

# Operating Instruction for Electronic Flow Monitor Compact Version

Model: KAL-K



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#### 2. Note

Please read these operating instructions before unpacking and putting the unit into operation. Follow the instructions precisely as described herein.

The devices are only to be used, maintained and serviced by persons familiar with these operating instructions and in accordance with local regulations applying to Health & Safety and prevention of accidents.

When used in machines, the measuring unit should be used only when the machines fulfill the EWG-machine guidelines.

# 3. Instrument Inspection

Instruments are inspected before shipping and sent out in perfect condition. Should damage to a device be visible, we recommend a thorough inspection of the delivery packaging. In case of damage, please inform your parcel service / forwarding agent immediately, since they are responsible for damages during transit.

#### Scope of delivery:

The standard delivery includes:

- Electronic Flow Monitor, Compact Version model: KAL-K
- Operating Instructions

## 4. Regulation Use

The KOBOLD KAL-K Flow Monitor is intended for use in monitoring and control applications involving moderate flow rates of low-viscous or dirty liquids.

#### **Limiting Signal**

The devices are equipped with NPN or PNP signals (24  $V_{DC}$ - power supply) or relay (110  $V_{DC}$ , 110  $V_{AC}$ , 230  $V_{AC}$  power supply) for monitoring the flow velocity of liquids.

#### **Trend Display**

A LED bar graph display indicates the current flow rate and the set point via a flashing LED.

#### Sensor

The model KAL-K consists of a sensor with integrated electronic.

The devices may only be used for liquids to which the probe material is resistant. With proper installation and maintenance, the probes are not sensitive to soiling and cause practically no pressure loss.

#### **Materials**

Sensor Stainless steel (1.4301, 1.4305, 1.4571)

Electronic housing Polyamide (glass fibre reinforced)

#### **Setting ranges**

in relation to nominal tube diameter

ND (mm)	Meas. range (L/min)	ND (mm) Meas. range (L/min.)	
	water		water
8	0,12 - 6,0	40	3,0 - 150
10	0,19 - 9,4	50	4,7 - 235
15	0,42 - 21,2	60	6,8 - 340
20	0,75 - 37,7	80	12,0 - 603
25	1,18 - 59,0	100	18,8 - 942
30	1,70 - 84,8	150	42,4 - 2120



Attention! The flow ranges specified in the table above have been calculated for each pipe diameter based on the known velocity range of the KAL-K. It must be noted that flow in pipes is non-uniform across the pipe cross section, and approaches zero at the pipe wall. This means that, in practice, the depth of installation of the probe, the internal pipe diameter, and the flow profile of the liquid in the pipe can interact to produce significant deviations from the flow ranges in the above table.

## 5. Operating Principle

The KAL-K Flow Monitor uses the proven thermal dispersion principle and operates as follows. The probe is heated internally to a few degrees above the temperature of the medium into which it extends. The flowing medium removes this heat from the probe. The cooling rate is proportional to the flow rate. The measured flow rate is compared to the set point value selected by user. If the set point is reached, the electronic circuit activates a transistor switch and bi-coloured alarm LED. The electronic circuit also controls an LED trend indicator which can be used to indicate relative system flow. The microprocessor- controlled design permits sample calibration and set-up. The compact probe design permits monitoring of flow rate with minimal pressure loss.

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## 6. Mechanical Connection

#### Prior to installation

- Ensure that the actual system flow rate is within the switching range of the KAL-K.
- Ensure that the maximum system temperature and pressure are within the limits specified per section. (see section 12. Technical Information)

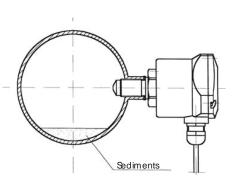
#### **Fitting**

Mount the sensor into the piping and make sure that it is completely filled with fluid. The probe tip has to reach at least 5 mm (better > 5 mm) into the pipe (see below).

#### **Fitting position**

The sensor can be mounted in any orientation as long as the piping is completely filled with fluid. The mounting position has to be smooth and free of turbulence.

(Recommended input and output length: 5 x pipe diameter, of straight - run piping both upstream and downstream of the flow switch). In case of sediments in the pipe the shown mounting position is recommended.



# 7. Electrical Connection and Operational Elements



Attention! Ensure that the power is disconnected during the connection of the cable.

Ensure that the voltage of your installation corresponds to the voltage values given on the device's specification plate.

#### 24 V<sub>DC</sub>-Version (terminal connector)

- Remove electronic cover (The fixing screws are secured against falling out)
- Strip 3-wire cable (approx. 40-60 mm), strip single wires (approx. 4-6 mm) and pull through cable gland.

