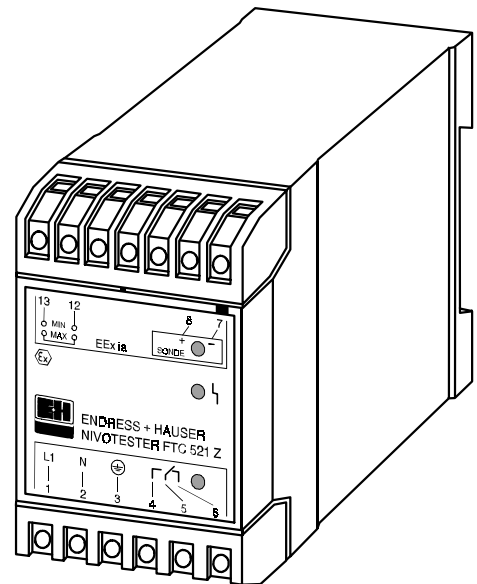
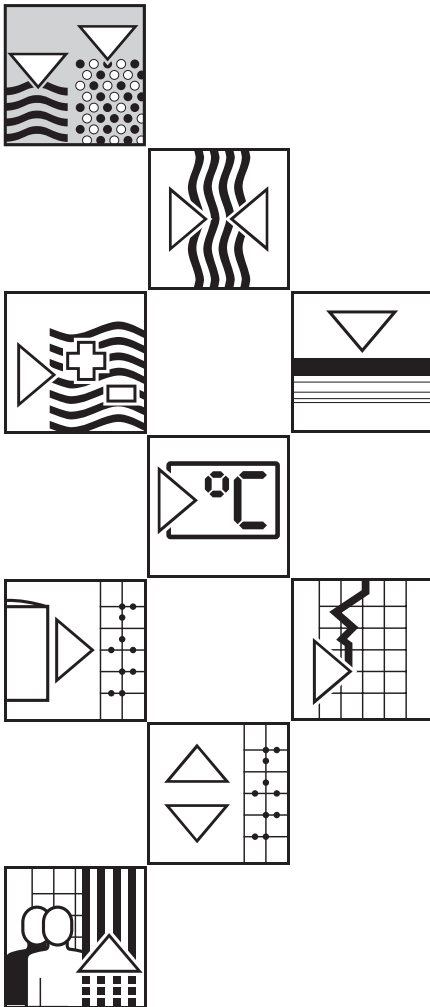


nivotester FTC 520 Z/FTC 521 Z Level limit switch

Installation and operating manual



Endress + Hauser

The Power of Know How



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Reference Guide

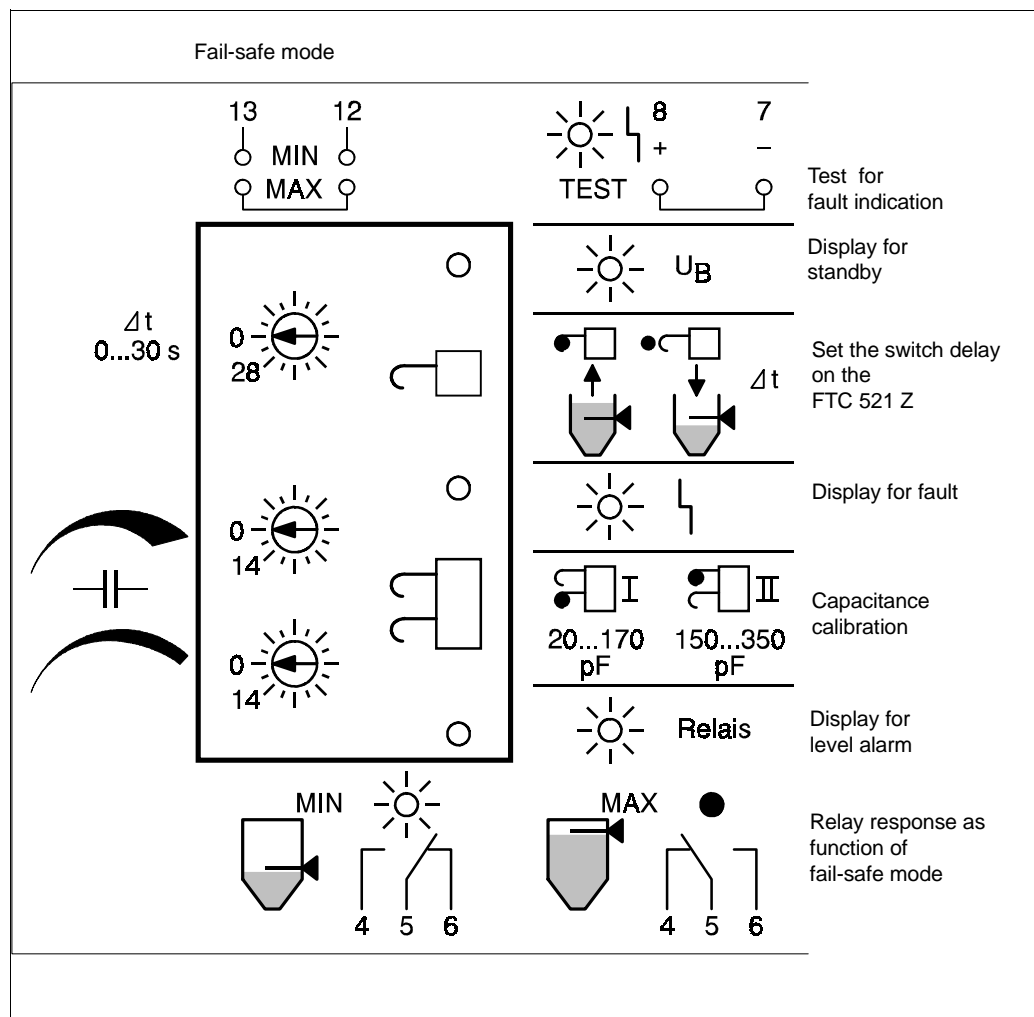


Fig. 1
Switches and adjusting elements
for calibration

Application

The Nivotester FTC 520 Z, FTC 521 Z is a level limit switch for the detection of limits in vessels containing liquids or solids.

