# LFP INOX

## TDR Level Sensor

**SICK**
Sensor Intelligence.

en

**Described product**

LFP Inox

**Manufacturer**

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Germany

**Legal notices**

**Original document**

This document is an original document of SICK AG.

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# Contents

# 1    About this document

## 1.1    Information on the operating instructions

These operating instructions provide important information on how to use sensors from SICK AG.

Prerequisites for safe work are:

- Compliance with all safety notes and handling instructions supplied.
- Compliance with local work safety regulations and general safety regulations for sensor applications.

The operating instructions are intended to be used by qualified personnel and electrical specialists.

**i**  **Note:**

Read these operating instructions carefully before starting any work on the device, in order to familiarize yourself with the device and its functions.

The instructions constitute an integral part of the product and are to be stored in the immediate vicinity of the device so they remain accessible to staff at all times. Should the device be passed on to a third party, these operating instructions should be handed over with it.

These operating instructions do not provide information on operating the machine in which the sensor is integrated. For information about this, refer to the operating instructions of the particular machine.

## 1.2    Scope

These operating instructions serve to incorporate a sensor into a customer system. Instructions are given by stages for all actions required.

These instructions apply to all available device variants of the sensor. For more detailed information on the identification of the available device types, see "3.1.2 Type code".

Available device variants are listed on the online product page:

▶    www.sick.com

Various device variants are used as examples for commissioning, based on the default parameter settings for the relevant device.

Simplified device designation in the document. In the following, the sensor is referred to in simplified form as LFP. The exceptions are where making a distinction between device variants is required due to different technical features or functions. In this case the complete type designation (e.g., LFP Inox) is used.

## 1.3    Explanation of symbols

Warnings and important information in this document are labeled with symbols. The warnings are introduced by signal words that indicate the extent of the danger. These warnings must be observed at all times and care must be taken to avoid accidents, personal injury, and material damage.

⚠ **DANGER**

... indicates a situation of imminent danger, which will lead to a fatality or serious injuries if not prevented.

**WARNING**

... indicates a potentially dangerous situation, which may lead to a fatality or serious injuries if not prevented.

**CAUTION**

... indicates a potentially dangerous situation, which may lead to minor/slight injuries if not prevented.

**IMPORTANT**

... indicates a potentially harmful situation, which may lead to material damage if not prevented.

**NOTE**

... highlights useful tips and recommendations as well as information for efficient and trouble-free operation.

## 1.4    Further information

**NOTE**

All the documentation available for the sensor can be found on the online product page at:

**www.sick.com**

The following information is available for download there:
- Model-specific online data sheets for device variants, containing technical data, dimensional drawings and diagrams
- EU declaration of conformity for the product family
- Dimensional drawings and 3D CAD dimension models in various electronic formats
- These operating instructions, available in English and German, and in other languages if necessary
- Other publications related to the sensors described here (e.g., IO-Link)
- Publications dealing with accessories

## 1.5    Customer service

If you require any technical information, our customer service department will be happy to help. To find your representative, see the final page of this document.

**NOTE**

Before calling, make a note of all sensor data such as type code, serial number, etc. to ensure faster processing.

# 2      Safety information

## 2.1      Intended use

The LFP is designed for both continuous level measurement and discontinuous level measurement in nearly all liquids (a list of possible media can be found in the annex).

The sensor is not affected by changes in the properties of the liquids to be measured. Its hygienic design means the LFP Inox is suitable for universal use in practically all liquids in the food industry.
The LFP can be used in metal containers or bypass systems.
The use at media temperatures of up to 150 °C and up to 180 °C with remote amplifier plus CIP and SIP compatibility mean the device is completely food safe. This has been certified by an EHEDG certificate and FDA conformity.

## 2.2      Incorrect use

Any use outside of the stated areas, in particular use outside of the technical specifications and the requirements for intended use, will be deemed to be incorrect use.

If the sensor is to be used under other conditions or in different environments, then the manufacturing service may issue an operating license in consultation with the customer and in exceptional cases.

## 2.3      Limitation of liability

Applicable standards and regulations, the latest state of technological development, and our many years of knowledge and experience have all been taken into account when assembling the data and information contained in these operating instructions. The manufacturer accepts no liability for damage caused by:

•    Failing to observe the operating instructions

•    Incorrect use

•    Use by untrained personnel

•    Unauthorized conversions

•    Technical modifications

•    Use of unauthorized spare parts, consumables, and accessories

With special variants, where optional extras have been ordered, or owing to the latest technical changes, the actual scope of delivery may vary from the features and illustrations shown here.

## 2.4      Modifications and conversions

**IMPORTANT**

Modifications and conversions to the sensor and/or the installation may result in unforeseeable dangers.

Interrupting or modifying the sensor or SICK software will invalidate any warranty claims against SICK AG. This applies in particular to opening the housing, even as part of mounting and electrical installation.

Before technical modifications to and expansions of the sensor, the prior written approval of the manufacturer must be obtained.

## 2.5    Requirements for skilled persons and operating personnel

**WARNING**

**Risk of injury due to insufficient training.**

Improper handling of the sensor may result in considerable personal injury and material damage.

• All work must only ever be carried out by the stipulated persons.

The operating instructions state the following qualification requirements for the various areas of work:

• **Instructed personnel** have been briefed by the operator about the tasks assigned to them and about potential dangers arising from improper action.

• **Skilled personnel** have the specialist training, skills, and experience, as well as knowledge of the relevant regulations, to be able to perform tasks assigned to them and to identify and avoid any potential dangers independently.

