

Operating Instructions



**LEVEL TRANSMITTER
8136**

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

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41783-EN-141205



Safety instructions for Ex areas

Take note of the Ex specific safety instructions for Ex applications. These instructions are attached as documents to each instrument with Ex approval and are part of the operating instructions manual.

Editing status: 2014-12-02

1 About this document

1.1 Function

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

1.2 Target group

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

1.3 Symbols used



Information, tip, note

This symbol indicates helpful additional information.



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



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



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



Ex applications

This symbol indicates special instructions for Ex applications.



List

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



Action

This arrow indicates a single action.



Sequence of actions

Numbers set in front indicate successive steps in a procedure.



Battery disposal

This symbol indicates special information about the disposal of batteries and accumulators.

2 For your safety

2.1 Authorised personnel

All operations described in this operating instructions manual must be carried out only by trained specialist personnel authorised by the plant operator.

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

2.2 Appropriate use

LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136 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 the operating instructions manual as well as possible supplementary instructions.

2.3 Warning about incorrect use

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

2.4 General safety instructions

This is a state-of-the-art instrument complying with all prevailing regulations and guidelines. The instrument must only be operated in a technically flawless and reliable condition. The operator is responsible for the trouble-free operation of the instrument.

During the entire duration of use, the user is obliged to determine the compliance of the necessary occupational safety measures with the current valid rules and regulations and also take note of new regulations.

The safety instructions in this operating instructions manual, the national installation standards as well as the valid safety regulations and accident prevention rules must be observed by the user.

For safety and warranty reasons, any invasive work on the device beyond that described in the operating instructions manual may be carried out only by personnel authorised by the manufacturer. Arbitrary conversions or modifications are explicitly forbidden.

The safety approval markings and safety tips on the device must also be observed.

Depending on the instrument version, the emitting frequencies are in the C, K or W band range. The low emitting frequencies are far below the internationally approved limit values. When used correctly, there is no danger to health.

2.5 CE conformity

The device fulfills the legal requirements of the applicable EC guidelines. By affixing the CE marking, we confirm successful testing of the product.

2.6 NAMUR recommendations

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

The device fulfills the requirements of the following NAMUR recommendations:

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

For further information see www.namur.de.

2.7 Radio license for Europe

The instrument is approved according to EN 302372-1/2 (2006-04) for use in closed vessels.

2.8 Radio license for USA/Canada

The instrument is in conformity with part 15 of the FCC regulations. Take note of the following two regulations:

- The instrument must not cause any interfering emissions
- The device must be insensitive to interfering immissions, including those that may cause undesirable operating conditions

Modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer will lead to expiry of the operating licence according to FCC/IC.

The instrument is in conformity with RSS-210 of the IC regulations.

The instrument may only be used in closed vessels made of metal, concrete, or fibre-reinforced plastic.

3 Product description

3.1 Configuration

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

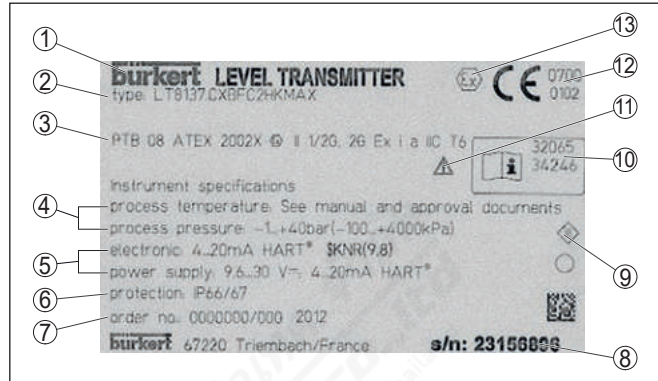


Fig. 1: Layout of the type label (example)

- 1 Instrument type
- 2 Product code
- 3 Approvals
- 4 Process and ambient temperature, process pressure
- 5 Signal output electronics, voltage supply
- 6 Protection rating
- 7 Order number
- 8 Serial number of the instrument
- 9 Symbol of the device protection class
- 10 ID numbers, instrument documentation
- 11 Reminder to observe the instrument documentation
- 12 Notified authority for CE marking
- 13 Approval directive

Scope of this operating instructions manual

This operating instructions manual applies to the following instrument versions:

- Hardware version from 2.1.0
- Software version from 4.5.1

Scope of delivery

The scope of delivery encompasses:

- Radar sensor
- Documentation
 - this operating instructions manual
 - Test certificate measuring accuracy (optional)
 - Operating instructions manual "Display and adjustment module" (optional)
 - Supplementary instructions "GSM/GPRS radio module" (optional)
 - Supplementary instructions manual "Heating for display and adjustment module" (optional)

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- Supplementary instructions manual "*Plug connector for continuously measuring sensors*" (optional)
- Ex-specific "*Safety instructions*" (with Ex versions)
- if necessary, further certificates
- DVD "*Software & Documents*", containing
 - Operating instructions
 - Safety instructions
 - PACTware/DTM-Collection
 - Driver software

Application area

3.2 Principle of operation

The LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136 is a radar sensor for continuous level measurement of liquids under simple process conditions.

Dependent on the application range, different versions are used:

- Level measurement of aggressive liquids in small vessels: **encapsulated antenna system**
- Flow measurement in open flumes or gauge measurement of bodies of water: **Plastic horn antenna**
- Products with an ϵ_r value ≥ 1.8 : **Standard electronics**
- Products with an ϵ_r value ≥ 1.5 , < 1.8 ; applications with very poor reflective properties: **Electronics with increased sensitivity**

The actual values that can be reached depend on the measurement conditions, the antenna system or the standpipe or bypass.

Functional principle

The antenna of the radar sensor emits short radar pulses with a duration of approx. 1 ns. These pulses are reflected by the product and received by the antenna as echoes. The transit time of the radar pulses from emission to reception is proportional to the distance and hence to the level. The determined level is converted into an appropriate output signal and outputted as measured value.

Packaging

3.3 Packaging, transport and storage

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

Transport

Transport must be carried out 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 see chapter "*Supplement - Technical data - Ambient conditions*"
 - Relative humidity 20 ... 85 %

Storage and transport temperature**Display and adjustment module**

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

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Display and adjustment module*" (Document-ID 41787).

Electronics module

The electronics module is a replacement part of the LEVEL TRANSMITTER series. An own version is available for each type of signal output.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Electronics module LEVEL TRANSMITTER 813X*" (Document-ID 41786).

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Screwing in**Protection against moisture****Suitability for the process conditions**

4 Mounting

4.1 General instructions

On instruments with process fitting thread, the hexagon must be tightened with a suitable wrench. For the proper wrench size see chapter "Dimensions".

**Warning:**

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

Protect your instrument against moisture ingress through the following measures:

- Use the recommended cable (see chapter "Connecting to power supply")
- Tighten the cable gland
- When mounting horizontally, turn the housing so that the cable gland points downward
- Loop the connection cable downward in front of the cable gland

This applies particularly to:

- Outdoor mounting
- Installations in areas where high humidity is expected (e.g. through cleaning processes)
- Installations on cooled or heated vessels

Make sure 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 are particularly:

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

You can find detailed information on the process conditions in chapter "Technical data" as well as on the type label.

4.2 Collar or adapter flange

For mounting the instrument on a socket, a combi compression flange for DN 80 (ASME 3" or JIS 80) is also available for retro fitting. Optionally, the instrument can be also equipped with an adapter flange from DN 100 (ASME 4" or JIS 100).

With the housing versions plastic, aluminium single chamber and stainless steel, the collar flange can be placed directly over the housing. With the aluminium double chamber housing, retroactive mount-

ing in this way is not possible - the mounting type must be specified with the order.

You can find drawings of these mounting options in chapter "*Dimensions*".

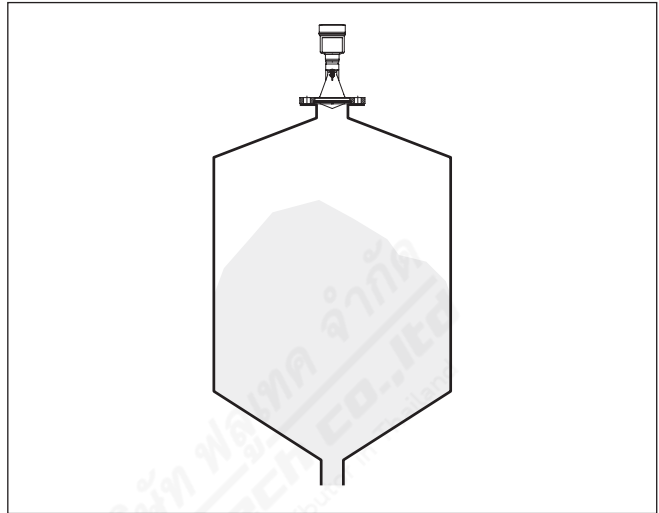


Fig. 2: Flange mounting of the radar sensor

4.3 Mounting preparations, mounting strap

The mounting strap enables simple mounting on the vessel wall or silo top. It is suitable for wall, ceiling or boom mounting. Especially in open vessels this is a very easy and effective way to align the sensor to the bulk solid surface.

The strap is supplied unassembled and must be screwed to the sensor before setup with three hexagon socket screws M5 x 10 and spring washers. Max. torque, see chapter "*Technical data*". Required tools: Allen wrench size 4.

There are two ways to screw the strap onto the sensor. Depending on the selected version, the sensors can be swivelled in the strap as follows:

- Single chamber housing
 - Angle of inclination 180°, infinitely variable
 - Angle of inclination in three steps 0°, 90° and 180°
- Double chamber housing
 - Angle of inclination 90°, infinitely variable
 - Angle of inclination in two steps 0° and 90°

Tight installation of the plastic horn antenna

Polarisation

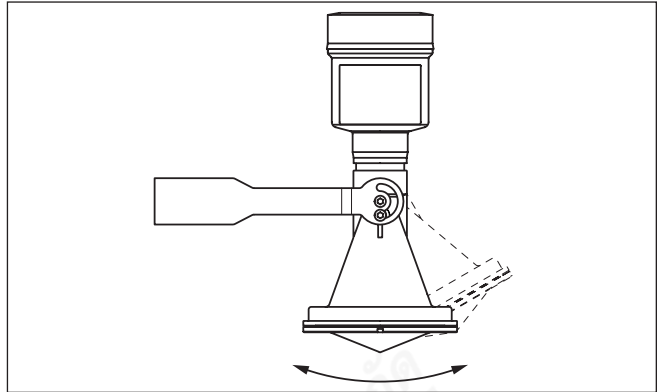


Fig. 3: Adjustment of the angle of inclination

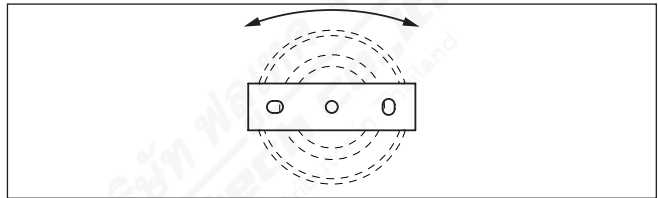


Fig. 4: Turning by fastening in the centre

4.4 Mounting instructions

For tight installation of the version with plastic horn antenna with compression or adapter flange, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

1. Use suitable flat seal, e.g. of EPDM with Shore hardness 25 or 50
2. Make sure the number of flange screws corresponds to the number of flange holes
3. Tighten all screws with the torque stated in the technical data

The emitted radar impulses of the radar sensor are electromagnetic waves. The polarisation is the direction of the electrical wave component. By turning the instrument in the connection flange or mounting boss, the polarisation can be used to reduce the effects of false echoes.

The position of the polarisation is marked on the process fitting of the instrument.

Installation position

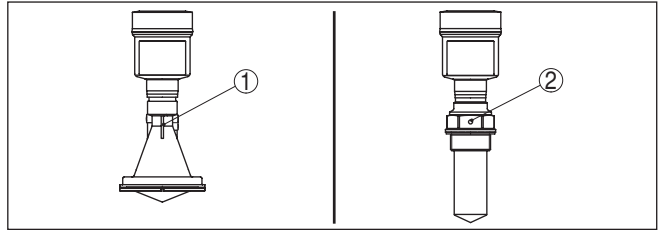


Fig. 5: Position of the polarisation

- 1 Marking with version with plastic horn antenna
- 2 Marking with version with encapsulated antenna system

When mounting the sensor, keep a distance of at least 200 mm (7.874 in) to the vessel wall. If the sensor is installed in the center of dished or round vessel tops, multiple echoes can arise. These can, however, be suppressed by an appropriate adjustment (see chapter "Setup").

If you cannot maintain this distance, you should carry out a false signal storage during setup. This applies particularly if buildup on the vessel wall is expected. In such cases, we recommend repeating the false signal storage at a later date with existing buildup.

