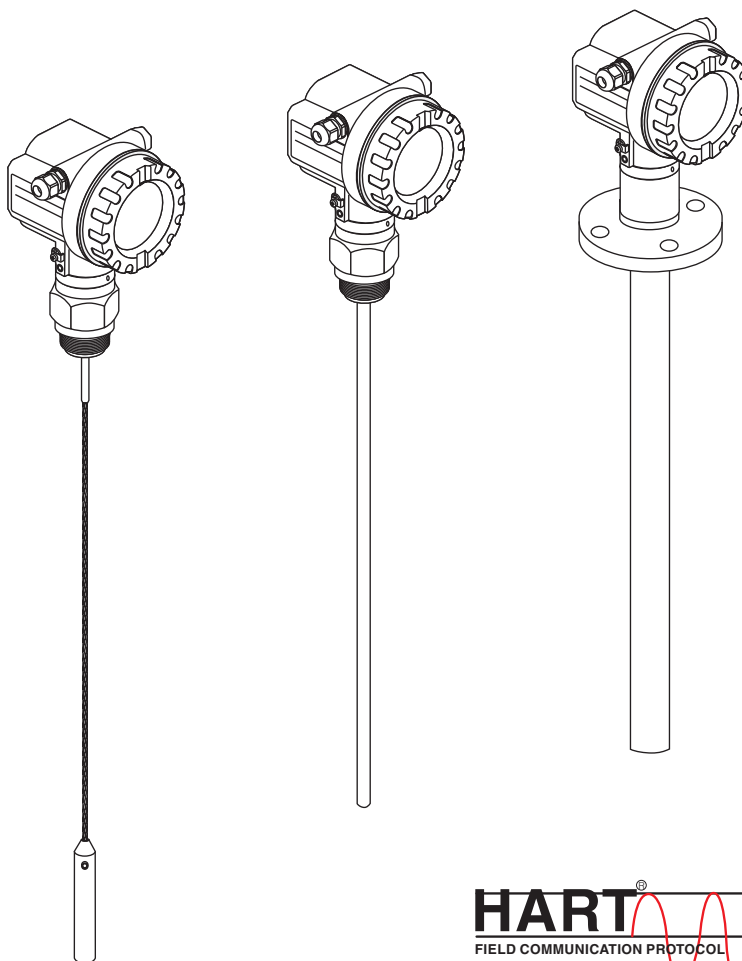
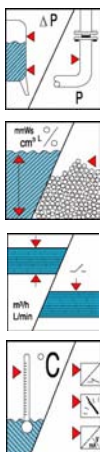
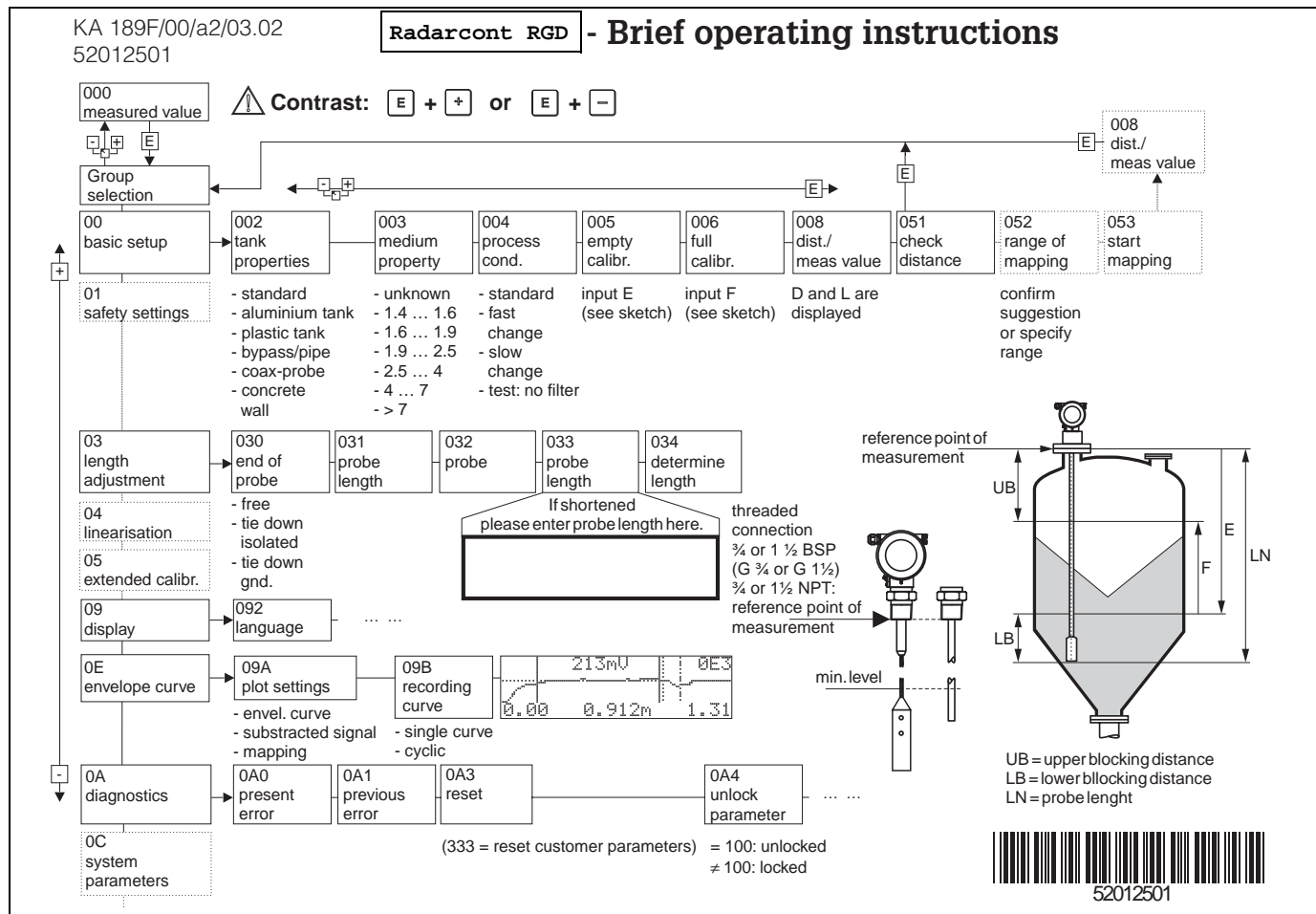


# ***Radarcont*** **RGD 500** **HART/4...20 mA** **Guided Level-Radar**

## **Operating Instructions**



# Brief operating instructions



**Note!**

This operating manual explains the installation and initial start-up for the level transmitter measuring device. All functions that are required for a typical measuring task are taken into account here. In addition, the Radarcont provides many other functions that are not included in this operating manual, such as optimising the measuring point and converting the measured values.

An **overview of all device functions** can be found on Page 83.

The operating manual BA 245F/00/en provides an **extensive description of all device functions** – Description of the device functions for Radarcont, which can also be found on the enclosed CD-ROM.

## Table of contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Safety instructions</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Commissioning</b>	<b>46</b>
1.1	Designated use	4	6.1	Function check	46
1.2	Installation, commissioning and operation	4	6.2	Switching on the measuring device	46
1.3	Operational safety	4	6.3	Basic Setup	47
1.4	Notes on safety conventions and symbols	5	6.4	Basic Setup with the VU 331	49
<b>2</b>	<b>Identification</b>	<b>6</b>	6.5	Blocking distance	57
2.1	Device designation	6	6.6	Function "envelope curve display" (OE3)	59
2.2	Scope of delivery	9	6.7	Basic Setup with the ToF Tool	61
2.3	Certificates and approvals	9	<b>7</b>	<b>Maintenance</b>	<b>66</b>
2.4	Registered trademarks	9	<b>8</b>	<b>Accessories</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mounting</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Trouble-shooting</b>	<b>71</b>
3.1	Quick installation guide	10	9.1	Trouble-shooting instructions	71
3.2	Incoming acceptance, transport, storage	11	9.2	System error messages	72
3.3	Installation Conditions	12	9.3	Application errors	74
3.4	Installation	13	9.4	Spare parts	76
3.5	Post-installation check	28	9.5	Return	79
<b>4</b>	<b>Wiring</b>	<b>29</b>	9.6	Disposal	79
4.1	Quick wiring guide	29	9.7	Software history	79
4.2	Connecting the measuring unit	31	9.8	Contact addresses of Endress+Hauser	79
4.3	Equipotential bonding	34	<b>10</b>	<b>Technical data</b>	<b>80</b>
4.4	Degree of protection	34	10.1	Technical data at a glance	80
4.5	Post-connection check	34	<b>11</b>	<b>Appendix</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Operation</b>	<b>35</b>	11.1	Operating menu HART (Display modul), ToF Tool	84
5.1	Quick operation guide	35	11.2	Operating matrix HART / Commuwin II	86
5.2	Display and operating elements	37	11.3	Description of functions	87
5.3	Local operation	39	11.4	Function and system design	88
5.4	Display and acknowledging error messages	42	<b>Index</b>	<b>93</b>	
5.5	HART communication	43			

# 1 Safety instructions

## 1.1 Designated use

The Radarcont RGD 500 is a compact level transmitter for the continuous measurement of solids and liquids, measuring principle: Guided Level Radar / TDR: Time Domain Reflectometry).

## 1.2 Installation, commissioning and operation

The Radarcont 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

Symbol	Meaning
	<b>Warning!</b> A warning highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, will lead to personal injury, a safety hazard or destruction of the instrument
	<b>Caution!</b> Caution highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, may lead to personal injury or incorrect functioning of the instrument
	<b>Note!</b> 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

	<b>Device certified for use in explosion hazardous area</b> If the Radarcont has this symbol embossed on its name plate it can be installed in an explosion hazardous area
	<b>Explosion hazardous area</b> 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
	<b>Safe area (non-explosion hazardous area)</b> 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

	<b>Direct voltage</b> A terminal to which or from which a direct current or voltage may be applied or supplied
	<b>Alternating voltage</b> A terminal to which or from which an alternating (sine-wave) current or voltage may be applied or supplied
	<b>Grounded terminal</b> A grounded terminal, which as far as the operator is concerned, is already grounded by means of an earth grounding system
	<b>Protective grounding (earth) terminal</b> A terminal which must be connected to earth ground prior to making any other connection to the equipment
	<b>Equipotential connection (earth bonding)</b> 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

## 2 Identification

### 2.1 Device designation

#### 2.1.1 Nameplate

The following technical data are given on the instrument nameplate:

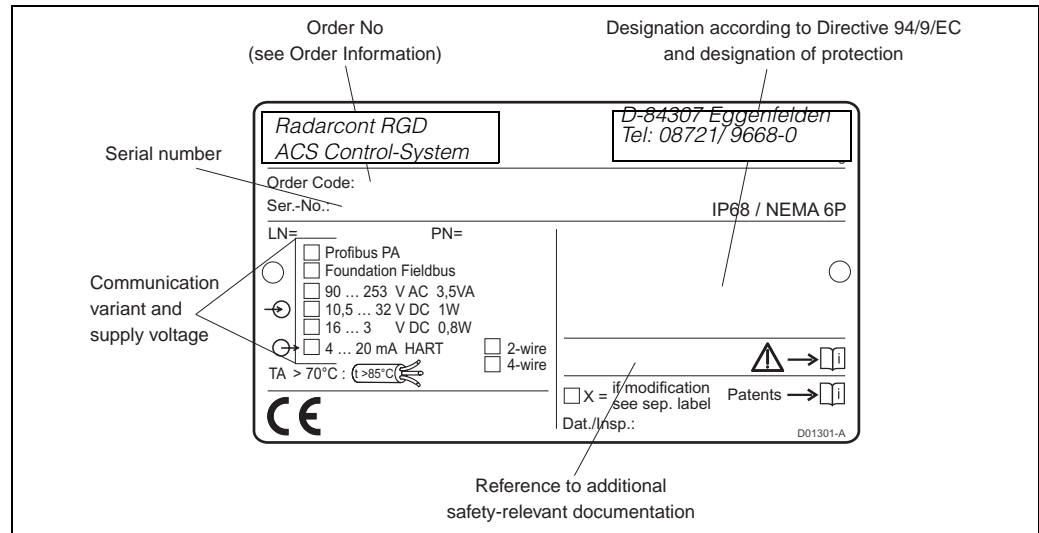


Fig. 1 Information on the nameplate of the Radarcont RGD 500 (example)

#### 2.1.2 Ordering structure

##### Ordering structure Radarcont RGD 500

<b>10</b>	<b>Certificates</b>
S	without Ex-Certificate
EX	ATEX II 1/2G EEx ia IIC T6
<b>20</b>	<b>Probe version, material 1)</b>
	<i>Type / application</i>
	<i>Material</i>
	1 4 mm rope probe, predominantly bulk solids 1.4401
	2 6 mm rope probe, solids 1.4401
	3 One rod probe 16 mm, predominantly liquids 1.4435
	6 Coax probe, liquids 1.4435
	4 Rod probe 6 mm, liquids 1.4435
	7 Special version
<b>RGD-500</b>	Product designation (part 1)

1) Rod and coaxial probes are also available in Alloy C22. In this case the probe rod is fixed to the instrument and can not be dismantled.

<b>30</b>	<b>Probe length</b>
	<i>Rope probes: 1000 mm...35000 mm / 40 in...1378 in</i>
	A mm, 4 mm rope, 316
	B mm, 6 mm rope, 316
	C in, 1/6" rope, 316
	D in, 1/4" rope, 316
	<i>Rod probes: min. 300 mm...4000 mm / 12 in...157 in</i>
	K mm, rod 16 mm, 316L
	L mm, coax probe, 316L
	M in (0,1 in), rod 16 mm, 316L

<b>30</b>										<b>Probe length</b>														
					N					in (0,1 in), coax probe, 316L														
										<i>Rod probes: min. 300 mm...2000 mm / 12 in...80 in</i>														
					P					mm, rod 6 mm, 316L														
					R					in (0,1 in), rod 6 mm, 316L														
<b>40</b>										<b>Sealing</b>														
					A					FKM O-ring (e.g. Viton)					temperature -30° C...+150° C									
					B					EPDM O-ring					temperature -40° C...+120° C									
					B					FFKM O-ring (e.g. Kalrez)					temperature -5° C...+150° C									
<b>50</b>										<b>Process connection, material</b>														
										<i>Threaded connection</i>					<i>Material</i>									
					G34					G ¾", ISO 228					1.4435									
					G15					G 1½", ISO 228					1.4435									
										<i>Flange Dia/Pressure</i>					<i>Standard</i>					<i>Material</i>				
					F50					DN50 PN40					DIN 2526 Form C					316L				
<b>60</b>										<b>Electronic insert / Communication</b>														
					A					2-wire, 4...20 mA HART														
					B					2-wire, PROFIBUS-PA														
					C					2-wire, Foundation Fieldbus														
					D					4-wire, 90...250 VAC, 4...20 mA HART														
					E					4-wire, 10,5...32 VDC, 4...20 mA HART														
<b>RGD-500-</b>										Product designation (part 2)														
<b>70</b>										<b>Display</b>														
					0					without display														
					D					with display VU 331 incl. on-side operation														
					A					for FHX40, extension removed display														
<b>80</b>										<b>Remote electronic</b>														
					1					Standard compact device														
					2					distance sleeve 400 mm for electronic														
<b>90</b>										<b>Housing and cable gland / entry</b>														
										<i>housing</i>					<i>cable gland/-entry</i>									
					0					aluminium F12-housing, coated, IP68					cable gland M20x1,5									
					5					aluminium F12-housing, coated, IP68					M12 PROFIBUS-PA plug									
					9					Special version														
<b>100</b>										<b>Additional options</b>														
					0					Additional options not selected														
<b>RGD-500-</b>										Complete product designation														



**Please enter probe length in mm or inch / 0.1 inch**

mm

inch / 0.1 inch

probe length LN see page 11

## 2.2 Scope of delivery



### Caution!

It is essential to follow the instructions concerning the unpacking, transport and storage of measuring instruments given in the chapter "Incoming acceptance, transport, storage" on page 10

The scope of delivery consists of:

- Assembled instrument
- 2 ToF Tool CD-ROMs
  - CD 1: ToF Tool Program
  - CD 2: Device descriptions (device drivers) and documentation for all Endress+Hauser devices which are operable using ToF Tool
- Accessories (s. Chapter 8)

Accompanying documentation:

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

## 2.3 Certificates and approvals

### CE mark, declaration of conformity

The instrument 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 instrument complies with the applicable standards and regulations in accordance with EN 61010 "Protection Measures for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control, Regulation and Laboratory Procedures". The instrument described in this ACS Control-System confirms the successful testing of the instrument by affixing to it the CE mark.

## 2.4 Registered trademarks

KALREZ<sup>®</sup>, VITON<sup>®</sup>, TEFLON<sup>®</sup>

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

TRI-CLAMP<sup>®</sup>

Registered trademark of the company Ladish & Co., Inc., Kenosha, USA

HART<sup>®</sup>

Registered trademark of HART Communication Foundation, Austin, USA

ToF<sup>®</sup>

Registered trademark of the company Endress+Hauser GmbH+Co. KG, Maulburg, Germany

PulseMaster<sup>®</sup>

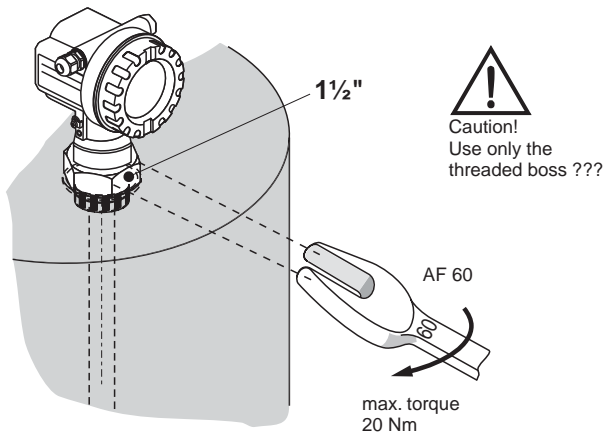
Registered trademark of the company Endress+Hauser GmbH+Co. KG, Maulburg, Germany



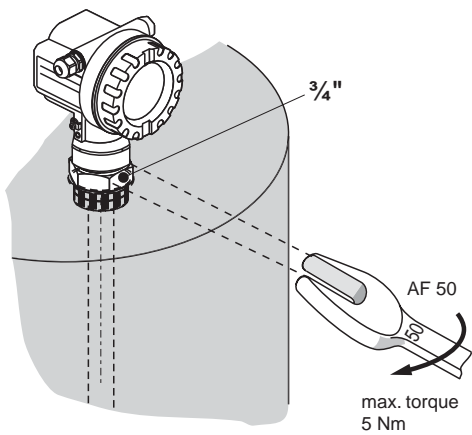
### 3 Mounting

#### 3.1 Quick installation guide

F12 or T12 housing



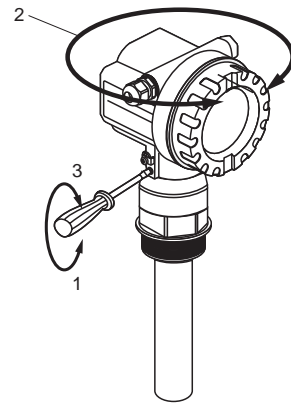
F12 or T12 housing



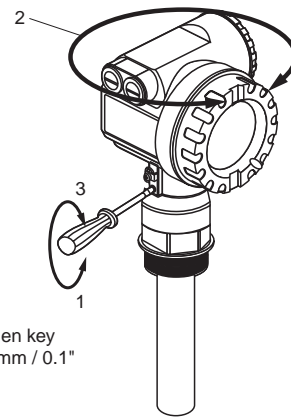
#### Turn housing

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"

## 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

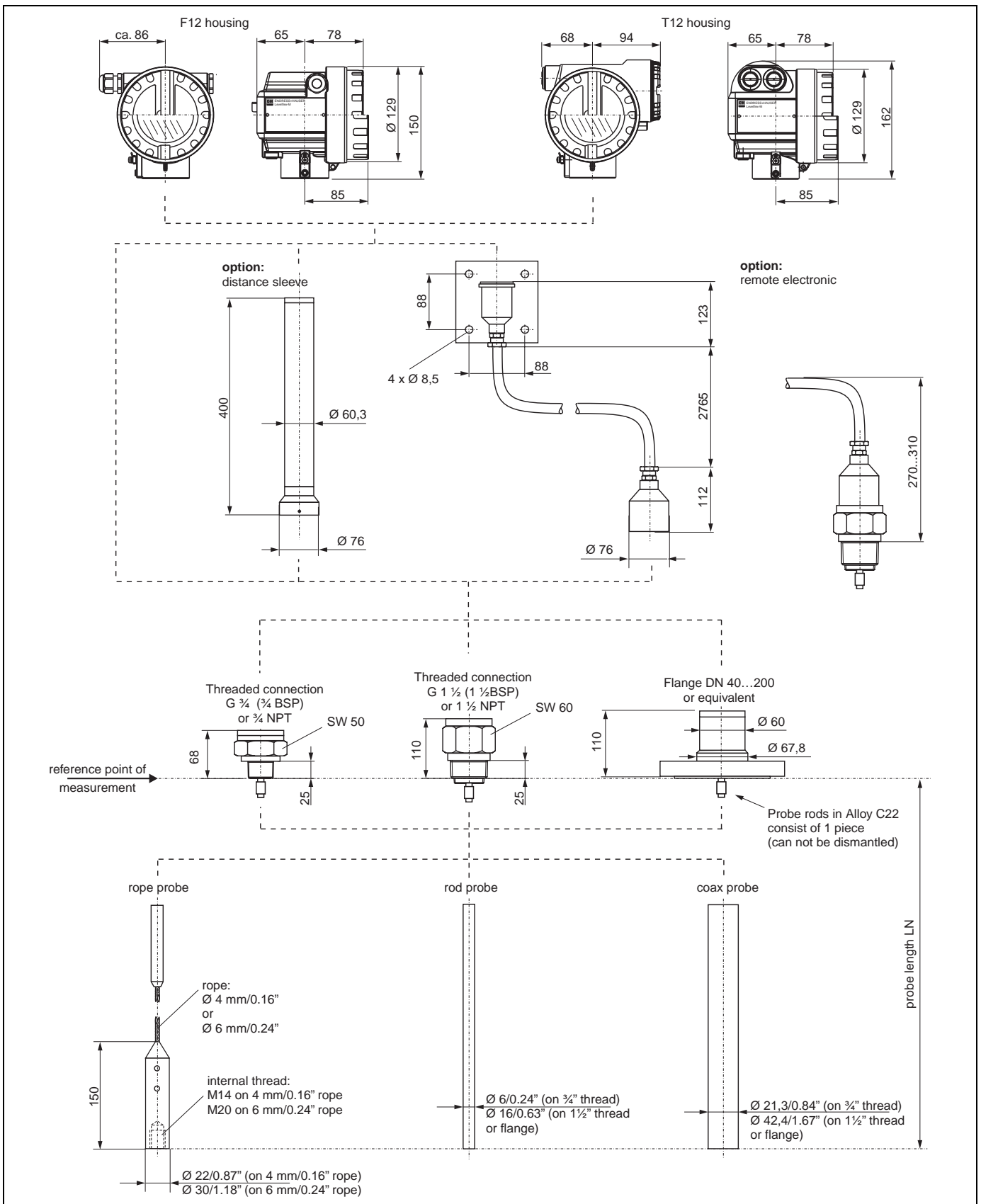


Fig. 2 Dimensions Radarcont RGD 500

## 3.4 Installation

### 3.4.1 Mounting kit

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

- 4 mm Allen wrench for turning the housing.

#### Shortening probes

Rod and rope probes can be easily shortened. This is necessary if the distance to the container floor or outlet cone is less than 150 mm in the case of a rope probe, or less than 100 mm in the case of a rod probe or less than 50 mm in the case of a coax probe.

#### Shortening rod probes

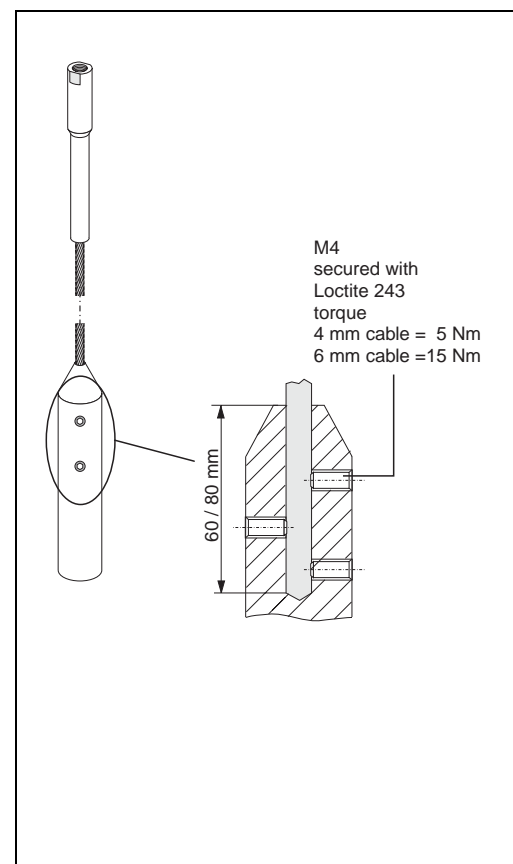
The rods of a rod probe are shortened by sawing or separating at the bottom end.

#### Shortening rope probes

- 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



#### Shortening coax probes

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.

### 3.4.2 Engineering hints for level measurement in bulk solids and fluids

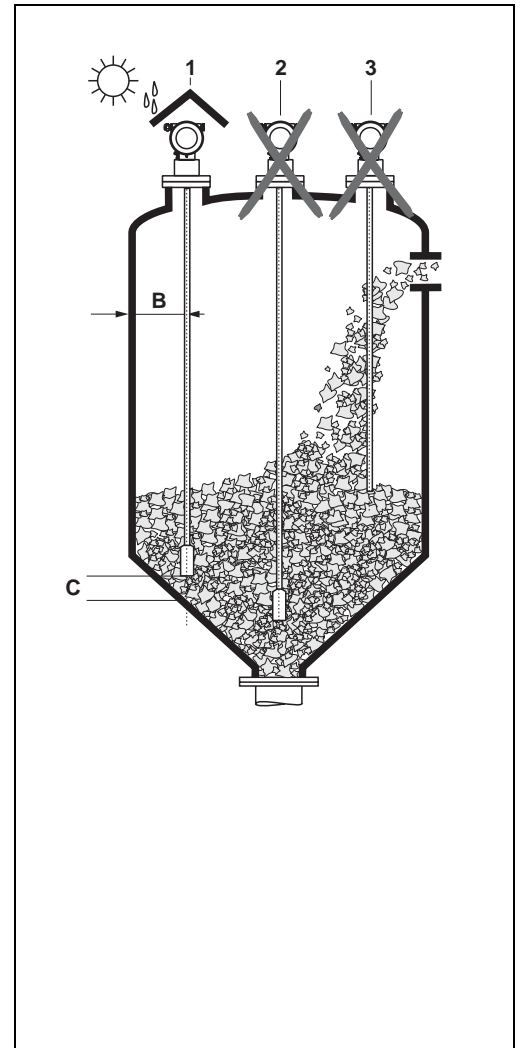
The following installation instructions apply for rope and rod probes for measurement in bulk solids and fluids.

Coax probes are suitable purely for measurement in fluids. They function practically independent of all installation conditions and can, therefore, be installed as desired.