The intrinsically-safe signal circuit [EEx ia] II C also enables the probes to be used in explosion-hazardous areas.

- **Nivotester FTC 520 Z**
for prompt indication.
- **Nivotester FTC 521 Z**
also with adjustable switch delay on reaching the preset limit.

The Measuring System

The measuring system consists of:

- the Nivotester FTC 520 Z or FTC 521 Z
- a suitable capacitive probe
- an electronic insert (transmitter) EC 17 Z or EC 16 Z. This is usually mounted in the housing of the probe
- control or signalling systems

The Nivotester FTC 521 Z with adjustable switching delay is best suited for level limit detection of liquids with turbulent surfaces.

The probes approved for use in hazardous area Zone 0 are listed in the declarations of conformity for electronic inserts.

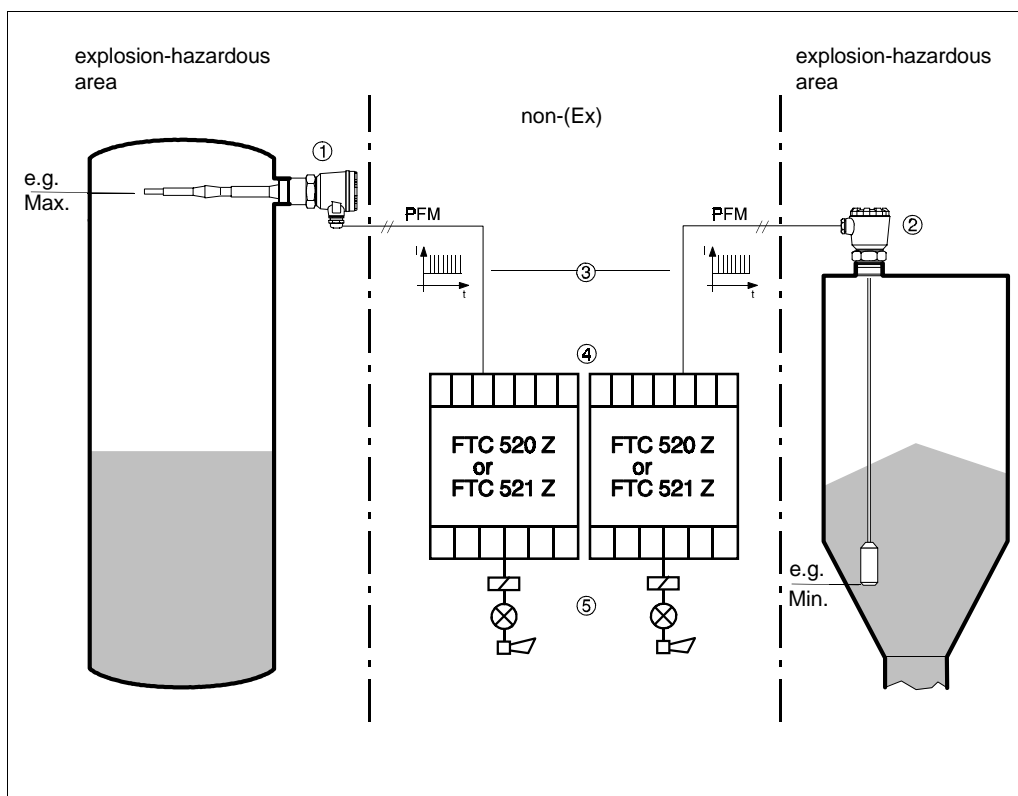


Fig. 2
The measuring system used for limit detection in vessels containing liquids or solids

- ① e.g. rod probe with active build-up compensation and electronic insert EC 16 Z
- ② e.g. rope probe with electronic insert EC 17 Z
- ③ e.g. interference-immune PFM signal transmission along intrinsically-safe two-wire cabling
- ④ Nivotester FTC 520 Z or FTC 521 Z
- ⑤ signal and control instruments

Function

Measurement and signal transmission

The Nivotester FTC...Z supplies the electronic insert and probe with the necessary power (intrinsically safe).

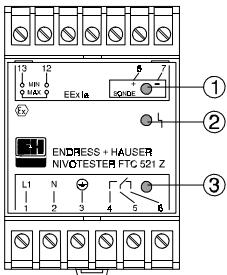
The probe and vessel together constitute a capacitor whose capacitance changes with the level of the product. The electronic insert converts capacitance into current pulses that are superimposed on the supply current on the two-core cabling. This interference-free pulse-frequency-modulation signal is evaluated by the Nivotester FTC 520 Z or FTC 521 Z, and the output relay is actuated.

Fail-safe switching mode

The fail-safe mode (quiescent current) can be selected using a jumper at the connection terminals:

- **Minimum** fail-safe: The relay de-energises when the switchpoint is **understepped**, when a fault is indicated or when the power supply fails.
- **Maximum** fail-safe: The relay de-energises when the switchpoint is **overstepped**, when a fault is indicated or when the power supply fails.

Function displays



- ① The green LED for »standby« shows that a power supply is connected and that the fine-wire fuse is not defective.
- ② The red LED for »fault« lights up if the connection to the electronic insert in the probe is broken, is short circuited or if the electronic insert is defective. The fault indication has a delay of approx. 4 s and is independent of the switching delay setting of the FTC 521 Z.
- ③ The red LED for »level alarm« lights up if the upper limit is overstepped at maximum fail-safe or the lower limit is understepped at minimum fail-safe. The output relay is de-energised after the switching delay time interval. It also lights up on fault.

