

NCPR DB INOX / NCPRI DB INOX

CONDUCTIVE ELECTRODES WITH BUILT-IN AMPLIFIER



Application		Level control for general application in conductive liquids with preferred use in conductive tanks (see other possibilities in page 5).	
Operating principle		The sensor uses the own process connection fitting as the common electrode and the rods for detecting the liquid contained into the tank where the level is to be controlled. The detection of that level provokes the action of a relay integrated into the sensor main body. A time can be set to delay the detection in tanks equipped with shakers or with turbulences. In order to adapt easily to the tank characteristics, it can be set the state of the contacts of the relay.	
Operating mode		It depends on the number of electrodes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · With 1 electrode: Detection of 1 unique level point (amplifier KNPA). See page 2. · With 2 electrodes: Detection to max/min levels (amplifier KNCA). See page 3. 	
Sensor	Process connection	DIN flange. DN25. SS AISI316 (1.4401)	
	Electrode	SS AISI316 (1.4401). Rod ø5 mm.	
	Electrode length	1000 mm.	
	Volt./Curr. in electrodes	5 V _{pp} / 4 mA (in shortcircuit)	
	Process temperature	-20..+70 °C. For other temperatures, please consult.	
	Process pressure	5 Kg/cm ²	
	Sensitivity	Adjustable between 1..100 KΩ (1000 μs..10 μs) (See attached table).	
	Electrodes insulation	The models referenced NCPRI are supplied with a protective insulation of Poliolefine (PE) or PTFE to assure the detection in the set detection points.	
Main head	Material and dimensions	PBT. 64 x 95 x 110 mm	
	Housing protection	IP67	
	Temperature	-20..+50 °C	
	Cable gland	M20 x 1,5 (IP68)	
Output	Type	SPDT relay 6A/250VAC	
	Response time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · At power on: 800 ms · At liquid detection: 500 ms 	
	Timing	Adjustable between 0..9 s. It can be set when detecting, undetecting or at whichever of both situations.	

Sensitivity ranges

Sensitivity	Detecting (≤ kohm)	Undetecting (≥ kohm)
0	1	2
1	6	12
2	12	24
3	17	34
4	23	46
5	28	56
6	34	68
7	39	78
8	45	90
9	50	100

REFERENCE		PROCESS CONNECTION				SUPPLY VOLTAGE		ELECTRODE					
NCPR	Level sensor	DB	DIN flange	I	SS AISI316	P34	DN25	024	24 VAC	1 E	1 Electrode	1000	1000 mm
								048	48 VAC				
								110	110..125 VAC				
								230	220..240 VAC				
NCPRI	Level sensor (electrode isolated)	DB	DIN flange	I	SS AISI316	P34	DN25	901	15..70 VAC/DC	2 E	2 Electrodes	1000	1000 mm
								902	60..240 VAC/DC				
								T	PTFE				
		L	PE										

To compose a reference, select one option of each column. Example: NCPR DBI P34 024 2E L1000

NCPR DB INOX

1 Electrode

Control 1 level

Start-up and adjustment

Prior to start working with the sensor NCPR, it must be adjusted for getting a right operation. Adjustments can be modified whenever required. It must be taken into account that the behaviour of the device can be different whether the adjustments are done while the electrodes are in touch or not with the liquid.

Be sure that the options selector is right positioned. Each time that it is moved to a new option, the led @ flashes twice indicating that the option has been correctly reached.

Default values

The sensor is adjusted by default with values that can be used in a large number of applications. When pressing the push-button PROG the led @ turns on. Keep the push-button pressed until the led @ turns off (3 seconds), indicating that the default values have been reset (they are framed with at the left column).



Sensitivity adjustment

5

When accessing to this option, the led @ emits as many flashes as the adjusted sensitivity value, between 0 and 9. Each time the push-button PROG is pressed, the sensitivity value increases in 1, except when the value is 9 that moves to 0. If it is pressed longer than 3 seconds, the sensitivity value moves to 0.




See the table "Sensitivity ranges" at the first page to relate each digit with its ohmic value.

State of the relay contacts

(Relay NO (): led @ OFF; Relay NC (): led @ ON). When accessing to this option, the led @ shows the actual state of the adjustment. Each time the push-button PROG is pressed, it is reversed the state of the relay contacts.