- Temperature conditions must be met (see page 80).
- It is recommended that a protective cover (1) is used, in order to protect the transmitter against direct sunlight or rain (see »Accessories« on page 66.).

#### Mounting location

- Do not mount rod or rope probes in the filling curtain (3)
- 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.
- In metal containers, do not install rod and rope probes exactly in the centre (2).
- 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 protective cover (1) see »Accessories« on page 66..

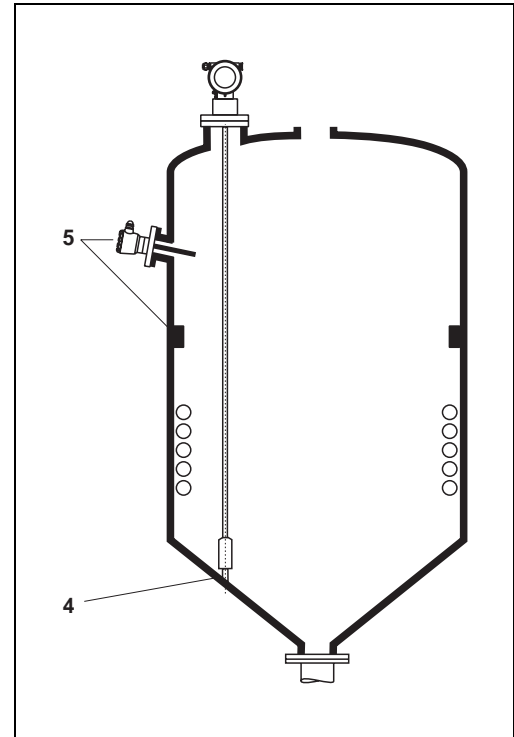


**Other installations**

- Select the mounting location such that the distance to internals (5) (e.g. limit switch, struts) > is 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 22)!

**Optimization options**

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

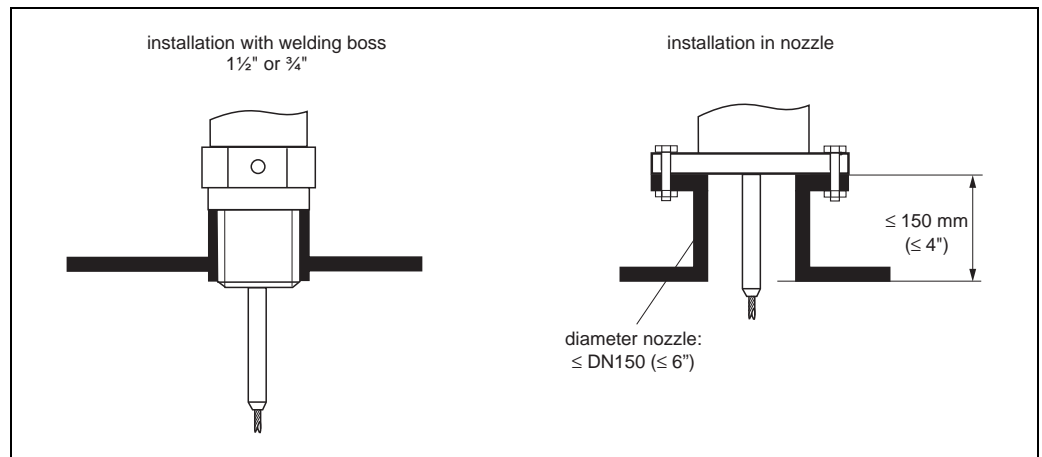
**Minimum distance B of the probe to the container wall:**

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

Distance to protruding internals min. 300 mm.

### Standard 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 22.
- 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 ... 150 mm in diameter and should not be more than 150 mm high. Installation adapters are available for other dimensions, see »Accessories« on page 66.

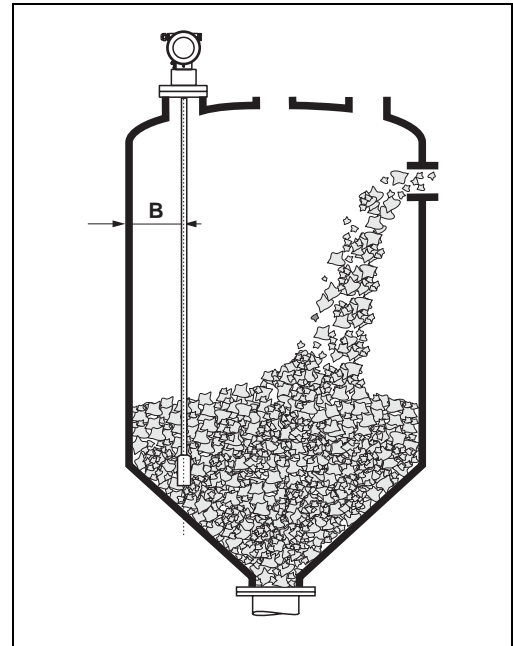


### Probe length

- The measuring range is directly dependent on the probe length. If the probe is not fixed at the bottom end, the following distances to the container floor must be observed:
  - Rope probe: 150 mm
  - Rod probe: 100 mm
  - Coax probe: 30 mm
 It is better to order probes too long than too short since it is possible to shorten the probe if necessary.

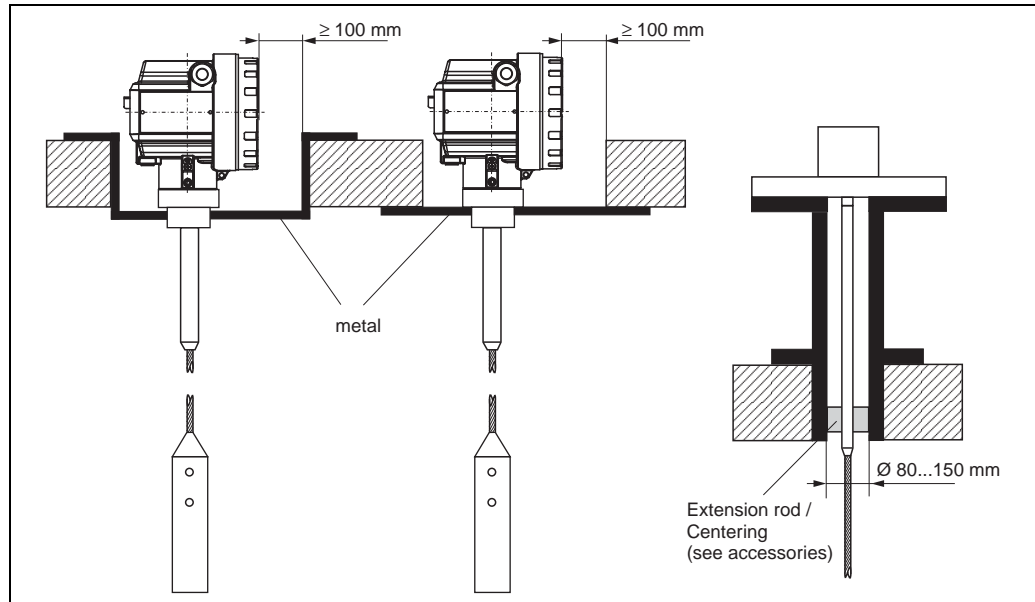
### 3.4.3 Special notes for bulk solids

- 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  $\geq 1\text{m}$ , but at least  $0.5\text{m}$



#### 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. Installation suggestions see diagram.





### 3.4.4 Installation in bulk solid silos

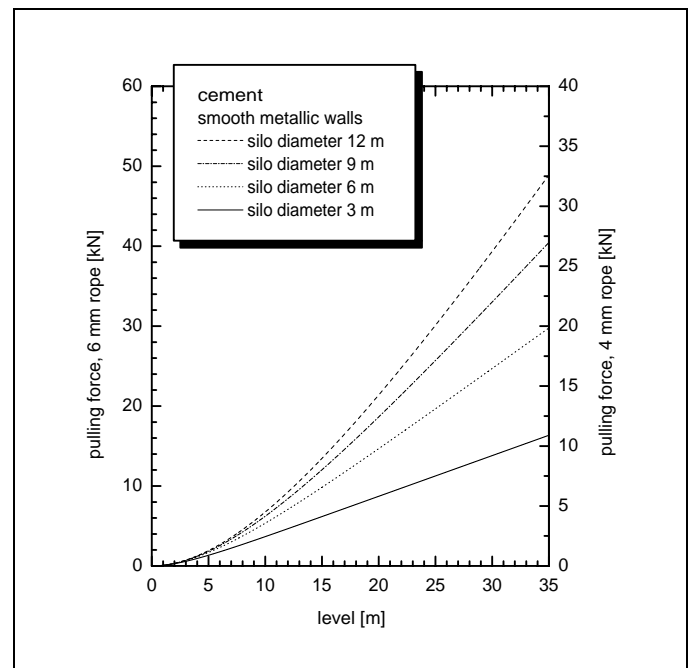
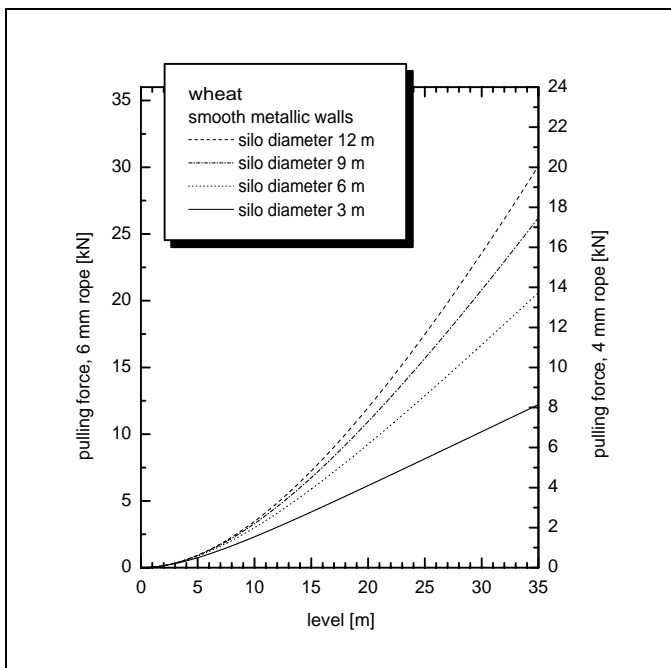
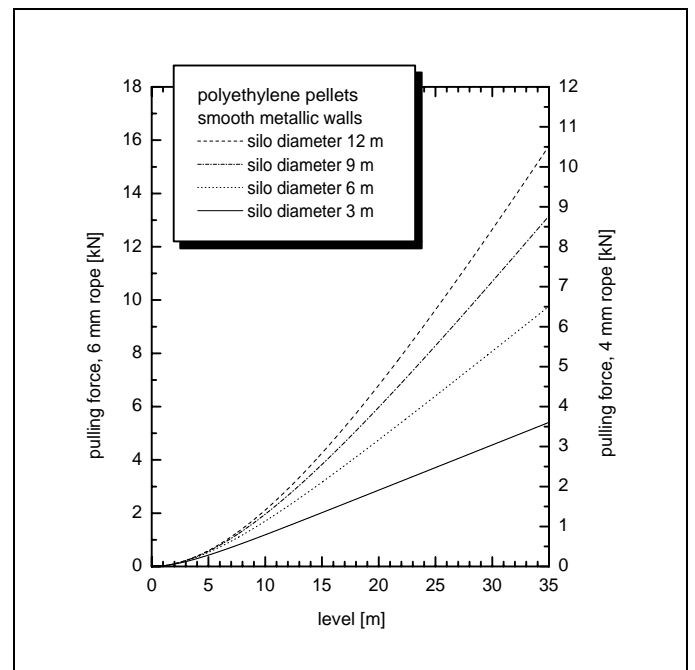
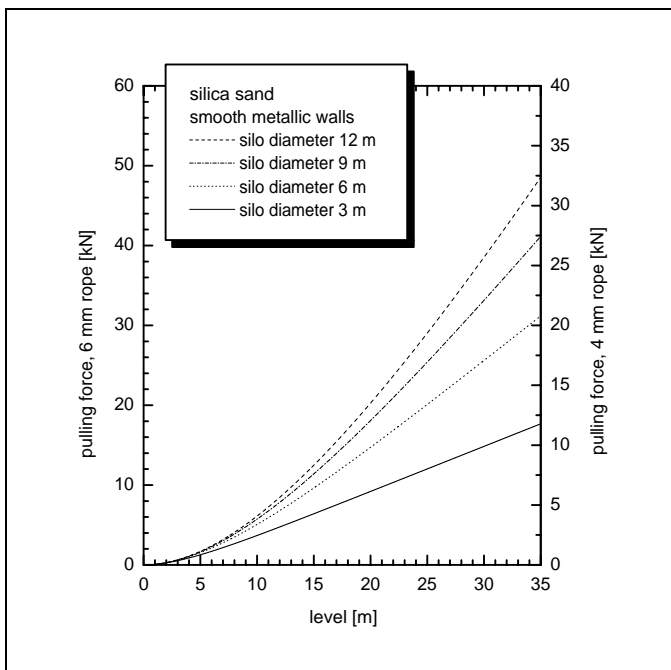
#### Tensile load

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 device.

### 3.4.5 Installation in liquids 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 Radarcont is, nevertheless, installed in tanks with agitators, it is better to use coax probes which have a greater lateral loading capacity.

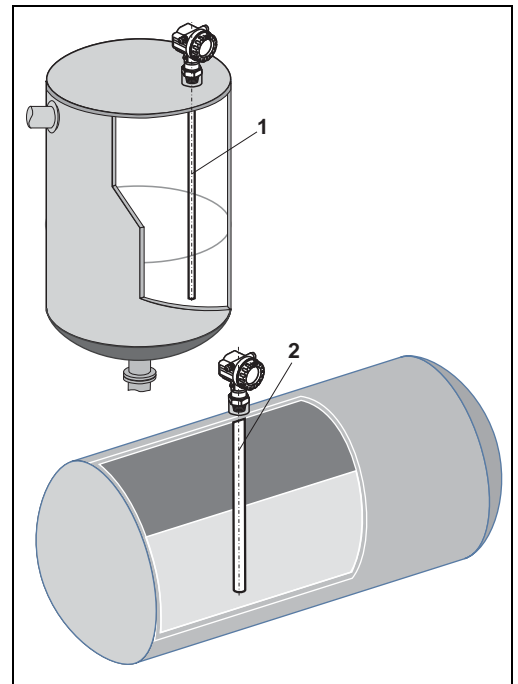
#### Standard installation

Using a coax probe offers great advantages when the viscosity of the product is  $\leq 500$  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, or using a non-contact measuring principle.

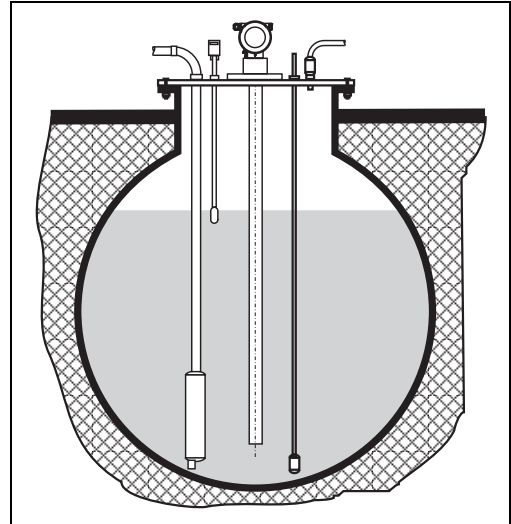
#### Installation in horizontal cylindrical and standing tanks

- Use a coax or rod probe for measuring ranges up to 4 m. For anything over this or if there is too free cover space use a 4 mm rope probe.
- Installation and possible fixing as with bulk solids.
- Any distance from wall, as long as occasional contact is prevented.
- Do not mount a rod or rope probe (1) exactly central when using metallic containers. Central mounting doesn't impair coax probe (2) performance.
- When installing in tanks with a lot of internals or internals situated close to the probe: Use a coax probe.



**Installation in underground tanks**

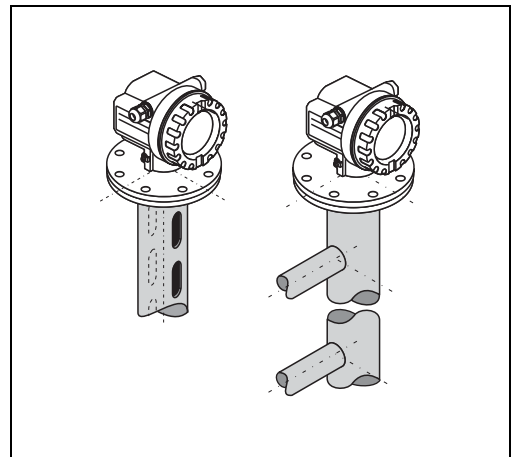
- Use coax probe for nozzles with large diameters in order to avoid reflections at the nozzle wall.

**Measurement in corrosive fluids**

For measurement in corrosive liquids, it is possible to install a rod probe in a closed plastic pipe with a diameter of up to approx. 50 mm. When using plastic tanks it is also possible to mount the probe on the outside of the tank (see Installation instructions on page 23). Radarcont measures the level through the plastic in both cases.

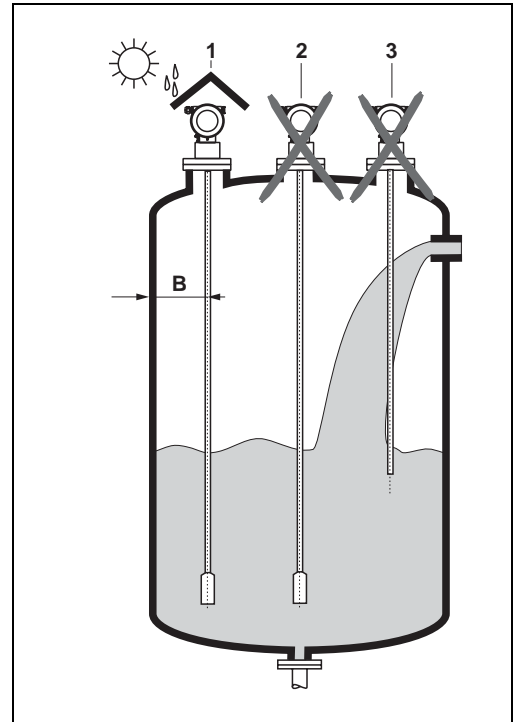
**Installation in stilling well or bypass**

- A rod probe can be used for pipe diameters up to 150 mm, for diameters above that the flange with horn adapter recommended.
- 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:  $\sim 1/6 \dots 1/4$  of the container diameter (min. 100 mm/4", concrete silos: min. 500 mm).
- 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 protective cover (1) be 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 66.).

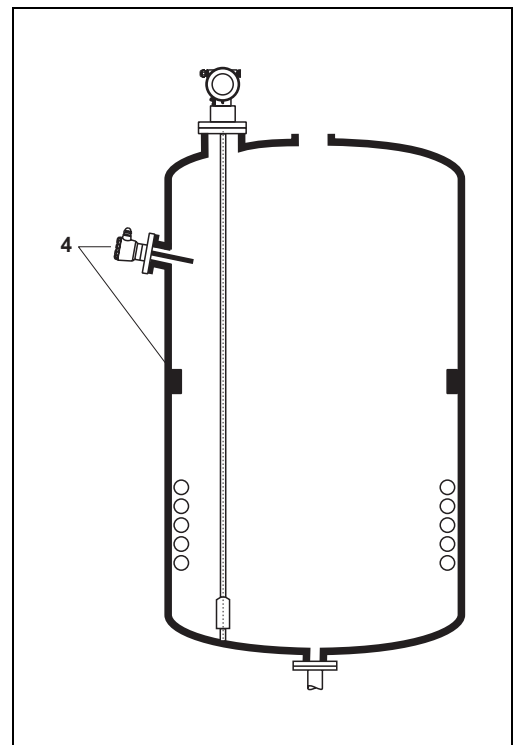


### Tank installations

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

### Optimization options

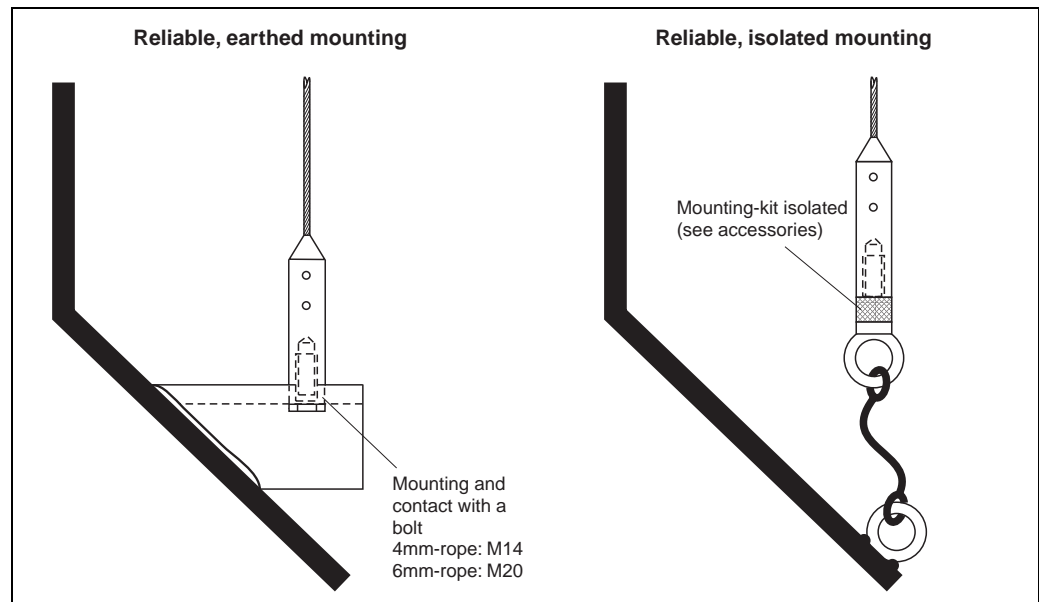
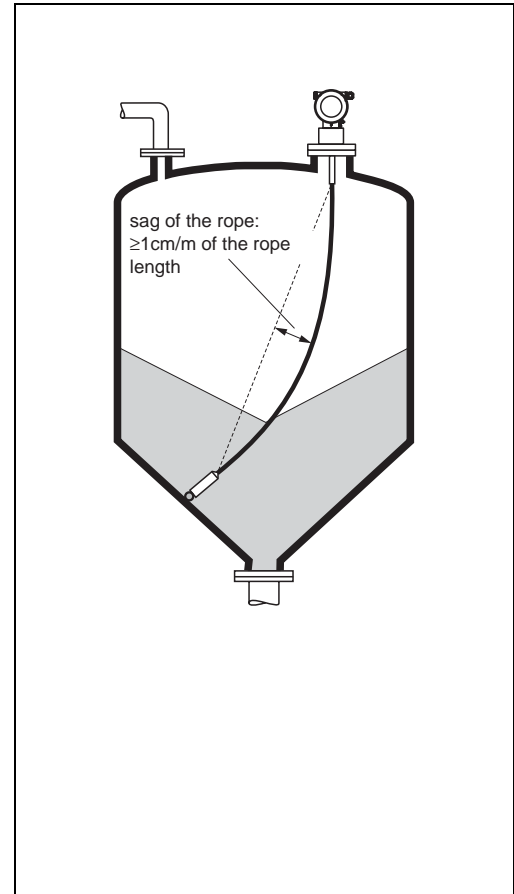
- Interference echo suppression: Measurement can be optimised by electronically tuning out interference echoes.
- Bypass pipe and stilling well (only for liquids): for viscosities of up to 500 cst, a bypass pipe, stilling well or a coax probe can be used to prevent interference.



### 3.4.6 Notes on special installation situations

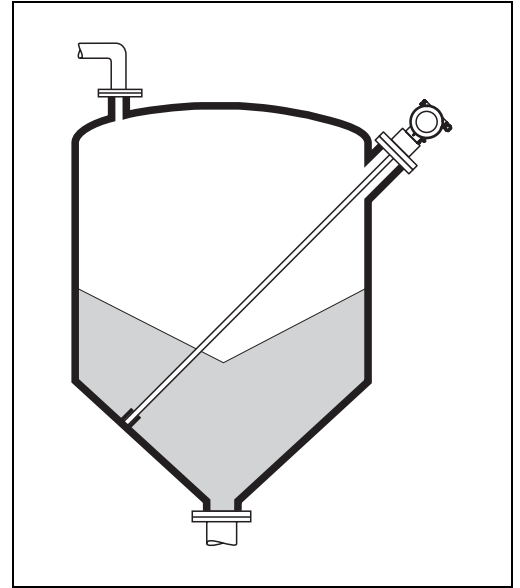
#### Fixing rope probe

- 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). 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 68).
- 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  $\geq 1\text{cm/m}$  ( $1''/100''$ ) of the rope length.



### Installation from the side

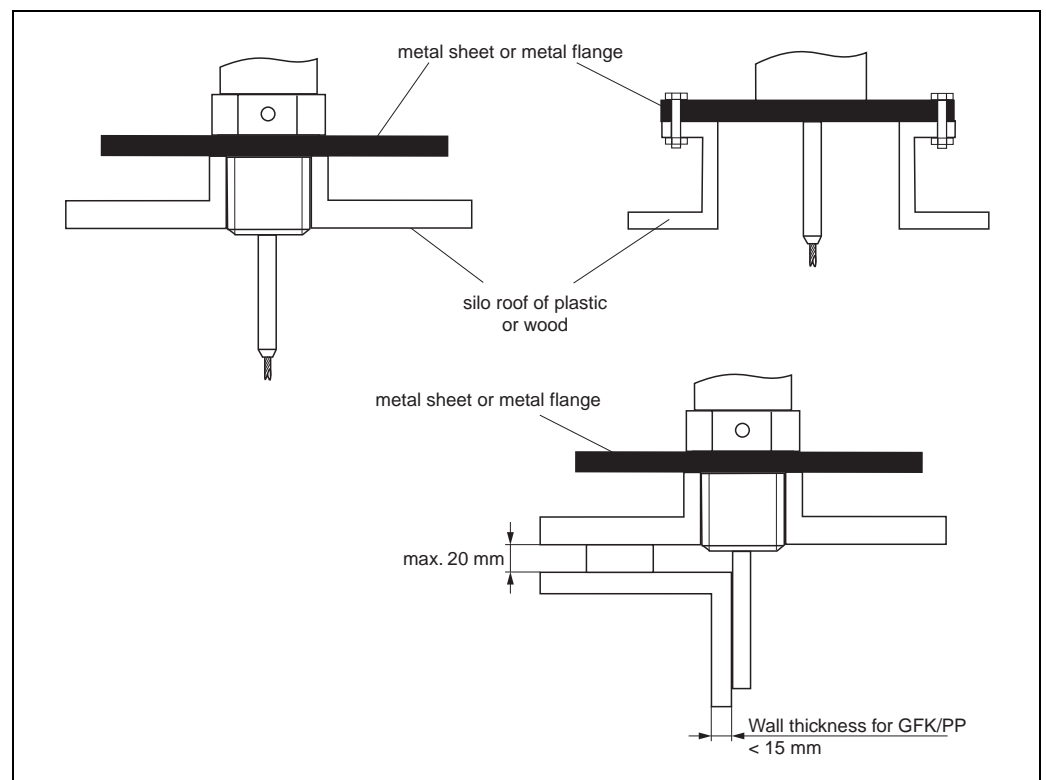
- If installation from above is not possible, the Radarcont can also be mounted from the side.
- In this case, always fix the rope probe (see »Fixing rope probe« ).
- Support coax probe if the lateral load-bearing capacity is exceeded. Only fix rod probes at the probe end.
- Connect rod probe metallicly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



### Installation in plastic containers

Please note that for rod and rope probes only with a metallic surface at the process connection an optimal performance can be guaranteed.

