

CFL Series User Manual

Quick Start Guide



Please read this manual carefully before using product

1. Description

The CFL Series Continuous Float Level Transmitter utilizes a magnet located inside of the floating ball that closely follows the changes of the measured liquid level media. The magnet activates the divider circuit resistor located inside of the rod via a magnetic reed switch. The divider signal is then converted into a 4-20mA signal.

2. Technical Specification

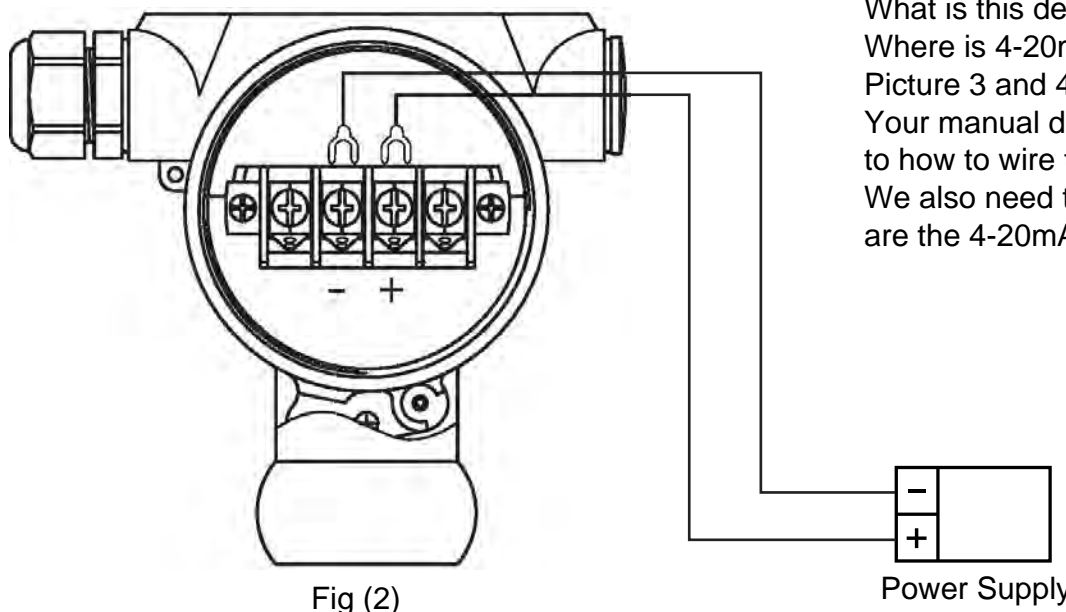
1. Working pressure: Dependant on Material of Construction
2. Working temperature: Dependant on Material of Construction-
3. Power supply of transmitter: 13-3 6V,
4. Output signal: 2 wires 4-20mA Loop Powered

3. Installation

1. CFL Series level transmitter should be mounted on top on the tank.
2. Ensure the density of measuring medium is greater than the density of the float ball.
3. Level rising speed should be less than 3 in/s.
4. Avoid any magnetic field interference .
5. Please check cables and voltage

4 Wiring connection of smart indicating level transmitter

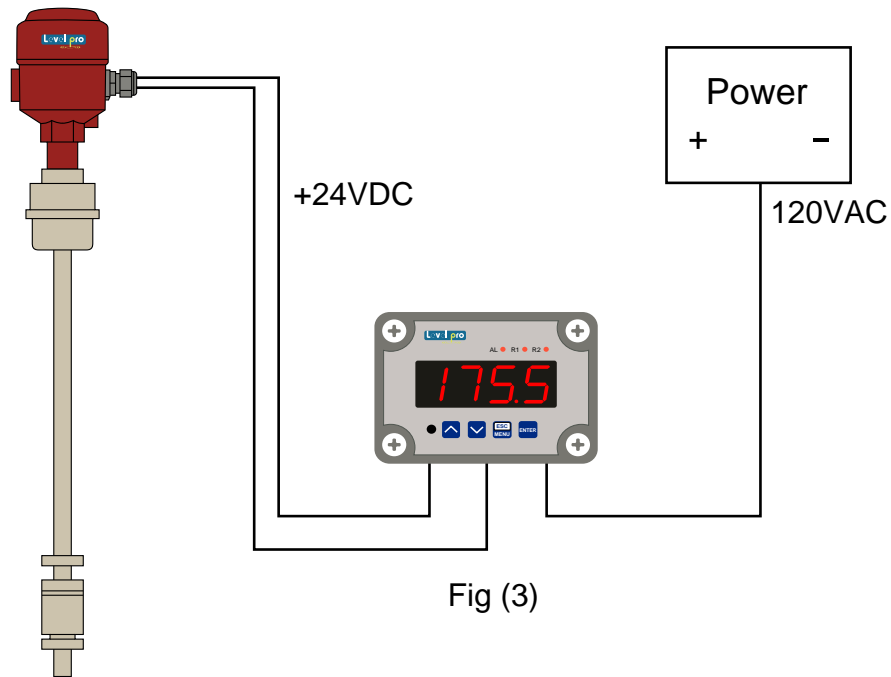
1. User could select PLC, IPC and other terminal control system according to actual need.
2. 2 wires wiring connection (picture 2) , please notice voltage and polarity of power supply.



