C

10.4 Operating conditions: environment

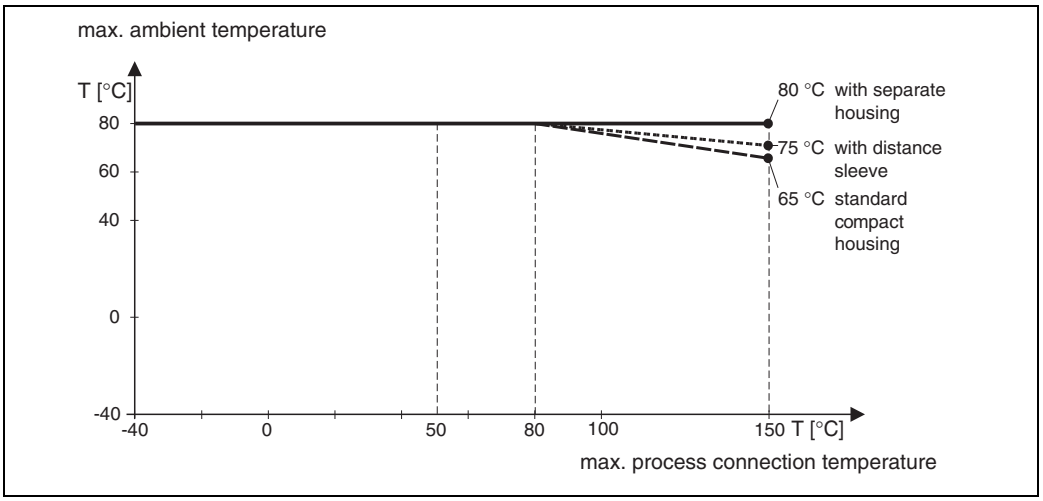
Ambient temperature range

Ambient temperature for the transmitter: -40 °C ... +80 °C (233 K ... 353 K)

The functionality of the LCD display may be limited for temperatures T_a < -20 °C and T_a > +60 °C. A weather protection cover should be used for outdoor operation if the instrument is exposed to direct sunlight.

Ambient temperature limits

If temperatures above 80 °C are present at the process connection, the permitted ambient temperature is reduced according to the following diagram (temperature derating):



Storage temperature

-40 °C … +80 °C (233 K ... 353 K)

Climate class

DIN EN 60068-2-38 (test Z/AD)

Vibration resistance

DIN EN 60068-2-64/IEC 68-2-64: 20 Hz … 2000 Hz, 1 $(m/s^2)^2/Hz$

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Cleaning the probe

Depending on the application, soilings or sediments can accumulate on the probe. A thin, even layer only influences measurement slightly. Thick layers can dampen the signal and then reduce the measuring range. Heavy, uneven build-up, adhesion e. g. through crystallisation, can lead to incorrect measurement. In this case, we recommend that you use a non-contact measuring principle, or check the probe regularly for soiling.

Electromagnetic compatibility

When installing the probes in metal and concrete tanks and when using a coax probe:

- Interference emission to EN 61326, class A equipment.
- Interference immunity to EN 61326, annex A (industrial area) and NAMUR recommendation NE 21 (EMC)

The measured value can be affected by strong electromagnetic fields when installing rod and rope probes without a shielding/metallic wall, e. g. plastic, and in wooden silos.

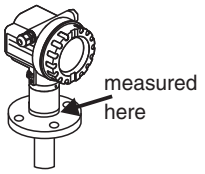
- Interference emission to EN 61326, class A equipment.
- Interference immunity: the measured value can be affected by strong electromagnetic fields.

10.5 Operating conditions: process

Process temperature range

The maximum permitted temperature at the process connection (see figure for measuring point) is determined by the O-ring version ordered:

O-ring material	Min. temperature	Max. temperature[1]
FKM (Viton)	-30 °C (243 K)	+150 °C (423 K)
EPDM	-40 °C (233 K)	+120 °C (393 K)
FFKM (Kalrez)	-5 °C (268 K)[2]	+150 °C (423 K)



1. For PA coated probes, the max. admissible temperature is 100 °C.
2. The min. temperature of FFKM may be -15 °C if the max. temperature of +80 °C is not exceeded.