When installing the probe in plastic silos, whose silo cover is also made of plastic or silos with wood cover, the probes must either be mounted in a  $\geq$  DN50 / 2" metallic flange, or a metal sheet with diameter of  $\geq$  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.

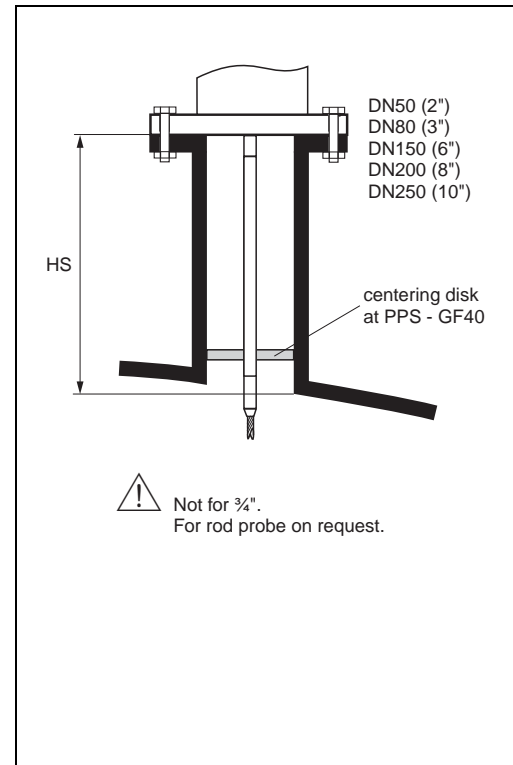
### Installation in nozzles > 150 mm high

If, when installing probes in nozzles DN 40...250/1 ½"...10" with nozzle height (HS) of > 150 mm/6", the probe could touch the lower edge of the nozzle 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 page 67.

Order codes for specific nozzle nominal diameters and heights can be found on page 67.

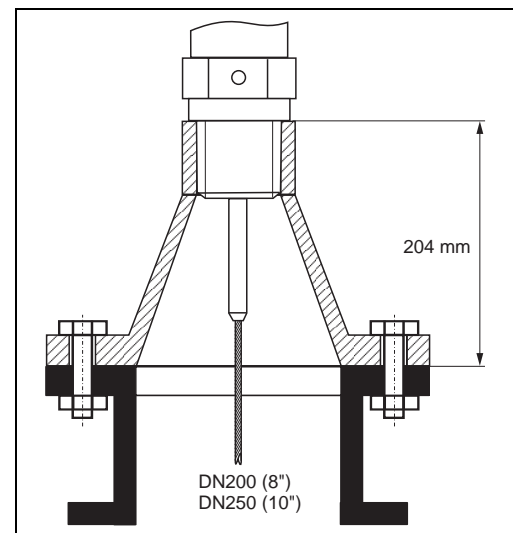
Only use centering disks with small diameters (DN 40 and DN 50) if there is no significant build-up in the nozzle above the disk.



### Installation in DN 200/DN 8" and DN 250/DN 10"nozzles

When installing the Radarcont in nozzles of  $\geq 210$  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.

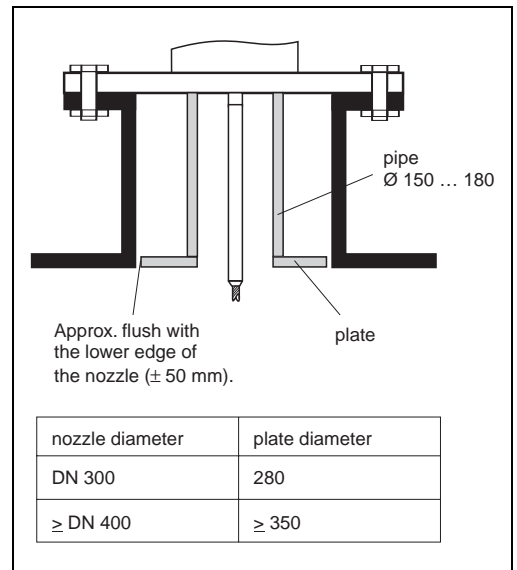
Nozzles with nominal diameters greater than DN 250 / 10" should be avoided.





**Installation in  $\geq$  DN 300/DN 12" nozzles**

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

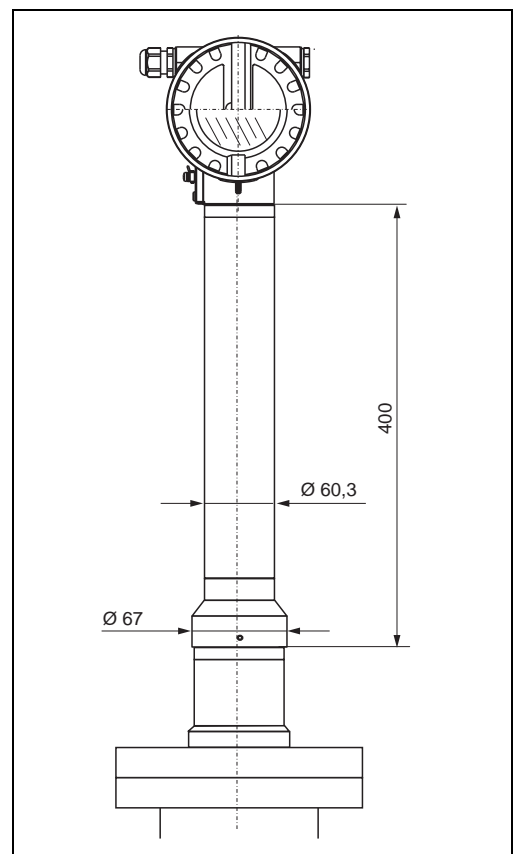


**3.4.7 Installation for difficult to access process connections**

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

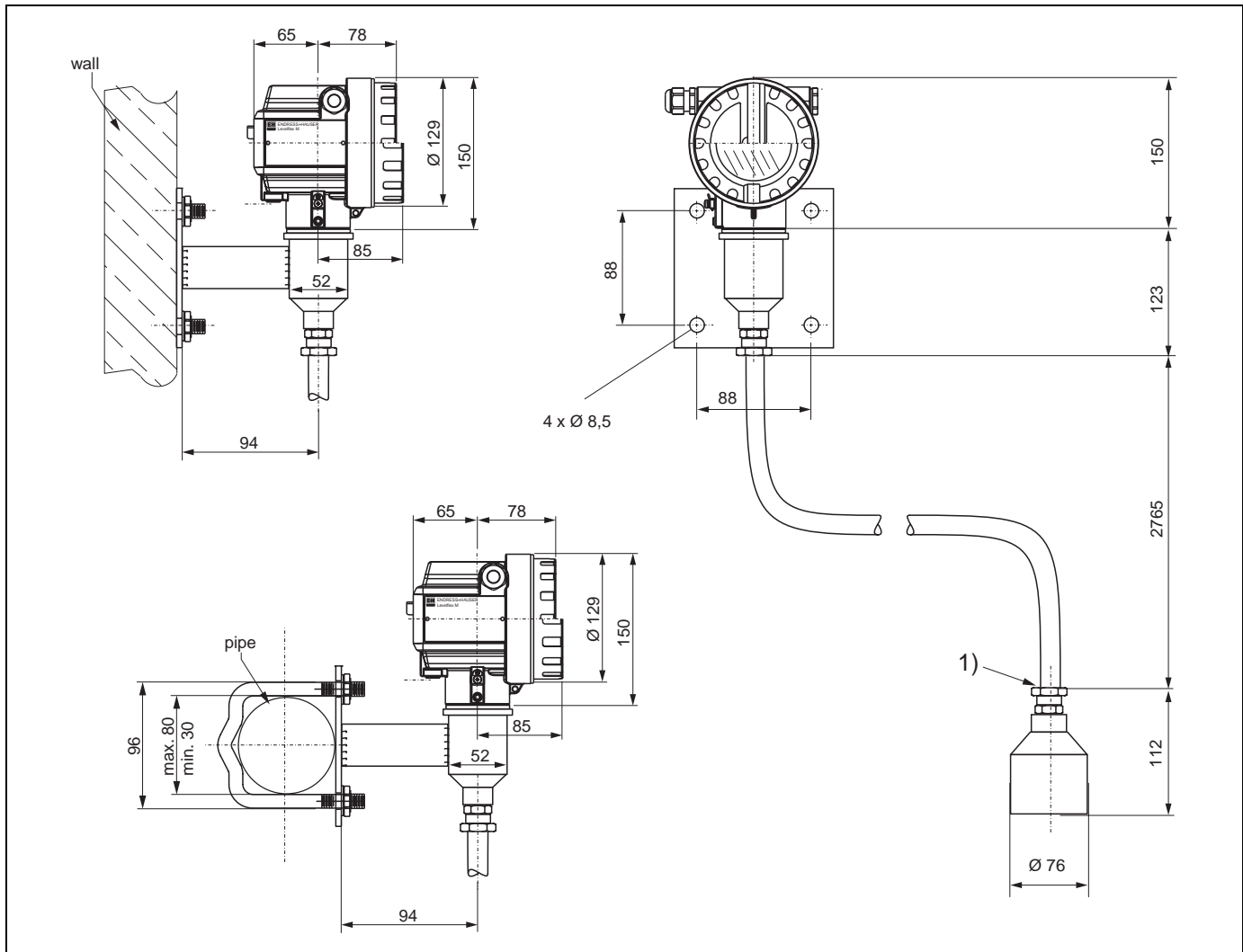
**Installation with distance pipe**

- Follow installation instructions on Page 13 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/1338".



**Installation with separate housing**

- Follow installation instructions on Page 13 ff..
- Mount housing on a wall or pipe as shown in the diagram.



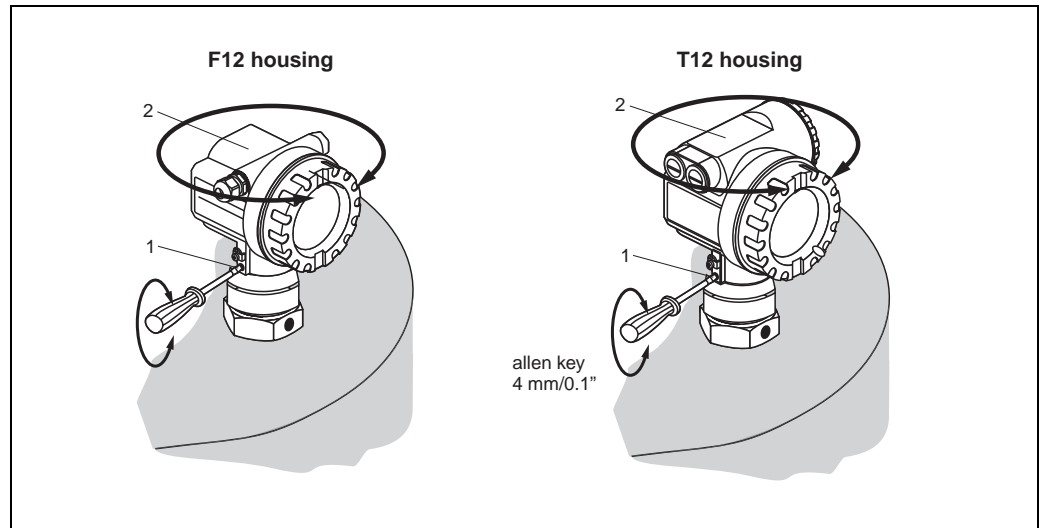
The separate housing is designed for use at high environmental temperatures at the mounting location of the sensor. The max. measuring range is reduced to 30 m/1181". The version with separate housing consists of the probe, a connecting cable and the housing. If they are ordered as a set, they are assembled on delivery.

1) The protective hose can not be dismantled at this point.

### 3.4.8 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 labeling correct (visual check)?
- Is the measuring instrument adequately protected against rain and direct sunlight (see Page 66 ff.)?

# 4 Wiring

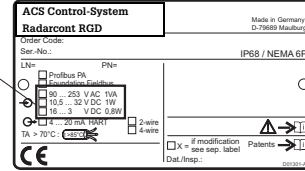
## 4.1 Quick wiring guide

### Wiring in F12 housing



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 (XA's). Make sure you use the specific cable gland.



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.

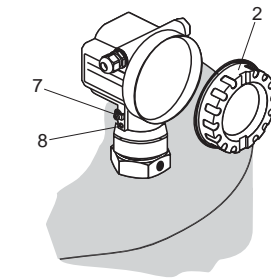
Connect up the Levelflex M as follows:

- 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).
- Use screened, twisted wire pair.

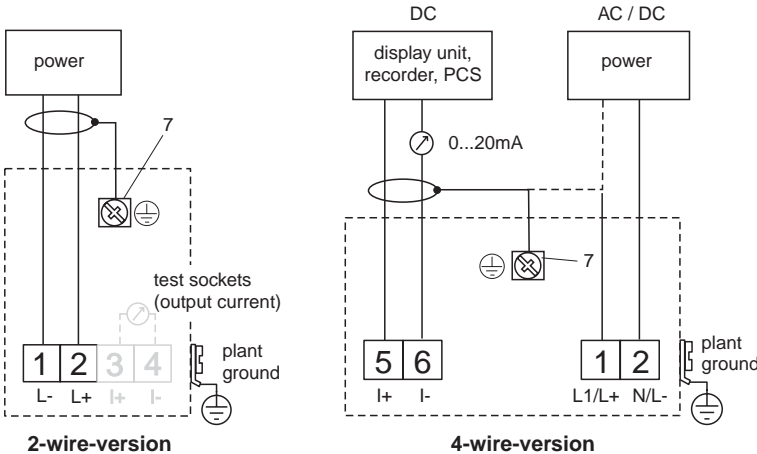
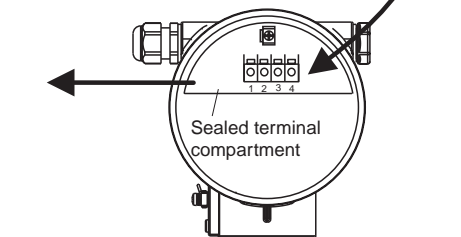
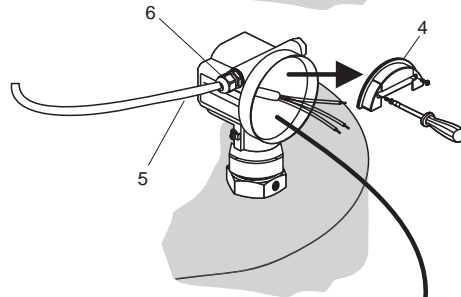
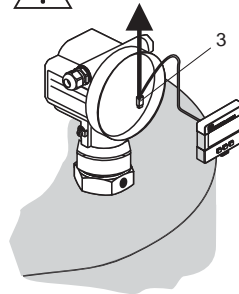


Only ground screening of the line (7) on sensor side.

- Make connection (see pin assignment).
- Re-insert terminal module.
- Tighten cable gland (6). Max. torque 10...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.



**Unplug display connector!**



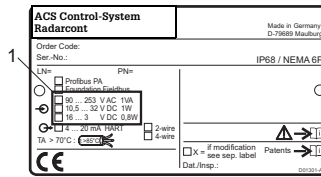
**Note!**  
If 4-wire for dust-Ex-applications is used, the current output is **intrinsically safe**.

### Wiring in T12 housing



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 (XA's).  
Make sure you use the specific cable gland.



Connect up the Levelflex M as follows:

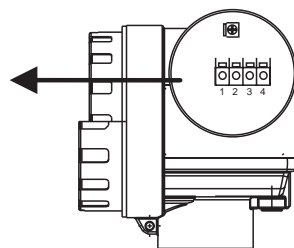
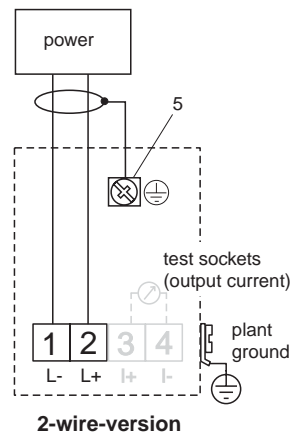
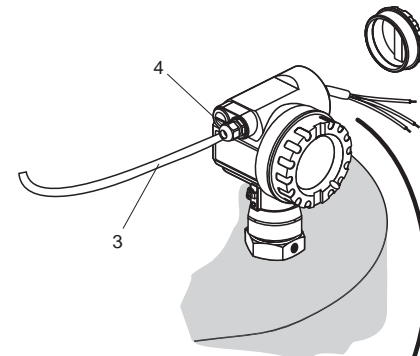
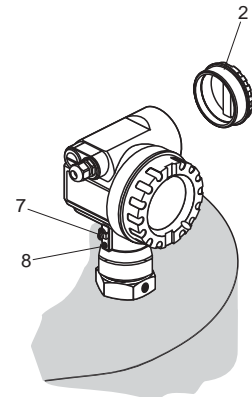
Before unscrew housing cover (2) at separate connection room turn off the power supply!

- Insert cable (3) through gland (4).  
Use screened, twisted wire pair.



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

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

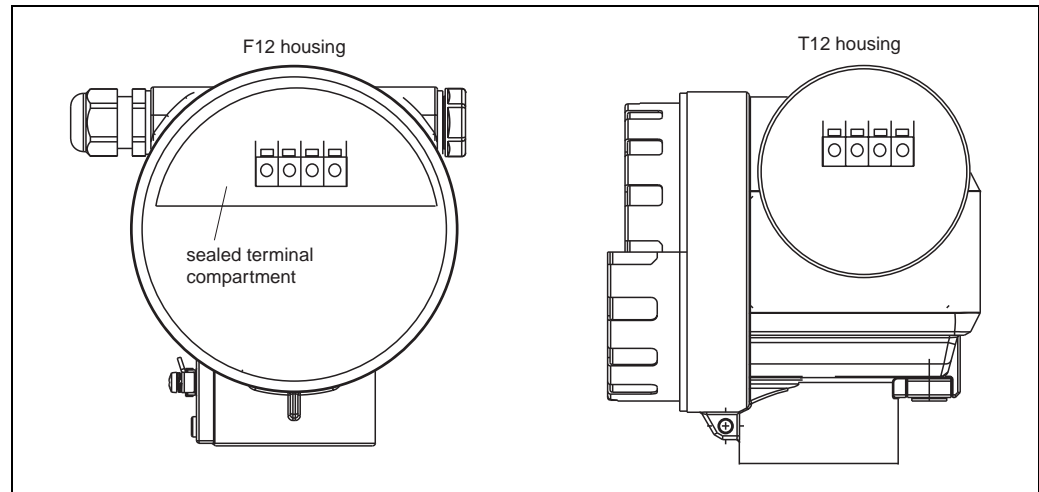


## 4.2 Connecting the measuring unit

### Terminal compartment

Two housings are available:

- Housing F 12 with additionally sealed terminal compartment for standard or EEx ia
- Housing T 12 with separate terminal compartment for standard, EEx e or EEx d.



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 27.

### Load HART

Minimum load for Hart communication: 250  $\Omega$

### Cable entry

Cable gland: M20x1.5

Cable entry: G 1/2 or 1/2 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 (HART multidrop-operation)	standard	11 mA	10 V	36 V
	EEx ia	11 mA	10 V	30 V

**HART, 4-wire active**

Version	Voltage	Max. load
DC	10,5...32 V	600 $\Omega$
AC	85...250 V	600 $\Omega$

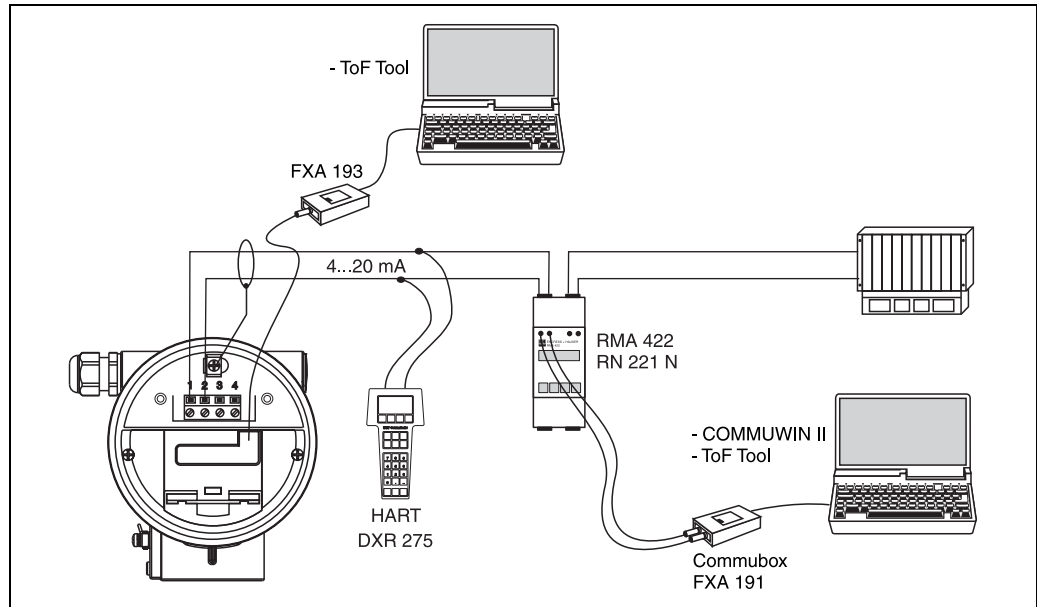
**Power consumption**

min. 60 mW, max. 900 mW

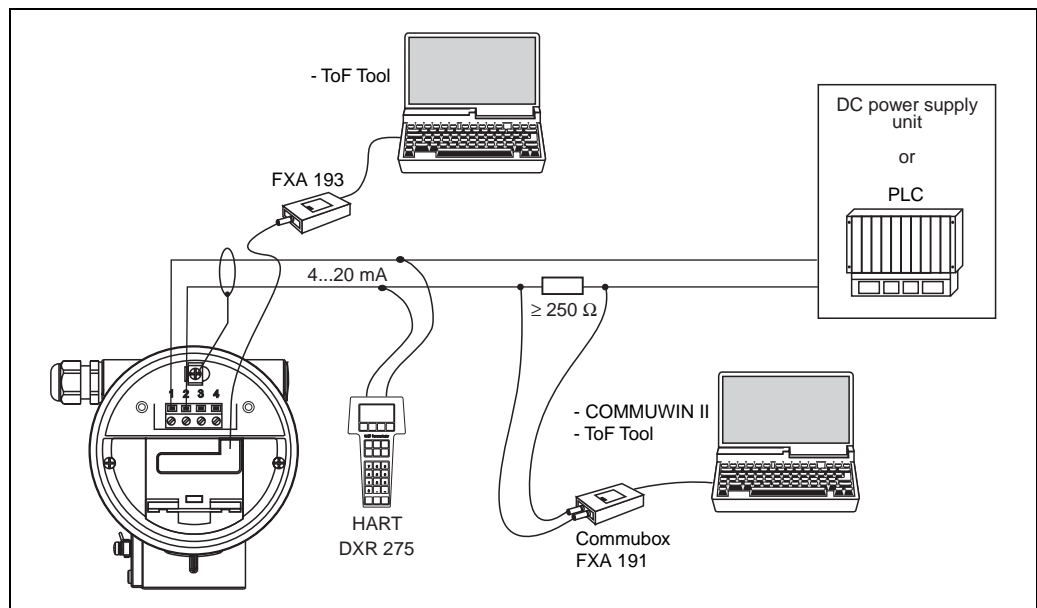
**Current consumption**

Communication	Current consumption	Current consumption Power consumption
HART, 2-wire	3,6...22 mA	—
HART, 4-wire (90...250 V <sub>AC</sub> )	2,4...22 mA	~ 3...6 mA / ~ 3.5 VA
HART, 4-wire (10,5...32 V <sub>DC</sub> )	2,4...22 mA	~ 100 mA / ~ 1 W
PROFIBUS-PA	max. 11 mA	—
Foundation Fieldbus (FF)	max. 15 mA	—

### 4.2.1 HART connection with ACS RMA 422 / RN 221 N



### 4.2.2 HART connection with other supplies



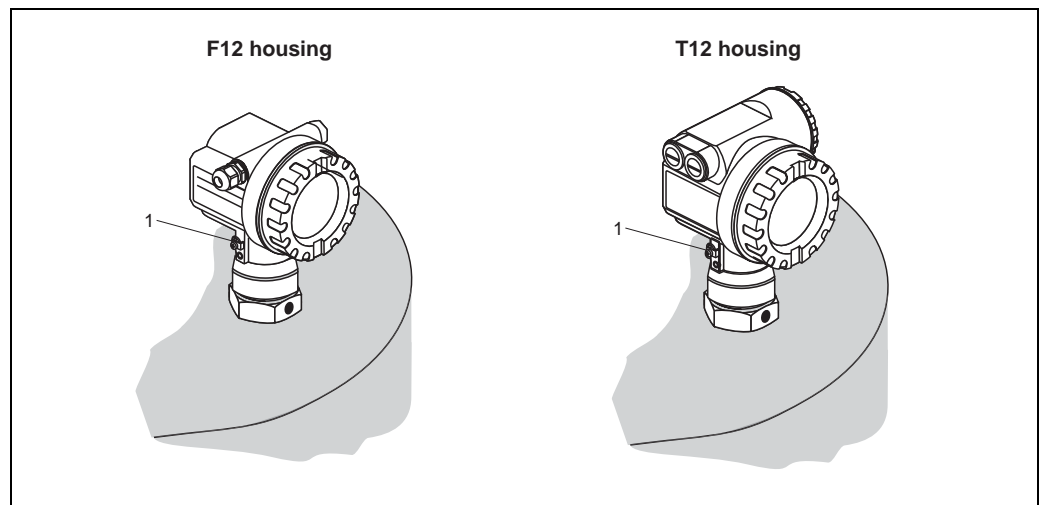
#### Caution!

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  $250 \Omega$  into the 2-wire line.



