

Flow Transmitter / Switch FLEX-RRI



- Uncomplicated measurement of flow rates
- No magnets; uses inductive sensor
- Long working life thanks to ceramic axis and special plastic bearing
- Run-in and run-out sections are not necessary.
- Modular construction with various connection systems
- Plug-in and rotatable connections
- Analog output and switching output
- Designed for industrial use
- Small, compact construction
- Simple installation
- Simple to use
- Cable outlet infinitely rotatable
- Optionally, non-return valve, filter, constant flow rate device in the connections

Characteristics

The flow meter consists of a spinner which is rotated by the flowing medium. The rotor's rotational speed is proportional to the flow volume per unit time. The rotor is fitted with stainless steel clamps (optionally titanium or Hastelloy®). An inductive proximity switch records the rotational speed, which is proportional to the flow rate.

The FLEX transformer on the sensor has an analog output (4..20 mA or 0..10 V) and one switching output, which can be configured as a limit switch for monitoring minimal or maximal, or as a frequency output.

The switching output is designed as a push-pull driver, and can therefore be used both as a PNP or an NPN output. The state of the switching output is signalled with a yellow LED in the switching outlet; the LED has all-round visibility.

The sensor is configured in the factory, or alternatively this can be done with the aid of the optionally available ECI-1 device configurator (USB interface for PC). A selectable parameter can be modified on the device, with the aid of the magnet clip provided. In this case, the current measured value is saved as the parameter value. Examples of these parameters are the switching value or the metering range end value.

The stainless steel electronics housing is rotatable, so it is possible to orient the cable outlet after installation.

Technical data

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Sensor | inductive | |
| Nominal width | DN 10 (FLEX-RRI-010) DN 25 (FLEX-RRI-025) | |
| Mechanical Connection | female thread G 3/8, G 1 male thread G 3/8 A, G 1 A hose nozzle Ø11, Ø30 (other threaded, crimped, and plug-in connections, connections with constant flow rate device or limiters available on request) | |
| Metering ranges | 0.1..100 l/min for details, see table "Ranges" | |
| Measurement accuracy | ±3 % of the measured value | |
| Repeatability | ±1 % of full scale value | |
| Pressure loss | max. 0.5 bar | |
| Pressure resistance | PN 16 bar | |
| Medium temperature | 0..60 °C | |
| Storage temperature | -20..+80 °C | |
| Materials medium-contact | Housing | PPS (Fortron 1140L4) |
| | Rotor | PVDF |
| | Clamps | 1.4310 optionally: titanium or Hastelloy® |
| | Bearing | Iglidur X |
| | Axis | ceramic ZrO ₂ -TZP |
| | Seal | FKM |
| Materials, non-medium-contact | Clamps | 1.4301 |
| | Electronic adapter | CW614N nickelled |
| | Electronics housing | stainless steel 1.4305 |
| Supply voltage | 18..30 V DC | |
| Power consumption | < 1 W | |
| Analog output | 4..20 mA / max. load 500 Ω or 0..10 V / min. load 1 kΩ | |
| Switching output | transistor output "push-pull" (resistant to short circuits and polarity reversal) I _{out} = 100 mA max. | |
| Display | yellow warning LED in plug outlet | |
| Electrical connection | for round plug connector M 12x1, 4-pole | |
| Ingress protection | IP 67 | |
| Weight | FLEX-RRI-010 | approx. 0.4 kg |
| | FLEX-RRI-025 | approx. 0.7 kg |
| Conformity | CE | |



After the programming ("teaching"), the clip can either be left on the device, or removed to protect data.

The device has a yellow LED which flashes during the programming pulse. During operation, the LED serves as a status display for the switching output.

