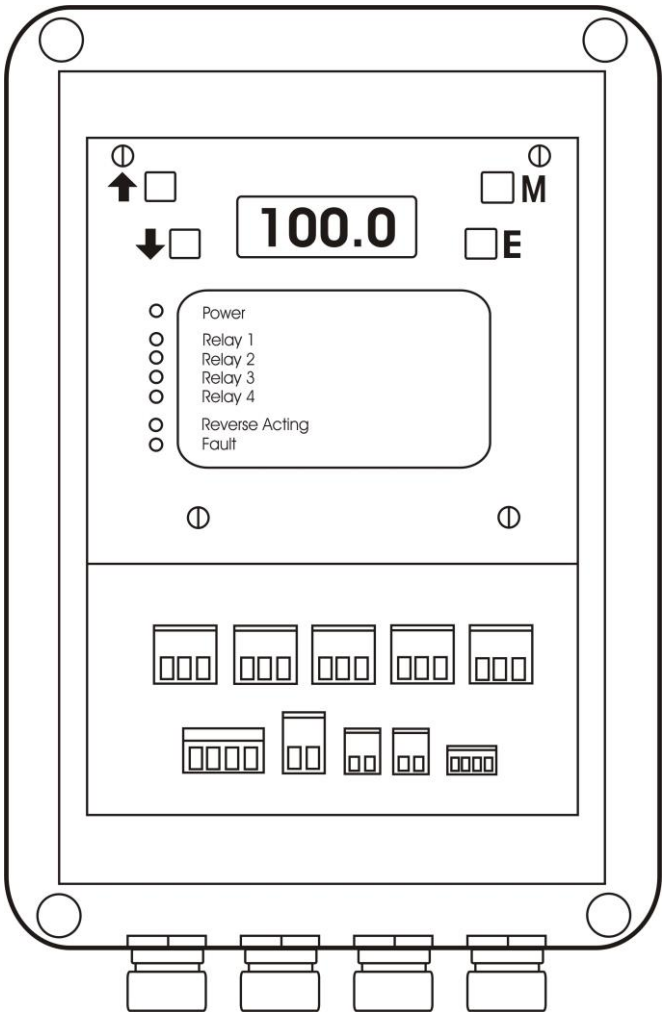
OPERATING AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

FLEXILEVEL 3 Nonlinear

Indicator and Controller



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1. Introduction

The FLEXILEVEL 3 nonlinear (FXL3NL) when used with a tank level sensor[1] will provide digital indication of the tank contents, usually volume. See section 4 for a detailed description on depth v volume relationship.

The FXL3NL has four independent relays that are user programmable over the range being measured. A fifth relay is available to indicate system power failure fault. Isolated retransmission current and voltage signals are available to drive external digital and analogue indicators such as PLC and BMS systems. The FXL3NL is user programmable via four pushbuttons. A user access code can be programmed to restrict unauthorised access to the program menus.

[1]The tank sensor is usually a 2 wire loop powered device that operates with 24VDC supplied from the FXL3NL. Hawker tank sensors include the MiniSonda, Flexicap and submersible pressure transmitters.

(For linear applications see the standard Flexilevel 3 (FXL3) model operating instructions.)

2. Installation

This manual should be read in its entirety before installation.

The crossed-out bin symbol sticker placed on the product reminds you of the need to dispose of the product correctly at the end of its life.

The product contains NO USER SERVICEABLE PARTS. Repair of this controller shall only be carried out by the manufacturer or their authorised agent.

The FXL3NL Controller must only be installed by suitably competent personnel who have the necessary experience in installation and commissioning of instrumentation and are familiar with the relevant codes of practice.

This product has been designed for use in industrial level control applications. It is the user's responsibility to ensure the suitability of the equipment for the application, including any external interface or connected equipment and wiring (risk assessment).

2.1 Mounting and application environment

1. The FXL3NL must be installed in the plastic enclosure it is supplied with and should be fixed to a solid background. The enclosure has provision for 4 mounting screws in its outer corners which are accessible when the lid is removed. See the data sheet for the mounting-hole requirements.

2. The controller is not intended to be fitted outdoors in direct sunlight or where power washing, rain or other liquid ingress, or chemical corrosion, may occur. The controller may be further installed inside a control panel or other protective housing if required.

3. The maximum operating temperatures must be taken into consideration. Adequate spacing with an air gap should be provided along with ventilation or cooling where necessary. To get the best performance do not install in environments with large temperature swings.

4. The product should be protected against mechanical impact.

2.2 Cleaning and maintenance

1. Cleaning is not usually required but if necessary the power should be disconnected and the outer enclosure lid cleaned with a damp cloth and mild detergent. Check any cleaning agents are suitable for the enclosure material before use. Ensure the product is completely dry before reapplying the power.

2. Maintenance is generally not required but visual inspection and calibration check can be performed in-line with the sites maintenance plan if required.

2.3 Electrical connections – Terminal block descriptions

1. The electrical installation should comply with the relevant regulations for the application, environment and location it is being installed. Electrical cables should be selected to meet both the application and product requirements. A 3A max fuse is recommended for the power supply to the product, and up to 4A max for the relay contacts. See the product datasheet technical specifications.

2. This product requires a protective earth conductor  if it is being powered from ac mains (hazardous voltage) and/or switching hazardous voltages through the relay contacts.

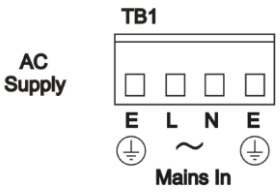
3. The user connections are only accessible when the products lower trim is removed (Important: 2 lowest screws only, do not remove the upper trim). Before removing the trim turn OFF the power to the product and relay contacts, only re-apply power after the trim has been refitted.

The user connections are all plug in types. All wiring should be terminated and connections checked before power is applied to the product. It is recommended that cable identifiers are attached to the cables that reference their function or termination. To reduce noise interference it is important to

keep low voltage signal cables away from hazardous voltage and high current cables. The FXL3NL comes with several factory fitted cable glands attached; the user can fit additional glands if required, unused glands can be sealed so as to not reduce the box integrity. Care should be taken not to damage the PCB if drilling the box.