What is this device? A/V?
 Where is 4-20mA output terminals?
 Picture 3 and 4 do not show this
 Your manual does not provide detail as
 to how to wire to a power supply.
 We also need to know which terminals
 are the 4-20mA

5. Transmitter with cables

1. User could select dial gauge or digital gauge as terminal display according to actual need.
2. The output could be devided into 2 wires (picture 3) and 3 wires (picture 4).
3. Digital gauge must be with 24V DC power supply, 4-20mA input, if there is no 24VDC, extra 24V DC power supply is needed.



6. Common types of products



7. Instruction of installation

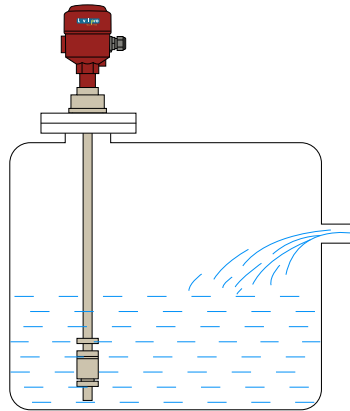


Fig (5)

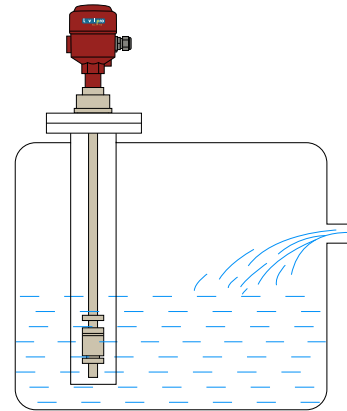


Fig (6)

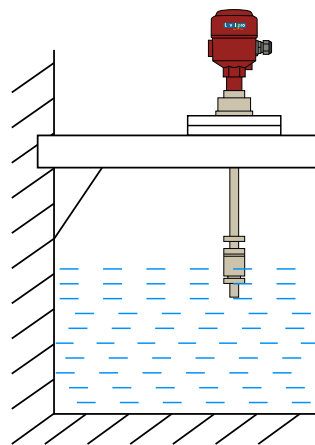


Fig (7)

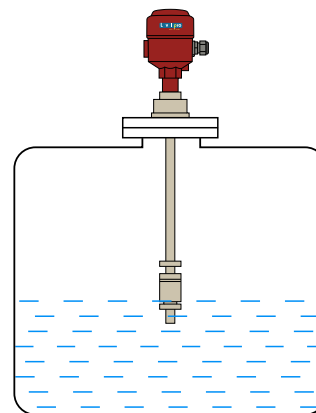


Fig (8)

1. Installation position should be away from inlet, or it will cause wrong switch action because of the fluctuation of water inlet, as picture (5)
2. If switch is installed in the area of stirring, chock plate could be installed, as picture (6)
3. If switch is installed on the wall of concrete tank, L type slotted-angle shelving could be installed, as picture (7)
4. The diameter of pipe must be larger than the diameter of flange connection pipe of float ball, as picture (8)
5. Cable is suggested to use bank cable which is \varnothing 8mm.
6. The density of measured medium should be larger than density of float ball, and the liquid should not with magnetic products like scrap iron.

Note:

1. It's not allowed to hold the outside case of product with hands when unscrew it, should use wrench to unsew the hexagon bolt instead.
2. Rain-proof is necessary after instrument is installed, liquid is not allowed to get into junction box. Electrical interface should be downward when it's side mounted, if only one of the interfaces is connected to cable, the other one should be blocked off.

8. Common faults

NO.	Fault phenomenon	Reasons to analyze	Elimination methods
1	No movement of float ball	1. Density of medium is less than density of float ball	Recheck the density of float ball
		2. Float ball has a leak.	Contact us to change the float ball
		3. Float ball is being obstructed	Clear any objects
2	Float ball moves, but there is no signal output.	1. Position offset	Adjust position of float ball
		2. Magnetic reed module is damaged.	Contact us
3	Signal output is not correct	Possible magnetic field surrounding float	Eliminate the magnetic field
4	Signal is constant	Float ball is unable to reset, and stuck by objects.	Clear any objects
5	Signal output is not compliance with actual value, but it keeps linear variation.	Position of buckle is moved.	Adjust the position of buckle to original place.