WARNING: This option modifies the state of the relay and this could provoke undesired effects in the case that any device be connected to the contacts of the relay.

Timing type

(Detecting (): led @ OFF; Undetecting (): led @ OFF; Detecting and undetecting (): led @ flashing). When accessing to this option, the led @ shows the actual state of the adjustment. Each time the push-button PROG is pressed, it is moved to the next timing type in a cyclic way.

Time

1s

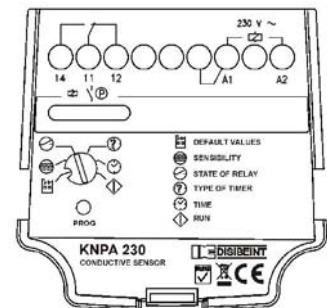
When accessing to this option, the led @ emits as many flashes as the number of seconds adjusted in the timer, between 0 and 9 seconds. Each time the push-button PROG is pressed, the time value increases in 1 second, except when the value is 9 that moves to 0.

If it is pressed longer than 3 seconds, the time value moves to 0.

Run

Normal operation mode.

The state of the led @ matches with the state of the relay contact (led ON = relay ON).

**Assembly conditions**

Electrodes: The top screw acts as common electrode. This must be specially noted when assembling in fittings made with non-conductive material or when assembling at the bottom of the tank.

The main electrode can be cut to reach the required detection height. During the cutting process, be careful in preserving the housing of mechanical stress that may damage the binding of the electrode with the electronic circuitry.

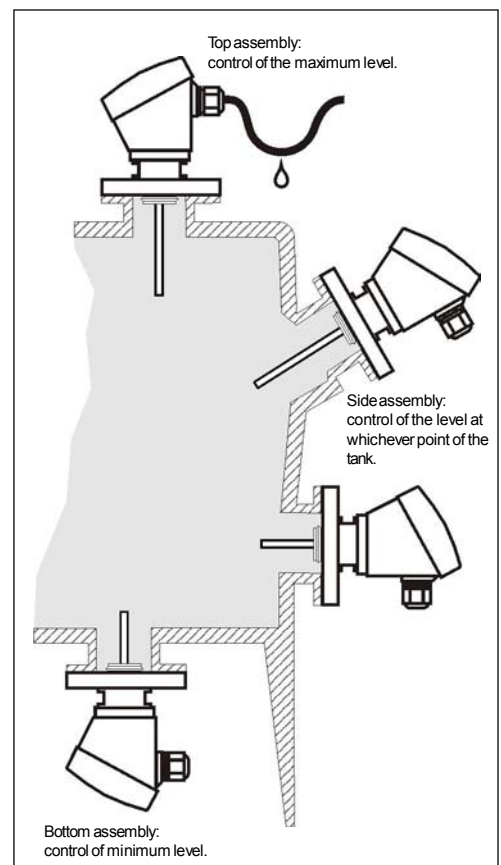
Mounting position: The sensor can be mounted in any position. Remember the previous comments about the common electrode.

Metallic or conductive tanks: When assembling the sensor to a conductive tank, the electrical conductivity between both elements must be kept. It can be used sealings composed by cooper, aluminium, etc. It is not recommended to use teflon tape.

Non-conductive tanks: When assembling the sensor to a non-conductive tank, remember that the sensor will measure the conductivity between the main electrode and the flange.

Handling: Do not hold the sensor by the housing while installing, do it by the flange. Once the screws have been placed to fit the flange, you can turn the housing 350° with your hand until it be placed in the right position.

Electrical connection: Use a cable according with the load the relay will manage. It is convenient that the cable gland completely tight the cable of the electrical connection, and it becomes essential in the event of humidity or when installed outdoor. In these cases, make a loop in the cable to facilitate the removal of accumulated drops (see figure).



NCPR DB INOX

2 Electrodes

Max/Min
level control**Start-up and adjustment**

Prior to start working with the sensor NCPR, it must be adjusted for getting a right operation. Adjustments can be modified whenever required. It must be taken into account that the behaviour of the device can be different whether the adjustments are done while the electrodes are in touch or not with the liquid.

Be sure that the options selector is right positioned. Each time that it is moved to a new option, the led Ⓢ flashes twice indicating that the option has been correctly reached.