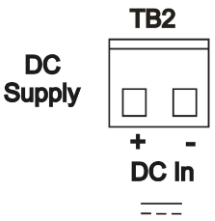
Mains Input Connector (TB1)

Use this connector if the product is being powered from mains ac supply. This is 230V or 110V depending on the product ordered, check the product label. L=Live, N=Neutral, E=Earth. TB1 has two earth connections that are internally linked on the PCB, the user is only required to connect a protective conductor to one of the terminals. All other terminals are isolated from earth.



DC In (TB2)

Use this connector if the product is being powered from 24VDC supply. + Positive and - Negative.



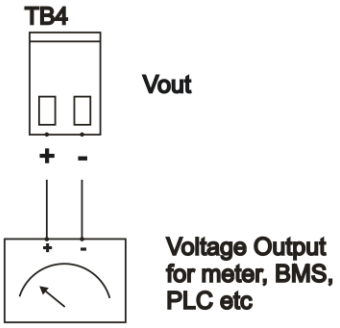
Notes: For both AC and DC powered products
The electrical supply should be provided via a local fused isolator.

The input power supply should be connected to TB1 (ac) or TB2 (dc) and not both.

When powering the product from DC and the user is switching hazardous voltages through the relay contacts a protective conductor should be connected to TB1 earth connection.

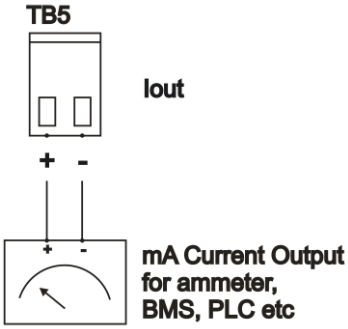
Vout (TB4)

Re-transmission output signal voltage. This voltage output is linearly proportional to the value displayed on the LCD e.g. Tank Level and can be used to drive external equipment. The external load should require a voltage input and be high impedance. Multiple loads should be connected in parallel, see re-transmission drive specification in data sheet for load resistance etc.



Iout (TB5)

Re-transmission output mA current. This current output is linearly proportional to the value displayed on the LCD e.g. Tank Level. This current can be used to drive external equipment. The external load should require a mA current input and be low impedance. Multiple loads should be connected in series, see re-transmission drive specification in data sheet for load resistance etc.



Input (TB3)

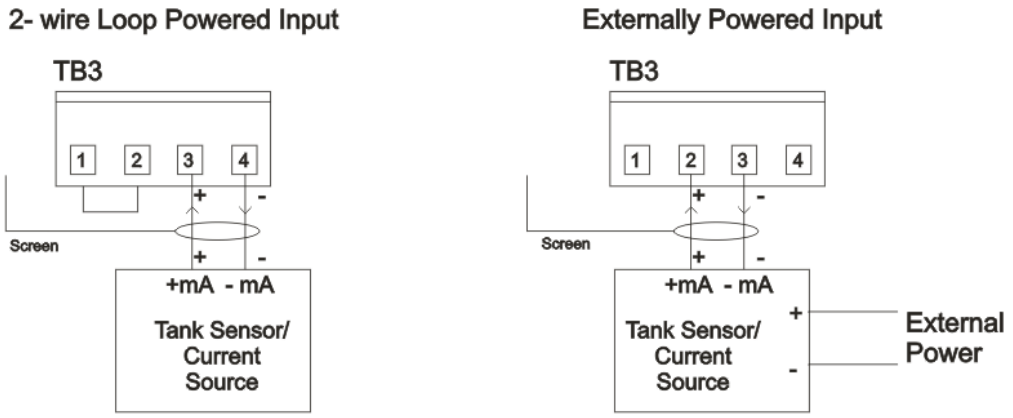
mA current input signal to the FXL3NL, this connects to the tank sensor. The tank sensor output should be in the range of 0 to 25mA. There are two types of sensor which are detailed below. The 2-wire loop powered is the most common due to its simplicity and performance.

1. Loop Powered Tank Sensor (2-wire)

   If the tank sensor is loop powered (2-wire) the FXL3NL can provide its power. In this case link TB3 pins 1&2, connect TB3 pin3 (+mA) to the tank sensor + connection, connect TB3 pin4 (-mA) to the tank sensor - connection.

2. Externally Powered Tank Sensor (4-wire)

   If the tank sensor is not loop powered i.e. 4-wire it will require external power. In this case provide external power to the tank sensor as per its instructions, then connect TB3 pin2 (+mA) to the tank sensor +mA connection, connect pin3 (-mA) to the tank sensor -mA connection. FXL3NL TB3 pins 1&4 are left unconnected.



Note: If a screened cable is used the screen is typically connected to the Earth terminal at the FXL3NL end only, this is usually for EMI purposes in a noisy environment. If the application requires

an isolated shield (not connected to earth) it can be connected to TB3 pin 4 (-mA). If using an externally powered device see its specific instructions regarding the screen connection.

Relay Contacts Relay 1, 2, 3, 4 and Fault Relay (TB6, 7, 8, 9 and 10)

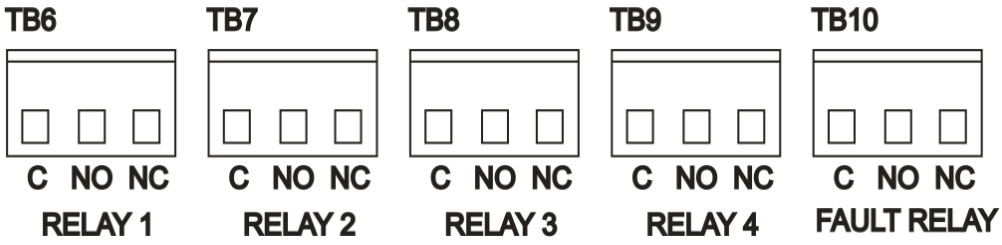
Single pole changeover volt free contacts are provided to operate external equipment.

