Operating Instructions

TDR sensor for continuous level and interface measurement of liquids

VEGAFLEX 81

4 ... 20 mA/HART - four-wire

Document ID: 41825
## Contents

1 About this document
   1.1 Function ................................................................. 4
   1.2 Target group ............................................................ 4
   1.3 Symbolism used ....................................................... 4

2 For your safety
   2.1 Authorised personnel .................................................. 5
   2.2 Appropriate use .......................................................... 5
   2.3 Warning about incorrect use ........................................... 5
   2.4 General safety instructions ........................................... 5
   2.5 CE conformity ............................................................ 5
   2.6 NAMUR recommendations ............................................ 6
   2.7 Environmental instructions ............................................ 6

3 Product description
   3.1 Configuration .......................................................... 7
   3.2 Principle of operation ................................................ 8
   3.3 Packaging, transport and storage .................................... 10
   3.4 Accessories and replacement parts .................................. 10

4 Mounting
   4.1 General instructions .................................................... 13
   4.2 Instructions for installation .......................................... 13

5 Connecting to power supply
   5.1 Preparing the connection .............................................. 19
   5.2 Connecting ............................................................... 20
   5.3 Wiring plan, double chamber housing ............................... 21
   5.4 Switch-on phase ........................................................ 23

6 Set up with the indicating and adjustment module
   6.1 Insert indicating and adjustment module ......................... 24
   6.2 Adjustment system ...................................................... 25
   6.3 Parameter adjustment ................................................ 26
   6.4 Saving the parameter adjustment data ............................. 42

7 Setup with PACTware
   7.1 Connect the PC .......................................................... 44
   7.2 Parameter adjustment with PACTware ............................. 45
   7.3 Set up with the quick setup ......................................... 46
   7.4 Saving the parameter adjustment data ............................. 50

8 Set up with other systems
   8.1 DD adjustment programs ............................................. 51
   8.2 Communicator 375, 475 .............................................. 51

9 Diagnostics and service
   9.1 Maintenance ............................................................. 52
   9.2 Diagnosis memory ...................................................... 52
Contents

9.3 Status messages ................................................................. 53
9.4 Rectify faults ................................................................. 57
9.5 Exchanging the electronics module ............................... 59
9.6 Software update .............................................................. 60
9.7 How to proceed in case of repair .................................. 60

10 Dismounting
  10.1 Dismounting steps ...................................................... 61
  10.2 Disposal ........................................................................ 61

11 Supplement
  11.1 Technical data ............................................................. 62
  11.2 Dimensions ................................................................. 72

Safety instructions for Ex areas
Please note the Ex-specific safety information for installation and op-
eration in Ex areas. These safety instructions are part of the operating
instructions manual and come with the Ex-approved instruments.

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1 About this document

1.1 Function

This operating instructions manual provides all the information you need for mounting, connection and setup as well as important instructions for maintenance and fault rectification. Please read this information before putting the instrument into operation and keep this manual accessible in the immediate vicinity of the device.

1.2 Target group

This operating instructions manual is directed to trained qualified personnel. The contents of this manual should be made available to these personnel and put into practice by them.

1.3 Symbolism used

Information, tip, note
This symbol indicates helpful additional information.

Caution: If this warning is ignored, faults or malfunctions can result.

Warning: If this warning is ignored, injury to persons and/or serious damage to the instrument can result.

Danger: If this warning is ignored, serious injury to persons and/or destruction of the instrument can result.

Ex applications
This symbol indicates special instructions for Ex applications.

List
The dot set in front indicates a list with no implied sequence.

Action
This arrow indicates a single action.

1 Sequence
Numbers set in front indicate successive steps in a procedure.

Battery disposal
This symbol indicates special information about the disposal of batteries and accumulators.
2 For your safety

2.1 Authorised personnel
All operations described in this operating instructions manual must be carried out only by trained specialist personnel authorised by the plant operator.
During work on and with the device the required personal protective equipment must always be worn.

2.2 Appropriate use
VEGAFLEX 81 is a sensor for continuous level measurement.
You can find detailed information on the application range in chapter "Product description".
Operational reliability is ensured only if the instrument is properly used according to the specifications in the operating instructions manual as well as possible supplementary instructions.

2.3 Warning about incorrect use
Inappropriate or incorrect use of the instrument can give rise to application-specific hazards, e.g. vessel overfill or damage to system components through incorrect mounting or adjustment.

2.4 General safety instructions
This is a state-of-the-art instrument complying with all prevailing regulations and guidelines. The instrument must only be operated in a technically flawless and reliable condition. The operator is responsible for the trouble-free operation of the instrument.
During the entire duration of use, the user is obliged to determine the compliance of the necessary occupational safety measures with the current valid rules and regulations and also take note of new regulations.
The safety instructions in this operating instructions manual, the national installation standards as well as the valid safety regulations and accident prevention rules must be observed by the user.
For safety and warranty reasons, any invasive work on the device beyond that described in the operating instructions manual may be carried out only by personnel authorised by the manufacturer. Arbitrary conversions or modifications are explicitly forbidden.
The safety approval markings and safety tips on the device must also be observed.

2.5 CE conformity
The device fulfills the legal requirements of the applicable EC guidelines. By affixing the CE marking, we confirm successful testing of the product.
You can find the conformity certificate in the download section of our homepage.
The instrument is designed for use in an industrial environment. Nevertheless, electromagnetic interference from electrical conductors and radiated emissions must be taken into account, as is usual with a class A instrument according to EN 61326-1. If the instrument is used in a different environment, its electromagnetic compatibility with other devices must be ensured by suitable measures.

2.6 NAMUR recommendations

NAMUR is the automation technology user association in the process industry in Germany. The published NAMUR recommendations are accepted as the standard in field instrumentation.

The device fulfills the requirements of the following NAMUR recommendations:

- NE 21 – Electromagnetic compatibility of equipment
- NE 43 – Signal level for malfunction information from measuring transducers
- NE 53 – Compatibility of field devices and indicating/adjustment components
- NE 107 - Self-monitoring and diagnosis of field devices

For further information see www.namur.de.

2.7 Environmental instructions

Protection of the environment is one of our most important duties. That is why we have introduced an environment management system with the goal of continuously improving company environmental protection. The environment management system is certified according to DIN EN ISO 14001.

Please help us fulfil this obligation by observing the environmental instructions in this manual:

- Chapter "Packaging, transport and storage"
- Chapter "Disposal"
3 Product description

3.1 Configuration

The type label contains the most important data for identification and use of the instrument:

![Type label diagram]

Fig. 1: Layout of the type label (example)

1 Instrument type
2 Product code
3 Approvals
4 Power supply and signal output, electronics
5 Protection rating
6 Probe length
7 Process and ambient temperature, process pressure
8 Material, wetted parts
9 Hardware and software version
10 Order number
11 Serial number of the instrument
12 Symbol of the device protection class
13 ID numbers, instrument documentation
14 Note to observe the instrument documentation
15 Notified authority for CE marking
16 Approval directive

Serial number

With the serial number of the instrument on the type label you have access to the following data on our homepage:

- Article number of the instrument (HTML)
- Delivery date (HTML)
- Order-specific instrument features (HTML)
- Operating instructions at the time of shipment (PDF)
- Order-specific sensor data for an electronics exchange (XML)
- Test certificate “Measuring Accuracy” (PDF)

For this purpose, move to www.vega.com and "VEGA Tools".

Scope of this operating instructions manual

This operating instructions manual applies to the following instrument versions:

- Hardware from 1.0.0
- Software from 1.0.0
3 Product description

Versions
The instrument can be supplied in two different electronics versions. Each electronics version can be identified via the product code on the type label as well as on the electronics.

- Standard electronics with supply voltage 90 … 253 V AC; 50/60 Hz: Type FX80B.-
- Standard electronics with supply voltage 9.6 … 48 V DC; 20 … 42 V AC: Type FX80I.-

Scope of delivery
The scope of delivery encompasses:

- Sensor
- Documentation
  - this operating instructions manual
  - Test certificate measuring accuracy (optional)
  - Operating instructions manual "Indicating and adjustment module" (optional)
  - Supplementary instructions "GSM/GPRS radio module" (optional)
  - Supplementary instructions manual "Heating for indicating and adjustment module" (optional)
  - Supplementary instructions manual "Plug connector for continuously measuring sensors" (optional)
  - Ex-specific "Safety instructions" (with Ex versions)
  - CE declarations of conformity
  - if necessary, further certificates

3.2 Principle of operation

Application area
The VEGAFLEX 81 is a level sensor with cable or rod probe for continuous level or interface measurement, suitable for applications in liquids.

Functional principle - level measurement
High frequency microwave pulses are guided along a steel rope or a rod. Upon reaching the product surface, the microwave pulses are reflected. The running time is evaluated by the instrument and outputted as level.

Functional principle - interface measurement
High frequency microwave impulses are guided along a steel cable or rod. When reaching the product surface, a part of the microwave impulses is reflected. The other part passes the upper product and is reflected a second time by the interface. The running times to the two product layers are processed by the instrument.
Prerequisites for interface measurement

Upper medium (L2)
- The upper medium must not be conductive
- The dielectric constant of the upper medium must be known (input required). Min. dielectric constant: rod version 1.6. You can find a list with the dielectric constants on our home page: www.vega.com
- The composition of the upper medium must be stable, no varying products or mixtures
- The upper medium must be homogeneous, no stratifications within the medium
- Min. thickness of the upper medium 50 mm (1.97 in)
- Clear separation from the lower medium, no emulsion phase, no mull layer
- If possible, no foam on the surface

Lower medium (L1)
- The dielectric figure must be 10 higher than the dielectric constant of the upper medium, preferably electrically conductive. Example: upper medium dielectric constant 2, lower medium at least dielectric constant 12.

Output signal
The instrument is always preset to the application "Level measurement".
For the interface measurement, you can select the requested output signal with the setup.
3.3 Packaging, transport and storage

Packaging
Your instrument was protected by packaging during transport. Its capacity to handle normal loads during transport is assured by a test according to DIN EN 24180.

The packaging of standard instruments consists of environment-friendly, recyclable cardboard. For special versions, PE foam or PE foil is also used. Dispose of the packaging material via specialised recycling companies.

Transport
Transport must be carried out under consideration of the notes on the transport packaging. Nonobservance of these instructions can cause damage to the device.

Transport inspection
The delivery must be checked for completeness and possible transit damage immediately at receipt. Ascertained transit damage or concealed defects must be appropriately dealt with.

Storage
Up to the time of installation, the packages must be left closed and stored according to the orientation and storage markings on the outside.

Unless otherwise indicated, the packages must be stored only under the following conditions:
- Not in the open
- Dry and dust free
- Not exposed to corrosive media
- Protected against solar radiation
- Avoiding mechanical shock and vibration

Storage and transport temperature
- Storage and transport temperature see chapter "Supplement - Technical data - Ambient conditions"
- Relative humidity 20 … 85 %

3.4 Accessories and replacement parts

Indicating and adjustment module
The indicating and adjustment module PLICSCOM is used for measured value indication, adjustment and diagnosis. It can be inserted into the sensor and removed at any time.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "Indicating and adjustment module PLICSCOM" (Document-ID 27835).