Note!

The medium temperature can be higher.
However, when using rope probes the stability of the probe rope is reduced by structural changes at temperatures over 350 °C.

Note!

The bare metallic probes are only insulated in the area of the bushing. Thus there is no danger of electrostatic charging. The PA-coated rope has been tested and there is no dangerous electrostatic charging. As a result, there are no restrictions on use in Ex-areas for any of the probes.

Process pressure limits

All models: vacuum -1 bar ... 40 bar (585.9 psi).

This range may be reduced by the selected process connection.

The pressure rating (PN) specified on the flanges refers to a reference temperature of 20 °C, for ASME flanges to 100 °F (38 °C).

Note!

All Pulscon probes have two levels of sealing. There is an O-ring seal and a moulded seal behind that.

Materials in contact with process

Part	Material
Seal	see page 8 „Ordering Structure“
Process connection	see page 8 „Ordering Structure“
Feed through inner conductor	1.4462, Duplex CR22
Nord Lock washers	1.4547
Rope probe	Rope probe blank: 1.440, Weight: 1.4435
	Rope probe coated: galv. steel PA 12 (Vestamid L 1940), suitable for use in food
Rod probe	see page 8 „Ordering Structure“
Coax probe	see page 8 „Ordering Structure“ Centering stars: PFA
All probes with 1½" and flange connection	On the lower edge of the process connections: PTFE (Dyneon TFM 1600)
All probes with ¾" connection	Lower edge of the process connections: PPS-GF 40

Dielectric constant (DC)

- with coax probe: $\varepsilon r \geq 1.4$
- Rod and rope probe: $\varepsilon r \geq 1.6$

Extension of the rope probes through tension and temperature

6 mm rope:

- Elongation through tension: at max. permitted tensile load (30 KN): 13 mm/m rope length
- Elongation through temperature increase from 30 °C to 150 °C: 2 mm/m rope length

4 mm rope:

- Elongation through tension: at max. permitted tensile load (12 KN): 11 mm/m rope length
- Elongation through temperature increase from 30 °C to 150 °C: 2 mm/m rope length

10.6 Mechanical construction

Tolerance of probe length

Rod probes				
over		1 m/3.2 ft	3 m/9.8 ft	6 m/20 ft
up to	1 m/3.2 ft	3 m/9.8 ft	6 m/20 ft	
admissible tolerance (mm/inch)	-5/-0.2	-10/-0.4	-20/-0.8	-30/-1.2

Rope probes				
over		1 m/3.2 ft	3 m/9.8 ft	6 m/20 ft
up to	1 m/3.2 ft	3 m/9.8 ft	6 m/20 ft	
admissible tolerance (mm/inch)	-10/-0.4	-20/-0.8	-30/-1.2	-40/-1.6

Weight

Pulscon	LTC and rope probe 4 mm	LTC and rod or rope probe 6 mm	LTC and rod probe 16 mm	LTC and coax probe
Weight for F12 or T12 housing	approx. 4 kg and approx. 0.1 kg/m probe length and weight of flange	approx. 4 kg and approx. 0.2 kg/m probe length and weight of flange	approx. 4 kg and approx. 1.6 kg/m probe length and weight of flange	approx. 4 kg and approx. 3.5 kg/m probe length and weight of flange

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Material
- Housing: aluminium (AlSi10Mg), seawater-resistant, chromated, powder coated
- Sight window: glass

Process connection see "Product structure Pulscon LTC" on page 8

Seal see "Product structure Pulscon LTC" on page 8

Probe see "Product structure Pulscon LTC" on page 8

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

10.7 Certificates and approvals

CE approval The measuring system meets the legal requirements of the EC-guidelines. Pepperl+Fuchs confirms the instrument passing the required tests by attaching the CE-mark.