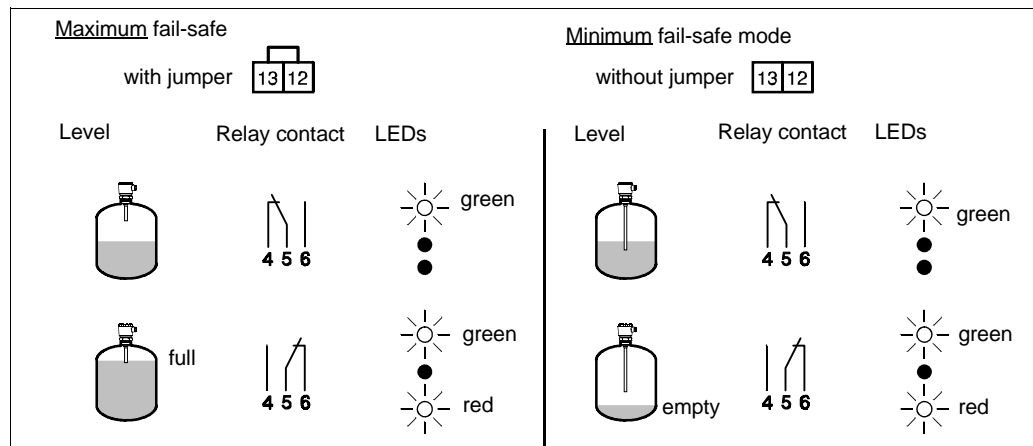


Fig. 3
Function of relay and LEDs for level and fail-safe switching mode

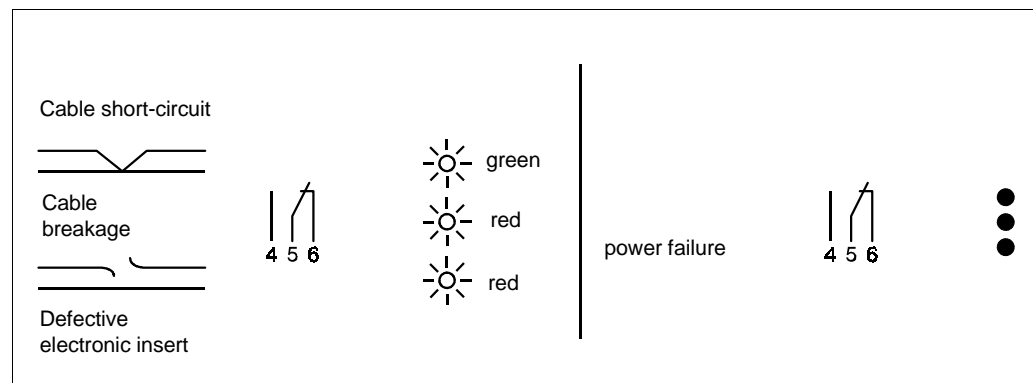


Fig. 4
Function on fault

Technical Data

Design

- Housing: row housing (MINIPAC format) in plastic
- Mounting: on standard rail conf. to EN 50022-35 x 7.5 or EN 50022-35 x 15
- Protection conf. to DIN 40050: Housing IP 40, Terminals IP 20

Permissible ambient temperatures

- Single mounting: -20 °C...+60 °C
Row mounting without side spacing: -20 °C...+50 °C
- In protective housing (2 units): -20 °C...+40 °C
- Storage temperature: -25 °C...+85 °C

Electrical connection

- Terminals: removable terminal blocks, non-interchangeable, 6-pole, 7-pole
- Max. wire diameter: 1x0.5 mm² to 1x2.5 mm² or 2x0.5 mm² to 2x1.5 mm²
- Power supply AC: 127 V, 115 V, 110 V, 48 V, 42 V, 24 V, each +15% -10%, 50/60 Hz
230 V, +10%, -15%
100 V, ±10%, 50/60 Hz
- Power consumption: max. 3.5 W (4.4 VA)
- Transmitters: Probes with electronic insert EC 17 Z, EC 16 Z
- Connection cable to probe: 2-core, max. 25 Ω/core

Powering the electronic insert (EC 17 Z, EC 16 Z)

- Protection: [EEx ia] II C
- Voltage: 10.5...12.2 V
- Operating current: max. 12 mA
- Short circuit current: max. 60 mA
- Duration of short circuit: unlimited

Input signals

- Signal transmission: PFM
- Pulse width: approx. 200 µs
- Transmission frequency: 185 Hz...116 Hz, (corresponding to 20 pF...350 pF probe capacitance)
- Pulse current: approx. 12 mA, superimposed on the basic current

Ordering key	
FTC 520 Z Nivotester	
FTC 521 Z Nivotester with switching delay	
	Certificate
	A ATEX II (1) GD [EEx ia] IIC
	Y Special version
	Version
	0 MINIPAC with terminal block
	1 MINIPAC for flat plug
	2 Weather proof MINIPAC, with terminal block
	3 Weather proof MINIPAC, for flat plug
	9 Special version
	Power supply
	A Power supply: 230 V AC
	B Power supply: 110 V AC
	C Power supply: 48 V AC
	D Power supply: 24 V AC
	F Power supply: 115 V AC
	G Power supply: 127 V AC
	K Power supply: 42 V AC
	L Power supply: 100 V AC
	Y Special version
	Output
	0 1 relay, volt free SPDT
	9 Special version
	Order code

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

Interference Emission to EN 61326; Electrical Equipment Class B.
Interference Immunity to EN 61326
For hints on installation, see TI 241F/00/en.

Output:

- Relay output: one potential-free change-over contact
- Switching consumption: max. 4 A, max. 250 V AC, max. 500 VA at cos φ ≥ 0.7
- Quiescent current: for minimum or maximum, selectable
- Switching delay with FTC 521 Z: selectable approx. 0.5 s...30 s
- Function displays: 3 LEDs on the front panel for operating, fault, level alarm

Subject to modification

Certificates

- Nivotester FTC 520 Z, FTC 521 Z
EC-Type-examination certificate
TÜV 01 ATEX 1682
- Electronic insert EC 16 Z, EC 17 Z
EC-Type-examination certificate
PTB 98 ATEX 2215 X



When using certified probes, please pay special attention to the following instructions and the special remarks in the certificates.

Mounting

**Nivotester FTC 520 Z,
FTC 521 Z**

- Please compare the order code on the nameplate of your instrument with the order key on Page 5 in order to ensure that you are installing the correct instrument.
- Mount the Nivotester FTC...Z outside the explosion-hazardous area in a control panel or in a protective housing (as accessory).
- Please also note the permissible ambient temperatures (see Technical Data) and the minimum distance between rows of instruments. (Fig. 5)

Fig. 5
left
Dimensions of the Nivotester
FTC 520 Z, FTC 521 Z in
Minipac format
Width of housing: 50 mm
① Mounted on standard rail
35 x 7 or 35 x 15
② Minimum interval between the
bottom edge and top edge of
the next row of instruments:
For probes used in
explosion-hazardous area,
min. 50 mm
For probe used in
non-explosion-hazardous
area, min. 25 mm.