Interface adapter
The interface adapter VEGACONNECT enables the connection of communication-capable instruments to the USB interface of a PC. For parameter adjustment of these instruments, an adjustment software such as PACTware with VEGA-DTM is required.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "Interface adapter VEGACONNECT" (Document-ID 32628).

External indicating and adjustment unit
VEGADIS 61 is an external indicating and adjustment unit for sensors with single chamber housing and Ex-d double chamber housing.
It is suitable for measured value indication and adjustment of plcis® sensors and is connected to the sensor with a four-wire standard cable up to 50 m long.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "VEGADIS 61" (Document-ID 27720).

**External indicating and adjustment unit with HART protocol**

VEGADIS 62 is suitable for measured value indication and adjustment of sensors with HART protocol. It is looped into the 4 ... 20 mA/HART signal cable.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "VEGADIS 62" (Document-ID 36469).

**External radio unit**

The PLICSMOBILE T61 is an external GSM/GPRS radio unit for transmission of measured values and for remote parameter adjustment of plcis® sensors. The adjustment is carried out via PACTware/DTM by using the integrated USB connection.

You can find further information in the supplementary instructions "PLICSMOBILE T61" (Document-ID 36849).

**Protective cover**

The protective cover protects the sensor housing against soiling and intense heat from solar radiation.

You will find additional information in the supplementary instructions manual "Protective cover" (Document-ID 34296).

**Flanges**

Screwed flanges are available in different versions according to the following standards: DIN 2501, EN 1092-1, ANSI B 16.5, JIS B 2210-1984, GOST 12821-80.

You can find additional information in the supplementary instructions manual "Flanges according to DIN-EN-ASME-JIS" (Document-ID 31088).

**Electronics module**

The electronics module VEGAFLEX series 80 is a replacement part for TDR sensors of VEGAFLEX series 80. There is a different version available for each type of signal output.

You can find further information in the operating instructions manual "Electronics module VEGAFLEX series 80".

**Indicating and adjustment module with heating**

The indicating and adjustment module can be optionally replaced by an indicating and adjustment module with heating function.

You can hence use the indicating and adjustment module in a temperature range of -40 ... 70 °C.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "Indicating and adjustment module with heating" (Document-ID 31708).

**Rod extension**

If you are using an instrument with rod version, you can extend the rod probe individually with rod extensions of different lengths.

The following lengths are available:
- 100 mm
- 200 mm
- 500 mm
- 1000 mm

You can find further information in the operating instructions manual "Rod extension VEGAFLEX series 80".

**Bypass tube**

The combination of a bypass tube and a VEGAFLEX 81 enables continuous level measurement outside the vessel. The bypass consists of a standpipe which is mounted as a communicating container on the side of the vessel via two process fittings. This kind of mounting ensures that the level in the standpipe and the level in the vessel are the same.

The length and the process fittings can be configured individually. No different connection versions available.

You can find further information in the operating instructions manual "Bypass tube VEGAPASS 81".

**Spacer**

If you mount the VEGAFLEX 81 in a bypass tube or standpipe, you have to avoid contact to the bypass tube by using a spacer at the probe end.

You can find further information in the operating instructions manual "Bypass tube VEGAPASS 81".
4 Mounting

4.1 General instructions

Screwing in

With instruments with threaded process fitting, suitable tools must be applied for tightening the hexagon.

Warning:
The housing must not be used to screw the instrument in! Applying tightening force can damage internal parts of the housing.

Moisture

Use the recommended cables (see chapter "Connecting to power supply") and tighten the cable gland.

You can give your instrument additional protection against moisture penetration by leading the connection cable downward in front of the cable entry. Rain and condensation water can thus drain off. This applies mainly to outdoor mounting as well as installation in areas where high humidity is expected (e.g. through cleaning processes) or on cooled or heated vessels.

Protective caps

In the case of instrument housings with self-sealing NPT threads, it is not possible to have the cable entries screwed in at the factory. The openings for the cable glands are therefore covered with red protective caps as transport protection.

Prior to setup you have to replace these protective caps with approved cable glands or close the openings with suitable blind plugs.

The suitable cable glands and blind plugs come with the instrument.

Suitability for the process conditions

Make sure that all parts of the instrument exposed to the process, in particular the active measuring component, process seal and process fitting, are suitable for the existing process conditions. These include above all the process pressure, process temperature as well as the chemical properties of the medium.

You can find the specifications in chapter "Technical data" and on the type label.

4.2 Instructions for installation

Installation position

Mount VEGAFLEX 81 in such a way that the distance to vessel installations or to the vessel wall is at least 300 mm (12 in). In non-metallic vessels, the distance to the vessel wall should be at least 500 mm (19.7 in).

During operation, the probe must not touch any installations or the vessel wall. If necessary, fasten the probe end.

In vessels with conical bottom it can be advantageous to mount the sensor in the center of the vessel, as measurement is then nearly possible down to the lowest point of the bottom. Keep in mind that measurement down to the tip of the probe is probably not possible. The exact value of the min. distance (lower blocking distance) is stated in chapter "Technical data".
Type of vessel

Plastic vessel/Glass vessel
The guided microwave principle requires a metal surface on the process fitting. Therefore use in plastic vessels etc. an instrument version with flange (from DN 50) or place a metal sheet (Ø > 200 mm/8 in) beneath the process fitting when screwing it in.

Make sure that the plate has direct contact with the process fitting. When installing rod or cable probes in vessels without metal walls, e.g. in plastic vessels, the measured value can be influenced by strong electromagnetic fields (emitted interference according to EN 61326: class A). In this case, use a probe with coaxial version.

Socket

If possible, avoid sockets. Mount the sensor flush with the vessel top. If this is not possible, use short sockets with small diameter. Higher sockets or sockets with a bigger diameter can generally be used. They simply increase the upper blocking distance. Check if this is relevant for your measurement.
In such cases, always carry out a false signal suppression after installation. You can find further information under "Setup procedure".

![Fig. 5: Mounting socket](image)

When welding the socket, make sure that the socket is flush to the vessel top.

![Fig. 6: Socket must be installed flush](image)

1. Unfavourable installation
2. Socket flush - optimum installation

**Welding work**

Before beginning the welding work, remove the electronics module from the sensor. By doing this, you avoid damage to the electronics through inductive coupling.

**Inflowing medium**

Do not mount the instruments in or above the filling stream. Make sure that you detect the product surface, not the inflowing product.
**Measuring range**

The reference plane for the measuring range of the sensors is the sealing surface of the thread or flange.

Keep in mind that a min. distance must be maintained below the reference plane and possibly also at the end of the probe - measurement in these areas is not possible (dead band). The length of the cable can be used all the way to the end only when measuring conductive products. These blocking distances for different mediums are listed in chapter "Technical data". Keep in mind for the adjustment that the default setting for the measuring range refers to water.

**Pressure**

The process fitting must be sealed if there is gauge or low pressure in the vessel. Before use, check if the seal material is resistant against the measured product and the process temperature.

The max. permissible pressure is specified in chapter "Technical data" or on the type label of the sensor.

**Standpipes or bypass tubes**

Standpipes or bypass tubes are normally metal tubes with a diameter of 30 ... 200 mm (1.18 ... 7.87 in). In measurement technology such a tube corresponds to a coax probe. It does not matter if the standpipe is perforated or slotted for better mixing. Lateral inlets with bypass tubes also do not influence the measurement.

Microwaves can penetrate many plastics. For process technical reasons, plastic standpipes are problematic. If durability is no problem, then we recommend the use of metal standpipes.

When the VEGAFLEX 81 is used in standpipes or bypass tubes, contact with the tube wall must be avoided. We recommend for this purpose a cable probe with centering weight.

Generally a spacer at the probe end is sufficient for rod probes to avoid contact to the tube wall. Depending on the tube diameter or tube length, spacers can be also mounted in the centre of the tube. With cable probes it is also possible to strain the cable.
Keep in mind that buildup can form on the spacers. Strong buildup can influence the measurement.

Fig. 8: Position of the spacer or centering weight
1 Rod probe with spacer (PEEK)
2 Cable probe with centering weight
3 Spacer (PEEK) on the gravity weight of a cable probe

Note:
Measurement in a standpipe is not recommended for extremely adhesive products.

Instructions for the measurement:
- The 100 % point should not be above the upper tube connection to the vessel
- The 0 % point should not be below the lower tube connection to the vessel
- A false signal suppression with integrated sensor is generally recommended to reach the maximum possible accuracy

Fixing
If there is a danger of the cable probe touching the vessel wall during operation due to product movements or agitators etc., the measuring probe should be securely fixed.

In the gravity weight there is an internal thread (M8), e.g. for an eyebolt (optional) - (article no. 2.1512).

Make sure that the probe cable is not completely taut. Avoid tensile loads on the cable.

Avoid undefined vessel connections, i.e. the connection must be either grounded reliably or isolated reliably. Any undefined change of this requirement can lead to measurement errors.

Rod extensions
In case of difficult installation conditions, the probe can be also mounted laterally. For this purpose, adapt the rod with rod extensions or bow-shaped segments.
Let the probe length determine automatically by the instrument to compensate the resulting running time changes.

The determine probe length can deviate from the actual probe length when using bow-shaped segments.

Make sure that the rod of the probe is at least 300 mm (11.811 in) away from the vessel wall.

You can find further information in the supplementary instructions of the rod extension.
5 Connecting to power supply

5.1 Preparing the connection

Safety instructions
Always keep in mind the following safety instructions:

- Connect only in the complete absence of line voltage
- If overvoltage surges are expected, overvoltage arresters should be installed

Voltage supply via mains voltage
In this case, the instrument is designed in protection class II. To maintain this protection class, it is absolutely necessary that the ground conductor be connected to the internal ground terminal. Take note of the general installation regulations.

Supply voltage and current output are carried on separate connection cables if reliable separation is required. The supply voltage range can differ depending on the instrument version.

The data for power supply are specified in chapter "Technical data".

Voltage supply via low voltage
In this case, the instrument is designed in protection class II. Generally connect the instrument to vessel ground (potential equalization) or with plastic vessels to the next ground potential. For this purpose, a ground terminal is located laterally on the instrument housing.

Select connection cable
An approved, three-wire installation cable with PE conductor is required for voltage supply with mains voltage.

The 4 … 20 mA current output is connected with standard two-wire cable without screen. If electromagnetic interference is expected which is above the test values of EN 61326-1 for industrial areas, screened cable should be used.

Use cable with round cross-section. A cable outer diameter of 5 … 9 mm (0.2 … 0.35 in) ensures the seal effect of the cable gland. If you are using cable with a different diameter or cross-section, exchange the seal or use a suitable cable gland.

