**Contents**



Editing status: 2024-01-25

## Function

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

## Target group

This instruction manual is directed to trained personnel. The contents of this manual must be made available to the qualified personnel and implemented.

## Symbols used

**Information, note, tip:** This symbol indicates helpful additional information and tips for successful work.

**Note:** This symbol indicates notes to prevent failures, malfunctions, damage to devices or plants.

**Caution:** Non-observance of the information marked with this symbol may result in personal injury.

**Warning:** Non-observance of the information marked with this symbol may result in serious or fatal personal injury.

**Danger:** Non-observance of the information marked with this symbol results in serious or fatal personal injury.

**Ex applications**
This symbol indicates special instructions for Ex applications.

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

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

**Disposal**
This symbol indicates special instructions for disposal.

### Authorised personnel

All operations described in this documentation must be carried out only by trained and authorized personnel.

During work on and with the device, the required personal protective equipment must always be worn.

### Appropriate use

NivoGuide 8200 is a sensor for continuous level measurement.

You can find detailed information about the area of application in chapter "*Product description*".

Operational reliability is ensured only if the instrument is properly used according to the specifications in this document as well as possible supplementary instructions.

### Warning about incorrect use

Inappropriate or incorrect use of this product can give rise to application-specific hazards, e.g. vessel overfill through incorrect mounting or adjustment. Damage to property and persons or environmental contamination can result. Also, the protective characteristics of the instrument can be impaired.

### General safety instructions

This is a state-of-the-art instrument complying with all prevailing regulations and directives. The instrument must only be operated in a technically flawless and reliable condition. The operating company is responsible for the trouble-free operation of the instrument. When measuring aggressive or corrosive media that can cause a dangerous situation if the instrument malfunctions, the operating company has to implement suitable measures to make sure the instrument is functioning properly.

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.

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 us. Arbitrary conversions or modifications are explicitly forbidden. For safety reasons, only the accessory specified by us must be used.

To avoid any danger, the safety approval markings and safety tips on the device must also be observed.

## Conformity

The device complies with the legal requirements of the applicable country-specific directives or technical regulations. We confirm conformity with the corresponding labelling.

The corresponding conformity declarations can be found on our homepage.

**Electromagnetic compatibility**
Instruments in four-wire or Ex d ia version are 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 class A instruments according to EN 61326-1. If the instrument is used in a different environment, the electromagnetic compatibility to other instruments must be ensured by suitable measures.

## SIL qualification according to IEC 61508

The Safety Integrity Level (SIL) of an electronic system is used to assess the reliability of integrated safety functions.

For detailed specification of the safety requirements, multiple SIL levels are specified according to safety standard IEC 61508. You can find detailed information in chapter "*Functional safety (SIL)*" of the operating instructions.

The instrument meets the specifications of IEC 61508: 2010 (Edition 2). It is qualified for single-channel operation up to SIL2. The instrument can be used homogeneously redundant up to SIL3 in multi-channel architecture with HFT 1.

## 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 fulfils the requirements of the following NAMUR recommendations:

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

For further information see www.namur.de.

### Installation and operation in the USA and Canada

This information is only valid for USA and Canada. Hence the following text is only available in the English language.

Installations in the US shall comply with the relevant requirements of the National Electrical Code (NEC - NFPA 70) (USA).

Installations in Canada shall comply with the relevant requirements of the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC Part I) (Canada).

A Class 2 power supply unit has to be used for the installation in the USA and Canada.

### Safety instructions for Ex areas

For applications in hazardous areas (Ex), only devices with corresponding Ex approval may be used. Observe the Ex-specific safety instructions. These are an integral part of the device documentation and are enclosed with every device with Ex approval.

## Product description

### Configuration

**Scope of delivery**

The scope of delivery encompasses:

- Sensor NivoGuide 8200
- Optional accessory

The further scope of delivery encompasses:

- Documentation
  - Quick setup guide NivoGuide 8200
  - Instructions for optional instrument features
  - Ex-specific "*Safety instructions*" (with Ex versions)
  - If necessary, further certificates

**Information:**
Optional instrument features are also described in this operating instructions manual. The respective scope of delivery results from the order specification.

**Type label**

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

- Instrument type
- Information about approvals
- Configuration information
- Technical data
- Serial number of the instrument
- QR code for device identification
- Numerical code for Bluetooth access (optional)
- Manufacturer information

**Documents and software**

Further information can be found on our homepage.

There you will find the documentation and further information about the device.

### Principle of operation

**Application area**

The NivoGuide 8200 is a level sensor with cable or rod probe for continuous level or interface measurement, especially for applications in high temperatures up to +250° C (482° F).

SIL

Due to the qualification up to SIL2 or homogeneous redundant up to SIL3 (IEC 61508) the NivoGuide 8200 is suitable for the use in safety-instrumented systems (SIS).

The safety function (SIF) can be a monitoring of the max. or min. level or a combination of both.

**Functional principle - level measurement**

High frequency microwave pulses are guided along a steel cable or a rod. Upon reaching the medium surface, the microwave pulses are reflected. The running time is evaluated by the instrument and output as level.

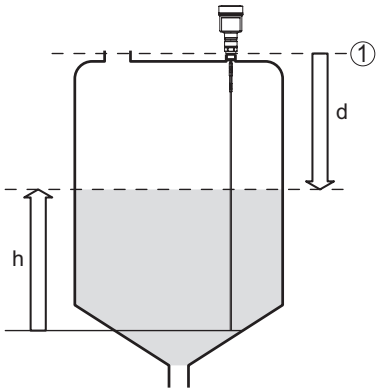



Fig. 1: Level measurement

1 Sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting)
d Distance to the level
h Height - Level

**Functional principle - interface measurement**

High frequency microwave impulses are guided along a steel cable or rod. Upon reaching the medium surface, a part of the microwave impulses is reflected. The other part passes through the upper product and is reflected by the interface. The running times to the two product layers are processed by the instrument.

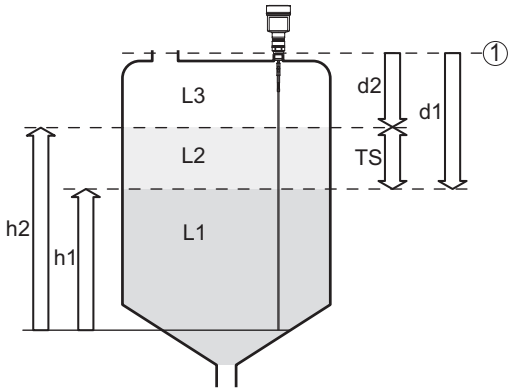



Fig. 2: Interface measurement

1 Sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting)
d1 Distance to the interface
d2 Distance to the level
TS Thickness of the upper medium (d1 - d2)
h1 Height - Interface
h2 Height - Level
L1 Lower medium
L2 Upper medium
L3 Gas phase

**Prerequisites for interface measurement**

**Upper medium (L2)**

- The upper medium must not be conductive
- The dielectric constant of the upper medium or the actual distance to the interface must be known (input required). Min. dielectric constant: 1.6.
- 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, emulsion phase or detritus layer max. 50 mm (1.97 in)
- If possible, no foam on the surface

**Lower medium (L1)**

- The dielectric constant 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.

**Gas phase (L3)**

- Air or gas mixture

- Gas phase - dependent on the application, gas phase does not always exist (d2 = 0)

**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.

## 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 based on ISO 4180.

The packaging 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 in due 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 moisture 20 ... 85 %

**Lifting and carrying**

With instrument weights of more than 18 kg (39.68 lbs) suitable and approved equipment must be used for lifting and carrying.

### Accessories

The instructions for the listed accessories can be found in the download area on our homepage.

**Display and adjustment module**

The display and adjustment module is used for measured value indication, adjustment and diagnosis.

**Flanges**

Screwed flanges are available in different versions according to the following standards: DIN 2501, EN 1092-1, BS 10, ASME B 16.5, JIS B 2210-1984, GOST 12821-80.

## Technical data

### Note for approved instruments

The technical data in the respective safety instructions which are included in delivery are valid for approved instruments (e.g. with Ex approval). These data can differ from the data listed herein, for example regarding the process conditions or the voltage supply.

All approval documents can be downloaded from our homepage.

### General data

Material 316L corresponds to 1.4404 or 1.4435

Materials, wetted parts

| | |
|---|---|
| – Process fitting - rod version | 316L and PEEK GF30<br>Alloy C22 (2.4602) and PEEK GF30, 904L (1.4539) |
| – Process fitting - cable version | 316L and PEEK GF30 |
| – Rod: ø 8 mm (0.315 in) | 316L or Alloy C22 (2.4602) |
| – Cable: ø 2 mm (0.079 in) | 316 (1.4401), Duplex steel (1.4462) |
| – Cable: ø 4 mm (0.157 in) | 316 (1.4401) |
| – Gravity weight (optionally available) | 316L |
| – Process seal on the instrument side (rod leadthrough) | FFKM (Kalrez 6375)[1]<br>FFKM (Perlast G74S) |
| – Process seal | On site (instruments with thread: Klingersil C-4400 is enclosed) |

Materials, non-wetted parts

| | |
|---|---|
| – Aluminium die-cast housing | Aluminium die-casting AlSi10Mg, powder-coated (Basis: Polyester) |
| – Stainless steel housing (electropolished) | 316L |
| – Second Line of Defense | Borosilicate glass GPC 540 |
| – Seal between housing and housing lid | Silicone SI 850 R |
| – Inspection window in housing cover (optional) | Polycarbonate |
| – Ground terminal | 316L |
| – Cable gland | PA, stainless steel, brass |
| – Sealing, cable gland | NBR |

[1] Not suitable for hot steam applications > 150 °C (> 302 °F). In this case, use a device with a ceramic-graphite seal.

## Technical data

| | |
|---|---|
| – Blind plug, cable gland | PA |
| Second Line of Defense | |
| – The Second Line of Defense (SLOD) is a second level of the process separation in the form of a gas-tight feedthrough in the lower part of the housing, preventing product from penetrating into the housing. | |
| – Supporting material | 316L |
| – Glass potting | Borosilicate glass GPC 540 |
| – Contacts | Alloy C22 (2.4602) |
| – Helium leak rate | < $10^{-6}$ mbar l/s |
| – Pressure resistance | See process pressure of the sensor |
| Process fittings | |
| – Pipe thread, cylindrical (ISO 228 T1) | G¾, G1, G1½ (DIN 3852-A) |
| – Pipe thread, conical (ASME B1.20.1) | ¾ NPT, 1 NPT, 1½ NPT |
| – Flanges | DIN from DN 25, ASME 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 (4.31 oz/ft) |
| – Cable: ø 2 mm (0.079 in) | approx. 20 g/m (0.22 oz/ft) |
| – Cable: ø 4 mm (0.157 in) | approx. 80 g/m (0.86 oz/ft) |
| – Gravity weight | approx. 325 g (11.5 oz) |
| Probe length L (from seal surface) | |
| – Rod: ø 8 mm (0.315 in) | up to 4 m (13.12 ft) |
| – Trimming accuracy (rod) | ±(2 mm + 0.05 % of the rod length) |
| – Cable: ø 2 mm (0.079 in) | up to 32 m (105 ft) |
| – Cable: ø 4 mm (0.157 in) | up to 32 m (105 ft) |
| – Trimming accuracy (cable) | ±(2 mm + 0.05 % of the cable length) |
| Lateral load | |
| – Rod: ø 8 mm (0.315 in) | 4 Nm (3 lbf ft) |
| Max. tensile load with cable: ø 2 mm (0.079 in) | 1.5 KN (337 lbf) |

## Technical data

| | |
|---|---|
| Max. tensile load with cable: ø 4 mm (0.157 in) | 2.5 KN (562 lbf) |
| Thread in gravity weight (cable version) | M 12 |

### Input variable

| | |
|---|---|
| Measured variable | Level of liquids |
| Min. dielectric constant of the medium - rod, cable version | > 1.7 |

### Output variable

| | |
|---|---|
| Output signal | 4 ... 20 mA/HART |
| Range of the output signal | 3.8 ... 20.5 mA/HART (default setting) |
| Fulfilled HART specification | 7.0 |
| Further information on Manufacturer ID, Device ID, Device Revision | See website of HART Communication Foundation |
| Signal resolution | 0.3 µA |
| Fault signal, current output (adjustable) | ≥ 21.0 mA, ≤ 3.6 mA<br>In order to detect the rarely occurring hardware failures in the device, we recommend monitoring both interference values |
| Max. output current | 21.5 mA |
| Starting current | |
| – for 5 ms after switching on | ≤ 10 mA |
| – for run-up time | ≤ 3.6 mA |
| Load | see load diagram under Power supply |
| Damping (63 % of the input variable), adjustable | 0 ... 999 s |
| HART output values according to HART 7 (default setting)[1] | |
| – First HART value (PV) | Linearised percentage value, level |
| – Second HART value (SV) | Distance to the level |
| – Third HART value (TV) | Measurement reliability, level |
| – Fourth HART value (QV) | Electronics temperature |
| Indication value - Display and adjustment module[2] | |
| – Displayed value 1 | Filling height - Level |

[1] The output values can be assigned individually.
[2] The indication values can be assigned individually.

## Technical data

| | |
|---|---|
| – Displayed value 2 | Electronics temperature |
| Resolution, digital | < 1 mm (0.039 in) |

**Output variable - Additional current output**

| | |
|---|---|
| For details on the operating voltage see chapter "Voltage supply" | |
| Output signal | 4 ... 20 mA (passive) |
| Range of the output signal | 3.8 ... 20.5 mA (default setting) |
| Signal resolution | 0.3 µA |
| Fault signal, current output (adjustable) | ≥ 21.0 mA, ≤ 3.6 mA<br>In order to detect the rarely occurring hardware failures in the device, we recommend monitoring both interference values |
| Max. output current | 21.5 mA |
| Starting current | |
| – for 20 ms after switching on | ≤ 10 mA |
| – for run-up time | ≤ 3.6 mA |
| Load | Load resistor, see chapter "Voltage supply" |
| Damping (63 % of the input variable), adjustable | 0 ... 999 s |
| Indication value - Display and adjustment module[1)] | |
| – Displayed value 1 | Filling height - Level |
| – Displayed value 2 | Electronics temperature |
| Resolution, digital | < 1 mm (0.039 in) |

**Measurement accuracy (according to DIN EN 60770-1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Process reference conditions according to DIN EN 61298-1 | |
| – Temperature | +18 ... +30 °C (+64 ... +86 °F) |
| – Relative humidity | 45 ... 75 % |
| – Air pressure | +860 ... +1060 mbar/+86 ... +106 kPa (+12.5 ... +15.4 psig) |
| Mounting, reference conditions | |
| – Min. distance to internal installations | > 500 mm (19.69 in) |
| – Vessel | metallic, ø 1 m (3.281 ft), centric mounting, process fitting flush with the vessel ceiling |

[1)] The indication values can be assigned individually.