• **Electricians** have the specialist training, skills, and experience, as well as knowledge of the relevant standards and provisions to be able to carry out work on electrical systems and to identify and avoid any potential dangers independently. In Germany, electricians must meet the specifications of the BGV A3 Work Safety Regulations (e.g., Master Electrician). Other relevant regulations applicable in other countries must be observed.

The following qualifications are required for various activities:

| Activities | Qualification |
|---|---|
| Mounting, maintenance | • Basic practical technical training<br>• Knowledge of the current safety regulations in the workplace |
| Electrical installation, device replacement | • Practical electrical training<br>• Knowledge of current electrical safety regulations<br>• Knowledge of device control and operation in the particular application concerned (e.g., conveying line) |
| Commissioning, configuration | • Basic knowledge of the control system used<br>• Basic knowledge of the design and setup of the described connections and interfaces<br>• Basic knowledge of data transmission |
| Operation of the device for the particular application | • Knowledge of device control and operation in the particular application concerned (e.g., bottling plant)<br>• Knowledge of the software and hardware environment for the particular application concerned (e.g., bottling plant) |

## 2.6    Operational safety and particular hazards

Please observe the safety notes and the warnings listed here and in other chapters of these operating instructions to reduce the possibility of risks to health and avoid dangerous situations.

## 2.7       General safety notes

- Read the operating instructions prior to commissioning.

- These operating instructions are valid for devices with firmware version 4.00 and above.

- The LFP is not a safety component under the EU Machinery Directive.

- Observe national safety and work safety regulations.

- Wiring work and the opening and closing of electrical connections may only be carried out when the power is switched off.

- The radiated power is far lower than that from telecommunication equipment. According to current scientific research, the operation of this device can be classified as safe and non-hazardous.

## 2.8       Repairs

Repair work on the sensor may only be performed by qualified and authorized personnel from SICK AG. Interference with or modifications to the sensor on the part of the customer will invalidate any warranty claims against SICK AG.

# 3    Product description

## 3.1    Product ID

### 3.1.1    Information on the housing

Information for identification of the sensor and its electrical connection are printed on the housing.

### 3.1.2    Type code

| LFP | x | - | x | x | x | M | x | x |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

| Position | Description |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 | **Product group** <br> LFP (level sensors) |
| 2 | **Probe length in mm** <br> 0200:  20 mm (in increments of 10 mm) <br> 4000:  4000 mm |
| 3 | **Process connection / probe version** <br> G:      G ¾ A (connection for hygienic adapter) / probe rod from 1.4404 <br> N:      ¾" NPT / probe rod from 1.4404 |
| 4 | **Housing, display / device connection** <br> 1:    Stainless-steel housing with display, cover with sight glass / <br>      5-pin M12 x 1 male connector <br> 2:    Stainless-steel housing with display, solid cover / <br>      5-pin M12 x 1 male connector <br> 3:    Stainless-steel housing 3-A compliant with display, solid cover / <br>      5-pin M12 x 1 male connector <br> 6:    Stainless steel housing with display, cover with sight glass; <br>      8-pin M12 x 1 male connector <br> 7:    Stainless steel housing with display, solid cover; <br>      8-pin M12 x 1 male connector <br> A:    Stainless steel housing with display, cover with sight glass; <br>      5-pin cable connection <br> B:    Stainless steel housing with display, solid cover; <br>      5-pin cable connection <br> C:    Stainless steel housing with display, cover with sight glass / <br>      8-pin cable connection <br> D:    Stainless steel housing with display, solid cover; <br>      8-pin cable connection |
| 5 | **Application type / design** <br> B:      remote amplifier; length of cable 1 m <br> C:      remote amplifier; length of cable 2 m <br> D:      remote amplifier; length of cable 3.3 m <br> N:      Standard |
| 6 | **Signal output** <br> M:      4 mA ... 20 mA / 0 V ... +10 V switchable |
| 7 | **Switching output** <br> B:      1 x PNP + 1 x PNP/ NPN |
| 8 | **Device type** <br> L:      LABS-compatible |

Not all variants of the type code can be combined!

## 3.2        Product characteristics

### 3.2.1        Device view
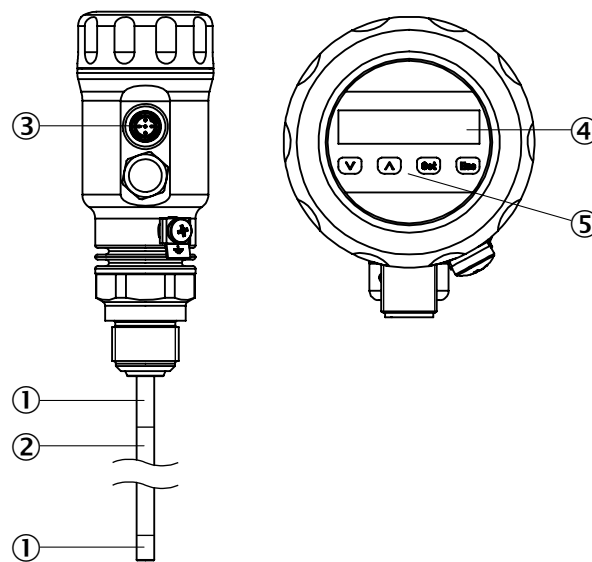


*Fig. 1:   LFP Inox (standard version)*

①    Inactive part of the probe

②    Sample probe

③    Electrical connection

④    Display

⑤    Operating buttons

### 3.2.2        Operating buttons

The sensor is operated using the display and the operating buttons.

For a detailed description of the buttons and their functions, see "8.1 Display and pushbuttons".