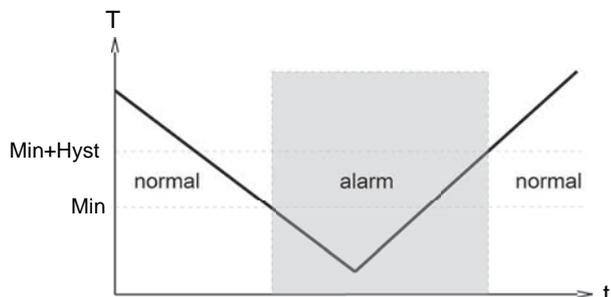
In order to avoid the need to transit to an undesired operating status during "teaching", the device can be provided ex-works with a "teach-offset". The "teach-offset" value is added to the currently measured value before saving (or is subtracted if a negative value is entered).

Example: The switching value is to be set to 70 % of the metering range, because at this flow rate a critical process status is to be notified. However, only 50% can be achieved without danger. In this case, the device would be ordered with a "teach-offset" of +20 %. At 50 % in the process, a switching value of 70 % would then be stored during "teaching".

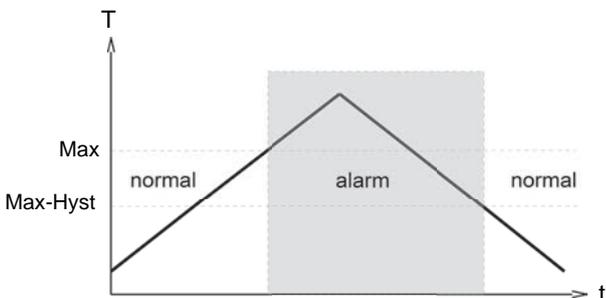
Normally, programming is used to set the limit switch. However, if desired, other parameters such as the end value of the analog or frequency output may also be set.

The limit switch can be used to monitor minimal or maximal.

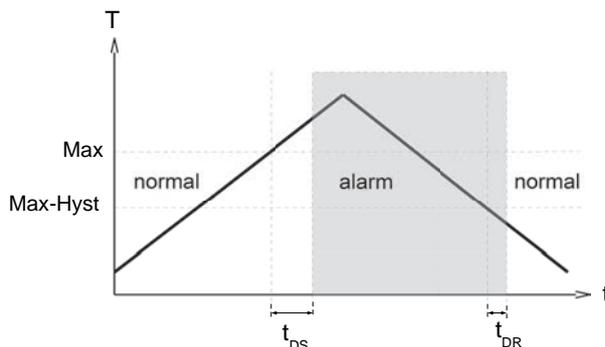
With a minimum-switch, falling below the limit value causes a switchover to the alarm state. Return to the normal state occurs when the limit value plus the set hysteresis is again exceeded.



With a maximum-switch, exceeding the limit value causes a switchover to the alarm state. Return to the normal state occurs when the measured value once more falls below the limit value minus the set hysteresis.

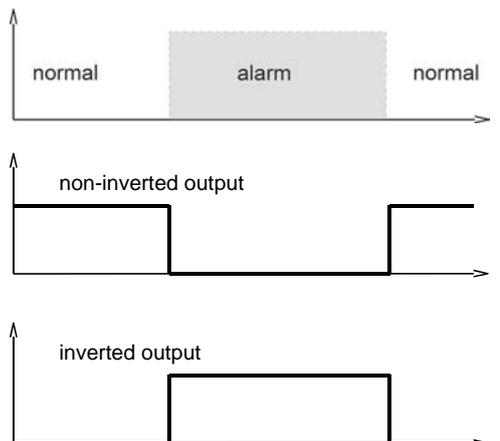


A switchover delay time (t_{DS}) can be applied to the switchover to the alarm state. Equally, one switch-back delay time (t_{DR}) of several can be applied to switching back to the normal state.



In the normal state the integrated LED is on, in the alarm state it is off, and this corresponds to its status when there is no supply voltage.

In the non-inverted (standard) model, while in the normal state the switching output is at the level of the supply voltage; in the alarm state it is at 0 V, so that a wire break would also display as an alarm state at the signal receiver. Optionally, an inverted switching output can also be provided, i.e. in the normal state the output is at 0 V, and in the alarm state it is at the level of the supply voltage.



A Power-On delay function (ordered as a separate option) makes it possible to maintain the switching output in the normal state for a defined period after application of the supply voltage.

