



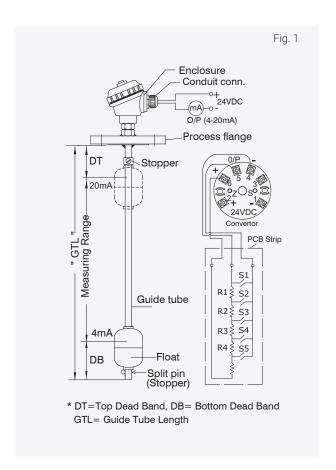
Float Guided Transmitter
- FGT

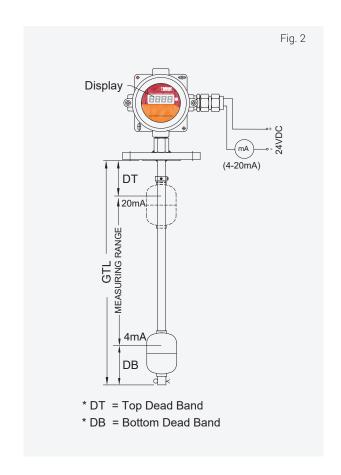
# **INSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL**

Every Techtrol product should be installed properly, maintained regularly and used within its specified limits to ensure accurate & troublefree performance with extended working life.

'FGT' is used for continuous level indication. It is available in two configurations.

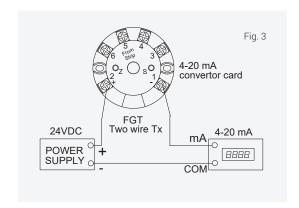
- 1. FGT (fig 1) provides variable o/p viz . 4-20 mA, 4-20mA with HART, 1 5 VDC or RS485. There outputs can be wired to any remote display unit viz. TLPI, TLIC or TUIC to indicate level and control or PLC/DCS.
- 2. FGT with integral display (fig 2) provides 4-20mA output and in addition, indicates liquid level in mm or % or mtrs on display





## 1. PRE-INSTALLATION CHECK

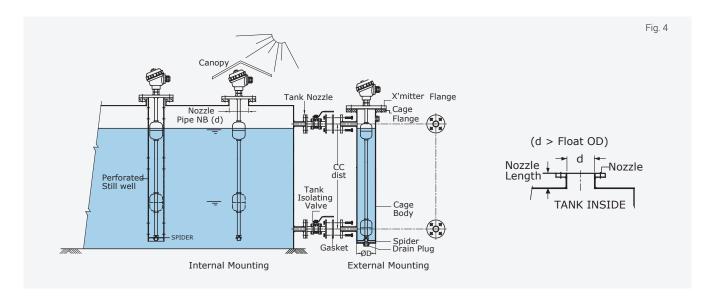
- Ensure supplied goods are in accordance to required specification.
- Ensure FGT is not physically damaged & stoppers have not loosened in transit.
- FGT is **pre calibrated** by setting trim pot on convertor and should be installed **without disturbing** it.
- Follow the steps below to check with 4 to 20 mA output.
  - ② Connect -ve of 24VDC supply -ve (1) terminal of x'mitter. Connect +ve of 24VDC to +ve terminal (2) of x'mitter through a multimeter in current mode such that it is in series, as shown in fig 3
  - ② Move the float manually over the guide tube gradually from bottom to top end and observe change in current readings in an ascending order.
  - ② The multimeter will indicate 4mA, when float is in bottom position and 20mA in top position.





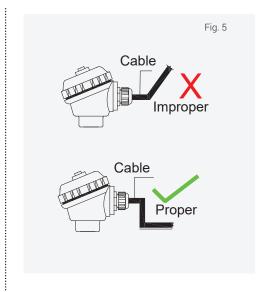
## 2. INSTALLATION

- FGT is top mounted transmitter. It can be installed internally or externally through external chamber.
- Select suitable location for transmitter on tank where vibrations are minimum. Perforated still well is recommended for tanks with excessive turbulence.
- Ensure process connection of transmitter should match with counter connection provided on tank.
- Ensure ID (d) of nozzle is greater than float OD to enable insertion of transmitter through the nozzle.
   In case d< float OD, remove the float and re-insert on guide tube from below after installing transmitter without float.</li>
- In case of external mounting, provide separate isolation valve on the tank for safety and removal of level transmitter for repairs and maintenance.
- Ensure that there is no leakage at process connection by providing gasket / tape for flanged / threaded connections respectively.
- In case of outdoor location, electronics should be protected from severe weather conditions by using canopy.