WARNING

Do not switch a mix of hazardous and safe voltage levels through the FXL3NL internal relay contacts. If there is a requirement to do this use interfacing contactors. If switching large or inductive loads use interfacing contactors, this will preserve the life of the relay contacts. For example, if the application is switching two external 230VAC pumps and a 5VDC signal to a BMS system. Use 2 x 24VDC coil/230VAC switching interfacing contactors with overloads for the pumps, and the 5V signal can be taken direct from a FXL3NL relay contact. Connecting like this provides over load protection for the pumps whilst maintaining safety isolation between voltage levels.

The relay connections have a common type plug so it is important to identify the correct relay being interfaced. For safety and maintenance purposes it is recommended the relay contact supplies have a local means of disconnection via a fused isolator.

NOTE: RELAYS 1, 2, 3 & 4 are user programmable; the FAULT RELAY is not user programmable. See section 5.0 Run Mode – Description.



Volt Free Contact Outputs

3. Modes of operation

There are three modes of operation.

'program' mode	Used during commissioning to adjust software parameters.
'run' mode	Normal Operation.
'Extra' mode	Includes a tank cycling mode and mA current meter. These are sub menus from 'run' mode

4. General - Nonlinear applications and calibration points

Some applications have a nonlinear input output relationship. This usually happens because of the tank shape but may also be due to the tanks internal construction or equipment in the tank displacing liquid. A typical example is where a liquid level sensor is fitted to a horizontal cylindrical tank and the user wants to display the tank's volume. The liquid level tank sensor will provide a linear output proportional to the liquid depth. However due to the nonlinear tank shape the same change of level or depth will not equal the same volume change so the display and retransmission signals will be incorrect. In this example if a curve is plotted of depth v liquid volume it would be nonlinear. This problem is overcome in the FXL3NL by using up to 24 user programmable calibration points.

Using calibration point data and straight line equations the FXL3LN is able to calculate the volume and retransmission signals automatically. The calibration points can be captured as real-time signals from the tank sensor, or entered using the FXL3NL keys. Using the keys removes the need to fill the tank to many specific depths. The 24 programmable points are referenced P00 to P23. Each point requires a mA depth value and its associated LCD volume value. This is repeated for as many points as possible. These values are stored in FXL3NL memory and used to provide an accurate linear volume display and output retransmission signal.

In order to program the calibration points the user will need to know the mA output from the level sensor at 24 specific depths and what the volume is at each depth. These values can be established using calculations, manufacturer tank data or real-time signal capture.

Worst case if there is no information on the tank sensor or tank capacity (maybe due to internal construction) and calculations can't be performed then the information can be obtained practically as follows.

1. Decide on 24 depth calibration points; try to use as many points as possible where the tank is physically most nonlinear or base it on the most application critical levels.
2. Program P00 by emptying the tank and use the FXL3NL to capture the real-time depth signal in mA, then enter 0000 as the volume for this point.
3. Fill the tank to the next calibration point with a known volume of liquid, capture the depth signal real-time in mA then enter the volume value manually into the FXL3NL.
4. Repeat for all 24 points, remembering to add the volume from the previous point.
5. It is recommended that the mA depth value from the level sensor and volume is noted for each point. If calibration needs to be performed again the values can be entered manually removing the need to empty and fill the tank.

4.1 Program mode

Before the FXL3NL can be used some parameters have to be programmed by the user. In all cases this will be at least some calibration point data e.g. mA input and associated LCD display value.

Other options may also need to be programmed and are configurable via the software menus, these are explained in these sections.

To enter program mode hold the M key for 3s. The display will show 'CodE', the user must enter the 4 digit access code, the default value is 0000. The user has the option to change this code in the menus once access has been granted. Generally the UP/DOWN keys are used to alter parameters or values, the E key used to view or store, the M key to escape. From the Main Menu the UP and DOWN keys will go forward or back one menu at a time. Keeping the UP or DOWN key pressed while adjusting a value gives a fast response, press and release the keys for a slow response, i.e. fine adjust.

4.1.1 Viewing existing programmed settings

WARNING

Once in program mode the existing settings can be viewed by pressing the E key at the relevant menu. If viewing the calibration point data it is important to use the 'Calb' menu and NOT the 'Calr' menu. 'Calb' will show what is stored whereas 'Calr' will show the real time tank value. Remember not to change any values when viewing unless intentional.
Note: There is no need to enter program mode to view the decimal point and Iact, these can be observed from run mode by looking at the LCD and Reverse Acting LED.

It is advisable to make a note of all the user programmed parameters in the event the unit has to be re-programmed at a later date. This also eliminates the need to empty and fill vessels if it has to be re-programmed or the data is accidentally erased.

4.2 Software programming menu descriptions

Table 1 outlines the menus and is a logical way to program the unit.

LCD	Description
Calr P00 to P23	Calibration using the real-time mA signal from the tank level sensor. Capture the sensor signal then use the FXL3LN keys to set the LCD value for that level. This is performed in three steps: 1. Use the UP and DOWN keys to select the desired calibration point number, press E 2. Capture the real time input signal, press E 3. Use the UP and DOWN keys to adjust the LCD value, press E Whilst capturing the input the FXL3NL will display the real time current in mA from the tank level sensor (XX.XX). If it isn't possible to empty and fill the tank to the desired value see 'Calb' menu.