## 3.3 Product features and functions

### 3.3.1 Principle of operation

The LFP uses TDR (Time Domain Reflectometry) technology.

This is a process to determine transit times of electromagnetic waves. A low-energy, electromagnetic pulse is generated in the sensor's electronics, coupled to the mono-probe, and conducted along this probe.

If this pulse strikes the surface of the liquid to be measured, a portion of the pulse is reflected there and is conducted back up along the probe path to the electronics, which then calculate the level based on the time difference between the sent and the received pulse.

The sensor can output this level as a continuous measured value (analog output) and can also derive two and/or four freely positionable switching points from it (switching outputs).

IO-Link communication is also available for the switching output (Q1), see "8.1.3 IO-Link".

### 3.3.2 Fields of application

The innovative TDR technology enables reliable level measurement which is largely application-independent. The LFP is suitable for both continuous level measurement and discontinuous level measurement in nearly all liquids.

The sensor is not affected by changes in the properties of the liquids to be measured.

Its hygienic design means the LFP Inox is suitable for universal use in all liquids in the food industry.

The LFP can be used in metal containers or bypass systems.

The use at media temperatures of up to 150 °C and up to 180 °C with remote amplifier plus CIP and SIP compatibility mean the device is completely food safe. This has been certified by an EHEDG certificate and FDA conformity. WHG certification is in preparation.

# 4   Transport and storage

## 4.1   Transport

For your own safety, please read and observe the following notes:

> **!**  **IMPORTANT**
>
> **Damage to the sensor due to improper transport.**
>
> - The device must be packaged for transport with protection against shock and damp.
> - Recommendation: Use the original packaging as it provides the best protection.
> - Transport should be performed by specialist staff only.
> - The utmost care and attention is required at all times during unloading and transportation on company premises.
> - Note the symbols on the packaging.
> - Do not remove packaging until immediately before you start mounting.

## 4.2   Transport inspection

Immediately upon receipt in Goods-in, check the delivery for completeness and for any damage that may have occurred in transit. In the case of transit damage that is visible externally, proceed as follows:

- Do not accept the delivery or only do so conditionally.
- Note the scope of damage on the transport documents or on the transport company's delivery note.
- File a complaint.

> **i**  **Note:**
>
> Complaints regarding defects should be filed as soon as these are detected. Damage claims are only valid before the applicable complaint deadlines.

## 4.3   Storage

Store the device under the following conditions:

- Recommendation: Use the original packaging.
- Do not store outdoors.
- Store in a dry area that is protected from dust.
- Do not store in an airtight container: this is so that any residual moisture present can escape.
- Do not expose to any aggressive substances.
- Protect from sunlight.
- Avoid mechanical shocks.
- Storage temperature: see "12 Repair".
- Relative humidity: see "12 Repair".
- For storage periods of longer than 3 months, check the general condition of all components and packaging on a regular basis.

# 5      Mounting

## 5.1      Installation conditions

The LFP is mounted vertically from above into the container or bypass, using its process connection. The LFP level sensor has a G ¾ or ¾" NPT threaded connection. A minimum connecting piece diameter in accordance with the figures below must be observed.

The LFP is to be installed in such a way that, after it has been mounted, there is a sufficient distance between it and other tank components (e.g., supply pipes, other measuring devices) as well as the sides and bottom of the container. These minimum distances are also specified in the figures.

The LFP can also be used in a metal immersion pipe or bypass. The installation conditions are shown in the figure on page 15.

Make sure that there is a good metallic connection between the LFP measuring device and the tank/bypass. When operating the sensor, ensure that the ambient temperature is not above or below the limits.

Insulating the sensor housing is not permitted for tanks with hot media.

When positioning the device, ensure that the sensor is not directly exposed to the filling flow.

The sensor housing can be rotated 360°, allowing for the cable outlet to be positioned freely.

### 5.1.1      Installation in a container

**i**    **Note:**
The distances are the same for sensors with remote amplifier.
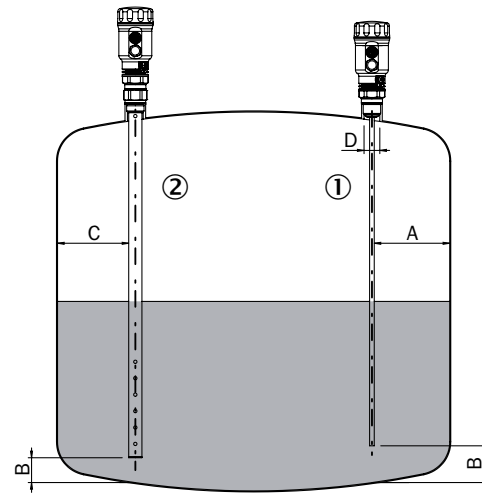


Fig. 2:    LFP Inox

① **Mono-probe with metallic containers**

*Installation in coupling*
*D ≥ DN 25*
*Distance container wall / container floor:*
*A ≥ 50 mm*
*B ≥ 10 mm*
*Distance to built-in components in container*
*≥ 100 mm*

② **Coaxial tube in metallic and non-metallic containers**

*C = No minimum distance to the container wall and to built-in components needs to be maintained with a coaxial probe.*

In accordance with the 3-A guidelines, the height of the connecting piece should not be greater than the connecting piece diameter. Tank, connecting piece and process connection (on tank) must comply with the guidelines and applicable standards for hygienic design, e.g. surface roughnesses of parts that come into contact with media Ra ≤ 0.8 μm.