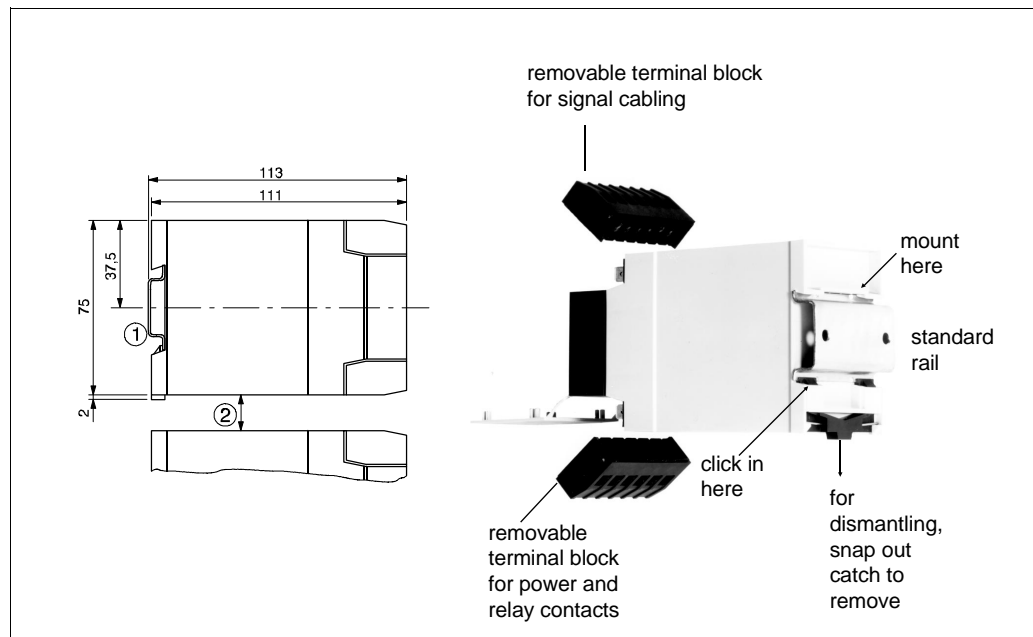


Fig. 5
right
Nivotester FTC...Z, mounting,
dismantling

Probes

Please refer to the mounting recommendations in the Technical Information brochures for the probes and the remarks given in their certificates.

Connection

The Nivotester must only be connected up by trained personnel who also have the necessary experience in installing instruments in the explosion-hazardous area.

Screened cable should be used for the connecting cable to the probe. 2 cores are required. Cable resistance max. 25 Ω/core.

Connect the screening to the ground at one point only and, if required, also connect the potential compensating cable at this point. This should be on the probe housing if possible (vessel potential).

When using the probe in the explosion-hazardous area:
Please note regulations governing explosion protection regarding the type and laying out of intrinsically-safe signal cabling!

Please refer to the certificate of conformity for the Nivotester FTC for the maximum permissible values for capacitance and inductance.

Note: The intrinsically-safe signal current circuit is completely electrically isolated from other circuits.

After connection, ensure that the cover and cable gland are tight.

- Minimum fail-safe: Without jumper 12/13:
- Maximum fail-safe: With jumper 12-13,
For function see Fig.3 on Page 4.

The fail-safe mode is part of the intrinsically-safe circuit.
Only a short insulated jumper is to be used.
Ensure that the screws are tight so that the jumper cannot become loose!

Connecting the probe to the electronic insert.



Selecting the fail-safe mode

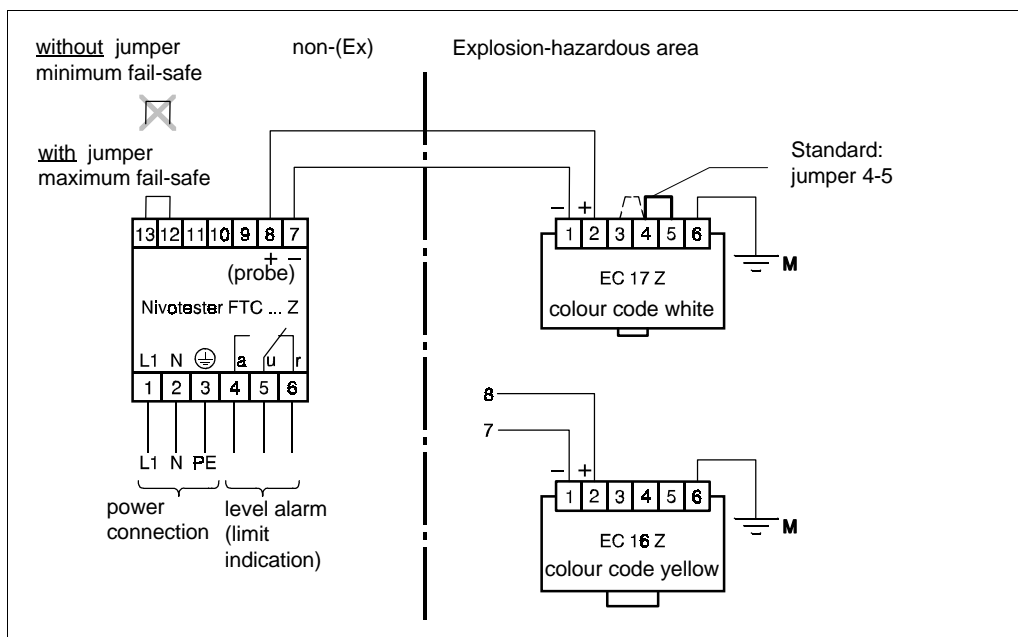


Fig. 6 top right
Connecting the Nivotester FTC 520 Z, FTC 521 Z to the electronic insert EC 17 Z. With electrically conducting build-up on the probe: connect jumper to 4-3 instead of 4-5 on the electronic insert. M = ground connection in probe head housing.

Fig. 6 below right
Connecting the Nivotester FTC 520 Z, FTC 521 Z to the electronic insert EC 16 Z.

Connecting control and signalling systems

Please note the maximum current carrying capacity of the potential-free relay contact and the function of the level limit switch Nivotester FTC...Z regarding the fail-safe mode and the level. See Fig. 3 on Page 4.

