Features

Level control relays for conductive liquids

72.01 - Adjustable sensitivity
72.11 - Fixed sensitivity

- Emptying or filling functions
- LED indicator
- Reinforced insulation (6 kV - 1.2/50 µs) between:
  - supply and contacts
  - electrodes and supply
  - contacts and electrodes
- 35 mm rail (EN 60715) mount
- Control about a single level or between Min./Max. limits
- 72.01 available also for supply 400 V
- 72.01 available also with sensitivity range (5...450) kΩ adjustable
- 72.01 available also for contact loads down to 5 V 1 mA

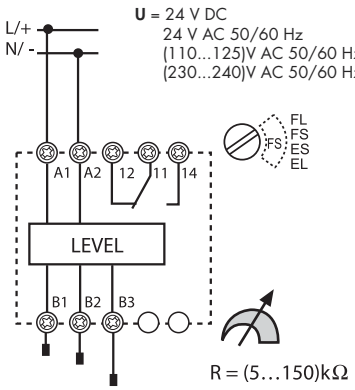
72.01/11
Screw terminal

FOR UL RATINGS SEE:
"General technical information" page V

For outline drawing see page 8

72.01

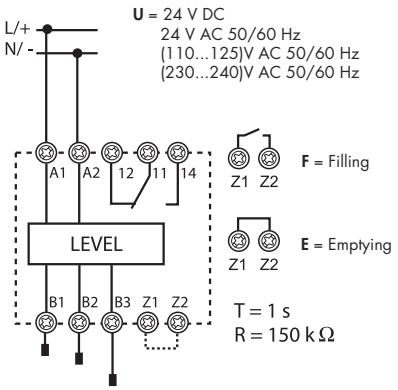
- Sensitivity range (5...150) kΩ adjustable
- Delay time (0.5s or 7s) switch selectable
- Emptying or filling functions switch selectable



FL = Filing – 7s delay
FS = Filling – 0.5s delay
ES = Emptying – 0.5s delay
EL = Emptying – 7s delay

72.11

- Sensitivity fixed 150 kΩ
- Delay time fixed: 1s
- Emptying or filling functions link selectable



Contact specification				
Contact configuration		1 CO (SPDT)		1 CO (SPDT)
Rated current/Maximum peak current	A	16/30		16/30
Rated voltage/Maximum switching voltage	V AC	250/400		250/400
Rated load AC1	VA	4,000		4,000
Rated load AC15 (230 V AC)	VA	750		750
Single phase motor rating (230 V AC)	kW	0.55		0.55
Breaking capacity DC1: 30/110/220 V	A	16/0.3/0.12		16/0.3/0.12
Minimum switching load	mW (V/mA)	500 (10/5)		500 (10/5)
Standard contact material		AgCdO		AgCdO
Supply specification				
Nominal voltage (U_N)	V AC	24 - 110...125 – 230...240	400	24 - 110...125 – 230...240
	V DC	24	–	24
Rated power AC/DC	VA (50 Hz)/W	2.5/1.5	2.5/1.5	2.5/1.5
Operating range	AC	(0.8...1.1)U_N	(0.9...1.15)U_N	(0.8...1.1)U_N
	DC	(0.85...1.1)U_N	–	(0.85...1.1)U_N
Technical data				
Electrical life at rated load AC1	cycles	100 · 10^3		100 · 10^3
Electrode voltage	V AC	4		4
Electrode current	mA	0.2		0.2
Run-on time	s	0.5 - 7 (selectable)		1
Max sensitivity range	kΩ	5...150 (adjustable)		150 (fixed)
Insulation between supply/contacts/electrode (1.2/50 µs)	kV	6		6
Ambient temperature	°C	–20...+60		–20...+60
Protection category		IP20		IP20
Approvals (according to type)				

Features

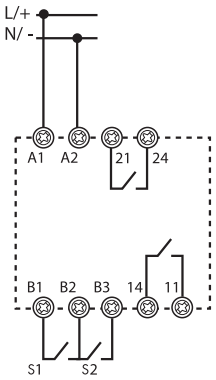
Priority change relay
Special relay for alternating loads, for applications with pumps, compressors, air conditioning or refrigeration units

- 2 independent NO output, 12 A
- 4 functions
- 2 independent control signals, insulated from supply
- 110...240 V and 24 V AC/DC supply versions
- Modular housing, 35 mm wide
- 35 mm rail (EN 60715) mount
- Cd-free contact material

NEW **72.42**

- Multi-function (MI, ME, M2, M1)

72.42
Screw terminal



For outline drawing see page 8

Contact specification			
Contact configuration		2 NO (2 DPST-NO)	
Rated current / Max. peak current	A	12 / 20	
Rated voltage / Max. switching voltage	V AC	250 / 400	
Rated load AC1	VA	3,000	
Rated load AC15	VA	1,000	
Single phase motor rating (230 V AC)	kW	0.55	
Breaking capacity DC1: 30/110/220 V	A	12 / 0.3 / 0.12	
Minimum switching load	mW (V/mA)	300 (5 / 5)	
Standard contact material		AgNi	
Supply specification			
Nominal voltage (U_N)	V AC (50/60 Hz) / DC	24	110 ... 240
Rated power	in stand-by W	0.12	0.18
	with 2 active relays W/VA(50 Hz)	1.1 / 1.7	1.5 / 3.9
Operating range	V AC (50/60 Hz)	16.8...28.8	90...264
	V DC	16.8...32	90...264
Technical data			
Electrical life at rated load AC1	cycles	100 x 10^3	
Output delay time (T on function diagrams)	s	0.2...20	
Power-on activation time	s	≤ 0.7	
Minimum impulse duration	ms	50	
Insulation between supply and contacts (1.2/50 µs)	kV	6	
Dielectric strength between open contacts	V AC	1,000	
Ambient temperature	°C	–20...+50	
Protection category		IP20	
Approvals (according to type)		CE EAC PG	

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Ordering information

Example: 72 series level control relay, adjustable sensitivity range, (230...240)V AC supply voltage.