## Technical data

| | |
|---|---|
| – Medium | Water/Oil (dielectric constant ~2.0)[1)] |
| – Mounting | Probe end does not touch the vessel bottom |
| Sensor parameter adjustment | No gating out of false signals carried out |

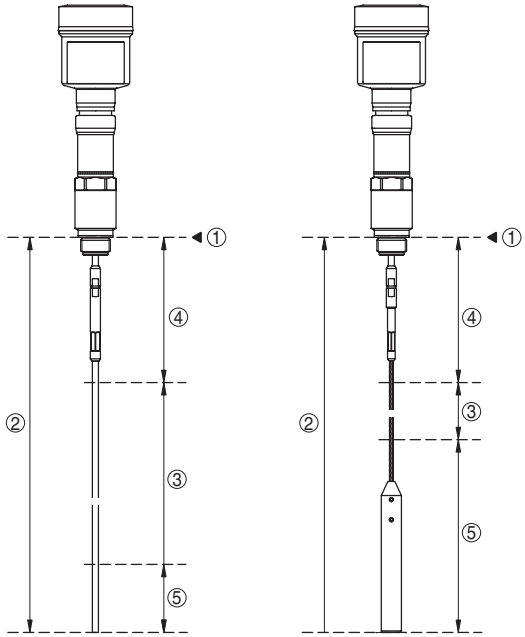



Fig. 3: Measuring ranges - NivoGuide 8200

1 Reference plane
2 Probe length
3 Measuring range (default setting refers to the measuring range in water)
4 Upper blocking distance (see following diagrams - grey section)
5 Lower blocking distance (see following diagrams - grey section)

| | |
|---|---|
| Typical deviation - Interface measurement | ± 5 mm (0.197 in) |
| Typical deviation - Total level interface measurement | See following diagrams |

[1)] With interface measurement = 2.0.

## Technical data

| | |
|---|---|
| Typical deviation - Level measurement[1)2)] | See following diagrams |

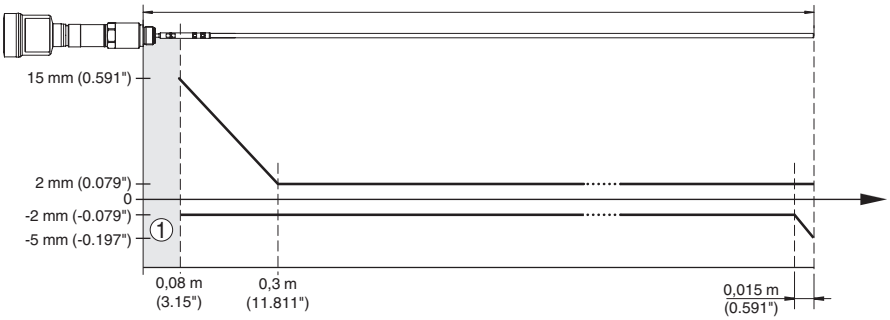



Fig. 4: Deviation NivoGuide 8200 in rod version in water

1 Blocking distance (no measurement possible in this area)
L Probe length

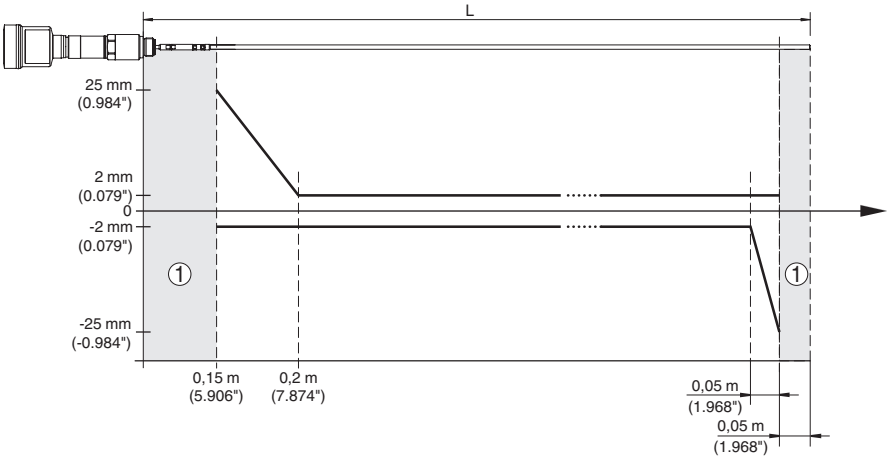



Fig. 5: Deviation NivoGuide 8200 in rod version in oil

1 Blocking distance (no measurement possible in this area)
L Probe length

[1)] Depending on the mounting conditions, deviations can occur which can be rectified by adapting the adjustment or changing the measured value offset in the DTM service mode
[2)] The blocking distances can be optimized via a false signal suppression.

## Technical data

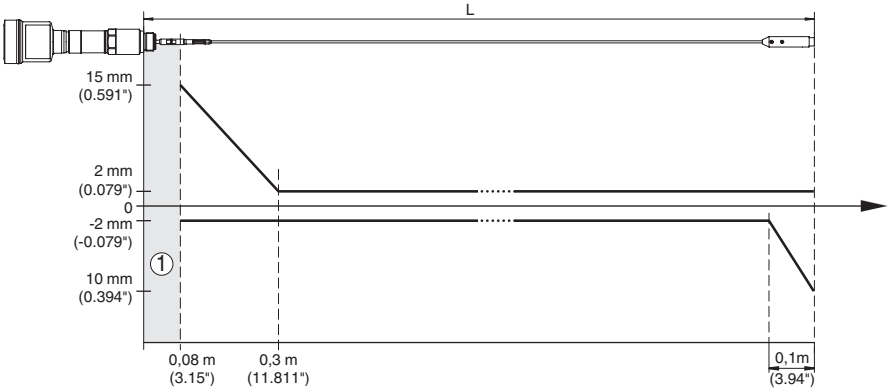



Fig. 6: Deviation NivoGuide 8200 in cable version in water

1 Blocking distance (no measurement possible in this area)
When using a centering weight, it is only possible to measure up to the upper edge of the centering weight.
L Probe length

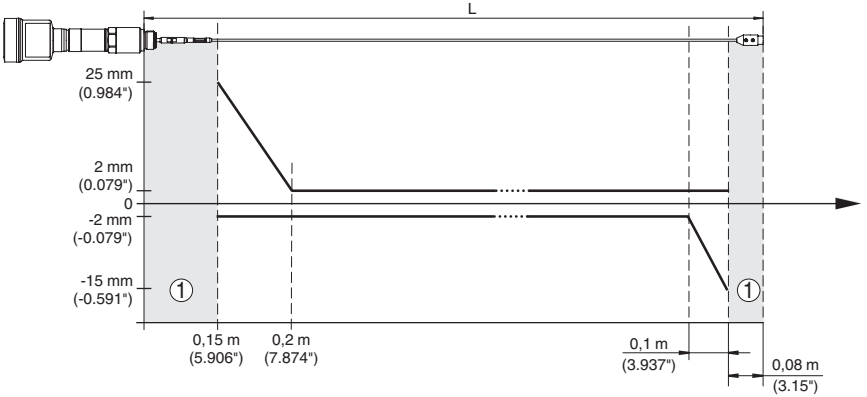



Fig. 7: Deviation NivoGuide 8200 in cable version (ø 2 mm/0.079 in), in medium oil

1 Blocking distance (no measurement possible in this area)
When using a centering weight, it is only possible to measure up to the upper edge of the centering weight.
L Probe length

## Technical data

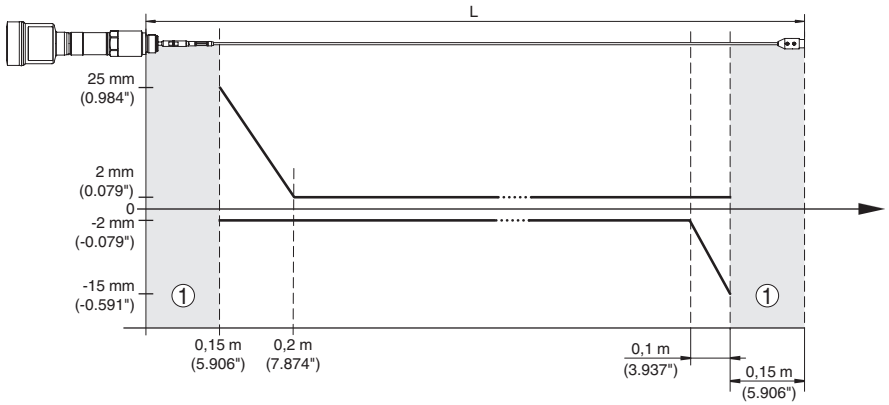



Fig. 8: Deviation NivoGuide 8200 in cable version (ø 4 mm/0.157 in), in medium oil

1 Blocking distance (no measurement possible in this area)
When using a centering weight, it is only possible to measure up to the upper edge of the centering weight.
L Probe length

| | |
|---|---|
| Non-repeatability | ≤ ±1 mm |
| Specifications of the safety tolerance (SIL) | See "*Safety Manual*" |

### Variables influencing measurement accuracy

**Specifications for the digital measured value**

| | |
|---|---|
| Temperature drift - Digital output | ±3 mm/10 K relating to the max. measuring range or max. 10 mm (0.394 in) |
| Additional deviation through electromagnetic interference acc. to EN 61326 | < ±10 mm (< ±0.394 in) |

**Specifications apply also to the current output**[1)]

| | |
|---|---|
| Temperature drift - Current output | ±0.03 %/10 K relating to the 16 mA span or max. ±0.3 % |

Deviation in the current output due to digital/analogue conversion

| | |
|---|---|
| – Non-Ex and Ex ia version | < ±15 µA |
| – Ex d ia version | < ±40 µA |
| Additional deviation through electromagnetic interference acc. to EN 61326 | < ±150 µA |

[1)] Also for the additional current output (optional).

## Technical data

### Influence of the superimposed gas and pressure on measurement accuracy

The propagation speed of the radar impulses in gas or vapour above the medium is reduced by high pressure. This effect depends on the superimposed gas or vapours.

The following table shows the resulting deviation for some typical gases and vapours. The specified values refer to the distance. Positive values mean that the measured distance is too large, negative values that the measured distance is too small.

| Gas phase | Temperature | Pressure | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 bar (14.5 psig) | 10 bar (145 psig) | 50 bar (725 psig) |
| Air | 20 °C (68 °F) | 0 % | 0.22 % | 1.2 % |
| | 200 °C (392 °F) | -0.01 % | 0.13 % | 0.74 % |
| | 400 °C (752 °F) | -0.02 % | 0.08 % | 0.52 % |
| Hydrogen | 20 °C (68 °F) | -0.01 % | 0.1 % | 0.61 % |
| | 200 °C (392 °F) | -0.02 % | 0.05 % | 0.37 % |
| | 400 °C (752 °F) | -0.02 % | 0.03 % | 0.25 % |
| Steam (saturated steam) | 100 °C (212 °F) | 0.26 % | - | - |
| | 150 °C (302 °F) | 0.17 % | 2.1 % | - |

### Characteristics and performance data

| | |
|---|---|
| Measuring cycle time | < 500 ms |
| Step response time[1)] | ≤ 3 s |
| Max. filling/emptying speed | 1 m/min |
| | Products with high dielectric constant (> 10) up to 5 m/minute |

### Ambient conditions

Ambient, storage and transport temperature

| | |
|---|---|
| – Standard | -40 ... +80 °C (-40 ... +176 °F) |
| – CSA, Ordinary Location | -40 ... +60 °C (-40 ... +140 °F) |

### Process conditions

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

[1)] 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).

## Technical data

The measurement error through the process conditions in the specified pressure and temperature range is < 1 %.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vessel pressure relating to the flange nominal pressure stage | see supplementary instructions manual "*Flanges according to DIN-EN-ASME-JIS*" |
| Process pressure | -1 ... +100 bar/-100 ... +10000 kPa (-14.5 ... +1450 psig), depending on the process fitting |
| Process temperature (thread or flange temperature) | -20 ... +250 °C (-4 ... +482 °F) |
| | The measurement error from the process conditions is in the specified pressure and temperature range of below 1 %. |

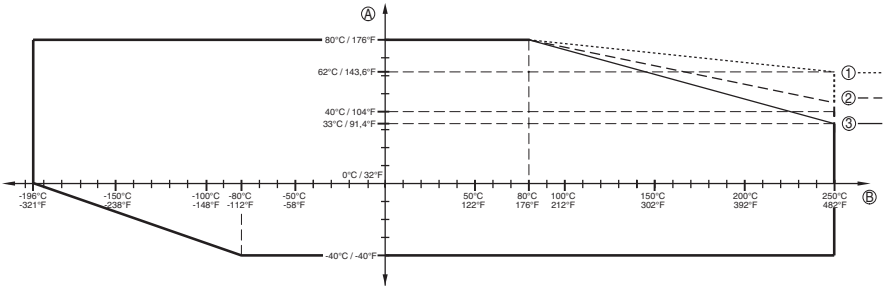



Fig. 9: Ambient temperature - process temperature, standard version

A Ambient temperature
B Process temperature (depending on the seal material)
1 Aluminium housing
2 Stainless steel housing (precision casting)
3 Stainless steel housing (electropolished)

| | |
|---|---|
| | Flanges of 904L (1.4539): see ASME B16.5-2013, Table 2-3.11, permissible temperature range: -60 ... +400 °C (-76 ... 752 °F) |
| Vibration resistance | |
| – Rod probe | 1 g with 5 ... 200 Hz according EN 60068-2-6 (vibration at resonance) with rod length 50 cm (19.69 in) |
| Shock resistance | |
| – Rod probe | 25 g, 6 ms according to EN 60068-2-27 (mechanical shock) with rod length 50 cm (19.69 in) |

## Technical data

### Electromechanical data - version IP66/IP67 and IP66/IP68 (0.2 bar)

Options of the cable entry

- Cable entry — M20 x 1.5; ½ NPT
- Cable gland — M20 x 1.5; ½ NPT (cable ø see below table)
- Blind plug — M20 x 1.5; ½ NPT
- Closing cap — ½ NPT

| Material cable gland | Material seal insert | Cable diameter | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 4.5 ... 8.5 mm | 5 ... 9 mm | 6 ... 12 mm | 7 ... 12 mm | 10 ... 14 mm |
| PA | NBR | – | √ | √ | – | √ |
| Brass, nickel-plated | NBR | √ | √ | √ | – | – |
| Stainless steel | NBR | – | √ | √ | – | √ |

Wire cross-section (spring-loaded terminals)

- Massive wire, stranded wire — 0.2 ... 2.5 mm² (AWG 24 ... 14)
- Stranded wire with end sleeve — 0.2 ... 1.5 mm² (AWG 24 ... 16)

### Electromechanical data - version IP66/IP68 (1 bar)

Options of the cable entry

- Cable gland with integrated connection cable — M20 x 1.5 (cable diameter 5 ... 9 mm)
- Cable entry — ½ NPT
- Blind plug — M20 x 1.5; ½ NPT

