

Flow Transmitter / Switch FLEX-RRH



- Uncomplicated measurement of flow rates
- Metal housing with Hall sensor
- Working pressure up to 100 bar
- Long working life thanks to high quality ceramic axis and special plastic bearing
- Run-in and run-out sections are not necessary.
- Modular construction with various connection systems
- Plug-in and rotatable connections
- Analog and switching output
- Designed for industrial use
- Small, compact construction
- Simple installation
- Simple to use
- Cable outlet infinitely rotatable
- Optionally, non-return valve, filter, constant flow rate device in the connections

Characteristics

The flow meter consists of a spinner which is rotated by the flowing medium. The rotor's rotational speed is proportional to the flow volume per unit time. The rotor is fitted with magnets. A Hall sensor records the rotational speed, which is proportional to the flow rate.

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

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

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

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

Technical data

Sensor	hall element	
Nominal width	DN 10 (FLEX-RRH-010) DN 25 (FLEX-RRH-025)	
Mechanical Connection	female thread G 3/8, G 1 male thread G 3/8 A, G 1 A hose nozzle Ø11, Ø30 (other threaded, crimped, and plug-in connections, connections with constant flow rate device or limiters available on request)	
Metering ranges	0.1..100 l/min for details, see table "Ranges"	
Measurement accuracy	±3 % of the measured value	
Repeatability	±1 % of full scale value	
Pressure loss	max. 0.5 bar	
Pressure resistance	PN 100 bar	
Medium temperature	0..+70 °C	
Storage temperature	-20..+80 °C	
Materials medium-contact	Housing	CW614N nickelled or 1.4305
	Rotor	PVDF with magnets, glued with epoxy resin
	Bearing	Iglidur X
	Axis	ceramic ZrO ₂ -TZP
	Seal	FKM
Materials, non-medium-contact	Clamps	1.4301
	Electronic adapter	CW614N nickelled
	Electronics housing	stainless steel 1.4305
Supply voltage	18..30 V DC	
Power consumption	< 1 W	
Analog output	4..20 mA / max. load 500 Ω or 0..10 V / min. load 1 kΩ	
Switching output	transistor output "push-pull" (resistant to short circuits and polarity reversal) I _{out} = 100 mA max.	
Display	yellow warning LED in plug outlet	
Electrical connection	for round plug connector M12x1, 4-pole	
Ingress protection	IP 67	
Weight	FLEX-RRH-010	approx. 0.8 kg
	FLEX-RRH-025	approx. 2.1 kg
Conformity	CE	

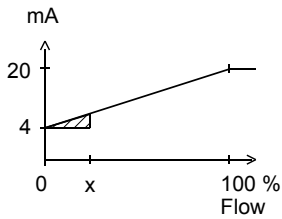
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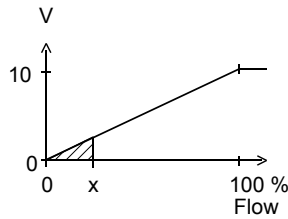
Signal output curves

Value x = Begin of the specified range
 = not specified range

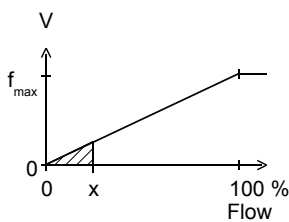
Current output



Voltage output



Frequency output



f_{max} selectable in the range of up to 2000 Hz

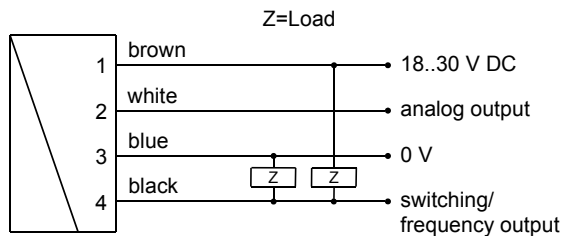
Other characters on request.

Ranges

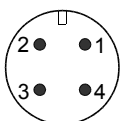
Metering range l/min (H ₂ O)	Types	Q_{max} l/min (H ₂ O)
0.1.. 1.5	FLEX-RRH-010...020	1.8
0.2.. 10.0	FLEX-RRH-010...050	12.0
0.4.. 12.0	FLEX-RRH-010...070	14.4
2.0.. 30.0	FLEX-RRH-025...080	36.0
3.0.. 60.0	FLEX-RRH-025...120	72.0
4.0.. 100.0	FLEX-RRH-025...160	120.0

The measured values were determined with horizontal flow (FLEX electronics upwards) using water at 25 °C.

Wiring



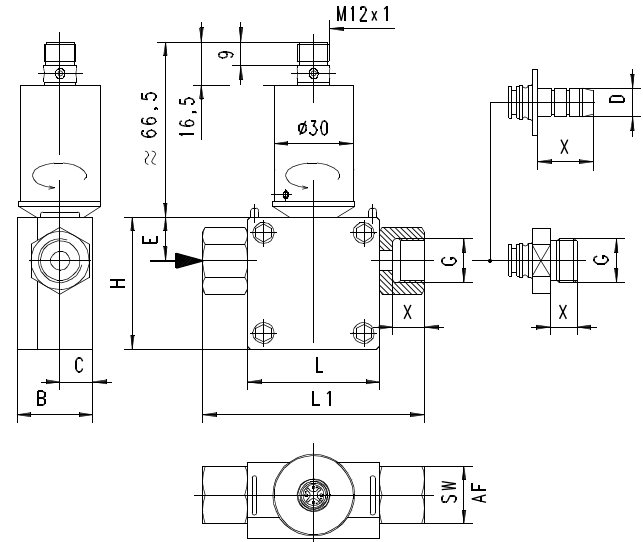
Connection example: PNP NPN



Before the electrical installation, it must be ensured that the supply

voltage corresponds to the data sheet.
 The use of shielded cabling is recommended.