### 4.3 Equipotential bonding

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



#### 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

- housing: IP 68, NEMA 4X (open housing: IP20, NEMA 1)
- probe: IP 68 (NEMA 6P)

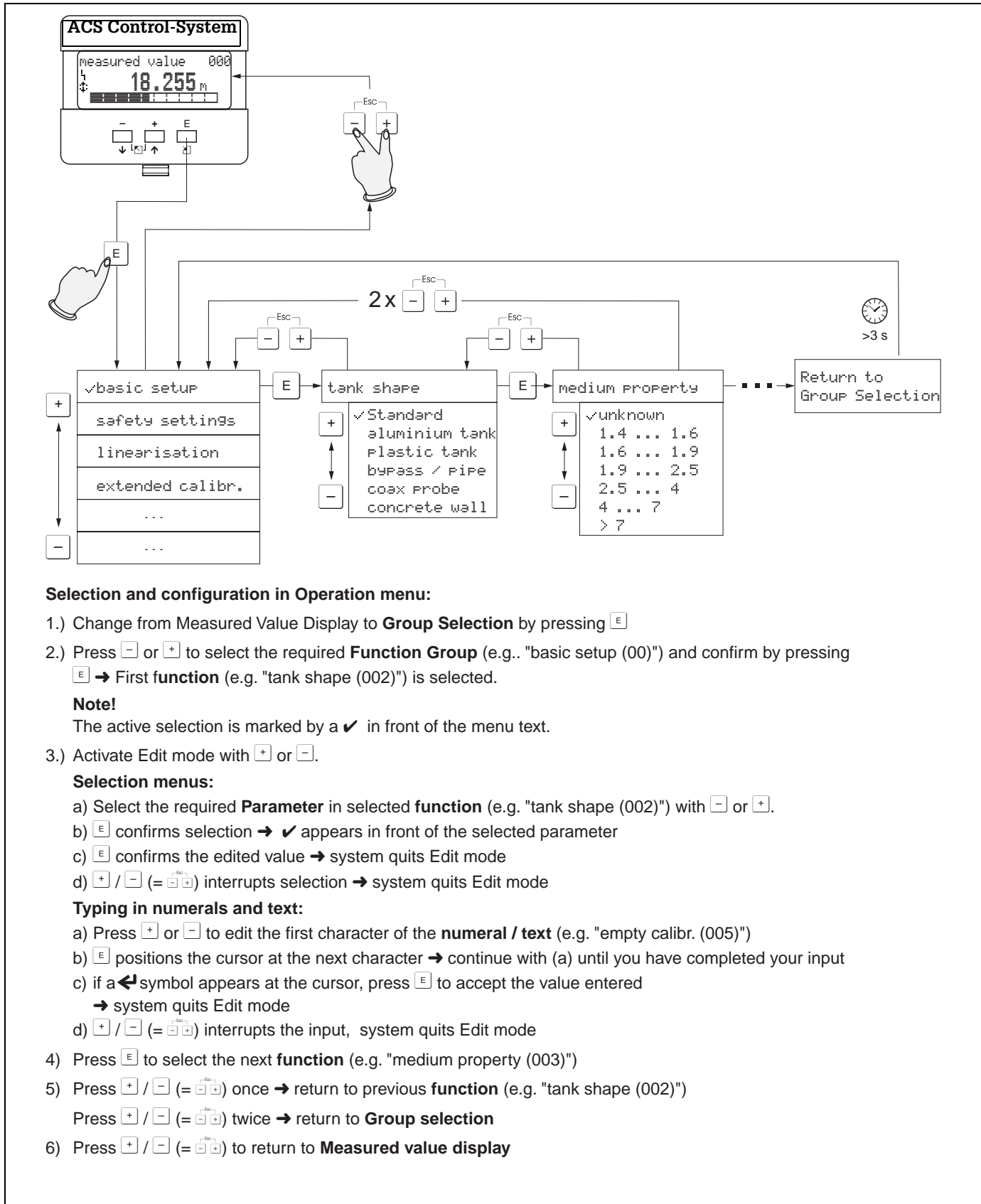
### 4.5 Post-connection check

After wiring the measuring instrument, perform the following checks:

- Is the terminal allocation correct (see Page 28 ff. and Page 29)?
- 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.

## 5 Operation

### 5.1 Quick operation guide



### 5.1.1 General structure of the operating menu

The operating menu is made up of two levels:

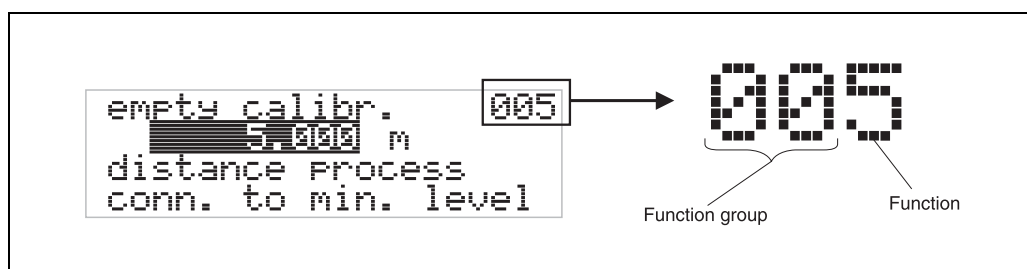
- **Function groups (00, 01, 03, ..., 0C, 0D):**  
 The individual operating options of the instrument are split up roughly into different function groups. The function groups that are available include, e.g.: **"basic setup"**, **"safety settings"**, **"output"**, **"display"**, etc.
- **Functions (001, 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:

1. Select the **"basic setup (00)"** function group.
2. 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:

- |                      |    |   |                          |     |
|----------------------|----|---|--------------------------|-----|
| • <b>basic setup</b> | 00 | → | • <b>tank properties</b> | 002 |
|                      |    |   | • <b>medium property</b> | 003 |
|                      |    |   | • <b>process cond.</b>   | 004 |

...

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

## 5.2 Display and operating elements

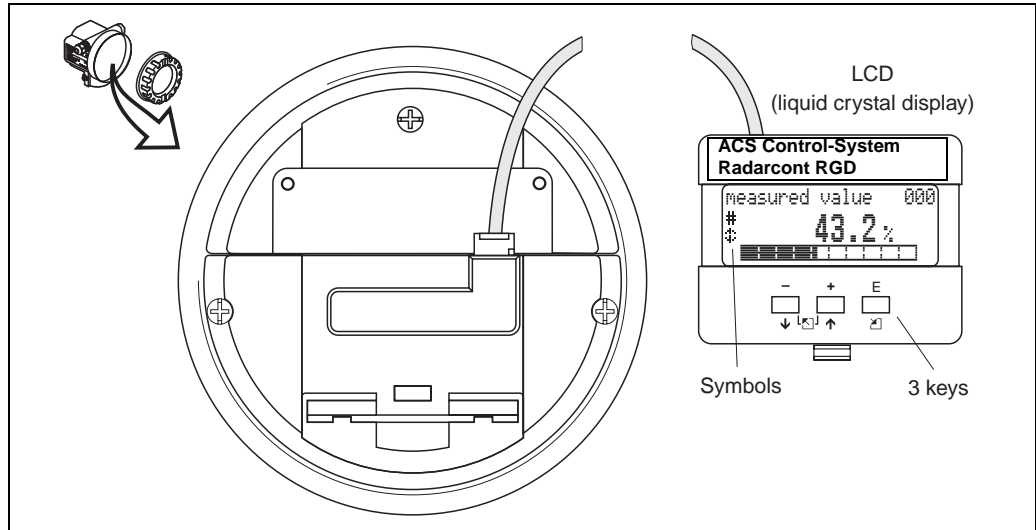


Fig. 3 Layout of the display and operating elements

### 5.2.1 Display

#### Liquid crystal display (LCD):

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

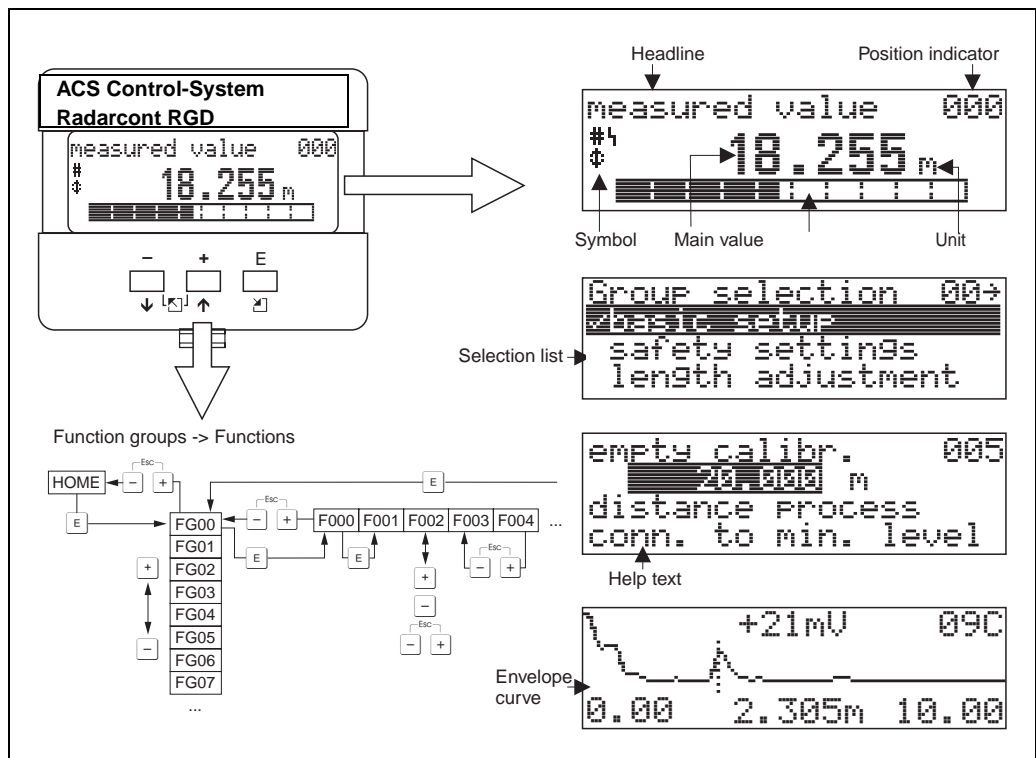





Fig. 4 Display

## 5.2.2 Display symbols

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
















Symbols	Meaning
	<b>ALARM_SYMBOL</b> This alarm symbol appears when the instrument is in an alarm state. If the symbol flashes, this indicates a warning.
	<b>LOCK_SYMBOL</b> This lock symbol appears when the instrument is locked, i.e. if no input is possible.
	<b>COM_SYMBOL</b> This communication symbol appears when a data transmission via e.g. HART, PFOFIBUS-PA or Foundation Fieldbus is in progress.

Tab. 1 Meaning of Symbols

## 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
 or 	Navigate to the left within a function group
 or 	Navigate to the right within a function group, confirmation.
 and  or  and 	Contrast settings of the LCD
 and  and 	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.


Tab. 2 Function of the keys

## 5.3 Local operation




### 5.3.1 Locking of the configuration mode





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

#### "unlock parameter" (0A4):

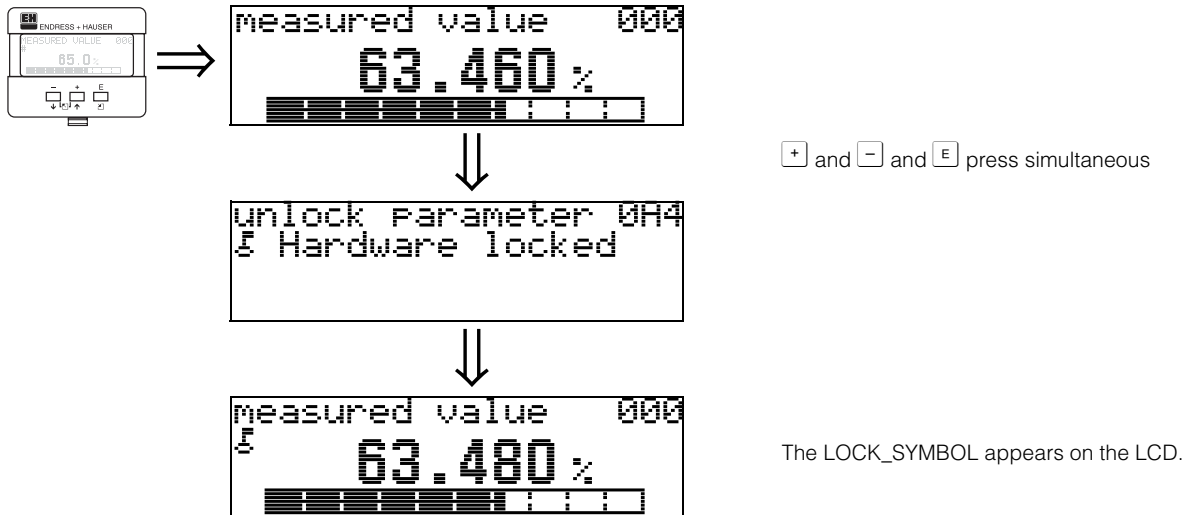
A value  $< 100$  (e.g. 99) must be entered in "unlock parameter" (0A4) in the "diagnostics" (0A) function group. The lock is shown on the display by the  symbol and can be released again either via the display or by communication.

#### Hardware lock:

The instrument is locked by pressing the  and  and  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  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.



### 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)

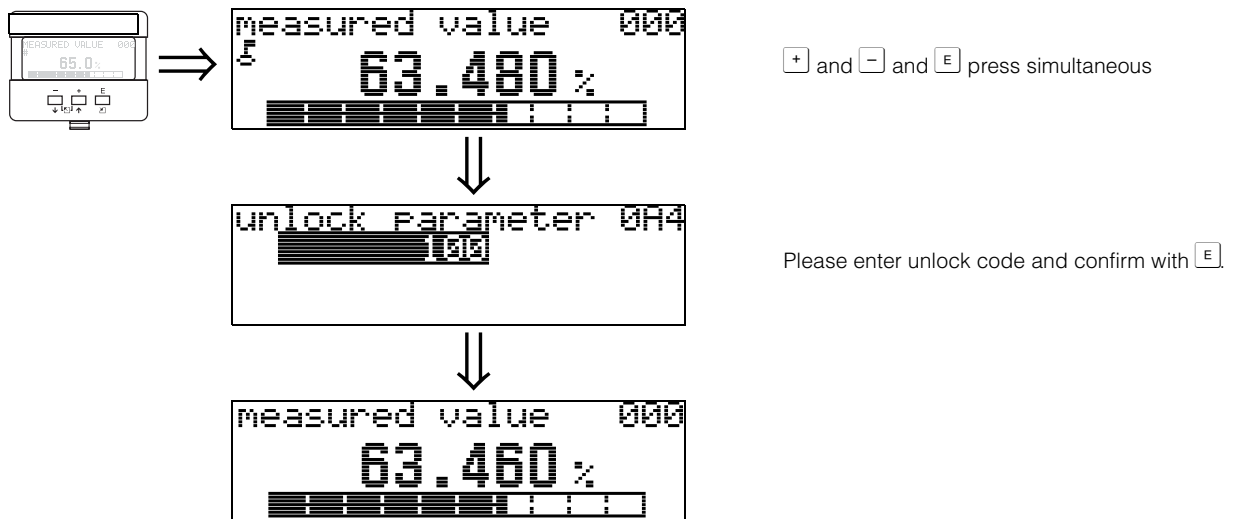
**100** = for HART devices

the Radarcont 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 E+H service organization. Please contact ACS Control-System if you have any questions.

### 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 Radarcont 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)      | • max. scale (046)        |
| • medium cond. (003)         | • diameter vessel (047)   |
| • process proper. (004)      | • check distance (051)    |
| • empty calibr. (005)        | • range of mapping (052)  |
| • full calibr. (006)         | • start mapping (053)     |
| • output on alarm (010)      | • offset (057)            |
| • output on alarm (011)      | • output damping (058)    |
| • outp. echo loss (012)      | • low output limit (062)  |
| • ramp %span/min (013)       | • curr. output mode (063) |
| • delay time (014)           | • fixed cur. value (064)  |
| • safety distance (015)      | • 4mA value (068)         |
| • in safety dist. (016)      | • language (092)          |
| • overspill protection (018) | • back to home (093)      |
| • end of probe (030)         | • format display (094)    |
| • level/ullage (040)         | • no of decimals (095)    |
| • linearisation (041)        | • sep. character (096)    |
| • customer unit (042)        | • 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  $\perp$  symbol.  
(For a description of the codes, see Table 9.2 on Page 71)
- **W (Warning):**  
Instrument continue measuring, error message is displayed.  
Indicated by a flashing  $\perp$  symbol.  
(For a description of the codes, see Table 9.2 on Page 71)
- **E (Alarm / Warning):**  
Configurable (e.g. loss of echo, level within the safety distance)  
Indicated by a constant/flashing  $\perp$  symbol.  
(For a description of the codes, see Table 9.2 on Page 71)



### 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 71.

- The "**diagnostics (0A)**" function group can display current errors as well as the last errors that occurred.
- If several current errors occur, use  $\boxed{+}$  or  $\boxed{-}$  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)**".

## 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 operating unit, the HART Communicator DXR 275.
- Operation via the Personal Computer (PC) using the operating program (e.g. ToF Tool or Commuwin II) (For connections, see Page 32 ff.).

### 5.5.1 Handheld unit DXR 275

All device functions can be adjusted via menu operation with the handheld unit DXR 275.

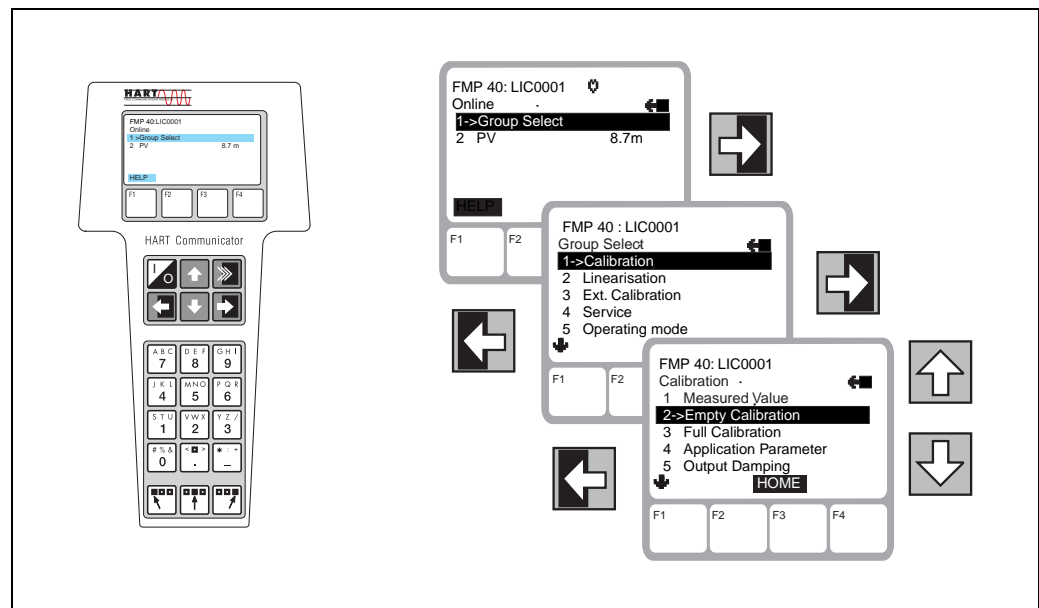


Fig. 5 Menu operation with the DXR 275 handheld instrument



#### Note!

- Further information on the HART handheld unit is given in the respective operating manual included in the transport bag of the instrument.

### 5.5.2 ToF Tool operating program

The ToF Tool is a graphical operating software for instruments from ACS Control-System that operate based on the time-of-flight principle. It is used to support commissioning, securing of data, signal analysis and documentation of the instruments. It is compatible with the following operating systems: Win95, Win98, WinNT4.0, Win2000 and Windows XP.

The ToF Tool supports the following functions:

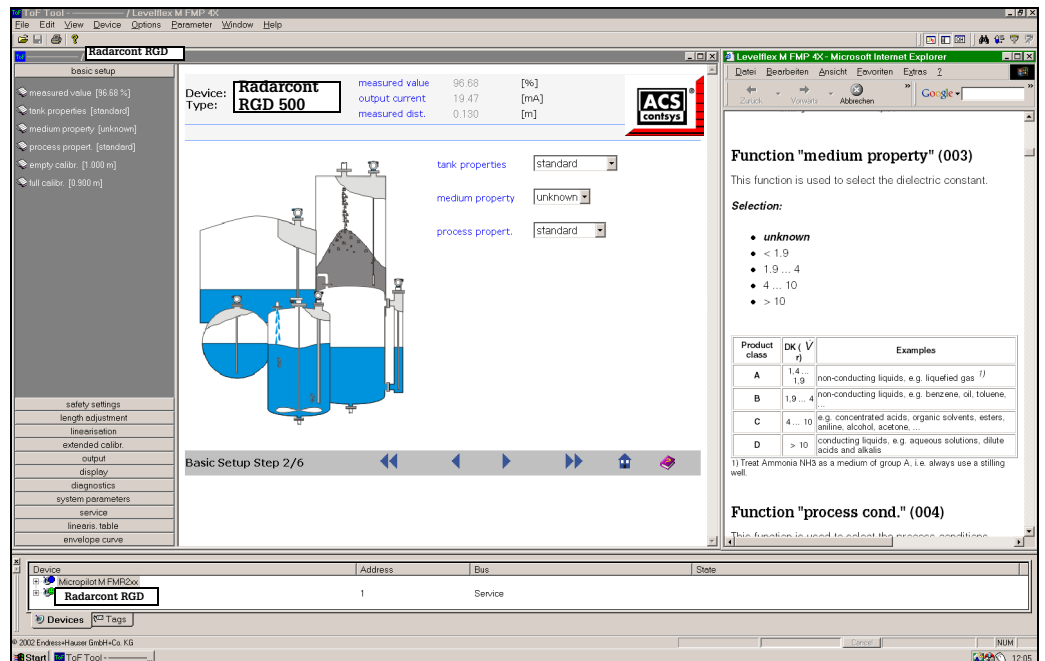
- Online configuration of transmitters
- Signal analysis via envelope curve
- Loading and saving of instrument data (Upload/Download)
- Documentation of measuring point



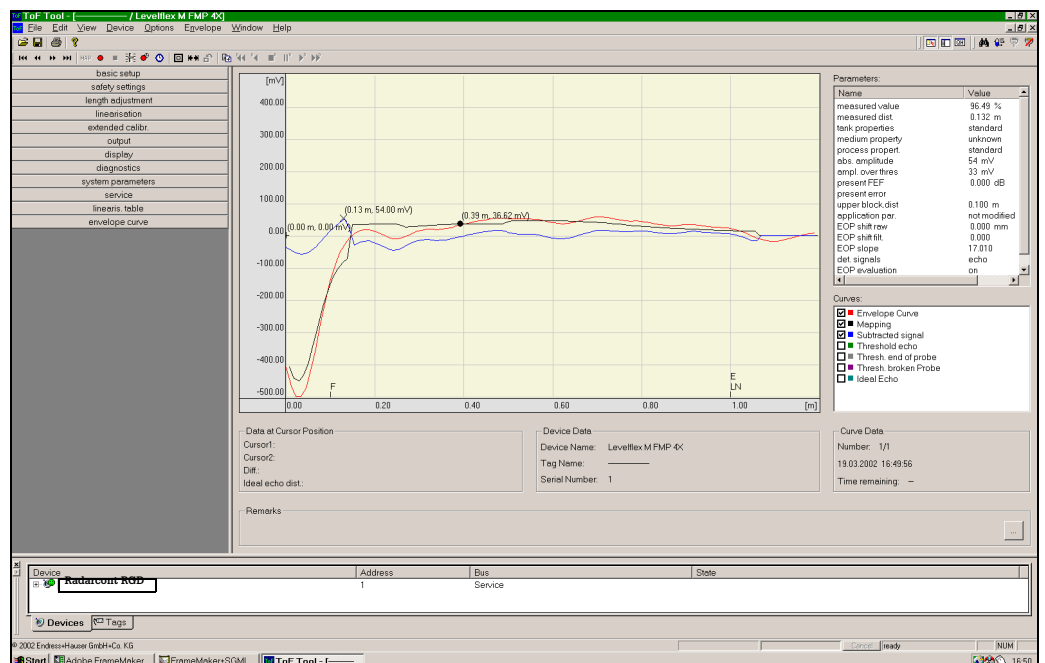
#### Note!

Further information you may find on the CD-ROM, which is enclosed to the instrument.

### Menu-guided commissioning



### Signal analysis via envelope curve:



### Connection options:

- Service-interface with adapter FXA 193 (see Page 32 ff.)
- HART with Commubox FXA 191 (see Page 32 ff.)

### 5.5.3 Commuwin II-Operating Programm

Commuwin II is an operating software with graphical support for intelligent transmitters with the communication protocols Rackbus, Rackbus RS 485, INTENSOR, HART or PROFIBUS-PA. It is compatible with the operating systems Win 3.1/3.11, Win95, Win98 and WinNT4.0. All functions of Commuwin II are supported. The configuration is made via operating matrix or graphic surface. The envelope curve can be displayed in ToF Tool and display.



#### Note!

Further information on Commuwin II is given in the following ACS ocumentation:

- System Information: SI 018F/00/en "Commuwin II"
- Operating Manual: BA 124F/00/en "Commuwin II" operating program

#### Connection

The table provides an overview of the Commuwin connections.

Interface	Hardware	Server	Device list
HART	Commubox FXA 191 to HART Computer with RS-232C interface	HART	Connected instrument
	Interface FXN 672 Gateway for MODBUS, PROFIBUS, FIP, INTERBUS, etc.  Computer with RS-232C interface or PROFIBUS card	ZA 673 for PROFIBUS  ZA 672 for other	List of all rack bus modules: the required FXN 672 must be selected



#### Note!

The Radarcont can also be operated locally using the keys. If operation is prevented by the keys being locked locally, parameter entry via communication is not possible either.

## 6 Commissioning

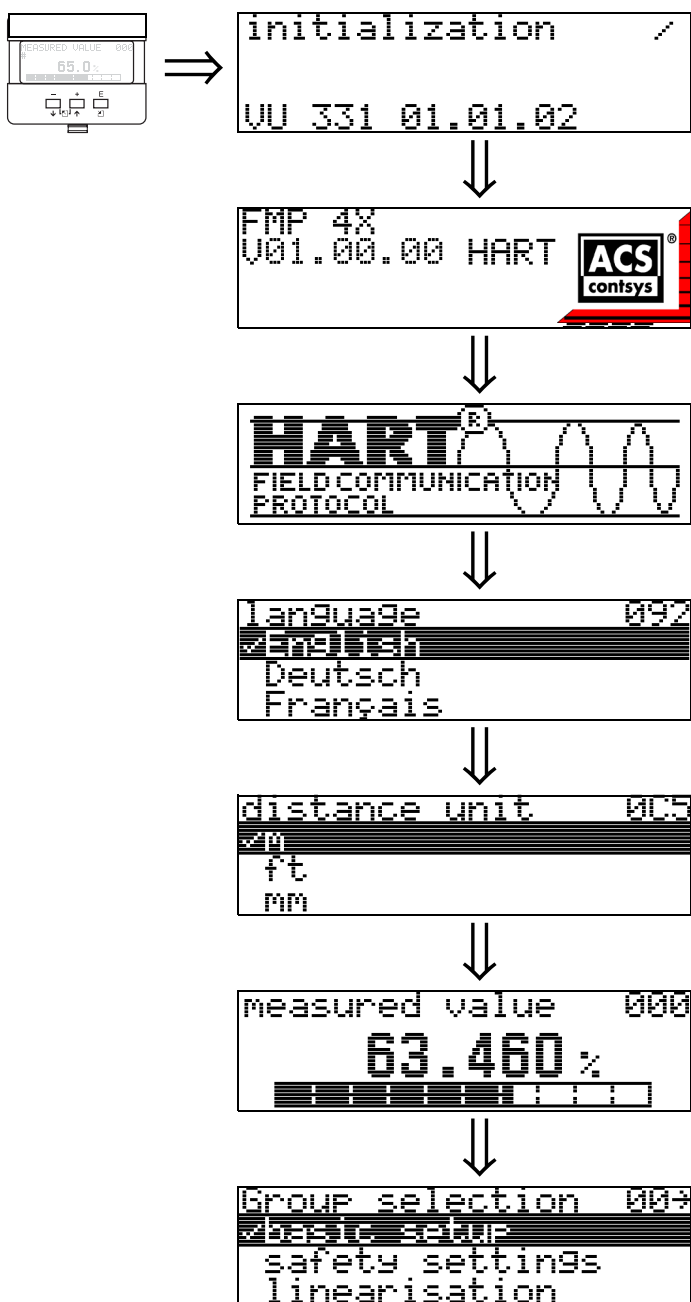
### 6.1 Function check

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

- Checklist “Post installation check” (see Page 27 ff.).
- Checklist “Post connection check” (see Page 33 ff.).

