

Instrumentation for fluids

Level switch
Vibrating fork system
Serie LD60/LD61



Level Switch for Solids and Liquids Vibrating Fork System

Working pressure manufacturing according to PED 97/23/CE (Lloyd's Register Certificate N° 031)

Introduction

The LD60/LD61 is a level switch using the vibrating fork technique.

It is a robust and compact switch for the measurement of liquids and solids (only LD60). Some typical applications are:

- Pump control
- · Tanks open and pressurized
- · Tanks with agitation
- · Open channel and pipe empty/full detection
- · Distillation columns
- Evaporators
- Chemical dosing tanks

Benefits

- No moving parts
- · Not affected by temperatures or pressure changes
- Suitable for liquids with viscosity up to 10,000 cSt.
- Minimum density 0.6 kg/l
- Detection of solids (powders) only LD60
- · Corrosion resistant materials
- Maintenance free
- Integral electronics
- Selection of normally open or normally closed operation
- LED status indication (bicolor)
- Functions test with external magnet
- Connections:

Thread: BSP / NPT Flange: DIN / ANSI

Sanitary: Clamp, Naue, DIN 11851

• Wide range of sensor lenghts

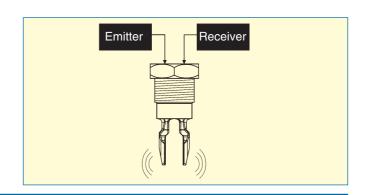




Principle of Operation

The Series LD60/LD61 is a level switch using the vibrating fork technique. An electronically controlled piezo-electric system vibrates the fork at its natural frequency.

The change of frecuency in the presence of a liquid, or of the amplitude in the presence of a solid, is detected and controls the change in the state of the output switch.



Technical Data

Hysteresis: ± 2 mm (H₂O)
 Reponse Time: > 1 seg
 Viscosity up to 10.000 cSt.
 Minimum density 0,6 kg/l

Materials: Body EN 1.4404 (SS 316L)

Enclosure: Policarbonate
 Connections: 1" Thread GAS/NPT (other on demand)

• Temperature Limits:

Ambient - 20°C to +70°C Fluid Temp -30°C +115°C

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• Pressure Limits: Thread (BSP/NPT) 16 bar

Flange (DIN, ANSI, JIS) PN-16...PN-100

On request up to 400 bar

• Power Supply:

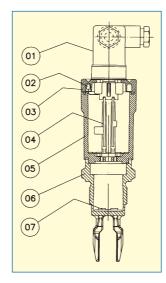
2 wires: 24...250 V ac. Load (max) 350 mA 3 wires: 10.....55 V dc. Load (max) 350 mA

• Load: 6 mA at rest

• Status indication by 2 colour LED

Connections: IP 65 DIN 43650-ASensor length: 70 to 6,000 mm

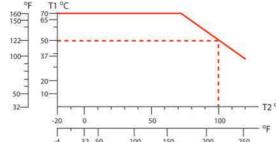
Others on request

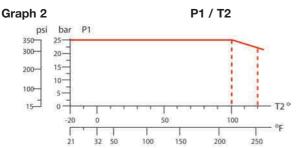


Part list

Nº	Part	Material
01 02 03 04 05 06	connector LED cover electronics enclosure body transducer	plastic plastic polycarbonate - polycarbonate EN 1.4404 (SS 316L) ceramic

Graph 1 T1 / T2



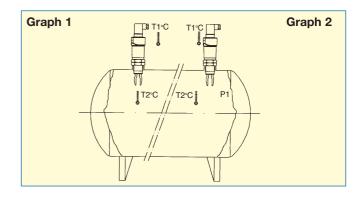


Graph 1

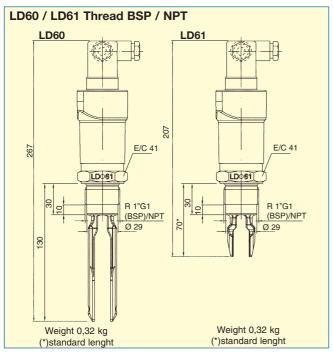
The maximum working temperature of the inside of the tank (T2) is a function of the ambient temperature on the outside, as shown in graph 1.