Cable gland ½ NPT
With plastic housing, the NPT cable gland or the Conduit steel tube must be screwed without grease into the threaded insert.

Max. torque for all housings see chapter "Technical data"

Cable screening and grounding
If screened cable is necessary, connect the cable screen on both ends to ground potential. In the sensor, the screen must be connected directly to the internal ground terminal. The ground terminal on the outside of the housing must be connected to the potential equalization (low impedance).

If potential equalisation currents are expected, the connection on the processing side must be made via a ceramic capacitor (e. g. 1 nF, 1500 V). The low frequency potential equalisation currents are thus suppressed, but the protective effect against high frequency interference signals remains.
5 Connecting to power supply

Warning:
Significant potential differences exist inside galvanization plants as well as on vessels with cathodic corrosion protection. Considerable equalisation currents can flow over the cable screen if the screen is grounded on both ends.

To avoid this in such applications, the cable screen must be connected to ground potential only at one end (in the switching cabinet). The cable screen must **not** be connected to the internal ground terminal in the sensor and the outer ground terminal on the housing must **not** be connected to the potential equalisation!

Information:
The metal parts of the instrument (process fitting, transmitter, concentric tube, etc.) are conductively connected with the inner and outer ground terminal on the housing. This connection exists either directly via connecting metallic parts or, in case of instruments with external electronics, via the screen of the special connection cable.

You can find specifications on the potential connections inside the instrument in chapter "Technical data".

5.2 Connecting

Connection technology
The voltage supply and signal output are connected via the spring-loaded terminals in the housing.

The connection to the indicating and adjustment module or to the interface adapter is carried out via contact pins in the housing.

Information:
The terminal block is pluggable and can be removed from the electronics. To do this, lift the terminal block with a small screwdriver and pull it out. When inserting the terminal block again, you should hear it snap in.

Connection procedure
Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing cover
2. If an indicating and adjustment module is installed, remove it by turning it slightly to the left.
3. Loosen compression nut of the cable entry
4. Remove approx. 10 cm (4 in) of the cable mantle, strip approx. 1 cm (0.4 in) of insulation from the ends of the individual wires
5. Insert the cable into the sensor through the cable entry
5 Connecting to power supply

Fig. 9: Connection steps 5 and 6

6. Insert the wire ends into the terminals according to the wiring plan

**Information:**
Solid cores as well as flexible cores with cable end sleeves are inserted directly into the terminal openings. In case of flexible cores without end sleeves, press the terminal head with a small screwdriver; the terminal opening is freed. When the screwdriver is released, the terminal closes again.

You can find further information to the max. wire cross-section under "Technical data/Electromechanical data"

7. Check the hold of the wires in the terminals by lightly pulling on them

8. Connect the screen to the internal ground terminal, connect the outer ground terminal to potential equalisation

9. Tighten the compression nut of the cable entry. The seal ring must completely encircle the cable

10. Place probably existing indicating and adjustment module back on

11. Screw the housing cover back on

The electrical connection is hence finished.

5.3 Wiring plan, double chamber housing

The following illustrations apply to the non-Ex as well as to the Ex-d version.
5 Connecting to power supply

Electronics compartment

Fig. 10: Electronics compartment, double chamber housing
1 Internal connection to the connection compartment
2 For indicating and adjustment module or interface adapter

Information:
The connection of an external indicating and adjustment unit is not possible with this double chamber housing.

Connection compartment with mains voltage

Fig. 11: Connection compartment with double chamber housing with mains voltage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Polarity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Voltage supply</td>
<td>+/-L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Voltage supply</td>
<td>-/N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4 … 20 mA output (active)</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4 … 20 mA output (passive)</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mass - output</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Function ground with installation according to CSA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Connecting to power supply

Connection compartment with low voltage

Fig. 12: Connection compartment with double chamber housing with low voltage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Polarity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Voltage supply</td>
<td>+/-L</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Voltage supply</td>
<td>-/N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4 … 20 mA output (active)</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4 … 20 mA output (passive)</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mass - output</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Function ground with installation according to CSA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 Switch-on phase

After connecting the instrument to power supply or after a voltage recurrence, the instrument carries out a self-check for approx. 30 s:

- Internal check of the electronics
- Indication of the instrument type, hardware and software version, measurement loop name on the display or PC
- Indication of the status message "F 105 Determine measured value" on the display or PC
- The output signal jumps to the set error current

As soon as a plausible measured value is found, the corresponding current is outputted to the signal cable. The value corresponds to the actual level as well as the settings already carried out, e.g. factory setting.
6 Set up with the indicating and adjustment module

6.1 Insert indicating and adjustment module

The indicating and adjustment module can be inserted into the sensor and removed any time. Four positions displaced by 90° can be selected. It is not necessary to interrupt the power supply.

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing cover
2. Place the indicating and adjustment module in the requested position onto the electronics and turn to the right until it snaps in
3. Screw housing cover with inspection window tightly back on

Removal is carried out in reverse order.

The indicating and adjustment module is powered by the sensor, an additional connection is not necessary.

Fig. 13: Insertion of the indicating and adjustment module with single chamber housing into the electronics compartment
6 Set up with the indicating and adjustment module

Fig. 14: Insertion of the indicating and adjustment module with double chamber housing
1 In the electronics compartment
2 In the connection compartment (with Ex-d-ia version not possible)

Note:
If you intend to retrofit the instrument with an indicating and adjustment module for continuous measured value indication, a higher cover with an inspection glass is required.

6.2 Adjustment system

Fig. 15: Indicating and adjustment elements
1 LC display
2 Adjustment keys

Key functions

- [OK] key:
  - Move to the menu overview
  - Confirm selected menu
6 Set up with the indicating and adjustment module

- Edit parameter
- Save value

- \([-->]\) key:
  - Presentation change measured value
  - Select list entry
  - Select editing position

- \([+]\) key:
  - Change value of the parameter

- \([\text{ESC}]\) key:
  - Interrupt input
  - Jump to next higher menu

**Adjustment system**

The sensor is adjusted via the four keys of the indicating and adjustment module. The LC display indicates the individual menu items. The functions of the individual keys are shown in the above illustration. Approx. 10 minutes after the last pressing of a key, an automatic reset to measured value indication is triggered. Any values not confirmed with \([\text{OK}]\) will not be saved.

### 6.3 Parameter adjustment

Through the parameter adjustment the instrument is adapted to the application conditions. The parameter adjustment is carried out via an adjustment menu.

**Main menu**

The main menu is divided into five sections with the following functions:

- **Setup**: Settings, for example to measurement loop name, medium, vessel, adjustment, signal output, device unit, false signal suppression, linearization curve
- **Display**: Settings, e.g., for language, measured value display, lighting
- **Diagnostics**: Information, e.g. on the instrument status, pointer, reliability, simulation, echo curve
- **Additional adjustments**: Reset, date/time, reset, copying function
- **Info**: Instrument name, hardware and software version, calibration date, instrument features

**Note:**

For optimum adjustment of the measurement, the individual submenu items in the main menu item "Setup" should be selected one after the other and provided with the correct parameters. If possible, go through the items in the given sequence.

The procedure is described below.
Lock/release setup/adjustment

In the menu item "Block/allow adjustment", you can protect the sensor parameters against unauthorized modification. The PIN is activated/deactivated permanently.

The following adjustment functions are possible without entering the PIN:

- Select menu items and show data
- Read data from the sensor into the indicating/adjustment module.

Caution:

With active PIN, the adjustment via PACTware/DTM as well as other systems is also blocked.

You can change the PIN number under "Additional adjustments/PIN".

Setup/Measurement loop name

Here you can assign a suitable measurement loop name. Push the "OK" key to start the processing. With the "+" key you change the sign and with the "->" key you jump to the next position.

You can enter names with max. 19 characters. The character set comprises:

- Capital letters from A … Z
- Numbers from 0 … 9
- Special characters + - / _ blanks

Setup/Units

In this menu item you select the distance unit and the temperature unit.

With the distance units you can choose between m, mm and ft and with the temperature units between °C, °F and K.

Setup/Probe length

In this menu item you can enter the probe length or have the length determined automatically by the sensor system.

When choosing "Yes", then the probe length will be determined automatically. When choosing "No", you can enter the probe length manually.
In this menu item, you can see which medium type the instrument is suitable for.

### Setup/Application

In this menu item, you can select the application. You can choose between level measurement and interface measurement. You can also choose between measurement in the vessel or in the bypass or standpipe.

**Note:**
The selection of the application has a considerable influence on all other menu items. Keep in mind that as you continue with the parameter adjustment, individual menu items are only optionally available.

You have the possibility to choose the demonstration mode. This mode is suitable for test and demonstration purposes. In this mode, the sensor ignores the logic parameters of the application and reacts immediately to each change.

In this menu item, you can define the medium type (product).

This menu item is only available if you have selected level measurement under the menu item "Application".

You can choose between the following medium types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dielectric constant</th>
<th>Product type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥ 10</td>
<td>Water-based liquids</td>
<td>Acids, alcalis, water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 3 ... &lt; 10</td>
<td>Chemical mixtures</td>
<td>Chlorobenzene, nitro lacquer, aniline, isocyanate, chloroform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 3</td>
<td>Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>Solvents, oils, liquid gas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This menu item is only available, if you have chosen interface measurement under the menu item "Application". In this menu item you can enter if there is a superimposed gas phase in your application.
Only set the function to "Yes", if the gas phase is permanently present.

**Setup/Dielectric constant**

This menu item is only available if you have selected interface measurement under the menu item "Application". In this menu item you can choose the medium type of the upper medium.

You can directly enter the dielectric constant of the upper medium or have it determined by the instrument. You have to enter the measured distance to the interface.

**Setup/Max. adjustment - Level**

In this menu item you can enter the max. adjustment for the level. This is the max. total level with interface measurement.

Adjust the requested percentage value with [+ ] and save with [OK].

Enter the appropriate distance value in m (corresponding to the percentage value) for the full vessel. The distance refers to the sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting). Keep in mind that the max. level must lie below the dead band.

**Setup/Min. adjustment - Level**

In this menu item you can enter the min. adjustment for the level. This is the min. total level with interface measurement.
Adjust the requested percentage value with [+1] and save with [OK].

You can accept the adjustment of the level measurement also for the interface measurement. If you select "Yes", the actual setting will be displayed.

If you have selected "No", then you can enter the adjustment for the interface separately. Enter the requested percentage value.

Enter the distance value in m for the full vessel suitable for the percentage value.

This menu item is only available if you have selected interface measurement under the menu item "Application".
If you have selected "Nein", then you can enter the adjustment for the interface measurement separately.

![Adjustment Module](image)

Enter the respective distance value in m for the empty vessel corresponding to the percentage value.

### Setup/Damping

To damp process-dependent measured value fluctuations, you have to set an integration time of 0 … 999 s in this menu item.

![Setup/Damping Menu](image)

If you have selected interface measurement under the menu item "Application", you can adjust the damping for the level and the interface separately.

![Integration Time Interface](image)

The default setting is a damping of 0 s.