Connection cable

- Configuration — four wires, one suspension cable, braiding, metal foil, cover
- Wire cross-section — 0.5 mm² (AWG 20)
- Wire resistance — < 0.036 Ω/m
- Tensile strength — < 1200 N (270 lbf)
- Standard length — 5 m (16.4 ft)
- Max. length — 180 m (590.6 ft)
- Min. bending radius (at 25 °C/77 °F) — 25 mm (0.984 in)
- Diameter — approx. 8 mm (0.315 in)
- Colour - Non-Ex version — Black

## Technical data

| | |
|---|---|
| – Colour - Ex-version | Blue |

**Integrated clock**

| | |
|---|---|
| Date format | Day.Month.Year |
| Time format | 12 h/24 h |
| Time zone, factory setting | CET |
| Max. rate deviation | 10.5 min/year |

**Additional output parameter - Electronics temperature**

| | |
|---|---|
| Range | -40 ... +85 °C (-40 ... +185 °F) |
| Resolution | < 0.1 K |
| Deviation | ± 3 K |
| Availability of the temperature values | |
| – Indication | Via the display and adjustment module |
| – Output | Via the respective output signal |

**Voltage supply**

| | |
|---|---|
| Operating voltage $U_B$ | 9.6 ... 35 V DC |
| Operating voltage $U_B$ with lighting switched on | 16 ... 35 V DC |
| Reverse voltage protection | Integrated |
| Permissible residual ripple | |
| – for 9.6 V < $U_B$ < 18 V | ≤ 0.7 $V_{eff}$ (16 ... 400 Hz) |
| – for 18 V < $U_B$ < 36 V | ≤ 1 $V_{eff}$ (16 ... 400 Hz) |
| Load resistor | |
| – Calculation | ($U_B$ - $U_{min}$)/0.022 A |
| – Example - $U_B$= 24 V DC | (24 V - 9.6 V)/0.022 A = 655 Ω |

**Potential connections and electrical separating measures in the instrument**

| | |
|---|---|
| Electronics | Non-floating |
| Galvanic separation | |
| – between electronics and metallic parts of the device | Reference voltage 500 V AC |
| Conductive connection | Between ground terminal and metallic process fitting |

## Technical data

### Electrical protective measures

| Housing material | Version | Protection acc. to IEC 60529 | Protection acc. to NEMA |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminium | Single chamber | IP66/IP68 (0.2 bar) | Type 6P |
| | Double chamber | IP66/IP68 (0.2 bar) | Type 6P |
| Stainless steel (electro-polished) | Single chamber | IP66/IP68 (0.2 bar) | Type 6P |

| | |
|---|---|
| Connection of the feeding power supply unit | Networks of overvoltage category III |
| Altitude above sea level | |
| – by default | up to 2000 m (6562 ft) |
| – with connected overvoltage protection | up to 5000 m (16404 ft) |
| Pollution degree (with fulfilled housing protection) | 4 |
| Protection rating (IEC 61010-1) | III |

### Dimensions

The following dimensional drawings are only an extract of the possible versions.

**Aluminium housing**

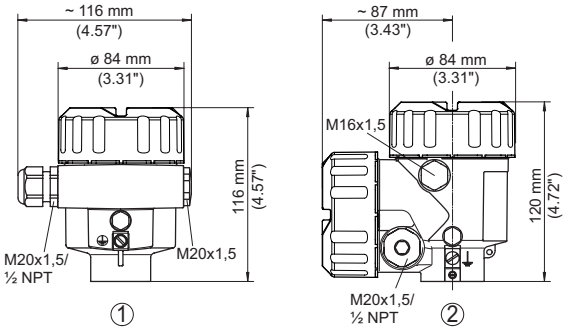



Fig. 10: Housing versions with protection rating IP66/IP68 (0.2 bar), (with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher)

1 Aluminium - single chamber
2 Aluminium - double chamber

## Technical data

### Aluminium housing with protection rating IP66/IP68 (1 bar)

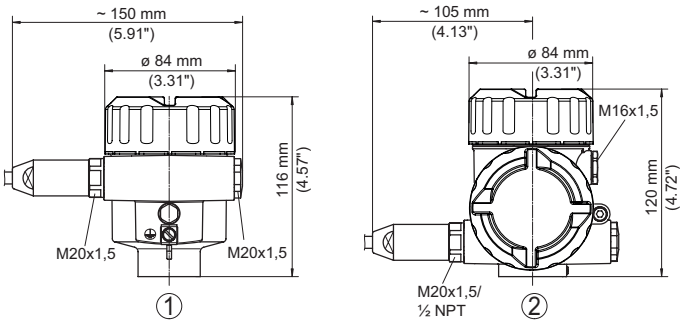



Fig. 11: Housing version with protection rating IP66/IP68 (1 bar), (with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher)

1 Aluminium - single chamber
2 Aluminium - double chamber

### Stainless steel housing

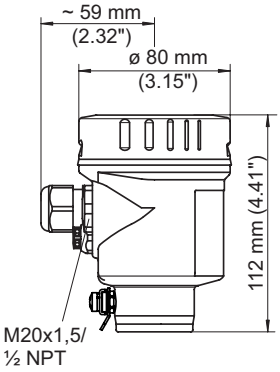



Fig. 12: Housing versions with protection rating IP66/IP68 (0.2 bar), (with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher)

1 Stainless steel single chamber (electropolished)
2 Stainless steel single chamber (precision casting)
3 Stainless steel double chamber (precision casting)

## Technical data

### Stainless steel housing with protection rating IP66/IP68 (1 bar)

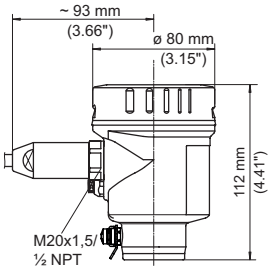



Fig. 13: Housing version with protection rating IP66/IP68 (1 bar), (with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher)

1 Stainless steel single chamber (electropolished)
2 Stainless steel single chamber (precision casting)
3 Stainless steel double chamber (precision casting)

## Technical data

### NivoGuide 8200, cable version with gravity weight

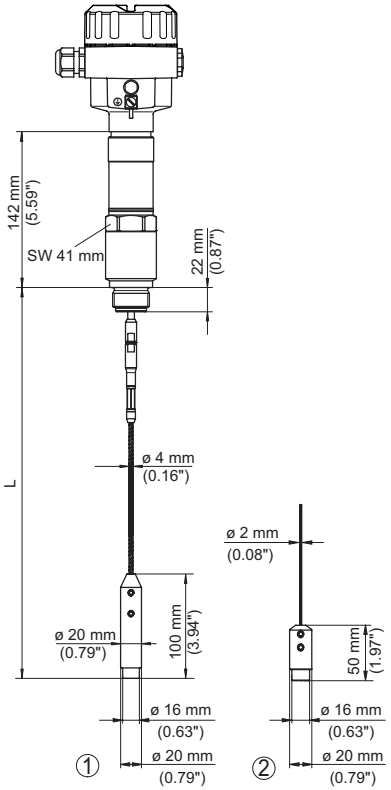



Fig. 14: NivoGuide 8200, threaded version with gravity weight (all gravity weights with thread M8 for eye-bolt)

L Sensor length, see chapter "*Technical data*"
1 Cable ø 4 mm (0.157 in)
2 Cable ø 2 mm (0.079 in)
3 Max. height of the vessel insulation

## Technical data

### NivoGuide 8200, cable version with centering weight

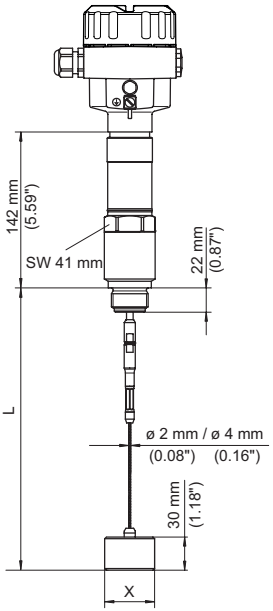



Fig. 15: NivoGuide 8200, threaded version with centering weight

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)
(see supplementary instructions manual "*Centering*")
1 Max. height of the vessel insulation

## Technical data

### NivoGuide 8200, rod version

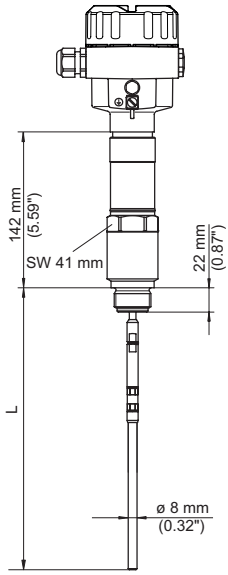



Fig. 16: NivoGuide 8200, threaded version

L Sensor length, see chapter "*Technical data*"
1 Max. height of the vessel insulation

## Mounting

### General instructions

**Screwing in**

Devices with threaded fitting are screwed into the process fitting with a suitable wrench via the hexagon.

See chapter "*Dimensions*" for wrench size.

**Warning:**
The housing or the electrical connection may not be used for screwing in! Depending on the device version, tightening can cause damage, e. g. to the rotation mechanism of the housing.

**Protection against moisture**

Protect your instrument against moisture ingress through the following measures:

- Use a suitable connection cable (see chapter "*Connecting to power supply*")
- Tighten the cable gland or plug connector
- Lead the connection cable downward in front of the cable entry or plug connector

This applies mainly to outdoor installations, in areas where high humidity is expected (e.g. through cleaning processes) and on cooled or heated vessels.

**Note:**
Make sure that during installation or maintenance no moisture or dirt can get inside the instrument.

To maintain the housing protection, make sure that the housing lid is closed during operation and locked, if necessary.

**Cable glands**

**Metric threads**
In the case of instrument housings with metric thread, the cable glands are screwed in at the factory. They are sealed with plastic plugs as transport protection.

You have to remove these plugs before electrical connection.

**NPT thread**
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 free openings for the cable glands are therefore covered with red dust protection caps as transport protection. The dust protection caps do not provide sufficient protection against moisture.

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

**Process conditions**

**Note:**
For safety reasons, the instrument must only be operated within the permissible process conditions. You can find

detailed information on the process conditions in chapter "*Technical data*" of the operating instructions or on the type label.

Hence make sure before mounting that all parts of the instrument exposed to the process are suitable for the existing process conditions.

These are mainly:

- Active measuring component
- Process fitting
- Process seal

Process conditions in particular are:

- Process pressure
- Process temperature
- Chemical properties of the medium
- Abrasion and mechanical influences

### Mounting instructions

**Installation position**

Mount the device 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 device in the center of the vessel, as measurement is then possible nearly down to the lowest point of the bottom. Keep in mind that measurement all the way down to the tip of the probe may not be possible. The exact value of the min. distance (lower blocking distance) is stated in chapter "*Technical data*".

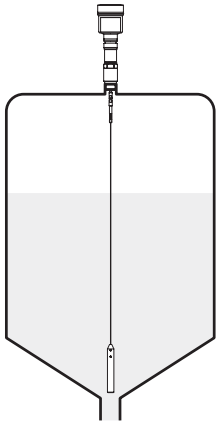


Fig. 17: Vessel with conical bottom

**Type of vessel**

**Plastic vessel/Glass vessel**
The guided microwave principle requires a metallic surface on the process fitting. Therefore, in plastic vessels, etc., use 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 mounting 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.

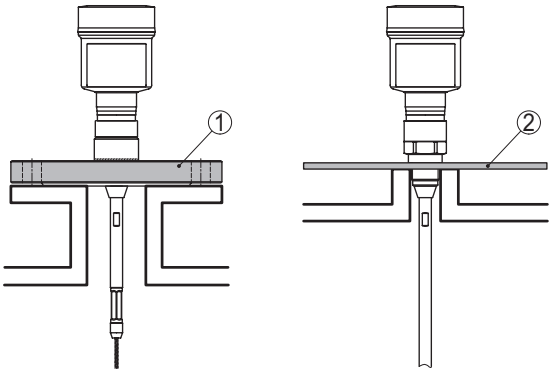



Fig. 18: Mounting in non-metallic vessel

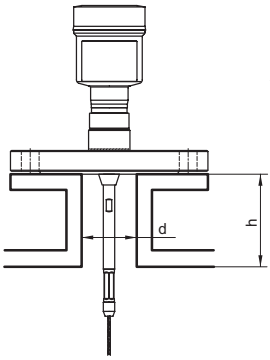
1 Flange
2 Metal sheet

**Nozzle**

If possible, avoid nozzles. Mount the sensor flush with the vessel top. If this is not possible, use short nozzles with small diameter.

Higher nozzles or nozzles with a bigger diameter can generally be used. They can, however, increase the upper blocking distance. Check if this is relevant for your measurement.

In such cases, always carry out a false signal suppression after mounting. You can find further information under "*Setup procedure*".




| d | h |
|---|---|
| DN40 ... DN150 | ≤ 150 mm (5.91") |
| > DN150 ... DN200 | ≤ 100 mm (3.94") |

Fig. 19: Mounting socket

When welding the nozzle, make sure that the nozzle is flush with the vessel top.

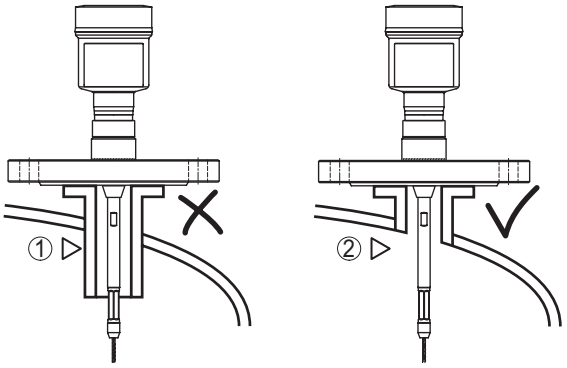



Fig. 20: Nozzle must be installed flush

1 Unfavourable mounting
2 Nozzle flush - optimum mounting

**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 medium surface, not the inflowing product.

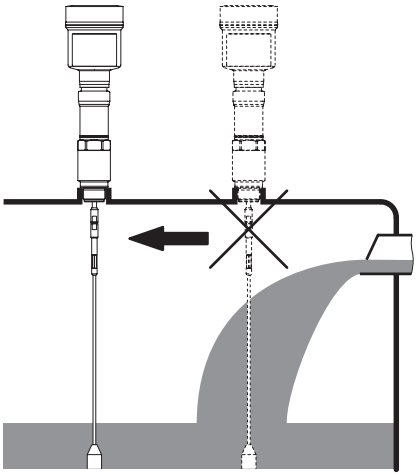


Fig. 21: Mounting of the sensor with inflowing medium

## Mounting

**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 (blocking distance). 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 sealing 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.

**Bypass tubes**

Standpipes or bypass tubes are normally metal tubes with a diameter of 30 ... 200 mm (1.18 ... 7.87 in). Up to a diameter of 80 mm (3.15 in) such a tube corresponds to a coax measuring probe. Lateral inlets in bypass tubes do not influence the measurement.

Measuring probes can be mounted in bypass tubes up to DN 200.