Ex approval Europe: EC-Type Examination Certificate, safety instructions (SI)

Certificate	Ignition protection	Output	Communication	Housing	Safety informations	WHG
NA	Ex free	AH, DH, IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	A*, T*	–	–
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	A*, T*	–	–
EA	⟨Ex⟩ II 1/2 G EEx ia II C T6 and WHG	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	A*	SI164O	ZE256O
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	A*	SI165O	ZE256O
ED	⟨Ex⟩ II 1/2 G EEx d [ia] IIC T6	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	T*	SI166O	–
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	T*	SI166O	–
ES	⟨Ex⟩ II 1/2 G EEx ia IIC T6 ⟨Ex⟩ II 1/3 D transparent cover	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	A*	SI172O	–
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	A*	SI172O	–
EW	⟨Ex⟩ II 1/2 G EEx ia IIC T6 ⟨Ex⟩ II 1/3 D transparent cover and WHG	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	A*	SI172O	ZE256O
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	A*	SI172O	ZE256O
EX	⟨Ex⟩ II 1/2 G EEx ia II C T6	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	A*	SI164O	–
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	A*	SI165O	–
E1	⟨Ex⟩ II 2 G EEx em [ia] IIC T6	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	T*	SI167O	–
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	T*	SI167O	–
SX	⟨Ex⟩ II 1/2 D dummy cover, dust-Ex	AH, DH, IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	A*	SI168O	–
S2	⟨Ex⟩ II 1/3 D transparent cover, dust-Ex	AH, DH, IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	A*	SI168O	–
WH	WHG	AH, DH, IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	A*, T*	–	ZE256O
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	A*, T*	–	ZE256O
–	⟨Ex⟩ II 1/2 D dummy cover, dust-Ex ⟨Ex⟩ II 1/3 D transparent cover, dust-Ex	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	T*	SI173O	–
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	T*	SI173O	–
–	⟨Ex⟩ II 1/2 G EEx ia IIC T6	AH, DH, IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	T*	SI215O	–
–	⟨Ex⟩ II 1/2 G EEx ia II C T6	PA	PROFIBUS PA	T*	SI216O	–

USA: FM Approval, Control Drawing
Canada: CSA Certificate of Compliance, Control Drawing

Certificate	Ignition protection	Output	Communication	ZD
FM	FM DIP, Cl. II, Div. 1, Gr. E-G, N.I.	AH, DH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	ZD078O
F1	FM IS, Cl. I/II/III, Div. 1, Gr. A-G, N.I.	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	ZD075O
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	ZD076O
F2	FM XP, Cl. I/II/III, Div. 1, Gr. A-G	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	ZD077O
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	ZD077O
CS	CSA DIP, Cl. II, Div. 1, Gr. G + coal dust, N.I.	AH, DH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	ZD083O
C1	CSA IS, Cl. I/II/III, Div. 1, Gr. A-D, G + coal dust, N.I.	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	ZD080O
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	ZD081O
C2	CSA XP, Cl. I/II/III, Div. 1, Gr. A-D, G + coal dust, N.I.	IH	HART, 4 mA ... 20 mA	ZD082O
		PA	PROFIBUS PA	ZD082O

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

SIL classification
up to SIL2 acc. to IEC 61508, for 4 mA ... 20 mA output (see SIL manual)

Overfill protection
Z-65.16-368 (WHG), "Product structure Pulscon LTC" on page 8 and ZE256O

Telecommunications
Complies with part 15 of the FCC rules for an unintentional radiator. All probes meet the requirements for a class A digital device (commercial, industrial or business environment).

Coax probes and probes mounted in closed metallic vessels also meet the requirement for a class B digital device (residential environment).

External standards and guidelines

EN 60529
Protection class of housing (IP-code)

EN 61010
Safety regulations for electrical devices for measurement, control, regulation and laboratory use.

EN 61326
Emissions (equipment class B), compatibility (appendix A – industrial area)

NAMUR
Standards committee for measurement and control in the chemical industry

- NE21: Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) of Industrial Process and Laboratory Control Equipment.
- NE43: Standardization of the Signal Level for the Failure Information of Digital Transmitters.