### Setup/Linearization

A linearization is necessary for all vessels in which the vessel volume does not increase linearly with the level - e.g. in a horizontal cylindrical or spherical tank when the indication or output of the volume is required. Corresponding linearization curves are preprogrammed for these vessels. They represent the correlation between the level percentage and vessel volume.

The linearization applies to the measured value indication and the current output. By activating the appropriate curve, the volume percentage of the vessel is displayed correctly. If the volume should not be displayed in percent but e.g. in l or kg, a scaling can be also set in the menu item "Display".

![Linearization Menu](image)

**Caution:**

Note the following, if the respective sensor is used as part of an overfill protection system according to WHG:

If a linearisation curve is selected, the measuring signal is no longer linearly proportional to the level. This must be taken into consideration by the user, particularly when setting the switching point on the level switch.

### Setup/Scaling - Level 1

Since the scaling is very comprehensive, the scaling of the level value was divided into two menu items. In the menu item "Level 1" you...
define the scaling size and the scaling unit for the level value on the display, e.g. volume in l.

**Setup/Scaling - Level 2**

Since the scaling is very comprehensive, the scaling of the level value was divided into two menu items.

**Setup/Scaling - Interface 1**

Since the scaling is very comprehensive, the scaling of the interface measured value was divided into two menu items. In the menu item "Interface 1" you define the scaling size and the scaling unit for the interface value on the display, e.g. volume in l.

You can accept the scaling of the level measurement also for the interface measurement. If you select "Yes", the actual setting will be displayed.

If you have selected "No", then you can enter the scaling for the interface separately.

**Setup/Scaling - Interface 2**

Since the scaling is very extensive, the scaling of the interface measured value was divided into two menu items.
In menu item "Interface 2" you define the scaling format on the display and the scaling of the interface measured value for 0 % and 100 %.

In menu item "Current output, size" you determine which measured value the current output refers to.

In menu item "Current output, adjustment" you can assign a respective measured value to the current output.

In the menu item "Current output Min./Max." you determine the reaction of the current output during operation.

The default setting is min. current 3.8 mA and max. current 20.5 mA.

Since the HART variables are very extensive, the indication was divided into two menu items. In the menu item "HART variables 1" you can have the first HART value PV (primary value) and the second HART value SV (secondary value) of the sensor displayed.

A change of the values is not possible in the indicating and adjustment module. To change these values, you have to use the adjustment software PACTware.
6 Set up with the indicating and adjustment module

**Setup/HART variables 2**

Since the HART variables are very extensive, the indication was divided into two menu items. In the menu item "HART variables 2" you can have the third HART value TV (third value) and the fourth HART value QV (quarter value) of the sensor displayed.

A change of the values is not possible in the indicating and adjustment module. To change these values, you have to use the adjustment software PACTware.

**Setup/False signal suppression**

The following circumstances cause interfering reflections and can influence the measurement:

- High sockets
- Vessel installations such as struts

**Note:**

A false signal suppression detects, marks and saves these false signals so that they are no longer taken into account for the level and interface measurement. We generally recommend carrying out a false signal suppression to achieve the best possible accuracy. This should be done with the lowest possible level so that all potential interfering reflections can be detected.

Proceed as follows:

Enter the actual distance from the sensor to the product surface.

All interfering signals in this section are detected by the sensor and stored.

**Note:**

Check the distance to the product surface, because if an incorrect (too large) value is entered, the existing level will be saved as false signal. The filling level would then no longer be detectable in this area.

If a false signal suppression has already been created in the sensor, the following menu window appears when selecting "False signal suppression":
The instrument carries out an automatic false signal suppression as soon as the probe is uncovered.

The menu item "Delete" is used to completely delete an already created false signal suppression. This is useful if the saved false signal suppression no longer matches the metrological conditions in the vessel.

**Display/Menu language**

This menu item enables the setting of the requested national language.

- **Display**:
  - Menu language
  - Displayed value 1
  - Displayed value 2

- **Menu language**:
  - English
  - Deutsch
  - Français
  - Español
  - Русский

In the delivery status, the sensor is set to the ordered national language.

**Display/Displayed value 1**

In this menu item, you define the indication of the measured value on the display. You can display two different measured values. In this menu item, you define measured value 1.

- **Display**:
  - Menu language
  - Displayed value 1
  - Displayed value 2

- **Displayed value 1**:
  - Filling height, level

The default setting for the displayed value 1 is "Filling height Level".

**Display/Displayed value 2**

In this menu item, you define the indication of the measured value on the display. You can display two different measured values. In this menu item, you define measured value 2.

- **Display**:
  - Menu language
  - Displayed value 1
  - Displayed value 2

- **Displayed value 2**:
  - Electronics temperature

The default setting for the displayed value 2 is the electronics temperature.

**Display/Backlight**

The optionally integrated background lighting can be adjusted via the adjustment menu. The function depends on the height of the supply voltage, see "Technical data".

- **Setup**:
  - Display
  - Diagnostics
  - Additional adjustments
  - Info

- **Display**:
  - Language
  - Displayed value
  - Scaling variable
  - Scaling

- **Backlight**:
  - Switched off

The lighting is switched off in the delivery status.

**Diagnostics/Device status**

In this menu item, the device status is displayed.
Diagnostics/Peak values - Distance
The respective min. and max. measured value is saved in the sensor. The two values are displayed in the menu item "Peak values, distance".

If you have selected interface measurement under the menu item "Setup/Application", then the peak values of the interface measurement are displayed in addition to the peak values of the level measurement.

In another window you can carry out a reset of the two peak values separately.

Diagnostics/Peak values - Measurement certainty
The respective min. and max. measured values are saved in the sensor. The two values are displayed in the menu item "Peak values, measurement certainty".

The measurement can be influenced by the process conditions. In this menu item, the measurement certainty of the level measurement is displayed as percentage value. The higher the value, the more reliable the measurement. Values > 90 % indicate reliable measurement.

If you have selected interface measurement under the menu item "Setup/Application", then the peak values of the interface measurement are displayed in addition to the peak values of the level measurement.

In another window you can carry out a reset of the two peak values separately.

Diagnostics/Peak values - Further
The respective min. and max. measured values are saved in the sensor. The values are displayed in the menu item "Peak values - Additional".
This menu item displays the peak values of the electronics temperature as well as the dielectric constant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnostics</th>
<th>Electronics temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peak values</td>
<td>Min. 27.26 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>Max. 28.84 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak indicator, rel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak values further</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo curve</td>
<td>Min. 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulation</td>
<td>Max. 1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In another window you can carry out a reset of the two peak values separately.

Diagnostics/Echo curve

The menu item "Echo curve" shows the signal strength of the echoes over the measuring range in V. The signal strength enables an evaluation of the quality of the measurement.

With the following functions you can zoom part sections of the echo curve.

- "X-Zoom": Zoom function for the meas. distance
- "Y-Zoom": 1, 2, 5 and 10x signal magnification in "V"
- "Unzoom": Reset the presentation to the nominal measuring range with single magnification

Diagnostics/Simulation

In this menu item you can simulate measured values via the current output. This allows the signal path to be tested, e.g. via downstream indicating instruments or the input card of the control system.

Select the requested simulation size and adjust the requested value.

Caution:
During simulation, the simulated value is outputted as 4 … 20 mA current value and digital HART signal.

Push the [ESC] key to interrupt the simulation.
Information:
The simulation is automatically terminated 10 minutes after the last press of a key.

Diagnostics/Echo curve memory

The function "Echo curve memory" enables storing echo curves of the measurement.
Under the sub-menu item "Echo curve memory" you can activate or deactivate the storing of the echo curve.
The parameters for recording the echo curve and the settings of the echo curve can be carried out in the adjustment software PACTware.
With this menu item you can only start or stop the storing process.
With the adjustment software PACTware and the PC the high-resolution echo curve can be displayed and used later on to assess the quality of the measurement.

With the menu item "Setup" the echo curve it is possible to save at the time of setup. This is generally recommended; for using the Asset Management functions it is necessary. If possible, the curve should be saved with a low level in the vessel.
With this, you can detect signal changes over the operating time. With the adjustment software PACTware and the PC, the high-resolution echo curve can be displayed and used to compare the echo curve of the setup with the actual echo curve.

Additional adjustments/ PIN

Entering a 4-digit PIN protects the sensor data against unauthorized access and unintentional modification. In this menu item, the PIN is displayed or edited and changed. However, this menu item is only available if adjustment is enabled in the menu "Lock/Release setup/ adjustment".

In delivery status, the PIN is "0000".

Additional adjustments/ Date time

In this menu item, the internal clock of the sensor is adjusted.
Additional adjustments - Reset

With a reset, certain parameter adjustments carried out by the user are reset.

The following reset functions are available:

**Delivery status:** Restoring the parameter settings at the time of shipment from the factory incl. the order-specific settings. A created false signal suppression, user-programmable linearization curve as well as the measured value memory will be deleted.

**Basic settings:** Resetting the parameter settings incl. special and laboratory parameters to the default values of the respective instrument. A created false signal suppression, user programmable linearization curve as well as the measured value memory will be deleted.

The following table shows the default values of the instrument. Depending on the instrument version or application, all menu items may not be available or some may be differently assigned:
### Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu item</th>
<th>Default value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lock operation</td>
<td>Released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement loop name</td>
<td>Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units</td>
<td>Distance unit: mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature unit: °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe length</td>
<td>Length of the probe Ex factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product type</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>Level, vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium, dielectric constant</td>
<td>Water-based, &gt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. adjustment</td>
<td>0.000 m(d) - note blocking distances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. adjustment</td>
<td>Probe length - take dead band into account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linearisation</td>
<td>Linear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damping</td>
<td>0.0 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaling size</td>
<td>Volume in l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current output - adjustment</td>
<td>0.00 lin %, 0 l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.00 lin %, 100 l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current output - mode</td>
<td>Last measured value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current output - Min./Max.</td>
<td>Min. current 3.8 mA, max. current 20.5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>As set in the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displayed value 1</td>
<td>Filling height, level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displayed value 2</td>
<td>Electronics temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backlight</td>
<td>Switched off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe type</td>
<td>Like order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HART mode</td>
<td>Address 0 - Standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional adjustments/Copy instrument settings

The instrument settings are copied with this function. The following functions are available:

- read from sensor: Read data from sensor and store into the indicating and adjustment module
- write into sensor: Store data from the indicating and adjustment module back to the sensor

The following data or settings for adjustment of the indicating and adjustment module are saved:

- All data of the menu "Setup" and "Display"
- In the menu "Additional adjustments" the items "Reset, Date/Time"
- Special parameters
The copied data are permanently saved in an EEPROM memory in the indicating and adjustment module and remain there even in case of power failure. From there, they can be written into one or more sensors or kept as backup for a possible electronics exchange.