For bypass tubes, select the probe length such that the blocking distance of the probe is above and below the lower lateral filling openings of the bypass tube. You can thus measure the complete range of the medium in the bypass tube (h). When designing the bypass tube, keep the blocking distance of the probe in mind and select the length of the bypass tube above the upper lateral filling opening accordingly.

Microwaves can penetrate many plastics. This is why plastic tubes are problematic for measurement applications. If durability is no problem, we recommend the use of uncoated metal standpipes.

When the NivoGuide 8200 is used in bypass tubes, contact with the tube wall must be avoided. We recommend for this purpose a cable probe with centering weight.

**Caution:**
When mounting, make sure that the cable is straight over its entire length. A kink in the cable can cause measurement errors and contact with the tube.

With rod probes, a spacer is generally not required. However, if there is a risk of the rod probe being pressed against the tube wall by inflowing medium, you should mount a spacer

at the probe end to avoid contact with the tube wall. In the case of cable probes, the cable can be strained.

Keep in mind that the lower blocking distance underneath the spacer increases if spacers are used.

Buildup can form on the spacers. Strong buildup can influence the measurement.

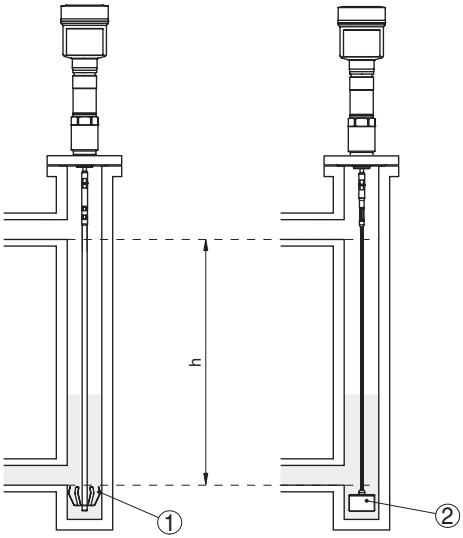



Fig. 22: Mounting in a bypass tube - Position of the spacer or the centering weight

1 Rod probe with spacer (steel)
2 Cable probe with centering weight
h Measurable tube section

**Note:**
Measurement in a standpipe is not recommended for extremely adhesive products. In case of slight buildup, you should choose a bypass tube with bigger diameter.

**Instructions for the measurement:**

- The 100 % point in bypass tubes should be below the upper tube connection to the vessel.
- The 0 % point in bypass tubes should be above the lower tube connection to the vessel.
- A false signal suppression with installed sensor is generally recommended to achieve the best possible accuracy.

## Mounting

### Standpipes

Standpipes or surge pipes are normally metal tubes with a diameter of 30 ... 200 mm (1.18 ... 7.87 in). Up to a diameter of 80 mm (3.15 in), such a pipe corresponds to a coax measuring probe. It does not matter if the standpipe is perforated or slotted for better mixing.

Measuring probes can be mounted in standpipes up to DN 200.

For standpipes, select the probe length such that the upper blocking distance of the probe is above the upper ventilation hole. This allows you to measure the total level range of the medium in the standpipe. When designing the standpipe, keep the upper blocking distance of the probe in mind and plan the length above the upper lateral filling opening accordingly.

Microwaves can penetrate many plastics. This is why plastic tubes are problematic for measurement applications. If durability is no problem, we recommend the use of uncoated metal standpipes.

When the NivoGuide 8200 is used in standpipes, contact with the tube wall must be avoided. We recommend for this purpose a cable probe with centering weight.

**Caution:**
When mounting, make sure that the cable is straight over its entire length. A kink in the cable can cause measurement errors and contact with the tube.

With rod probes, a spacer is generally not required. However, if there is a risk of the rod probe being pressed against the tube wall by inflowing medium, you should mount a spacer at the probe end to avoid contact with the tube wall. In the case of cable probes, the cable can be strained.

Keep in mind that the lower blocking distance underneath the spacer increases if spacers are used.

Buildup can form on the spacers. Strong buildup can influence the measurement.

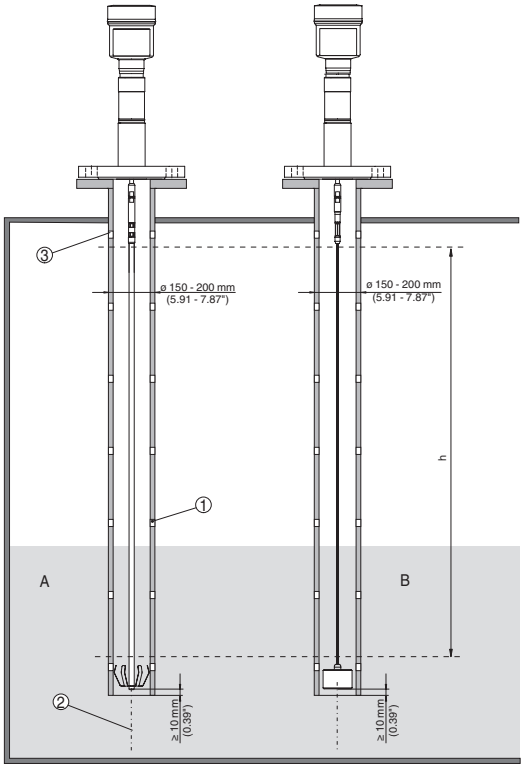



Fig. 23: Mounting in a standpipe

1 Holes (for mixing)
2 Standpipe - vertically mounted - max. deviation 10 mm (0.4 in)
3 Ventilation opening
A Rod probe with spacer (steel)
B Cable probe with centering weight

**Note:**
Measurement in a standpipe is not recommended for extremely adhesive products. In case of slight buildup, you should choose a standpipe with bigger diameter.

**Instructions for the measurement:**

- The 100 % point with standpipes should be below the upper ventilation hole.
- The 0 % point in standpipes should be above the gravity or centering weight.
- A false signal suppression with installed sensor is generally recommended to achieve the best possible accuracy.

## Mounting

### Mounting in the vessel insulation

Instruments for a temperature range up to +250 °C (482 °F) have a spacer between process fitting and electronics housing. This spacer is used to thermally decouple the electronics from the high process temperatures.

**Information:**
The spacer may be incorporated in the vessel insulation up to max. 50 mm (1.97 in). Only then is a reliable temperature decoupling guaranteed.

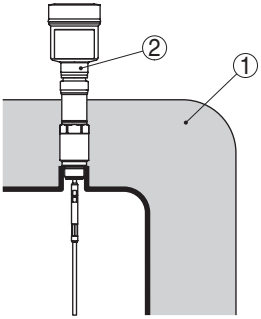



Fig. 24: Mounting the instrument on insulated vessels.

1 Temperature insulation
2 Ambient temperature on the housing

### Fasten

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

There is an internal thread (M8) in the gravity weight, e.g. for an eye-bolt (optional).

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 condition can lead to measurement errors.

If there is a danger of the rod probe touching the vessel wall, fasten the probe at the bottom end.

Keep in mind that measurement is not possible below the fastening point.

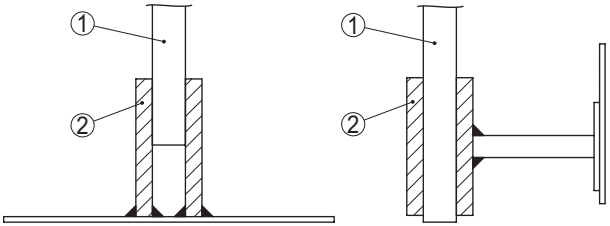



Fig. 25: Fasten the probe

1 Measuring probe
2 Retaining sleeve

**Fixing facility**

If there is a risk of the cable probe touching the vessel wall during operation due to product movements or agitators, etc., the measuring probe can be strained.

For this purpose there is an internal thread (M12 or M8) in the gravity weight.

Make sure that the probe cable is only hand tight. Avoid strong tensile loads on the cable.

Keep in mind that measurement is only possible up to the tensioning component. For this reason, order the cable probe 270 mm longer.

L = L1 + 270 mm (10.63 in)

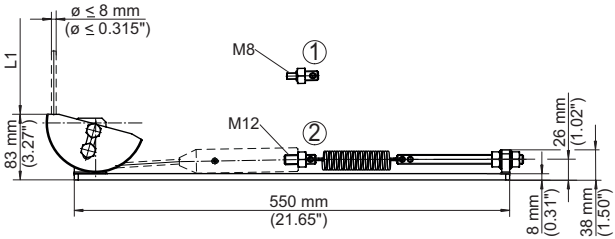



Fig. 26: Tensioning component for cable versions

1 Holding screw M8
2 Holding screw M12
L1 Max. measuring length
Probe length L = L1 + 270 mm (10.63 in)

**Lateral installation**

In case of difficult installation conditions, the probe can also be mounted laterally. For this, adapt the rod with rod extensions or angled segments.

To compensate for the resulting changes in signal runtime, let the instrument determine the probe length automatically.

The determined probe length can deviate from the actual probe length when using curved or angled segments.

If internal installations such as struts, ladders, etc. are present on the vessel wall, the measuring probe should be mounted at least 300 mm (11.81 in) away from the vessel wall.

You can find further information in the supplementary instructions of the rod extension.

## Connecting to power supply

### Preparing the connection

**Safety instructions**

Always keep in mind the following safety instructions:

- Carry out electrical connection by trained, qualified personnel authorised by the plant operator
- If overvoltage surges are expected, overvoltage arresters should be installed

**Warning:**
Only connect or disconnect in de-energized state.

**Voltage supply**

Power supply and current signal are carried on the same two-wire cable. The operating voltage can differ depending on the instrument version.

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

Provide a reliable separation between the supply circuit and the mains circuits according to DIN EN 61140 VDE 0140-1.

Power the instrument via an energy-limited circuit acc. to IEC 61010-1, e.g. via Class 2 power supply unit.

Keep in mind the following additional factors that influence the operating voltage:

- Lower output voltage of the power supply unit under nominal load (e.g. with a sensor current of 20.5 mA or 22 mA in case of fault signal)
- Influence of additional instruments in the circuit (see load values in chapter "*Technical data*")

**Connection cable**

The instrument is connected with standard two-wire cable without shielding. If electromagnetic interference is expected which is above the test values of EN 61326-1 for industrial areas, shielded cable should be used.

Use cable with round cross section for instruments with housing and cable gland. Use a cable gland suitable for the cable diameter to ensure the seal effect of the cable gland (IP protection rating).

**Cable glands**

**Metric threads:**
In the case of instrument housings with metric thread, the cable glands are screwed in at the factory. They are sealed with plastic plugs as transport protection.

**Note:**
You have to remove these plugs before electrical connection.

**NPT thread:**
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 free openings for the cable glands are therefore covered with red dust protection caps as transport protection.

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

On plastic housings, the NPT cable gland or the Conduit steel tube must be screwed into the threaded insert without grease.

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

**Cable screening and grounding**

If shielded cable is required, we recommend connecting the cable screening on both ends to ground potential. In the sensor, the cable screening is connected directly to the internal ground terminal. The ground terminal on the outside of the housing must be connected to the ground potential (low impedance).

In Ex systems, the grounding is carried out according to the installation regulations.

In electroplating plants as well as plants for cathodic corrosion protection it must be taken into account that significant potential differences exist. This can lead to unacceptably high currents in the cable screen if it is grounded at both ends.

**Note:**
The metallic parts of the instrument (process fitting, sensor, concentric tube, etc.) are connected with the internal and external ground terminal on the housing. This connection exists either directly via the conductive 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*".

### Connecting

**Connection technology**

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

Connection to the display 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 reinserting the terminal block, you should hear it snap in.

## Connecting to power supply

### Connection procedure

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing lid
2. If a display and adjustment module is installed, remove it by turning it slightly to the left
3. Loosen compression nut of the cable gland and remove blind plug
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

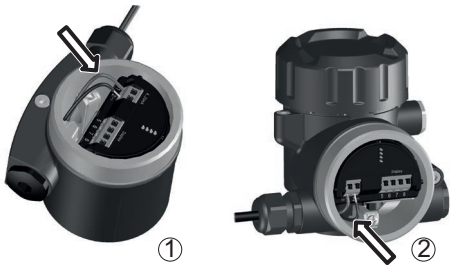



Fig. 27: Connection steps 5 and 6

1 Single chamber housing
2 Double chamber housing

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

**Note:**
Solid cores as well as flexible cores with wire end sleeves are inserted directly into the terminal openings. In case of flexible cores without end sleeves, press the terminal from above with a small screwdriver, the terminal opening is then free. When the screwdriver is released, the terminal closes again.

7. Check the hold of the wires in the terminals by lightly pulling on them
8. Connect the shielding to the internal ground terminal, connect the external ground terminal to potential equalisation
9. Tighten the compression nut of the cable entry gland. The seal ring must completely encircle the cable
10. Reinsert the display and adjustment module, if one was installed
11. Screw the housing lid back on

The electrical connection is finished.

## Wiring plan - single chamber housing

The following illustration applies to the non-Ex, Ex ia and Ex d version.

**Electronics and connection compartment**

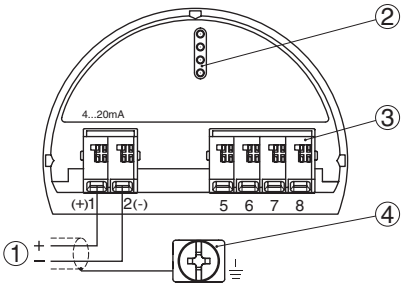



Fig. 28: Electronics and connection compartment - single chamber housing

1 Voltage supply, signal output
2 For display and adjustment module or interface adapter
3 For external display and adjustment unit
4 Ground terminal for connection of the cable screening

## Wiring plan - double chamber housing

The following illustration applies to the non-Ex, Ex ia and Ex d version.

**Electronics compartment**

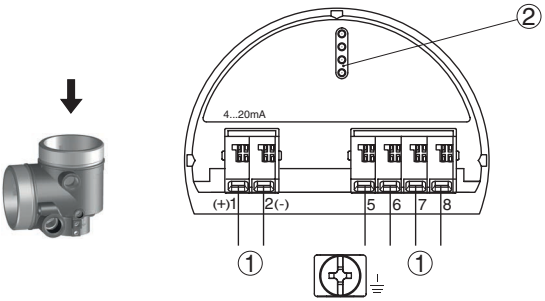



Fig. 29: Electronics compartment - double chamber housing

1 Internal connection to the connection compartment
2 For display and adjustment module or interface adapter

## Connecting to power supply

### Connection compartment

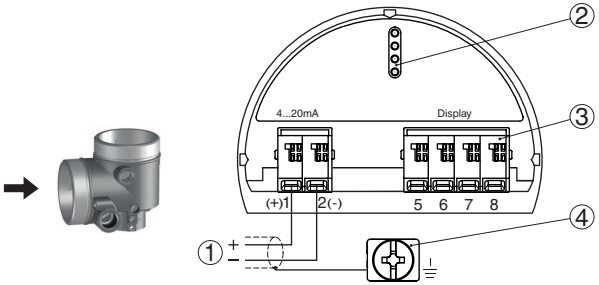



Fig. 30: Connection compartment - double chamber housing

1 Voltage supply, signal output
2 For display and adjustment module or interface adapter
3 For external display and adjustment unit
4 Ground terminal for connection of the cable screening

### Supplementary electronics

#### Supplementary electronics - Additional current output

To make a second measured value available for use, you can use the supplementary electronics - additional current output.