10.8 Supplementary documentation

Operating instructions
Depending on the communication variant ordered, the following operating manuals are supplied with the device:

Communication	Operating instruction
4 mA ... 20 mA, HART	BA242O
PROFIBUS PA	BA243O

These instructions describe the installation and first commissioning of the Pulscon LTC. From the operating menu, all functions are included, which are required for standard measurement tasks. Additional functions are **not** contained in the manual.

Description of device functions

BA245O
This contains a detailed description of **all** the functions of the Pulscon LTC and is valid for all communication variants. It is also available on the internet at www.pepperl-fuchs.com.

Short instructions

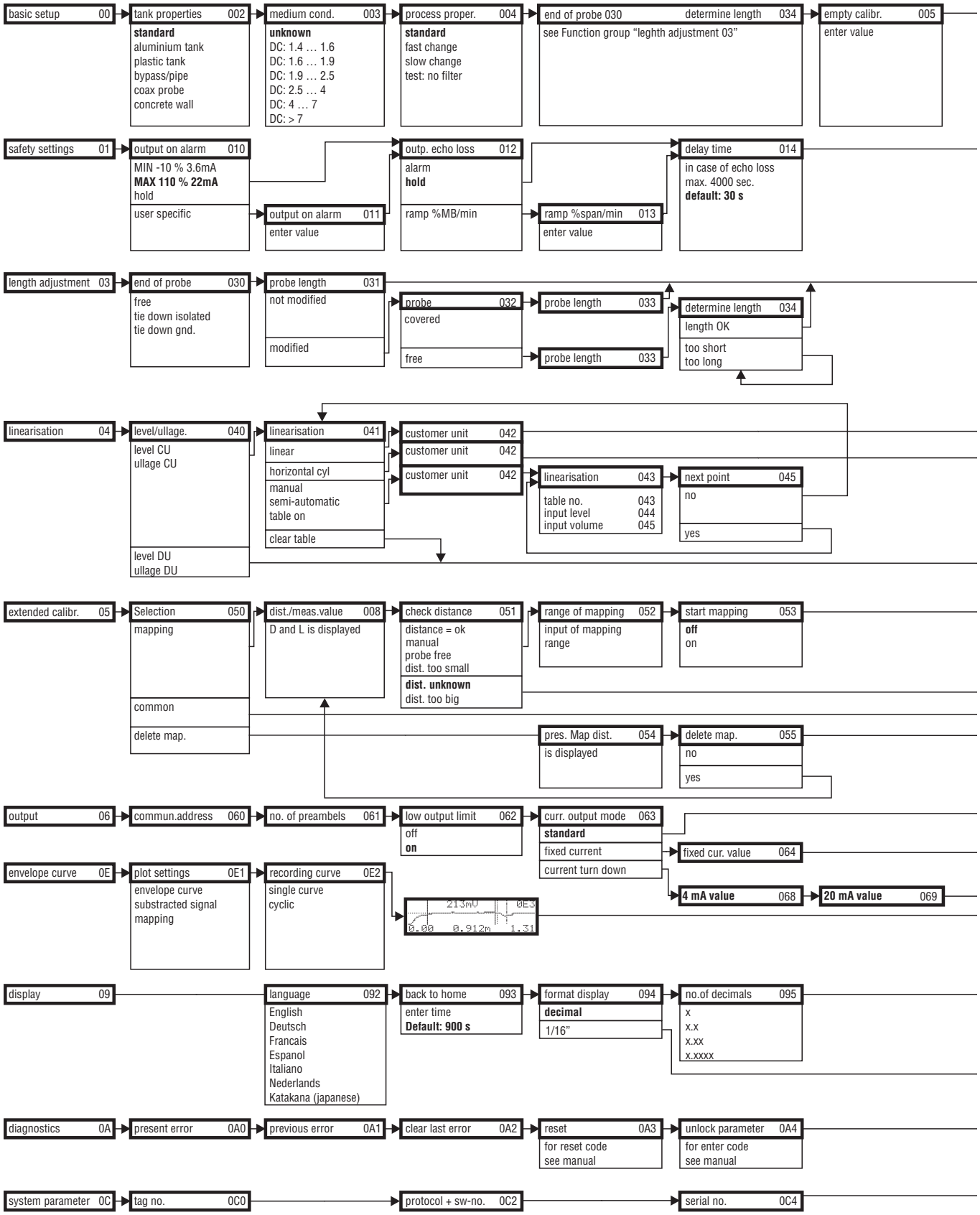
KA189O
can be found under the device housing cover.