7 2	.	0	1	.	8	.	2 4 0	.	0	0 0	0

Series

Type
0 = Level control relay, sensitivity range adjustable (5...150)kΩ
1 = Level control relay, sensitivity fixed 150 kΩ
4 = Priority change relay

No. of poles
1 = 1 CO (SPDT)
2 = 2 NO (DPST-NO)

Supply version
0 = DC / AC (50/60 Hz)
8 = AC (50/60 Hz)
9 = DC

Supply voltage
024 = 24 V
125 = (110...125)V AC
230 = (110 ... 240) V
240 = (230...240)V AC
400 = 400 V AC (72.01 only)

Contact material
0 = Standard AgCdO for 72.01/72.11, AgNi for 72.42
5 = AgNi + Au**

Option
0 = Max. 150 kΩ
2 = Sensitivity range adjustable (5...450) kΩ types 72.01.8.024.0002*
72.01.8.240.0002*
72.01.8.240.5002**

All versions
72.01.8.024.0000
72.01.8.024.0002*
72.01.8.125.0000
72.01.8.240.0000
72.01.8.240.0002*
72.01.8.240.5002**
72.01.8.400.0000
72.01.9.024.0000
72.11.8.024.0000
72.11.8.125.0000
72.11.8.240.0000
72.11.9.024.0000
72.42.0.230.0000
72.42.0.024.0000

* For liquids conductivity up to 2 µSiemens or a Resistance of 450 kΩ
** For applications with output contact loading down to 5 V 1 mA

Technical data

Insulation				72.01/72.11	72.42
Insulation			Dielectric strength	Impulse (1.2/50 µs)	
	between supply and contacts		4,000 V AC	6 kV	6 kV
	between supply and control (for 110...240 V version only)		2,500 V AC	—	4 kV
	between electrodes, Z1-Z2 and supply*		4,000 V AC	6 kV	—
	between contacts and electrodes		4,000 V AC	6 kV	—
	between open contacts		1,000 V AC	1.5 kV	1.5 kV
EMC specifications					
Type of test			**Reference standard**	**72.01/72.11**	**72.42**
Electrostatic discharge	contact discharge		EN 61000-4-2	4 kV	4 kV
	air discharge		EN 61000-4-2	8 kV	8 kV
Radio-frequency electromagnetic field	(80...1,000 MHz)		EN 61000-4-3	10 V/m	10 V/m
	(1...2.8 GHz)		EN 61000-4-3	—	5 V/m
Fast transients	on supply terminals		EN 61000-4-4	4 kV	4 kV
(burst 5/50 ns, 5 and 100 kHz)	on control terminals		EN 61000-4-4	—	4 kV
Voltage pulses on supply terminals	common mode		EN 61000-4-5	4 kV	4 kV
(surge 1.2/50 µs)	differential mode		EN 61000-4-5	4 kV	4 kV
Radiofrequency common mode	on supply terminals		EN 61000-4-6	10 V	10 V (0.15...230 MHz)
voltage (0.15...280 MHz)	on control terminals		EN 61000-4-6	—	10 V
Voltage dips	70 % U_N		EN 61000-4-11	—	25 cycles
Short interruptions			EN 61000-4-11	—	1 cycles
Radiofrequency conducted emissions	(0.15...30 MHz)		CISPR 11	class B	class B
Radiated emissions	(30...1,000 MHz)		CISPR 11	class B	class B
Terminals					
Screw torque		Nm	0.8		
Wire strip length		mm	9		
Max. wire size			solid cable	stranded cable	
		mm^2	1x6 / 2x4	1x4 / 2x2.5	
		AWG	1x10 / 2x12	1x12 / 2x14	
Other data					
Current absorption on Z1 and Z2 (type 72.11)		mA	< 1		
Current absorption on control signal (B1-B3 and B2-B3)			5 mA, 5 V		
Power lost to the environment			**72.01/72.11**	**72.42**	
	without contact current	W	1.5	0.9 (1 relay ON)	
	with rated current	W	3.2	3.0 (2 relays ON)	
Max cable length between electrode and relay (types 72.01/72.11)		m	200 (max. capacitance of 100 nF/km)		

* There is no electrical isolation between electrodes and supply voltage for the 24 V DC types (72.x1.9.024.0000). Therefore, for SELV applications it would be necessary to use a SELV (non-grounded) power supply. In the case of a PELV (grounded) power supply take care to protect the level control relay against harmful circulating currents by ensuring that no electrodes are grounded.
However, there is no such problem for the 24 V AC types (72.x1.8.024.0000) which, by virtue of an internal isolating transformer, assure reinforced isolation between electrodes and supply.