Default values

The sensor is adjusted by default with values that can be used in a large number of applications. When pressing the push-button PROG the led Ⓢ turns on. Keep the push-button pressed until the led Ⓢ turns off (3 seconds), indicating that the default values have been reset (they are framed with □ at the left column).

Sensitivity adjustment

5

When accessing to this option, the led Ⓢ emits as many flashes as the adjusted sensitivity value, between 0 and 9. Each time the push-button PROG is pressed, the sensitivity value increases in 1, except when the value is 9 that moves to 0. If it is pressed longer than 3 seconds, the sensitivity value moves to 0.

See the table "Sensitivity ranges" at the first page to relate each digit with its ohmic value.

State of the relay contacts

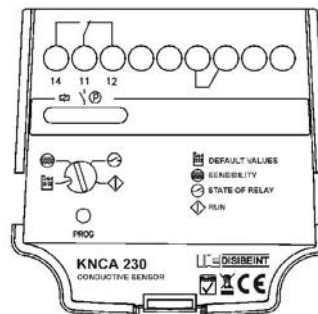
(Relay NO (— / —): led Ⓢ OFF; Relay NC (— \ —): led Ⓢ ON). When accessing to this option, the led Ⓢ shows the actual state of the adjustment. Each time the push-button PROG is pressed, it is reversed the state of the relay contacts.

WARNING: This option modifies the state of the relay and this could provoke undesired effects in the case that any device be connected to the contacts of the relay.

Run

Normal operation mode.

The state of the led Ⓢ matches with the state of the relay contact (led ON = relay ON).

**Assembly conditions**

Electrodes: The flange acts as common electrode. The electrodes for maximum and minimum level can be cut to reach the required detection height. It is not required to identify specifically the electrode for maximum or the one for minimum because the amplifier KNCA determine them by itself according to its height.

During the cutting process, be careful in preserving the housing of mechanical stress that may damage the binding of the electrode with the electronic circuitry.

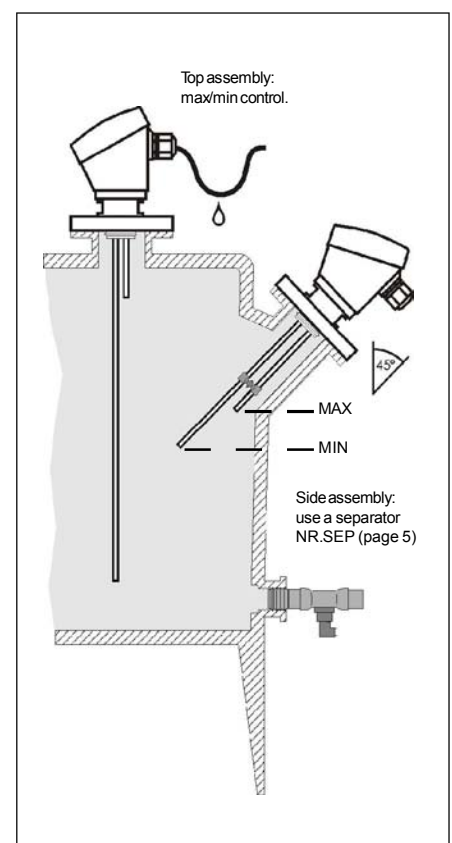
Mounting position: Preferably, assembly the sensor in vertical position. If it is assembled in the side of the tank, it is recommended to do it with an angle not higher than 45° as well as to use an electrodes separator to avoid the contact between them (consult the accessories in page 5).

Metallic or conductive tanks: When assembling the sensor to a conductive tank, the electrical conductivity between both elements must be kept. It can be used sealings composed by cooper, aluminium, etc. It is not recommended to use teflon tape.

Non-conductive tanks: When assembling the sensor to a non-conductive tank, remember that the sensor will measure the conductivity between the main electrode and the flange.

Handling: Do not hold the sensor by the housing while installing, do it by the flange. Once the screws have been placed to fit the flange, you can turn the housing 350° with your hand until it be placed in the right position.

Electrical connection: Use a cable according with the load the relay will manage. It is convenient that the cable gland completely tight the cable of the electrical connection, and it becomes essential in the event of humidity or when installed outdoor. In these cases, make a loop in the cable to facilitate the removal of accumulated drops (see figure).