5.1.2        Installation in a metal immersion tube or metal bypass
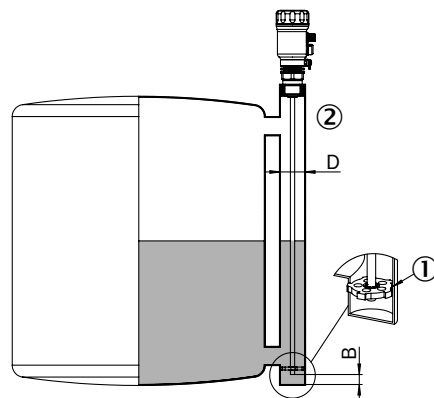


*Fig. 3:    LFP Inox*

① *Centering*

② **LFP Inox**

   *D ≥ DN 40*

   *Distance bypass floor / container floor*

   *B ≥ 15 mm*

Centering: To prevent contact between the probe and the bypass pipe during oscillations, the probe should be centered according to its length and depending on the diameter of the bypass pipe. To do this, it is necessary to insert one or two centering pieces, see "17 Accessories".

Tank welds can affect the measurement accuracy.

## 5.2 Mounting the coaxial tube

See the operating instructions for the coaxial tube (8015674) at **www.sick.com**.

## 5.3 Shortening the probe

If the mono-probe is too long for use, it can be shortened to the height of the container. In this case, you should not shorten the probe beyond its minimum length of 100 mm. If the LFP is to be used in a hygienic application, then be sure that the roughness of Ra ≤ 0.8 µm is reestablished on the shortened machined surfaces of the mono-probe.

### 5.3.1 Procedure

Shorten the probe rod to the desired dimension. Set the new probe length in the LFP, see "8.4.7 Configuring the probe length". Make sure that this correction corresponds to the probe length, because an incorrect value in the Length menu has a direct effect on measurement accuracy and can lead to faults. The probe length L is set out in Chapter "15 Dimensional drawings".

## 6    Electrical installation

### 6.1    Safety

#### 6.1.1    Notes on the electrical installation

> **!**  **IMPORTANT**
>
> **Equipment damage due to incorrect supply voltage!**
>
> An incorrect supply voltage may result in damage to the equipment.
>
> • Only operate the device using a protected low voltage and safe electrical insulation as per protection class III.

> **!**  **IMPORTANT**
>
> **Equipment damage or unpredictable operation due to working with live parts.**
>
> Working with live parts may result in unpredictable operation.
>
> • Only carry out wiring work when the power is off.
> • Only connect and disconnect electrical connections when the power is off.

- **The electrical installation must only be performed by electrically qualified personnel.**

- **Standard safety requirements must be met when working on electrical systems.**

- Only switch on the supply voltage for the device when the connection tasks have been completed and the wiring has been thoroughly checked.

- When using extension cables with open ends, ensure that bare wire ends do not come into contact with each other (risk of short-circuit when supply voltage is switched on!). Wires must be appropriately insulated from each other.

- Wire cross-sections in the supply cable from the customer's power system must be designed in accordance with the applicable standards. In Germany, observe the following standards:
  DIN VDE 0100 (Part 430) and DIN VDE 0298 (Part 4) or DIN VDE 0891 (Part 1).

- Circuits connected to the device must be designed as SELV circuits
  (SELV = Safety Extra Low Voltage).

- Protect the device with a separate fuse at the start of the supply circuit.

> **i**  **Notes on layout of data cables:**
>
> • Use screened data cables with twisted-pair wires.
> • Implement the screening design correctly and completely.
> • To avoid interference, e.g. from switching power supplies, motors, clocked drives, and contactors, always use cables and layouts that are suitable for EMC.
> • Do not lay cables over long distances in parallel with power supply cables and motor cables in cable channels.

The IP67 and/or IP69K protection class for the device is only achieved under the following conditions:

- The cable on the M12 connection has been screwed on.

If this is not done, the device does not fulfill any specified IP enclosure rating!

## 6.2        Electrical connection

### 6.2.1      Overview of the electrical connections

The sensor is connected using a pre-assembled female cable connector with 1 x M12 plug connector (5-pin or 8-pin). With the power switched off, plug the female cable connector into the sensor and screw it tight.

Connect the cable according to its function. After the supply voltage has been applied, the sensor carries out a self-test. Once installed, the sensor is ready for operation on completion of the self-test (< 5 s) and the display shows the current measured value.

Fig. 4:    LFP Inox

### 6.2.2      Pin assignment, M12 plug connector, 5-pin
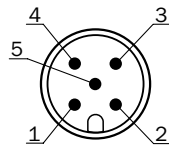
Fig. 5:    M12 x 1 plug connector, 5-pin

| Contact | Marking | Wire color | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | L+ | Brown | Supply voltage |
| 2 | $Q_A$ | White | Analog current / voltage output |
| 3 | M | Blue | Ground, reference potential for current / voltage output |
| 4 | C/ $Q_1$ | Black | Switching output 1, PNP / IO-Link communication |
| 5 | $Q_2$ | Gray | Switching output 2, PNP / NPN |

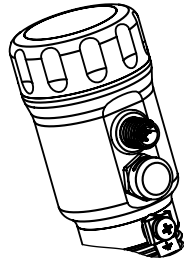### 6.2.3   Pin assignment, M12 plug connector, 8-pin
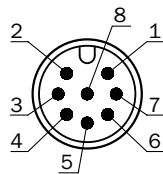


*Fig. 6:   M12 x 1 plug connector, 8-pin*

| Contact | Marking | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | L+ | Supply voltage |
| 2 | $Q_2$ | Switching output 2, PNP / NPN |
| 3 | M | Ground, reference potential for current / voltage output |
| 4 | $C/Q_1$ | Switching output 1, PNP / IO-Link |
| 5 | $Q_3$ | Switching output 3, PNP / NPN |
| 6 | $Q_4$ | Switching output 4, PNP / NPN |
| 7 | $Q_A$ | Analog current / voltage output |
| 8 | | No function |

The wire colors for 8-pin cables are not uniform. Always note the pin assignment of the sensor.