### 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)

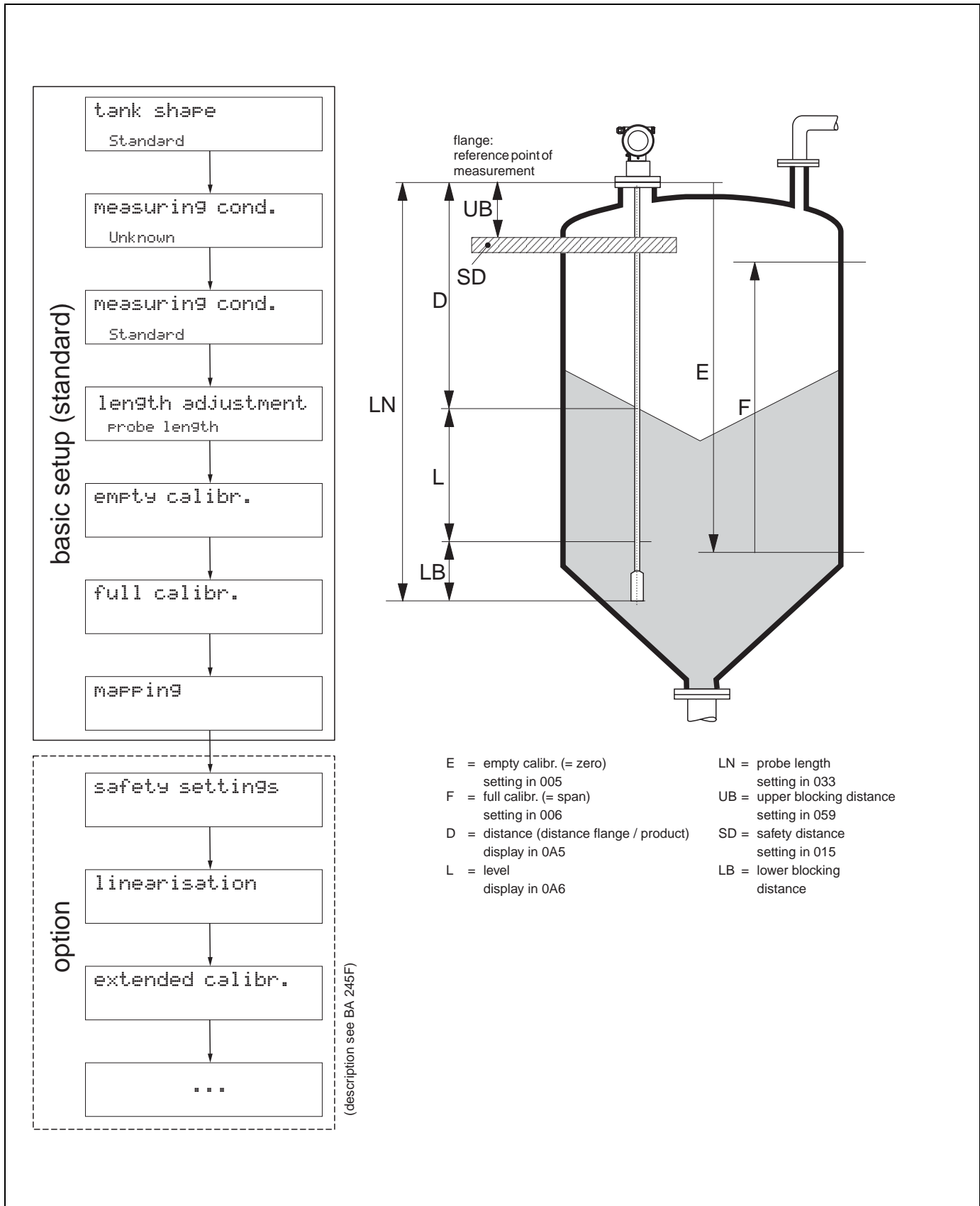
Select the basic unit (this message appears the first time the instrument is switched on)

The current measured value is displayed

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

This selection enables you to perform the basic setup

### 6.3 Basic Setup






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

**Note!**

The Radarcont 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. If you want to check the probe for a crack select 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 Radarcont as necessary to suit his specific requirements. The functions available to do this are described in detail in the BA 245F.

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

- Select the functions as described on Page 34.
- Certain functions (e.g. starting an interference echo mapping (053)) prompt you to confirm your data entries. Press  or  to select "**YES**" and press  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).

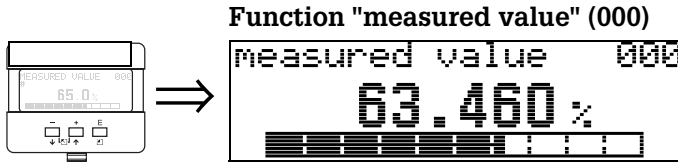
**Note!**

- 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 "**Description of the instrument functions – BA 245F**", which is a separate part of this operating manual.

## 6.4 Basic Setup with the VU 331



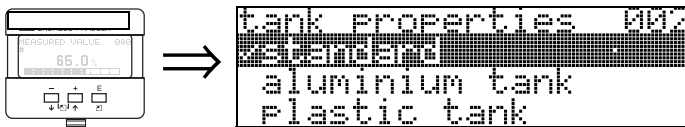
### Function "measured value" (000)

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.

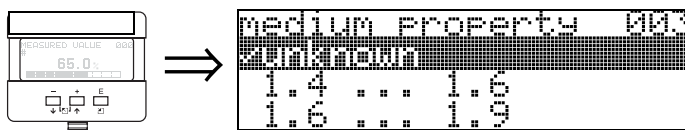
**coax probe**

Select the "coax probe" option when using a coaxial 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.

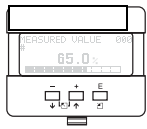
**Selection:**

- unknown
- 1.4 ... 1.6 (for coaxial probe only)
- 1.6 ... 1.9
- 1.9 ... 2.5
- 2.5 ... 4.0
- 4.0 ... 7.0
- > 7.0

Media group	DK (εr)	Typical bulk solids	Typical liquids	Typical measuring range
0	unknown			
1	1,4 ... 1,6		– Liquefied gases, e.g. N <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub>	4 m, coax probe only
2	1,6 ... 1,9	– Plastic granules – White lime, special cement – Sugar	– Liquefied gas, e.g. propane – Solvents – Frigen / freon – Palm oil	25 m
3	1,9 ... 2,5	– Portland cement, plasters	– Mineral oils, fuels	30 m
4	2,5 ... 4	– Cereals, seeds – Ground stone – Sand	– Benzene, styrene, toluene – Furan – Naphthalene	35 m
5	4 ... 7	– Naturally-moist (ground) stone, ores – Salt	– Chlorobenzene, chloroform – Cellulose spray – Isocyanate, aniline	35 m
6	> 7	– Metal powder	– Aqueous solutions – Alcohols – Ammoniac	35 m

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.



### Function "process propert." (004)

```

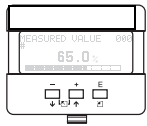
Process Propert. 004
standard
fast change
slow change
  
```

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For test purposes</li> <li>• Measurement in small tanks at high filling speeds, if "rapid change" setting is too slow.</li> </ul>
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)

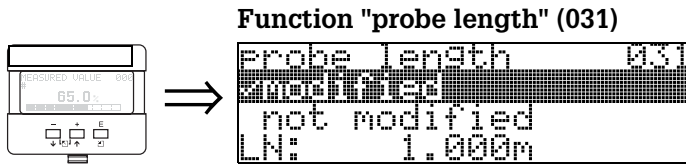
```

end of Probe 030
free
tie down isol.
tie down gnd.
  
```

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.



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.

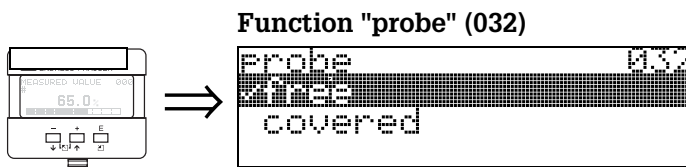
**Selection:**

- not modified
- modified



**Note!**

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

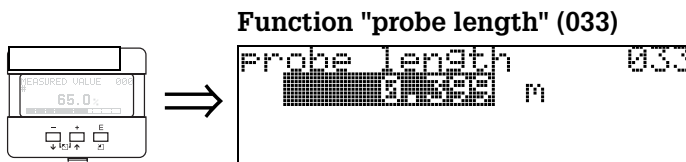


Use this function to select whether the probe is at the time of the commissioning uncovered or covered.

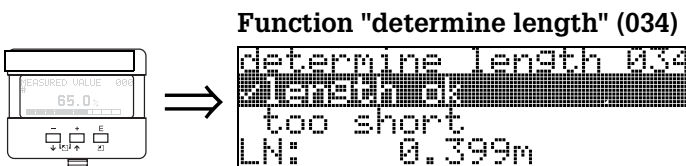
If the probe is uncovered, the Radarcont can determine the probe length automatically "determine length" (034). function. If the probe is covered, a correct entry is required in the "probe length" (033) function

**Selection:**

- free
- covered



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

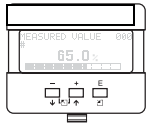


Use this function, the probe length can be determined automatically.

**Selection:**

- length ok
- too short
- too long

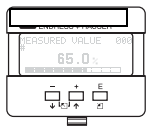
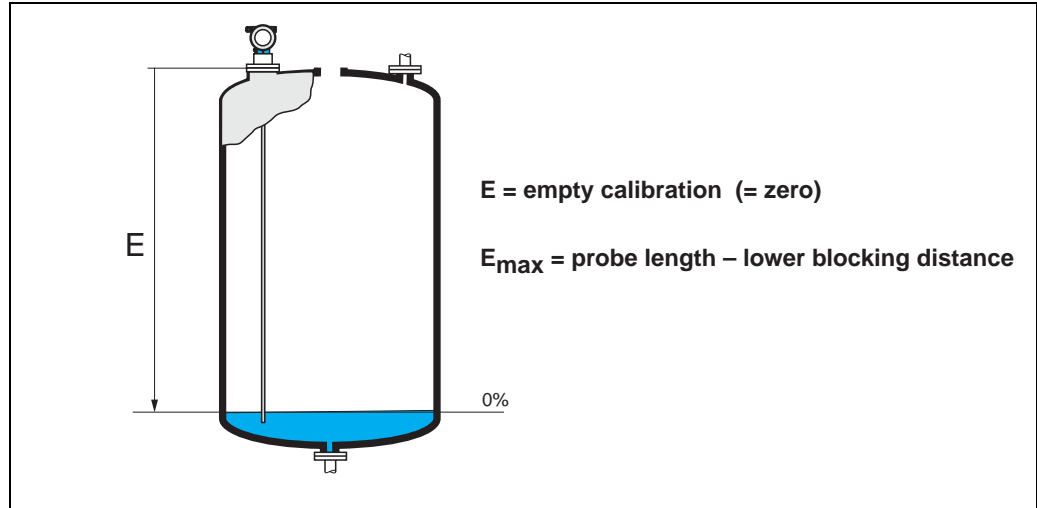
After selection "length too short" or "length too long", the calculation of the new value need approx. 10 s.



**Function "empty calibr." (005)**

```
empty calibr. 005
[██████████] m
distance Process
conn. to min. level
```

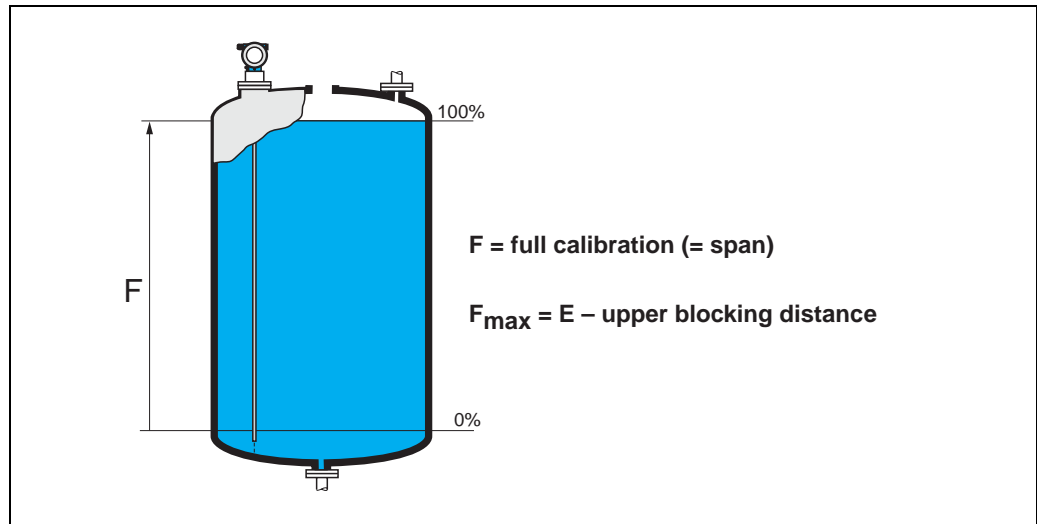
This function is used to enter the distance from the flange (reference point of the measurement) to the minimum level (=zero).



**Function "full calibr." (006)**

```
full calibr. 006
[██████████] m
span
```

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



**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.

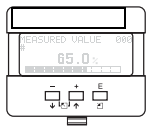
**Blocking distance and measuring range for  $Dk \geq 1.6$  (1.4 for coax probes):**

RGD 500	LN [m]"/"		UB [m]"/"	LB [m]"/"
	min	max	min	min
<b>Rope probe</b>	1/40	35/1378	0,2/8 <sup>1)</sup>	0,25/10
<b>6 mm rod probe</b>	0,3/12	2/80	0,2/8 <sup>1)</sup>	0,05/2
<b>16 mm rod probe</b>	0,3/12	4/178	0,2/8 <sup>1)</sup>	0,05/2
<b>Coax probe</b>	0,3/12	4/178	0/0	0,05/2

1) The indicated blocking distances are prearised. At media with  $DK > 7$ , the upper blocking distance UB can be reduced for rod- and rope probes on 0.1m. The upper blocking distance UB can be entered manually.

**Note!**

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



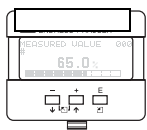
### Display (008)

```

dist./meas.value 008
dist: 0.180 m
M.val 102.46 %
  
```

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)

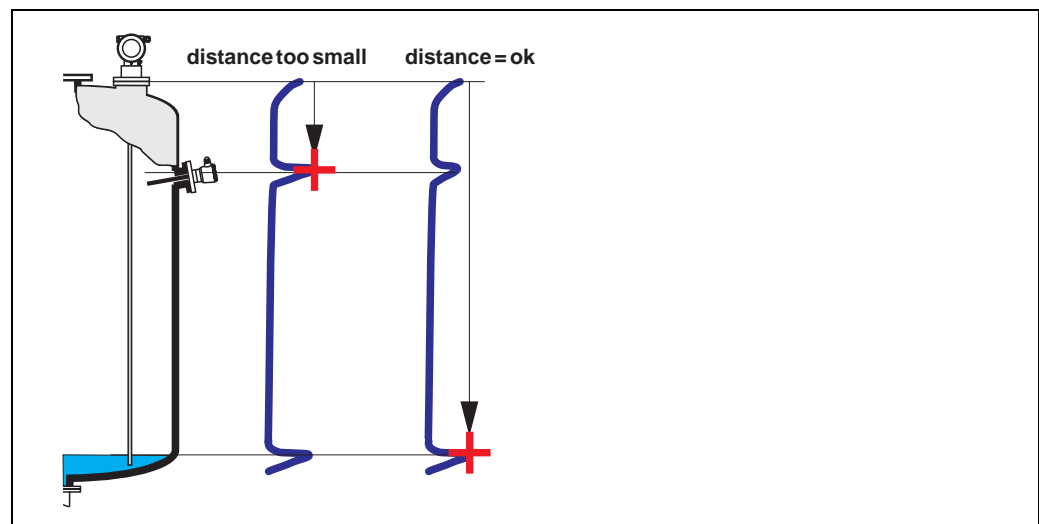
```

check distance 051
dist. unknown
manual
probe free
  
```

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



#### 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 "**probe length.**" **(031)**

**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 (20") 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**

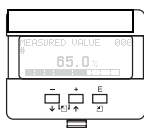
If the probe is uncovered, mapping is carried out along the whole probe length.



**Caution!**

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

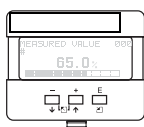
**Function "range of mapping" (052)**



This function displays the suggested range of mapping. The reference point is always the reference point of the measurement (see Page 46 ff.). This value can be edited by the operator.

For manual mapping, the default value is 0,3 m.

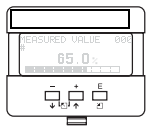
**Function "start mapping" (053)**



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

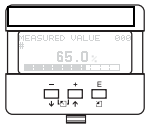
**Display (008)**

```

dist./meas.value 008
dist.           2.463 m
meas.v.        63.422 %
  
```

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)



```

Return to
Group Selection
  
```



```

Group selection 00*
basic setup
safety settings
length adjustment
  
```

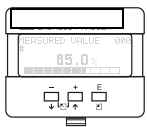
After 3 s, the following message appears

**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 88).

**6.5 Blocking distance****Note!**

At installation in high nozzles, please the blocking distance in the function "**upper block.dist**" (059) newly enter!



```

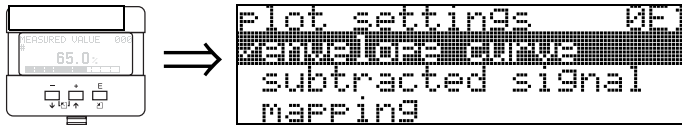
UPPER block.dist 059
[██████████] m
  
```



### 6.5.1 Envelope curve with VU 331

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

### 6.5.2 Function "plot settings" (0E1)



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

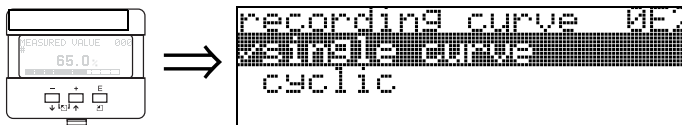
- **envelope curve**
- subtracted signal
- mapping

### 6.5.3 Function "recording curve" (0E2)

#### Function "recording curve" (09B)

This function determines whether the envelope curve is read as:

- **single curve**
- or
- cyclic.

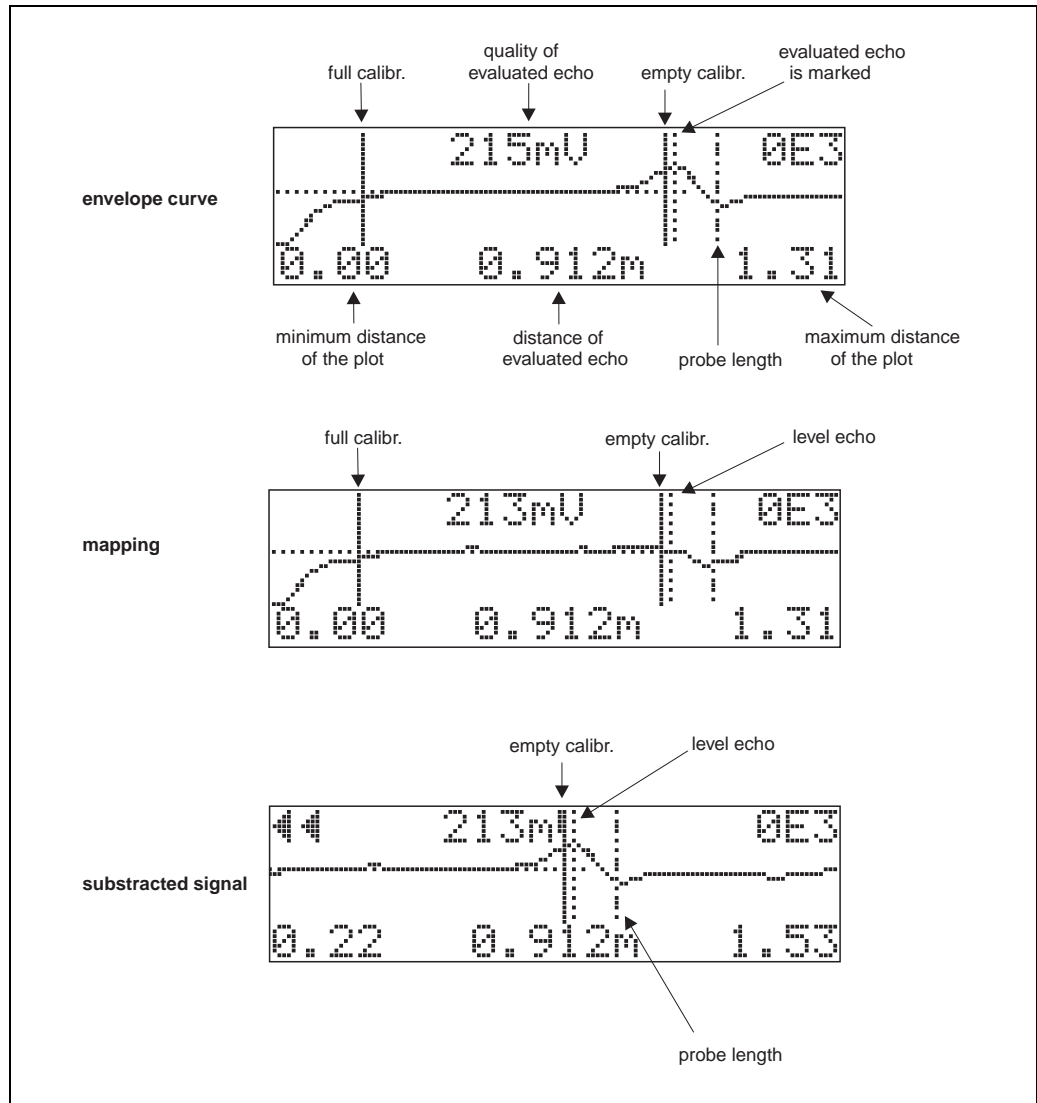


#### Note!

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.

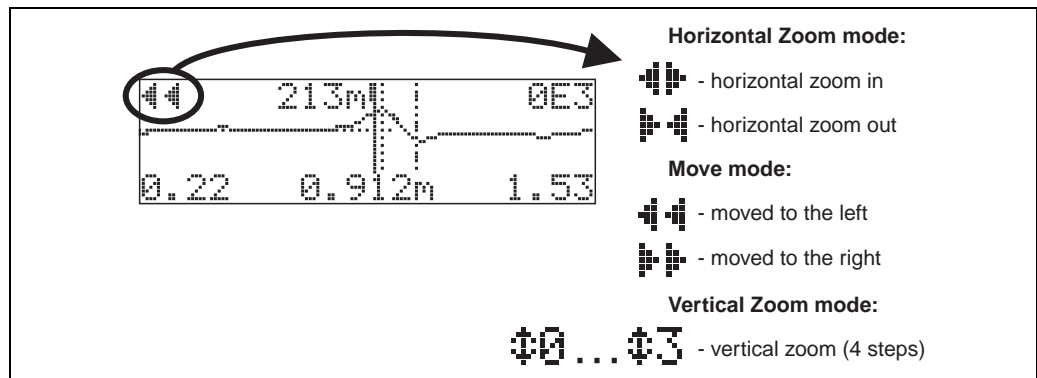
## 6.6 Function "envelope curve display" (0E3)

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.

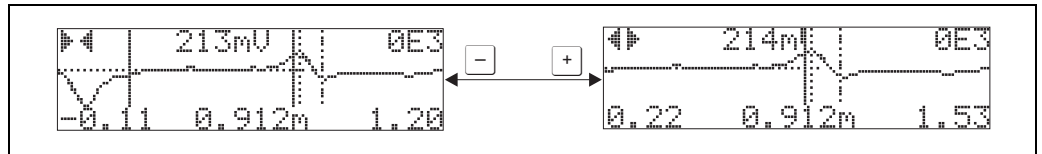


**Horizontal-Zoom-Modus**

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.

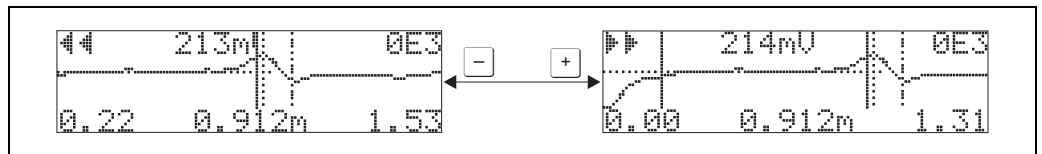


**Move-Modus**

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.



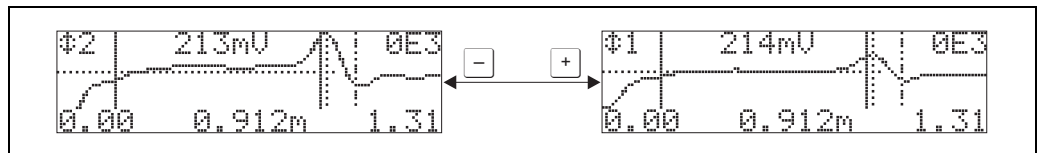
**Vertical-Zoom-Modus**

Press **[E]**, once more to switch to Vertical Zoom mode **[x1]** is displayed.

You now have the following options:

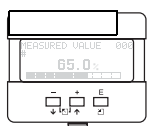
- **[+]** increases the vertical scale.
- **[-]** decreases the vertical scale.

The display icon shows the current zoom factor (**[x0]** to **[x3]**).



**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 Radarcont use the standard display again.



Return to  
Group Selection



```
Group selection 0E2
Envelope curve
display
diagnostics
```

After 3 s, the following message appears

## 6.7 Basic Setup with the ToF Tool

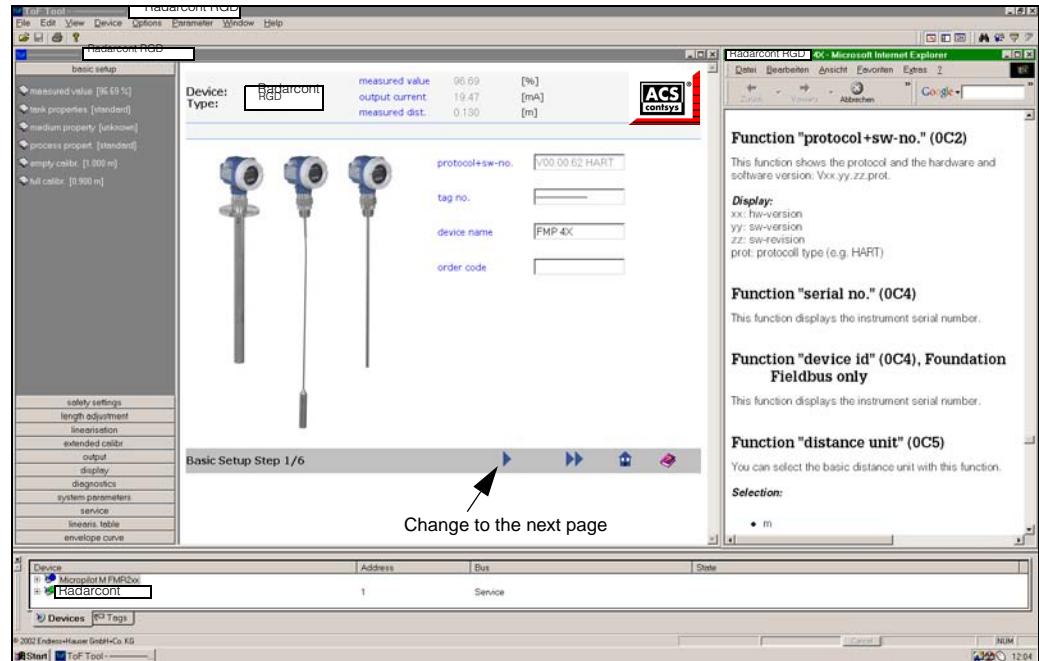
To carry out the basic setup with the ToF Tool operating program, proceed as follows:

- Start the ToF Tool operating program and establish a connection
- Select the "**basic setup**" function group in the navigation bar

The following display appears on the screen:

### Basic Setup step 1/6:

- Status image
- Enter the measuring point description (TAG number).

