

Product Information

LABO-HR2E-S-032..050

Flow switch LABO-HR2E-S



- Optimized for use with water
- Versatile, configurable switching output in Push-Pull model (small hysteresis possible)
- Programmable through teaching
- LED for status display
- All metal housing
- Fully potted IP 67
- All parameters programmable via USB interface ECI-1

Characteristics

Mechanical flow switch, for fluid media, with spring-supported piston and magnetic triggering of Hall sensors. Robust construction in brass or stainless steel.

The LABO electronics fitted to the device make available an electronic switching output (Push-Pull) with adjustable characteristics (minimum/maximum) and hysteresis, which responds when an adjustable limit is fallen short of or exceeded.

If desired, the switching value can be set to the currently existing flow using "teaching". Models with analog or pulse output are also available (see separate data sheets).

In contrast to electromechanical switches (Reed contacts or micro-switches), electronic switches are insensitive to impact and wear.

There is no galvanic separation from the supply circuit.

Technical data

Sensor	analog Hall sensors	
Nominal width	DN 32 / 40 / 50	
Process connection	female thread G 1 1/4..G 2 (further process connections available on request)	
Metering range	5..300 l/min	for details see table "Ranges"
Pressure loss	~ 1 bar at Q _{max}	
Q_{max}	up to 300 l/min	
Measurement accuracy	±8 % of full scale value	
Pressure resistance	PS 200 bar	
Medium temperature	-20..+85 °C, optionally -20..+120 °C	
Ambient temperature	-20..+70 °C	
Media	water	
Wiring	see section "Wiring"	
Materials medium-contact	<i>Brass construction:</i> CW614N nickelled, CW614N, 1.4305, 1.4310, hard ferrite	<i>Stainless steel construction:</i> 1.4571, 1.4310, hard ferrite
Non-medium-contact materials	CW614N nickelled	
Supply voltage	18..30 V DC	
Power consumption	< 1 W	
Switching output	transistor output "Push-Pull" (resistant to short circuits and reversed polarity protected) I _{out} = 100 mA max.	
Electrical connection	for round plug connector M12x1, 4-pole	
Display	yellow LED (On = Normal / Off = Alarm / rapid flashing = Programming)	
Ingress protection	IP 67	
Weight	see table "Dimensions and weights"	
Conformity	CE	
Installation location	Standard: horizontal inwards flow; other installation positions are possible; the installation position affects the metering and switching range.	

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Ranges

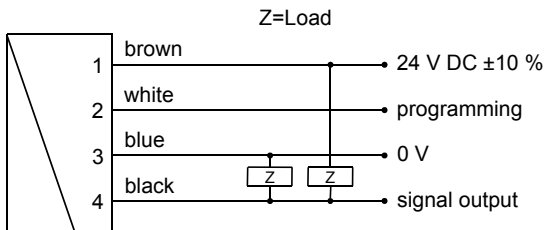
For metering ranges, the details in the table correspond to horizontal inwards flow with increasing flow rate.

Standard type LABO-HR2E

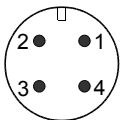
Metering range l/min H ₂ O	Q _{max.} recommended
5 - 60	300 l/min
10 -100	300 l/min
15 -200	300 l/min
25 -300	300 l/min

Special ranges are available.

Wiring



Connection example: PNP NPN



Before the electrical installation, it must be ensured that the supply voltage corresponds to the data sheet.

It is recommended to use shielded wiring.

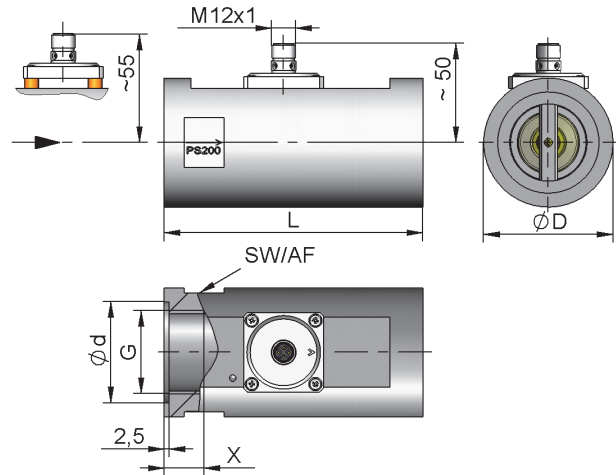
The Push-Pull output can as desired be switched as a PNP or an NPN output.