The most important menu functions are summarised on this sheet. It is intended primarily as a memory jogger for users who are familiar with the operating concept of Pepperl+Fuchs time-of-flight instruments.

Safety Instructions
The safety instructions SI and ZD (see page 90) are supplied with ATEX-certified device versions. If the devices are used in explosive areas, comply with all the specifications in these safety instructions

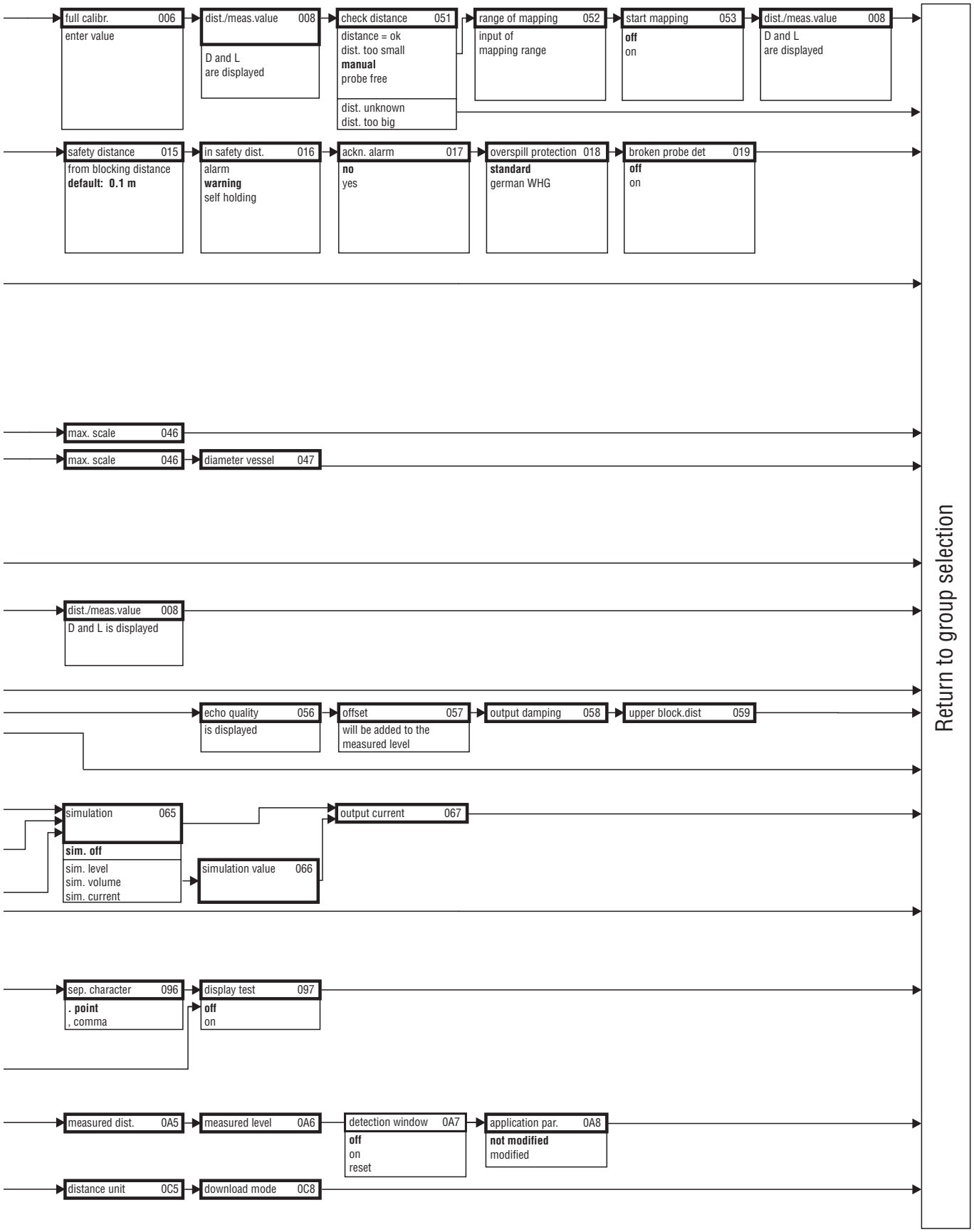
11 Appendix

11.1 Operating menu



Note! The default values of the parameters are typed in boldface.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776


full calibr. 006
enter value
dist./meas.value 008
D and L
are displayed
check distance 051
distance = ok
dist. too small
manual
probe free
dist. unknown
dist. too big
range of mapping 052
input of
mapping range
start mapping 053
off