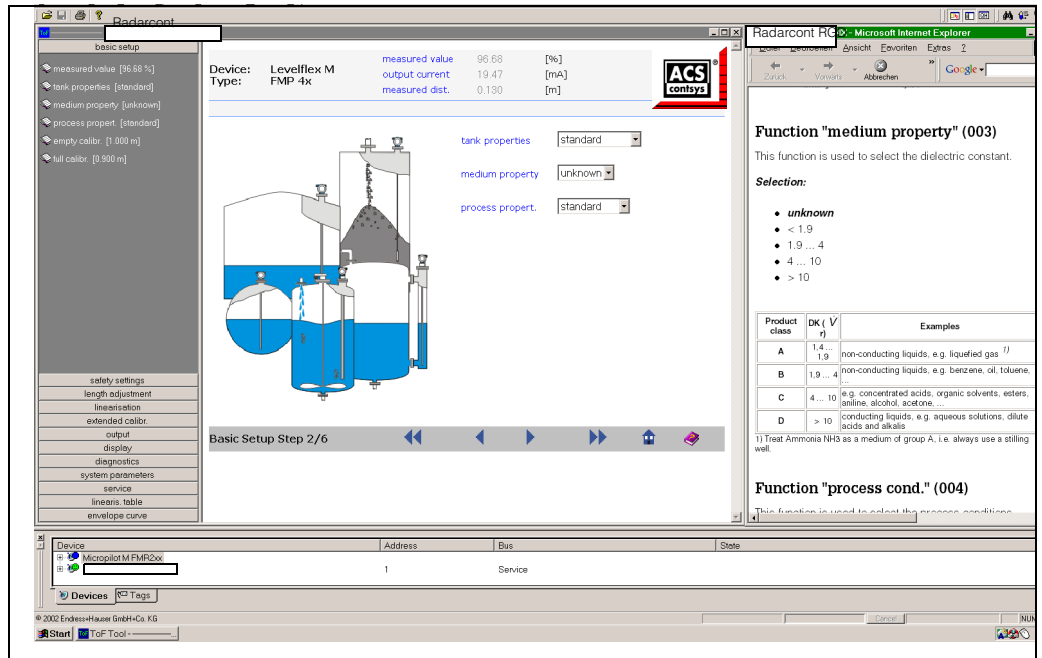


### Note!

- Each parameter that is changed must be confirmed with the **RETURN** key!
- The "**Next**" button moves you to the next screen display:

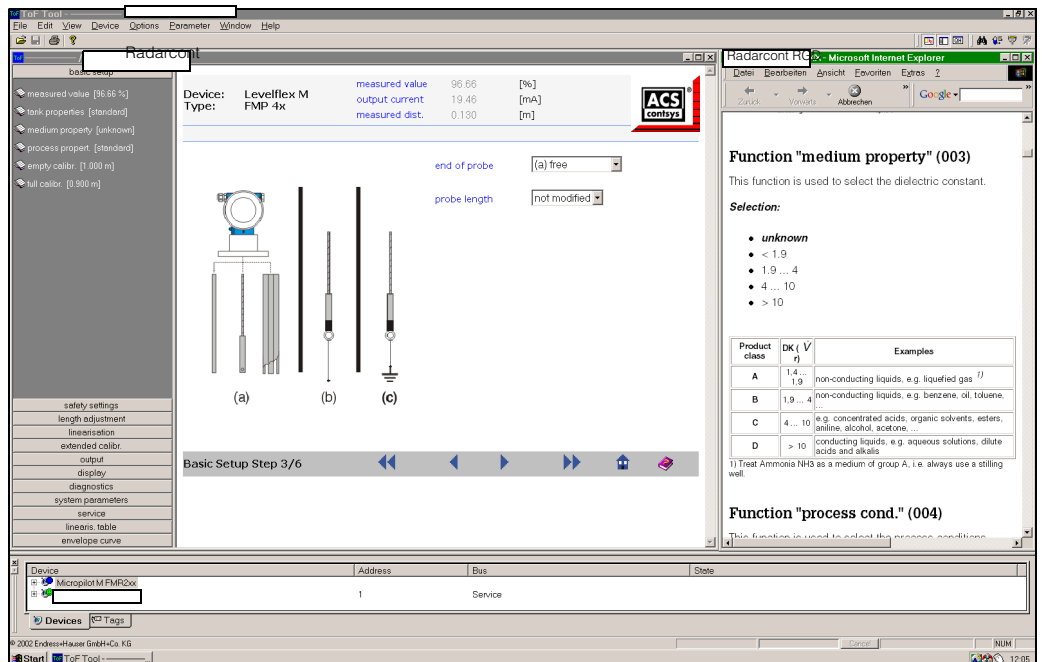
**Basic Setup step 2/5:**

- Enter the application parameters:
  - tank properties (for a description, see page 48)
  - medium properties (for a description, see page 49)
  - process properties (for a description, see page 50)



**Basic Setup step 3/6:**

- Enter the application parameters:
  - end of probe (for a description, see page 50)
  - probe length (for a description, see page 51)



**Basic Setup step 4/6:**

- Enter the application parameters:
  - probe (for a description, see page 51)
  - probe length (for a description, see page 51)
  - determine length (for a description, see page 51)

**Function "medium property" (003)**  
This function is used to select the dielectric constant.

**Selection:**

- unknown
- < 1.9
- 1.9 ... 4
- 4 ... 10
- > 10

Product class	DK ( V )	Examples
A	1.4 ... 1.9	non-conducting liquids, e.g. liquefied gas <sup>1)</sup>
B	1.9 ... 4	non-conducting liquids, e.g. benzene, oil, toluene, ...
C	4 ... 10	e.g. concentrated acids, organic solvents, esters, aniline, alcohol, acetone, ...
D	> 10	conducting liquids, e.g. aqueous solutions, dilute acids and alkalis

1) Treat Ammonia NH<sub>3</sub> as a medium of group A, i.e. always use a stilling well.

**Function "process cond." (004)**  
This function is used to select the process conditions.

**Basic Setup step 5/6:**

- Enter the application parameters:
  - empty calibration (for a description, see page 52)
  - full calibration (for a description, see page 52)

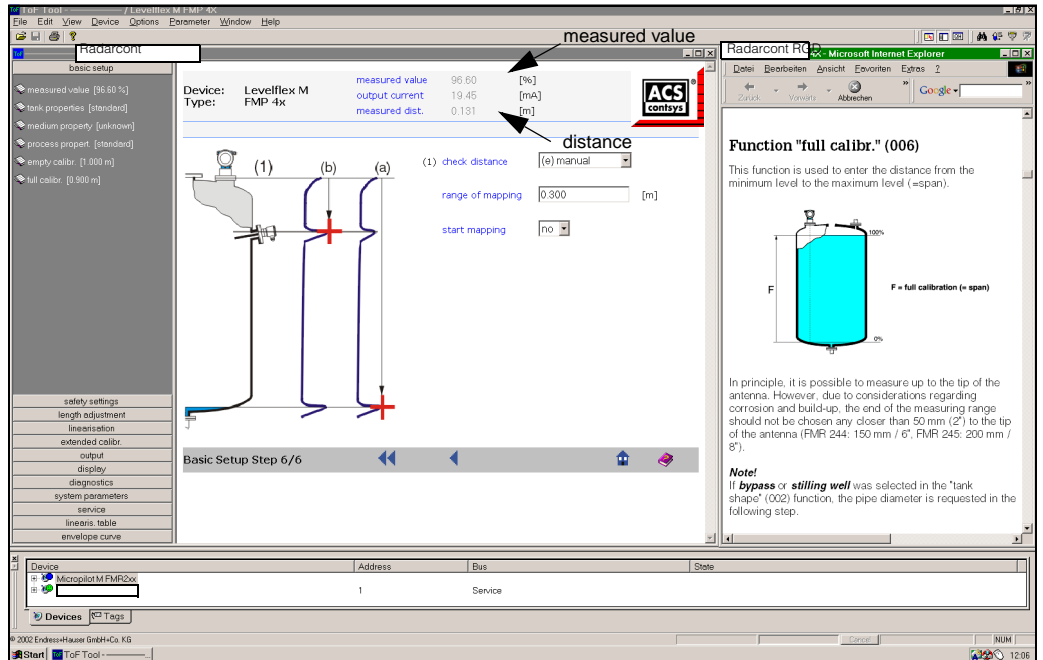
**Function "empty calibr." (005)**  
This function is used to enter the distance from the flange (reference point of the measurement) to the minimum level (=zero).

**Caution!**  
For dish bottoms or conical outlets, the zero point should be no lower than the point at which the radar beam hits the bottom of the tank.

**Function "full calibr." (006)**  
This function is used to enter the distance from the minimum level to the maximum level (=span).

**Basic Setup step 6/6:**

- This step starts the tank mapping
- The measured distance and the current measured value are always displayed in the header
- for a description, see page 54



**6.7.1 Blocking distance**

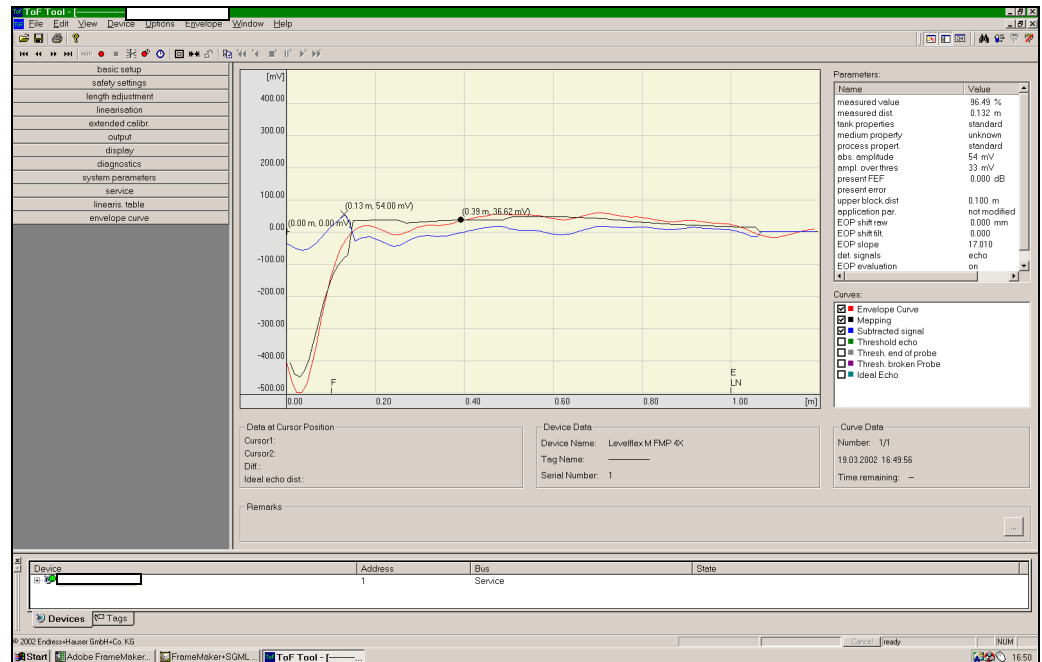


**Note!**

At installation in high nozzles, please the blocking distance in the function "upper block.dist" (059) newly enter!

## 6.7.2 Envelope curve with the ToF Tool

After the basic setup, an evaluation of the measurement using the envelope curve is recommended (see page 88).



### Note!

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

## 6.7.3 User-specific applications (operation)

For details of setting the parameters of user-specific applications, see separate documentation BA 245F/00/en - description of the instrument functions of the Radarcont.



## 7 Maintenance

The Radarcont measuring instrument requires no special maintenance.

### Exterior cleaning

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

### Repairs

The ACS Control-System 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 Endress+Hauser for repairs to the Radarcont are listed with their order numbers on pages 75 and 76.

Please contact ACS Control-System Service for further information on service and spare parts.

### 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 ACS Control-System Service.
- Comply with the prevailing standards, national Ex-area regulations, safety instructions (XA) and certificates.
- Only use original spare parts from ACS Control-System.
- 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 out the specified routine test on the device.
- Only ACS Control-System Service may convert a certified device into a different certified variant.
- Document all repair work and conversions.

### Replacement

After a complete Radarcont 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 the ToF Tool / Commuwin II.

Measurement can continue without having to carry out a new setup.

- You may have to activate linearisation (see BA 221F)
- You may need to record the tank map again (see Basic Setup)

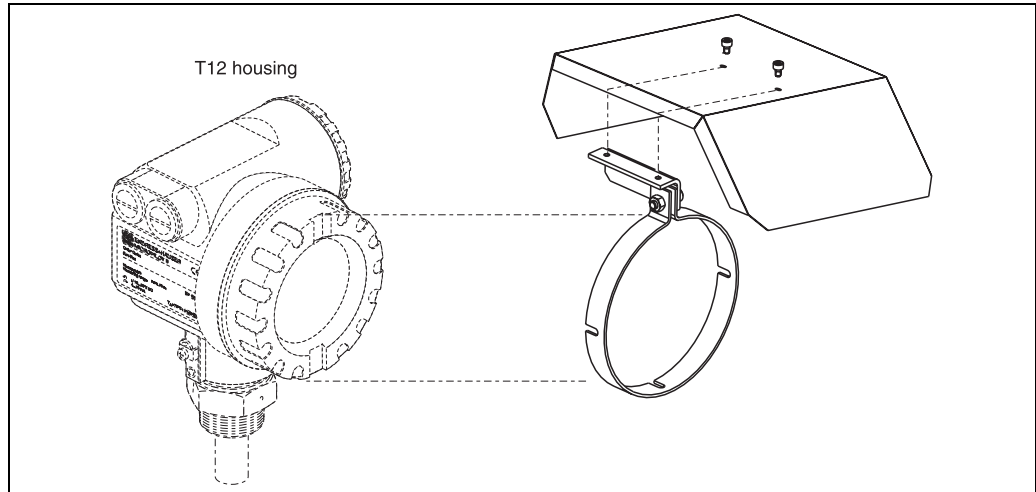
After an probe or electronic has been replaced, a new calibration must be carried out. This is described in the repair instructions.

## 8 Accessories

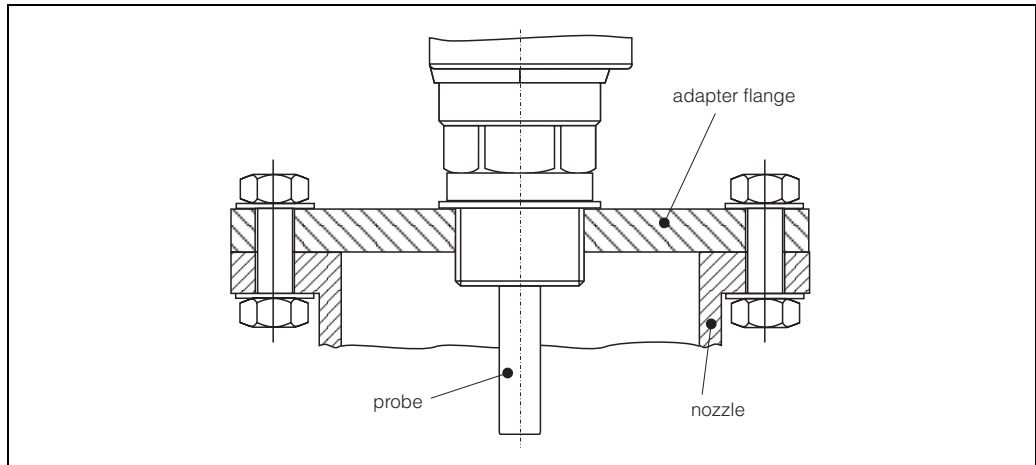
Various accessories, which can be ordered separately from ACS Control-System, are available for the Radarcont.

### Weather protection cover

A Weather protection cover made of stainless steel is available for outdoor mounting (order code: 543199-0001). The shipment includes the protective cover and tension clamp.



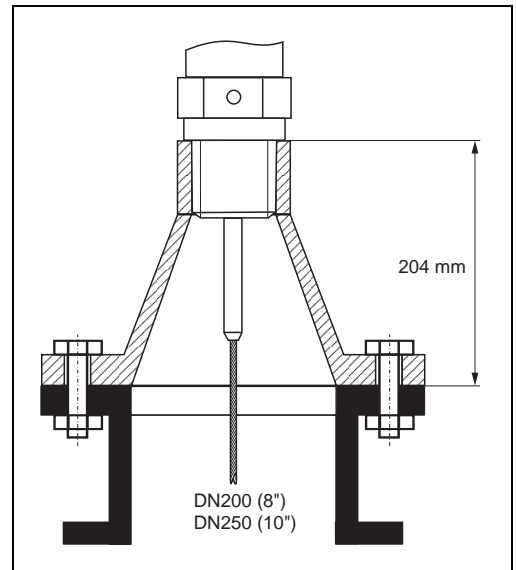
### Adapter flange FAU 70 E/FAU 70 A



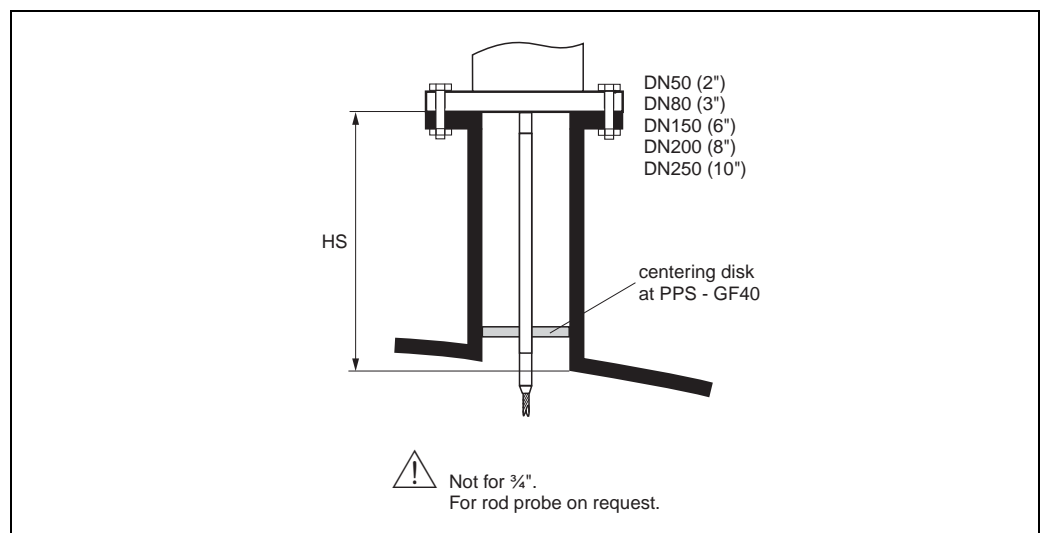
Version			Version		
12	DN 50 PN 16		12	ANSI 2" 150 psi	
14	DN 80 PN 16		14	ANSI 3" 150 psi	
15	DN 100 PN 16		15	ANSI 4" 150 psi	
Thread			thread		
3	G 1½, ISO 228		3	NPT 1½ - 11,5	
Material			Material		
2	1.4435		2	1.4435	
<b>FAU 70 E -</b>		Complete product designation	<b>FAU 70 A -</b>		Complete product designation

**Flange with horn adapter to adapt on the following nozzles**

	Order - No.
G 1 1/2" at DN 200 / PN 16	52014251
G 1 1/2" at DN 250 / PN 16	52014252
NPT 1 1/2" at 8" / 150 psi	52014253
NPT 1 1/2" at 10" / 150 psi	52014254



**Extension rod / Centering**



Certificate	
A	For non-hazardous areas
2	ATEX II 1D
Extension rod	
1	115mm-rod for nozzle height 150...250mm / 6...10"
2	215mm-rod for nozzle height 250...350mm / 10...14"
3	315mm-rod for nozzle height 350...450mm / 14...18"
4	415mm-rod for nozzle height 450...550mm / 14...22"
9	Special version
Centre disk	
A	without centre disk
B	DN40 / 1 1/2", inside diam. 40-45mm
C	DN50 / 2", inside diam. 50...57mm
D	DN80, inside diam. 80...85mm
E	3", inside diam. 76...78mm
G	DN100 / 4", inside diam. 100...110mm
H	DN150 / 6", inside diam. 152...164mm
J	DN200 / 8", inside diam. 201...215mm
K	DN250 / 10", inside diam. 253...269mm
Y	Special version
<b>HMP40-</b>	complete product designation

**Isolated tie down**

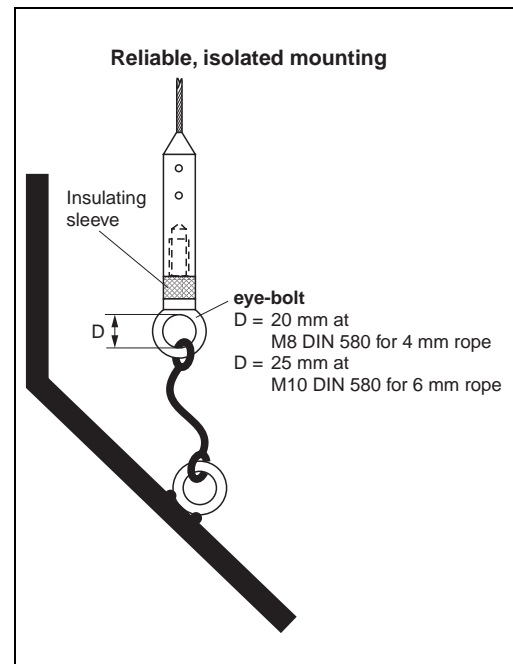
	Order - No.
for 4mm rope probe	52014249
for 6mm rope probe	52014250

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-GF30 with accompanying DIN 580 eye-bolt made of stainless steel.

Max. process temp. 150 °C.

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 22).

**Commubox FXA 191 HART**

For intrinsically safe communication with ToF Tool or Commuwin II via the RS 232C-interface.

**Service adapter FXA 193**

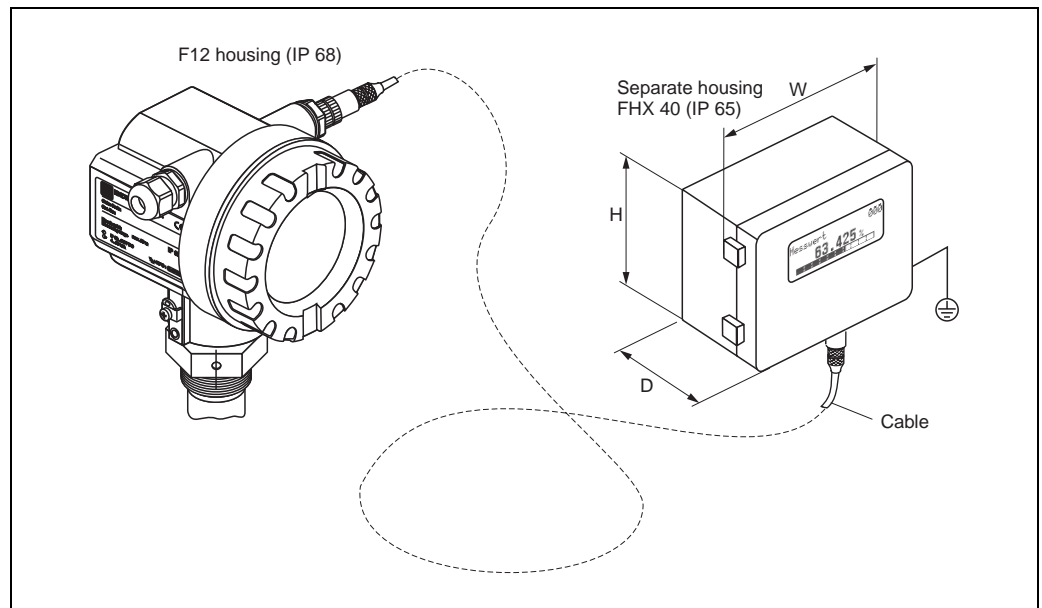
For communication with ToF Tool via the display connector. (Bestell-Nr.: 50095566).

**Commuwin II**

Operating software for intelligent instruments.

**Remote display FHX 40**

## Dimensions



## Technical data:

Max. cable length: 20 m (67 ft)  
 Temperature range: -30 °C...+70 °C (-22 °F...158 °F)

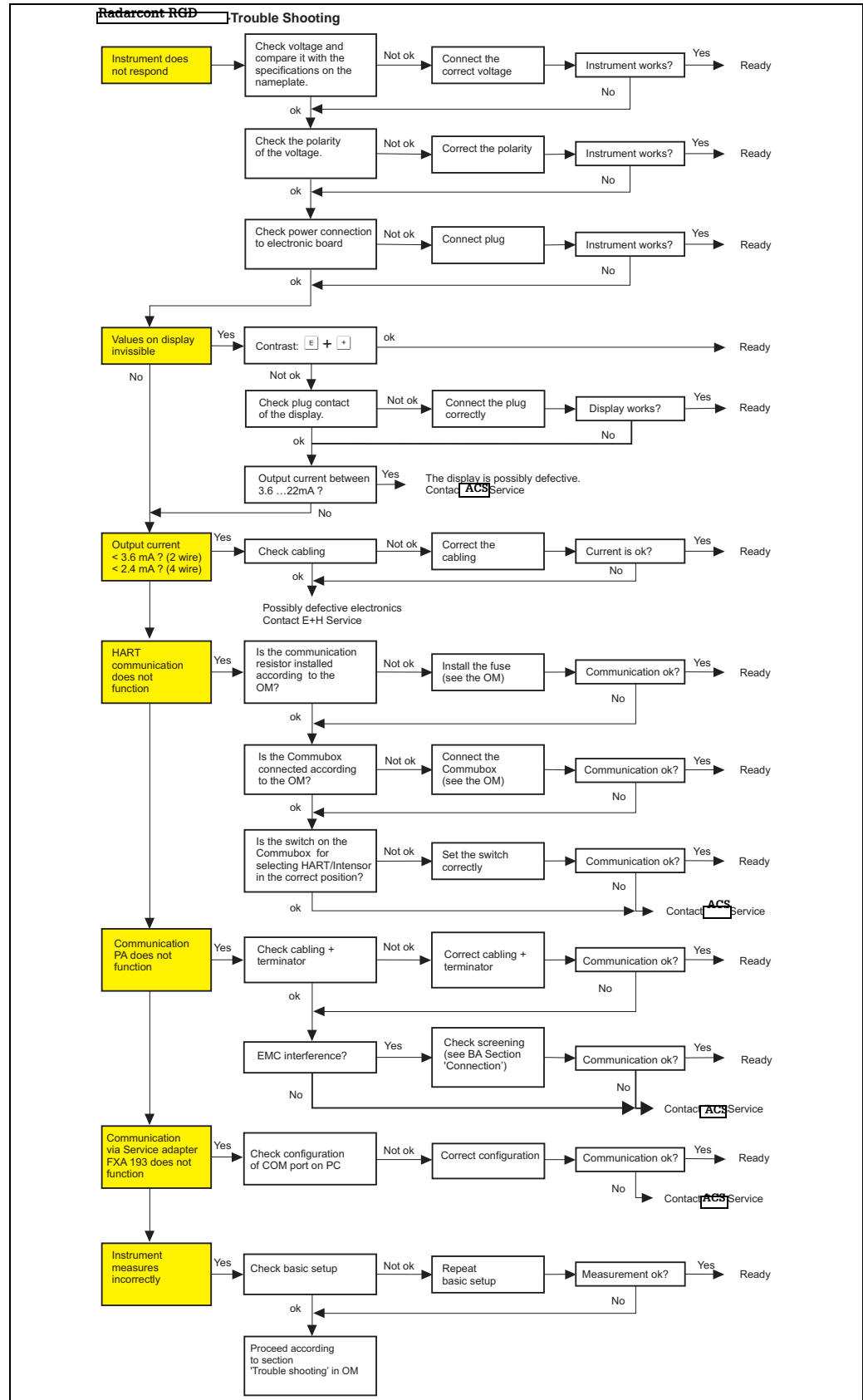
## Separate housing:

Degree of protection: IP65 acc. to EN 60529 (NEMA 4)  
 Material for housing: Alloy of Aluminium AL Si 12  
 Dimensions [mm] / [inch]: 122x150x80 (HxBxT) / 4.8x5.9x3.2  
 EMC version with conductive sealing

Also suitable for use in zone 1, in combination with a Radarcont with ATEX II 1/2 G  
 EEx ia IIC T6 approval.