Both current outputs are passive and need a power supply.

SIL The additional current output (II) cannot be used in safety-instrumented systems according to SIL.

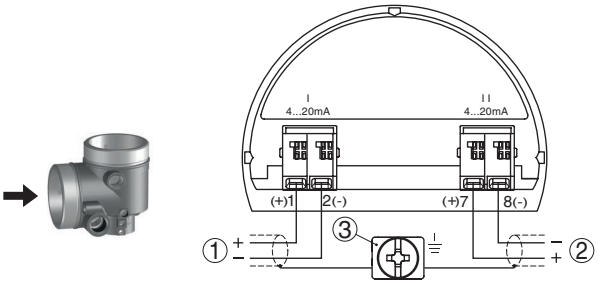



Fig. 31: Connection compartment, double chamber housing, supplementary electronics - additional current output

1 Current output (I) - Voltage supply of the sensor and signal output (with HART)
2 Additional current output (II) - Voltage supply and signal output (without HART)
3 Ground terminal for connection of the cable screening

### Switch-on phase

After connecting the instrument to voltage 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
- Indication of the status message "*F 105 Determine measured value*" on the display
- The output signal jumps to the set fault current

As soon as a plausible measured value is found, the corresponding current is output to the signal cable. The value corresponds to the actual level as well as the settings already carried out, e.g. factory setting.

## Objective

SIL

In case of dangerous failures, processing facilities and machines can cause risks for persons, environment and property. The risk of such failures must be judged by the plant operator. Dependent thereon are measures for risk reduction through error prevention, error detection and fault control.

The part of plant safety depending on the correct functioning of safety-related components for risk reduction is called functional safety. Components used in such safety-instrumented systems (SIS) must therefore execute their intended function (safety function) with a defined high probability.

The safety requirements for such components are described in the international standards IEC 61508 and 61511, which set the standard for uniform and comparable judgement of instrument and plant (or machine) safety and hence contribute to worldwide legal certainty. We distinguish between four safety levels, from SIL1 for low risk to SIL4 for very high risk (SIL = Safety Integrity Level), depending on the required degree of risk reduction.

## SIL qualification

**Additional characteristics and requirements**

When developing instruments that can be used in safety-instrumented systems, the focus is on avoiding systematical errors as well as determining and controlling random errors.

Here are the most important characteristics and requirements from the perspective of functional safety according to IEC 61508 (Edition 2):

- Internal monitoring of safety-relevant circuit parts
- Extended standardization of the software development
- In case of failure, switching of the safety-relevant outputs to a defined safe state
- Determination of the failure probability of the defined safety function
- Reliable parameterization with non-safe user environment
- Proof test

The SIL qualification of components is specified in a manual for functional safety (Safety Manual). Here, you can find all safety-relevant characteristics and information required by the user and planner for planning and operating the safety-relevant system. This document is attached to each instrument with SIL rating and can be also retrieved on our homepage.

## Application area

The instrument can be used for point level detection or level measurement of liquids and bulk solids in safety-instrument-

ed systems (SIS) according to IEC 61508 and IEC 61511. Take note of the specifications in the Safety Manual.

The following inputs/outputs are permitted:

- 4 ... 20 mA current output

### Safety concept of the parameterization

**Tool for operation and parameterization**

The following tools are permitted for parameterization of the safety function:

- The integrated display and adjustment unit for on-site adjustment
- The DTM suitable for the controller in conjunction with an adjustment software according to the FDT/DTM standard, e. g. PACTware

**Note:**
The change of safety-relevant parameters is only possible with active connection to the instrument (online mode)

**Safe parameterization**

To avoid possible errors during parameterisation in a non-safe operating environment, a verification procedure is used that enables reliable detection of parameter adjustment errors. The safety-relevant parameters have to be verified after they are saved in the instrument. In normal operating condition, the instrument is also protected (locked) against inadvertent or unauthorized parameter changes. This concept applies to adjustment directly on the instrument as well as adjustment with PACTware and DTM.

**Safety-relevant parameters**

To prevent unintentional or unauthorized adjustment, the set parameters must be protected from unauthorized access. For this reason the instrument is shipped in locked condition. The PIN in delivery status is "0000".

When shipped with a specific parameter adjustment, the instruments are accompanied by a list with the values deviating from the basic setting.

All safety-relevant parameters must be verified after a change.

The parameter settings of the measurement loop must be documented. You can find a list of all safety-relevant parameters in the delivery status in chapter "*Setup with the display and adjustment module*" under "*Additional adjustments - Reset*". In addition, a list of the safety-relevant parameters can be stored and printed via PACTware/DTM.

**Unlock adjustment**

For each parameter change, the instrument must be unlocked via a PIN (see chapter "*Setup steps - Lock adjust-*

*ment*"). The device status is indicated by the symbol of an unlocked or locked padlock.

In delivery status, the PIN is **0000**.

**Unsafe device status**

**Warning:**
If adjustment is enabled, the safety function must be considered as unreliable. This applies until the parameterisation is terminated correctly. If necessary, other measures must be taken to maintain the safety function.

**Change parameters**

All parameters changed by the operator are automatically stored temporarily so that they can be verified in the next step.

**Verify parameters/Lock adjustment**

After setup, the modified parameters must be verified (confirm the correctness of the parameters). To do this, you first have to enter the PIN. Here the adjustment is locked automatically. Then you carry out a comparison of two character strings. You must confirm that the character strings are identical. This is used to check the character presentation.

Then you confirm that the serial number of your instrument has been carried over correctly. This is used to check device communication.

Then, all modified parameters that have to be confirmed are listed. After this process is terminated, the safety function is again ensured.

**Incomplete process**

**Warning:**
If the described process was not carried out completely or correctly (e.g. due to interruption or voltage loss), the instrument remains in an unlocked, and thus unsafe, status.

**Instrument reset**

**Warning:**
In case of a reset to basic settings, all safety-relevant parameters will also be reset to default. Therefore all safety-relevant parameters must be checked or readjusted.

### Setup process

**Operating sequence**
A parameter change with SIL qualified instruments must always be carried out as follows:

- Unlock adjustment
- Change parameters
- Lock adjustment and verify modified parameters

**Start: Safe operating state**

The setup must be carried out according to an exactly specified pattern.

Generally the instrument is in safe operating state before the adjustment is released.

**Unlock adjustment**

Each parameter change requires the release of the instrument through a PIN (see chapter "*Setup steps - Lock adjustment*").

In delivery status, the PIN is **0000**.

**Change parameters**

Set up the NivoGuide 8200 according to the specification in this operating instructions and the Safety Manual.

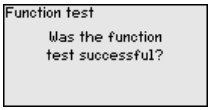
**Setup - Function test**

When locking the adjustment, the instrument checks the data of the measurement loop and decides on the basis of the evaluation results if a function test is required.

**Function test not required**
If the parameter check was successful, the adjustment is locked automatically and the instrument is again in safe operating state.

Setup is then finished.

**Function test required**
Should a function test be necessary, the following message is displayed on the display and adjustment module. The adjustment software also signals that a function test is required.




If a function test is required, the switching point or the range must be controlled with the original medium. For this purpose, you have to decide for your application which condition is potentially critical.

**Function test**

During a function test, you have to test the safety function of the instrument in the vessel with the original medium.

For this purpose, you should know the current filling height of the vessel as well as the min. and max. levels respectively for 4 and 20 mA. You then can calculate the respective output current.

Measure the output current of NivoGuide 8200 with a suitable multimeter and compare the measured output current with the calculated output current.

SIL If you have to interrupt the function, you can leave the NivoGuide 8200 in the respective situation.

As long as NivoGuide 8200 is powered, the display and adjustment module remains in the currently set adjustment menu.

To interrupt the function test, you have to push the button "*ESC*".

If you carry out the function test by means of the "*PACTware*" software, you can store the previously performed tests and continue from there later on.

If you click to "*Complete*", the adjustment of the instrument is locked, but not yet verified. After conclusion of the function test, you have to restart the adjustment.

If a function test is necessary, please proceed as follows:

**Mode overfill protection/dry run protection**
Select the respective safety function (overfill protection/dry run protection) for your application.

1. Raise the level to directly below the switching point

   Keep a holding time of 1 minute for each level before you compare the measured value.
2. Lower the level to directly above the switching point

   Keep a holding time of 1 minute for each level before you compare the measured value.

**Result**

In both cases the output current must correspond to the respective level.

Measure the current output and compare the value with the calculated current value.

You have to determine the permissible deviation of the values yourself. This deviation depends on the the accuracy requirements of your measurement loop. Determine the permissible tolerance for the deviation.

**Mode "Range monitoring"**
If both levels are important for the safety function, you have to proceed according to the mode "Range monitoring".

1. Move the level to at least three points within the range limits.

   Keep a holding time of 1 minute for each level before you compare the measured value.
2. Move the level to a point directly above and directly below the range limits.

   Keep a holding time of 1 minute for each level before you compare the measured value.

**Result**

In all cases the output current must correspond to the respective level.

For this purpose, you have to measure for all levels the current output and compare the values with the calculated current values.

You have to determine the permissible deviation of the values yourself. This deviation depends on the the accuracy requirements of your measurement loop. Determine the permissible tolerance for the deviation.

**Verify parameters/Lock adjustment**

After setup, the modified parameters must be verified. To do this, you first have to enter the current PIN. The adjustment is then locked automatically. Then you carry out a comparison of two character strings. You must confirm that the character strings are identical. This is used to check the character presentation.

Then you confirm that the serial number of your instrument has been carried over correctly. This is used to check device communication.

Then, all modified parameters that have to be confirmed are listed. After this process is terminated, the safety function is again ensured.

### Insert display and adjustment module

The display and adjustment module can be inserted into the sensor and removed again at any time. You can choose any one of four different positions - each displaced by 90°. It is not necessary to interrupt the power supply.

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing lid
2. Place the display and adjustment module on the electronics in the desired position and turn it to the right until it snaps in.
3. Screw housing lid with inspection window tightly back on

Disassembly is carried out in reverse order.

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

Fig. 32: Installing the display and adjustment module in the electronics compartment of the single chamber housing


Fig. 33: Installing the display and adjustment module in the double chamber housing

1 In the electronics compartment
2 In the connection compartment

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

### Adjustment system

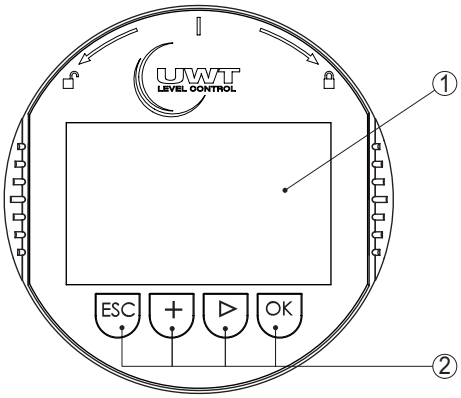



Fig. 34: Display and adjustment elements

1 LC display
2 Adjustment keys

**Key functions**

- ***[OK]*** key:
  - Move to the menu overview
  - Confirm selected menu
  - Edit parameter
  - Save value
- ***[->]*** key:
  - Change measured value presentation
  - Select list entry
  - Select editing position
- ***[+]*** key:
  - Change value of the parameter
- ***[ESC]*** key:
  - Interrupt input
  - Jump to next higher menu

**Adjustment system**

The instrument is operated via the four keys of the display and adjustment module. The individual menu items are shown on the LC display. You can find the function of the individual keys in the previous illustration.

**Adjustment system - keys via magnetic pen**

With the Bluetooth version of the display and adjustment module you can also adjust the instrument with the magnetic pen. The pen operates the four keys of the display and adjustment module right through the closed lid (with inspection window) of the sensor housing.

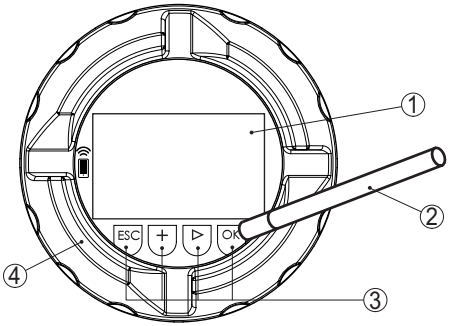



Fig. 35: Display and adjustment elements - with adjustment via magnetic pen

1 LC display
2 Magnetic pen
3 Adjustment keys
4 Lid with inspection window

**Time functions**

When the ***[+]*** and ***[->]*** keys are pressed quickly, the edited value, or the cursor, changes one value or position at a time. If the key is pressed longer than 1 s, the value or position changes continuously.

When the ***[OK]*** and ***[ESC]*** keys are pressed simultaneously for more than 5 s, the display returns to the main menu. The menu language is then switched over to "*English*".

Approx. 60 minutes after the last pressing of a key, an automatic reset to measured value indication is triggered. Any values not confirmed with ***[OK]*** will not be saved.

**Switch-on phase**

After switching on, the NivoGuide 8200 carries out a short self-test where the device software is checked.

The output signal transmits a fault signal during the switch-on phase.

The following information is displayed on the display and adjustment module during the startup procedure:

- Instrument type
- Device name
- Software version (SW-Ver)
- Hardware version (HW-Ver)

**Measured value indication**

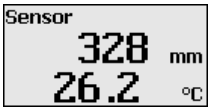
With the ***[->]*** key you move between three different indication modes:

In the first view, the selected measured value is displayed in large digits.

In the second view, the selected measured value and a respective bargraph presentation are displayed.

In the third view, the selected measured value as well as a second selectable value, e.g. the temperature, are displayed.



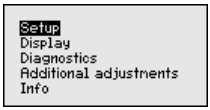



### Parameter adjustment - Extended adjustment

For technically demanding measuring points, you can carry out extended settings in "*Extended adjustment*".


**Main menu**

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




**Setup:** Settings, e.g. 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

**Diagnosis:** Information, e.g. on instrument status, peak indicator, measurement reliability, simulation, echo curve

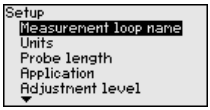
**Additional adjustments:** Reset, date/time, reset, copy function

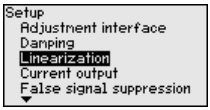
**Info:** Instrument name, hardware and software version, date of manufacture, instrument features

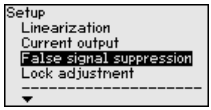
**Note:**
For optimum setting of the measuring point, the individual submenu items in the main menu item "*Setup*" should be selected one after the other and provided with the correct parameters. If possible, go through the items in the given sequence.

The procedure is described below.

The following submenu points are available:




The submenu points are described below.