Note:

The power supply and the potential-free change-over contact are isolated from one another so that one circuit can be operated at maximum permissible voltage while the other is operating with a safe functional low voltage.

Connecting the power supply



Before connection, ensure that the power supply used agrees with the specifications given on the nameplate of the Nivotester FTC...Z.

A fine-wire fuse is integrated into the unit so that no fine-wire fuse is required for the power cable.

Switching over the power supply

If you have a Nivotester FTC...Z for power supply 220 V or 230 V, or one for 110 V, 115 V or 127 V, then the instrument can be simply adapted to the power voltage:

- ① Remove the terminal blocks (Points a and b)
 - ② Open the front panel (Points c and d)
 - ③ Remove the unit from the housing: Grasp the instrument by the black plastic at the top and the bottom of the instrument and pull it firmly towards you.
 - ④ Reposition the jumper to suit the power supply used.
- The fine-wire fuse does not have to be changed.
- Reassemble the instrument
 - Change the power supply specifications on the nameplate

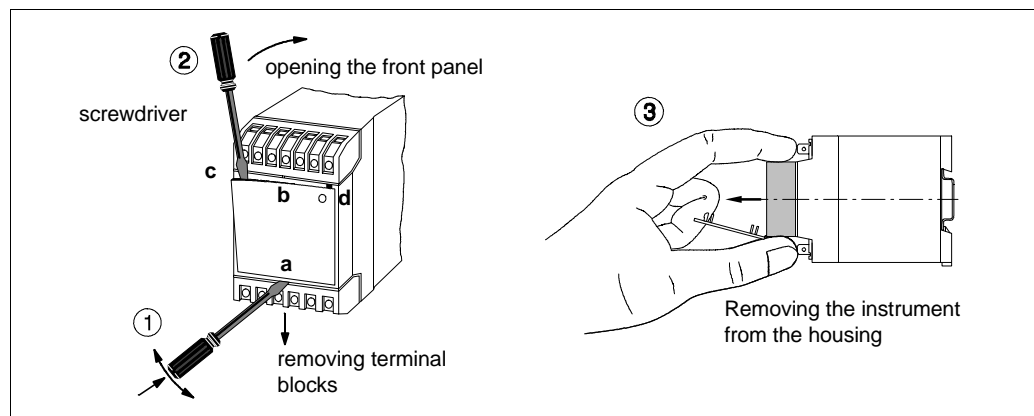


Fig. 7
Opening the instrument

④ Repos. the jumper	Switch-over for	
	Power supply 220 V	Power supply 110 V
	230 V	115 V
	–	127 V
Voltage tolerance	+ 15% / - 10%	

Fig. 8
Adjusting the instrument to the power supply

- Fine-wire fuse F1
- 50 mA time-lag fuse for 220/230 V
 - 80 mA time-lag fuse for 110/115/125 V
 - 80 mA time-lag fuse for 100 V
 - 200 mA time-lag fuse for 48 V
 - 250 mA time-lag fuse for 42 V
 - 315 mA time-lag fuse for 24 V

Calibration

Calibration, preliminary work

- Switch on the power supply to the Nivotester. In order to prevent any unwanted control sequences, turn off any control instruments connected until the Nivotester is calibrated.
- The adjusting elements are found behind the hinged front panel. To open the front panel, refer to Fig. 9.
- Reset all switches and calibrating units to their initial positions. See Fig. 10.
 - Set all adjusters to **0**
 - Close the change-over switch **downwards** for range selection
 - Open or close the switch for the type of delay required