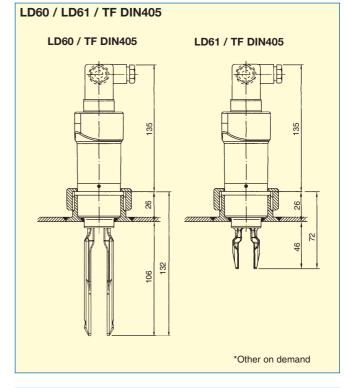
Graph 2

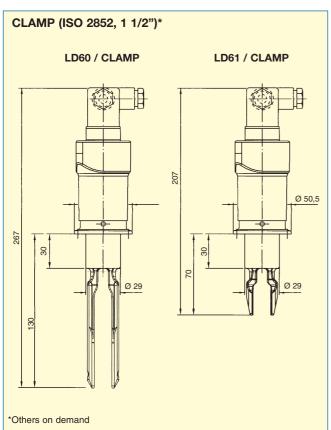
The maximum working pressure in the tank is a function of the interior temperature, as shown in graph 2.



Dimensions

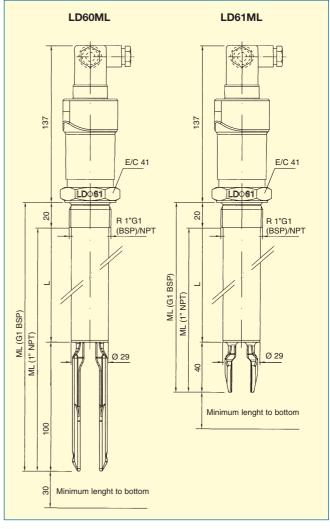






LD60ML / LD61ML (standard lenght ± 1,5 mm)

ML (G1 BSP)	260	360	560	860	1060	1260	1560	2060
ML (1 NPT)	240	340	540	840	1040	1240	1540	2040





Installation

The optimum mounting position depends on the liquid viscosity and the detection position.

Pos. 1 The installation in the top of the tank is optimal, as also is in **Pos. 1a** for side mounting.

In both positions the liquid can flow easily trought the fork allowing correct detection of the liquid level.

Pos. 2 Shows that with couplings with a small diameter (less than DN 50) the fork must be completely outside the neck of teh coupling.

La **Pos. 2a** allows the fork to be mounted inside the neck of the coupling, but only when the diameter is greater than DN 50 and the liquid viscosity allows is to flow out fast.



Pos. 3 & **3a** requie a minimum distance that insures a fast flow of the liquid to free the fork.

D minimum = 50 mm (2")

Pipes

Pos. 4

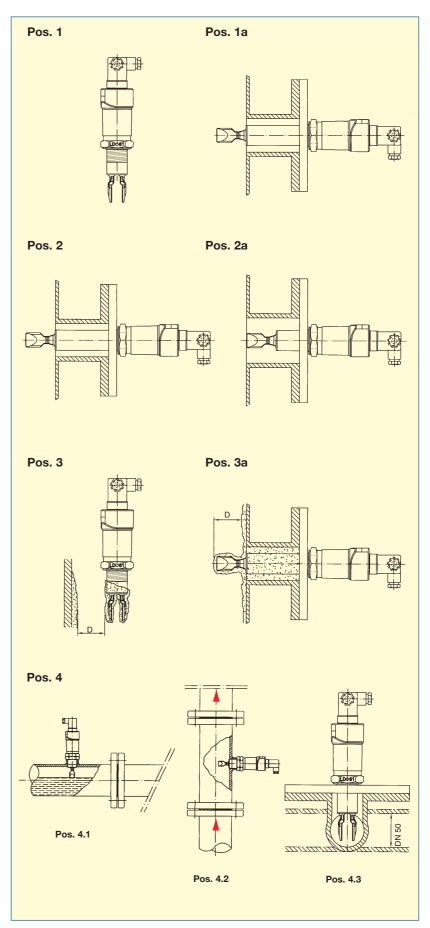
To the partially filling of horizontal pipes, the detector length must be carefully chosen (Pos. 4 .1)

For the control of liquid presence in pipes, for example in pump protection, the detector should be mounted in a vertical section with rising flow (Pos. 4. 2). Care must be taken in choosing the detector length to avoid contact with the pipe.