# 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 <sup>2</sup> PROM defect	reset; avoid emc problem; if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
W103	initialising - please wait	E <sup>2</sup> PROM 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 <sup>2</sup> PROM 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	E2PROM 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 <sup>2</sup> PROM 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 <sup>2</sup> PROM 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

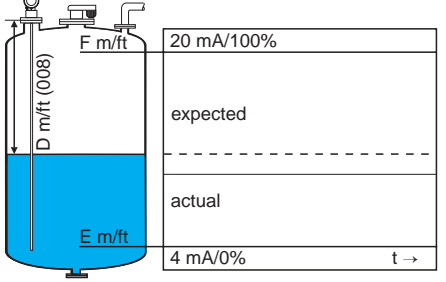
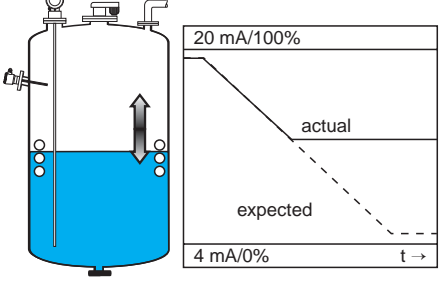
Tab. 3 System error messages

Code	Description	Possible cause	Remedy
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
A251	Feedthrough	Lost contact in the process feedthrough	Replace process feedthrough
A261	HF cable defective	HF cable defective or HF connector removed	Check HF connector, replace cable if defective
A275	Offset too high	Temperature at the electronics too high or HF module defective	Check temperature, replace HF module if defective
A512	recording of mapping please wait	mapping active	wait some seconds until alarm disappears
W601	linearisation ch1 curve not monotone	linearization not monotonously increasing	correct linearisation table
W611	less than 2 linearisation points for channel 1	number of entered linearization 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 antenna (cf. Operating Instructions)
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

Tab. 3 System error messages



### 9.3 Application errors

Error	Output	Possible cause	Remedy
<p><b>A warning or alarm has occurred.</b></p>	<p>Depending on the configuration</p>	<p>See table of error messages (see page 71)</p>	<p>1. See table of error messages (see page 71)</p>
<p><b>Measured value (00) is incorrect</b></p>		<p>Measured distance (008) OK?</p> <p>yes →</p> <p>no ↓</p> <p>An interference echo may have been evaluated.</p> <p>yes →</p>	<p>1. Check empty calibr. (005) and full calibr. (006).</p> <p>2. Check linearisation:                      →level/ullage (040)                      →max. scale (046)                      →diameter vessel (047)                      →Check table</p> <p>1. Carry out tank mapping                      →basic setup</p>
<p><b>No change of measured value on filling/emptying</b></p>		<p>Interference echo from installations, nozzle or extension on the antenna</p>	<p>1. Carry out tank mapping                      →basic setup</p> <p>2. If necessary, clean probe.</p> <p>3. If necessary, select better mounting position</p>
<p><b>E 641 (loss of echo) after turn on the power supply</b></p>	<p><b>If the instrument is configured to Hold by loss of echo the output is set to any value/current.</b></p>	<p>noise level during the initialisation phase to high.</p>	<p>Repeat once more empty calibr. (005).                      Caution!                      Before conformation change with <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> to the edit mode.</p>

<p><b>Device displays a level when the tank is empty.</b></p>		<p>Incorrect probe length</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out automatic probe length detection when the tank is empty.</li> <li>2. Carry out mapping over entire probe when the tank is empty (probe free).</li> </ol>
<p><b>Measured value incorrect (slope error in the entire measuring range)</b></p>		<p>Tank properties incorrect.</p> <p>Medium properties incorrect.</p>	<p>LN &lt; 4 m and "Aluminium tank" tank properties selected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Calibration not possible.</li> <li>→ Selection</li> <li>→ Select standard</li> <li>→ Thresholds too high</li> </ul> <p>Select lower medium properties.</p>

## 9.4 Spare parts



### Note!

You can order spare parts directly from your ACS service organization by giving the serial number which is printed on the measuring transducer nameplate (see Page 6 ff.). The corresponding spare part number also appears on each spare part. Installation instructions are given on the instruction card that is also delivered.

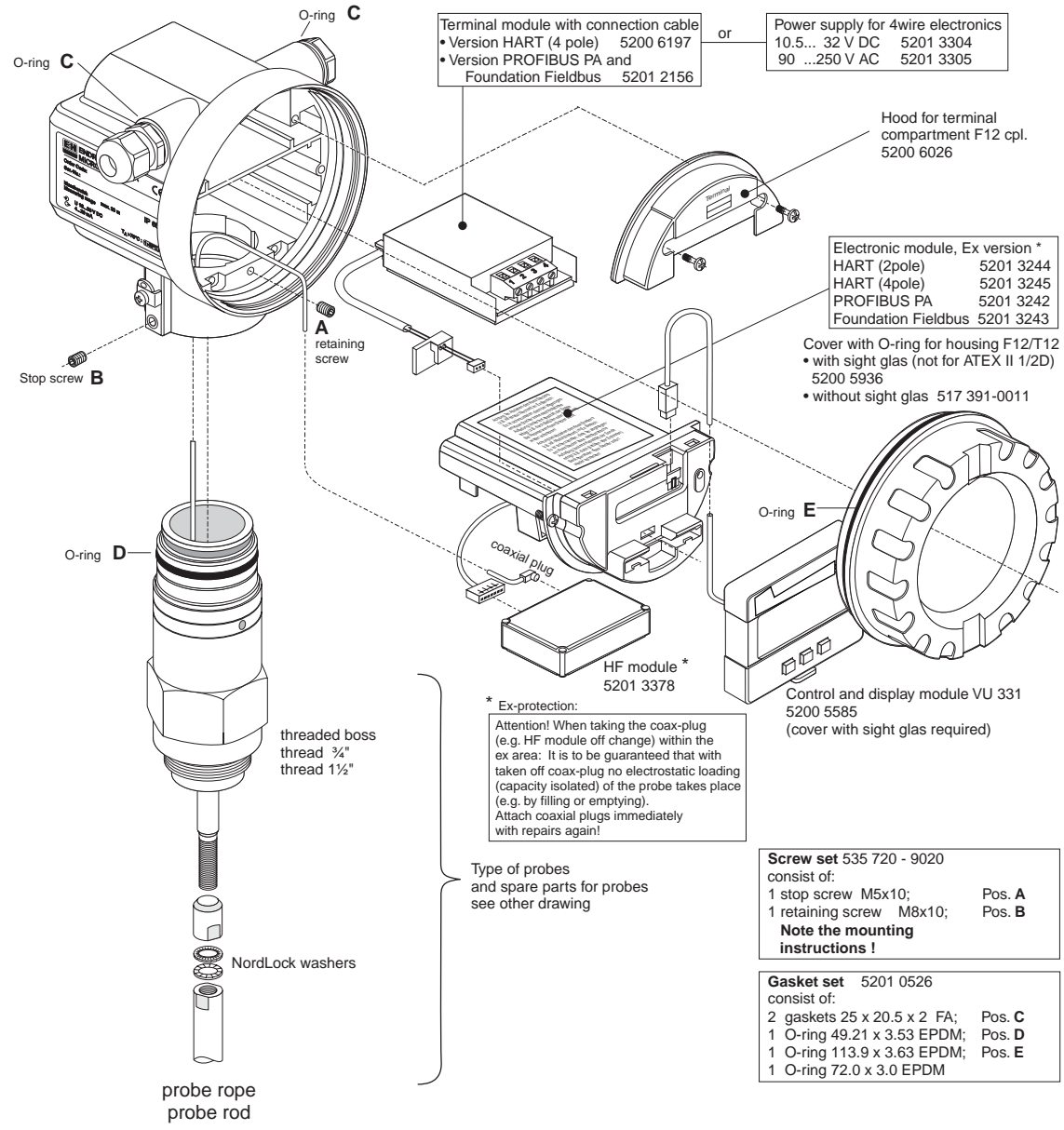
### Spare parts Radarcont RGD 500 with housing F12

Only identical, original **ACS** spare parts may be used.  
The instrument may only be maintained and repaired by qualified personnel. The device documentation, applicable standards and legal requirements as well as any certificates have to be observed!

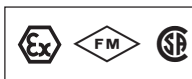
**Housing F12:** standard, complete pre-mounted, incl. nameplate, cable gland and Teflon filter

- 543 120 - 0022 G ½" cable gland
- 543 120 - 0023 NPT ½" cable gland
- 543 120 - 0024 M20 x 1.5 PA cable gland
- 5201 3409 M20 x 1.5 metal cable gland (not for lid with sight glas)
- 5200 1992 M12 PROFIBUS PA plug
- 5200 8556 7/8 UNC Fieldbus Foundation plug
- 5201 3348 G ½" cable gland, 4 wire
- 5201 3349 NPT ½" cable gland, 4 wire
- 5201 3350 4 wire, M20 x 1.5 PA cable gland
- 5201 3351 4 wire, M20 x 1.5 metal cable gland (not for lid with sight glas)

The spare parts listed are generally suitable for use in Ex-devices




**Spare parts Radarcont RGD 500 with housing T12**

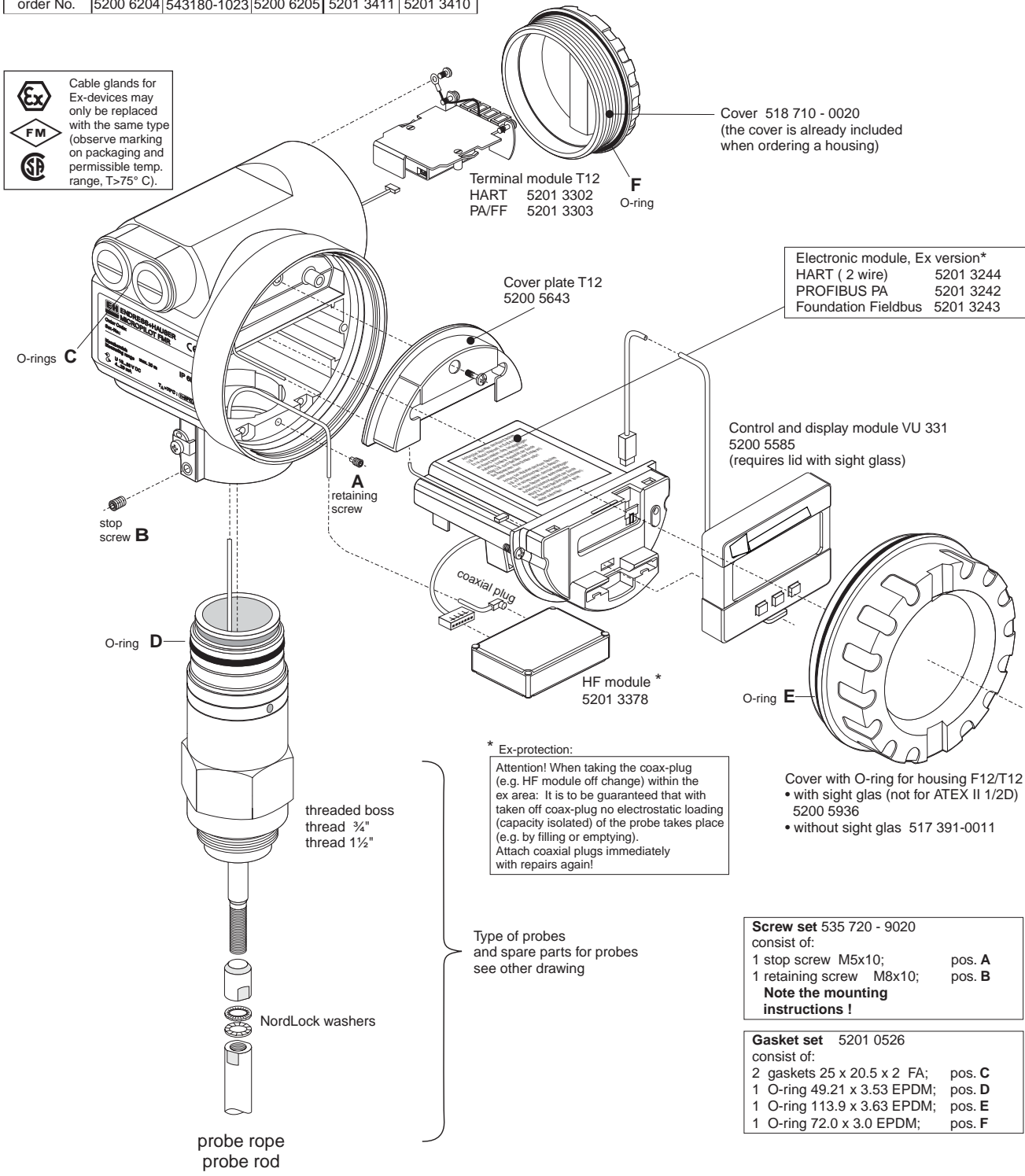
 Only identical, original <sup>ACS</sup> spare parts may be used. The instrument may only be maintained and repaired by qualified personnel. The device documentation, applicable standards and legal requirements as well as any certificates have to be observed!

Housing T12, complete pre-mounted with lid for terminal compartment

cable gland/entry	G½	NPT½	M20 x 1.5	only certificates A; F; N	plug	plug
order No.	5200 6204	543180-1023	5200 6205	PROFIBUS	Fieldbus	FF
				5201 3411	5201 3410	

The spare parts listed are generally suitable for use in Ex-devices

 Cable glands for Ex-devices may only be replaced with the same type (observe marking on packaging and permissible temp. range, T>75° C).



\* Ex-protection:  
Attention! When taking the coax-plug (e.g. HF module off change) within the ex area: It is to be guaranteed that with taken off coax-plug no electrostatic loading (capacity isolated) of the probe takes place (e.g. by filling or emptying). Attach coaxial plugs immediately with repairs again!

Cover with O-ring for housing F12/T12

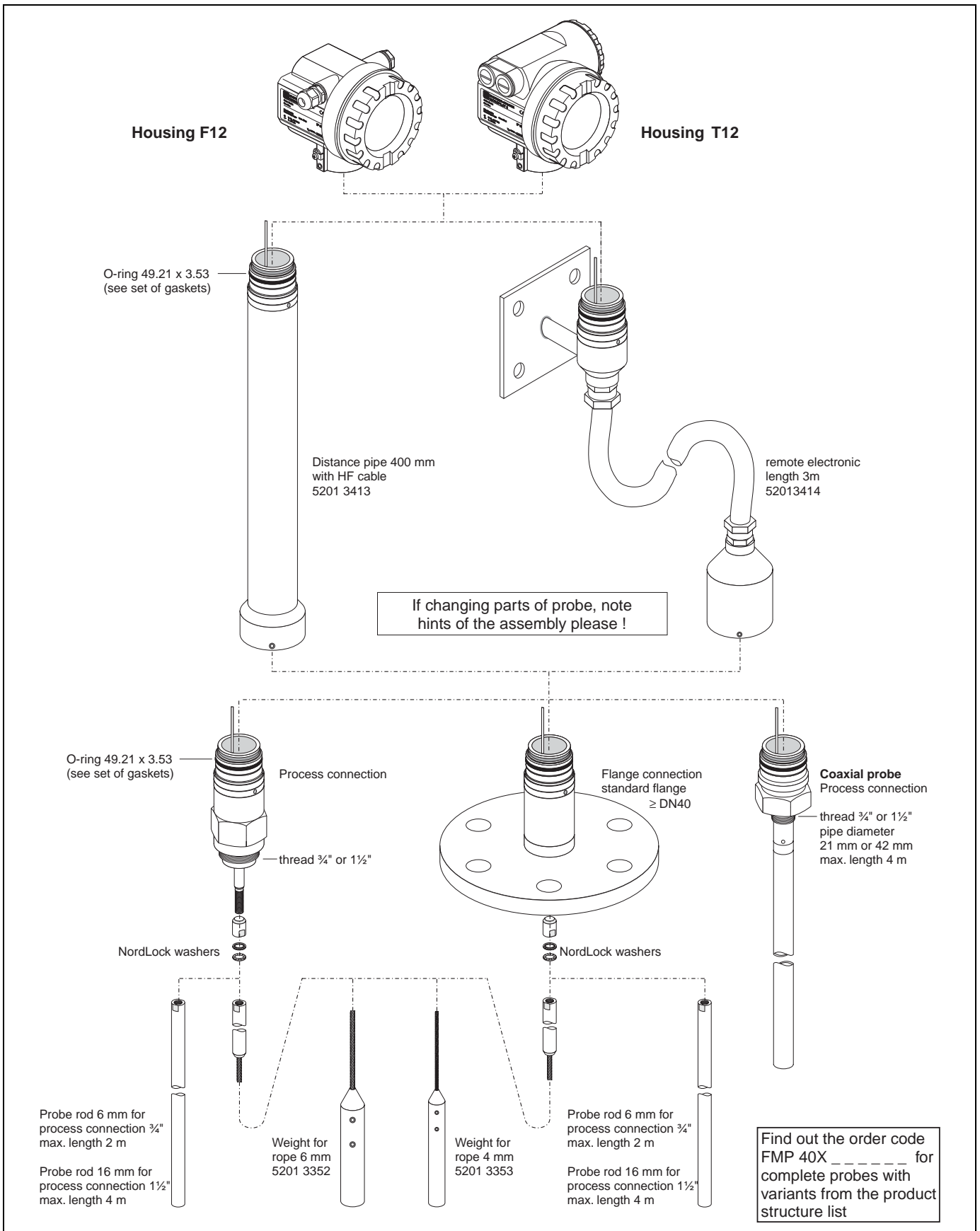
- with sight glas (not for ATEX II 1/2D) 5200 5936
- without sight glas 517 391-0011

**Screw set 535 720 - 9020**  
consist of:  
1 stop screw M5x10; pos. A  
1 retaining screw M8x10; pos. B  
**Note the mounting instructions !**

**Gasket set 5201 0526**  
consist of:  
2 gaskets 25 x 20.5 x 2 FA; pos. C  
1 O-ring 49.21 x 3.53 EPDM; pos. D  
1 O-ring 113.9 x 3.63 EPDM; pos. E  
1 O-ring 72.0 x 3.0 EPDM; pos. F

Type of probes and spare parts for probes see other drawing

Spare parts Radarcont RGD - probes and accessories



## 9.5 Return

The following procedures must be carried out before a transmitter is sent to ACS Control-System 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 ACS Control-System 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)
- If necessary, give the error code.

## 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ToF Tool</li> <li>– Commuwin II (from version 2.05.03)</li> <li>– HART communicator DXR 275 (from OS 4.6) with Rev. 1, DD 1.</li> </ul>	

## 9.8 Contact addresses of ACS Control-System

The addresses of ACS Control-System are given on the back cover of this operating manual. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact your ACS representative.

## 10 Technical data

### 10.1 Technical data at a glance

<b>Application</b>	
<i>Application</i>	<p>The Radarcont performs continuous level measurement of powdery to granular bulk solids and liquids e.g. plastic granulate. Probes are available with threaded process connections from ¾" and flanges from DN40 / 1½":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rope probes, above all for measurement in bulk solids, measuring range up to 35 m/1378"</li> <li>• Rod probes, above all for liquids</li> <li>• Coax probes, for liquids</li> </ul>
<b>Function and system design</b>	
<i>Measuring principle</i>	<p>The Radarcont is a "downward-looking" measuring system that functions according to the ToF method (ToF = Time of Flight). The distance from the reference point (process connection of the measuring device see page 11) 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.</p> <p>This method is also known as TDR (Time Domain Reflectometry).</p>
<i>Equipment architecture</i>	see Page 90 ff.
<b>Input</b>	
<i>Measured variable</i>	<p>The measured variable is the distance between the reference point and the product surface.</p> <p>Subject to the input zero point empty distance the level is calculated. Alternatively, the level can be converted by means of linearisation into other variables (volume, mass).</p>
<i>Measuring range</i>	see Technical Information TI 358F
<b>Output</b>	
<i>Output signal</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4...20 mA with HART protocol</li> </ul>
<i>Signal on alarm</i>	<p>Error information can be accessed via the following interfaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local display: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Error symbol (see page 37)</li> <li>– Plain text display</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Current output</li> <li>• Digital interface</li> </ul>
<b>Auxiliary energy</b>	
<i>Electrical connection</i>	<p>Two housings are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing F 12 with additionally sealed terminal compartment for standard or EEx ia</li> <li>• Housing T 12 with separate terminal compartment for standard, EEx e or EEx d..</li> </ul>
<i>Load HART</i>	Minimum load for HART communication: 250 Ω
<i>Cable entry</i>	see Page 30 ff.
<i>Supply voltage</i>	see Page 30 ff.
<i>Power consumption</i>	min. 60 mW, max. 900 mW

<b>Performance characteristics</b>	
<i>Reference operating conditions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• temperature = +20 °C (68 °F) ±5 °C (9 °F)</li> <li>• pressure = 1013 mbar abs. (14.7 psia) ±20 mbar (0.3 psi)</li> <li>• relative humidity (air) = 65 % ± 20%</li> <li>• Reflection factor 0.8 (surface of water for coax probe, metal plate for rod and rope probe with min. 1 m Ø)</li> <li>• Flange for rod or rope probe ≥ 30 cm Ø</li> <li>• Distance to obstructions ≥ 1 m</li> </ul>
<i>Maximum measured error</i>	<p>Typical statements for reference conditions, include linearity, repeatability, and hysteresis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linearity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– up to 10 m/400" measuring range: ±3 mm</li> <li>– 10 m/400" to 35 m/1378" measuring range: ± 0,03 %</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>According to IEC 60770-1</p>
<b>Operating conditions</b>	
<b>Operating conditions</b>	
<i>Installation instructions</i>	see Page 12 ff.
<b>Environment</b>	
<i>Ambient temperature range</i>	<p>The measurements are carried out in accordance with EN 61298-3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• digital output (HART, PROFIBUS PA, Foundation Fieldbus): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>FMP 40</b> average <math>T_K</math>: 0.6 mm/10 K, max. ± 3.5 mm over the entire temperature range -40 °C...+80 °C</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2-wire:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current output (additional error, in reference to the span of 16 mA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Zero point (4 mA)</b> average <math>T_K</math>: 0.032 %/10 K, max. 0.35 % over the entire temperature range -40 °C...+80 °C</li> <li>– <b>Span (20 mA)</b> average <math>T_K</math>: 0.05 %/10 K, max. 0.5 % over the entire temperature range -40 °C...+80 °C</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><b>4-wire:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current output (additional error, in reference to the span of 16 mA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Zero point (4 mA)</b> average <math>T_K</math>: 0.02 %/10 K, max. 0.29 % over the entire temperature range -40 °C...+80 °C</li> <li>– <b>Span (20 mA)</b> average <math>T_K</math>: 0.06 %/10 K, max. 0.89 % over the entire temperature range -40 °C...+80 °C</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Storage temperature</i>	-40 °C ... +80 °C
<i>Climate class</i>	DIN EN 60068-2-38 (test Z/AD)
<i>Degree of protection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• housing: IP 68, NEMA 4X (open housing: IP20, NEMA 1)</li> <li>• probe: IP 68 (NEMA 6P)</li> </ul>
<i>Vibration resistance</i>	DIN EN 60068-2-64 / IEC 68-2-64: 20...2000 Hz, 1 (m/s <sup>2</sup> )/Hz
<i>Cleaning of the probe</i>	see Technical Information TI 358F