Calb P00 to P23	Calibration using the FXL3NL keys. Use the keys to enter the mA value expected from the tank level sensor at a specific level and then set the LCD value for that level. This is performed in three steps: 1. Use the UP and DOWN keys to select the desired calibration point number, press E 2. Use the UP and DOWN keys to adjust the mA input value, press E 3. Use the UP and DOWN keys to adjust the LCD value, press E
del	Sub menu from 'Calr' and 'Calb' deletes all the calibration points. Pressing the E (keep pressed) then UP key within 1s whilst the LCD is displaying 'Calr' or 'Calb' will display 'del'. This is quick method of deleting all the calibration point data before entering new data. This is essential when not using all 24 points. Before deleting the data the user will be asked for confirmation. Warning This is non-recoverable.
	Notes: Using the real time level sensor signal for calibration may provide slightly improved accuracy as it takes account of any variables in the installation such as sensor mounting position etc. If it is not practical to empty and fill the tank several times the user should consider real signal calibration for just the empty and full levels (and/or any critical levels) then use the keys for in-between levels. Regardless of real or key calibration a very accurate measurement can be achieved. For best results always try to use a tank level sensor that gives out a reasonable mA output span over the tank liquid level, e.g. 5-18mA would be much better than 5-7mA.
dECP	Use the UP key to set the decimal point position xxxx or xxx.x or xx.xx or x.xxx
r1on	Use the UP & DOWN keys to adjust the relay1 ON point. Must be between the minimum and maximum LCD values, inclusive.
r1oF	Use the UP & DOWN keys to adjust the relay1 OFF point. Must be between the minimum and maximum LCD values, inclusive.
	Notes: The menu also shows on/off points for Relays 2, 3 and 4. Repeat the adjustments as necessary. If relays are not being used it is recommended to disable the relay, this reduces the power consumption and stops its LED operating. To disable any relay set the ON&OFF points to the same value.
OPLo	Use the UP & DOWN keys to adjust (fine tune) the low mA/Volts re-transmission value. This value is precisely calibrated at Hawker Electronics factory but the user can adjust if necessary.
OPHi	Use the UP & DOWN keys to adjust (fine tune) the high mA/Volts re-transmission value. This value is precisely calibrated at Hawker Electronics works but the user can adjust if necessary.
	Note: The re-transmission voltage tracks the re-transmission current so adjusting one will automatically alter the other.
IAct	The output re-transmission current and voltage may be configured for forward acting (For) or Reverse Acting (rEv). Forward: 0-100% LCD gives 0-100% output, Reverse: 0-100% LCD gives 100-0% output. Reverse is useful if monitoring the emptiness of a tank.
CCod	Use the UP & DOWN keys to set a new menu access code between 0000 and 9999. Factory default code is 0000. A user programmed code will replace the factory default 0000 code. If the user code is lost contact Hawker Electronics.

4.3 Rules for calibration point programming

1. Points P00 to P23 must be programmed in ascending order of mA input, normally tank empty to tank full.

2. P00 must <u>always</u> be programmed and be the minimum value, usually an empty tank.

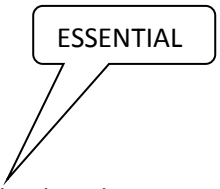
3. P00 is the only point where the mA input value may be programmed as zero
   (Older applications may use 0-21mA, modern applications use 4-20mA)

4. Regardless of how many points are being programmed, the points must be used sequentially starting at P00 e.g. P00, P01, P02, P03 …..

5. Using all 24 calibration points will give the best accuracy. See also 4.3.1, 4.3.2.

6. Use as many points as possible over the nonlinear parts of the curve.

7. Individual points can be edited without the need to re-program other points.



8. Changes will only be made if the ‘E’ key is pressed which will be acknowledged with a temporary ‘done’ message on the LCD. However it is important to remember changes will only be saved permanently to memory on exiting program mode, so it is important to exit using the ‘M’ key from the Point menu to ‘CALP’ then ‘M’ key to ‘run’.

9. After programming the LCD value and pressing the E key the display will go back to that point number. To move on to the next point press UP or for the previous press DOWN.

10. When setting the point mA value the decimal point will be automatically displayed in the correct position e.g. 04.01. However when entering the LCD value the decimal point may not be in the correct position this can be ignored as it is set up correctly in a different menu. However consideration should be made on the format of the value being entered due to the fixed decimal point position.

    The following examples do not use real tank shapes and not all 24 points so would be no practical use but clearly show how to set the LCD value considering the fixed decimal point position.

Example 1:
A tank holding 9999 litres when full, no decimal point used (dEcP menu)

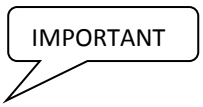
P 00	04:00	0000	4.00mA Input gives 0 litres volume
P 01	04.44	0076	4.44mA input gives 76 litres volume
P 02	05.75	0591	5.75mA input gives 591 litres volume
P 03	08.80	2523	8.80mA input gives 2523 litres volume
P 04	18.69	9612	18.69mA input gives 9612 litres volume
P 05	20.00	9999	20.00mA input gives 9999 litres volume

Example 2:
A horizontal tank which holds 500,000 litres total and we want to display volume as a percentage to 0.1% then we use the following and set the decimal point at 1 place.

P 00	04:00	000.0	4.00mA input displays 000.0% (0 litres)
P 01	08.00	050.0	08.00mA input displays 50.0% (250,000 litres)
P 03	20.00	100.0	20.00mA input displays 100.0% (500,000 litres)

4.3.1 Programming fewer than 24 calibration points

Before reading this section it is important to familiarise yourself with general rules in section 4.3.



To use fewer points program the FXL3NL as follows:

1. Reset all points to zero before programming, see sections 4.3.2, and 4.4 page 1 flowchart.
2. Follow general rules set out in section 4.3.
3. Program as many points as required sequentially starting at P00.

Example: This example only uses only 5 calibration points (P00 to P04) so would not be much use in practice but is fine to illustrate how to program using fewer points.

User must program:

P00	4.00	0000	; tank empty
P01	6.00	0100	
P02	10.00	0500	
P03	13.00	0700	
P04	18.00	1000	; tank full

The FXL3NL will now use these programmed values and will ignore any points that have been reset to zero (not programmed).

Note: When using fewer than 24 points the software will automatically put a value in P23. This is an automatically generated reference copy of the greatest point values the user has programmed. This should **NOT** be changed and should be ignored by the user.