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72 Series - Monitoring relays

Functions for 72.01 and 72.11

U = Supply voltage
B1 = Max level electrode
B2 = Min level electrode
B3 = Common
= Contact 11-14
Z1-Z2 = Link to select emptying (Type 72.11)

LED	Supply voltage	NO output contact	Contacts Open	Contacts Closed
	OFF	Open	11 - 14	11 - 12
	ON	Open	11 - 14	11 - 12
	ON	Open (Timing in Progress)	11 - 14	11 - 12
	ON	Closed	11 - 12	11 - 14

Function and Run-on time

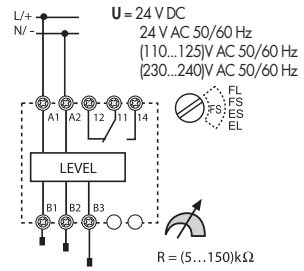
Type 72.01	Type 72.11
FL = Level control by Filling, Long (7sec) run-on delay.	**F** = Level control by Filling, Z1–Z2 open. Run-on time fixed at 1sec.
FS = Level control by Filling, Short (0.5sec) run-on delay.	**E** = Level control by Emptying, Z1–Z2 linked. Run-on time fixed at 1sec.
ES = Level control by Emptying, Short (0.5sec) run-on delay.	
EL = Level control by Emptying, Long (7sec) run-on delay.	

Filling functions

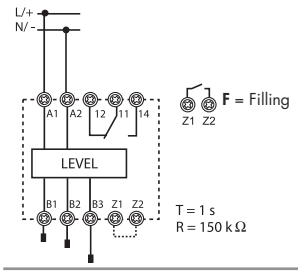
Wiring diagram

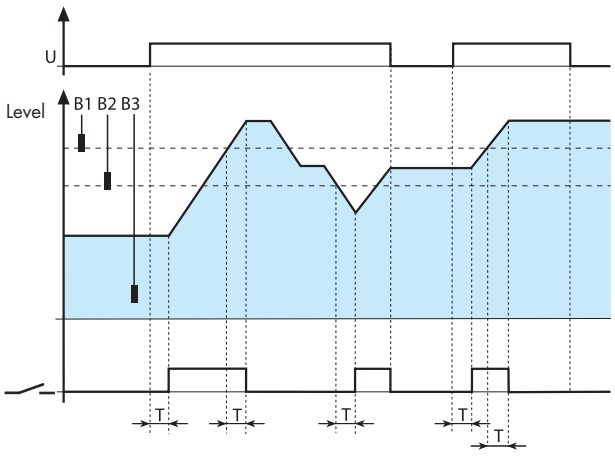
Examples with **3 electrodes**

Type 72.01



Type 72.11





Filling Control – between Min. and Max. levels.
Under normal operation the liquid level can be expected to cycle between the Minimum and the Maximum electrodes, B2 and B1 (plus a degree of over and under-shoot).

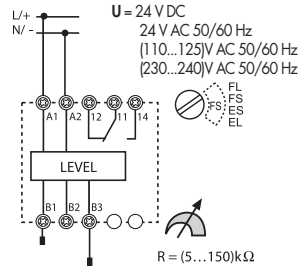
Switch On:
• On "power-up", if the liquid is below B1 the output relay will operate after time T has expired.
• On the liquid level falling below B2, the output relay will operate after time T has expired.

Switch Off:
• On the liquid level reaching electrode B1, the output relay will de-energise after time T has expired.
• On "power-off", the output relay will immediately de-energise.

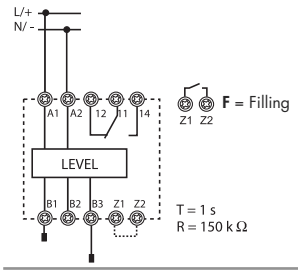
Wiring diagram

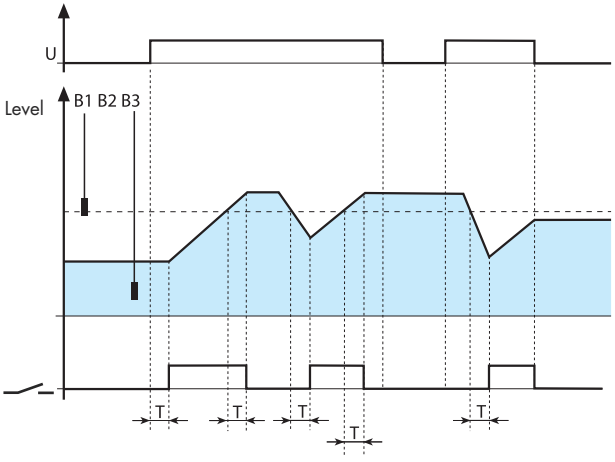
Examples with **2 electrodes**

Type 72.01



Type 72.11





Filling Control – about a single level, B1.
Under normal operation the liquid evel can be expected to cycle about the level set by electrode B1 with a degree of over and under-shoot.

Switch On:
• On "power-up", if the liquid is below B1 the output relay will operate after time T has expired.
• On the liquid level falling below B1, the output relay will operate after time T has expired.

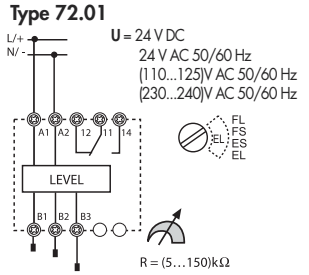
Switch Off:
• On the liquid level reaching electrode B1, the output relay will de-energise after time T has expired.
• On "power-off", the output relay will immediately de-energise.