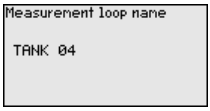
### 8.3.1 Setup

**Measurement loop name**

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

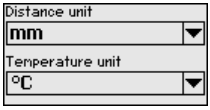
You can enter names with max. 19 characters. The character set comprises:

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




**Units**

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

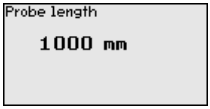


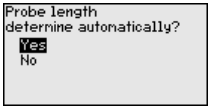

For the distance units you can choose between m, mm and ft and for the temperature units °C, °F and K.

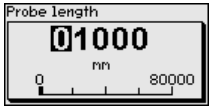
**Probe length**

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.

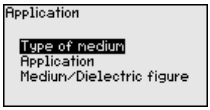


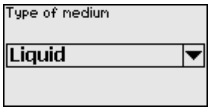



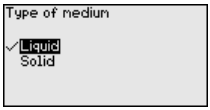




**Application - Medium type**

In this menu item you can select which type of medium you want to measure. You can choose between liquid or bulk solid.




**Application - Application**

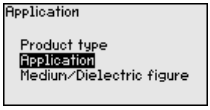
In this menu item, you can select the application. You can choose between level measurement and interface measurement. You can also choose between measurement in a vessel or in a bypass or standpipe.

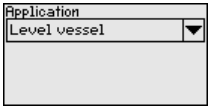
**Note:**
The selection of the application has a considerable influence on all other menu items. Keep in mind that as you continue with the parameter adjustment, individual menu items are only optionally available.

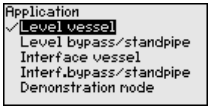
You have the option of choosing the demonstration mode. In this mode, the sensor ignores the parameters of the application and reacts immediately to any change.

SIL

This mode is only suitable for test and demonstration purposes and must not be used in a safety-instrumented application (SIL).



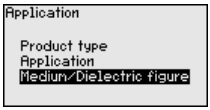



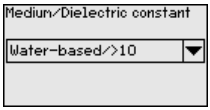




**Application - Medium, dielectric constant**

In this menu item, you can define the type of medium (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:

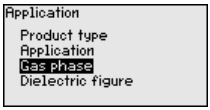
| Dielectric constant | Type of medium | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| > 10 | Water-based liquids | Acids, alcalis, water |
| 3 ... 10 | Chemical mixtures | Chlorobenzene, nitro lacquer, aniline, isocyanate, chloroform |
| < 3 | Hydrocarbons | Solvents, oils, liquid gas |

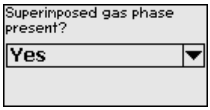
**Application - Gas phase**

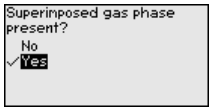
This menu item is only available, if you have chosen interface measurement under the menu item "*Application*". In

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.

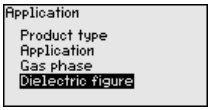


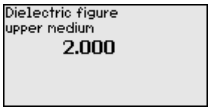


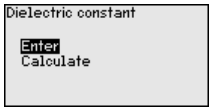



**Application - Dielectric constant**

This menu item is only available if you have selected interface measurement under the menu item "*Application*". In this menu item you can enter the dielectric constant of the upper medium.



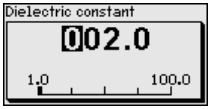


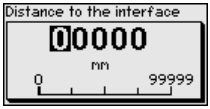



You can directly enter the dielectric constant of the upper medium or have the value determined by the instrument.

If you want the dielectric constant to be determined by the instrument, you have to enter the measured or known distance to the interface.

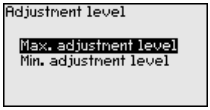
**Note:**
The dielectric constant can only be reliably determined if two different media and a sufficiently large interface are present.

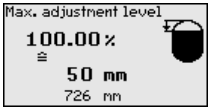




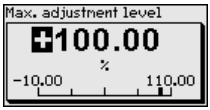

**Max. adjustment - Level**

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



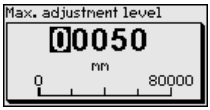



Adjust the requested percentage value with ***[+]*** and store with ***[OK]***.



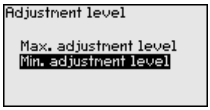

Enter the appropriate distance value in m (corresponding to the percentage value) for the full vessel. The distance refers

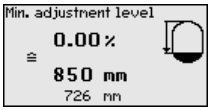
to the sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting). Keep in mind that the max. level must lie below the blocking distance.



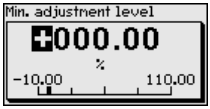

**Min. adjustment - Level**

In this menu item you can enter the min. adjustment for the level. With interface measurement this is the minimum total level.

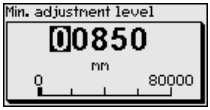



Adjust the requested percentage value with ***[+]*** and store with ***[OK]***.

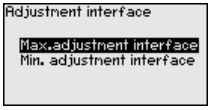


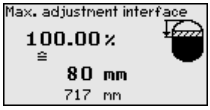

Enter the suitable distance value in m for the empty vessel (e.g. distance from the flange to the probe end) corresponding to the percentage value. The distance refers tot he sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting).




**Max. adjustment - Interface**

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

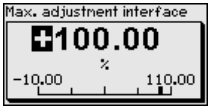


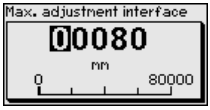




Enter the requested percentage value for the max. adjustment.

As an alternative, you have the possibility taking over the adjustment of the level measurement also for the interface.

Enter the respective distance value in m for the surface of the upper medium corresponding to the percentage value.

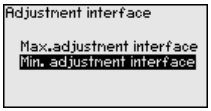


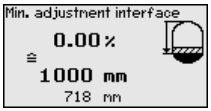



## Set up with the display and adjustment module

**Min. adjustment - Interface**

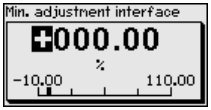
This menu item is only available if you have selected interface measurement under the menu item "*Application*".

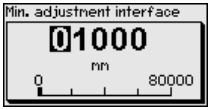



Enter the requested percentage value for the min. adjustment (interface).

Enter the respective distance value in m for the interface corresponding to the percentage value of the interface.

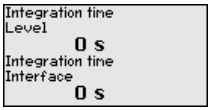


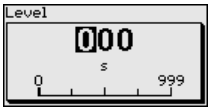



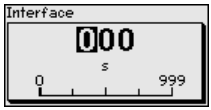

**Damping**

To damp process-dependent measured value fluctuations, you can set a time of 0 ... 999 s in this menu item.

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



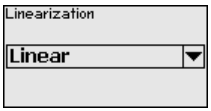



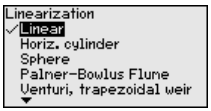

The default setting is a damping of 0 s.

**Linearisation**

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

The linearisation applies to the measured value indication and the 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*".




**Warning:**
If a linearisation curve is selected, the measuring signal is no longer necessarily linear to the filling height. This must be

considered by the user especially when setting the switching point on the limit signal transmitter.

In the following, you have to enter the values for your vessel, for example the vessel height and the socket correction.

For non-linear vessel forms, enter the vessel height and the socket correction.

For the vessel height, you have to enter the total height of the vessel.

For the nozzle correction you have to enter the height of the nozzle above the upper edge of the vessel. If the nozzle is lower than the upper edge of the vessel, this value can also be negative.

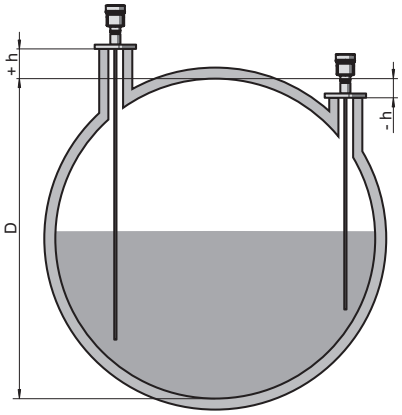
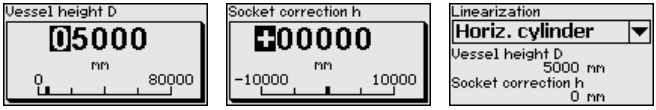


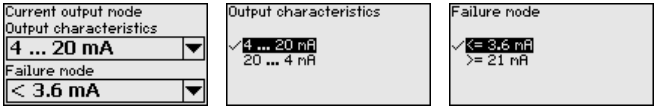

Fig. 36: Vessel height and socket correction value

D Vessel height
+h Positive socket correction value
-h Negative socket correction value




**Current output - Mode**

In the menu item "*Current output mode*" you determine the output characteristics and reaction of the current output in case of fault.

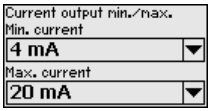


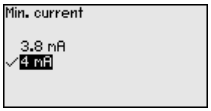

The default setting is output characteristics 4 ... 20 mA, fault mode < 3.6 mA.

## Set up with the display and adjustment module

**Current output - Min./ Max.**

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.

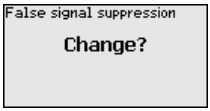
**False signal suppression**

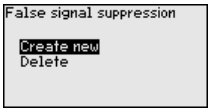
The following circumstances cause interfering reflections and can influence the measurement:

- High mounting nozzles
- Vessel internals 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.

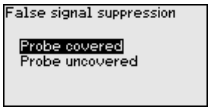
Proceed as follows:

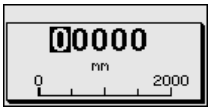



Select first if the probe is covered or uncovered.

If the probe is covered, enter the actual distance from the sensor to the product surface.



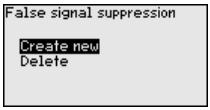




All interfering signals in this section are detected by the sensor and stored.

Keep in mind that with covered probe only false signals in the uncovered area of the probe are detected.

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

If a false signal suppression has already been saved 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 false signal suppression is always updated.

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.

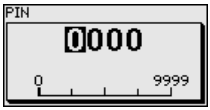
**Unlock adjustment**

With this menu item you safeguard the sensor parameters against unauthorized or unintentional modifications.

To avoid possible errors during parameterization in a non-safe user environment, a verification procedure is used that makes it possible to detect parameterization errors reliably. For this, safety-relevant parameters must be verified before they are stored in the device. In normal operating condition, the instrument is also locked against parameter changes through unauthorized access.

For this reason, the instrument is shipped in locked conditon. The PIN in the delivery status is **0000**.

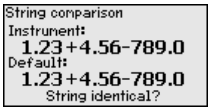
Call our service department if you have modified and forgotten the PIN.

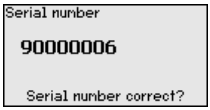




**Character string comparison and serial number**
You first have to carry out the character string comparison. This is used to check the character respresentation.

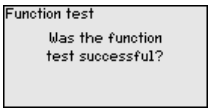
Confirm if the two character strings are identical. The verification texts are provided in German and in the case of all other menu languages, in English.

Afterwards you confirm that the serial number of your instrument was carried over correctly. This is used to check device communication.



In the next step, the instrument checks the data of the measurement and decides by means of the evaluation results if a functions test is required. If a function test is necessary, the following message is displayed.




In this case, you have to carry out a function test.

**Function test**
During a function test, you have to test the safety function of the instrument in the vessel with the original medium.

SIL You can find the detailed sequence of the function test in chapter "*Functional safety (SIL)*"

For this purpose, you should know the current filling height of the vessel as well as the min. and max. levels respectively for 4 and 20 mA. You then can calculate the respective output current.

Measure the output current of NivoGuide 8200 with a suitable multimeter and compare the measured output current with the calculated output current.

You have to determine the permissible deviation of the values yourself. This deviation depends on the the accuracy requirements of your measurement loop. Determine the permissible tolerance for the deviation.

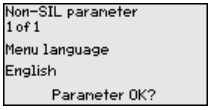
SIL If you have to interrupt the function, you can leave the NivoGuide 8200 in the respective situation.

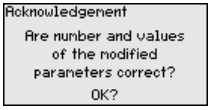
As long as NivoGuide 8200 is powered, the display and adjustment module remains in the currently set adjustment menu.

To interrupt the function test, you have to push the button "*ESC*".

If you carry out the function test by means of the "*PACTware*" software, you can store the previously performed tests and continue from there later on.

**Verify parameter**
All safety-relevant parameters must be verified after a change. After the function test, all modified, safety-relevant parameters will be listed. Confirm the modified values one after the other.



If the described process of parameter adjustment was run through completely and correctly, the instrument will be locked and hence ready for operation.


Otherwise the instrument remains in the released and hence unsafe condition.

SIL If you have to interrupt the function test, you can leave the display and adjustment module of NivoGuide 8200 in its current state.

As long as NivoGuide 8200 is powered, the display and adjustment module remains in the currently set adjustment menu.

To interrupt the function test, you have to push the button "*ESC*".

If you carry out the function test by means of the "*PACTware*" software, you can store the previously performed tests and continue from there later on.

**Current output 2**

If a supplementary electronics with an additional current output is installed in the instrument, you can adjust the additional current output separately.

In menu item"*Current output 2*" you specify which measured value the additional current output refers to.

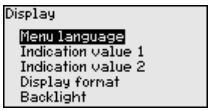
SIL The additional current output cannot be used as an output in the sense of a safety-instrumented application (SIL).

The procedure corresponds to the previous settings of the standard current output. See "*Setup - Current output*".

### 8.3.2 Display

In the main menu point "*Display*", the individual submenu points should be selected one after the other and provided with the correct parameters to ensure the optimum adjustment of the display. The procedure is described in the following.

The following submenu points are available:

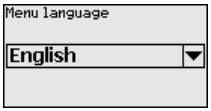



The submenu points are described below.

## Set up with the display and adjustment module

**Menu language**

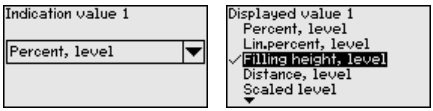
This menu item enables the setting of the requested national language.




In delivery status, the sensor is set to English.

**Displayed value 1**

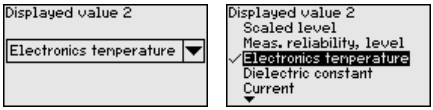
In this menu item, you define the indication of the measured value on the display. You can display two different measured values. In this menu item, you define measured value 1.




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

**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.

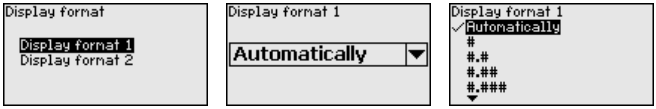



The default setting for the displayed value 2 is the electronics temperature.

**Display format**

In this menu item, you define the display format of the measured value on the display. You can define different display formats for the two measured values.

You can thus define the number of decimal positions the measured value is displayed with.




The default setting for the display format is "*Automatic*".

**Backlight**

The integrated background lighting can be switched off via the adjustment menu. The function depends on the strength of the operating voltage, see "*Technical data*".

To maintain the function of the device, the lighting is temporarily switched off if the power supply is insufficient.



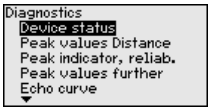
In delivery status, the lighting is switched on.

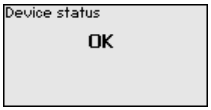
### 8.3.3 Diagnostics

**Device status**

In this menu item, the device status is displayed.