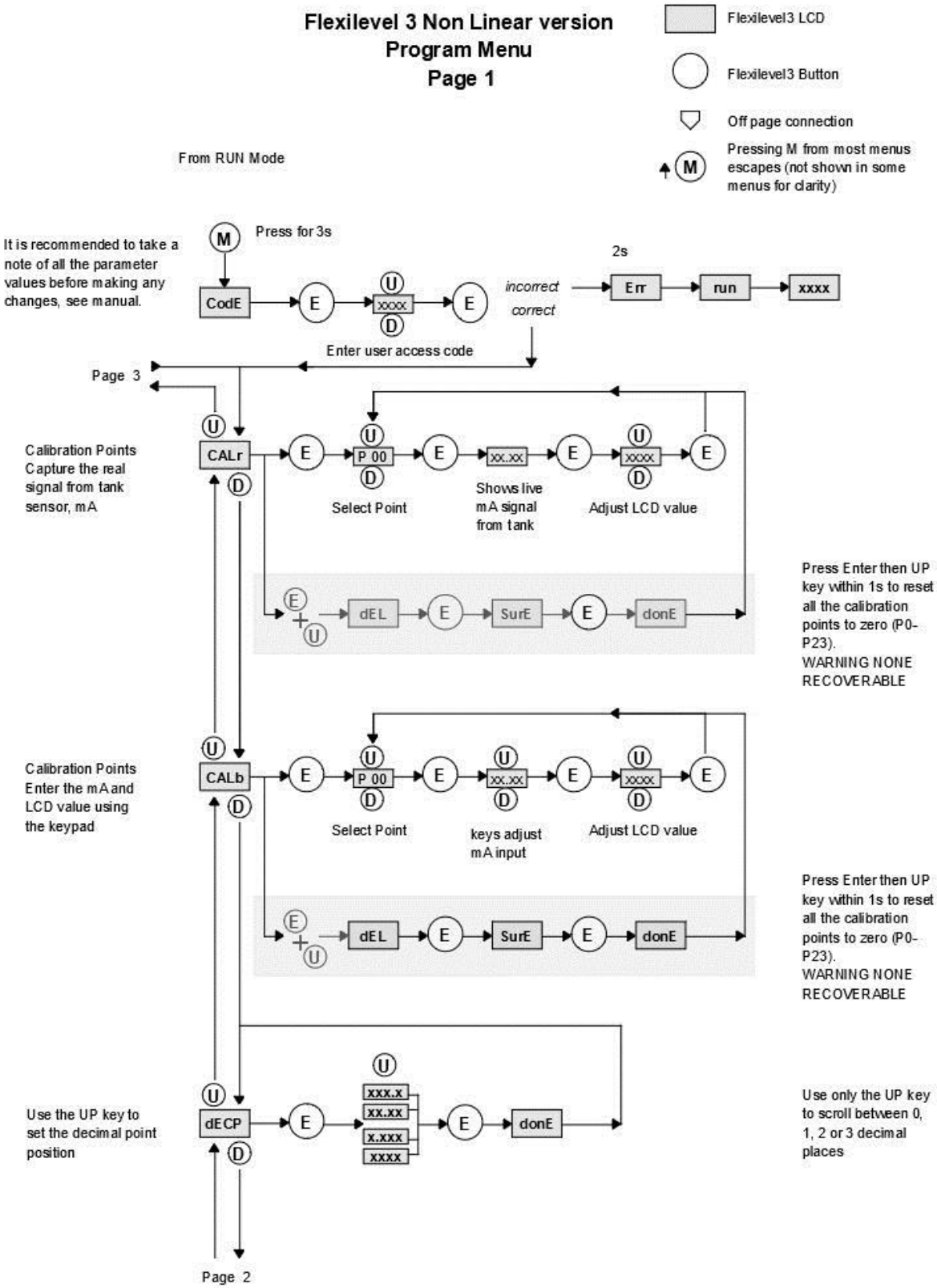
4.3.2 Resetting the calibration points to zero

This procedure will reset calibration points P00 to P23 to zero; it will not affect any other user programmed parameters. Before performing a reset it is advised to make a note of any existing point calibration values, from 'Calb' menu. Pressing the M key will exit the routine without making changes. Alternatively the points can be reset individually using the 'Calb' menu and setting the mA and LCD values to zero (0000).

To reset P00 to P23

1. Navigate to program mode to either- 'CAlb' or 'Calr' menu.
2. Press the E key do not release then press the UP key within 1s.
3. Display shows 'dEL', press the E key.
4. Display shows 'SUrE', if you are sure you want to delete press the E key.
5. Display briefly shows 'donE', P00 to P23 have now been reset to zero.
   Software automatically goes back to main calibration point menu to be re-programmed.

4.4 Program mode - Programming flow chart



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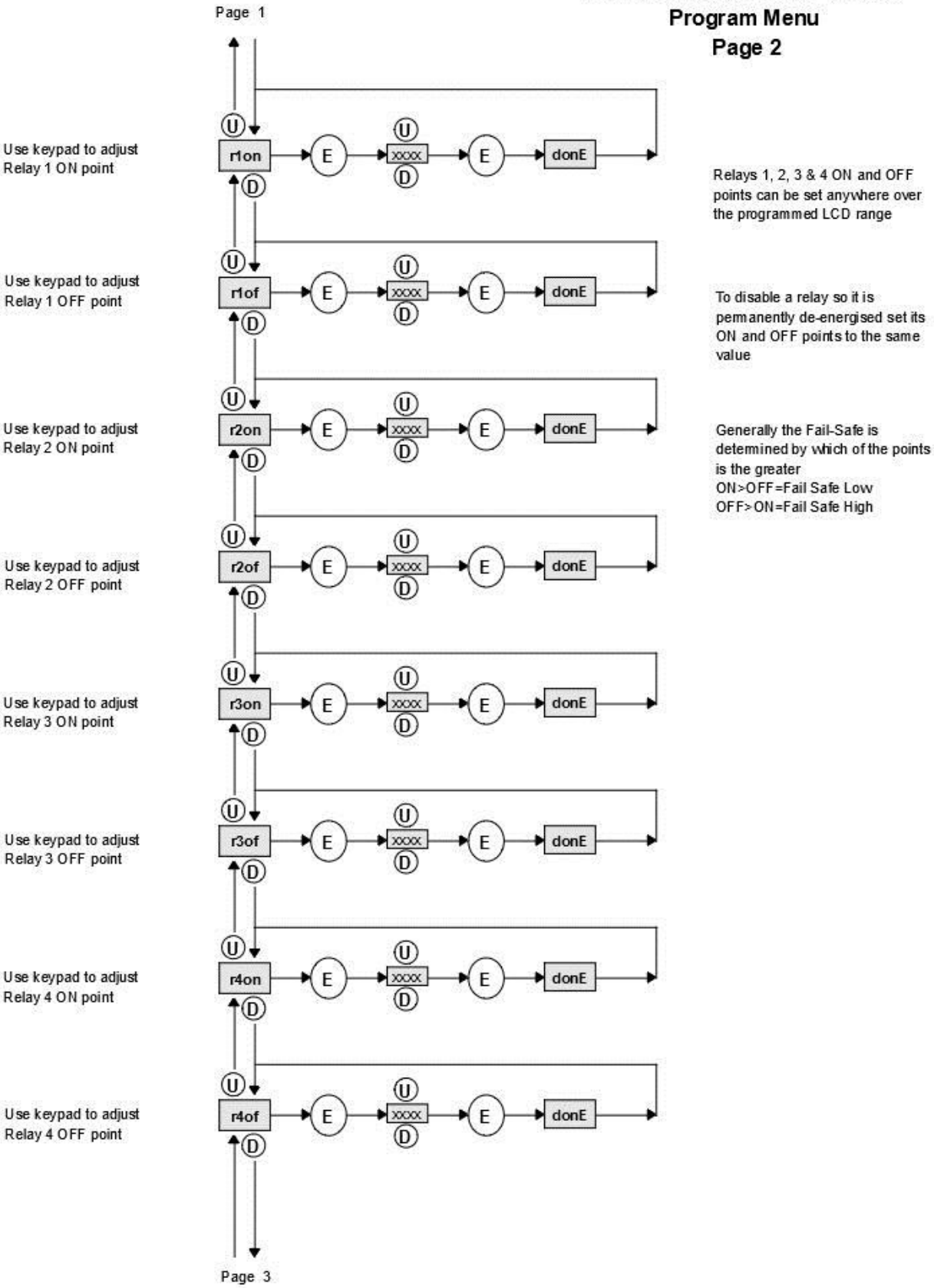