Emptying functions

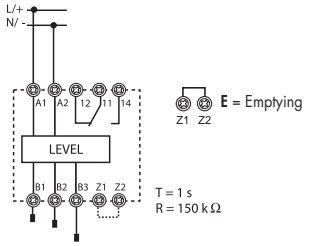
Wiring diagram

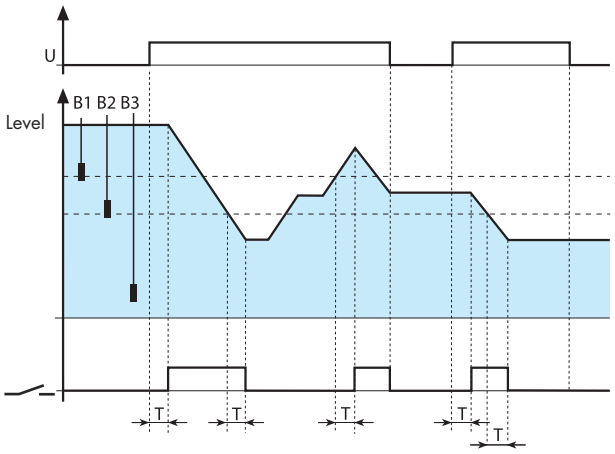
Examples with **3 electrodes**

Type 72.01



Type 72.11





Emptying Control – between Max. and Min. levels.
Under normal operation the liquid level can be expected to cycle between the Maximum and the Minimum electrodes, B1 and B2 (plus a degree of over and under-shoot).

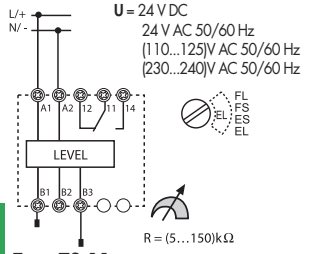
Switch On:
• On "power-up", if the liquid level is above B2 the output relay will operate after time T has expired.
• On the liquid level rising to B1, the output relay will operate after time T has expired.

Switch Off:
• On the liquid level falling below electrode B2, the output relay will de-energise after time T has expired.
• On "power-off", the output relay will immediately de-energise.

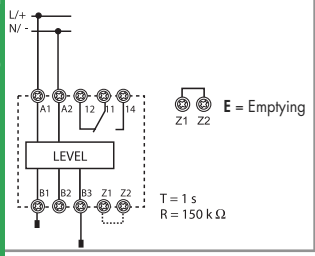
Wiring diagram

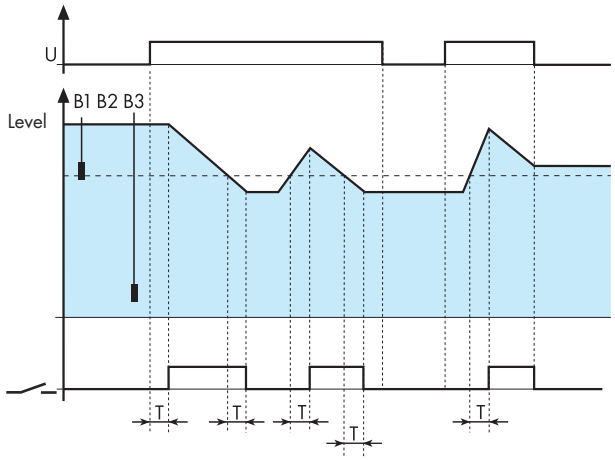
Examples with **2 electrodes**

Type 72.01



Type 72.11





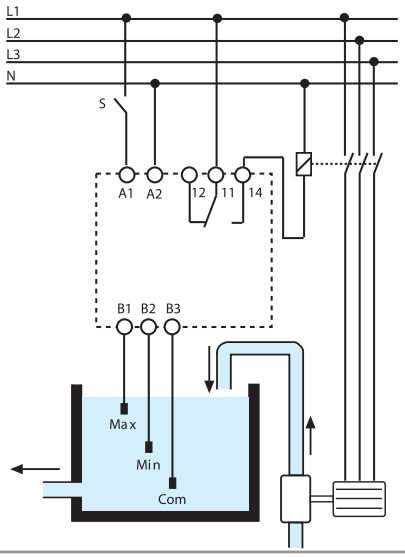
Emptying Control about a single level, B1.
Under normal operation the liquid level can be expected to cycle about the level set by electrode B1 with a degree of over and under-shoot.

Switch On:
• On "power-up", if the liquid is above B1 the output relay will operate after time T has expired.
• On the liquid level rising to B1, the output relay will operate after time T has expired.

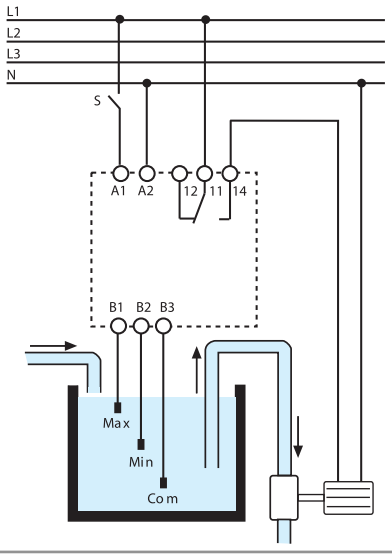
Switch Off:
• On the liquid level falling below electrode B1, the output relay will de-energise after time T has expired.
• On "power-off", the output relay will immediately de-energ

Applications for 72.01 and 72.11

FILLING function:
Examples with 3 electrodes and with a contactor connected to the contact.



EMPTYING function:
Examples with 3 electrodes and with a motor pump connected directly to the contact.



The 72 series level control relays work by measuring the resistance through the liquid, between the common (B3) electrode and Min. and Max. electrodes (B2 and B1). If the tank is metalic, then this can be substituted as the B3 electrode.