### 6.2.4   Pin assignment, cable variant, 5-pin

| Contact | Marking | Wire color | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | L+ | Brown | Supply voltage |
| 2 | $Q_A$ | White | Analog current / voltage output |
| 3 | M | Blue | Ground, reference potential for current / voltage output |
| 4 | $Q_1$ | Black | Switching output 1, PNP |
| 5 | $Q_2$ | Gray | Switching output 2, PNP / NPN |

### 6.2.5   Pin assignment, cable variant, 8-pin

| Contact | Marking | Wire color | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | L+ | White | Supply voltage |
| 2 | $Q_2$ | Brown | Switching output 2, PNP / NPN |
| 3 | M | Green | Ground, reference potential for current / voltage output |
| 4 | $C/Q_1$ | Yellow | Switching output 1, PNP / IO-Link communication |
| 5 | $Q_3$ | Gray | Switching output 3, PNP / NPN |
| 6 | $Q_4$ | Pink | Switching output 4, PNP / NPN |
| 7 | $Q_A$ | Blue | Analog current / voltage output |
| 8 | | Red | No function |

# 7 Commissioning

## 7.1 Quick commissioning (with factory settings)

Quick commissioning is used in applications under reference conditions, see "5 Mounting".

Where the following applies:

- Use in metallic containers or immersion / bypass pipes
- Situations where the liquid to be measured has a DK value of > 5; see "18 Medium list".

### Commissioning

1. Mount the sensor as appropriate to the installation conditions, see "5 Mounting".
2. The container must be empty and/or the level must be at least 200 mm below the end of the probe.
3. Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".
4. After mounting, launch the AutCal menu item.
   - Press and hold the Set pushbutton for at least 3 secs.
   - Use the Set pushbutton to confirm the AutCal menu item and then use it again to confirm the Ok? prompt.
   - The AutCal function is confirmed with !CalOK.
5. Configure outputs, see "8.2 Configuring the switching outputs".

> **i**  **Note**:
>
> If the AutCal function was confirmed with !NoSig, relaunch AutCal.

For problems during commissioning, see "11 Troubleshooting".

## 7.2 Advanced commissioning

Advanced commissioning is required when quick commissioning is not sufficient or if one of the following situations applies:

- The liquid to be measured has a DK value of < 5, see "18 Medium list".
- There are extreme ripples on the surface of the liquid.
- There are variations in the installation conditions, see "5 Mounting".
- If the tank cannot be completely emptied prior to calibration for technical reasons.

**Commissioning**

1. Mount the sensor as appropriate to the installation conditions, see "5 Mounting".

2. Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".

3. Select measuring mode.

   - Access the EXPRT-CONFIG-MeasMd menu using the arrow and Set pushbuttons.

   - HiSpd: max. length = 2,005 mm, response time < 400 ms

   - HiAcc: max. length = 6,005 mm, response time < 2,800 ms, more stable measured values, recommended for liquids with low DK values and where TrsHld is < 70.

4. Teach in static sources of interference in the tank.

   - Static sources of interference in the tank generated by pipes, struts, couplings, or cleaning balls are taught into the system as standard.

   - Access the EXPRT-CONFIG-CalRng menu using the arrow and Set pushbuttons. Where the following applies:

     - Teach-in depth starts from the LFP process connection

     - The teach-in depth should cover all interference signals

     - Maximum teach-in depth (recommended) = probe length

     - Set the value range: 95 mm … 6,005 mm

   - If the tank cannot be emptied completely, the CalRng teach-in depth must be adapted accordingly.

   - The level must be at least 200 mm under the CalLen and/or below the end of the probe.

5. Run the AutCal function.

   - Access the AutCal menu using the arrow and Set pushbuttons.

   - The following applies: The probe must not be covered with liquid in the CalRng set in step 4 (teach-in depth + 200 mm).

   - Use the Set pushbutton to confirm the AutCal menu item and then use it again to confirm the Ok? prompt.

   - The AutCal function is confirmed with !CalOK.

6. Analyze the signal quality.

   - The signal quality can be analyzed when the device is installed, see "8.4.9 Evaluating signal quality".

   - In the event of problems:

     - Reduce the value in the EXPRT-CONFIG-TrsHld menu.

     - Set parameter to HiAcc in the EXPRT-CONFIG-MeasMd menu.

     - Switch on filters in the Set filters menu.

     - Reduce the parameter in the EXPRT-CONFIG-MaxCol menu.

7. Configure the filter (see "8.4.2 Filtering measured values").

8. Run maximum change of level / plausibility check (see "8.4.2 Filtering measured values").

9. Configure the outputs (see "8.2 Configuring the switching outputs").

> **i**
>
> **Note:**
>
> - Use the foam commissioning instructions for applications with foam.
> - The sensor automatically quits expert mode after 5 minutes of inactivity on the display.
> - Configuration (AutCal) does not take place in the following processes:
>   - Changing the probe length
>   - Changing the measuring mode
>   - Changing the teach-in depth

For problems during commissioning, see "11 Troubleshooting".

## 7.3    Foam commissioning (with factory settings)

For use in applications with a significant buildup of foam.

**Performing foam calibration**

1. Mount the sensor as appropriate to the installation conditions, see "5 Mounting".

2. Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".