Relays 1, 2, 3 & 4 ON and OFF points can be set anywhere over the programmed LCD range

To disable a relay so it is permanently de-energised set its ON and OFF points to the same value

Generally the Fail-Safe is determined by which of the points is the greater
ON>OFF=Fail Safe Low
OFF>ON=Fail Safe High

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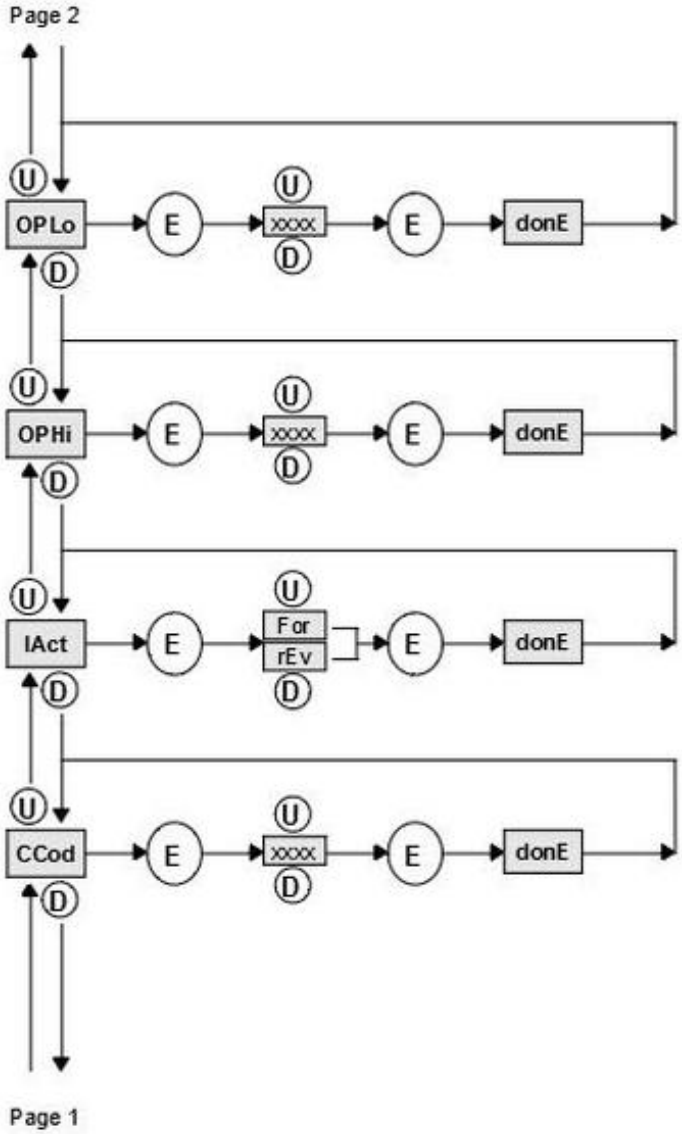


Use keypad to alter the re-transmission mA low value

This is the lowest output mA value to be re-transmitted

Use keypad to alter the re-transmission mA high value

This is the highest output mA value t be re-transmitted

Use keypad to alter re-transmission mA/Volts direction, Forward or Reverse

For 0-100% input = 0-100% output

rEv 0-100% input = 100-0% output

Change the 4 digit access code

This allows the user to change the 4 digit program access code.

If the user code is lost contact Hawker Electronics Ltd

4.5 Run Mode - Description

This is the normal working mode after the unit has been commissioned. When in RUN mode the power LED will be ON and the LCD will usually display a tank volume. The relays will operate at the user programmed ON/OFF points. Relay 1, 2, 3 and 4 LEDs will indicate if a relay is energised or de-energised, LED ON=relay energised. The Fault Relay RY5 is normally energised and will de-energise with an input fault or power loss, the fault LED will illuminate when a fault occurs provided power is present. The Rev Acting LED will be OFF unless the user has programmed the unit for a reverse transmission output.

The LCD colon will flash approximately every 5s to indicate RUN mode.