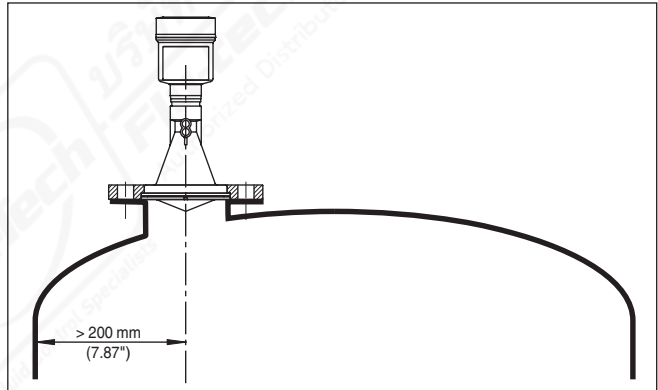


Fig. 6: Mounting of the radar sensor on round vessel tops

In vessels with conical bottom it can be advantageous to mount the sensor in the center of the vessel, as measurement is then possible down to the lowest point of the vessel bottom.

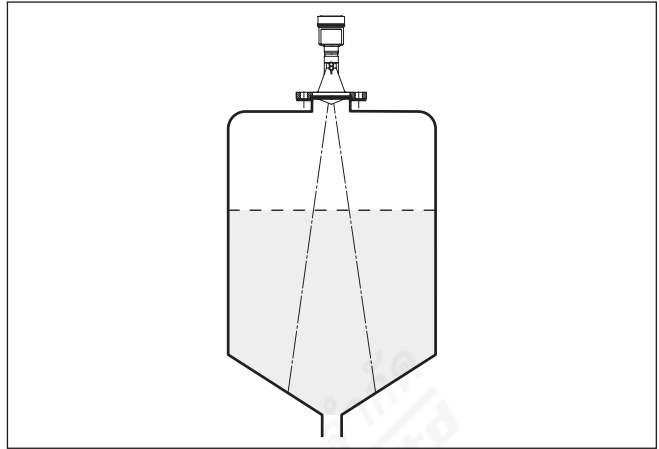


Fig. 7: Mounting of the radar sensor on vessels with conical bottom

Inflowing medium

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

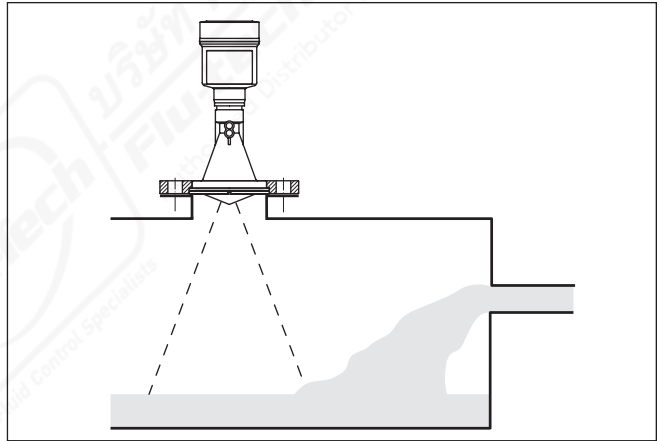


Fig. 8: Mounting of the radar sensor with inflowing medium

Socket with encapsulated antenna system

The socket piece should be dimensioned in such a way that the antenna end protrudes at least 10 mm (0.4 in) out of the socket.

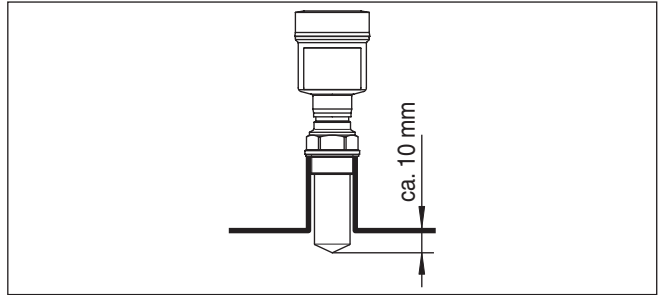


Fig. 9: Recommended socket mounting

If the reflective properties of the medium are good, you can mount LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136 on sockets which are higher than the length of the antenna. You will find recommended values for socket heights in the following illustration. The socket end should be smooth and burr-free, if possible also rounded. After installation you must carry out a false echo storage.

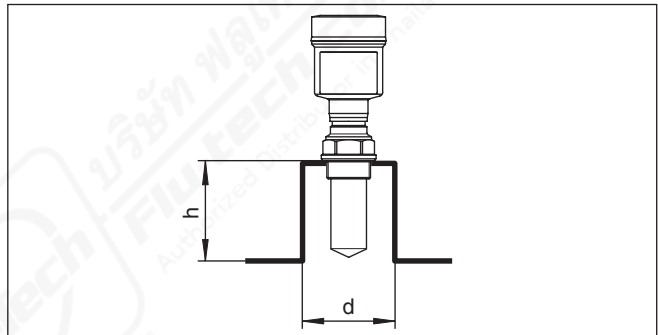


Fig. 10: Deviating socket dimensions

The below charts specify the max. socket length h depending on the diameter d .

Socket diameter d	Socket length h
40 mm	≤ 200 mm
50 mm	≤ 250 mm
80 mm	≤ 300 mm
100 mm	≤ 400 mm
150 mm	≤ 500 mm

Socket diameter d	Socket length h
1½"	≤ 7.9 in
2"	≤ 9.9 in
3"	≤ 11.8 in

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Socket with plastic horn antenna

Socket diameter d	Socket length h
4"	≤ 15.8 in
6"	≤ 19.7 in

A corresponding collar flange for DN 80 (ASME 3" or JIS 80) as well as a suitable adapter flange are available for mounting LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136.

With the housing versions plastic, aluminium single chamber and stainless steel, the collar flange can be placed directly over the housing. With the aluminium double chamber housing, retroactive mounting in this way is not possible - the mounting type must be specified with the order.



Information:

The mounting socket should be as short as possible and its end rounded. This reduces false echoes from the vessel mounting socket.

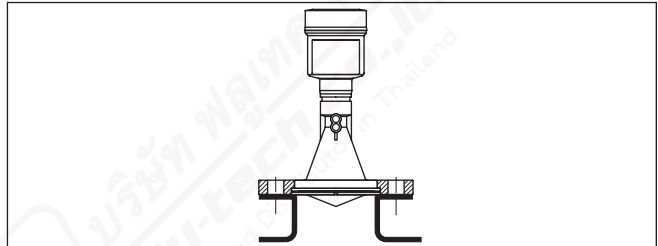
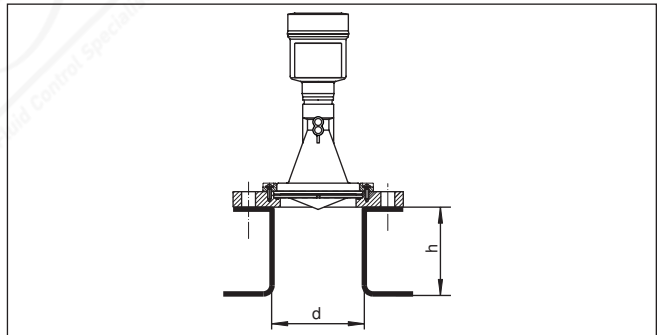


Fig. 11: Recommended socket mounting

If the medium has good reflective properties, LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136 can also be mounted on a longer socket piece. Recommended values for socket heights are specified in the following illustration. You must carry out a false echo storage afterwards.



The below charts specify the max. socket length h depending on the diameter d.

Socket diameter d	Socket length h
80 mm	≤ 300 mm

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Socket diameter d	Socket length h
100 mm	≤ 400 mm
150 mm	≤ 500 mm

Socket diameter d	Socket length h
3"	≤ 11.8 in
4"	≤ 15.8 in
6"	≤ 19.7 in

Sensor orientation

In liquids, direct the sensor as perpendicular as possible to the product surface to achieve optimum measurement results.

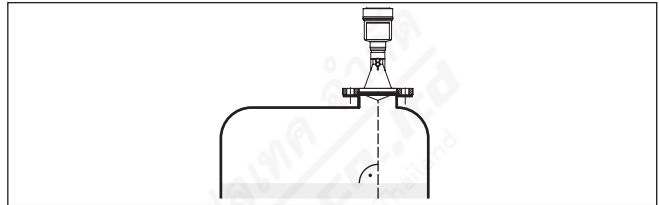


Fig. 13: Alignment in liquids

Vessel installations

The mounting location of the radar sensor should be a place where no other equipment or fixtures cross the path of the radar signals.

Vessel installations, such as e.g. ladders, limit switches, heating spirals, struts, etc., can cause false echoes and impair the useful echo. Make sure when planning your measuring point that the radar sensor has a "clear view" to the measured product.

In case of existing vessel installations, a false echo storage should be carried out during setup.

If large vessel installations such as struts or supports cause false echoes, these can be attenuated through supplementary measures. Small, inclined sheet metal baffles above the installations scatter the radar signals and prevent direct interfering reflections.

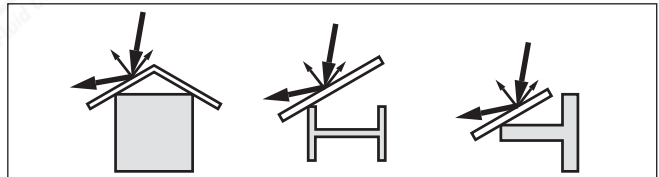


Fig. 14: Cover flat, large-area profiles with deflectors

Agitators

If there are agitators in the vessel, a false signal storage should be carried out with the agitators in motion. This ensures that the interfering reflections from the agitators are saved with the blades in different positions.

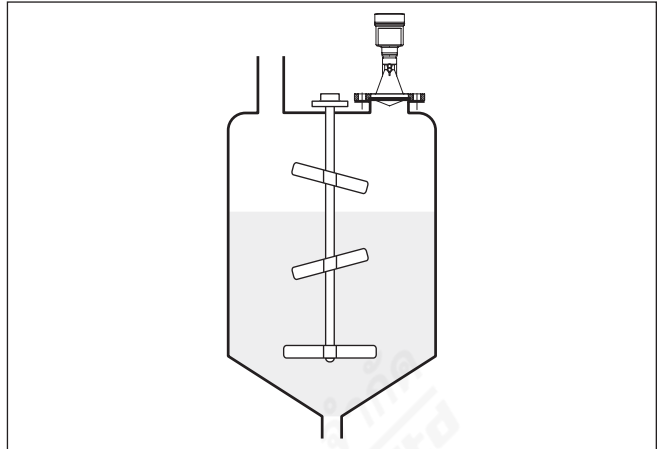


Fig. 15: Agitators

Foam generation

Through the action of filling, stirring and other processes in the vessel, compact foams that considerably damp the emitted signals may form on the product surface.

If foams are causing measurement errors, the biggest possible radar antennas, the electronics with increased sensitivity or low frequency radar sensors (C band) should be used.

As an alternative, sensors with guided microwave can be used. These are unaffected by foam generation and are best suited for such applications.

4.5 Measurement setup - Pipes

By using a surge pipe in the vessel, the influence of vessel installations and turbulence can be excluded. Under these prerequisites, the measurement of products with low dielectric values (ϵ_r value ≤ 1.6) is possible.

Note the following illustrations and instructions for measurement in a surge pipe.



Information:

Measurement in a surge pipe is not recommended for extremely adhesive products.