When the instrument displays a fault signal, you can here get detailed information on the failure reason.

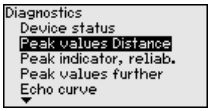


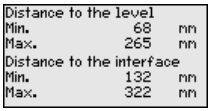




**Peak indicator, distance**

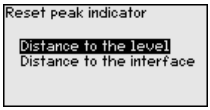
The respective min. and max. measured value is saved in the sensor. The two values are displayed in the menu item "*Peak indicator, distance*".

If you have selected interface measurement under the menu item "*Setup - Application*", 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.



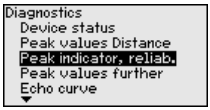

**Peak indicator, measurement reliability**

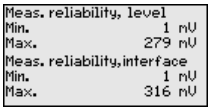
The respective min. and max. measured values are saved in the sensor. The two values are displayed in the menu item "*Peak indicator, measurement reliability*".

The measurement can be influenced by the process conditions. In this menu item, the measurement reliability of the level measurement is displayed in mV. The higher the value, the more reliable the measurement.

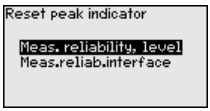
If you have selected interface measurement under the menu item "*Setup - Application*", the peak values of the interface measurement are displayed in addition to the peak values of the level measurement.

## Set up with the display and adjustment module



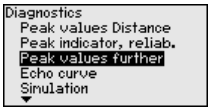

In another window you can carry out a reset of the two peak values separately.

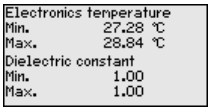



**Peak indicator, additional**

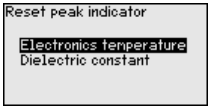
The respective min. and max. measured values are saved in the sensor. The values are displayed in the menu item "*Peak indicator Additional*".

This menu item displays the peak values of the electronics temperature as well as the dielectric constant.



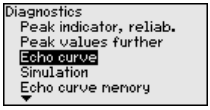

In another window you can carry out a reset of the two peak values separately.

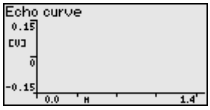



**Information:**
If one of the display values flashes, there is actually no valid value available.

**Echo curve**

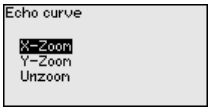
The menu item "*Echo curve*" shows the signal strength of the echoes over the measuring range in V. The signal strength enables an evaluation of the quality of the measurement.

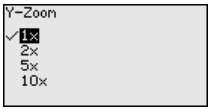



With the following functions you can zoom part sections of the echo curve.

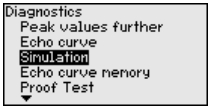
- "X-Zoom": Zoom function for the meas. distance
- "Y-Zoom": 1, 2, 5 and 10x signal magnification in "*V*"
- "Unzoom": Reset the presentation to the nominal measuring range without magnification

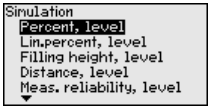


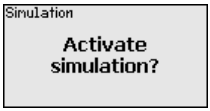

**Simulation**

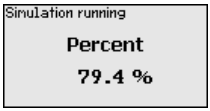
In this menu item you can simulate measured values via the current output. This allows the signal path to be tested, e.g. through downstream indicating instruments or the input card of the control system.

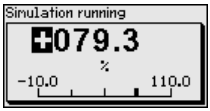



Select the requested simulation variable and set the requested value.




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

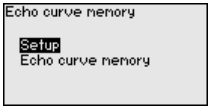
Push the ***[ESC]*** key to deactivate the simulation.

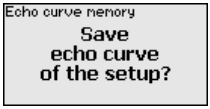
**Information:**
The simulation is terminated automatically 60 minutes after the activation of the simulation.

**Echo curve memory**

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.



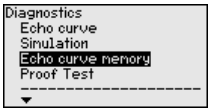



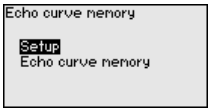

The function "*Echo curve memory*" enables storing echo curves of the measurement.

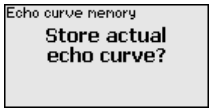
Under the sub-menu item "*Echo curve memory*" you can store the current echo curve.

Parameter settings for recording the echo curve and the settings of the echo curve itself can be carried out in the adjustment software PACTware.

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.

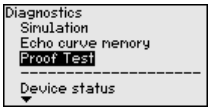


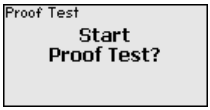



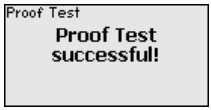




**Proof test**

With the function "*Proof test*", the function of the instrument can be checked on a recurring basis.



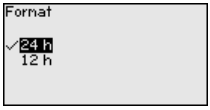

SIL During the function test, the safety function must be treated as unsafe. Keep in mind that the function test influences downstream connected devices.

You can find detailed information on the proof test in the Safety Manual (SIL).

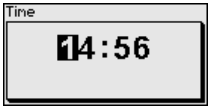
### 8.3.4 Additional adjustments

**Date/Time**

In this menu item, the internal clock of the sensor is set.

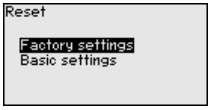





**Reset**

After a reset, certain parameter adjustments made by the user are reset.

**Note:**
After this menu window, the reset process is carried out. No further safety inquiry follows.




The following reset functions are available:

## Set up with the display and adjustment module

**Delivery status:** Restores the parameter settings at the time of shipment from the factory, incl. order-specific settings. Any stored false signal suppression or user-programmed linearisation curve, as well as the measured value memory, are deleted.

**Basic settings:** Resetting of the parameter settings incl. special parameters to the default values (presettings) of the respective instrument. Any created false signal suppression or user-programmable linearization curve as well as the measured value memory are deleted.

The following tables show 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.

The menu items in bold are safety-relevant in terms of the functional safety according to IEC 61508 (Edition 2) SIL.

### Menu - Setup

| **Menu item** | **Default value** |
|---|---|
| Lock adjustment | Locked |
| Measurement loop name | Sensor |
| Units | Distance unit: order-specific<br>Temperature unit: order-specific |
| Probe length | Länge der Messsonde factory setting |
| Type of medium | Liquid |
| Application | Level, vessel |
| Medium, dielectric constant | Water-based, > 10 |
| Superimposed gas phase | Yes |
| Dielectric constant, upper medium (TS) | 1.5 |
| Tube inner diameter | 200 mm |
| Max. adjustment - Level | 100 % |
| Max. adjustment - Level | Distance: 0.000 m(d) - note blocking distances |
| Min. adjustment - Level | 0 % |
| Min. adjustment - Level | Distance: Probe length - take dead band into account |
| Accept adjustment of the level measurement? | No |
| Max. adjustment - Interface | 100 % |

## Set up with the display and adjustment module

| Menu item | Default value |
|---|---|
| Max. adjustment - Interface | Distance: 0.000 m(d) - note blocking distances |
| Min. adjustment - Interface | 0 % |
| Min. adjustment - Interface | Distance: Probe length - take dead band into account |
| Damping - Level | 0.0 s |
| Damping - Interface | 0.0 s |
| Linearization type | Linear |
| Linearisation - Socket correction | 0 mm |
| Linearisation - Vessel height | Probe length |
| Scaling variable - Level | Volume in l |
| Scaling unit - Level | Litres |
| Scaling format - Level | Without decimal positions |
| Scaling level - 100 % corresponds to | 100 |
| Scaling level - 0 % corresponds to | 0 |
| Accept scaling of the level measurement | Yes |
| Scaling variable - Interface | Volume |
| Scaling unit - Interface | Litres |
| Scaling format - Interface | Without decimal positions |
| Scaling interface - 100 % corresponds to | 100 |
| Scaling interface - 0 % corresponds to | 0 |
| Current output - Output variable<br>First HART variable (PV) | Lin. percent - Level |
| Current output - Output characteristics | 0 ... 100 % correspond to 4 ... 20 mA |
| Current output - Reaction in case of fault | ≤ 3.6 mA |
| Current output - Min. | 3.8 mA |
| Current output - Max. | 20.5 mA |
| Current output 2 - Output variable<br>Second HART variable (SV) | Distance - Level |
| Current output 2 - Output characteristics | 0 ... 100 % correspond to 4 ... 20 mA |
| Current output 2 - Reaction in case of fault | ≤ 3.6 mA |
| Current output - Min. | 3.8 mA |
| Current output - Max. | 20.5 mA |

## Set up with the display and adjustment module

| Menu item | Default value |
|---|---|
| Third HART variable (TV) | Measurement reliability, level |
| Fourth HART variable (QV) | Electronics temperature |

### Menu - Display

| Menu item | Default value |
|---|---|
| Language | Selected language |
| Displayed value 1 | Filling height - Level |
| Displayed value 2 | Electronics temperature |
| Backlight | Switched on |

### Menu - Diagnosis

| Menu item | Default value |
|---|---|
| Status signals - Function control | Switched on |
| Status signals - Out of specification | Switched off |
| Status signals - Maintenance required | Switched on |
| Device memory - Echo curve memory | Stopped |
| Device memory - Measured value memory | Started |
| Device memory - Measured value memory - Measured values | Distance level, percentage value level, reliability level, electronics temperature |
| Device memory - Measured value memory - Recording in time interval | 3 min. |
| Device memory - Measured value memory - Recording with measured value difference | 15 % |
| Device memory - Measured value memory - Start with measured value | Not active |
| Device memory - Measured value memory - Stop with measured value | Not active |
| Device memory - Measured value memory - Stop recording when memory is full | Not active |

### Menu - Additional adjustments

| Menu item | Default value |
|---|---|
| PIN | 0000 |
| Date | Actual date |
| Time | Actual time |

## Set up with the display and adjustment module

| Menu item | Default value |
|---|---|
| Time - Format | 24 hours |
| Probe type | Device-specific |
| HART mode | Analogue current output |

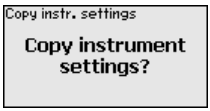
### Copy instrument settings

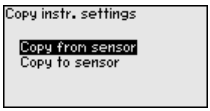
The instrument settings are copied with this function. The following functions are available:

- **Read from sensor**: Read data from sensor and store into the display and adjustment module
- **Write into sensor**: Store data from the display and adjustment module back into the sensor

The following data or settings for adjustment of the display 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




**Prerequisites**
The following requirements must be met for a successful transmission:

- The data can only be transferred to the same device type, e.g. NivoGuide 8200
- It must be the same probe type, e.g. rod probe
- The firmware of both devices is identical

The copied data are permanently saved in an EEPROM memory in the display 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.

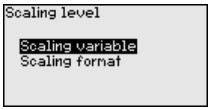
**Note:**
Before the data are stored in the sensor, a check is carried out to determine if the data fit the sensor. If the data do not fit, a fault signal is triggered or the function is blocked. When data are being written into the sensor, the display shows which instrument type the data originate from and which TAG number this sensor had.

## Set up with the display and adjustment module

**Tip:**
We recommend to save the instrument adjustments. In case of an electronics exchange the saved parameter adjustment data relieve this process.

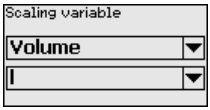
### Scaling level

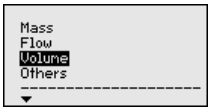
Since scaling is very extensive, scaling of the level value was divided into two menu items.




### Scaling level - Scaling prime

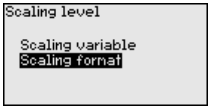
In menu item "*Scaling variable*" you define the scaling variable and the scaling unit for the level value on the display, e.g. volume in l.

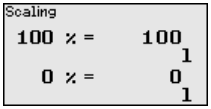


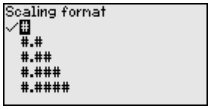


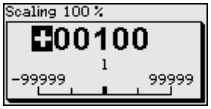
### Scaling level - Scaling format

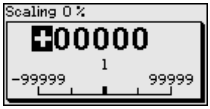



In menu item "*Scaling format*" you define the scaling format on the display and the scaling of the measured level value for 0 % and 100 %.

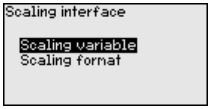


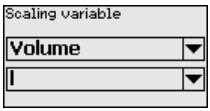

### Scaling interface

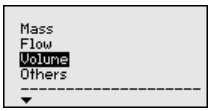
Since scaling is very extensive, scaling of the interface value was divided into two menu items.




### Scaling interface - Scaling size

In menu item "*Scaling variable*" you define the scaling variable and the scaling unit for the interface value on the display, e.g. volume in l.

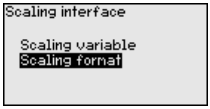


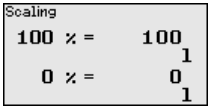



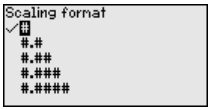

## Set up with the display and adjustment module

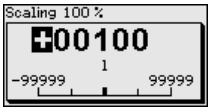
**Scaling interface - Scaling format**

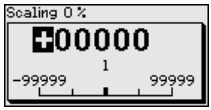
In menu item "*Scaling format*" you define the scaling format on the display and the scaling of the measured interface value for 0 % and 100 %.



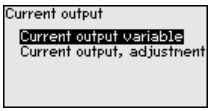



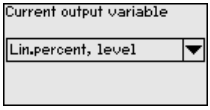

**Current output**

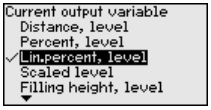
Since scaling is very extensive, scaling of the level value was divided into two menu items.




**Current output - Current output size**

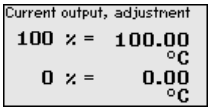
In menu item "*Current output, variable*" you specify which measured variable the current output refers to.

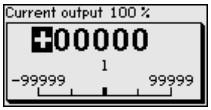


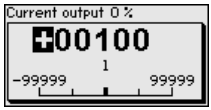




**Current output - Current output adjustment**

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

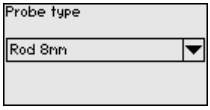


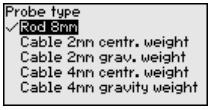




**Probe type**

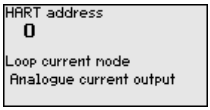
In this menu item you can select the type and size of your probe from a list of all possible probes. This is necessary to adapt the electronics optimally to the probe.

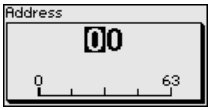



**HART mode**

The sensor is permanently set to the HART mode "*Analogue current output*". This parameter cannot be modified.




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

**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.

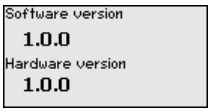

### 8.3.5 Info

**Device name**

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

**Instrument version**

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

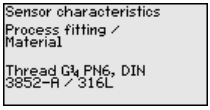


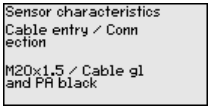

**Factory calibration date**

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 display and adjustment module or via the PC.


**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.


Example for displayed sensor features.