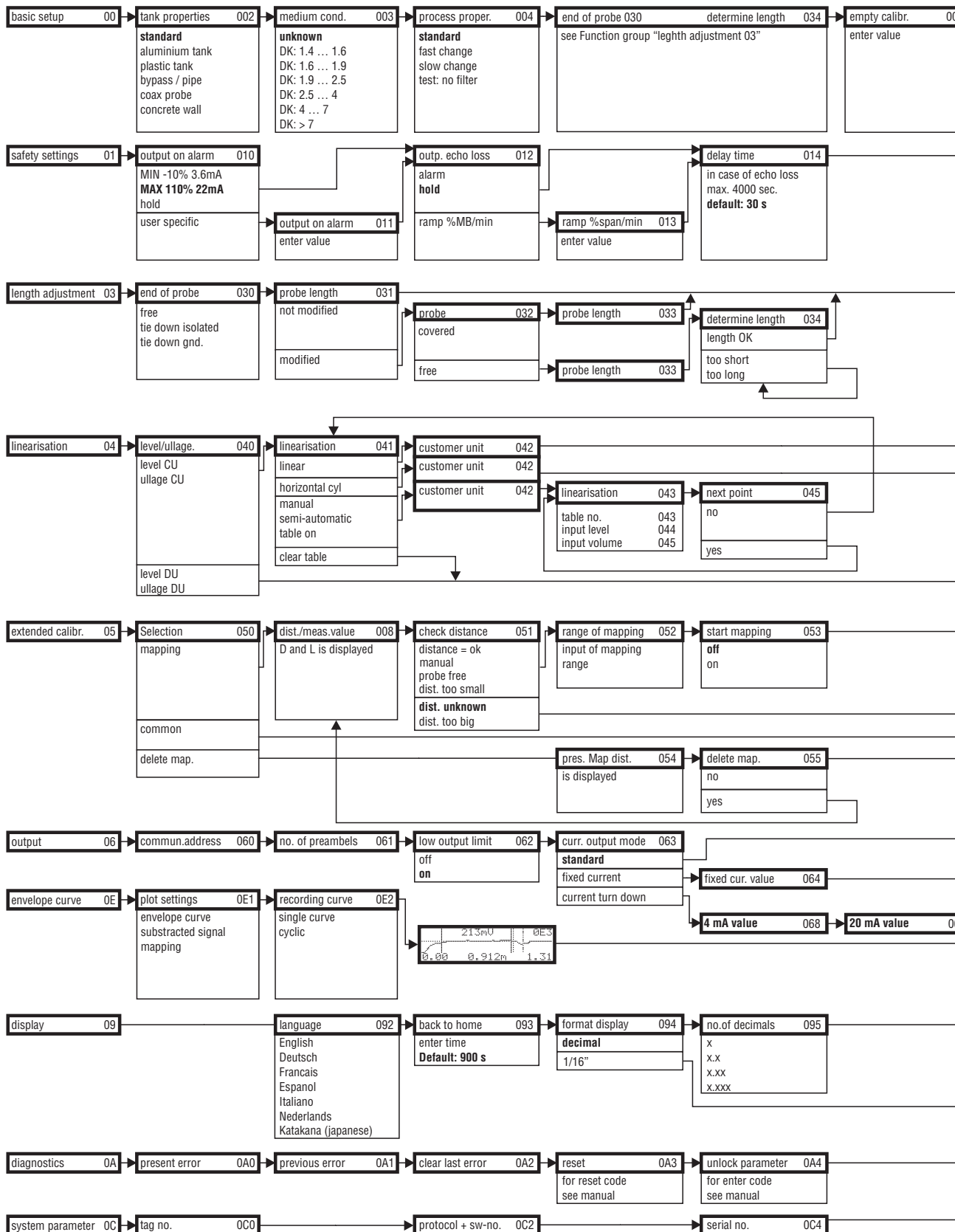


<i>Electromagnetic compatibility</i>	<p>When installing the probes in metal and concrete tanks and when using a coax probe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interference Emission to EN 61326, Electrical Equipment Class B</li> <li>• Interference Immunity to EN 61326, Annex A (Industrial)</li> </ul> <p>When rod and rope probes are installed in plastic and wood silos, the influence of strong electromagnetic fields can have an effect on the measured value. Interference Emission to EN 61326 is in this case: Class A.</p>
<b>Process conditions</b>	
<i>Process temperature range</i>	see Technical Information TI 358F
<i>Process temperature limits</i>	see Technical Information TI 358F
<i>Process pressure limits</i>	see Technical Information TI 358F
<i>Dielectric constant</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with coax probe: <math>\epsilon_r \geq 1,4</math></li> <li>• Rod and rope probe: <math>\epsilon_r \geq 1,6</math></li> </ul>
<b>Mechanical construction</b>	
<i>Design, dimensions</i>	see page 11
<i>Weight</i>	see Technical Information TI 358F
<i>Material</i>	see Technical Information TI 358F
<i>Process connection</i>	see Technical Information TI 358F
<b>Human interface</b>	
<i>Operation concept</i>	see page 34
<i>Display</i>	see page 34
<b>Certificates and approvals</b>	
<i>CE approval</i>	The measuring system meets the legal requirements of the EC-guidelines. Endress+Hauser confirms the instrument passing the required tests by attaching the CE-mark.
<i>External standards and guidelines</i>	<p><b>EN 60529</b> Protection class of housing (IP-code)</p> <p><b>EN 61010</b> Safety regulations for electrical devices for measurement, control, regulation and laboratory use.</p> <p><b>EN 61326</b> Emissions (equipment class B), compatibility (appendix A – industrial area)</p> <p><b>NAMUR</b> Standards committee for measurement and control in the chemical industry</p>
<i>Ex approval</i>	see »Ordering structure Radarcont RGD 500« on page 6
<b>Ordering Information</b>	
	The ACS service organisation can provide detailed ordering information an information on the order codes on request.
<b>Accessories</b>	
	see page 66

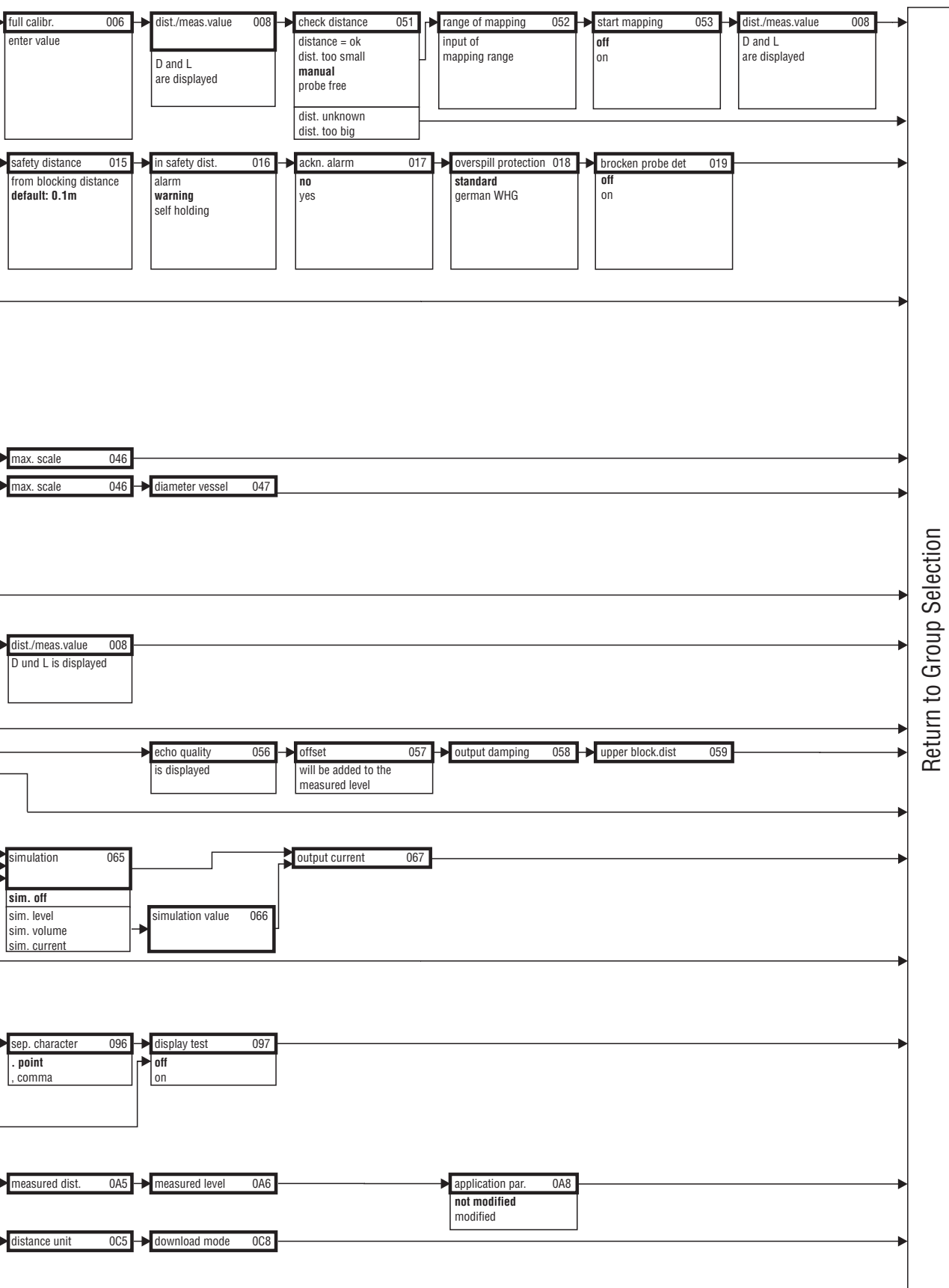
<b>Supplementary Documentation</b>	
<i>Supplementary Documentation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• System Information Radarcont (SI 030F/00/en)</li><li>• Technical Information (TI 358F/00/en)</li><li>• Operating Instructions "Description of instrument functions" (BA 245F/00/en)</li></ul>

# 11 Appendix

## 11.1 Operating menu HART (Display modul), ToF Tool



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



## 11.2 Operating matrix HART / Commuwin II

Matrix Mapping	for	FMP4x - HART		V-CWI		HART		H1		H2		H3		H4		H5		H6		H7		H8		H9		
Function Group	G-EP	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	
basic setup	G0	measured value CU																								
safety settings	G1	output on alarm 0:MIN -10% 3.6mA 1:MAX 110% 22mA 2:hold 3:user specific	output on alarm Min: -> 3.6 Max: -> 22 mA	outp. echo less 0:alarm 1:hold 2:ramp %/min 0	ramp %/span/min 0: unknown 1: 1.4...1.6 2: 1.6...1.9 3: 1.9...2.5 4: coax probe 5: 4.0...7.0 6: > 7.0	process proper. 0: standard 1: fast change 2: slow change 3: testno filler DU	empty calibr. Min: -> 0.0m, .ft, .in, .mm Max: -> 100m, .ft, .in, .mm DU 10m, .ft, .in, .mm	full calibr. Min: -> 0.0m, .ft, .in, .mm Max: -> 100m, .ft, .in, .mm DU	ackn. Alarm 0:no 1:yes	overspill protection 0:standard 1:german WHG	broken probe det 0:off 1:on															
length adjustment	G3	end of probe 0:free 1:ile down isolated 2:ile down grd.	probe length 0: not modified 1: modified	probe 0: covered 1: free	probe length Min: -> 0.0m, .ft, .in, .mm Max: -> 1535/60m, .ft, .in, .mm DU factory calibrated	determine length 0: length ok 1: too short 2: too long DU	input volume Min: -> 99999 Max: -> 99999 CU 0	max. scale Min: -> 99999 Max: -> 99999 CU 100	diame. vessel Min: -> 0.0m, .ft, .in, .mm Max: -> 100m, .ft, .in, .mm DU 9.0m, 29.52ft, 354.331in, 9000mm	output damping Min: -> 0 Max: -> 255 s 3s	upper block dist Min: -> 0.0m, .ft, .in, .mm Max: -> 1535/60m, .ft, .in, .mm DU probe specific															
linearisation	G4	level/lage 0: level CU 1: level DU 2: lullage CU 3: lullage DU	linearisation 0: linear 1: horizontal of 2: manual 3: semi-automatic 4: table on 5: clear table	customer unit 0: % 1: 1.2ft, 3m <sup>2</sup> , 4cm <sup>3</sup> 5cm <sup>3</sup> , 6ft, 7us, gal 8l, gal, 9kg, 10t 11lb, 12ton, 13m 14ft, 15mm, 16inch	table no. Min: -> 1 Max: -> 32 1	input level Min: -> 0.0m, .ft, .in, .mm Max: -> 100m, .ft, .in, .mm DU 0.0m, .ft, .in, .mm	delete map. 0: no 1: yes DU	echo quality Min: -> . Max: -> . mV	output current Min: -> neg, 100m, .mm Max: -> 100m, .ft, .in, .mm DU 0.0 m	4mA value Min: -> 99999 Max: -> 99999 CU 0	20mA value Min: -> 99999 Max: -> 99999 CU 100															
extended calibr.	G5		check distance 0: distance = ok 1: dist too small 2: dist too big 3: dist unknown 4: manual 5: probe free	range of mapping Min: -> 0.3m, .ft, .in, .mm Max: -> 1535/60m, .ft, .in, .mm 0.3m, 0.984ft, 11.811in, 300mm	start mapping 0: off 1: on	pres. Map dist Min: -> . Max: -> . DU	simulation 0: sim. off 1: sim. level 2: sim. volume 3: sim. current	simulation value Min: -> 3.6 mA Max: -> 22.0 mA or 78.740in, 2000mm Max: -> 100m, .ft, .in, .mm	output current Min: -> 99999 Max: -> 99999 CU 0	4mA value Min: -> 99999 Max: -> 99999 CU 0	20mA value Min: -> 99999 Max: -> 99999 CU 100															
output	G6	commun. Address Min: -> 0 Max: -> 15 0	no. of preambels Min: -> 4 Max: -> 20 5	low output limit 0: off 1: on	curr. output mode 0: standard 1: current turn down 2: fixed current	fixed cur. Value 4.0 mA Min: -> 3.8mA Max: -> 20.5mA mA	format display 0: decimal 1: 1/16"	no. of decimals 0: x 1: x.x 2: x.xx 3: x.xxx	simulation Min: -> 99999 Max: -> 99999 CU 0	4mA value Min: -> 99999 Max: -> 99999 CU 0	20mA value Min: -> 99999 Max: -> 99999 CU 100															
display	G8			language 0: English 1: German 2: Français 3: Español 4: Italiano 5: Nederlands	back to home Min: -> 3 Max: -> 9999 s 900		sep. character 0: . 1: ,																			
service	G0																									
self check	G8																									
diagnostics	GA	present error 0: keep 1: erase	previous error 0: keep 1: erase	clear last error 0: keep 1: erase	reset Min: -> 0 Max: -> 33897 HART: 100 PAIFF: 2457	unlock parameter Min: -> 0 Max: -> 33897 HART: 100 PAIFF: 2457	measured dist. DU	measured level DU	application par. 0: not modified 1: modified																	
system parameter	GC	tag no.	protocol+sw-no. xx: y/z, prot yy: HW- version zz: SW- version	prot. protocol name	serial no.	distance unit 0: m 1: ft 2: mm 3: inch	download mode 0: parameter only 1: param+bus.map 2: only mapping																			



**Note!**

In brackets ( ) you can see the maximum value, which can be edit.

## 11.3 Description of functions

**Note!**

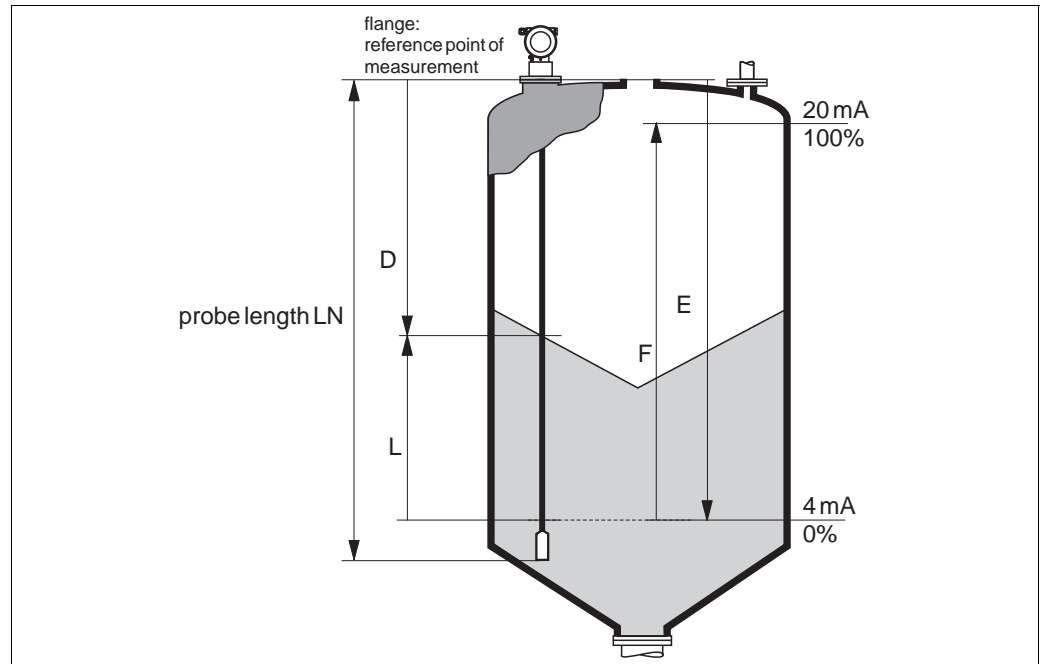
A detailed description of the function groups, functions and parameters is given in the documentation BA 245F/00/en - a description of the instrument functions of the Radarcont.

## 11.4 Function and system design

### 11.4.1 Measuring principle

The Radarcont is a "downward-looking" measuring system that functions according to the ToF method (ToF = Time of Flight). The distance from the reference point (process connection of the measuring device see page 11) 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 (Time Domain Reflectometry).



#### 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. This clear signal finding benefits from the many years experience with pulse time-of-flight procedures that have been integrated into the development of the PulseMaster® Software. The distance D to the product surface is proportional to the time of flight t of the impulse:

$$D = c \cdot t/2,$$

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 diagram, Details see page 46.

The Radarcont 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.

## Output

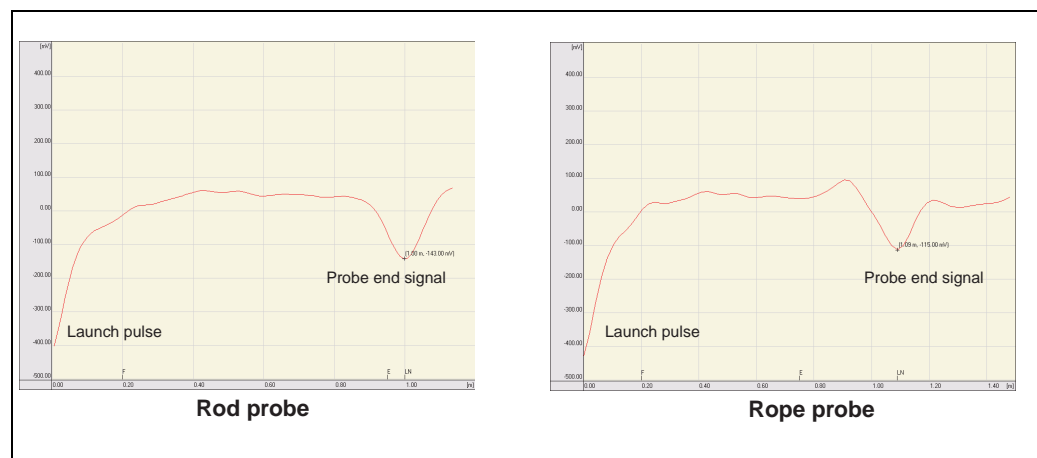
The Radarcont is initially adjusted at the factory to the probe length ordered, so that in most cases only the application parameters, that automatically adapt the device to the measuring conditions, need to be entered. For models with current output, the factory adjustment for zero point and span is 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.

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

### Typical curve shape

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).

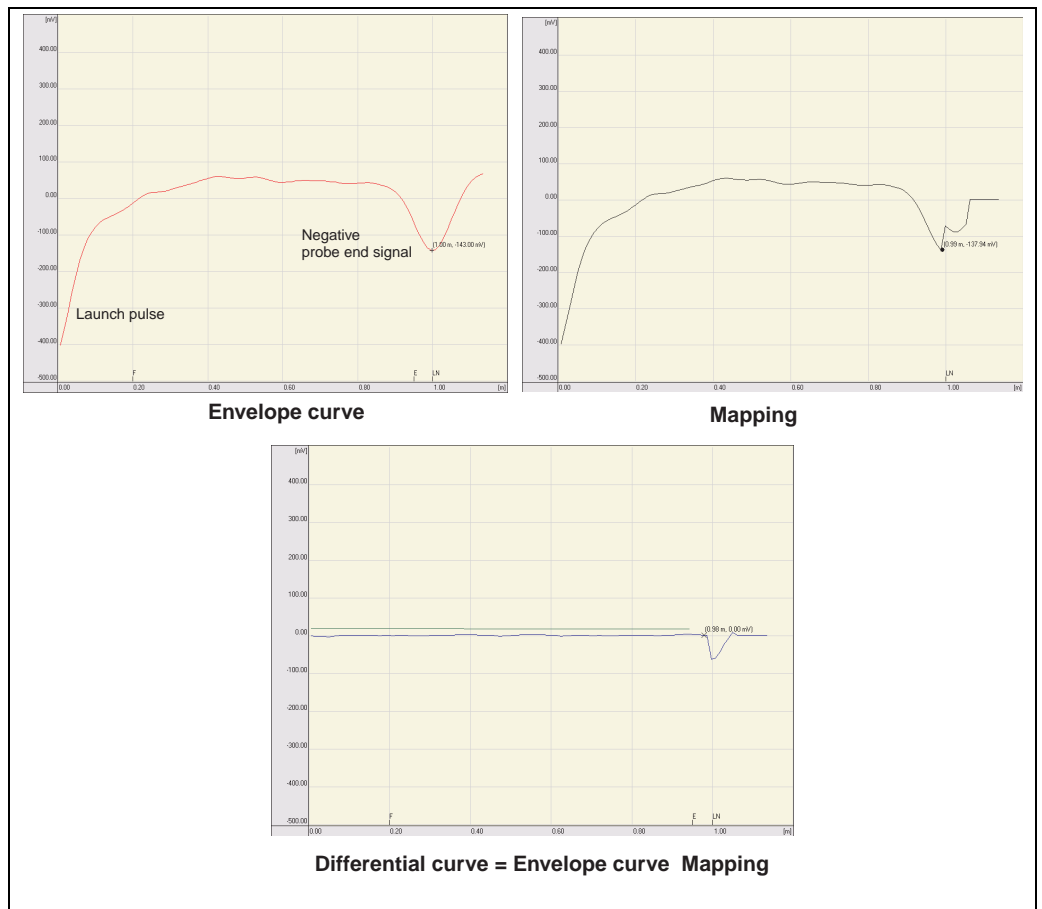


Level echoes are detected as positive signals in the envelope curve. Interference echoes can be both positive (e.g. reflections from internals) and negative (e.g. nozzles). The envelope curve, the map and the differential curve are used for the evaluation. Level echoes are searched for in the differential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



*Evaluation of the measurement:*

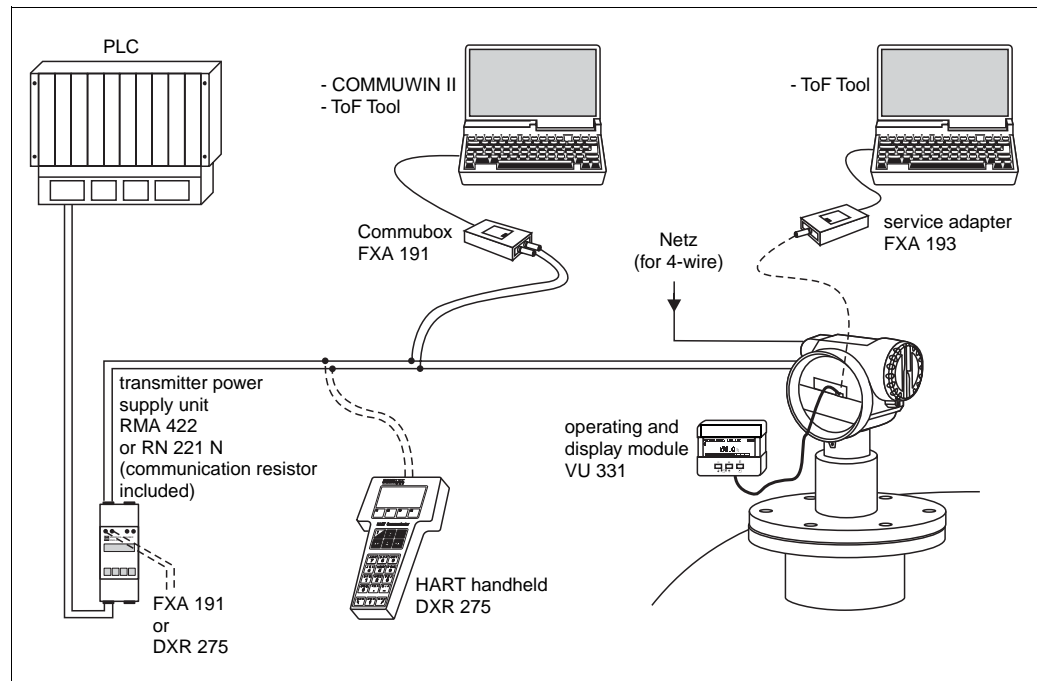
- The map must correspond to the course of the envelope curve (for rod probes up to approx. 5 cm and for rope probes up to approx. 25 cm before the end of the probe) when the tank is empty.
- Amplitudes in the differential curve should be at a level of 0 mV when the tank is empty and lie within the span 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.



### 11.4.2 Equipment architecture

#### Stand-alone

- 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  $\geq 250 \Omega$  communication resistor into the 2-wire line.

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

- US 5,345,471 ≅ EP 0 694 235 (under Licence)
- US 5,517,198 (under Licence)
- 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



## Index

### A

Accessories .....	67
Alarm .....	42
Application errors .....	74

### B

Basic Setup .....	47, 49, 61
-------------------	------------

### C

CE approval .....	82
CE mark .....	9
Commissioning .....	46
Commubox .....	33
Commubox FXA 191 HART .....	69
Commuwin II .....	33, 45, 69
Connecting .....	33

### D

Declaration of conformity .....	9
Degree of protection .....	34
Designated use .....	4
Determine length .....	52, 63
Dimensions .....	12
Display .....	37
DXR 275 .....	33

### E

Empty calibration .....	53, 63
End of probe .....	62
Engineering hints .....	14
Envelope curve .....	58, 65
Equipotential bonding .....	34
Error messages .....	42, 72
Ex approval .....	6, 9, 82
Exterior cleaning .....	66

### F

F12 housing .....	29, 31
Full calibration .....	53, 63
FXA 191 .....	33
FXA 193 .....	33

### H

Handheld unit DXR 275 .....	43
HART .....	31, 33, 43

### I

Interference echo mapping .....	64
---------------------------------	----

### K

Key assignment .....	38
----------------------	----

### L

Lock .....	39
------------	----

### M

Maintenance .....	66
-------------------	----

Maximum measured error .....	81
Measuring principle .....	80, 88
Medium properties .....	50, 62
Menu structure .....	84
Mounting .....	10

### N

Nameplate .....	6
-----------------	---

### O

Operating menu .....	36
Operation .....	35, 39
Operational safety .....	4
Ordering structure .....	6

### P

Probe .....	63
Probe length .....	62–63
Process properties .....	51, 62

### R

Repairs .....	66
Repairs to Ex-approved devices .....	66
Replacement .....	66
Reset .....	41
Return .....	79
RMA 422 .....	33
RN 221 N .....	33

### S

Safety conventions .....	5
Safety conventions and symbols .....	5
Service adapter FXA 193 .....	69
Software history .....	79
Spare parts .....	76–78
System error messages .....	72

### T

T12 housing .....	30–31
Tank properties .....	49, 62
Technical data .....	80
Terminal compartment .....	31
ToF Tool .....	33, 43, 61, 65, 84
Trouble-shooting .....	71
Trouble-shooting instructions .....	71
Turn housing .....	10, 28

### U

Unlock parameter .....	40
------------------------	----

### V

VU 331 .....	58
--------------	----

### W

Warning .....	42
Weather protection cover .....	67
Wiring .....	29



# Declaration of contamination

Dear customer,

Because of legal determinations and for the safety of our employees and operating equipment we need this "Declaration of contamination" with your signature before your order can be handled. Please put the completely filled in declaration to the instrument and to the shipping documents in any case. Add also safety sheets and/or specific handling instructions if necessary.

type of instrument / sensor: \_\_\_\_\_ serial number: \_\_\_\_\_  
medium / concentration: \_\_\_\_\_ temperature: \_\_\_\_\_ pressure: \_\_\_\_\_  
cleaned with: \_\_\_\_\_ conductivity: \_\_\_\_\_ viscosity: \_\_\_\_\_

## Warning hints for medium used:



radioactive



explosive



caustic



poisonous



harmful of health



biological hazardous



inflammable



safe

Please mark the appropriate warning hints.

## Reason for return:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Company data:

company: _____	contact person: _____
_____	_____
_____	department: _____
address: _____	phone number: _____
_____	Fax/E-Mail: _____
_____	your order no.: _____

I hereby certify that the returned equipment has been cleaned and decontaminated acc. to good industrial practices and is in compliance with all regulations. This equipment poses no health or safety risks due to contamination.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(company stamp and legally binding signature)

More information about services and repairs:  
[www.services.endress.com](http://www.services.endress.com)

ACS Contro-System



**ACS Control-System  
GmbH**

Lauterbachstraße 57 1/2  
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Fax: 0049/8721/9668-30

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Members of the ACS Control-System