3. Empty the tank completely.

   - The probe rod must be completely free from medium and foam.

   - Buildup must be removed from the probe.

   - The end of the probe must not be fixed to the bottom of the tank.

4. Select measuring mode.

   - Access the EXPRT-Config-MeasMd menu using the arrow and Set pushbuttons, and configure to HiAcc.

5. Select mode
   Access the EXPRT-Config-Mode using the arrow and Set pushbuttons, and configure to Foam.

6. Perform empty calibration.

   - Access the EXPRT-Foam-CalEmp menu using the arrow and Set pushbuttons.

   - !CalOk: proceed to step 7.

   - !faild: Make sure the tank is empty and repeat step 6.

7. Fill with medium (without foam) until the probe is covered by at least 200 mm. The maximum level must remain 200 mm from the process connection, however.

8. Run EXPRT-Foam-CalMed.

   - !CalOk: Everything worked, proceed to step 9.

   - !faild: Repeat step 8.
     The LFP should now display a valid measured value.

9. Check the foam calibration in EXPRT-INFO-CalSta.

   - FomCal: Foam commissioning was completed successfully.

   - CalMis: Commissioning unsuccessful. Please repeat the process.

> **Note:**
> - Measurement deviation may be higher.
> - Signal quality 1 and 2 are not counted
> - The sensor automatically quits expert mode after 5 minutes of inactivity on the display.
> - Configuration (foam teach) does not take place in the following processes:
>   - Changing the probe length
>   - Changing the measuring mode
>   - Changing the teach-in depth
>   - Running AutCal

For problems during commissioning, see "11 Troubleshooting".

# 8 Operation

## 8.1 Display and pushbuttons

All lengths specified in the menu refer to the end of the probe and/or with a configured offset (see "8.4.13 Setting the offset") to the tank bottom. You can access the menu by pressing the SET pushbutton for at least three seconds.

### 8.1.1 Variants with two switching outputs

Q1  Q2
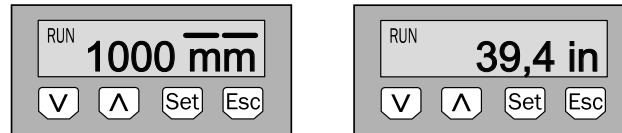


| Arrow pushbuttons: | For navigating in the menu and changing values |
| --- | --- |
| Set pushbutton: | For saving and confirming |
| Esc pushbutton: | To exit the operating menu one step at a time |

**Note:**

The status of the switching outputs is indicated in millimeters by the bars above the unit symbol. This display is not available when inches are selected as the unit.

### 8.1.2 Variants with four switching outputs

Q1/2/3/4
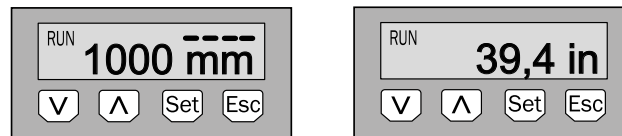


| Arrow pushbuttons: | For navigating in the menu and changing values |
| --- | --- |
| Set pushbutton: | For saving and confirming |
| Esc pushbutton: | To exit the operating menu one step at a time |

### 8.1.3 IO-Link

For operation via IO-Link, an IODD file and a description of the available telegram parameters can be downloaded from www.sick.com.

## 8.2        Configuring the switching outputs

### 8.2.1        Switching hysteresis and window function

Depending on 2 or 4 output variants
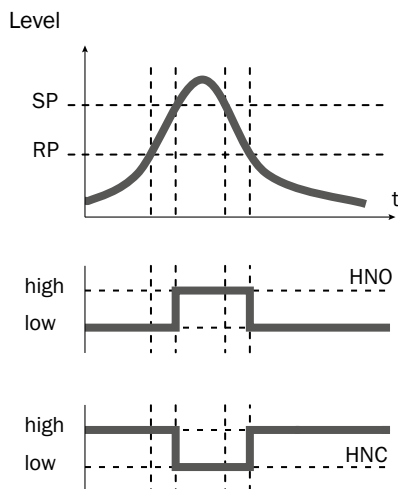


If the level is fluctuating around the set value (e.g., ripple movement during filling), the hysteresis keeps the switching status of the outputs stable. When the level is increasing, the output switches when the respective switching point (SP) is reached; if the level sinks again, the output switches back only after the reset switching point (RP) has been reached.

Depending on 2 or 4 output variants
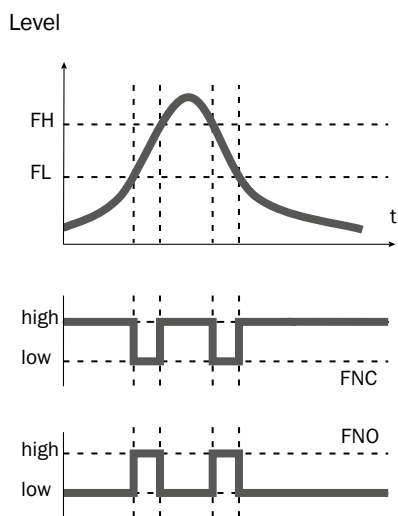


The window function enables monitoring of a defined range. If the level is between window high (FH) and window low (FL), the output will be active (normally open) and/or inactive (normally closed).

The error status of the measuring device reflects the cable break monitoring. During an error status, the measuring device switches to the safe state; i.e., the switching outputs become inactive.
As far as the downstream signal evaluation is concerned, this corresponds to a cable break.