on
dist./meas.value 008
D and L
are displayed
safety distance 015
from blocking distance
default: 0.1 m
in safety dist. 016
alarm
warning
self holding
ackn. alarm 017
no
yes
overspill protection 018
standard
german WHG
broken probe det 019
off
on
max. scale 046
max. scale 046
diameter vessel 047
dist./meas.value 008
D and L is displayed
echo quality 056
is displayed
offset 057
will be added to the
measured level
output damping 058
upper block.dist 059
simulation 065
sim. off
sim. level
sim. volume
sim. current
simulation value 066
output current 067
sep. character 096
. point
, comma
display test 097
off
on
measured dist. 0A5
measured level 0A6
detection window 0A7
off
on
reset
application par. 0A8
not modified
modified
distance unit 0C5
download mode 0C8
Return to group selection

11.2 Description of functions

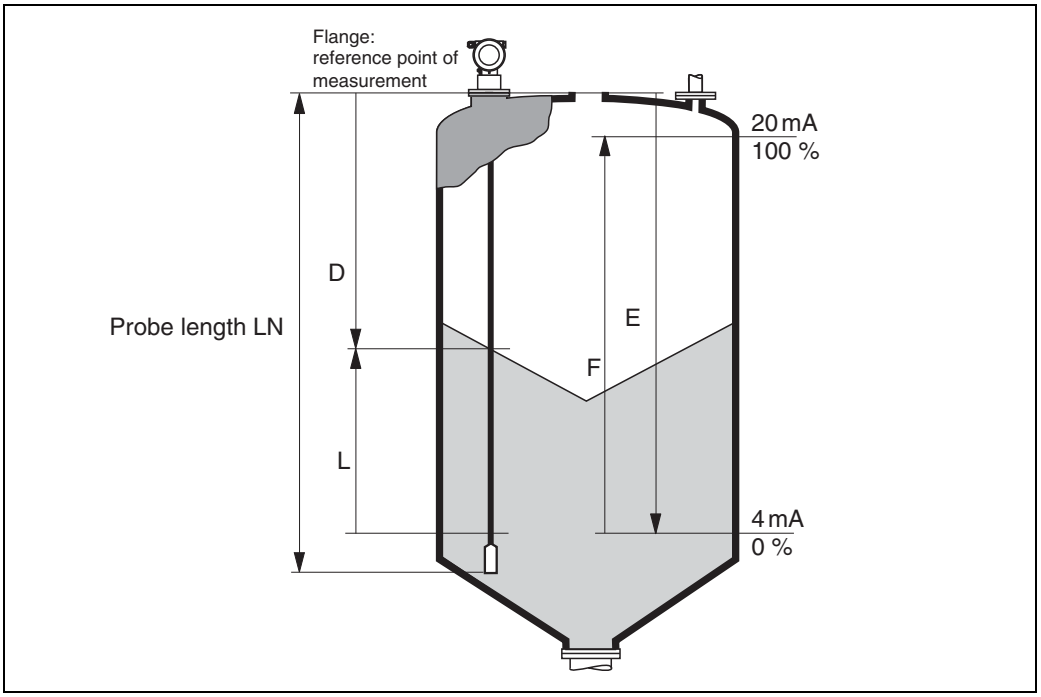
Note!