Configuration surge pipe

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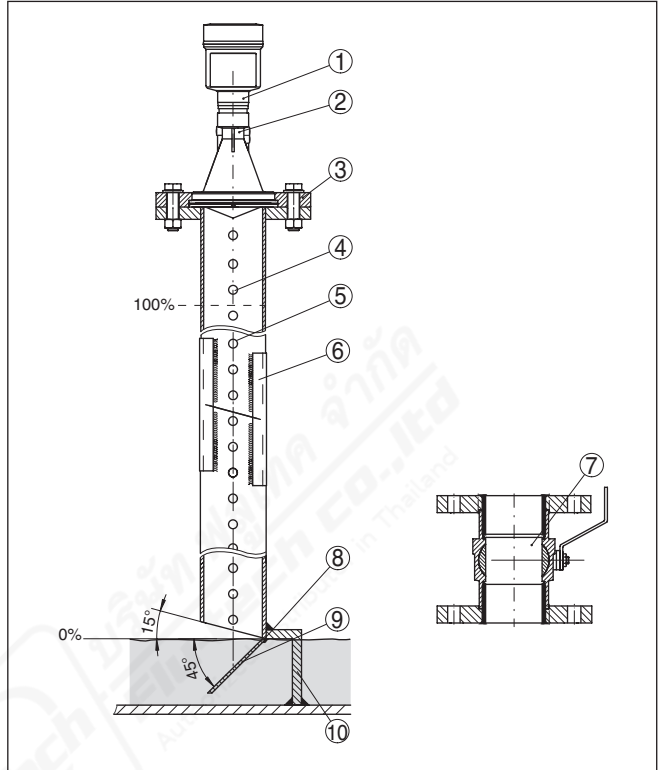


Fig. 16: Configuration surge pipe LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136

- 1 Radar sensor
- 2 Polarisation marking
- 3 Thread or flange on the instrument
- 4 Vent hole
- 5 Holes
- 6 Welding connection through U-profile
- 7 Ball valve with complete opening
- 8 Surge pipe end
- 9 Reflector sheet
- 10 Fastening of the surge pipe

Surge pipe extension

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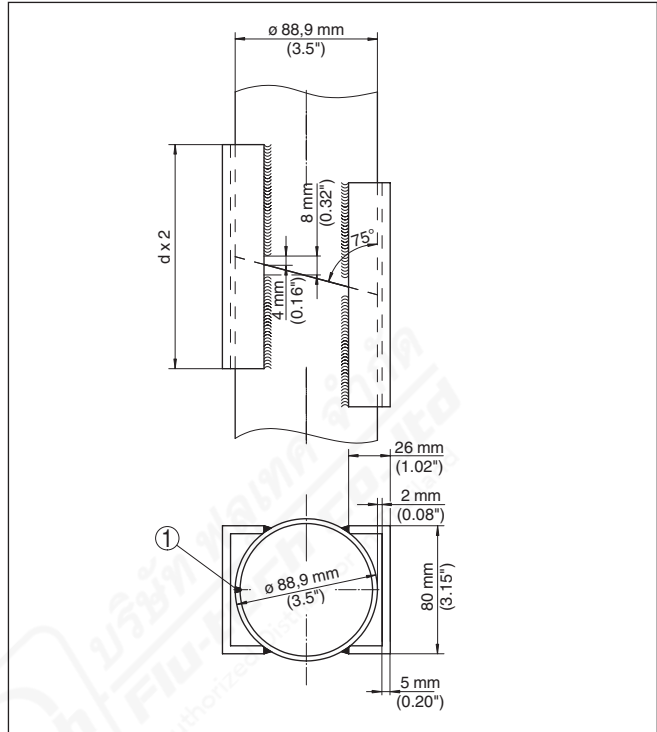


Fig. 17: Welding connection with surge pipe extension for different example diameters

1 Position of the welded joint with longitudinally welded pipes

Instructions and requirements, surge pipe

Instructions of orientation of the polarisation:

- Note marking of the polarisation on the sensor
- With threaded versions, the marking is on the hexagon, with flange versions between two flange holes
- The marking must be in one plane with the holes in the surge pipe

Instructions for the measurement:

- The 100 % point must be below the upper vent hole and the antenna edge
- The 0 % point is the end of the surge pipe
- During parameter adjustment, select "Application standpipe" and enter the tube diameter to compensate for errors due to running time shift
- A false signal suppression with the installed sensor is recommended but not mandatory
- The measurement through a ball valve with unrestricted channel is possible

Measurement in the bypass tube

Constructive requirements:

- Material metal, smooth inner surface
- Preferably pultruded or straight beaded stainless steel tube
- Welded joint should be straight and lie in one axis with the holes
- Flanges are welded to the tube according to the orientation of the polarisation
- When using a ball valves, align the transitions on the inside and fix accurately
- Gap size with junctions ≤ 0.1 mm
- Surge pipes must extend all the way down to the requested min. level, as measurement is only possible within the tube
- Diameter of holes ≤ 5 mm, any number OK, on one side or completely through
- The antenna diameter of the sensor should correspond to the inner diameter of the tube
- Diameter should be constant over the complete length

Instructions for surge pipe extension:

- The ends of the extension tubes must be bevelled and exactly aligned
- Welded connection via external U profiles according to illustration above. Length of the U profiles should be at least double the tube diameter
- Do not weld through the pipe wall. The surge pipe must remain smooth inside. Roughness and beads on the inside caused by unintentional penetration should be removed since they cause strong false echoes and encourage buildup
- An extension via welding neck flanges or pipe collars is not recommended.

An alternative to measurement in a surge pipe is measurement in a bypass tube outside of the vessel.

Configuration bypass

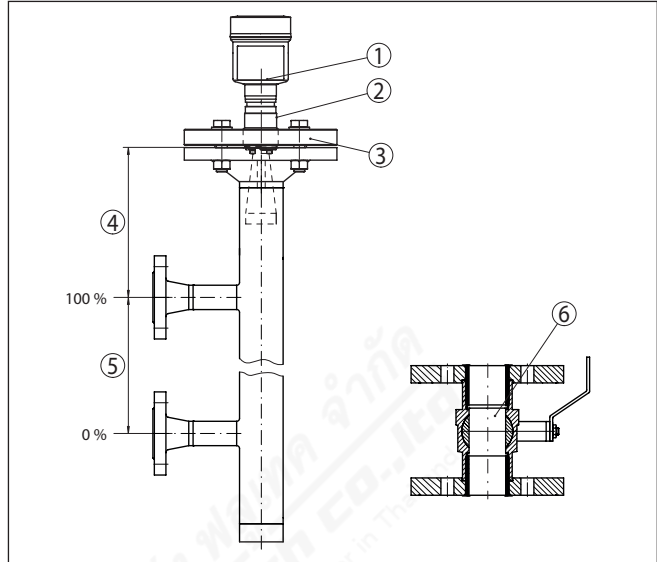


Fig. 18: Configuration bypass

- 1 Radar sensor
- 2 Polarisation marking
- 3 Instrument flange
- 4 Distance sensor reference plane to upper tube connection
- 5 Distance of the tube connections
- 6 Ball valve with complete opening

Instructions and requirements, bypass

Instructions of orientation of the polarisation:

- Note marking of the polarisation on the sensor
- With threaded versions, the marking is on the hexagon, with flange versions between two flange holes
- The marking must be in one plane with the tube connections to the vessel

Instructions for the measurement:

- The 100 % point may not be above the upper tube connection to the vessel
- The 0 % point may not be below the lower tube connection to the vessel
- Min. distance, sensor reference plane to upper edge of upper tube connection > 300 mm
- During parameter adjustment, select "*Application standpipe*" and enter the tube diameter to compensate for errors due to running time shift
- A false signal suppression with the installed sensor is recommended but not mandatory
- The measurement through a ball valve with unrestricted channel is possible

Flow measurement with rectangular flume

Constructional requirements on the bypass pipe:

- Material metal, smooth inner surface
- In case of an extremely rough tube inner surface, use an inserted tube (tube in tube) or a radar sensor with tube antenna
- Flanges are welded to the tube according to the orientation of the polarisation
- Gap size with junctions ≤ 0.1 mm, for example, when using a ball valve or intermediate flanges with single pipe sections
- The antenna diameter of the sensor should correspond to the inner diameter of the tube
- Diameter should be constant over the complete length

4.6 Measurement setup - Flow

The short examples give you introductory information on the flow measurement. Detailed planning information is available from flume manufacturers and in special literature.

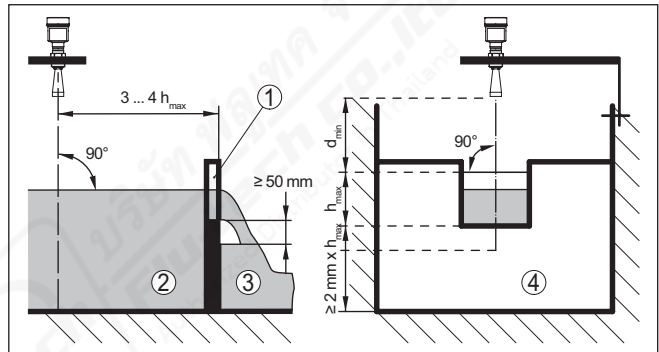


Fig. 19: Flow measurement with rectangular flume: d_{min} = min. distance of the sensor (see chapter "Technical data"); h_{max} = max. filling of the rectangular flume

- 1 Overflow orifice (side view)
- 2 Headwater
- 3 Tail water
- 4 Overfall orifice (view from bottom water)

In general, the following points must be observed:

- Install the sensor on the headwater side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the overfall orifice
- Distance of orifice opening above ground
- Min. distance of the orifice opening to bottom water
- Min. distance of the sensor to max. storage level

Flow measurement with Khafagi Venturi flume

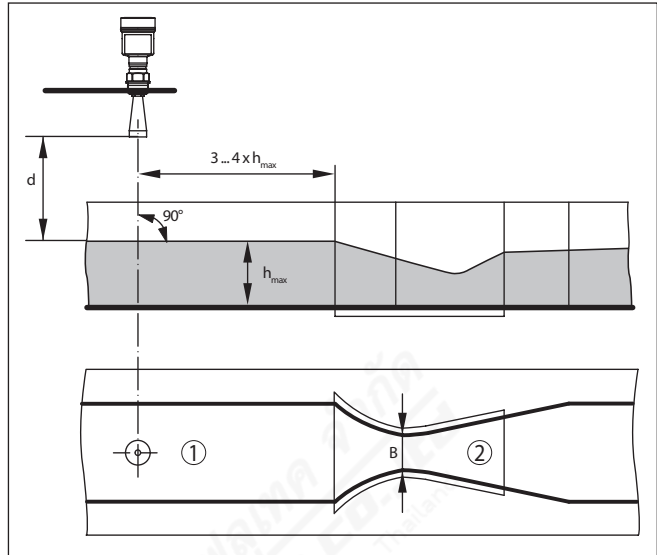


Fig. 20: Flow measurement with Khafagi-Venturi flume: d = Min. distance to sensor; h_{max} = max. filling of the flume; B = tightest constriction in the flume

- 1 Position sensor
- 2 Venturi flume

In general, the following points must be observed:

- Installation of the sensor at the input side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the Venturi flume
- Min. distance of the sensor to max. storage level

5 Connecting to power supply

5.1 Preparing the connection

Always keep in mind the following safety instructions:



Warning:

Connect only in the complete absence of line voltage.

- The electrical connection must only be carried out by trained personnel authorised by the plant operator.
- If overvoltage surges are expected, overvoltage arresters should be installed.

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.

Keep in mind the following additional influences on 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)
- Influence of additional instruments in the circuit (see load values in chapter "*Technical data*")

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

Use cable with round cross section for instruments with housing and cable gland. To ensure the seal effect of the cable gland (IP protection rating), find out which cable outer diameter the cable gland is suitable for.

Use a cable gland fitting the cable diameter.

We generally recommend the use of screened cable for HART multi-drop mode.

Cable gland ½ NPT

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

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

Cable screening and grounding

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

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

Cable screening and grounding

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

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

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Connection technology

5.2 Connecting

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.

Connection procedure

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing cover
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 entry gland
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. 21: Connection steps 5 and 6 - Single chamber housing

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



Information:

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.

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

7. Check the hold of the wires in the terminals by lightly pulling on them
 8. Connect the screen to the internal ground terminal, connect the outer ground terminal to potential equalisation
 9. Tighten the compression nut of the cable entry 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.

5.3 Wiring plan



The following illustration applies to the non-Ex as well as to the Ex-ia version.

Electronics and terminal compartment

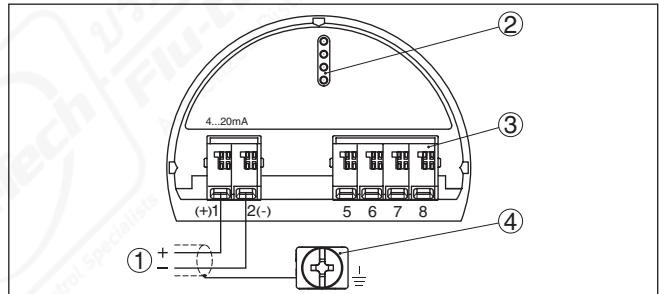


Fig. 22: Electronics and terminal compartment, single chamber housing

- 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 screen

5.4 Switch-on phase

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

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

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



6 Set up with the display and adjustment module

6.1 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 cover
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 cover 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.