### 8.2.2    Normally open with configurable hysteresis

**Applications**

- Dry run protection
- Empty signal

**Configuration**

1. Configure the Qx switching output as normally open.
   - Set the parameter in the QxMENU-OUx menu to Qx_Hno.
2. Set the switching point.
   - Set the value in the QxMENU-SPx menu to level in mm (e.g., 500 mm).
3. Set the reset point.
   - Set the value in the QxMENU-RPx menu to level in mm (e.g., 450 mm).
4. Select the electrical property [NPN/PNP/DRV (push/pull)]
   Select the parameter in the QxMENU-TYPx menu.
   Where the following applies:
   - Qx-PNP = Switching output in PNP circuit
   - Qx-NPN = Switching output in NPN circuit
   - Qx-Drv = Switching output in push/pull function

**Switching output behavior**



| Switching output | | PNP | NPN | DRV | Error status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normally open / HNO | active | $U_v$ | 0 V | $U_v$ (PNP switched) | inactive |
| | inactive | 0 V [1] | $U_v$ [2] | 0 V (NPN switched) | |

[1] Pulldown only.

[2] Pullup only.

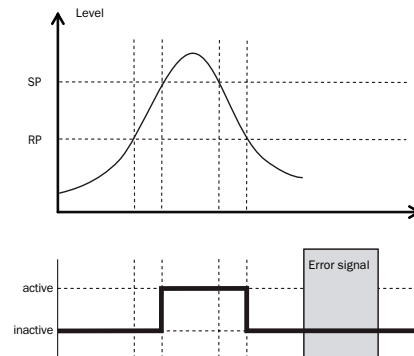8.2.3      **Normally closed with configurable hysteresis**

**Applications**

- Overfill protection
- Full signal

**Configuration**

1. Configure the Qx switching output as normally closed.
   - Set the parameter in the QxMENU-OUx menu to Qx_Hnc.
2. Set the switching point.
   - Set the value in the QxMENU-SPx menu to level in mm (e.g., 500 mm).
3. Set the reset point.
   - Set the value in the *QxMENU-RPx* menu to level in mm (e.g., 450 mm).
4. Select the electrical property [NPN/PNP/DRV (push/pull)]
   Select the parameter in the *QxMENU-TYPx* menu.
   Where the following applies:
   - Qx-PNP = Switching output in PNP circuit
   - Qx-NPN = Switching output in NPN circuit
   - Qx-Drv = Switching output in push/pull function

**Switching output behavior**
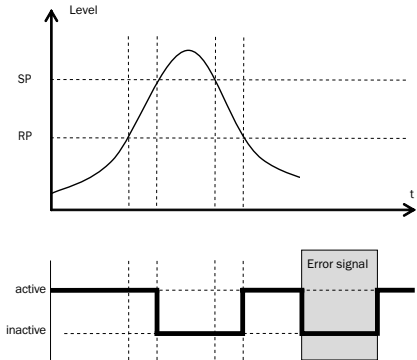


| Switching output | | PNP | NPN | DRV | Error status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normally closed / HNC | active | $U_v$ | 0 V | $U_v$ (PNP switched) | inactive |
| | inactive | 0 V [1] | $U_v$ [2] | 0 V (NPN switched) | |

[1] Pulldown only.

[2] Pullup only.

### 8.2.4        Normally open with window function

**Application**

The critical fill level for the application is within the FHx and FLx window thresholds.

**Configuration**

1.  Configure the Qx switching output as normally open.
    *   Set the parameter in the QxMENU-OUx menu to Qx_Fno.
2.  Set the switching point.
    *   Set the value in the QxMENU-FHx menu to level in mm (e.g., 500 mm).
3.  Set the reset point.
    *   Set the value in the QxMENU-FLx menu to level in mm (e.g., 400 mm).
4.  Select the electrical property [NPN/PNP/DRV (push/pull)]
    Select the parameter in the QxMENU-TYPx menu.
    Where the following applies:
    *   Qx-PNP = Switching output in PNP circuit
    *   Qx-NPN = Switching output in NPN circuit
    *   Qx-Drv = Switching output in push/pull function

**Switching output behavior**



| Switching output | | PNP | NPN | DRV | Error status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normally open / FNO | active | $U_v$ | 0 V | $U_v$ (PNP switched) | inactive |
| | inactive | 0 V [1] | $U_v$ [2] | 0 V (NPN switched) | |

[1] Pulldown only.

[2] Pullup only.

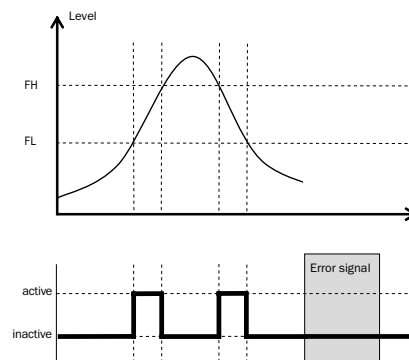### 8.2.5    Normally closed with window function

**Application**

The critical fill level for the application is outside the FHx and FLx window thresholds.

**Configuration**

1. Configure the Qx switching output as normally closed.

   • Set the parameter in the QxMENU-OUx menu to Qx_Fnc

2. Set the switching point.

   • Set the value in the QxMENU-FHx menu to level in mm (e.g., 500 mm).

3. Set the reset point.

   • Set the value in the QxMENU-FLx menu to level in mm (e.g., 400 mm).