1 Output
2 Office Ground
3 +24 VDC

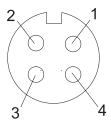
- Connect wires to terminal connector block according to the drawing.
- Tighten cable gland.
- After connection, apply supply voltage of 24 VDC ± 20%. (see 12. Technical Information)
- Check function of electronic (set point LED must flash)
- Calibrate flow switch (see 10. Commissioning)

#### 24 V<sub>DC</sub>-Version (plug or plug with cable)

- Connect wires to terminal connector block according to drawing below.
- After connection apply supply voltage of 24 VDC ± 10 %. (see 12. Technical Information)
- Check function of electronic (set point LED must flash)
- Calibrate flow switch (see 10. Commissioning)

#### View upon the plug

1 brown + 24 VDC 2 white output 3 blue 0 VDC 4 black output



#### 110 $V_{DC}$ , 110 $V_{AC}$ or 230 $V_{AC}$ -version

- Remove electronic cover.
   (The fixing screws are secured against falling out)
- The devices are supplied either with coded cables or a plug connection.
- Connect single wires or plug according to drawings below.
- After connection apply supply voltage according to label on the device and technical data (for tolerances see section 12. Technical Information).
- Check function of electronic (set point LED must flash).
- Calibrate Flow Monitor (see 10. Commissioning).

cable plug

3 + AC / DC
4 - AC / DC
green/yellow
1
2: - DC / AC
4: + DC / AC
3: PE: ①
1:
5:

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## 8. Characteristics

#### **LED Trend Indicator (1)**

The LED trend indicator (8 LEDs) is used to indicate

- the flow rate (LED, starting left). The adjusted switching point is indicated by a flashing LED.
- If the flow rate has reached the set point value selected by the user, then the LED is flashing faster.



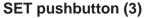
The bi-coloured LED serves

• to display the switching point.

RED = ALARM (flow below the set point) GREEN = (flow above the set point)

The bi-coloured LED is lit all time during this operation mode.

- If a calibration is done the bi-coloured LED flashes green (see also section 10. Commissioning.).
- If any signal error occurs the bi-coloured LED flashes red.



The calibration switch (set) is used to start the flow calibration procedure.

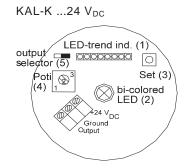
#### **Set point Potentiometer (4)**

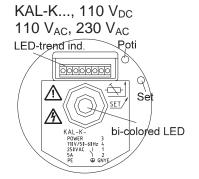
The set point potentiometer is used to adjust the flow set point. You will notice that the flashing LED moves along the trend indicator scale as the set point potentiometer is adjusted.

#### Output Selector Switch (only for 24 V<sub>DC</sub>) (5)

The output selector switch is used to select between the output logic NPN and PNP.

(Output selector switch right: NPN-output Output selector switch left: PNP-output)

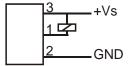




# 9. Output Characteristic (only for 24 $V_{DC}$ )

The output characteristics can be set by the output selector switch.

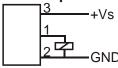
#### **NPN** output:



The semiconductor output switches to GND (GROUND = 0  $V_{DC}$ ) or is highly resistant. The maximum output current is 400 mA.

The reference point for the NPN-output is +24 V<sub>DC</sub>.

#### **PNP-output**



The semiconductor output switches to +24  $V_{DC}$  or is highly resistant. The maximum output current is 400 mA. The reference point for the PNP-output is GND (GROUND = 0  $V_{DC}$ ).

### **Output function**

#### N/O function

In the N/O function the output switches into the low resistance state.

	PNP	NPN	DUO-LED
Actual value > set point	3 L+ ↑ 1 output 2 L-	3 L+ 1 output 2 L-	green
Actual value < set point	3 L+ 1 Output 2 L-	3 L+ 1 output 2 L-	red
Break down power supply	3 L+ 1 Output 2 L-	3 L+ 1 output 2 L-	off

It is recommended to operate with the N/O switch output because in case of system flow being above the flow set point - which means that the N/C switch is de-activated - and the power supply breaks down the output switch will not be able to switch an "ALARM" anymore.

#### N/C Switch

(Not recommendable for safety reasons)

	PNP	NPN	DUO-LED
Actual value > set point	3 L+ 1 output 2 L-	3 L+ 1 output 2 L-	green
Actual value < set point	3 L+ 1 output 2 L-	3 L+ 1 output 2 L-	red
Break down power supply	3 L+ 1 output 2 L-	3 L+ 1 output 2 L-	off

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# 10. Commissioning

The use of this meter in machines according to directive 89/392/EWG is prohibited until the complete machine complies to this directive.

After mechanical ("Mechanical Connection") and electrical ("Electrical Connection") installation of the sensor the KAL-K has to be put into operation as described in this section.

#### Calibration

#### a) Zero flow calibration

- Stop the flow of the liquid in the piping in which the sensor is installed. It is important that the sensor tip be immersed in the liquid. There should be no bubbles around the sensor tip.
- Turn set point adjustment potentiometer counter clockwise to its far left-hand stop and now briefly press the SET button.
- The bi-coloured LED will flash green.
- Do not make any changes (potentiometer setting, etc.) while the bi-coloured LED is blinking. This adjustment phase will last approx. 5-15 sec.
- When the bi-coloured LED stops flashing, the zero flow calibration is set.
- The device now switches automatically to the monitoring mode and displays no flow. The LED strip is not illuminated; only the threshold value LED is flashing.
- The Flow Monitor is ready for operation.