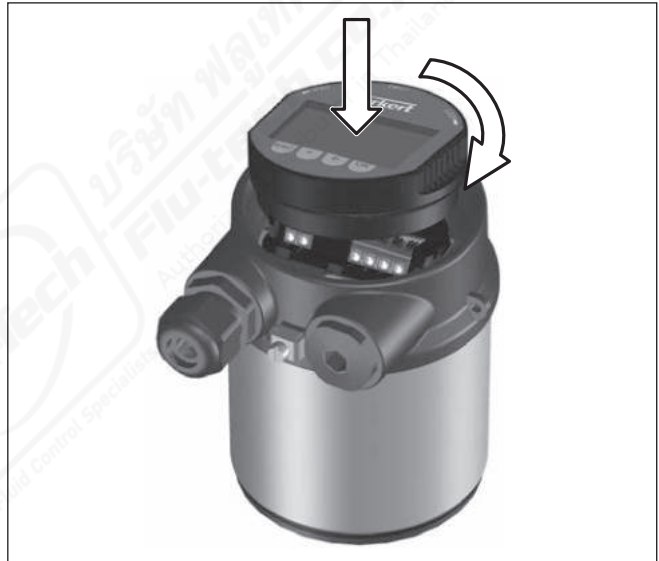


Fig. 23: Insertion of the display and adjustment module with single chamber housing



Note:

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

6.2 Adjustment system

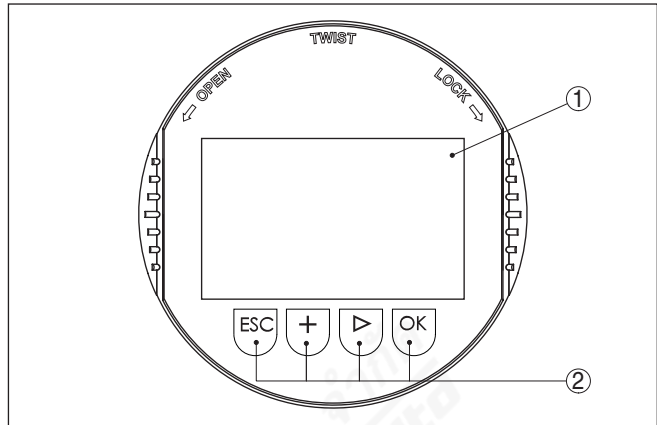


Fig. 24: Display and adjustment elements

- 1 LC display
- 2 Adjustment keys

Key functions

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

Adjustment system

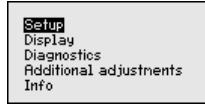
The instrument is adjusted via the four keys of the display and adjustment module. The LC display indicates the individual menu items. The functions of the individual keys are shown in the above illustration. Approx. 60 minutes after the last pressing of a key, an automatic reset to measured value indication is triggered. Any values not confirmed with **[OK]** will not be saved.

6.3 Parameter adjustment

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

Main menu

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



Setup: Settings, e.g., for measurement loop name, medium, application, vessel, adjustment, signal output

Display: Settings, e.g., for language, measured value display, lighting

Diagnostics: Information, e.g. on instrument status, pointer, measurement reliability, simulation, echo curve

Further settings: Instrument unit, false signal suppression, linearisation curve, reset, date/time, reset, copy function

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



Information:

In this operating instructions manual, the instrument-specific parameters in the menu sections "Setup", "Diagnostics" and "Additional settings" are described. The general parameters in these menu section are described in the operating instructions manual "Indicating and adjustment module".

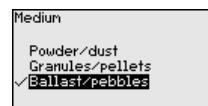
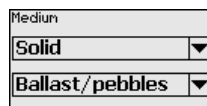
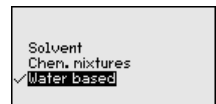
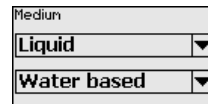
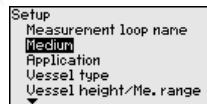
You can find in the operating instructions manual "Display and adjustment module" also the description of the menu sections "Display" and "Info".

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

Setup - Medium

Each medium has different reflection properties. With liquids, further interfering factors are fluctuation product surface and foam generation. With bulk solids, these are dust generation, material cone and additional echoes from the vessel wall.

To adapt the sensor to these different measuring conditions, the selection "Liquid" or "Bulk solid" should be made in this menu item.



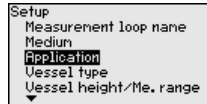
Through this selection, the sensor is adapted perfectly to the product and measurement reliability, particularly in products with poor reflective properties, is considerably increased.

Setup - Application

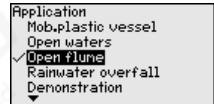
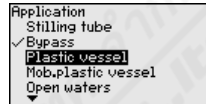
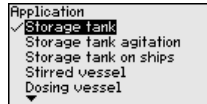
Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with **[OK]** and jump to the next menu item with the **[ESC]** and the **[->]** key.

In addition to the medium, also the application, i.e. the measuring site, can influence the measurement.

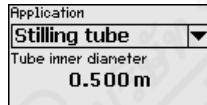
With this menu item, the sensor can be adapted to the applications. The adjustment possibilities depend on the selection "Liquid" or "Bulk solid" under "Medium".



The following options are available when "Liquid" is selected:



The selection "Standpipe" opens a new window in which the inner diameter of the applied standpipe is entered.



The following features form the basis of the applications:

Storage tank:

- Setup: large-volumed, upright cylindrical, spherical
- Product speed: slow filling and emptying
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Condensation
 - Smooth product surface
 - High requirements to the measurement accuracy
- Properties, sensor:
 - Slight sensitivity against sporadic false echoes
 - Stable and reliable measured values through averaging
 - High accuracy
 - Short reaction time of the sensor not required

Storage tank with product circulation:

- Setup: large-volumed, upright cylindrical, spherical
- Product speed: slow filling and emptying
- Installations: small laterally mounted or large top mounted stirrer
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Relatively smooth product surface
 - High requirements to the measurement accuracy
 - Condensation
 - Slight foam generation
 - Overfilling possible
- Properties, sensor:

- Slight sensitivity against sporadic false echoes
- Stable and reliable measured values through averaging
- High accuracy because not adjusted for max. speed
- False signal suppression recommended

Storage tank on ships (Cargo Tank):

- Product speed: slow filling and emptying
- Vessel:
 - Installations in the bottom section (bracers, heating spirals)
 - High sockets 200 ... 500 mm, also with large diameters
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Condensation, buildup by movement
 - Max. requirement on measurement accuracy from 95 %
- Properties, sensor:
 - Slight sensitivity against sporadic false echoes
 - Stable and reliable measured values through averaging
 - High accuracy
 - False signal suppression required

Stirrer vessel (reactor):

- Setup: all vessel sizes possible
- Product speed:
 - Fast to slow filling possible
 - Vessel is very often filled and emptied
- Vessel:
 - Socket available
 - Large agitator blades of metal
 - Vortex breakers, heating spirals
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Condensation, buildup by movement
 - Strong spout generation
 - Very agitated surface, foam generation
- Properties, sensor:
 - Higher measurement speed through lower averaging
 - Sporadic false echoes are suppressed

Dosing vessel:

- Setup: all vessel sizes possible
- Product speed:
 - Fast filling and emptying
 - Vessel is very often filled and emptied
- Vessel: narrow installation situation
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Condensation, buildup on the antenna
 - Foam generation
- Properties, sensor:
 - Measurement speed optimized by virtually no averaging
 - Sporadic false echoes are suppressed
 - False signal suppression recommended

Standpipe:

- Product speed: very fast filling and emptying
- Vessel:

- Vent hole
- Joins like flanges, weld joints
- Shifting of the running time in the tube
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Condensation
 - Buildup
- Properties, sensor:
 - Measurement speed optimized through little averaging
 - Entering the tube inside diameter takes the running time shift into consideration
 - Echo detection sensitivity reduced

Bypass:

- Product speed:
 - Fast up to slow filling with short up to long bypass tube possible
 - Often the level is hold via a control facility
- Vessel:
 - Lateral outlets and inlets
 - Joins like flanges, weld joints
 - Shifting of the running time in the tube
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Condensation
 - Buildup
 - Separation of oil and water possible
 - Overflowing into the antenna possible
- Properties, sensor:
 - Measurement speed optimized through little averaging
 - Entering the tube inside diameter takes the running time shift into consideration
 - Echo detection sensitivity reduced
 - False signal suppression recommended

Plastic tank:

- Vessel:
 - Measurement fix mounted or integrated
 - Measurement depending on the application through the vessel top
 - With empty vessel, the measurement can be carried out through the bottom
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Condensation on the plastic ceiling
 - In outside facilities water and snow on the vessel top possible
- Properties, sensor:
 - False signals outside the vessel are not taken into consideration
 - False signal suppression recommended

Transportable plastic tank:

- Vessel:
 - Material and thickness different
 - Measurement through the vessel top
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Measured value jump with vessel change
- Properties, sensor:

- Quick adaptation to changing reflection conditions through vessel change
- False signal suppression required

Open water (gauge measurement):

- Gauge rate of change: slow gauge change
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Distance sensor to water surface to big
 - Extreme damping of output signal due to wave generation
 - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible
 - Spiders and insect nestle in the antennas
 - Floating material and animals sporadically on the water surface
- Properties, sensor:
 - Stable and reliable measured values through high averaging
 - Insensitive in the close range

Open flume (flow measurement):

- Gauge rate of change: slow gauge change
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible
 - Spiders and insect nestle in the antennas
 - Smooth water surface
 - Exact measurement result required
 - Distance to the water surface normally relatively high
- Properties, sensor:
 - Stable and reliable measured values through high averaging
 - Insensitive in the close range

Rain water overfall (weir):

- Gauge rate of change: slow gauge change
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible
 - Spiders and insect nestle in the antennas
 - Turbulent water surface
 - Sensor flooding possible
- Properties, sensor:
 - Stable and reliable measured values through high averaging
 - Insensitive in the close range

Demonstration:

- Adjustment for all applications which are not typically level measurement
 - Instrument demonstration
 - Object recognition/monitoring (additional settings required)
- Properties, sensor:
 - Sensor accepts all measured value changes within the measuring range immediately
 - High sensitivity against interferences, because virtually no averaging

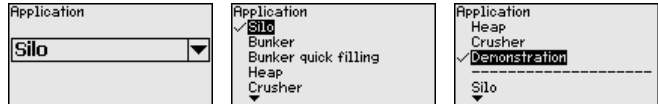
**Caution:**

If liquids with different dielectric constants separate in the vessel, for example through condensation, the radar sensor can detect under

certain circumstances only the medium with the higher dielectric constant. Keep in mind that layer interfaces can cause faulty measurements.

If you want to measure the total height of both liquids reliably, please contact our service department or use an instrument specially designed for interface measurement.

The following options are available when "Bulk solid" is selected:



The following features form the basis of the applications:

Silo (slender and high):

- Vessel of metal: weld joints
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Filling aperture too close to the sensor
 - System noise in completely empty silo increased
- Properties, sensor:
 - Stable measured values through higher averaging
 - False signal suppression during setup recommended, required for automatic false signal suppression
 - Automatic false signal suppression with partly filled vessel

Bunker (large-volume):

- Vessel of concrete or metal:
 - Structured vessel walls
 - Installations present
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Large distance to the medium
 - Large angles of repose
- Properties, sensor:
 - Mean averaging
 - High measured value jumps are accepted

Bunker with fast filling:

- Vessel of concrete or metal, also multiple chamber silo:
 - Structured vessel walls
 - Installations present
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Measured value jumps, e.g. through truck loading
 - Large distance to the medium
 - Large angles of repose
- Properties, sensor:
 - Lower averaging
 - Very high measured value jumps are accepted

Heap:

- Sensor mounting on movable conveyor belts
- Detection of the heap profile
- Height detection during filling

- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Measured value jumps, e.g. by the profile of the heap or traverses
 - Large angles of repose
 - Measurement near the filling stream
- Properties, sensor:
 - Mean averaging
 - High measured value jumps are accepted

Crusher:

- Vessel: installations, wear and protective facilities available
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Measured value jumps, e.g. through truck loading
 - Fast reaction time
 - Large distance to the medium
- Properties, sensor:
 - Little averaging
 - Max. reaction speed, very high measured value jumps are accepted

Demonstration:

- Adjustment for all applications which are not typically level measurement
 - Instrument demonstration
 - Object recognition/monitoring (additional settings required)
- Properties, sensor:
 - Sensor accepts all measured value changes within the measuring range immediately
 - High sensitivity against interferences, because virtually no averaging

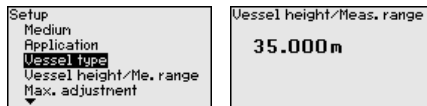
Through this selection, the sensor is adapted optimally to the application or the location and measurement reliability under the various basic conditions is increased considerably.

Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with **[OK]** and jump to the next menu item with the **[ESC]** and the **[->]** key.

Setup - Vessel height, measuring range

With this selection, the operating range of the sensor is adapted to the vessel height and the reliability with different frame conditions is increased considerably.

The min. adjustment must be carried out independently of this.



Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with **[OK]** and jump to the next menu item with the **[ESC]** and the **[->]** key.

Setup - Vessel form

Also the vessel form can influence the measurement apart from the medium and the application. To adapt the sensor to these measure-

ment conditions, this menu item offers you different options for vessel bottom and ceiling in case of certain applications.



Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with **[OK]** and jump to the next menu item with the **[ESC]** and the **[->]** key.

Setup - Adjustment

Since the radar sensor is a distance measuring instrument, the distance from the sensor to the product surface is measured. For indication of the real level, an allocation of the measured distance to the percentage height must be carried out.