Take care to ensure that the liquid has a suitable resistivity – see below:

SUITABLE LIQUIDS
- City water
- Well water
- Rainwater
- Sea water
- Liquids with low-percentage alcohol
- Wine
- Milk, Beer, Coffee
- Sewage
- Liquids fertilizer

UN-SUITABLE LIQUIDS
- Demineralised water
- Fuels
- Oil
- Liquids with high-percentage alcohol
- Liquid gas
- Paraffins
- Ethylene glycol
- Paint

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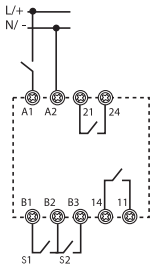
72 Series - Monitoring relays

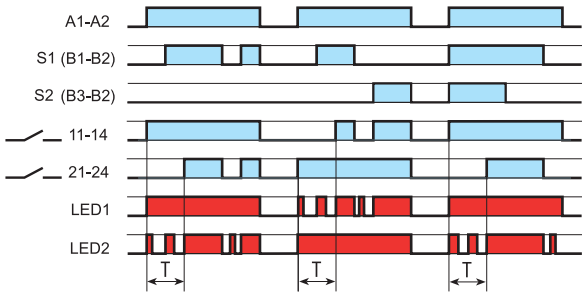
Functions for 72.42

A1-A2 = Supply voltage
S1 (B1-B2) = Control signal 1
S2 (B3-B2) = Control signal 2
= Contact 1 (11-14) and Contact 2 (21-24)
LED 1 = Output 1
LED 2 = Output 2

LED	
	Device in stand-by, output not activated
	Output not activated, timing in progress
	Output not activated (only functions M1/M2)
	Output activated

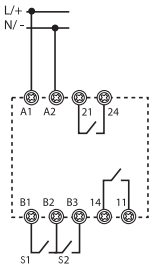
Wiring diagram

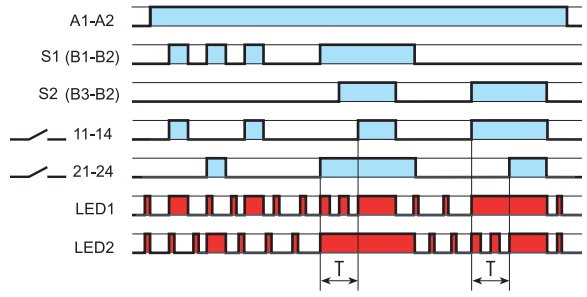




(MI) Outputs alternate on successive applications of supply voltage

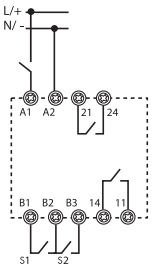
- Application of the supply voltage to A1-A2 forces just one output contact to close, but the contact that closes will alternate between 11-14 and 21-24 on each successive application of the supply – ensuring even wear across both motors.
- The other output contact can be forced closed by the closure of either S1 or S2 - but to limit high current surges the other motor cannot start within T seconds of the first motor.

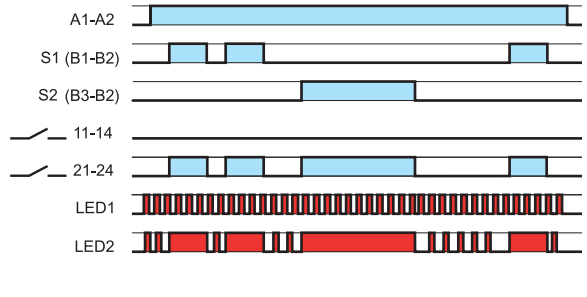




(ME) Outputs alternate according to control signal

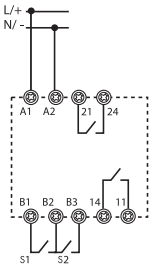
- The supply voltage is permanently applied to A1-A2. When closed, S1 forces just one output contact to close. The contact that closes will alternate between 11-14 and 21-24 on each successive S1 closure - ensuring even wear across both motors.
- If closed, S2 forces both output contacts to close (irrespective of S1). However, to limit high current surges, both motors cannot start within T seconds of each other.

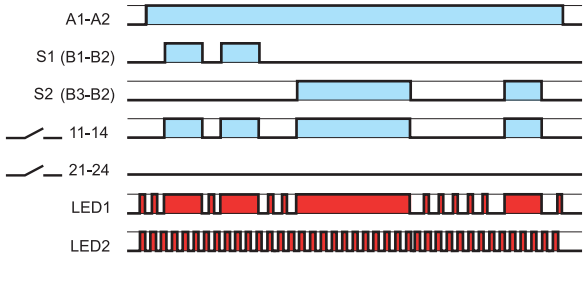




(M2) Output 2 (21-24) only

- Supply permanently applied to A1-A2.
- Closure of either S1 or S2 will close output contact 2 (21-24). Use when load 1 (11-14) is out of service.