#### b) Calibration of the trend indicator span

The KAL-K is factory checked and pre-set at its maximum span.

At a lower flow speed, not all 8 LEDs will illuminate. To achieve finer monitoring resolution, the measuring range can be adapted to better fit the actual flow speed.

- Rotate the potentiometer clockwise as far as it will go to the right-hand stop.
   The extreme right-hand LED in the LED strip will blink. Set the desired maximum flow speed.
- Now press the SET button. The bi-coloured LED blinks green.
- Do not make any changes (potentiometer setting, etc.) while the bi-coloured LED is blinking. This adjustment phase will last approx. 5-15 sec.
- The device now switches automatically to the monitoring mode. This adjustment has set the device measuring range so that it now extends across the entire LED strip to indicate the flow value.
- The adjustment procedure is now complete. It may be repeated as often as necessary.

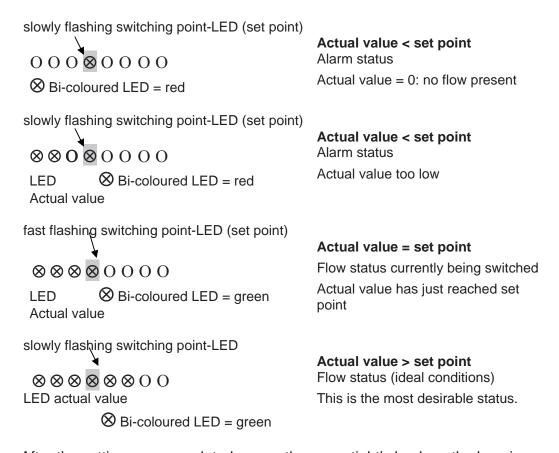
#### c) Measuring mode

After adjustment, the flow monitor is once again in measuring mode.

The flow is constantly monitored and the actual value of the flow speed is displayed on the LED strip.

#### Switching point adjustment

The potentiometer is now used to set the switching point (threshold) of the flow switch. The switching point is displayed as a blinking LED. If the flow rate increases to the point that illuminated LEDs (actual flow value) reaches the position of the blinking LED (set point), the flow monitor switches over from ALARM to FLOW. This can be seen at the display: the bi-coloured LED that was showing a steady red light now switches to a steady green light. The output is also switched at the same time.



After the settings are completed, screw the cover tightly back on the housing

## 11. Maintenance

The unit is virtually maintenance free. Occasional cleaning of the immersed probe may be required if the fluid media is such that it tends to deposit or build.

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## 12. Technical Information

**Electronic** 

Power input:

Power supply:  $24 V_{DC} \pm 10\%$ 

110  $V_{DC} \pm 30$  %,

110, 230 V<sub>AC</sub> – 20/+10 %, max. 4,5 (typically 1,2 W)

max. 4,5 (typically 1,2 we max. 3,6 W for 24 V<sub>DC</sub>

Ambient temperature: -20 °C ... +60 °C

CIP compatibility: max. 140 °C non-operating

Max. pressure: 100 bar Time delay before availability: max. 12 s

Switching range: approx. 4 cm/s to 200 cm/s

Temperature gradient: unlimited

Response time: typically 5,6...12 s

upon request: 2 - 5,6 s (KAL-KS...)

Flow rate indication: trend indication with 8-LED's

Switch point adjustment: with potentiometer, optical indication on LED

chain with flashing LED

Output indicator: LED, red = alarm,

green = flow OK

Switching output: 24 V<sub>DC</sub> version: semiconductor

PNP/NPN switchable.

max. 400 mA, short-circuit proof

110 V<sub>DC</sub> version:

relay max. 0,2 A /110  $V_{DC}$  110  $V_{AC}$ , 230  $V_{AC}$  version:

relay max. 5 A

N/O function: actual value ≥ set point value;(standard

setting: green LED is energised)

output switched through

N/C function: available as option

Protection type: IP 65 Case material: polyamide

Sensor

Medium Temperature: -20 to +80 °C (standard)

0 to +120 °C (high temperature version)

Maximum Pressure: 100 bar

Connection: G 1/2 (G 1/4, G 3/4, M 12x1,

1/4" NPT, 1/2" NPT, 3/4" NPT)

Wetted Parts: 1.4305 (KAL-K1215)

1.4301 (all units with order code KAL-K\*3) 1.4571 (all units with order code KAL-K\*4)

# 13. KAL-K Diagnostics

The KAL-K continuously self monitors the sensing probe and the micro-processor system upon short-circuit and circuit breaker. Any fault in these portions of the electronics will be signalled by a flashing red bi-coloured LED (  $\Rightarrow$  KOBOLD Service).

# 14. Spare Parts

No spare parts are required.

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