To perform the adjustment, enter the distance with full and empty vessel, see the following example:

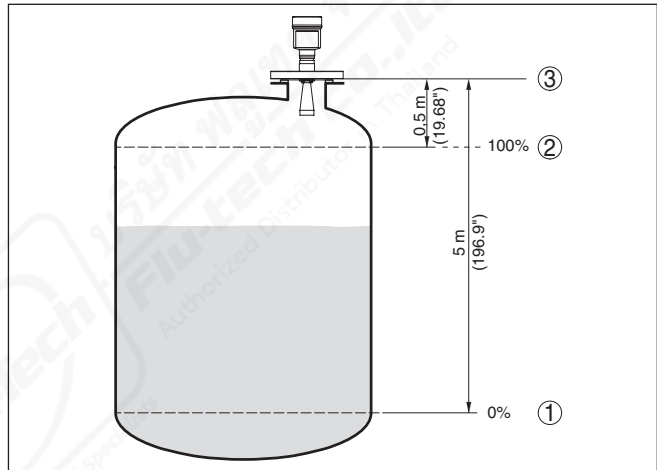


Fig. 25: Parameter adjustment example min./max. adjustment

- 1 Min. level = max. meas. distance
- 2 Max. level = min. meas. distance
- 3 Reference plane

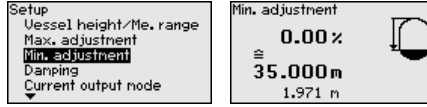
If these values are not known, an adjustment with the distances of for example 10 % and 90 % is possible. Starting point for these distance specifications is always the seal surface of the thread or flange. You can find specifications of the reference plane in chapter "Technical data". By means of these settings, the real level will be calculated.

The real product level during this adjustment is not important, because the min./max. adjustment is always carried out without changing the product level. These settings can be made ahead of time without the instrument having to be installed.

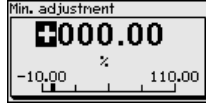
Setup - Min. adjustment

Proceed as follows:

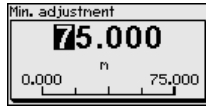
1. Select the menu item "Setup" with [->] and confirm with [OK].
Now select with [->] the menu item "Min. adjustment" and confirm with [OK].



2. Edit the percentage value with [OK] and set the cursor to the requested position with [->].



3. Set the requested percentage value with [+] and save with [OK].
The cursor jumps now to the distance value.

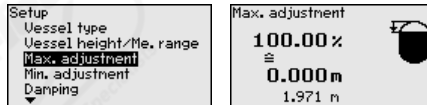


4. Enter the suitable distance value in m for the empty vessel (e.g. distance from the sensor to the vessel bottom) corresponding to the percentage value.
5. Save settings with [OK] and move with [ESC] and [->] to the max. adjustment.

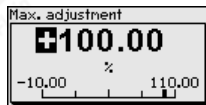
Setup - Max. adjustment

Proceed as follows:

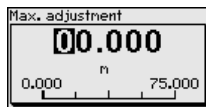
1. Select with [->] the menu item Max. adjustment and confirm with [OK].



2. Prepare the percentage value for editing with [OK] and set the cursor to the requested position with [->].



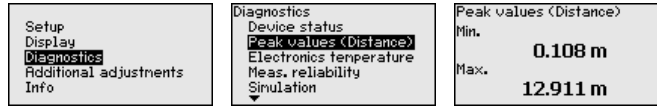
3. Set the requested percentage value with [+] and save with [OK].
The cursor jumps now to the distance value.



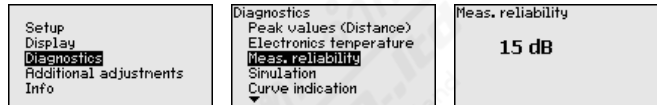
4. Enter the appropriate distance value in m (corresponding to the percentage value) for the full vessel. Keep in mind that the max. level must lie below the min. distance to the antenna edge.

5. Save settings with **[OK]****Diagnosis - Peak value**

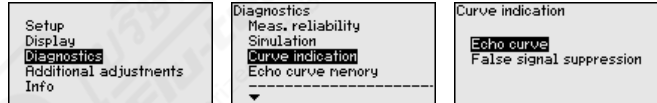
The respective min. and max. measured value is saved in the sensor. The values are displayed in the menu item "*Peak values*".

**Diagnosis - Measurement reliability**

When non-contact level sensors are used, the measurement can be influenced by the respective process conditions. In this menu item, the measurement reliability of the level echo is displayed as dB value. The measurement reliability equals signal strength minus noise. The higher the value, the more reliable the measurement. With a functioning measurement, the values are > 10 dB.

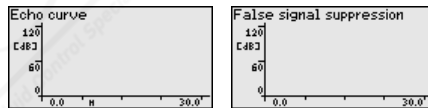
**Diagnoses - Curve indication**

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



The "*False signal suppression*" displays the saved false echoes (see menu "*Additional settings*") of the empty vessel with signal strength in "dB" over the measuring range.

A comparison of echo curve and false signal suppression allows a more detailed statement of the reliability.



The selected curve is continuously updated. A submenu with zoom functions is opened with the **[OK]** key:

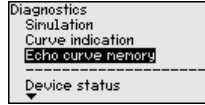
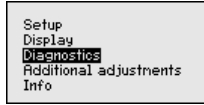
- "X-Zoom": Zoom function for the meas. distance
- "Y-Zoom": 1, 2, 5 and 10x signal magnification in "dB"
- "Unzoom": Reset the presentation to the nominal measuring range without magnification

Diagnoses - Echo curve memory

With the function "*Echo curve memory*" the echo curve can be saved at the time of setup. This is generally recommended; for using the As-set Management functions it is absolutely necessary. If possible, the curve should be saved with a low level in the vessel.

With the adjustment software PACTware and the PC, the high resolution echo curve can be displayed and used to recognize signal

changes over the operating time. In addition, the echo curve of the setup can be also displayed in the echo curve window and compared with the actual echo curve.



**Additional adjustments -
False signal suppression**

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

- High sockets
- Vessel installations such as struts
- Agitators
- Buildup or welded joints on vessel walls



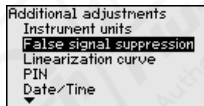
Note:

A false signal suppression detects, marks and saves these false signals so that they are no longer taken into account in the level measurement.

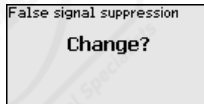
This should be done with a low level so that all potential interfering reflections can be detected.

Proceed as follows:

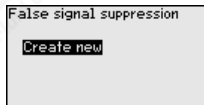
1. Select with **[->]** the menu item "False signal suppression" and confirm with **[OK]**.



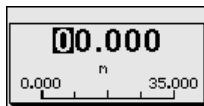
2. Confirm again with **[OK]**.



3. Confirm again with **[OK]**.



4. Confirm again with **[OK]** and enter the actual distance from the sensor to the product surface.

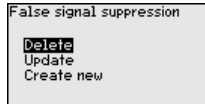


5. All interfering signals in this section are detected by the sensor and stored after confirming with **[OK]**.

**Note:**

Check the distance to the product 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*":



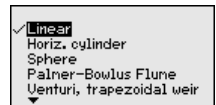
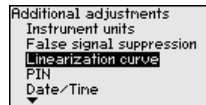
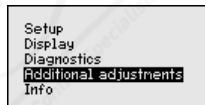
Delete: An already created false signal suppression will be completely deleted. This is useful if the saved false signal suppression no longer matches the metrological conditions in the vessel.

Extend: is used to extend an already created false signal suppression. This is useful if a false signal suppression was carried out with a too high level and not all false signals could be detected. When selecting "*Extend*", the distance to the product surface of the created false signal suppression is displayed. This value can now be changed and the false signal suppression can be extended to this range.

Additional adjustments - Linearization curve

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 - and 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.

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*".



Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings and jump to the next menu item with the **[ESC]** and **[->]** key.

**Caution:**

Note the following if instruments with appropriate approval are used as part of an overflow protection system according to WHG:

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 adjusting the switching point on the limit signal transmitter.

Additional adjustments - Reset

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



The following reset functions are available:

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

Basic settings: Resetting of the parameter settings, incl. special parameters, to the default values of the respective instrument. Any stored false signal suppression or user programmable linearisation curve, as well as the measured value memory, is deleted.

Setup: Resetting of the parameter settings to the default values of the respective instrument in the menu item Setup. User-generated false signal suppression, user-programmed linearisation curve, measured value memory as well as event memory remain untouched. The linearisation is set to linear.

False signal suppression: Deleting a previously created false signal suppression. The false signal suppression created in the factory remains active.

Peak values, measured value: Resetting of the measured min. and max. distances to the actual measured value.

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

Menu	Menu item	Default value
Setup	Measurement loop name	Sensor
	Medium	Liquid/Water Bulk solids/Crushed stones, gravel
	Application	Storage tank Silo
	Vessel form	Vessel bottom, dished boiler end Vessel top, dished boiler end
	Vessel height/ Measuring range	Recommended measuring range, see "Technical data" in the supplement
	Min. adjustment	Recommended measuring range, see "Technical data" in the supplement
	Max. adjustment	0,000 m(d)
	Damping	0.0 s
	Current output mode	4 ... 20 mA, < 3.6 mA
	Current output Min./Max.	Min. current 3.8 mA, max. current 20.5 mA
	Lock adjustment	Released

Menu	Menu item	Default value
Display	Language	Like order
	Displayed value	Distance
	Display unit	m
	Scaling size	Volume l
	Scaling	0.00 lin %, 0 l 100.00 lin %, 100 l
	Backlight	Switched off
Additional adjustments	Distance unit	m
	Temperature unit	°C
	Probe length	Length of the standpipe Ex factory
	Linearisation curve	Linear
	HART mode	Standard Address 0

6.4 Saving the parameter adjustment data

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

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

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

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

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

7 Setup with PACTware

7.1 Connect the PC

For the interface adapter and HART

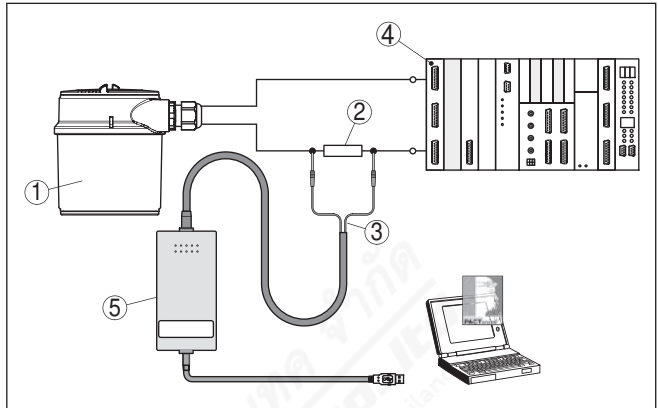


Fig. 26: Connecting the PC via HART to the signal cable

- 1 Sensor
- 2 HART resistance 250 Ω (optional depending on processing)
- 3 Connection cable with 2 mm pins and terminals
- 4 Processing system/PLC/Voltage supply

7.2 Parameter adjustment with PACTware

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

Note:

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

7.3 Saving the parameter adjustment data

We recommend documenting or saving the parameter adjustment data via PACTware. That way the data are available for multiple use or service purposes.

Prerequisites

MAN 100010268 ML Version: C Status: RL (released | freigegeben) printed: 10/2025

8 Set up with other systems

8.1 DD adjustment programs

Device descriptions as Enhanced Device Description (EDD) are available for DD adjustment programs such as, for example, AMS™ and PDM.

8.2 Communicator 375, 475

Device descriptions for the instrument are available as DD or EDD for parameter adjustment with the Field Communicator 375 or 475.



9 Diagnosis, asset management and service

9.1 Maintenance

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

9.2 Diagnosis memory

The instrument has several memories which are available for diagnostic purposes. The data remain even with voltage interruption.

Measured value memory

Up to 100,000 measured values can be stored in the sensor in a ring memory. Each entry contains date/time as well as the respective measured value. Storable values are for example:

- Distance
- Filling height
- Percentage value
- Lin. percent
- Scaled
- Current value
- Meas. reliability
- Electronics temperature

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

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

Event memory

Up to 500 events are automatically stored with a time stamp in the sensor (non-deletable). Each entry contains date/time, event type, event description and value. Event types are for example:

- Modification of a parameter
- Switch-on and switch-off times
- Status messages (according to NE 107)
- Error messages (according to NE 107)

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

Echo curve memory

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

Echo curve of the setup: This is used as reference echo curve for the measurement conditions during setup. Changes in the measurement conditions during operation or buildup on the sensor can thus be recognized. The echo curve of the setup is stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD
- Display and adjustment module

Status messages

Further echo curves: Up to 10 echo curves can be stored in a ring buffer in this memory section. Further echo curves are stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD

9.3 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 display and adjustment module, PACTware/DTM and EDD.

The status messages are divided into the following categories:

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

and explained by pictographs:

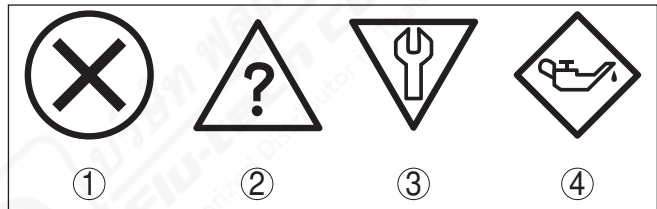


Fig. 27: Pictographs of the status messages

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

Failure: Due to a malfunction in the instrument, a failure message is outputted.