### Save parameter adjustment data

**On paper**

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

**In the display and adjustment module**

If the instrument is equipped with a display and adjustment module, the parameter adjustment data can be saved therein. The procedure is described in menu item "*Copy device settings*".

**Maintenance**

### Maintenance

If the device is used properly, no special maintenance is required in normal operation.

When used in safety-instrumented systems (SIS), the safety function must be carried out on the instrument in regular time intervals by means of a proof test.

Hence possible undetected, dangerous failure can be identified.

The operator's responsibility to select the kind of test. The time intervals depend on the used $PFD_{AVG}$.

SIL During the function test, the safety function must be treated as unsafe. Keep in mind that the function test influences downstream connected devices.

If one of the tests proves negative, the entire measuring system must be switched out of service and the process held in a safe state by means of other measures.

You can find detailed information on the proof test in the Safety Manual (SIL).

### Diagnosis memory

The instrument has several memories available for diagnostic purposes. The data remain there even in case of voltage interruption.

### Asset Management function

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 respective adjustment module.

**Status messages**

The status messages are divided into the following categories:

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

and explained by pictographs:

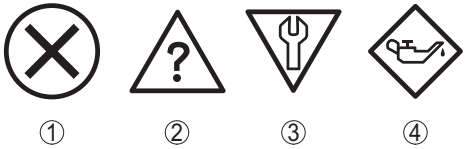



Fig. 37: Pictographs of the status messages

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

**Malfunction (Failure):**
Due to a malfunction in the instrument, a fault signal is output.

This status message is always active. It cannot be deactivated by the user.

**Function check:**
The instrument is being worked on, the measured value is temporarily invalid (for example during simulation).

This status message is inactive by default.

**Out of specification:**
The measured value is unreliable because an instrument specification was exceeded (e.g. electronics temperature).

This status message is inactive by default.

**Maintenance required:**
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.

**Failure**

| **Code**<br>**Text message** | **Cause** | **Rectification** | **DevSpec State in CMD 48** |
|---|---|---|---|
| F013<br>no measured value available | Sensor does not detect an echo during operation<br>Process component or probe contaminated or defective | Check for correct mounting and/or parameter adjustment<br>Clean or exchange process component or probe | Bit 0 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F017<br>Adjustment span too small | Adjustment not within specification | Change adjustment according to the limit values (difference between min. and max. ≥ 10 mm) | Bit 1 of Byte 0 ... 5 |

## Diagnosis, asset management and service

| Code<br>Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec State in CMD 48 |
|---|---|---|---|
| F025<br>Error in the linearization table | Index markers are not continuously rising, for example illogical value pairs | Check values of the linearization table<br>Delete/create a new linearization table | Bit 2 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F036<br>No operable software | Failed or interrupted software update | Repeat software update<br>Check electronics version<br>Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair | Bit 3 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F040<br>Error in the electronics | Hardware defect | Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair | Bit 4 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F041<br>Probe loss | Cable probe broken or rod probe defective | Check probe and exchange, if necessary | Bit 13 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F080<br>General software error | General software error | Disconnect operating voltage briefly | Bit 5 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F105<br>Measured value is determined | The instrument is still in the switch-on phase, the measured value could not yet be determined | Wait for the end of the switch-on phase<br>Duration depending on the version and parameter adjustment max. 5 minutes | Bit 6 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F113<br>Communication error | EMC interference<br>Transmission error during external communication with four-wire power supply unit | Remove EMC influences<br>Exchange four-wire power supply unit or electronics | Bit 12 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F125<br>Impermissible electronics temperature | Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range | Check ambient temperature<br>Insulate electronics<br>Use instrument with higher temperature range | Bit 7 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F260<br>Error in the calibration | Error in the calibration carried out in the factory<br>Error in the EEPROM | Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair | Bit 8 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F261<br>Error in the instrument settings | Error during setup<br>Error when carrying out a reset<br>False signal suppression faulty | Carry out a reset<br>Repeat setup | Bit 9 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F264<br>Installation/ Setup error | Error during setup | Check for correct mounting and/or parameter adjustment<br>Check probe length | Bit 10 of Byte 0 ... 5 |

## Diagnosis, asset management and service

| Code<br>Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec State in CMD 48 |
|---|---|---|---|
| F265<br>Measurement function disturbed | Sensor no longer carries out a measurement | Carry out a reset<br>Disconnect operating voltage briefly | Bit 11 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F266<br>Impermissible operating voltage | Operating voltage below specified range | Check electrical connection<br>If necessary, increase operating voltage | Bit 14 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F267<br>No executable sensor software | Sensor cannot start | Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair | No communication possible |

*Tab. 9: Error codes and text messages, information on causes as well as corrective measures (some specifications are only valid for four-wire instruments)*

### Function check

| Code<br>Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec<br>State in CMD 48 |
|---|---|---|---|
| C700<br>Simulation active | A simulation is active | Finish simulation<br>Wait for the automatic end after 60 mins. | "Simulation Active" in "Standardized Status 0" |
| C701<br>Parameter verification | Parameter verification was interrupted | Finish parameter verification | Bit 12 of Byte 14 ... 24 |

*Tab. 10: Error codes and text messages, information on causes as well as corrective measures*

### Out of specification

| Code<br>Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec<br>State in CMD 48 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S601<br>Overfilling | Level echo in the close range not available | Reduce level<br>100 % adjustment: Increase value<br>Check mounting socket<br>Remove possible interfering signals in the close range<br>Use coaxial probe | Bit 9 of Byte 14 ... 24 |

*Tab. 11: Error codes and text messages, information on causes as well as corrective measures*

## Diagnosis, asset management and service

### Maintenance

| Code<br>Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec State in CMD 48 |
|---|---|---|---|
| M500<br>Error in the delivery status | The data could not be restored during the reset to delivery status | Repeat reset<br>Load XML file with sensor data into the sensor | Bit 0 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M501<br>Error in the non-active linearisation table | Index markers are not continuously rising, for example illogical value pairs | Check linearization table<br>Delete table/Create new | Bit 1 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M504<br>Error at a device interface | Hardware defect | Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair | Bit 4 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M506<br>Installation/ Setup error | Error during setup | Check and correct mounting and/or parameter adjustment<br>Check probe length | Bit 6 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M507<br>Error in the instrument settings | Error during setup<br>Error when carrying out a reset<br>False signal suppression faulty | Carry out reset and repeat setup | Bit 7 of Byte 14 ... 24 |

*Tab. 12: Error codes and text messages, information on causes as well as corrective measures*

### Rectify faults

**Reaction when malfunction occurs**

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

**Fault rectification**

The first measures are:

- Evaluation of fault messages
- Checking the output signal
- Treatment of measurement errors

**4 ... 20 mA signal**

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

| Error | Cause | Rectification |
|---|---|---|
| 4 ... 20 mA signal not stable | Fluctuating measured value | Set damping |

| Error | Cause | Rectification |
|---|---|---|
| 4 ... 20 mA signal missing | Electrical connection faulty | Check connection, correct, if necessary |
| | Voltage supply missing | Check cables for breaks; repair if necessary |
| | Operating voltage too low, load resistance too high | Check, adapt if necessary |
| Current signal greater than 22 mA, less than 3.6 mA | Sensor electronics defective | Replace device or send in for repair depending on device version |

**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 as a broken line and the level displayed by the sensor as a continuous line.

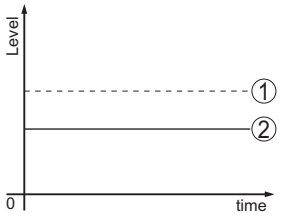


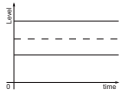
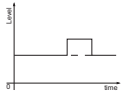

Fig. 38: The broken line 1 shows the real level, the continuous line 2 shows the level displayed by the sensor

**Note:**
If the output level is constant, the cause could also be the fault setting of the output to "*Hold value*".

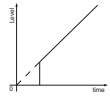
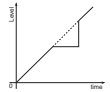
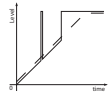
If the level is too low, the reason could be a line resistance that is too high

## Diagnosis, asset management and service

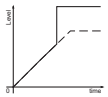
### Measurement error with constant level

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

### Measurement error during filling

| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|---|---|---|
| Measured value remains in the area of the bottom during filling   | Echo from the probe end larger than the product echo, for example, with products with $\varepsilon_r$ < 2.5 oil-based, solvents, etc. | Check parameter "Medium" and "Vessel height", adapt if necessary |
| Measured value remains momentarily unchanged during filling and then jumps to the correct level   | Turbulence on the medium surface, quick filling | Check parameters, change if necessary, e.g. in dosing vessel, reactor |
| Measured value jumps sporadically to 100 % during filling   | Changing condensation or contamination on the probe | Carry out a false signal suppression |

## Diagnosis, asset management and service

| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|---|---|---|
| Measured value jumps to ≥ 100 % or 0 m distance  | 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 output. | Eliminate false signals in the close range<br>Check installation conditions<br>If possible, switch off the function "Overfill protection" |

### Measurement error during emptying

| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|---|---|---|
| Measured value remains unchanged in the close range during emptying  | False signal larger than the level echo<br>Level echo too small | Eliminate false signals in the close range<br>Remove contamination on the probe. After having removed the source of the false signals, the false signal suppression must be deleted.<br>Carry out a new false signal suppression |
| Measured value remains reproducible in one position during emptying  | Stored false signals in this position are larger than the level echo | Delete false signal suppression<br>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.

### Exchanging the electronics module

If the electronics module is defective, it can be replaced by the user.

In Ex applications, only instruments and electronics modules with appropriate Ex approval may be used.

With SIL qualified instrument, only a respective electronics module with SIL qualification must be used.

The electronics modules are adapted to the respective sensor. Hence the new electronics module must be loaded with the default settings of the sensor. These are the possibilities:

- In the factory
- Or on site by the user

**In the factory**

Order the replacement electronics module from the agency serving you.

When ordering the replacement electronics module, please state the serial number of the sensor.

The serial numbers are stated on the type label of the instrument, inside the housing as well as on the delivery note.

The replacement electronics module is provided with the serial number of the affected sensor. Before mounting, check if the serial number on the replacement electronics module and the serial number of the sensor correspond.

Then all application-specific settings must be entered again. Carry out a fresh setup after exchanging the electronics or load the stored data of the setup.

**Or on site by the user**

SIL

First you have to transfer the device-specific sensor data to the new electronics module.

You can download these individual, device-specific data of your sensor from our homepage.

Under "Instrument search (serial number)" you can download the specific sensor data as XML file with the sensor serial number directly to the sensor.

After the transfer of the sensor data, you have to verify the correct transmission by means of a check sum. Only then, the instrument will be ready for operation, again.

You can find the detailed process of the electronics exchange in the supplementary instructions "*Electronics module*".

Then all application-specific settings must be entered again. Carry out a fresh setup after exchanging the electronics or load the stored data of the setup.

If you saved the parameter settings during the first setup of the sensor, you can transfer them to the replacement electronics module. Also in this case a verification of the instrument is necessary.

## Exchange or shorten cable/rod

**Exchanging the cable/ rod**

The cable or rod (meas. part) of the probe can be shortened, if necessary. To loosen the rod or cable you need a fork spanner with spanner width 13.

1. Loosen the rod or cable by applying a fork spanner to the flat surfaces (SW 13), provide counterforce with another fork spanner (SW 13)
2. Unscrew the loosened rod or cable manually.
3. Place the enclosed new double washer onto the thread.

**Caution:**
Make sure that the two components of the double washer remain together.

4. Screw the new rod and the new cable manually to the thread on the process fitting.
5. Exert counterforce with the second fork spanner and tighten the measuring rod or cable on the flat surfaces with a torque of 20 Nm (15 lbf ft).

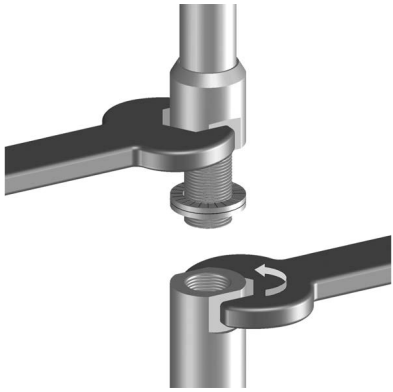


Fig. 39: Exchange cable or rod

**Information:**
Please maintain the specified torque so that the max. tensile strength of the connection remains.

6. Enter new probe length and if necessary the new probe type and then carry out a fresh adjustment (see "*Setup procedure, Carrying out min. adjustment - Carrying out max. adjustment*").

**Shorten cable/rod**

The rod or cable of the probe can be shortened individually.

1. Mark the requested length with mounted measuring rod.
2. Cable: Loosen the pins on the gravity weight (hexagon 3)
3. Cable: remove the pins
4. Cable: Pull the cable out of the gravity weight
5. Shorten the cable/rod with a cut-off wheel or metal saw at the marking. Take note of the specifications in the following illustration when shortening the cable.
6. Cable with gravity weight: Shift the cable according to the drawing into the gravity weight
7. Cable with gravity weight: Fasten cable with the pins, torque 7 Nm (5.16 lbf ft)

Cable with centering weight: Fasten cable with the pins, torque 7 Nm (5.16 lbf ft) and fix the clamping part on the centering weight.

8. Enter new probe length and then carry out a fresh adjustment (see "*Setup procedure, Carrying out min. adjustment - Carrying out max. adjustment*").

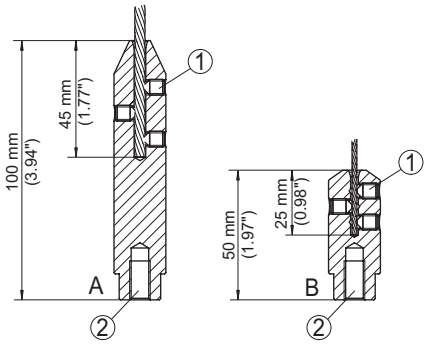



Fig. 40: Shortening the cable probe

A Gravity weight - cable ø 4 mm
B Gravity weight - cable ø 2 mm
C Centering weight - cable ø 2 mm
1 Threaded pins
2 Thread M8 for eye-bolt
3 Fixing screw - centering weight

### How to proceed if a repair is necessary

If a repair should be necessary, please contact your contact person.

### Dismounting steps

To remove the device, carry out the steps in chapters "*Mounting*" and "*Connecting to power suplly*" in reverse.

**Warning:**
When dismounting, pay attention to the process conditions in vessels or pipelines. There is a risk of injury, e.g. due to high pressures or temperatures as well as aggressive or toxic media. Avoid this by taking appropriate protective measures.

### Disposal

Pass the instrument on to a specialised recycling company and do not use the municipal collecting points.

Remove any batteries in advance, if they can be removed from the device, and dispose of them separately.

If personal data is stored on the old device to be disposed of, delete it before disposal.

If you have no way to dispose of the old instrument properly, please contact us concerning return and disposal.

### Trademark

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

# INDEX

LEVEL. UP TO THE MAX.

Printing date:

All statements concerning scope of delivery, application, practical use and operating conditions of the sensors and processing systems correspond to the information available at the time of printing.
Subject to change without prior notice

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61896-EN-240209