Dimensions and weights

..including LABO electronics

DN	G	Types	L	ØD	SW	Ød	X	Weight kg
32	G 1 1/4	HR2E -032GM	130	65	60	51	23	2.6
40	G 1 1/2	HR2E -040GM	170	65	60	56	24	3.2
50	G 2	HR2E -050GM	185	80	75	70	26	5.3

High temperature



Handling and operation

Note

The switching value can be programmed by the user via "teaching". If desired, programmability can be blocked by the manufacturer.

The ECI-1 device configurator with associated software is available as a convenient option for programming all parameters by PC, and for adjustment.

- Include straight calming section of 5 x DN in inlet and outlet.
- Include a filter if the media are dirty (use magnetic filter for ferri- tic components)

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Operation and programming

The switching value is set as follows:

- Apply the flow rate to be set to the device.
- Apply an impulse of at least 0.5 seconds and max. 2 seconds duration to pin 2 (e.g. via a bridge to the supply voltage or a pulse from the PLC), in order to accept the measured value.
- When the teaching is complete, pin 2 should be connected to 0 V, so as to prevent unintended programming.

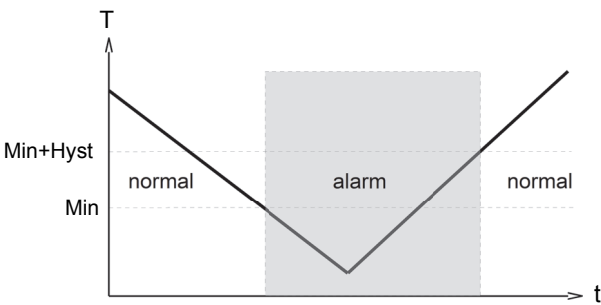
The device has a yellow LED which flashes during the programming pulse. During operation, the LED serves as a status display for the switching output.

To avoid the need to transit to an undesired operating status for the purpose of teaching, the device can be provided ex-works with a teach-offset. The teach-offset point is added to the currently measured value before saving.

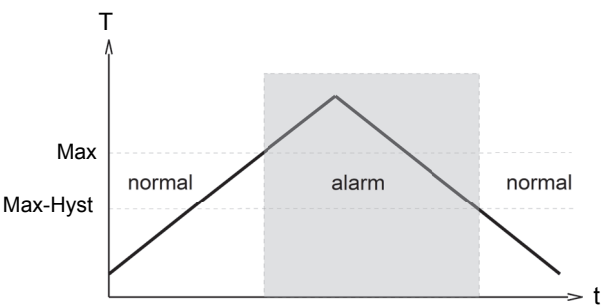
Example: The end of the metering range should be set to 80 %. However, only 60 % can be achieved without problem. In this case, the device would be ordered with a "teach-offset" of +20 %.. At a flow rate of 60 % in the process, teaching would then store a value of 80 %.

The LABO-HR2E-S limit switch can be used to monitor minimal or maximal.

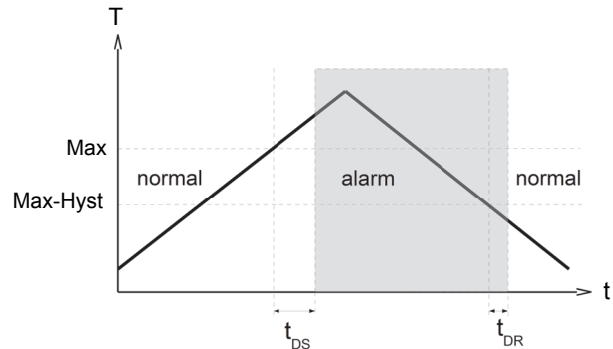
With a minimum-switch, falling below the limit value causes a switchover to the alarm state. Return to the normal state occurs when the limit value plus the set hysteresis is once more exceeded.



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.

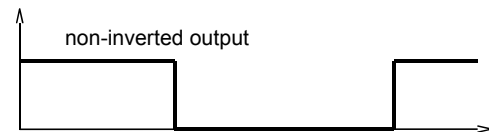
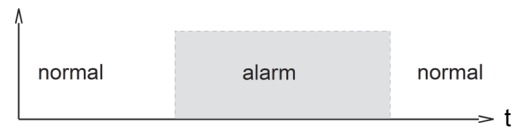


A switchover delay time (t_{DS}) can be applied to the switchover to the alarm state. Equally, one switch-back delay time (t_{DR}) of several can be applied to switching back to the normal state.



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.