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

Function check: The instrument is in operation, the measured value is temporarily invalid (for example during simulation).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Out of specification: The measured value is unstable because the instrument specification is exceeded (e.g. electronics temperature).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

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

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

The following table shows the error codes in the status message "Failure" and gives information on the reason and rectification. Keep in mind that some information is only valid with four-wire instruments.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
F013 no measured value available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensor does not detect an echo during operation - Antenna system dirty or defective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment - Clean or exchange process component or antenna
F017 Adjustment span too small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjustment not within specification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change adjustment according to the limit values (difference between min. and max. ≥ 10 mm)
F025 Error in the linearization table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index markers are not continuously rising, for example illogical value pairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check linearization table - Delete table/Create new
F036 No operable software	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failed or interrupted software update 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repeat software update - Check electronics version - Exchanging the electronics - Send instrument for repair
F040 Error in the electronics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hardware defect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exchanging the electronics - Send instrument for repair
F080 General software error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General software error 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disconnect operating voltage briefly
F105 Determine measured value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The instrument is still in the start phase, the measured value could not yet be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wait for the end of the switch-on phase - Duration depending on the version and parameter adjustment up to approximately 3 min.
F113 Communication error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EMC interference - Transmission error with the external communication with 4-wire power supply unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove EMC influences - Exchange 4-wire power supply unit or electronics
F125 Impermissible electronics temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check ambient temperature - Isolate electronics - Use instrument with higher temperature range
F260 Error in the calibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Error in the calibration carried out in the factory - Error in the EEPROM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exchanging the electronics - Send instrument for repair

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
F261 Error in the instrument settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Error during setup - False signal suppression faulty - Error when carrying out a reset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repeat setup - Carry out a reset
F264 Installation/ Setup error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjustment not within the vessel height/measuring range - Max. measuring range of the instrument not sufficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment - Use an instrument with bigger measuring range
F265 Measurement function disturbed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensor no longer carries out a measurement - Operating voltage too low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check operating voltage - Carry out a reset - Disconnect operating voltage briefly

Function check

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

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
C700 Simulation active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A simulation is active 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finish simulation - Wait for the automatic end after 60 mins.

Out of specification

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

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
S600 Impermissible electronics temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check ambient temperature - Isolate electronics - Use instrument with higher temperature range
S601 Overfilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Danger of vessel overfilling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure that there is no further filling - Check level in the vessel
S603 Impermissible operating voltage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operating voltage below specified range 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check electrical connection - if necessary, increase operating voltage

Maintenance

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

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
M500 Error with the reset delivery status	– With the reset to delivery status, the data could not be restored	– Repeat reset – Load XML file with sensor data into the sensor
M501 Error in the non-active linearization table	– Hardware error EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
M502 Error in the diagnosis memory	– Hardware error EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
M503 Meas. reliability too low	– The echo/noise ratio is too small for reliable measurement	– Check installation and process conditions – Clean the antenna – Change polarisation direction – Use instrument with higher sensitivity
M504 Error on an device interface	– Hardware defect	– Check connections – Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
M505 No echo available	– Level echo can no longer be detected	– Clean the antenna – Use a more suitable antenna/sensor – Remove possible false echoes – Optimize sensor position and orientation

9.4 Rectify faults

Procedure for fault rectification

The first measures are:

- Evaluation of fault messages, for example via the display and adjustment module
- Checking the output signal
- Treatment of measurement errors

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

Check the 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 remove them:

MAN 1000102666 ML Version: C 1.0 Status: RL (released | freigegeben) printed: 11.09.2025

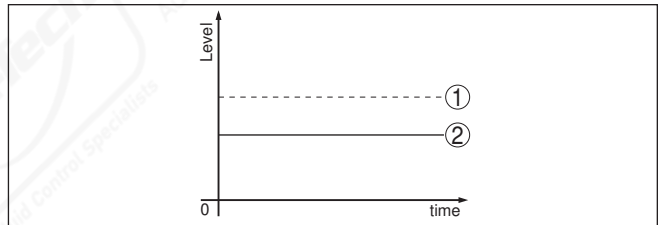
Treatment of measurement errors with liquids

Error	Cause	Rectification
4 ... 20 mA signal not stable	- Fluctuations of the measured variable	- Set damping according to the instrument via the display and adjustment module or PACTware/DTM
4 ... 20 mA signal missing	- Electrical connection faulty	- Check connection according to chapter "Connection steps" and if necessary, correct according to chapter "Wiring plan"
	- Voltage supply missing	- Check cables for breaks; repair if necessary
	- Operating voltage too low or load resistance too high	- Check, adapt if necessary
Current signal greater than 22 mA or less than 3.6 mA	- Electronics module in the sensor defective	- Exchange the instrument or send it in for repair

The below tables show typical examples of application-related measurement errors with liquids. The measurement errors are differentiated according to the following:

- Constant level
- Filling
- Emptying

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



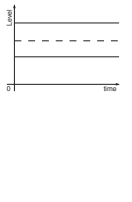
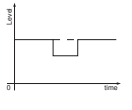
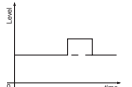
- 1 Real level
- 2 Level displayed by the sensor

Notes:



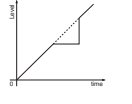
- Wherever the sensor displays a constant value, the reason could also be the fault setting of the current output to "Hold value"
- If the level indication is too low, the reason could be a line resistance that is too high

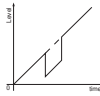
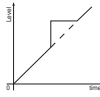
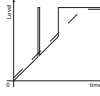
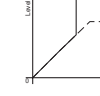
41783-EN-141205

Measurement error with constant level



Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
1. Measured value shows a too low or too high level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min./max. adjustment not correct - Incorrect linearization curve - Installation in a bypass tube or standpipe, hence running time error (small measurement error close to 100 %/large error close to 0 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapt min./max. adjustment - Adapt linearization curve - Check parameter "Application" with respect to vessel form, adapt if necessary (bypass, standpipe, diameter)
2. Measured value jumps towards 0 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple echo (vessel top, product surface) with amplitude higher than the level echo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check parameter "Application", especially vessel top, type of medium, dished bottom, high dielectric constant, and adapt if necessary
3. Measured value jumps towards 100 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the process, the amplitude of the level echo sinks - A false signal suppression was not carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out a false signal suppression
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amplitude or position of a false signal has changed (e.g. condensation, buildup); false signal suppression no longer matches actual conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine the reason for the changed false signals, carry out false signal suppression, e.g. with condensation


Measurement error during filling

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
4. Measured value remains unchanged during filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - False signals in the close range too big or level echo too small - Strong foam or spout generation - Max. adjustment not correct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eliminate false signals in the close range - Check measurement situation: Antenna must protrude out of the socket, installations - Remove contamination on the antenna - In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction - Create a new false signal suppression - Adapt max. adjustment
5. Measured value remains in the bottom section during filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with $\epsilon_r < 2.5$ oil-based, solvents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check parameters Medium, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary
6. Measured value remains momentarily unchanged during filling and then jumps to the correct level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turbulence on the product surface, quick filling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check parameters, change if necessary, e.g. in dosing vessel, reactor

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
7. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amplitude of a multiple echo (vessel top - product surface) is larger than the level echo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check parameter "Application", especially vessel top, type of medium, dished bottom, high dielectric constant, and adapt if necessary
8. Measured value jumps towards 100 % during filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to strong turbulence and foam generation during filling, the amplitude of the level echo sinks. Measured value jumps to the false signal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a false signal suppression
9. Measured value jumps sporadically to 0 % during filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression with condensation/contamination in the close range by editing
10. Measured value jumps to ≥ 100 % or 0 % distance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level echo is no longer detected in the close range due to foam generation or false signals in the close range. The sensor goes into overflow protection mode. The max. level (0 m distance) as well as the status message "Overflow protection" are outputted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check measuring site: Antenna must protrude out of the socket Remove contamination on the antenna Use a sensor with a more suitable antenna

Measurement error during emptying

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
11. Measured value remains unchanged in the close range during emptying		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> False signal larger than the level echo Level echo too small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate false signal in the close range. Check: Antenna must protrude from the socket Remove contamination on the antenna In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction After removing the false signals, the false signal suppression must be deleted. Carry out a new false signal suppression
12. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during emptying		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with $\epsilon_r < 2.5$ oil-based, solvents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check parameters Type of medium, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
Measured value jumps sporadically towards 100 % during emptying		- Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna	- Carry out false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression in the close range by editing - With bulk solids, use radar sensor with purging air connection

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.

9.5 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.

If there is no electronics module available on site, one can be ordered from the agency serving you.

9.6 How to proceed if a repair is needed

If it is necessary to repair the instrument, please contact the agency serving you.

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10 Dismount

10.1 Dismounting steps

**Warning:**

Before dismantling, be aware of dangerous process conditions such as e.g. pressure in the vessel or pipeline, high temperatures, corrosive or toxic products etc.

Take note of chapters "*Mounting*" and "*Connecting to power supply*" and carry out the listed steps in reverse order.

10.2 Disposal

The instrument consists of materials which can be recycled by specialised recycling companies. We use recyclable materials and have designed the parts to be easily separable.

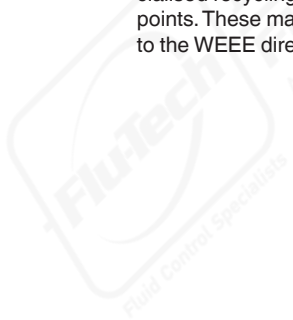
Correct disposal avoids negative effects on humans and the environment and ensures recycling of useful raw materials.

Materials: see chapter "*Technical data*"

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

WEEE directive 2002/96/EG

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



11 Supplement

11.1 Technical data

General data

316L corresponds to 1.4404 or 1.4435

Materials, wetted parts with encapsulated antenna system

Process fitting	PVDF, 316L
Process seal	FKM (IDG FKM 13-75)
Antenna	PVDF

Materials, wetted parts with plastic horn antenna

Adapter flange	PP-GF30 schwarz
Seal, adapter flange	FKM (COG VI500), EPDM (COG AP310)
Antenna	PBT-GF 30
Focussing lense	PP

Materials, non-wetted parts

Compression flange	PP-GF30 schwarz
Mounting strap	316L
Fixing screws, mounting strap	316L
Fixing screws, adapter flange	304
Housing	plastic PBT (Polyester), 316L
Seal between housing and housing cover	Silicone
Inspection window in housing cover (optional)	Polycarbonate
Ground terminal	316L
Process fittings	
Pipe thread, cylindrical (ISO 228 T1)	G1½
American pipe thread, conically	1½ NPT
– Flanges	DIN from DN 80, ASME from 3", JIS from DN 100 10K
– Hygienic fittings	Clamp, slotted nut according to DIN 11851, Tuchenha-gen Varivent

Weight depending on process fitting and housing material 0.7 ... 3.4 kg (1.543 ... 7.496 lbs)

Max. torque, mounting screws - strap on the sensor housing 4 Nm

Max. torque flange screws

– Compression flange DN 80	5 Nm (3.689 lbf ft)
– Adapter flange DN 100	7 Nm (5.163 lbf ft)

Max. torque for NPT cable glands and Conduit tubes

– Plastic housing	10 Nm (7.376 lbf ft)
– Aluminium/Stainless steel housing	50 Nm (36.88 lbf ft)

Input variable

Measured variable

The measured quantity is the distance between process fitting of the sensor and product surface. The reference plane is the seal surface on the hexagon or the lower side of the flange.