**Note:**
Before the data are stored in the sensor, a check is carried out to determine if the data fit the sensor. If the data do not fit, a fault signal is triggered or the function is blocked. When data are being written into the sensor, the display shows which instrument type the data originate from and which TAG-no. this sensor had.

### Additional adjustments/Probe type

In this menu item you can select the type and size of your probe from a list of all possible probes. This is necessary to adapt the electronics optimally to the probe.

### Additional adjustments/Special parameters

In this menu item you gain access to the protected area where you can enter special parameters. In exceptional cases, individual parameters can be modified in order to adapt the sensor to special requirements.

Change the settings of the special parameters only after having contacted our service staff.

### Additional adjustments/HART mode

The sensor offers the HART modes "Analogue current output" and "Fix current (4 mA)". In this menu item you determine the HART mode and enter the address with Multidrop mode.

In the mode "Fix current output" up to 63 sensors can be operated on one two-wire cable (Multidrop operation). An address between 0 and 63 must be assigned to each sensor.

If you select the function "Analogue current output" and also enter an address number, you can output a 4 … 20 mA signal in Multidrop mode.

In mode "Fix current (4 mA)" a fix 4 mA signal is outputted independent from the actual level.
6 Set up with the indicating and adjustment module

The default setting is "Analogue current output" and the address 00.

**Info/Instrument name**

In this menu, you read out the instrument name and the instrument serial number:

- **Device name**: VEGAFLEX 81
- **Serial number**: 90000010

**Info/Instrument version**

In this menu item, the hardware and software version of the sensor is displayed.

- **Software version**: 1.0.0
- **Hardware version**: 1.0.0

**Info/Factory calibration date**

In this menu item, the date of factory calibration of the sensor as well as the date of the last change of sensor parameters are displayed via the indicating and adjustment module or via the PC.

- **Factory calibration date**: 23. Apr 2012
- **Last change**: 5. Jun 2012

**Info/Sensor characteristics**

In this menu item, the features of the sensor such as approval, process fitting, seal, measuring range, electronics, housing and others are displayed.

- **Sensor characteristics**: Display now?

### 6.4 Saving the parameter adjustment data

We recommended noting the adjusted data, e.g. in this operating instructions manual, and archiving them afterwards. They are thus available for multiple use or service purposes.

If the instrument is equipped with an indicating and adjustment module, the data in the sensor can be saved in the indicating and adjustment module. The procedure is described in the operating instructions manual "Indicating and adjustment module" in the menu item "Copy sensor data". The data remain there permanently even if the sensor power supply fails.

The following data or settings for adjustment of the indicating and adjustment module are saved:
6 Set up with the indicating and adjustment module

- All data of the menu "Setup" and "Display"
- In the menu "Additional adjustments" the items "Sensor-specific units, temperature unit and linearization"
- The values of the user programmable linearisation curve

The function can also be used to transfer settings from one instrument to another instrument of the same type. If it is necessary to exchange a sensor, the indicating and adjustment module is inserted into the replacement instrument and the data are likewise written into the sensor via the menu item "Copy sensor data".
7 Setup with PACTware

7.1 Connect the PC

Via the interface adapter directly on the sensor

Fig. 16: Connection of the PC directly to the sensor via the interface adapter
1 USB cable to the PC
2 Interface adapter VEGACONNECT 4
3 Sensor

Information:
The interface adapter VEGACONNECT 3 is not suitable for connection to the sensor.

Connection via HART

Fig. 17: Connecting the PC via HART to the signal cable
1 VEGAFLEX 81
2 HART resistance 250 Ω (optional depending on processing)
3 Connection cable with 2 mm pins and terminals
4 Processing system/PLC/Voltage supply

Necessary components:
- VEGAFLEX 81
- PC with PACTware and suitable VEGA DTM
- VEGACONNECT 4
- HART resistance approx. 250 Ω
7.2 Parameter adjustment with PACTware

For parameter adjustment of the sensor via a Windows PC, the configuration software PACTware and a suitable instrument driver (DTM) according to FDT standard are required. The up-to-date PACTware version as well as all available DTMs are compiled in a DTM Collection. The DTMs can also be integrated into other frame applications according to FDT standard.

Note:
To ensure that all instrument functions are supported, you should always use the latest DTM Collection. Furthermore, not all described functions are included in older firmware versions. You can download the latest instrument software from our homepage. A description of the update procedure is also available in the Internet.

Further setup steps are described in the operating instructions manual "DTM Collection/PACTware" attached to each DTM Collection and which can also be downloaded from the Internet. Detailed descriptions are available in the online help of PACTware and the DTMs.

Fig. 18: Example of a DTM view
**Standard/Full version**

All device DTMs are available as a free-of-charge standard version and as a full version that must be purchased. In the standard version, all functions for complete setup are already included. An assistant for simple project configuration simplifies the adjustment considerably. Saving/printing the project as well as import/export functions are also part of the standard version.

In the full version there is also an extended print function for complete project documentation as well as a save function for measured value and echo curves. In addition, there is a tank calculation program as well as a multiviewer for display and analysis of the saved measured value and echo curves.

The standard version is available as a download under [www.vega.com/downloads](http://www.vega.com/downloads) and "Software". The full version is available on CD from the agency serving you.

**7.3 Set up with the quick setup**

The quick setup is another option for parameter adjustment of the sensor. It allows fast, convenient adjustment of the most important parameters to adapt the sensor quickly to standard applications. To use it, select the function "Quick setup" in the start screen.

**General information**

**Start quick setup**

With quick setup you can carry out the parameter adjustment of VEGAFLEX 81 for your application in just a few simple steps. The assistant-driven adjustment includes the basic settings for simple, reliable setup and commissioning.
Information:
If the function is inactive, then possibly no instrument is connected. Check the connection to the instrument.

Extended adjustment
With the extended adjustment, you carry out the parameter adjustment for the instrument via the clear menu structure in the DTM (Device Type Manager). This enables additional and special settings over and above those offered by quick setup.

Maintenance
Under the menu item "Maintenance" you get comprehensive and important support for servicing and maintenance. You can call up diagnostic functions and carry out an electronics exchange or a software update.

Device name
Here, you can find the instrument name. You cannot change this line because the instrument name is unmodifiably saved in the instrument.

Serial number
Here, you can find the serial number of your instrument. You cannot change this line because the serial number is unmodifiably saved in the instrument.

Measurement loop name
Here you can enter a suitable measurement loop name for your VEGAFLEX 81. You can enter a name with max. 19 characters. You can use capital and small letters as well as numbers. The following special characters are also possible: + - . : , ( ) / < >

Probe length modified?
If you have modified the probe length, this must be entered in the selection field.
- If you select "No", then the instrument uses automatically the preset length of the default setting.
- If you select "Yes", then you can enter in another field the modified length of the instrument.

Probe length L from seal surface
If you have modified the length of the probe, you can enter in this field the modified probe length. Keep the selected unit in mind.

Determine probe length automatically
If you do not know the probe length, you can have the length of the probe determined automatically. The requirement for this is a probe unrestricted and not covered by the medium.
Click to "Carry out now", to start the automatic length determination.

Product type
Here you can see which medium type your instrument is suitable for. If this function is inactive, the medium type your instrument is suitable for was already preset.
Information:
In special cases you can change the medium type. This setting can be changed under "Extended adjustment".

Applications
In this field you can select the application you want to use your instrument for. You have the following selection options:

- Level in the vessel
- Level in the bypass/standpipe
- Interface in the vessel
- Interface in the bypass/standpipe
- Demonstration mode

Level measurement: If you select "Level", you can select the properties of the medium in another field.

Interface measurement: If you select "Interface", the instrument needs more information, such as the distance to the interface, the dielectric constant of the upper medium or whether or not there is a superimposed gas phase.

Demonstration mode: This mode is suitable for test and demonstration purposes. In this mode, the sensor ignores all logic parameters and reacts immediately to all measured value changes within the measuring range.

Application - Level measurement
The level measurement refers to the product surface which is the limit to the gas phase.

- Liquids
  - Solvents, oils, LPG - dielectric constant ≤ 3
  - Chemical mixtures - dielectric constant > 3 ... < 10
  - Water-based - dielectric constant ≥ 10

- Bulk solids
  - Dusts, wood chips - dielectric constant ≤ 1.5
  - Granules, dusts, powder - dielectric constant > 1.5 ... < 3
  - Cereals, flour - dielectric constant ≥ 3

Application - Interface measurement
The interface measurement refers to the phase limit between two liquids. The total level is also available as a measured value.

- Superimposed gas phase present
  - Check if there is a superimposed gas phase in the vessel. This is always the case if the total level is never at the process fitting.

- Properties
  - Here you can enter the dielectric constant of the upper medium
  - As an alternative you can enter the distance to the interface

Adjustment for the level measurement
If you have selected level measurement in the previous menu, then you can enter the values for the min. and max. adjustment. The value to be entered refers to the distance from the sealing surface of the process fitting (sensor reference plane) to the surface of the product.
Adjustment for the level and interface measurement

If you have selected interface measurement in the previous menu, then you can enter the values for the min. and max. adjustment of level and interface or accept the values of the level measurement. The entered value refers to the distance from the sealing surface of the process fitting (sensor reference plane) to the total level or interface.

Linearization is required if the measured value should be outputted in proportion to the volume and not the level. The linearization acts identically on the level and the interface measurement. You can find further linearization types in the extended adjustment.

If you have a non-linear vessel, you can select here the respective linearization curve.

- Linear
- Spherical tank
- Horizontal cylindrical tank
- User programmable
- Venturi, trapezoidal weir, rectangular weir
- Palmer-Bowlus-Flume
- V-Notch, rectangular weir

You must enter the following vessel dimensions with non-linear conditions:

- Height of the socket \( h \)
- Vessel height \( D \)

In this window you can adjust the output signal. When the function is inactive, you can change the settings via the "Extended adjustment".

These settings allow you to optimize the sensor. With them you can compare a sounded distance with the indicated value and correct it, if necessary.

Probe immersed in the liquid (covered)
Select whether or not the probe is immersed in the medium.

Measured distance to the medium
If the probe is immersed in the medium, you can enter here the measured distance to the medium.

Displayed distance correct?
Is the displayed distance value correct? If you have the possibility, you can enter here the sounded distance to the medium.

False signal suppression
With this function you can carry out the automatic false signal suppression. We recommend carrying out false signal suppression in any case.

When the setup of the instrument is finished, additional settings can be made. These are various backups and the locking of the instrument against unauthorised or inadvertent adjustment.
**Prepare a backup file of the instrument parameter adjustment?**
For backup purposes, the current parameter adjustment of the instrument is stored in a file. You can use this file later on to restore the instrument parameter adjustment. The complete data set is downloaded from the device. This procedure can last several minutes.

**Create instrument documentation?**
This function is used to print or create a PDF file of the current parameter adjustment. To read the PDF file, you need a suitable program (for example Acrobat Reader). To print or create the PDF file, all data are downloaded from the device. For this function, the full version of the DTM Collection is required. This procedure can last several minutes.