A detailed description of the function groups, functions and parameters is given in the documentation BA245O – "Description of the instrument functions".

11.3 Function and system design

11.3.1 Measuring principle

The Pulscon LTC is a "downward-looking" measuring system that functions according to the ToF method (**ToF** = **T**ime **o**f **F**light). The distance from the reference point (process connection of the measuring device see page 13) to the product surface is measured. High-frequency pulses are injected to a probe and led along the probe. The pulses are reflected by the product surface, received by the electronic evaluation unit and converted into level information.
This method is also known as **TDR** (**T**ime **D**omain **R**eflectometry).



Input

The reflected pulses are transmitted from the probe to the electronics. There, a microprocessor analyses the signals and identifies the level echo, which was generated by the reflection of the high-frequency pulses at the product surface.

The distance **D** to the product surface is proportional to the time of flight t of the impulse:

D = c x t/2,

with **c** being the speed of light.

Based on the known empty distance **E**, the level **L** is calculated:

L = E – D

Reference point for **E** see above figure, details see page 49.

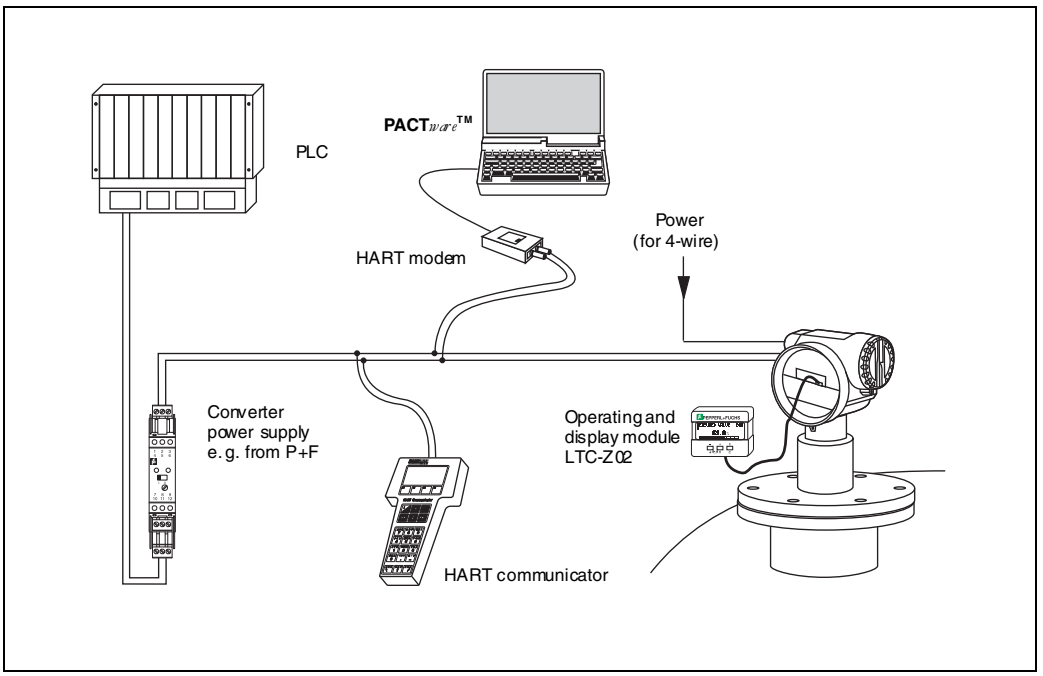
The Pulscon possesses functions for the interference echo suppression that can be activated by the user. They guarantee that interference echoes from e. g. internals and struts are not interpreted as level echoes.