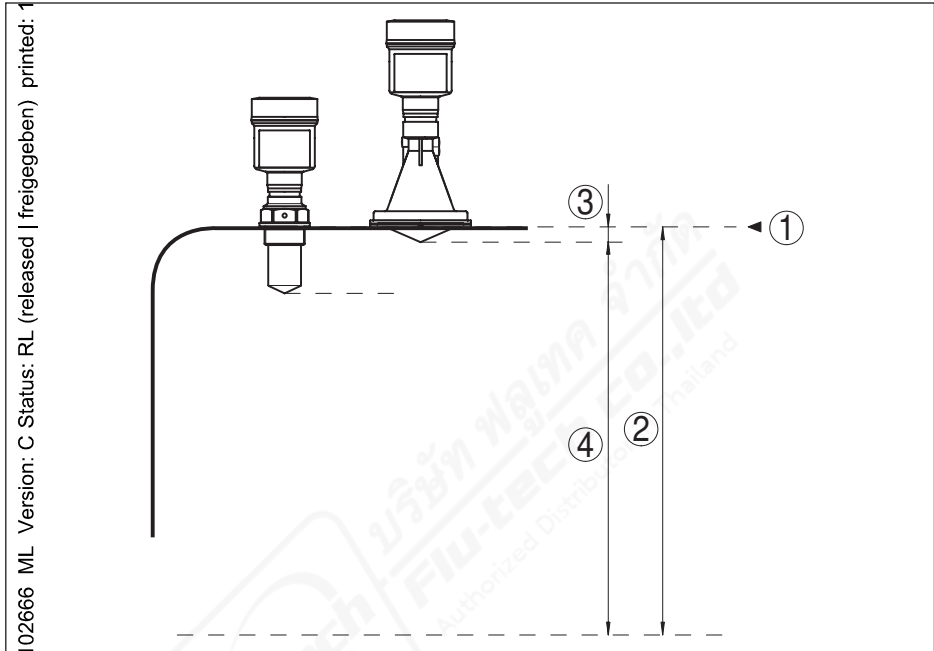


Fig. 42: Data of the input variable

- 1 Reference plane
 2 Measured variable, max. measuring range
 3 Antenna length
 4 Useful measuring range

Standard electronics

Max. measuring range	35 m (114.8 ft)
Recommended measuring range	
– Encapsulated antenna system	up to 10 m (32.81 ft)
– Plastic horn antenna	up to 20 m (65.62 ft)

Electronics with increased sensitivity

Max. measuring range	35 m (114.8 ft)
Recommended measuring range	
– Encapsulated antenna system	up to 10 m (32.81 ft)
– Plastic horn antenna	up to 20 m (65.62 ft)

Output variable

Output signal	4 ... 20 mA/HART
---------------	------------------

Range of the output signal	3.8 ... 20.5 mA/HART (default setting)
Signal resolution	0.3 μ A
Resolution, digital	< 1 mm (0.039 in)
Four signal current output (adjustable)	mA-value unchanged 20.5 mA, 22 mA, < 3.6 mA
Max. output current	22 mA
Starting current	\leq 3.6 mA; \leq 10 mA for 5 ms after switching on
Load	see load diagram under Power supply
Damping (63 % of the input variable), adjustable	0 ... 999 s
HART output values according to HART 7.0 ¹⁾	
PV (Primary Value)	Lin. percent
SV (Secondary Value)	Distance
TV (Third Value)	Meas. reliability
QV (Fourth Value)	Electronics temperature
Filled HART specification	7.0
Further information on Manufacturer ID, Device ID, Device Revision	See website of HART Communication Foundation

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)
Installation reference conditions	
Min. distance to internal installations	> 200 mm (7.874 in)
Reflector	Flat plate reflector
False reflections	Biggest false signal, 20 dB smaller than the useful signal
Deviation with liquids	See following diagrams

¹⁾ Default values, can be assigned individually

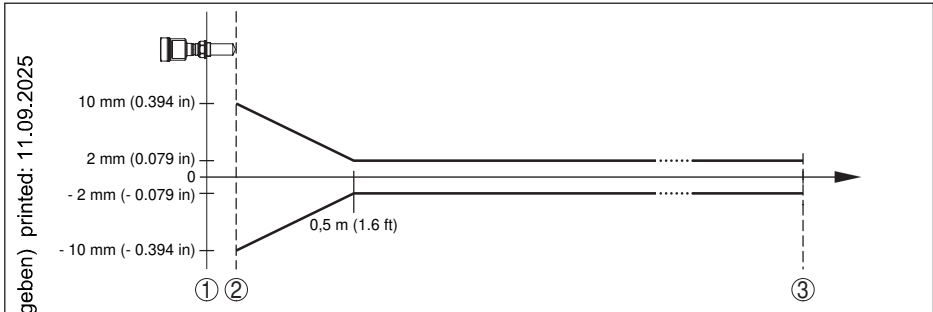


Fig. 43: Deviation under reference conditions - encapsulated antenna system

- 1 Reference plane
- 2 Antenna edge
- 3 Recommended measuring range

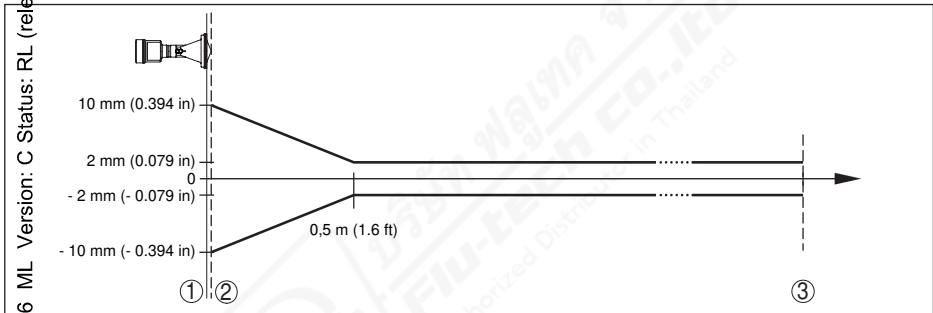


Fig. 44: Deviation under reference conditions - plastic horn antenna

- 1 Reference plane
- 2 Antenna edge
- 3 Recommended measuring range

Repeatability

≤ ±1 mm

Deviation with bulk solids

The values depend to a great extent on the application. Binding specifications are thus not possible.

Variables influencing measurement accuracy

Specifications apply to the digital measured value

Temperature drift - Digital output ±3 mm/10 K, max. 10 mm

Additional deviation through electromag- < ±50 mm
netic interference acc. to EN 61326

Specifications apply also to the current output

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

Deviation on the current output through < ±15 µA
analogue/digital conversion

Deviation on the current output due to < ±150 µA
strong, high frequency electromagnetic
fields acc. to EN 61326

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Characteristics and performance data

Measuring frequency	K-band (26 GHz technology)
Measuring cycle time	
Standard electronics approx.	450 ms
Electronics with increased sensitivity approx.	700 ms
Stop response time ²⁾	≤ 3 s
Beam angle ³⁾	
Encapsulated antenna system	22°
Plastic horn antenna	10°
Emitted HF power (depending on the parameter adjustment) ⁴⁾	
Average spectral transmission power density	-14 dBm/MHz EIRP
Max. spectral transmission power density	+43 dBm/50 MHz EIRP
Max. power density at a distance of 1 m	< 1 μW/cm ²

Ambient conditions

Ambient, storage and transport temperature	-40 ... +80 °C (-40 ... +176 °F)
--	----------------------------------

Process conditions

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

Process pressure	
Encapsulated antenna system	-1 ... 3 bar (-100 ... 300 kPa/-14.5 ... 43.5 psi)
Plastic horn antenna	-1 ... 2 bar (-100 ... 200 kPa/-14.5 ... 29.0 psig)
Version with adapter flange from DN100 PP or PP-GF 30	-1 ... 1 bar (-100 ... 100 kPa/-14.5 ... 14.5 psig)
Process temperature (measured on the process fitting)	-40 ... +80 °C (-40 ... +176 °F)
Vibration resistance	
- With adapter flange	2 g at 5 ... 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance)
- with mounting strap	1 g at 5 ... 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance)
Shock resistance	100 g, 6 ms according to EN 60068-2-27 (mechanical shock)

²⁾ 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).

³⁾ Outside the specified beam angle, the energy of the radar signal is reduced by 50 % (-3 dB)

⁴⁾ EIRP: Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power

Electromechanical data - version IP 66/IP 67 and IP 66/IP 68; 0.2 bar

Cable gland	M20 x 1.5 or ½ NPT
Wire cross-section (spring-loaded terminals)	
Massive wire, stranded wire	0.2 ... 2.5 mm ² (AWG 24 ... 14)
Stranded wire with end sleeve	0.2 ... 1.5 mm ² (AWG 24 ... 16)

Display and adjustment module

Display element	Display with backlight
Measured value indication	
Number of digits	5
Size of digits	W x H = 7 x 13 mm
Adjustment elements	4 keys
Protection rating	
unassembled	IP 20
mounted in the housing without lid	IP 40
Materials	
Housing	ABS
inspection window	Polyester foil

Integrated clock

Date format	Day.Month.Year
Time format	12 h/24 h
Time zone Ex factory	CET
Time deviation max.	10.5 min/year

Measurement electronics temperature

Resolution	0.1 °C (1.8 °F)
Accuracy	±1 °C (1.8 °F)
Permissible temperature range	-40 ... +85 °C (-40 ... +185 °F)

Voltage supply

Operating voltage U_B	
- Non-Ex instrument	9.6 ... 36 V DC
- Ex-ia instrument	9.6 ... 30 V DC
Operating voltage U_B - illuminated display and adjustment module	
- Non-Ex instrument	16 ... 36 V DC
- Ex-ia instrument	16 ... 30 V DC
Reverse voltage protection	Integrated
Permissible residual ripple - Non-Ex, Ex-ia instrument	
- for 9.6 V < U_B < 14 V	≤ 0.7 V _{eff} (16 ... 400 Hz)
- for 18 V < U_B < 36 V	≤ 1.0 V _{eff} (16 ... 400 Hz)

Load resistor

Calculation	$(U_B - U_{min})/0.022 A$
Example - Non-Ex instrument with $U_B = 24 V DC$	$(24 V - 9.6 V)/0.022 A = 655 \Omega$

Electrical protective measures

Protection rating	IP 66/IP 67 (NEMA 4X)
Overvoltage category	III ⁵⁾
Protection class	III ⁶⁾

Approvals

Instruments with approvals can have deviating technical data (depending on the version). For such instruments, the corresponding approval documents must be noted.

1.2 Dimensions

Plastic housing

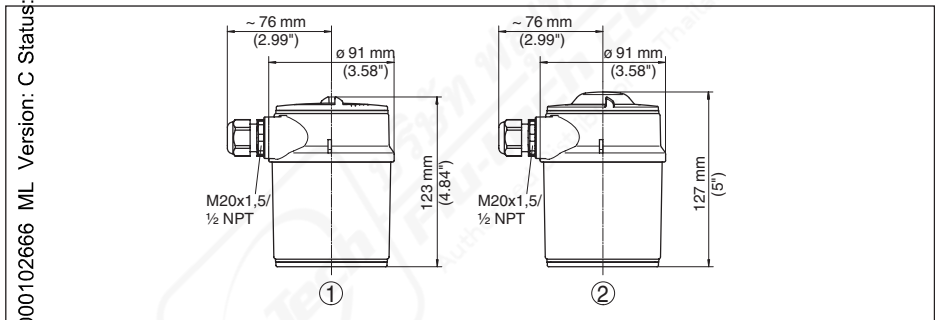


Fig. 45: Housing versions in protection IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) - with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher

- 1 Housing without display and adjustment module
- 2 Housing with transparent cover for display and adjustment module

⁵⁾ IEC 61010-1
⁶⁾ IEC 61010-1

LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, threaded version

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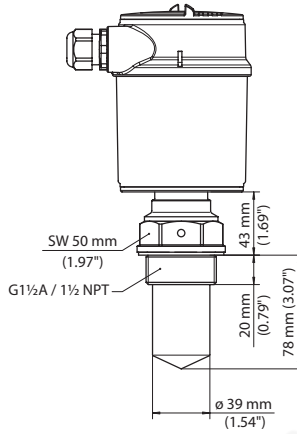
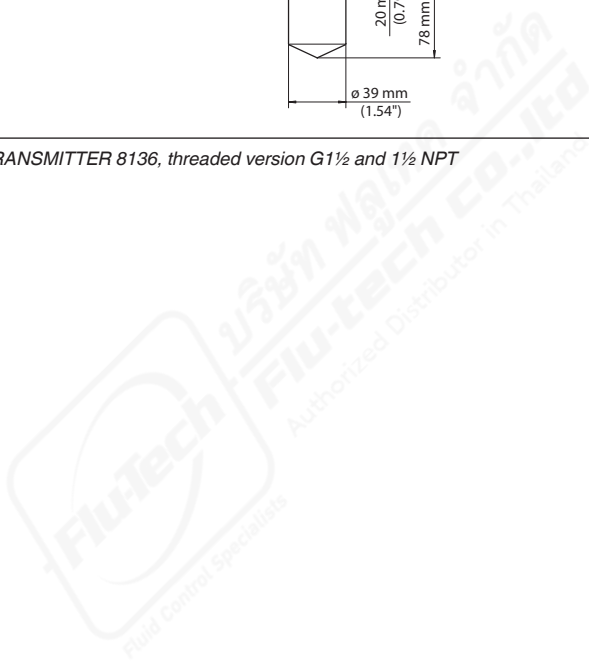


Fig. 46: LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, threaded version G1½ and 1½ NPT



LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, hygienic fitting

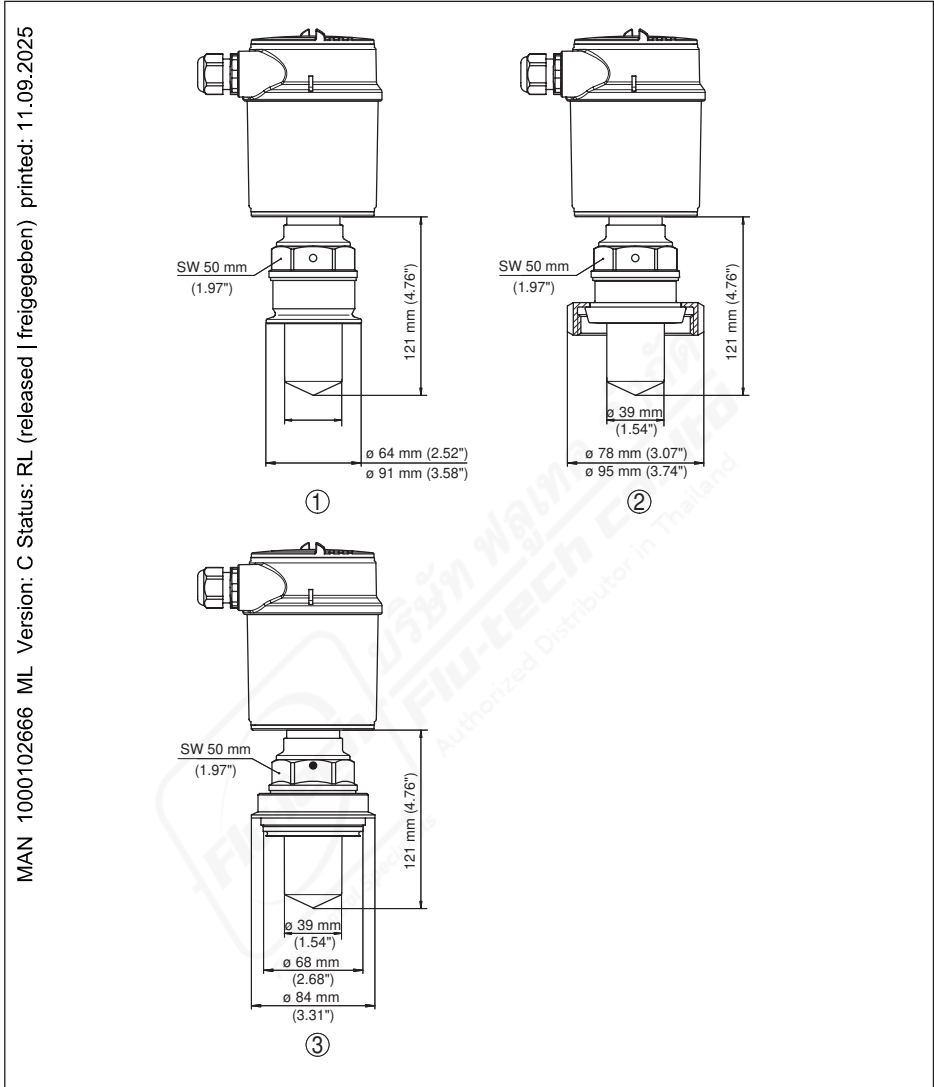


Fig. 47: LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, hygienic fitting

- 1 Clamp 2" (ø 64 mm) and 3" (ø 91 mm) PN 16 DIN 32676, ISO 2852/316L
- 2 Slotted nut according to DIN 11851 DN 50 and DN 80
- 3 Tuchenhagen Varivent DN 32

LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, version with mounting strap

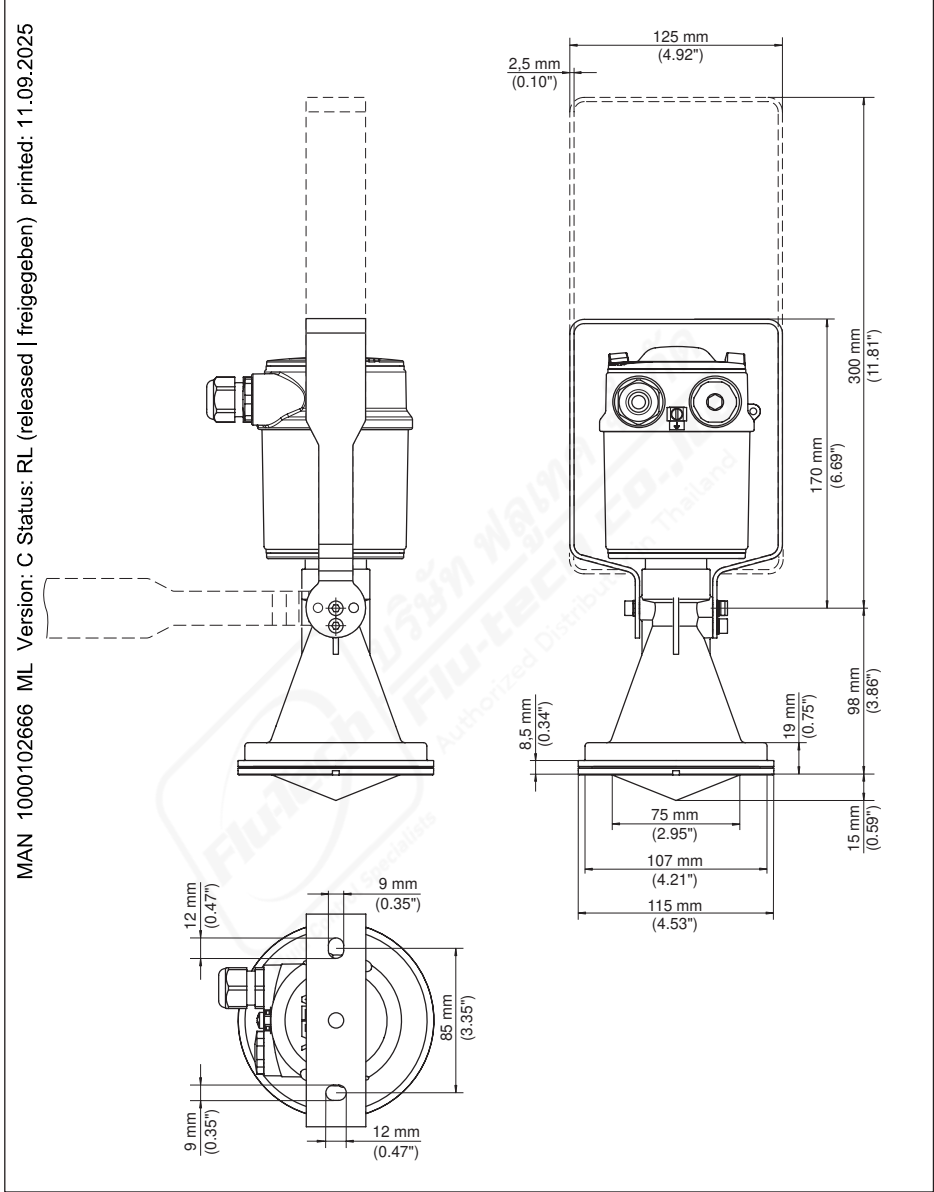


Fig. 48: LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, mounting strap in 170 or 300 mm length

LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, version with mounting strap and reflector

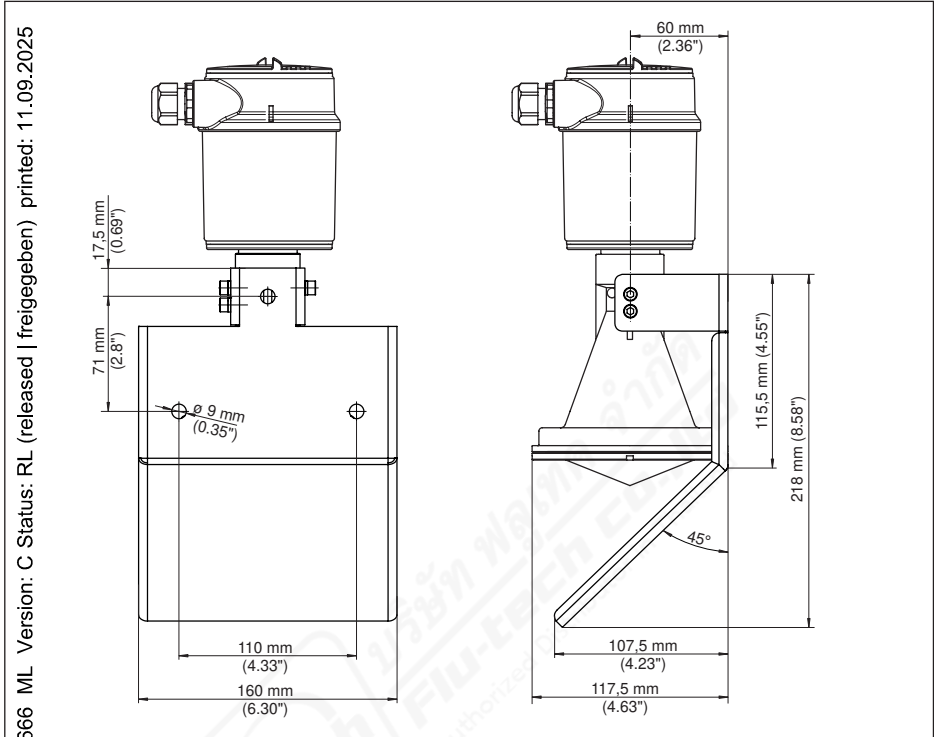


Fig. 49: LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, mounting strap and reflector

LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, version with compression flange

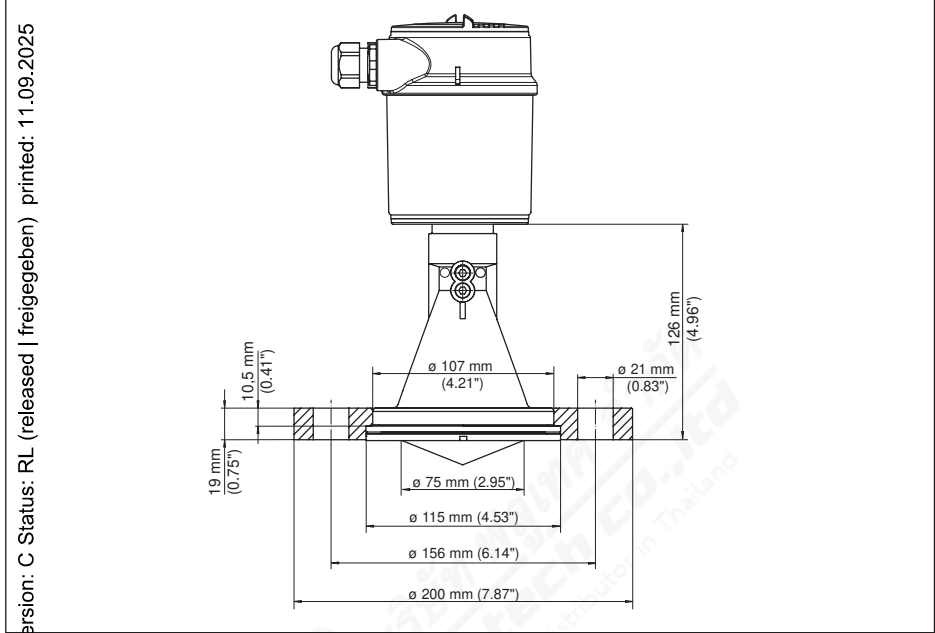


Fig. 50: LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, compression flange suitable for DN 80 PN 16/ASME 3" 150lbs/JIS80 10K

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LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, version with adapter flange

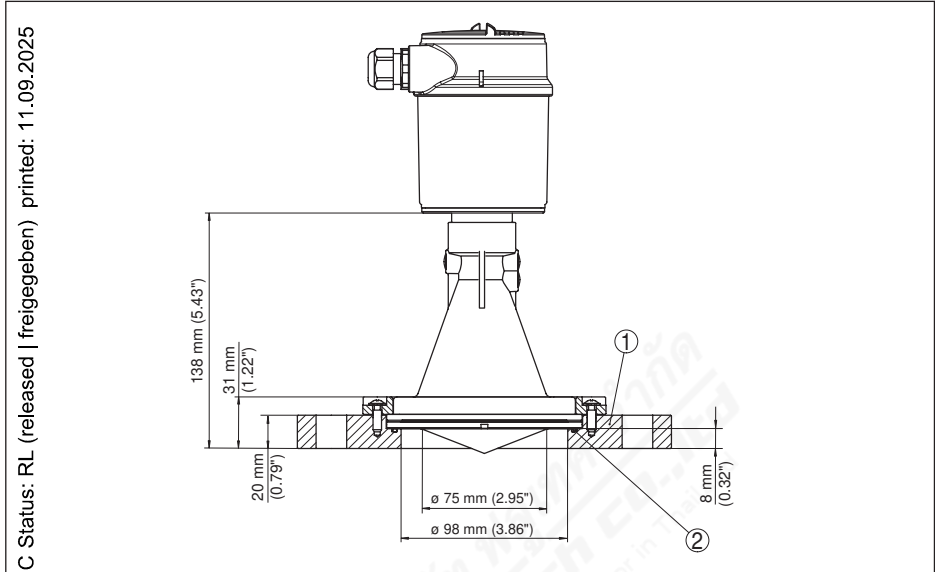


Fig. 51: LEVEL TRANSMITTER 8136, adapter flange

- 1 Adapter flange
- 2 Seal

MAN 1000102666 ML



11.3 Trademark

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

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