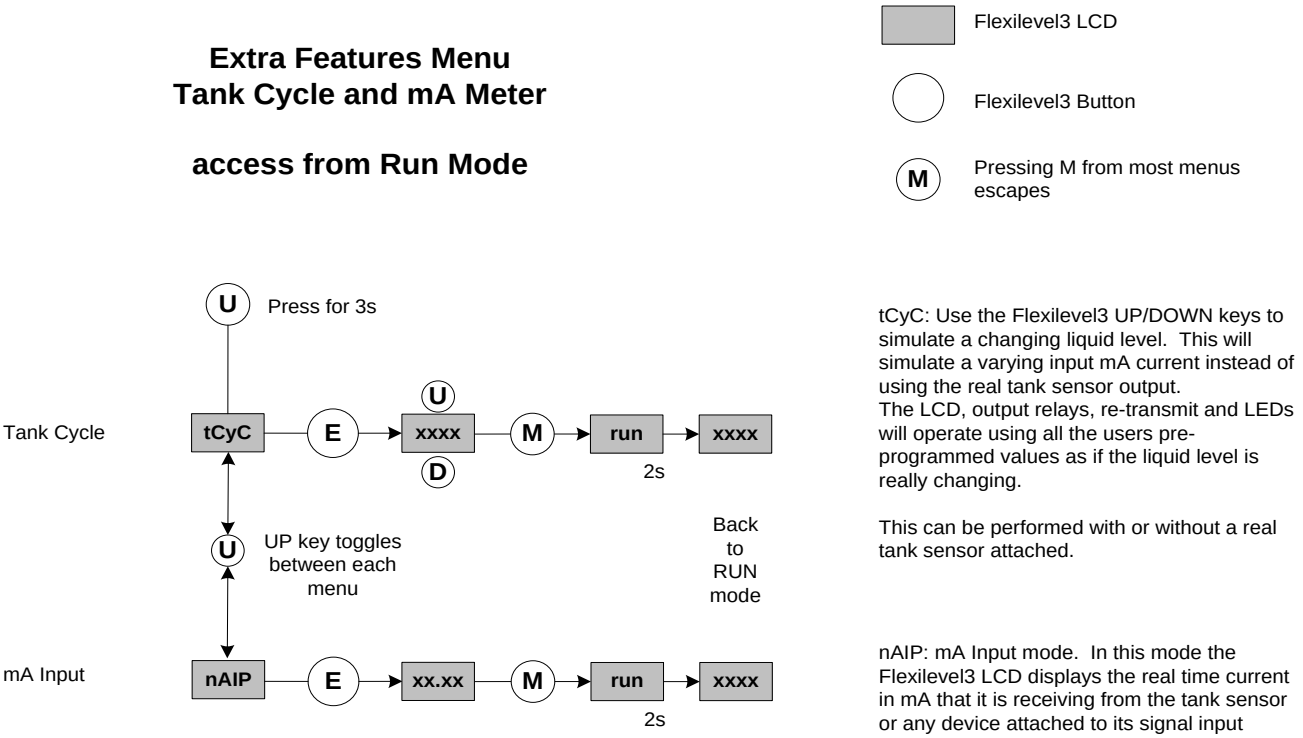
4.6 Extra functions - Tank simulator and mA monitor

The FXL3NL has two extra features that are available from RUN mode, a 'Tank Simulator' and 'Real Time mA indicator'. These features are useful for commissioning, diagnostics or temporarily taking the unit out of normal RUN mode.

To access these features from RUN mode press and Hold the UP key for 3s, use the UP key to toggle between the two features, press E key to select whichever required. To ensure the unit is not left permanently in these modes there is an automatic timeout of approximately 5 minutes. The menu will then go back a level and display tCyC or nAIP, press E to re-enter the extra function mode or M to escape to RUN mode.

LCD	Description
tCyC	Tank Cycle mode. Use the UP and DOWN keys to electronically simulate the liquid level changing in real time, this simulates cycling through the tank filling and emptying processes. This simulation will operate all of the relays, LCD, re-transmission output current and voltage and LEDs as though the signal was coming real time from the tank sensor with a changing liquid level. This is useful for testing the relays and any external equipment operates as expected. It also removes the need for an external current source or altering any wiring to prove the system. The step resolution will depend on the LCD values normally 0.1% for 4-20mA 0 to 100.0%, likewise if the LCD max is 9999 then the steps will be 9.9. The Tank Cycle function will also test for over-range, under-range, and fault relay operation. When in this mode the colon will flash approximately every 2s. (Faster while UP/DOWN is pressed). It is recommended that the Tank Cycling feature is used post commissioning to check all relays, LCD and signal outputs operate as expected. Warning: External equipment may operate when using this function.
nAIP	mA Input mode. The LCD will display the real-time mA current input from the tank sensor connected to TB3. This is useful for diagnostics and checking the mA value from the tank sensor is correct at various levels in the tank. This feature can also be used for commissioning. For example if the user monitors the mA values with the tank empty and full when convenient, at a later time the values can be entered using the ILob and IHib menus for a very accurate setup. No external multimeter or current source is required. When in this mode the colon will not be displayed and the decimal point will be permanent e.g. 20.00.

4.6.1 Extra functions flow chart



tCyC: Use the Flexilevel3 UP/DOWN keys to simulate a changing liquid level. This will simulate a varying input mA current instead of using the real tank sensor output.
The LCD, output relays, re-transmit and LEDs will operate using all the users pre-programmed values as if the liquid level is really changing.

This can be performed with or without a real tank sensor attached.

nAIP: mA Input mode. In this mode the Flexilevel3 LCD displays the real time current in mA that it is receiving from the tank sensor or any device attached to its signal input connector TB3

These modes are useful for commissioning, fault finding and creating an artificial tank level condition.

4.7 LCD messages & LED indicators

LCD	LED		Description
			General
	PWR		Power LED is ON when AC or DC power is supplied to the product
	RLY1-4		Relays 1 to 4, LED is ON when the relay is energised, OFF when de-energised
	REV ACT		Reverse Acting LED is ON when in Reverse Acting re-transmission mode
			Errors
----			4 upper LCD dashes. The input is over the programmed range by up to approx. 0.5mA.
----	FAULT RLY		4 upper LCD dashes & FAULT LED flashing. The input is over the programmed range by between approx. 0.5mA to 25mA. The fault relay (RY5) will be de-energised.
Shrt	FAULT RLY		LCD display 'Shrt' & FAULT LED flashing. The input is over the programmed range by 25mA or more. The fault relay (RY5) will be de-energised.
----			4 lower LCD dashes. The input is under the programmed range Note: This feature is not available if using zero input current (ILo) as a valid value
OPEN	FAULT RLY		LCD display 'OPEN' & FAULT LED flashing. The input is under the programmed range or open circuit. The fault relay (RY5) will be de-energised. Note: This feature is available if using a low or zero input current (ILo) as a valid value
			Extra Features mode
tCYC			Tank Cycle, Extras menu. Diagnostic feature. M to escape to Run mode.
nAIP			mA Meter, Extras menu. Diagnostic feature. M to escape to Run mode.
			Program mode
run			Temporary flash, the unit is about to start normal running operation
Err			2s flash, a user programmed parameter has been set incorrectly Note: If this occurs the software will try to take the user back to the incorrectly set menu
done			2s flash, a user programmed parameter change has been acknowledged