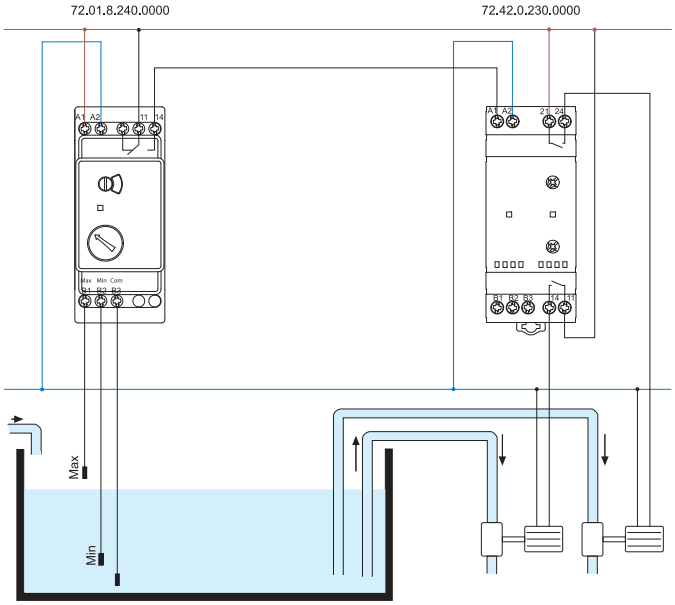




(M1) Output 1 (11-14) only

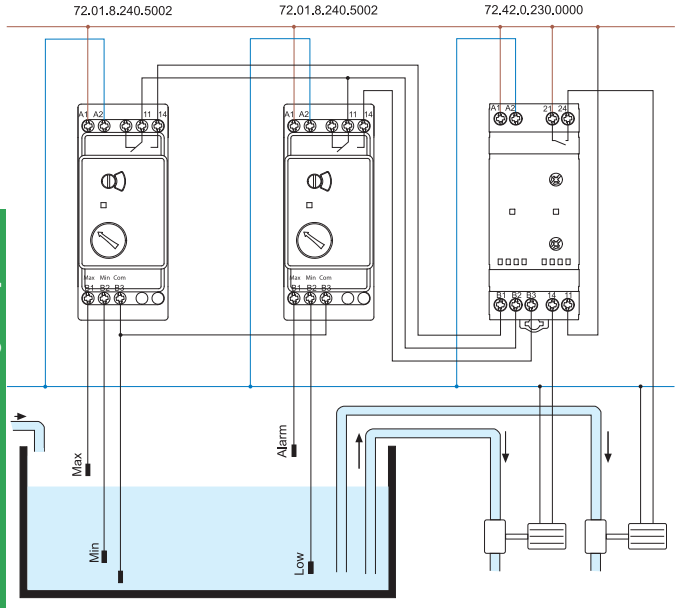
- Supply permanently applied to A1-A2.
- Closure of either S1 or S2 will close output contact 1 (11-14). Use when load 2 (21-24) is out of service.

MI function example



This shows the 72.42 Priority change relay working in conjunction with a single 72.01 level controller. Under normal conditions the liquid level is expected to remain within the range shown as Min to Max. In this case the function of the 72.42 will be to alternate the duty between both pumps, to even wear across both pumps. There is no provision to run both pumps simultaneously.

ME function example

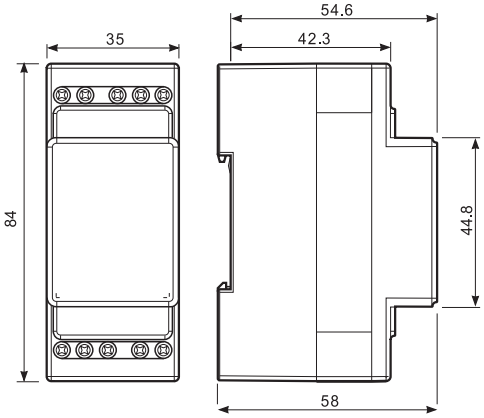


This shows the 72.42 Priority change relay working in conjunction with two 72.01 level controllers. Under normal conditions the liquid level is expected to remain within the range shown as Min to Max. In this case the function of the 72.42 will be to alternate the duty between both pumps, to even wear across both pumps. Should the liquid level rise above the Alarm level then the function of the 72.42 will call for the simultaneous operation of both pumps, by virtue of the signal to terminal B3 from the Alarm/Low level controller.

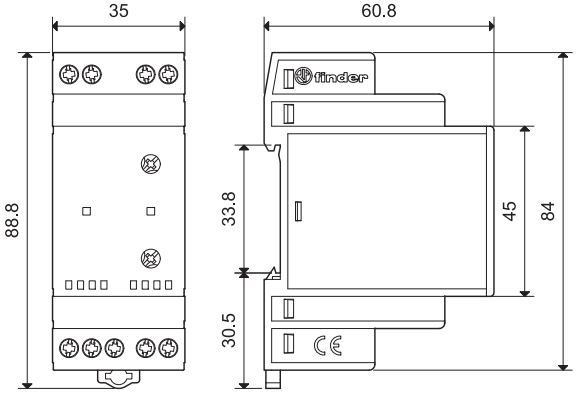
Note: due to the low level of 72.42 control signals, it is suggested to use level controller 72.01.8.240.5002 because of its superior low load switching capability.

Outline drawings

72.01/11
Screw terminal



72.42
Screw terminal



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Accessories for 72.01 and 72.11

072.01.06

Suspended electrode for conductive liquids, complete with cable. Suitable for level monitoring in wells and reservoirs not under pressure.
Order appropriate number of electrodes - additional to the relay.