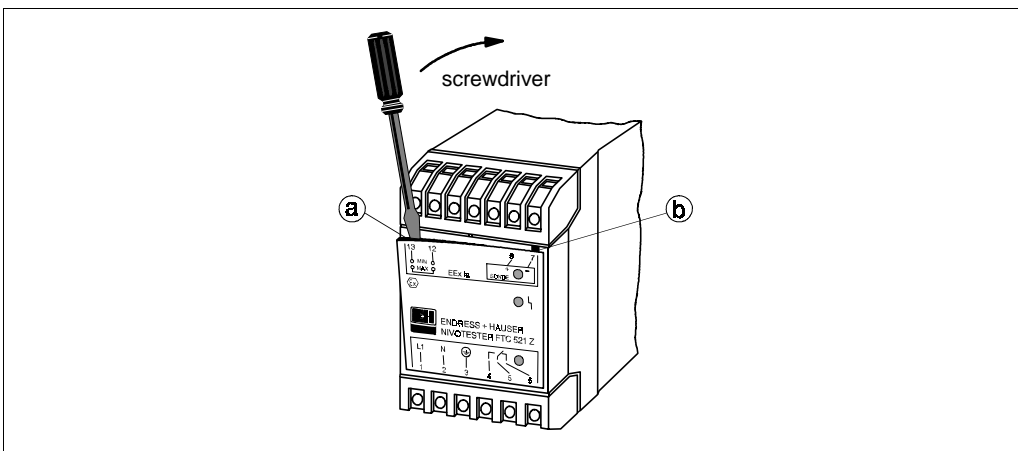


Fig. 9 opening the front panel

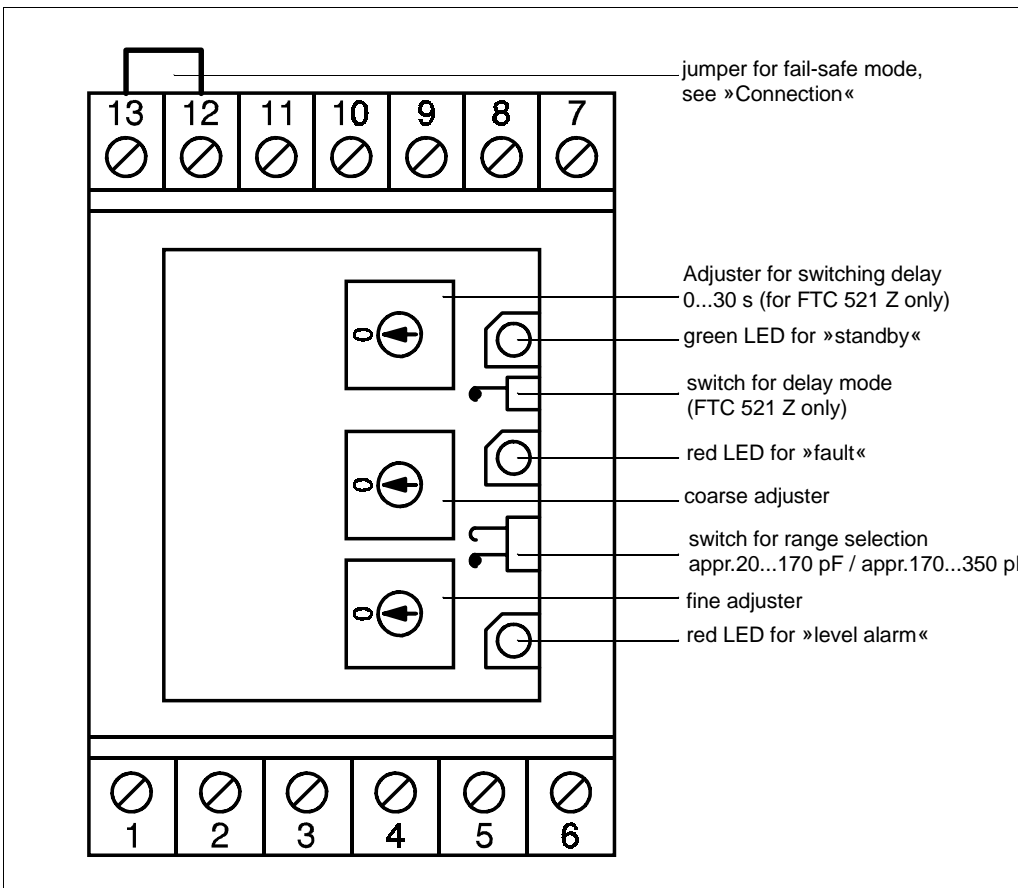


Fig. 10 Initial positions for adjuster and switches for the following calibration

Selecting the adjustment range

- ① Rotate the coarse adjuster slowly* through one turn.
Does the LED for »level alarm« then change its On/Off indication?
 - Yes: You may now carry out the capacitance calibration.
 - No:
 - ② Switch the change-over range switch to the range 170...350 pF.
Turn the coarse adjuster slowly through one complete turn.
Does the LED for »level alarm« this time change its On/Off indication?
 - Yes: You may now carry out the capacitance calibration.
 - No: The initial capacitance of the probe is too large.
 - ③ Is the probe covered with material?
 - Yes: Lower the level until the probe is free and then select the calibration range, beginning with ① again.
 - No: Fault in project planning or short-circuit in probe
- *slowly= approx. 1 division per second

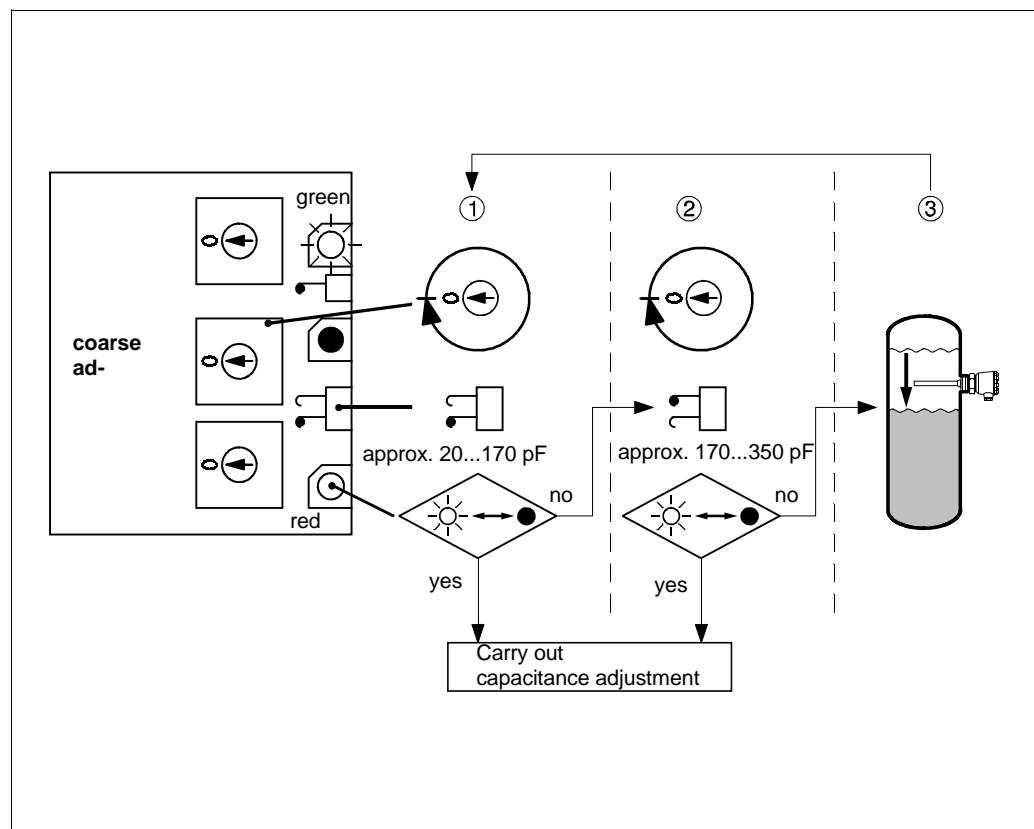


Fig. 11
Selecting calibration range

Carrying out a capacitance calibration

The calibration for maximum fail-safe switching is given.
 (The values in brackets are for the minimum fail-safe mode).

The following calibrations are described:

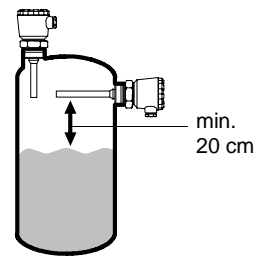
- Calibration with a free probe
- Calibration with a covered probe

One of the two calibrations is sufficient.