**Store echo curve of the setup in the sensor?**
Did you terminate the first setup of the instrument? In such case, we recommend storing the current signal conditions in the device for later instrument tests and diagnostics.

**Lock adjustment with PIN after setting?**
The instrument is locked with the current PIN. A parameter adjustment is possible only after the PIN is entered again.

### 7.4 Saving the parameter adjustment data
We recommend documenting or saving the parameter adjustment data via PACTware. That way the data are available for multiple use or service purposes.
8 Set up with other systems

8.1 DD adjustment programs
Device descriptions as Enhanced Device Description (EDD) are available for DD adjustment programs such as, for example, AMS™ and PDM.
The files can be downloaded under www.vega.com/downloads and "Software".

8.2 Communicator 375, 475
Device descriptions for the instrument are available as DD or EDD for parameter adjustment with the Field Communicator 375 or 475.
The files can be downloaded under www.vega.com/downloads and "Software".
9 Diagnostics and service

9.1 Maintenance
If the device is used correctly, no maintenance is required in normal operation.

9.2 Diagnosis memory
The instrument has several memories which are available for diagnosis purposes. The data remain even with voltage interruption.

**Measured value memory**
Up to 100,000 measured values can be stored in the sensor in a ring memory. Each entry contains date/time as well as the respective measured value. Storable values are for example:
- Distance
- Filling height
- Percentage value
- Lin. percent
- Scaled
- Current value
- Meas. reliability
- Electronics temperature

When the instrument is shipped, the measured value memory is active and stores every 3 minutes distance, measurement certainty and electronics temperature.

In the "Extended operation", you can select the respective measured values.

The requested values and recording conditions are set via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD. Data are thus read out and also reset.

**Event memory**
Up to 500 events are automatically stored with a time stamp in the sensor (non-deletable). Each entry contains date/time, event type, event description and value. Event types are for example:
- Modification of a parameter
- Switching on and off times
- Status messages (according to NE 107)
- Error messages (according to NE 107)

The data are read out via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD.

**Echo curve memory**
The echo curves are stored with date and time and the corresponding echo data. The memory is divided into two sections:

**Echo curve of the setup**: This is used as reference echo curve for the measurement conditions during setup. Changes in the measurement conditions during operation or buildup on the sensor can thus be recognized. The echo curve of the setup is stored via:
- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD
- Indicating and adjustment module
Further echo curves: Up to 10 echo curves can be stored in a ring buffer in this memory section. Further echo curves are stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD

9.3 Status messages

The instrument features self-monitoring and diagnostics according to NE 107 and VDI/VDE 2650. In addition to the status messages in the following tables there are more detailed error messages available under the menu item "Diagnostics" via the indicating and adjustment module, PACTware/DTM and EDD.

Status messages

The status messages are classified in the following categories:

- Failure
- Function check
- Out of specification
- Maintenance requirement

and explained by pictographs:

![Pictograms of the status messages](image)

1. **Failure - red**
2. **Function check - orange**
3. **Out of specification - yellow**
4. **Maintenance - blue**

**Failure**: Due to a malfunction in the instrument, a failure message is outputted. This status message is always active. It cannot be deactivated by the user.

**Function check**: The instrument is in operation, the measured value is temporarily invalid (for example during simulation). This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

**Out of specification**: The measured value is unstable because the instrument specification is exceeded (e.g. electronics temperature). This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

**Maintenance**: Due to external influences, the instrument function is limited. The measurement is affected, but the measured value is still valid. Plan in maintenance for the instrument because a failure is expected in the near future (e.g. due to buildup).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.
The following table shows the error codes in the status message "Failure" and gives information on the reason and rectification. Keep in mind that some information is only valid with four-wire instruments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Text message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F013</td>
<td>no measured value available</td>
<td>– Sensor does not detect an echo during operation</td>
<td>– Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Process component or probe contaminated or defective</td>
<td>– Clean or exchange process component or probe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F017</td>
<td>Adjustment span too small</td>
<td>– Adjustment not within specification</td>
<td>– Change adjustment according to the limit values (difference between min. and max. ( \geq 10 ) mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F025</td>
<td>Error in the linearization table</td>
<td>– Index markers are not continuously rising, for example unlogical value pairs</td>
<td>– Check values of the linearization table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Delete/create a new linearization table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F036</td>
<td>No operable software</td>
<td>– Failed or interrupted software update</td>
<td>– Repeat software update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Check electronics version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Exchanging the electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Send instrument for repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F040</td>
<td>Error in the electronics</td>
<td>– Hardware defect</td>
<td>– Exchanging the electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Send instrument for repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F041</td>
<td>Probe loss</td>
<td>– Cable probe broken or rod probe defective</td>
<td>– Check probe and exchange, if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F080</td>
<td>General software error</td>
<td>– General software error</td>
<td>– Separate operating voltage briefly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F105</td>
<td>Measured value is determined</td>
<td>– The instrument is still in the start phase, the measured value could not yet be determined</td>
<td>– Wait for the warm-up phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Duration depending on the version and parameter adjustment max. 5 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F113</td>
<td>Communication error</td>
<td>– EMC interferences</td>
<td>– Remove EMC influences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Transmission error with the external communication with 4-wire power supply unit</td>
<td>– Exchange 4-wire power supply unit or electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F125</td>
<td>Unpermissible electronics temperature</td>
<td>– Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified section</td>
<td>– Check ambient temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Isolate electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Use instrument with higher temperature range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F260</td>
<td>Error in the calibration</td>
<td>– Error in the calibration carried out in the factory</td>
<td>– Exchanging the electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Error in the EEPROM</td>
<td>– Send instrument for repair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Code Text message

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Text message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F261</td>
<td>Error in the instrument settings</td>
<td>– Error during setup</td>
<td>– Carry out a reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Error when carrying out a reset</td>
<td>– Repeat setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– False signal suppression faulty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F264</td>
<td>Installation/Setup error</td>
<td>– Error during setup</td>
<td>– Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjust-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Check probe length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F265</td>
<td>Measurement function disturbed</td>
<td>– Sensor no longer carries out a measurement</td>
<td>– Carry out a reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Separate operating voltage briefly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F266</td>
<td>Incorrect supply voltage</td>
<td>– Terminal voltage below specified range</td>
<td>– Check electrical connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– if necessary, increase operating voltage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Function check

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "Function check" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Text message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C700</td>
<td>Simulation active</td>
<td>– A simulation is active</td>
<td>– Finish simulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Wait for the automatic end after 60 mins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Out of specification

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "Out of specification" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Text message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S600</td>
<td>Unpermissible electronics temperature</td>
<td>– Temperature of the processing electronics in the non-specified section</td>
<td>– Check ambient temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Isolate electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Use instrument with higher temperature range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S601</td>
<td>Overfilling</td>
<td>– Level echo in the close range not available</td>
<td>– Reduce level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– 100 % adjustment: Increase value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Check mounting socket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Remove possible interfering signals in the close range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Use coaxial probe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Maintenance

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "Maintenance" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Text message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S602</td>
<td>Level within the search range, compensation echo</td>
<td>Compensation echo super-imposed by medium</td>
<td>100% adjustment: Increase value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S603</td>
<td>Incorrect supply voltage</td>
<td>Terminal voltage below specified range</td>
<td>Check electrical connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>if necessary, increase operating voltage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Text message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M500</td>
<td>Error in the delivery status</td>
<td>With the reset to delivery status, the data could not be restored</td>
<td>Repeat reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Load XML file with sensor data into the sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M501</td>
<td>Error in the non-active linearization table</td>
<td>Hardware error EEPROM</td>
<td>Exchanging the electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Send instrument for repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M502</td>
<td>Error in the event memory</td>
<td>Hardware error EEPROM</td>
<td>Exchanging the electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Send instrument for repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M503</td>
<td>Reliability too low</td>
<td>Measurement certainty is too low for a reliable measurement</td>
<td>Check installation and process conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clean or exchange process component or probe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M504</td>
<td>Error on an device interface</td>
<td>Hardware defect</td>
<td>Exchanging the electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Send instrument for repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M505</td>
<td>no measured value available</td>
<td>Sensor does not detect an echo during operation</td>
<td>Check and correct installation and/or parameter adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clean or exchange process component or probe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.4 Rectify faults

The operator of the system is responsible for taking suitable measures to rectify faults.

Procedure for fault rectification

The first measures are:

- Evaluation of fault messages via the indicating and adjustment module
- Check the 4…20 mA signal
- Treatment of measurement errors

Further comprehensive diagnostics options offer a PC with the software PACTware and the suitable DTM. In many cases, the reasons can be determined in this way and faults can be rectified.

Check the 4…20 mA signal

Connect a handmultimeter in the suitable measuring range according to the wiring plan. The following table describes possible errors in the current signal and helps to remove them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4…20 mA signal not stable</td>
<td>Level fluctuations</td>
<td>Set damping according to the instrument via the indicating and adjustment module or PACTware/DTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4…20 mA signal missing</td>
<td>Electrical connection faulty</td>
<td>Check connection according to chapter &quot;Connection steps&quot; and if necessary, correct according to chapter &quot;Wiring plan&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voltage supply missing</td>
<td>Check cables for breaks; repair if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operating voltage too low or load resistance too high</td>
<td>Check, adapt if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current signal greater than 22 mA or less than 3.6 mA</td>
<td>Electronics module in the sensor defective</td>
<td>Exchange the instrument or send it in for repair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Treatment of measurement errors

The below tables show typical examples for application-relevant measurement errors. There are two measurement errors:

- Constant level
- Filling
- Emptying

The images in column "Error pattern" show the real level with a broken line and the level displayed by the sensor as a continuous line.