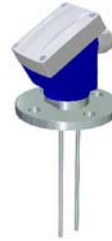


Model



NCPR DB INOX 1E
NCPRI DB INOX 1E

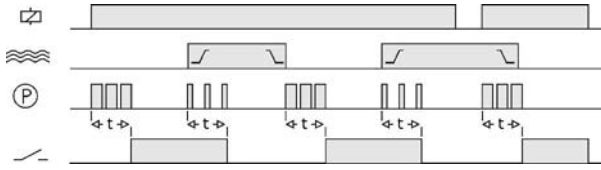
- 1 Electrode
- Amplifier *KNPA*



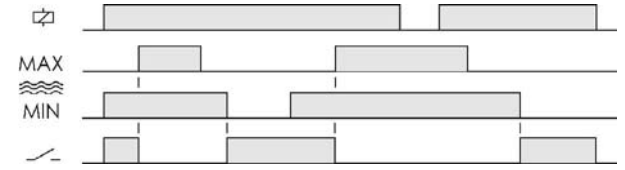
NCPR DB INOX 2E
NCPRI DB INOX 2E

- 2 Electrodes
- Amplifier *KNCA*

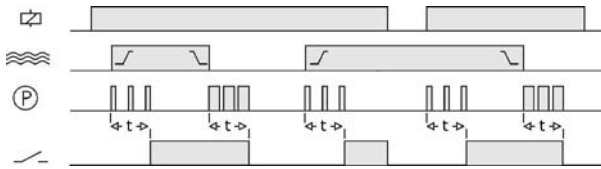
Operating diagrams



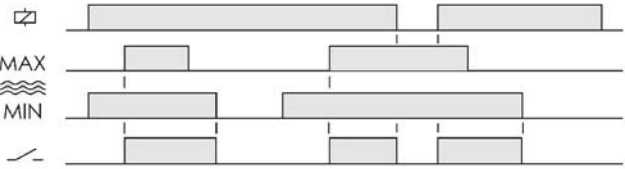
Simulation: Control of maximum level or filling
Relay contacts: NC
Timing type: Detecting and undetecting
Time: Any value greater than 0



Simulation: Control for filling
Relay contacts: NC



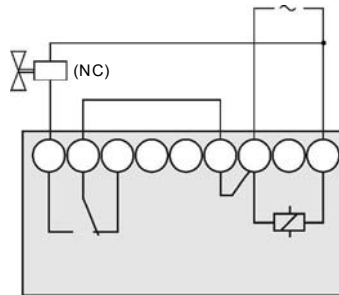
Simulation: Control of minimum level or emptying
Relay contacts: NO
Timing type: Detecting and undetecting
Time: Any value greater than 0



Simulation: Control for emptying
Relay contacts: NO

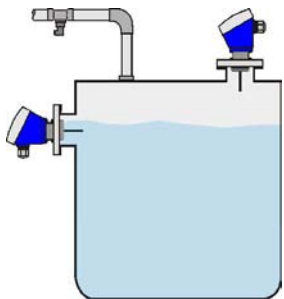
Example of wiring connection

Control of maximum level or filling control using a sensor with 1 electrode and the amplifier KNPA.

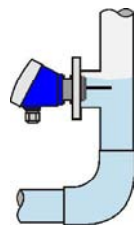


Filling control using a sensor with 2 electrodes and the amplifier KNCA.

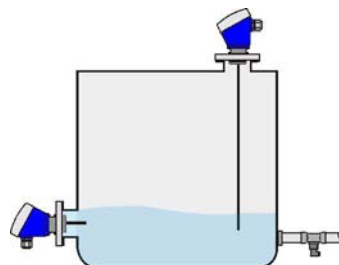
Installation examples



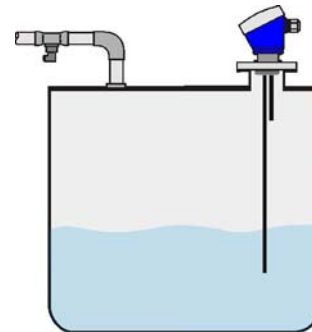
Detection of maximum level



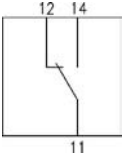
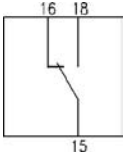
Detection of liquid inside the pipes