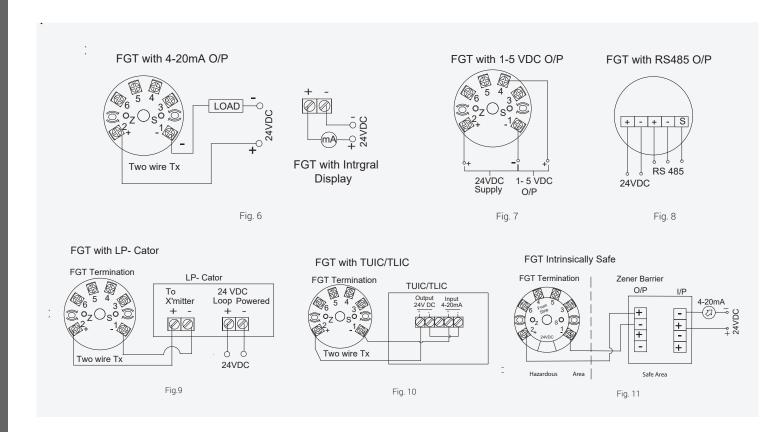


## 3. TERMINATION & WIRING

- · While wiring, power supply should be strictly off.
- Ensure the distance between transmitter and controller should not exceed 3000 mtrs. ('Max load' = 600 0hm)
- Wires/cables from enclosures are routed down to avoid seepage of water inside the enclosure. Fig 5
- Follow the diagrams showing 'Termination & Wiring' of FGT with other instruments.
- In case of FGT with RS485 output, refer protocol document for DIP switch setting.
- FGT with intrinsic safety is supplied with zener barrier. Refer for wiring while ensuring that zener barrier is installed in safe area.







## 4. PRECAUTIONS

- Guide tube should not be subjected to mechanical shock as the reed switch assembly inside is glass encapsulated.
- Ensure transmitter is duly earthed.
- Level transmitter should not be used in liquids containing iron particles/ burrs
- Ensure that the liquid does not have excessive contaminants which may inhibit float operation.
- Do not disturb trim pots on convertor card, as they are set for calibrated range & will result in faulty readings.
- In hazardous locations, open enclosure only after disconnecting transmitter from supply to prevent explosion
- Ensure IP 66 weather proofness by closing enclosure with its gasket and, cable should be full tight in cable gland ensuring no gap.
- Wiring should run away from high voltage cables, contactor and drive controls.
- Ensure that operating temperature and pressure does not exceed the specified limit.
- Before turning on power supply, ensure all wiring is correct.

## 5. PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

- During maintenance switch **off** the supply. Ensure that all terminal screws are properly tightened and not loose.
- Wipe the float /guide tube to remove sediment particles. Visually examine float for any puncture and bent in guide tube.
- After maintenance, ensure IP66 weather proofness by closing enclosure cover with its gasket and, cable should be full tight in cable gland ensuring no gap.
- In hazardous locations do not open the enclosure cover before disconnecting switch from supply and carry out maintenance then after to prevent ignition / explosion.



# 6. TROUBLESHOOTING

SL	Faults	Probable Causes	Solution
1	No variation in output or no output.	<ul> <li>Loose terminal wiring</li> <li>Incorrect wiring</li> <li>Incorrect supply voltage.</li> <li>Loose connection from PCB strip to x'mitter card.</li> <li>Damage in PCB strip.</li> <li>Float punctured or not suitable for liquid Sp.Gr.</li> <li>X'mitter card faulty</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tighten loose screws.</li> <li>Refer 'Termination &amp; Wiring' diagram &amp; ensure correct polarity</li> <li>Check and ensure correct supply (24VDC, ±10%)</li> <li>Tighten loose connections.</li> <li>Consult factory</li> <li>Replace float with correct sp.gr or consult factory (op.pr should be within specs.)</li> <li>Consult factory</li> </ul>
2	Float does not rise or fall with liquid level	<ul> <li>Sediment/ particles settled on guide tube or float.</li> <li>Float not suitable for liquid Sp.gr.</li> <li>Float punctured. (Check Op.pr.)</li> <li>Float stuck in still well</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Wipe off deposition on float / guide tube and clean periodically.</li> <li>Replace float / consult factory with revised sp.gr for correct float.</li> <li>Replace float. Ensure op.pr is within specified limits/ Consult factory</li> <li>Use spider to bring guide tube in plumb</li> </ul>
3	Fluctuation in current o/p	Turbulence in liquid	Use still well or external cage
4	Improper output	<ul> <li>Incorrect supply voltage</li> <li>Fault in reed switch serie</li> <li>X'mitter Convertor card faulty</li> <li>X'mitter Convertor card faulty due to ingress of water in enclosure</li> <li>Incorrect programming in case of Integral FGT</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Check &amp; ensure supply voltage is rated. (16 to 30 VDC)</li> <li>Consult factory (Handle FGT carefully)</li> <li>Consult factory.</li> <li>Remove water and change the card. Close enclosure properly with gasket In addition, prevent ingress of water by using canopy.</li> <li>Re-program with correct values.</li> </ul>
5	Communication failure in RS485	<ul><li>Incorrect or loose wiring</li><li>Incorrect DIP s/w setting</li></ul>	<ul><li>Tighten loose connections.</li><li>Ensure correct polarity.</li><li>Refer Protocol Doc. for DIP s/w setting.</li></ul>