![Diagram showing level and time with broken line and continuous line]

**Fig. 21:** The broken line 1 shows the real level, the continuous line 2 shows the level displayed by the sensor

**Note:**
- Wherever the sensor displays a constant value, the reason could also be the fault setting of the current output to "Hold value"
- In case of a too low level indication, the reason could be a line resistance that is too high

### 9.4 Measurement error with constant level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fault description</th>
<th>Error pattern</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Measured value shows a too low or too high level</td>
<td>![Error pattern]</td>
<td>- Min./max. adjustment not correct</td>
<td>- Adapt min./max. adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Wrong linearization curve</td>
<td>- Adapt linearization curve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Running time error (small measurement error close to 100 %/serious error close to 0 %)</td>
<td>- Repeat setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Measured value jumps towards 100 %</td>
<td>![Error pattern]</td>
<td>- Due to the process, the amplitude of the product echo sinks</td>
<td>- Carry out false signal suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- A false signal suppression was not carried out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Amplitude or position of a false signal has changed (e.g. buildup); false signal suppression no longer matches</td>
<td>- Determine the reason for the changed false signals, carry out false signal suppression, e.g. with buildup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.4 Measurement error during filling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fault description</th>
<th>Error pattern</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Measured value remains in the area of the bottom during filling</td>
<td>![Error pattern]</td>
<td>- Echo from the probe end larger than the product echo, for example, with products with $\varepsilon_r &lt; 2.5$ oil-based, solvents, etc.</td>
<td>- Check application parameter &quot;Medium&quot; and &quot;Vessel height&quot;, adapt if necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diagnostics and service

### Fault description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fault description</th>
<th>Error pattern</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Measured value remains momentarily unchanged during filling and then jumps to the correct level</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Graph" /></td>
<td>- Turbulence on the product surface, quick filling</td>
<td>- Check application parameters, change if necessary, e.g. in dosing vessel, reactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Measured value jumps sporadically to 100% during filling</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Graph" /></td>
<td>- Varying condensation or contamination on the probe end</td>
<td>- Carry out false signal suppression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6. Measured value jumps to ≥ 100% or 0 m distance                                 | ![Graph](image3) | - Level echo is no longer detected in the close range due to false signals in the close range. The sensor goes into overfill protection mode. The max. level (0 m distance) as well as the status message "Overfill protection" are outputted. | - Remove false signals in the close range  
  - Check installation conditions  
  - If possible, switch off the function "Overfill protection" |

#### 9.4 Measurement error during emptying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fault description</th>
<th>Error pattern</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rectification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7. Measured value remains unchanged in the close range during emptying            | ![Graph](image4) | - False signal larger than the level echo  
  - Level echo too small                                                         | - Remove false signals in the close range  
  - Remove contamination on the probe. After having removed the source of the false signals, the false signal suppression must be deleted.  
  - Carry out a new false signal suppression                                           |
| 8. Measured value remains reproducible in one position during emptying           | ![Graph](image5) | - Stored false signals in this position are larger than the level echo | - Delete false signal memory  
  - Carry out a new false signal suppression                                           |

**Reaction after fault rectification**

Depending on the reason for the fault and the measures taken, the steps described in chapter "Setup" must be carried out again or must be checked for plausibility and completeness.

**24 hour service hotline**

Should these measures not be successful, please call in urgent cases the VEGA service hotline under the phone no. **+49 1805 858550**. The hotline is also available outside the normal working hours on seven days a week around the clock.

Since we offer this service worldwide, the support is in the English language. The service itself is free of charge, the only costs involved are the normal call charges.

### 9.5 Exchanging the electronics module

If the electronics module is defective, it can be replaced by the user.
In Ex applications only one instrument and one electronics module with respective Ex approval may be used.

If there is no electronics module available on site, the electronics module can be ordered through the agency serving you. The electronics modules are adapted to the respective sensor and differ in signal output or voltage supply.

The new electronics module must be loaded with the default settings of the sensor. These are the options:

- In the factory
- Or on site by the user

In both cases, the serial number of the sensor is needed. The serial numbers are stated on the type label of the instrument, on the inside of the housing as well as on the delivery note.

When loading on site, first of all the order data must be downloaded from the Internet (see operating instructions manual "Electronics module").

9.6 Software update

The following components are required to update the sensor software:

- Sensor
- Voltage supply
- Interface adapter VEGACONNECT 4
- PC with PACTware
- Current sensor software as file

Caution:
Note that due to a software update you can lose approvals.

You can find the actual sensor software as well as detailed information of the procedure under "www.vega.com/downloads" on "Software".

9.7 How to proceed in case of repair

You can find a repair form as well as detailed information on how to proceed under www.vega.com/downloads and "Forms and certificates".

By doing this you help us carry out the repair quickly and without having to call back for needed information.

If a repair is necessary, please proceed as follows:

- Print and fill out one form per instrument
- Clean the instrument and pack it damage-proof
- Attach the completed form and, if need be, also a safety data sheet outside on the packaging
- Please contact for the return shipment the agency serving you. You can find the agency on our home page www.vega.com.
10 Dismounting

10.1 Dismounting steps

Warning:
Before dismounting, be aware of dangerous process conditions such as e.g. pressure in the vessel, high temperatures, corrosive or toxic products etc.
Take note of chapters "Mounting" and "Connecting to power supply" and carry out the listed steps in reverse order.

10.2 Disposal
The instrument consists of materials which can be recycled by specialised recycling companies. We use recyclable materials and have designed the electronics to be easily separable.
Correct disposal avoids negative effects on humans and the environment and ensures recycling of useful raw materials.
Materials: see chapter "Technical data"
If you have no way to dispose of the old instrument properly, please contact us concerning return and disposal.

WEEE directive 2002/96/EG
This instrument is not subject to the WEEE directive 2002/96/EG and the respective national laws. Pass the instrument directly on to a specialised recycling company and do not use the municipal collecting points. These may be used only for privately used products according to the WEEE directive.
11 Supplement

11.1 Technical data

General data

316L corresponds to 1.4404 or 1.4435

Materials, wetted parts

- Process fitting (version up to 6 bar) 316L and PPS GF 40
- Process fitting (version up to 40 bar) 316L and Aluminium oxide-ceramic 99.7 % (Al₂O₃), Hastelloy C22 (2.4602) and Aluminium oxide-ceramic 99.7 % (Al₂O₃)
- Process seal on the instrument side (cable/rod leadthrough) FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT), FFKM (Kalrez 6375), EPDM (A+P 75.5/KW75F), silicone FEP coated (A+P FEP-O-SEAL)
- Process seal On site (instruments with thread: Klingersil C-4400 is attached)
- inner conductor (up to the separation cable/rod) 316L
- Rod: ø 8 mm (0.315 in) 316L or Hastelloy C22 (2.4602)
- Rod: ø 12 mm (0.472 in) 316L or Hastelloy C22 (2.4602)
- Cable: ø 2 mm (0.079 in) 316 (1.4401)
- Cable: ø 4 mm (0.157 in) 316 (1.4401)
- Gravity weight (optionally available) 316L
- Centering weight (optionally available) 316L

Materials, non-wetted parts

- Plastic housing plastic PBT (Polyester)
- Aluminium die-casting housing Aluminium die-casting AlSi10Mg, powder-coated - basis: Polyester
- Stainless steel housing - precision casting 316L
- Stainless steel housing, electropolished 316L
- Seal between housing and housing cover NBR (stainless steel housing, precision casting), silicone (aluminium/plastic housing; stainless steel housng, electropolished)
- Inspection window in housing cover (optional) Polycarbonate (with Ex d version: glass)
- Ground terminal 316L

Ohmic contact Between ground terminal, process fitting and probe

Process fittings

- Pipe thread, cylindrical (ISO 228 T1) G⅜ A, G1 A, G1½ A according to DIN 3852-A
- American pipe thread, conical (ASME B1.20.1) ¾ NPT, 1 NPT, 1½ NPT
- Flanges e.g. DIN from DN 25, ANSI from 1"
Weight
- Instrument weight (depending on process fitting) approx. 0.8 … 8 kg (0.176 … 17.64 lbs)
- Rod: ø 8 mm (0.315 in) approx. 400 g/m (4.3 oz/ft)
- Rod: ø 12 mm (0.472 in) approx. 900 g/m (9.68 oz/ft)
- Cable: ø 2 mm (0.079 in) approx. 16 g/m (0.17 oz/ft)
- Cable: ø 4 mm (0.157 in) approx. 60 g/m (0.65 oz/ft)
- Gravity weight for cable ø 2 mm (0.079 in) 100 g (3.22 oz)
- Gravity weight for cable ø 4 mm (0.157 in) 200 g (6.43 oz)
- Centering weight ø 40 mm (1.575 in) 180 g (5.79 oz)
- Centering weight ø 45 mm (1.772 in) 250 g (8.04 oz)
- Centering weight ø 75 mm (2.953 in) 825 g (26.52 oz)
- Centering weight (ø 95 mm (3.74 in) 1050 g (33.76 oz)

Probe length L (from seal surface)
- Rod: ø 8 mm (0.315 in) up to 6 m (19.69 ft)
- Rod: ø 12 mm (0.472 in) up to 6 m (19.69 ft)
- Trimming accuracy - rod < 1 mm (0.039 in)
- Cable: ø 2 mm (0.079 in) up to 75 m (246.1 ft)
- Cable: ø 4 mm (0.157 in) up to 75 m (246 ft)
- Trimming accuracy - cable ±0.05 %

Lateral load
- Rod: ø 8 mm (0.315 in) 10 Nm (7.38 lbf ft)
- Rod: ø 12 mm (0.472 in) 30 Nm (22.13 lbf ft)

Max. tensile load
- Cable: ø 2 mm (0.079 in) 1.5 KN (337 lbf)
- Cable: ø 4 mm (0.157 in) 2.5 KN (562 lbf)

Thread in gravity weight, e.g. for eye-bolt M 8 (cable version)

Torque for exchangeable cable or rod probe (in the process fitting)
- Cable: ø 2 mm (0.079 in) 6 Nm (4.43 lbf ft)
- Cable: ø 4 mm (0.157 in) 6 Nm (4.43 lbf ft)
- Rod: ø 8 mm (0.315 in) 6 Nm (4.43 lbf ft)
- Rod: ø 12 mm (0.472 in) 10 Nm (7.38 lbf ft)

Torque for NPT cable glands and Conduit tubes
- Plastic housing max. 10 Nm (7.376 lbf ft)
- Aluminium/Stainless steel housing max. 50 Nm (36.88 lbf ft)
**Input variable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measured variable</th>
<th>Level of liquids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Min. dielectric figure of the medium
  - Cable probes $\varepsilon_r \geq 1.6$
  - Rod probes $\varepsilon_r \geq 1.6$

---

**Output variable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output signals</th>
<th>4 … 20 mA/HART - active; 4 … 20 mA/HART - passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal voltage passive</td>
<td>9 … 30 V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortcircuit protection</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential separation</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal resolution</td>
<td>0.3 µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure signal current output (adjustable)</td>
<td>Last valid measured value, ≥ 21.0 mA, ≤ 3.6 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. output current</td>
<td>22 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting current</td>
<td>≤ 3.6 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load (4 … 20 mA/HART - active)</td>
<td>&lt; 500 Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Fig. 30: Measuring ranges - VEGAFLEX 81*

1 Reference plane
2 Probe length $L$
3 Measuring range (default setting refers to the measuring range in water)
4 Upper dead band (see diagrams under Accuracy - grey section)
5 Lower dead band (see diagrams under Accuracy - grey section)
Damping (63 % of the input variable)  0 ... 999 s, adjustable

HART output values according to HART 7 (default setting)\(^1\)
- PV (Primary Value)  Linearised percentage value, level
- SV (Secondary Value)  Distance to the level
- TV (Third Value)  Measurement certainty, level
- QV (Fourth Value)  Electronics temperature

Indication value - Indicating and adjustment module\(^2\)
- Displayed value 1  Filling height - level
- Displayed value 2  Electronics temperature

Resolution, digital  < 1 mm (0.039 in)