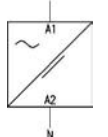
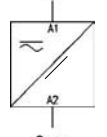
Detection of minimum level

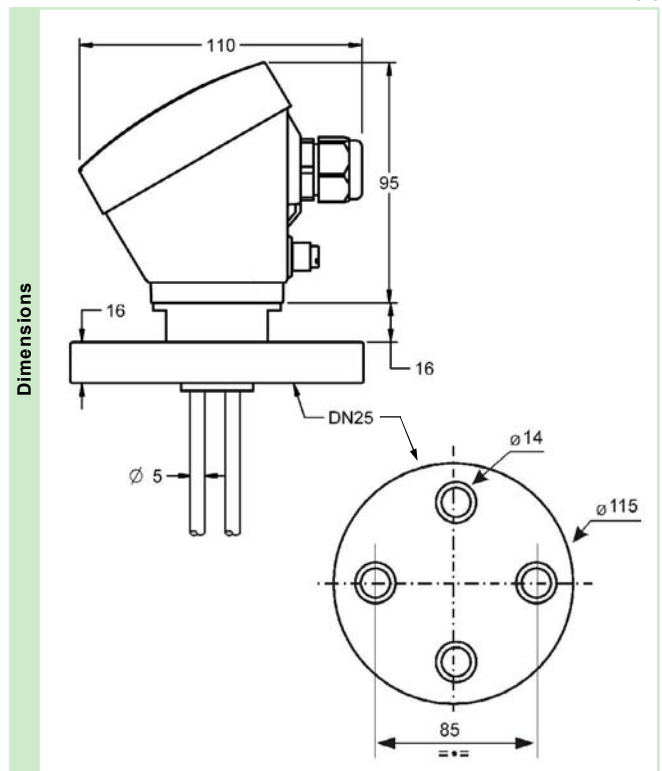


Detection of maximum and minimum level



		KNCA	KNPA
			
Output relay	Resistive load	AC	6 A / 250 V
		DC	0,2 A / 200 V
	Inductive load	AC	6 A / 24 V
		DC	3 A / 250 V
		DC	3 A / 24 V
		Mechanical life	> 30 x 10 ⁶ operations
		Max. mechanical operations	72.000 operations / hour
		Electrical life at full load	360 operations / hour
		Contact material	AgNi 0.15
		Maximum voltage	400 VAC
		Operating voltage	400 VAC
		Volt. between changeovers	1000 VAC
	Voltage between contacts	1000 VAC	
	Voltage coil/contact	4000 VAC	
	Distance coil/contact	8 mm	
	Isolation resistance	> 10 ⁴ MΩ	

		KNCA / KNPA
Constructive and environmental data	Voltage phase-neutral	300 V
	Oversvoltage category	III
	Shocking voltage	4 kV
	Pollution degree	2
	Protection class	IP 20
	Storing temperature	-50..+85°C
	Operating temperature	-20..+50°C
	Humidity	30..85% HR
	Housing	Cycloxy - Light Grey
	Socket	Lexan - Light Grey
	Leds window	Lexan - Transparent
	Buttons and terminal blocks	Technyl - Dark Blue
	Terminals	Nickled brass
	Norms	Designed and manufactured under EEC standards. Directive for electromagnetic compatibility 2004/108/EEC. Directive for low voltage 2006/95/EEC. Plastics: UL 91 V0

		KNCA / KNPA	
		AC	AC/DC
Supply voltage			
	Galvani isolation	Yes	Yes
	Frequency	50 / 60 Hz	-
	Operating margins	±10..-15%	-
	Positive	-	Terminal A1
	Protected polarity	-	Yes



		PTFE	Poliiolefine PE
Insulation	Application	Electrodes protection against possible contacts among them.	
	Colour	White	Grey
	External diameter (approx.)	8 mm	7 mm
	Temperature	+140°C	+70°C
	Models	NCVRI DB ... T	NCVRI DB ... L

		NR.SEP/P	NR.SEP/T
Accessories			
	Application	Electrodes separator	
	Material	PVC	PTFE
	Colour	Red	White
	Electrode diameter	5 mm	