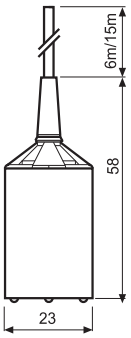
•Electrode compatible with food processing applications (according to European Directive 2002/72 and cod. FDA title 21 part 177):

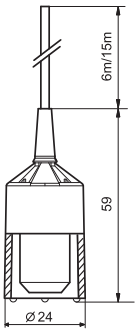
Cable length: 6 m (1.5 mm²)	072.01.06
Cable length: 15 m (1.5 mm²)	072.01.15

072.02.06

• Electrode for swimming pools with high levels of chlorine, or in salt-water pools with high levels of salinity:

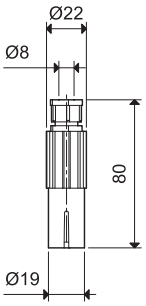
Cable length: 6 m (1.5 mm²)		072.02.06
Technical data		
Max. liquid temperature	°C	+100
Electrode material		stainless steel (AISI 316L)





072.31

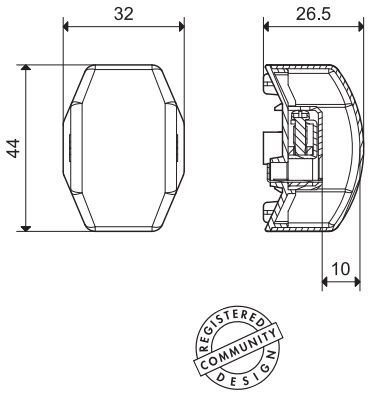
Suspended electrode		
Order appropriate number of electrodes additional to the relay.		072.31
Technical data		
Max liquid temperature	°C	+ 80
Cable grip	mm	Ø ≤ 3...6
Electrode material		stainless steel (AISI 316L)
Max screw torque	Nm	0.7
Max. wire size	mm²	1 x 2.5
	AWG	1 x 14
Wire strip length	mm	9



Accessories for 72.01 and 72.11

072.11

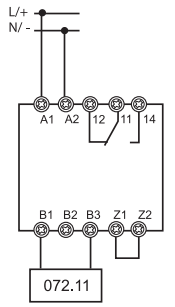
Floor water sensor, designed for the detection and reporting of the presence of floor surface water.			072.11
Technical data			
Electrode material		stainless steel (AISI 301)	
Wire capability of terminals			
Max screw torque	Nm	0.8	
Max. wire size		solid cable	stranded cable
	mm²	1 x 6 / 2 x 6	1 x 6 / 2 x 4
	AWG	1 x 10 / 2 x 10	1 x 10 / 2 x 12
Wire strip length	mm	9	
Other data			
Distance between electrodes and floor	mm	1	
Floor fixing screw diameter		Maximum M5	
Maximum cable diameter	mm	10	
Maximum length of cable connecting sensor to relay	m	200 (with capacitance of 100 nF/km)	
Max. liquid temperature	°C	+100	



Floor surface water sensor for connection to electrode terminals (B1 and B3) of 72.01 or 72.11 level control relay, set in Emptying function (ES or E respectively).

For ice bank control in refrigeration systems it is suggested to use the high sensitivity (5...450kOhm) types - 72.01.8.024.0002 or 72.01.8.230.0002.

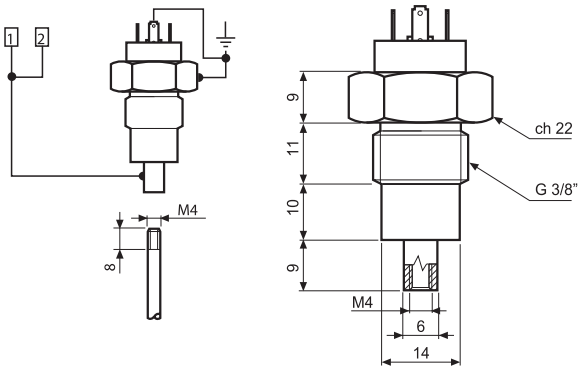
Function



Z1, Z2 only for types 72.11

072.51

Electrode holder with two pole connector, one connected directly to the electrode and the second connected to the grounded installation thread. Suitable for metal tank with G3/8" linkage. Electrode not incuded. Order appropriate number of electrodes holders - additional to the relay.		072.51
Technical data		
Max liquid temperature	°C	+ 100
Max tank pressure	bar	12
Cable grip	mm	Ø ≤ 6
Electrode material		stainless steel (AISI 304)



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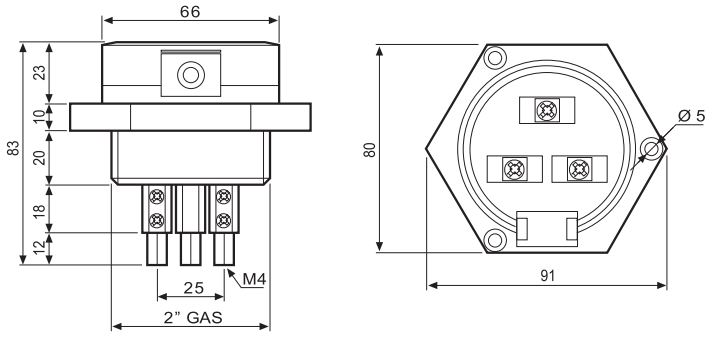
72 Series - Monitoring relays

Accessories for 72.01 and 72.11

072.53

Electrode holder with three poles. Electrode not incuded.		
Order appropriate number of electrodes holders - additional to the relay.		072.53
Technical data		
Max liquid temperature	°C	+ 130
Electrode material		stainless steel (AISI 303)



072.500

072.501

Electrode and electrode connector, multiple electrodes may be interconneced to provide required length		
Technical data		
Electrode - 500 mm long, M4 thread, stainless steel (AISI 303)		072.500
Inter-electrode connector - M4 thread, stainless steel (AISI 303)		072.501

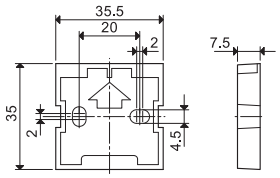
Illustration of interconnection of electrodes.