The filling material must be at least 20 cm away from the probe

- ① Turn the **coarse** adjuster slowly* in a clockwise direction until the red LED for »level alarm« goes out (lights up).
- ② Turn back the **coarse** adjuster by one division.
The LED for »level alarm« lights up (goes out) again.
- ③ Turn the **fine** adjuster slowly* in a clockwise direction until the red LED for »level alarm« goes out (lights up).
- ④ To ensure correct switching, turn the **fine** adjuster a few divisions further.
See Table Fig. 13.
If the arrow of the fine adjuster oversteps 0, then turn the coarse adjuster clockwise by one further division.

Calibration with a free probe



*slowly= approx. 1 division per second

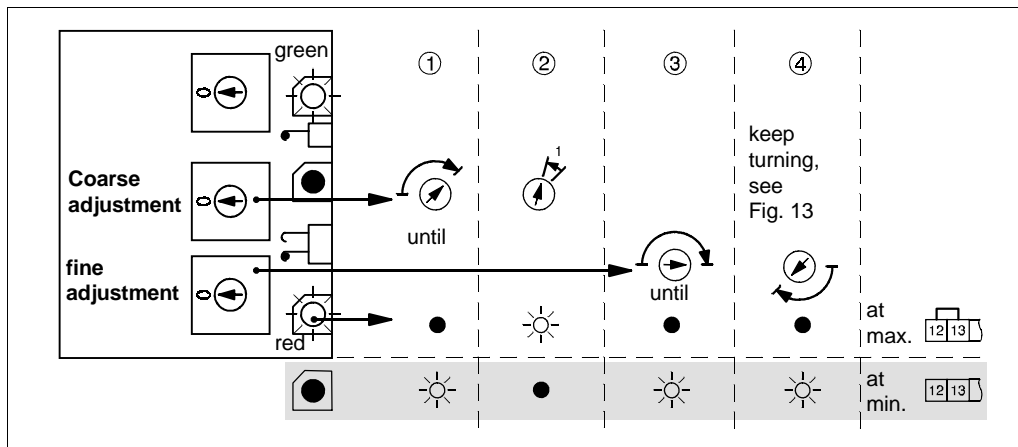
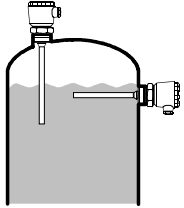


Fig. 12
 Capacitance calibration
 with free probe

Application criteria				Type of probe mounting				Keep turning the fine adjuster by ... divisions
Material				Insulation		Ground tube		
Example	Relative dielectric constant ϵ_r	Conductivity	Tendency to build-up	Full	Part.	with	without	
Solvents / fuels	< 3	low	low	X	X	X		3... 4
Dry bulk solids	< 3	low	low		X		X	2... 3
Moist bulk solids	> 3	average	average	X	X		X	6... 8
Aqueous liquids and alcohols	> 3	strong	weak	X	X		X	6...10
			strong		X		X	14...16
Sludge	> 3	strong	very strong		X		X	16...18

Abb. 13
 Table for recommended
 switching point delays

**Variation:
Calibration with a
covered probe**



The calibration for maximum fail-safe switching is given.
(The values in brackets are for the minimum fail-safe mode).

- ① Turn the **coarse** adjuster slowly* in a clockwise direction until the red LED for »level alarm« goes out (lights up).
 - ② Turn back the **coarse** adjuster by one division. The LED for »level alarm« lights up (goes out) again.
 - ③ Turn the **fine** adjuster slowly* in a clockwise direction until the LED for »level alarm« goes out (lights up).
 - ④ Turn back the **fine** adjuster by one or two divisions until the LED for »level alarm« lights up (goes out) again.
- If one (vertically mounted) probe is covered right to the switchpoint, then the calibration sequence is over.

Otherwise:

- ⑤ To ensure correct switching, turn the **fine** adjuster a few divisions in an anticlockwise direction. See Table Fig. 15.
If the arrow on the fine adjuster oversteps 0, then turn the coarse adjuster back one division in an anticlockwise direction.

*slowly: approx. 1 division per second

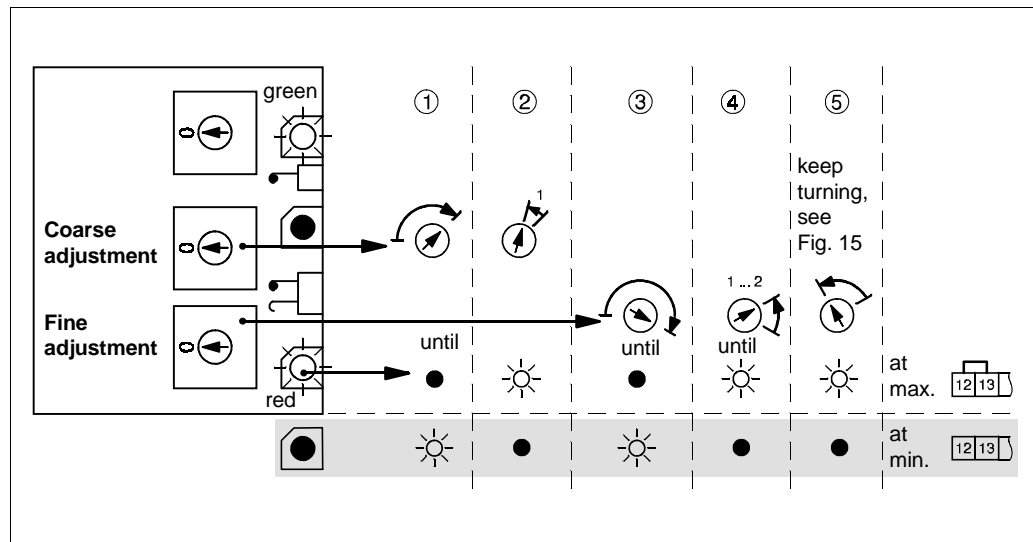


Fig. 14
Capacitance calibration
with covered probe

Application criteria							Keep turning the fine adjuster by ... divisions
Material				Type of probe mounting			
Example	Relative dielectric constant ϵ_r	Conductivity	Tendency to build-up	Insulation	Ground tube ^d		
				Full	Part.	with/without	
Solvents / fuels	< 3	weak	weak	X	X	X	3... 4
Dry bulk solids	< 3	weak	weak		X	X	2... 3
Moist bulk solids	> 3	medium	medium	X	X	X	6... 8
Aqueous liquids and alcohols	> 3	strong	weak	X	X	X	6...10
			strong		X	X	14...16
Sludge	> 3	strong	very strong		X	X	16...18

Abb. 15
Table for recommended
switching point delays

FTC 521 Z only:
Calibrating the switching delay for the output relay

The switching delay can be selected for two conditions:

- Delay when covering the probe (switch closed)
- Delay when freeing the probe (switch open)

If the material moves in the opposite direction, then the output relay switches immediately.