# PROGRAMMING - FGT with INTEGRAL DISPLAY

#### **Key Functions**



MODE/DEC Key - To enter in the program menu to configure data or decrement digit value when in sub menu. Also to enter in next menu



UP/ SHIFT Key - To enter in submenu to increment the digit value. Also to shift decimal point.

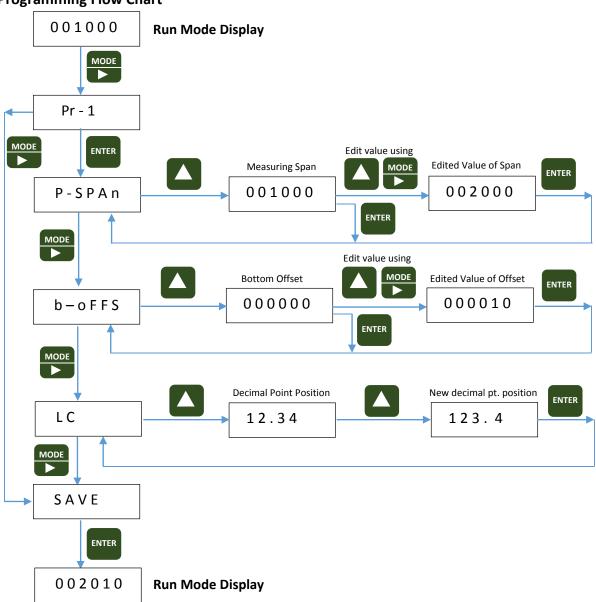


ENT Key - To enter or save parameter

Run Mode – Data viewed on display is operating value

**Programming Mode** – Operator should use keypad in conjunction with display to set parameter

## **Programming Flow Chart**



# PROTOCOL DOCUMENT Float Guided Transmitter 'FGT with RS-485'

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The communication between Host & FGT with RS-485 is done on a standard RS-485 as a physical layer. The data link layer is Modbus – RTU and the function code implemented is – Function Code 03: Read Input Register.

## 2. QUERY AND RESPONSE FORMAT

Query Byte No.	Query	Response Byte No.	Response
1	Slave Address (AA)	1	Slave Address (AA)
2	Function Code (03)	2	Function Code (03)
3	HO Start Address (00)	3	Byte Count (02)
4	LO Start Address (00)	4	HO First Register Data (DD)
5	HO No. of Registers (00)	5	LO First Register Data (EE)
6	LO No. of Registers (01)	6	HO CRC-16 (FF)
7	HO CRC-16 (BB)	7	LO CRC-16 (GG)
8	LO CRC - 16 (CC)		

## **REMARKS:**

- 'AA' is single byte slave address, which is variable from 1 to 7 depending upon DIP switch position as given below.
- 'BBCC' are two byte CRC on Query side. It is variable upon Query bytes 1 to 6.
- 'DDEE' are two byte sensor data on response side which is variable from 0 to 4095 proportionally to the float position of FGT.
- 'FFGG' are two byte CRC on Response side, it is variable depending upon Response bytes 1 to 5.

## 3. DIP SWITCH SETTING

DIP Switch Number	Function
1	Baud rate Selection
2	
3	
4	Slave
5	Selection
6	
7	NA
8	



## A) Baud rate

DIP Switch Number	Baud Rate
1	9600
2	19200
3	38400

## B) Slave Address

DIP Switch No. Configuration 4,5,6	Slave Address (In Decimal Number)
0, 0, 1	1
0, 1, 0	2
0, 1, 1	3
1, 0, 0	4
1, 0, 1	5
1, 1, 0	6
1, 1, 1	7

1= ON, 0= OFF

#### NOTE:

- Total 7 nos. combinations of slave address are possible.
- DIP1 switch should be ON for enabling 120 ohm termination resistor in daisy chain of RS-485
- To change the slave ID or Baud rate -
  - ② First turn OFF the unit and then push the appropriate DIP switches to ON state.
  - ② Now turn ON the unit and new setting will be implemented.