Dimensions



Threaded connection

G	DN	Types	H/L	L1	B	C	E	X	SW
G 3/8	10	RRH-010G	50	84	29	12.5	16.5	12	22
		RRH-010A						14	
G 1	25	RRH-025G	70	110	53	23.0	27.5	18	38
		RRH-025A		122					

NPT threads on request

Hose nozzle connection

D	DN	Types	H/L	L1	B	C	E	X
Ø11	10	RRH-010T	50	96	29	12.5	16.5	21
Ø30	25	RRH-025T	70	176	53	23.0	27.5	45

Custom specific connectors on request

Handling and use

Installation

The Rotatron device is installed in the pipework with the aid of the rotatable adapter pieces. If necessary, the adapters can be removed from the body of the housing after the stainless steel clips have been removed from the housing. Before reinstalling, it should be ensured that both the adapter with the O-ring and the sealing surface in the body are clean and undamaged. The adapters should be fitted carefully in the housing (it is best to turn them), so that the O-ring is not damaged.

With this flow sensor, there is no need for run-in and run-out sections. However, it should be ensured that the flow sensor is at all times filled with medium. Any preferred installation position is possible, but the best possible venting position should be chosen (rotor axis horizontal, flow horizontal or from bottom to top).

Air bubbles affect the measurement results. For filling processes, the valve should be installed behind the sensor. A running up time of approx. 0.5 seconds and a running down time of approx. 3 seconds should be noted.

Programming

The electronics contain a magnetic contact, with the aid of which different parameters can be programmed. Programming takes place when a magnet clip is applied for a period between 0.5 and

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2 seconds to the marking located on the label. If the contact time is longer or shorter than this, no programming takes place (protection against external magnetic fields).



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

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

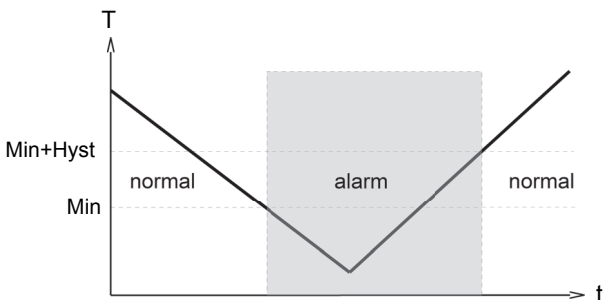
In order to avoid the need to transit to an undesired operating status during "teaching", the device can be provided ex-works with a "teach-offset". The "teach-offset" value is added to the currently measured value before saving (or is subtracted if a negative value is entered).

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

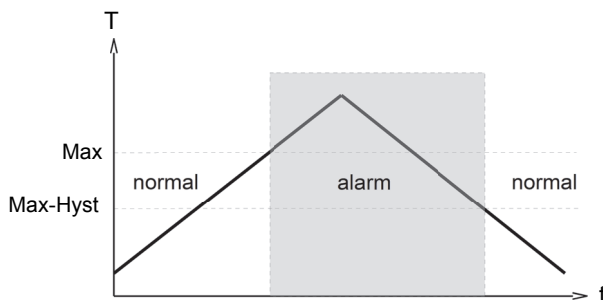
Normally, programming is used to set the limit switch. However, if desired, other parameters such as the end value of the analog or frequency output may also be set.

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

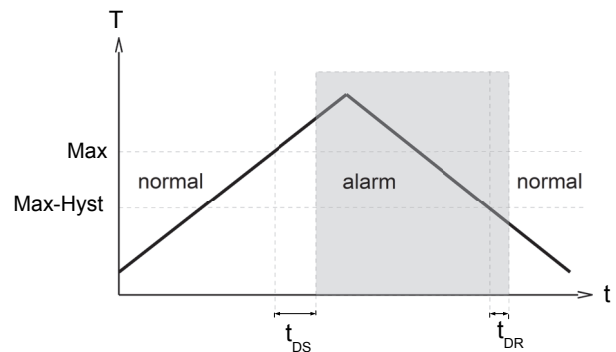
With a minimum-switch, falling below the limit value causes a switchover to the alarm state. Return to the normal state occurs when the limit value plus the set hysteresis is again exceeded.



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

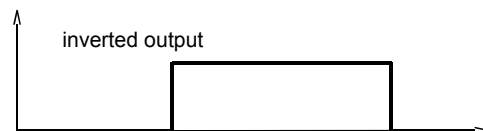
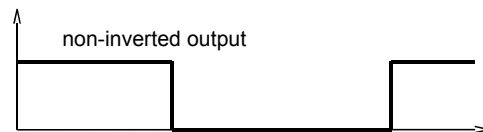
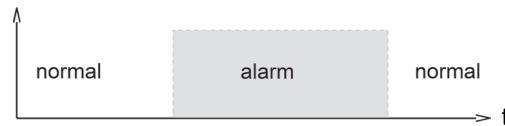


A switchover delay time (t_{DS}) can be applied to the switchover to the alarm state. Equally, one switch-back delay time (t_{DR}) of several can be applied to switching back to the normal state.



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

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



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