The minimum recommended DN is DN 50 (Pos. 4. 3).

The maximum recommended velocity is 5m/s for liquids of 1 g/cm³ and 1 mPa·s (consults for other working conditions)

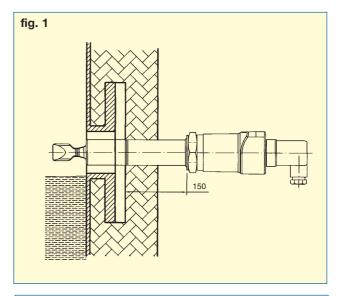
Note: The tines must be aligned with the pipes axis.





Installation

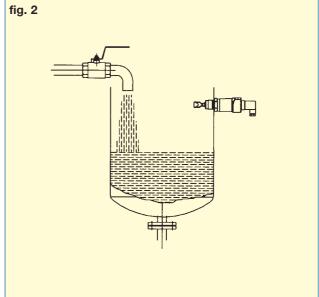
Hight temperatures in the tank may require thermal insulation. The LD61 can be supplied with required extra lenght. The standard extra lengh is 150 mm (fig. 1)



Plumbing

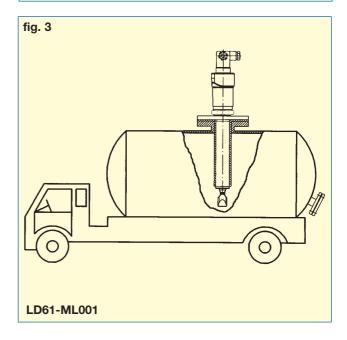
The mounting position of the level detector should not coincide with the point at which liquid falls in the dark (fig. 2)

If during the filling of the tank strong waves are produced, the level detector must be protected.



Transport

When controlling levels in moving tanks, a guide pipe should be mounted, with a PTFE pushing at the lower end to avoid vibrations that could effect the level detector (fig. 3)





Accesories

The LD61 can be supplied with a sliding system to adjust the height of the different maximum or minimum detection points that may be requiered in different processes in closed tanks.

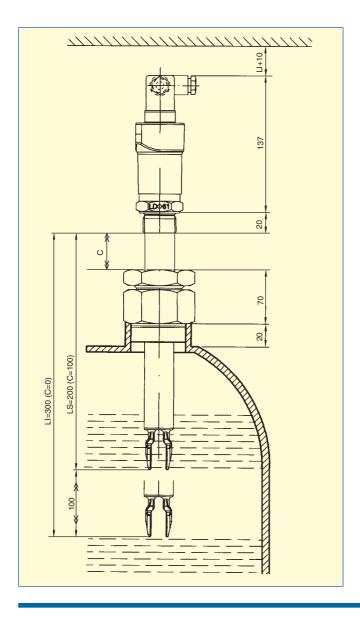
The stuffing box supplied is fitted with a PTFE gland.

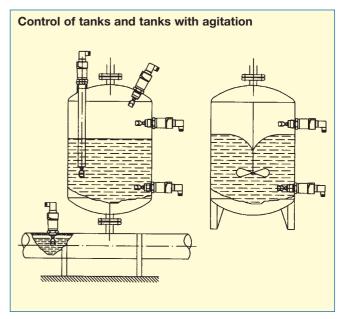
Example

The level differential C between maximum and minimum = 100 min.

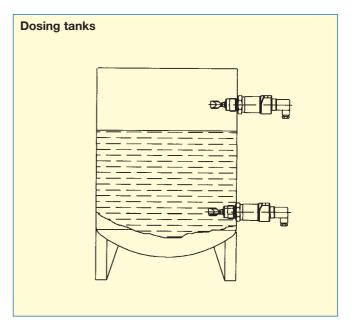
In this ense lenght LI (300 mm) is the minimum level.

The lenght LS is the maximum level (200 mm).





In tanks with agitators, the LD61ML detector must be protected against the force of the rotating liquid in their whole length.



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