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

11.3.2 Equipment architecture

Stand-alone device

- Power supply directly from power line (4-wire) or from transmitter power supply unit (2-wire).
- Operation by on-site display or remote operation via HART protocol.



If the HART communication resistor is not installed in the supply device and HART protocol communication is to be carried out, it is necessary to insert a ≥ 250 Ω communication resistor into the 2-wire line.

On-site operation

- with display and operating module LTC-Z02
- with Personal Computer and operating software **PACT***ware*™.
  PACT*ware*™ is a graphical operating software for instruments from Pepperl+Fuchs supporting HART and PROFIBUS PA communication.

11.3.3 Patents

This product may be protected by at least one of the following patents.

Further patents are pending.

- US 5,661,251 ≙ EP 0 780 664
- US 5,827,985 ≙ EP 0 780 664
- US 5,884,231 ≙ EP 0 780 665
- US 5,973,637 ≙ EP 0 928 974

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

Because of legal regulations and for the safety of our employees and operating equipment, we need the "Declaration of Hazardous Material and De-Contamination", with your signature, before your order can be handled. Please make absolutely sure to attach it to the outside of the packaging.

Aufgrund der gesetzlichen Vorschriften und zum Schutz unserer Mitarbeiter und Betriebseinrichtungen, benötigen wir die unterschriebene „Erklärung zur Kontamination und Reinigung“, bevor Ihr Auftrag bearbeitet werden kann. Bringen Sie diese unbedingt außen an der Verpackung an.

Type of instrument/sensor
Geräte-/Sensortyp _____

Serial number
Seriennummer _____

☐ **Used as SIL device in a Safety Instrumented System/*Einsatz als SIL-Gerät in Schutzeinrichtungen***

Process data/
Prozessdaten

Temperature/*Temperatur* _____ [°F] _____ [°C] Pressure/*Druck* _____ [psi] _____ [Pa]
Conductivity/*Leitfähigkeit* _____ [µS/cm] Viscosity/*Viskosität* _____ [cp] _____ [mm²/s]

Medium and warnings
Warnhinweise zum Medium

	Medium/concentration *Medium/Konzentration*	Identification CAS No.	flammable *entzündlich*	toxic *giftig*	corrosive *ätzend*	harmful/ irritant *gesundheits -schädlich/ reizend*	other * *sonstiges**	harmless *unbedenklich*
Process medium *Medium im Prozess*								
Medium for process cleaning *Medium zur Prozessreinigung*								
Returned part cleaned with *Medium zur Endreinigung*								

* explosive; oxidising; dangerous for the environment; biological risk; radioactive
* *explosiv; brandfördernd; umweltgefährlich; biogefährlich; radioaktiv*

Please tick should one of the above be applicable, include security sheet and, if necessary, special handling instructions.
Zutreffendes ankreuzen; trifft einer der Warnhinweise zu, Sicherheitsdatenblatt und ggf. spezielle Handhabungsvorschriften beilegen.

Description of failure/*Fehlerbeschreibung* _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Company data/*Angaben zum Absender*

Company/*Firma* _____
_____
Address/*Adresse* _____
_____
_____

Contact person/*Ansprechpartner* _____
Phone number//*Telefon-Nr.* _____
Fax/E-Mail _____

Your order No./*Ihre Auftragsnr.* _____

We hereby certify that this declaration is filled out truthfully and completely to the best of our knowledge.We further certify that the returned parts have been carefully cleaned. To the best of our knowledge they are free of any residues in dangerous quantities.
Wir bestätigen, die vorliegende Erklärung nach unserem besten Wissen wahrheitsgetreu und vollständig ausgefüllt zu haben. Wir bestätigen weiter, dass die zurückgesandten Teile sorgfältig gereinigt wurden und nach unserem besten Wissen frei von Rückständen in gefahrbringender Menge sind.

_____ _____ _____
(Place, date/*Ort, Datum*) Name, department/*Abteilung* (please print/*bitte Druckschrift*) Signature/*Unterschrift*

DOCT-0092A 06/2009 120776

PROCESS AUTOMATION – PROTECTING YOUR PROCESS

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