The Nivotester has a basic delay of approx. 0.5 s (Switch position 0).

You can increase the switching delay up to approx. 30 s by turning the switch in a clockwise direction. One division is approx. 2 s.

Delay mode

Delay time

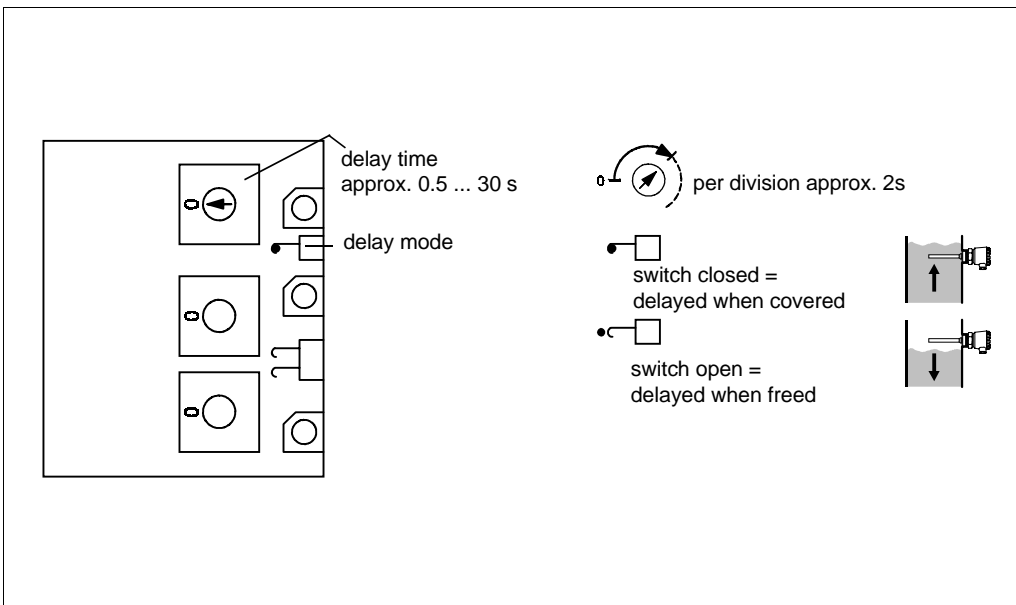


Fig. 16
 Setting the switching delay on the FTC 521

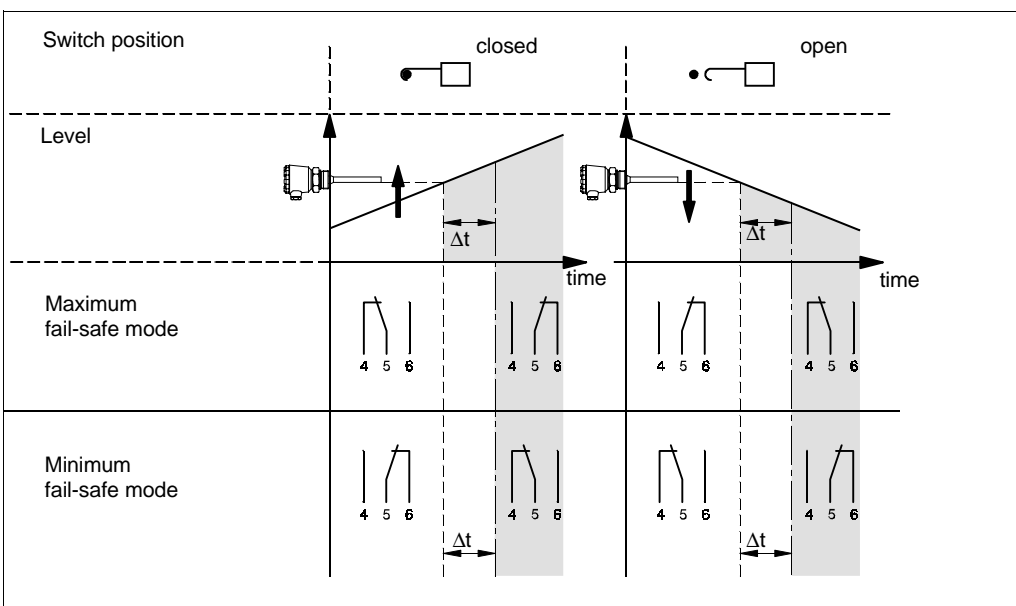


Abb. 17
 Function diagram of switching delay

Function test

Level alarm

Please check correct switching of the Nivotester FTC...Z by raising and lowering the level over the switchpoint selected.

Fault indication

Short circuit Terminals 7-8 on the Nivotester, e.g. with pincers.
All three LEDs should light up after approx. 4 s.

After the calibration and function test:
Switch on all instruments connected to the Nivotester.

Replacing an instrument



The Nivotester FTC...Z can be replaced without disconnecting the electrical cabling:

- Switch off the power supply and the voltage to the relay contact
- Remove terminal blocks, see Fig. 7 on Page 8.
- Undo the catch on the bottom of the instrument housing by pulling it down with a screwdriver and then remove the Nivotester from the rail.
See Fig. 5 on Page 6.
- Mount the new instrument on the rail
- Push and click in terminal blocks
- Carry out adjustments as with the old instrument
- Due to the tolerances of individual components, a capacitance calibration must be carried out when replacing a Nivotester FTC...Z or electronic insert.

Supplementary Documentation

- Technical Information on the specific probe
- Technical Information on the specific electronic insert
- Technical Information for Minipac accessories (standard rail, protective housing).
- Certificate of conformity for the Nivotester FTC 520 Z, FTC 521 Z
- Certificate of conformity for the electronic insert EC 16 Z, EC 17 Z

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