### Accuracy (according to DIN EN 60770-1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process reference conditions according to DIN EN 61298-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Temperature  +18 ... +30 °C (+64 ... +86 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Relative humidity  45 ... 75 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Air pressure  +860 ... +1060 mbar/+86 ... +106 kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+12.5 ... +15.4 psig)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Installation reference conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Min. distance to installations  &gt; 500 mm (19.69 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vessel  metallic, ø 1 m (3.281 ft), centric installation, process fitting flush with the vessel ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Medium  Water/Oil (dielectric constant ~2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Installation  Probe end does not touch the vessel bottom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensor parameter adjustment  Gating out of false signals carried out

Deviation\(^3\)(\(^4\))  See following diagrams

----
\(^1\) The output values can be assigned individually
\(^2\) The indication values can be assigned individually
\(^3\) Depending on the installation conditions, there can be deviations which can be rectified with an adaptation of the adjustment or a change of the measured value offset in the DTM service mode
\(^4\) The dead bands can be optimizes by a false signal suppression.
Fig. 31: Deviation VEGAFLEX 81 in rod version in water

1  Dead band - no measurement possible in this area

L  Probe length

Fig. 32: Deviation VEGAFLEX 81 in rod version in oil

1  Dead band - no measurement possible in this area

L  Probe length
**Fig. 33:** Deviation VEGAFLEX 81 in cable version in water

1. **Dead band - no measurement possible in this area**
2. **L**  
   **Probe length**

**Fig. 34:** Deviation VEGAFLEX 81 in cable version Ø 2 mm (0.079 in), in oil

1. **Dead band - no measurement possible in this area**
2. **L**  
   **Probe length**
Fig. 35: Deviation VEGAFLEX 81 in cable version 4 mm (0.157 in), in oil

1 Dead band - no measurement possible in this area

L Probe length

Reproducibility \( \leq \pm 1 \text{ mm} \)

Variables influencing measurement accuracy

Specifications apply to the HART signal and the current output

Temperature drift - Digital output \( \pm 3 \text{ mm/10 K relating to the max. measuring range or max. 10 mm (0.394 in)} \)

Additional deviation through strong, high frequency electromagnetic fields acc. to EN 61326 \( < \pm 10 \text{ mm (< \pm 0.394 in)} \)

Specifications apply also to the current output

Temperature drift - Current output \( \pm 0.03 \%/10 \text{ K relating to the 16 mA span max. \pm 0.3 \%} \)

Deviation on the current output by analogue/digital conversion \( < \pm 15 \mu\text{A} \)

Deviation on the current output due to strong, high frequency electromagnetic fields acc. to EN 61326 \( < \pm 150 \mu\text{A} \)

Characteristics and performance data

Measuring cycle time \( 500 \text{ ms} \)

Step response time \( \leq 3 \text{ s} \)

Tracking speed of the measuring window \( 1 \text{ m/min max.} \)

Ambient conditions

Ambient, storage and transport temperature \(-40 \ldots +80 \degree \text{C (-40 \ldots +176 \degree \text{F)} }\)

5) Time span after a sudden measuring distance change by max. 0.5 m in liquid applications, max 2 m with bulk solids applications, until the output signal has taken for the first time 90 % of the final value (IEC 61298-2).
Process conditions

For the process conditions, please also note the specifications on the type label. The lowest value always applies.

The measurement error from the process conditions is in the specified pressure and temperature range of below 1 %.

Process pressure

- Prozessanschluss mit PPS GF 40
  -1 ... 6 bar/-100 ... 600 kPa (-14.5 ... 87 psi), depending on the process fitting

- Prozessanschluss mit Al₂O₃
  -1 ... +40 bar/-100 ... +4000 kPa (-14.5 ... +580 psig), depending on the process fitting

Vessel pressure relating to the flange nominal stage

see supplementary instructions manual "Flanges according to DIN-EN-ASME-JIS"

Process temperature (thread or flange temperature)

- PPS GF 40
  -40 ... +80 °C (-40 ... +176 °F)

- FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT)
  -40 ... +150 °C (-40 ... +302 °F)

- EPDM (A+P 75.5/KW75F)
  -40 ... +150 °C (-40 ... +302 °F)

- Silicone FEP coated (A+P FEP-O-SEAL)
  -40 ... +150 °C (-40 ... +302 °F)

- FFKM (Kalrez 6375)
  -20 ... +150 °C (-4 ... +302 °F)

- FFKM (Kalrez 6375) - with temperature adapter
  -20 ... +200 °C (-4 ... +392 °F)

Fig. 36: Ambient temperature - process temperature, standard version

1 Ambient temperature
2 Process temperature (depending on the seal material)
3 Maximum permissible temperature - standard
4 Limited temperature range - plastic housing and stainless steel housing, electropolished
Fig. 37: Ambient temperature - process temperature, version with temperature adapter

1 Ambient temperature
2 Process temperature (depending on the seal material)
3 Maximum permissible temperature - standard
4 Limited temperature range - plastic housing and stainless steel housing, electropolished

Vibration resistance
- Instrument housing 4 g at 5 … 200 Hz according to EN60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance)
- Rod probe 1 g with 5 … 200 Hz according EN60068-2-6 (vibration at resonance) with rod length 50 cm (19.69 in)

Shock resistance
- Instrument housing 100 g, 6 ms according to EN60068-2-27 (mechanical shock)
- Rod probe 25 g, 6 ms according to EN60068-2-27 (mechanical shock) with rod length 50 cm (19.69 in)

Electromechanical data - version IP 66/IP 67

Options of the cable entry
- Cable gland M20 x 1.5 (cable: ø 5 … 9 mm)
- Cable entry ½ NPT
- Blind stopper M20 x 1.5; ½ NPT
- Closing cap M20 x 1.5; ½ NPT

Plug options
- Supply and signal circuit (only with low voltage) M12 x 1
- Indication circuit M12 x 1

Wire cross-section (spring-loaded terminals)
- Massive wire, cord 0.2 … 2.5 mm² (AWG 24 … 14)
- Stranded wire with end sleeve 0.2 … 1.5 mm² (AWG 24 … 16)

Indicating and adjustment module
Voltage supply and data transmission through the sensor
### Indication
- LC display in dot matrix

### Measured value indication
- Number of digits: 5
- Size of digits: W x H = 7 x 13 mm

### Adjustment elements
- 4 keys

### Protection rating
- unassembled: IP 20
- mounted into the sensor without cover: IP 40

### Materials
- Housing: ABS
- Inspection window: Polyester foil

### Integrated clock
- **Date format**: Day.Month.Year
- **Time format**: 12 h/24 h
- **Time zone**: Ex factory CET

### Measurement electronics temperature
- **Resolution**: 1 °C (1.8 °F)
- **Accuracy**: ±1 °C (1.8 °F)

### Voltage supply
- **Operating voltage**
  - Version for low voltage: 9.6 … 48 V DC, 20 … 42 V AC, 50/60 Hz
  - Version for mains voltage: 90 … 253 V AC, 50/60 Hz
- **Interpolation protection**: Available
- **Max. power consumption**: 4 VA; 2.1 W

### Electrical protective measures
- **Protection rating**: IP 66/IP 67
- **Overvoltage category**: III
- **Protection class**: I

### Approvals
Instruments with approvals can have different technical data depending on the version.

That’s why the associated approval documents of these instruments have to be carefully noted. They are part of the delivery or can be downloaded under [www.vega.com](http://www.vega.com) and “VEGA Tools” as well as under “Downloads” and “Approvals”. 
11.2 Dimensions
The following dimensional drawings represent only an extract of the possible versions. Detailed dimensional drawings can be downloaded on www.vega.com/downloads and "Drawings".

Housing

Fig. 38: Dimensions housing - with integrated indicating and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher
VEGAFLEX 81, cable version with gravity weight

Fig. 39: VEGAFLEX 81, threaded version with gravity weight (all gravity weights with thread M8 for eye-bolt)

L Sensor length, see chapter "Technical data"
1 Cable version ø 2 mm (0.079 in) with gravity weight
2 Cable version ø 4 mm (0.157 in) with gravity weight
3 Cable version with temperature adapter
VEGAFLEX 81, cable version with centering weight

Fig. 40: VEGAFLEX 81, threaded version

$L$ Sensor length, see chapter "Technical data"
$x$ ø 40 mm (1.57 in)
     ø 45 mm (1.77 in)
     ø 75 mm (2.95 in)
     ø 95 mm (3.74 in)
1 Cable version ø 2 mm (0.079 in) with centering weight
2 Cable version ø 4 mm (0.157 in) with centering weight
VEGAFLEX 81, rod version

Fig. 41: VEGAFLEX 81, threaded version

L  Sensor length, see chapter "Technical data"
1  Rod version ø 8 mm (0.315 in)
2  Rod version ø 12 mm (0.472 in)
11.3 Industrial property rights

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11.4 Trademark
All the brands as well as trade and company names used are property of their lawful proprietor/originator.
# INDEX

## A
Accessories
- External indicating and adjustment unit 10, 11
- External radio unit 11
- Flanges 11
- Indicating and adjustment module 10
- Interface adapter 10
- Protective cover 11

Adjustment
- Max. adjustment 29, 30
- Min. adjustment 29, 30

## Adjustment system 26

Application area 8
Applications 28, 29

## B
Backlight 35

## C
Cable entry 19
Calibration date 42
Check signal 57
Connection cable 19
Connection compartment
- Double chamber housing 22, 23
Connection procedure 20
Connection technology 20
Copy sensor settings 40
Current output, adjustment 33
Current output Min./Max. 33
Current output, size 33
Curve indication
- Echo curve 37

## D
Damping 31
Date/Time 38
DD (Device Description) 51
Default value 39
Deviation 58

## E
Echo curve memory 52
Echo curve of the setup 38
EDD (Enhanced Device Description) 51
Electronics compartment, double chamber housing 22
Error messages 53
Event memory 52

## F
Factory calibration date 42
False signal suppression 34
Fault rectification 57
Functional principle 8

## G
Gas phase 28
Grounding 19

## H
HART address 41
HART variables 33, 34

## I
Inflowing medium 15
Installation position 13
Instrument version 42

## K
Key function 25

## L
Language 35
Linearisation 31
Lock operation 27

## M
Main menu 26
Meas. reliability 36
Measured value indication 35
Measured value memory 52
Measurement loop name 27
Moisture 13

## N
NAMUR NE 107
- Failure 54
- Function check 55
- Maintenance 56
- Out of specification 55

## P
Packaging 10
Peak value 36
PIN 38
Potential equalisation 19
Probe length 27
Probe type 41
Product type 28
INDEX

Protection class 19

R
Read out info 42
Repair 60
Replacement parts
  – Bypass 12
  – Electronics module 11
  – Indicating and adjustment module with heating 11
  – Rod extension 11
  – Spacer 12
Reset 39

S
Scaling measured value 31, 32
Sensor characteristics 42
Sensor status 35
Service hotline 59
Shielding 19
Simulation 37
Special parameters 41
Status messages 53
Storage 10

T
Type label 7

U
Units 27

V
Voltage supply 19, 71
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Subject to change without prior notice

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