4.8 Display abbreviations with brief description

Abbreviation	Full Form	Brief Description
CALb	Calibrate Buttons	Use FXL3NL buttons to calibrate points P00 to P23 input levels
CALr	Calibrate Real-time	Use FXL3NL real-time capture to calibrate points P00 to P23 input levels
CCod	Change Code	Change the program access code
CodE	Code	Enter the program access code
dECP	Decimal Point	Decimal Point Position for display
dEL	Delete	Deletes P00 to P23, resetting them all to zero 0000
Err	Error	Incorrectly programmed value
For	Forward	Retransmission mA is forward acting, i.e. follows input direction
IAct	Current Acting	Retransmission mA direction compared to the input, see 'For' or 'rEu'
LcdH	Liquid Crystal Display High	User displayed value when the tank is at its high input level
LcdL	Liquid Crystal Display Low	User displayed value when the tank is at its low input level
nAIP	mA Input	Extra Menu function, displays the real-time input current in mA
OPEN	Open Circuit	The input mA signal is very low or open circuit
OPHi	Output High	Tank high level output retransmission current in mA
OPLo	Output Low	Tank low level output retransmission current in mA
P XX	Calibration Point Number	Point being calibrated P 00 to P 23
r1oF	Relay 1 OFF point	Value at which relay 1 will de-energise
r1on	Relay 1 ON point	Value at which relay 1 will energise
r2oF	Relay 2 OFF point	Value at which relay 2 will de-energise
r2on	Relay 2 ON point	Value at which relay 2 will energise
r3oF	Relay 3 OFF point	Value at which relay 3 will de-energise
r3on	Relay 3 ON point	Value at which relay 3 will energise
r4oF	Relay 4 OFF point	Value at which relay 4 will de-energise
r4on	Relay 4 ON point	Value at which relay 4 will energise
rEu	Reverse Acting	Retransmission mA is reverse acting, i.e. reverse of input direction
run	Run Mode	Brief display before the FXL3NL starts normal run operation
Shrt	Short Circuit	The input mA signal exceeds the maximum allowed value
SurE	Sure	Final confirmation before a non-recoverable action
tCYC	Tank Cycling Simulator	Extra menu function, use FXL3NL keys to simulate the tank level

Technical data (FXL3NL)

Data taken at 20°C, 230VAC powered unit, loop powered sensor attached, LCD 0-100.0%, 4-20mA I/O. All relays energised. Due to continuing development specifications are subject to change without notice.

Input Supply:	230VAC, 110VAC ±10% 50/60Hz, 24VDC ±10%
Input Power:	VAC 8VA, VDC 4.5W
Inrush Current:	2.7A@24VDC 10ms, 145mA@230VAC 10ms
Installation Category:	Over Voltage Cat II
Output Transmitter Supply:	24VDC, ±10% (optional 36VDC), isolated from input, current limiting at approx. 30mA
Input mA range:	0 to 25mA, any part of
Input Resistance:	10 ohms standard
Calibration Points:	24 max
LCD:	4 Digit, 9mm high characters, scalable between 0000 and 9999 any part of, user adjustable decimal point
Input Resolution:	00.01mA
Input Response time:	<750ms 63% FS
Input Display Accuracy:	0.1%
Input Output Resolution:	0.01mA input - 0.02mA output re-transmission 0.03mA input - 0.001V output re-transmission
IO Response time:	<1.5s 63% FS
LEDs:	Relay energised x 4 Power ON x 1 Reverse acting output x 1 Fault x 1
Re-transmission:	Programmable within 0 to 21mA range, 4-20mA into 1000 ohms, 1-5V into min 2K, 0-21mA/0-5.25V, isolated from input and supply.
Relays:	SPCO contacts. 4A 250VAC, 30VDC resistive load $1x10^7$ ops mechanical endurance, $1x10^5$ ops electrical endurance
Conformal Coating:	Available on request
Password:	Program menus access, 4 digit 0000 to 9999 user programmable
Tank Cycling:	Simulated tank cycling via keypad 0.1% steps of FS LCD setting
mA meter LCD accuracy:	mAIP Function, 0.01mA (0.5-24mA 0.05%)
Operating Temp:	-10°C to +40°C
Enclosure:	254x180x84mm (HxWxD), IP66, base & cover polycarbonate, sealing material Polyurethane, cover screw Polyamide - glass-fibre reinforced - torque 1.2Nm, wall mounting, impact Strength IK08.
Enclosure Mounting holes:	(x4)-165mm (hor) 239mm (vert) centres, mounting screw 6-8mm dia.
Weight:	1.5Kg

Declaration of conformity

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Product Model: Flexilevel 3 Nonlinear (FXL3NL)

Manufacturer: Hawker Electronics Ltd, 57 The Avenue, Rubery Industrial Estate, Rubery, Birmingham, B45 9AL

This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.

Object of the declaration:

The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant **Union harmonised legislation:**

- **Low Voltage Directive** (2014/35/EU)
- **EMC Directive** (2014/30/EU)
- **RoHS Directive** (2011/65/EU)

Reference to the relevant **harmonised standards** used in relation to which conformity is declared:

- **LVD** EN 61010-1:2010
- **EMC** Overall Specification EN 61326-1:2006
- **RoHS** EN 50581:2012

Additional Information:
The product named above complies with the parts of the standards listed. The company operates an internal production control system that ensures compliance between the manufactured products and the technical documentation.

Signed for and on behalf of:

Hawker Electronics Ltd on 04th March 2020

J J Slevin (Managing Director)