072.503

Electrode separator	072.503

011.01

Adaptor for panel mounting, plastic, 35 mm wide	011.01



060.72

Sheet of marker tags, plastic, 72 tags, 6 x 12 mm (for 72.42 only)	060.72

019.01

Identification tag, plastic, 1 tag, 17 x 25.5 mm (for 72.42 only)	019.01

Timers and Monitoring relays

Application notes for 72.01 and 72.11

Applications
The main application for these relays is for the sensing and control of the level of conductive liquids.
Selectable options allow for this control to be achieved either through a filling operation or through an emptying operation, and in either case "positive logic" is used.
Level control can be achieved around a single level – using 2 electrodes, or between Minimum and Maximum levels – using 3 electrodes.
Additionally, the 72.01, with its adjustable sensitivity setting, can be ideal for monitoring the conductivity of liquids.

Positive safety logic
These relays work according to the principle that it is the closure of a normally open output contact that will be used to control the pump, both in filling and emptying applications. Consequently, in the event of a failure of the supply local to the relay, the filling or emptying will cease. This is generally considered to be the safest option.

Overrunning of tank on filling
Care must be exercised to ensure that the tank cannot overrun. Factors that have to be considered are the pump performance, the rate of discharge from the tank, the position of the single level electrode (or maximum electrode), and the run-on time delay. Keeping the time delay to a minimum will minimise the possibility of tank overrun, but will increase the installed switching rate.

Prevent dry running of pump on emptying
Care must be exercised to ensure that the pump cannot run dry. Similar considerations must be given as outlined above. In particular, keeping the run-on time delay to a minimum will minimise the risk, but again, it will increase the installed switching rate.

Run-on time
In commercial and light industrial applications the use of a short Run-on time delay is more appropriate, due to the relatively small size of tanks and the consequential need to react quickly to the change in level. Larger scale industrial applications involving larger tanks and powerful pumps must avoid a frequent switching cycle, and the use of the 72.01 set for the longer Run-on time of 7 seconds is suggested.
Note that the short run-on time will always achieve closer control to the desired level(s), but at the cost of more frequent switching.

Electrical life of the output contact
The electrical life of the output contact will be enhanced where a larger distance between the Max. and Min. electrodes (3-electrode control) can be realised. A smaller distance, or level control to a single level (2-electrode control), will result in more frequent switching and therefore a shorter electrical life for the contacts. Similarly, the long run-on time will enhance, and the short time will reduce, electrical life.

Pump control
Small single-phase pumps within the kW (0.55 kW - 230 V AC) rating stated may be driven directly by the level relay output contact. However, where very frequent switching is envisaged, it is better to "slave" a higher power relay or contactor to drive the pump motor. Large pumps (single-phase and three-phase) will of course require an interposing contactor.

Water leakage and condensation in oil lubrication systems
To detect condensed water vapour or water leakage within lubricating systems, monitor by sensors connected to B1 - B3 (Function E or ES, Z1 - Z2 linked). Condensed water vapour has low conductivity, therefore choose monitoring relay type 72.01.8.240.0002 with sensitivity range of (5...450) kOhm and sensor type 072.11.

Floor flooding control
To detect floor water due to spills or flooding, monitor using sensors connected to B1 - B3 (Function E or ES, Z1 - Z2 linked).
Choose monitoring relay type 72.01.8.240.0000 or 72.11.8.240.0000, together with floor water sensor type 072.11.

Electrodes and cable lengths
Normally 2 electrodes or 3 electrodes will be required for control about a single level, or control between Min. and Max. levels, respectively. However, if the tank is made of conductive material it is possible to use this as the common electrode, B3, if electrical connection can be made to it.
The maximum permitted length of cable between the electrode and the relays is 200m, for a cable not exceeding 100nF/km.
A maximum of 2 relays and associated electrodes can be employed in the same tank – if two different levels need monitoring.
Note: It is permitted to make direct electrical connection between terminals B1-B3, and B2-B3, (without using electrodes/liquid), but in this case it is not possible to set up the sensitivity.

Electrode choice
The choice of electrodes may depend on the liquid being monitored. Standard electrodes 072.01.06 and 072.51 are suitable for many applications but some liquids may be corrosive for example, and may therefore require custom made electrodes - but these can usually be used with the 72.01 and 72.11 relays.

On site commissioning
To confirm the suitability of the relay sensitivity to the resistance between electrodes it is suggested that the following checks are made. For convenience it is suggested that the fill function and the shortest run-on time are selected.

Commissioning
Follow these setting-up instructions to achieve correct operation:
72.01
Select the function "FS" (Filling and Short delay of 0.5 s), and set the sensitivity control to 5 kΩ. Ensure that all electrodes are immersed in the liquid - expect the output relay to be ON. Then, slowly rotate the sensitivity control in the 150 kΩ direction until the level relay switches OFF (internal output relay will switch OFF and red LED will switch slowly flash).
(If the level relay does not switch OFF then, either the electrodes are not immersed, or the liquid has too high impedance or the distance between electrodes is too long).
Finally, select the filling or emptying function as required, run in real time and confirm that the level relay works as required.
72.11
Select the Filling function "F", (Z1 – Z2 open). Ensure that all electrodes are immersed in the liquid, but leave electrode B3 disconnected – output relay should be ON. Connect electrode B3, and the level relay should switch OFF
(internal output relay will switch OFF and red LED will switch slowly flash).
(If the level relay does not switch OFF then, either the electrodes are not immersed, or the liquid has too high impedance or the distance between electrodes is too long.)
Finally, select the filling or emptying function as required, run in real time and confirm that the level relay works as required.

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