4. Select the electrical property [NPN/PNP/DRV (push/pull)]
   Select the parameter in the QxMENU-TYPx menu.
   Where the following applies:

   • Qx-PNP = Switching output in PNP circuit

   • Qx-NPN = Switching output in NPN circuit

   • Qx-Drv = Switching output in push/pull function

**Switching output behavior**
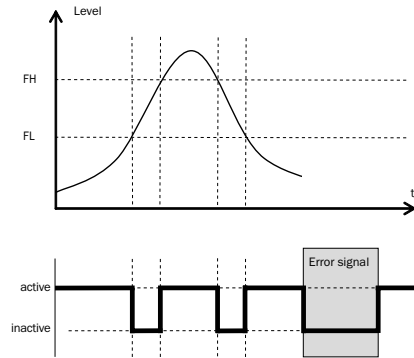


| Switching output | | PNP | NPN | DRV | Error status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normally closed / FNC | active | $U_v$ | 0 V | $U_v$ (PNP switched) | inactive |
| | inactive | 0 V [1] | $U_v$ [2] | 0 V (NPN switched) | |

[1] Pulldown only.

[2] Pullup only.

### 8.2.6    Normally open with error signal

**Application**

If there is an error message on the LFP, this can be transferred using a switching contact.

**Configuration**

1. Configure the Qx switching output as normally open.

    • Set the parameter in the QxMENU-OUx menu to Qx_Eno.

2. Select the electrical property [NPN/PNP/DRV (push/pull)]
   Select the parameter in the QxMENU-TYPx menu.
   Where the following applies:

    • Qx-PNP = Switching output in PNP circuit

    • Qx-NPN = Switching output in NPN circuit

    • Qx-Drv = Switching output in push/pull function

### 8.2.7    Normally closed with error signal

**Application**

If there is an error message on the LFP, this can be transferred using a switching contact.

**Configuration**

1. Configure the Qx switching output as normally closed.

    • Set the parameter in the QxMENU-OUx menu to Qx_Enc.

2. Select the electrical property [NPN/PNP/DRV (push/pull)]
   Select the parameter in the QxMENU-TYPx menu.
   Where the following applies:

    • Qx-PNP = Switching output in PNP circuit

    • Qx-NPN = Switching output in NPN circuit

    • Qx-Drv = Switching output in push/pull function

## 8.3        Configuring the analog output

### 8.3.1      Automatic signal detection

The LFP can automatically detect which signal is required using the connected output load.

Where the following applies:

- 4 mA to 20 mA < 500 ohms at Uv > 15 V
- 4 mA to 20 mA < 350 ohms at Uv > 12 V
- 0 V to 10 V > 750 ohms at Uv ≥ 14 V

**Configuration**

1. Access the QAMENU-TYP menu using the arrow and Set pushbuttons.
2. Set the QAMENU-TYP menu to Auto?

> **i**  Note:
>
> Automatic signal detection is only active when the device is switched on for the first time. After this the function can be activated in the QAMENU-TYP menu with Auto? again.

### 8.3.2      Current output 4 mA … 20 mA

**Configuration**

1. Set upper limit value (20 mA).
   - Set the value in the QAMENU-QAHIGH menu to level in mm (e.g., 500 mm).
2. Set lower limit value (4 mA).
   - Set the value in the QAMENU-QALOW menu to level in mm (e.g., 10 mm).
3. Invert the signal.
   The analog signal can be inverted in the QAPOL menu.
   Set the parameter in the QxMENU-QAPOL menu to QA-INV.
   - QA-NRM = Analog output signal as configured
   - QA-INV = Analog output signal is inverted; QAHIGH 4 mA and QALOW 20 mA
4. Select electrical signal.
5. Set the parameter in the QxMENU-QATYP menu to 4 mA … 20 mA.

### 8.3.3      Voltage output 0 V … +10 V

**Configuration**

1. Set upper limit value (10 V).
   - Set the value in the QAMENU-QAHIGH menu to level in mm (e.g., 500 mm).

2. Set lower limit value (0 V).
   - Set the value in the QAMENU-QALOW menu to level in mm (e.g., 10 mm).

3. Invert the signal.
   The analog signal can be inverted in the QAPOL menu.
   Set the parameter in the QxMENU-QAPOL menu to QA-INV.
   - QA-NRM = Analog output signal as configured
   - QA-INV = Analog output signal is inverted; QAHIGH 0V and QALOW 10 V

4. Select electrical signal.
   Set the parameter in the QxMENU-QATYP menu to 0 V ... +10 V

## 8.4 Advanced functions

### 8.4.1 Expert mode

Expert mode must first be set to activate special functions.

**Log in to expert mode**

1. Access the PASSW menu using the arrow pushbuttons.
2. Enter password 000537 (LFP on the mobile keypad: L=5 / F=3 / P=7).

Expert mode may be locked again if the password is entered incorrectly or if the power supply is disconnected.

### 8.4.2 Filtering measured values

**Activate filtering**

Smoothing of the measured value; e.g., in the case of ripples on level surfaces. For fast level changes, the average of the measured values over X seconds is indicated.

▶ Set the parameter in the Filter menu.
   The possible values are Off, 400 ms, 600 ms, 1,000 ms, 1,400 ms, 2 s, 5 s, 10 s.

**Maximum change of level (plausibility check)**

For applications that cause the level to jump on the LFP due to significant interference. Enter the max. level dynamic value in the application, or the maximum permissible rate of change of the fill level.

1. Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".
2. Reduce the parameter in the EXPRT-CONFIG-MaxCol menu.
   AnySpd (50 cm/s) (default), 10 cm/s, 5 cm/s, 2 cm/s

> **i** Note:
> - For MeasMd = HiSpd, any max. change rate is possible
> - For MeasMd = HiAcc, max. is 10 cm/s

### 8.4.3    Automatic interference signal limit adjustment

The interference signal limit (TrsHld) can be adjusted automatically in many applications.

**Configuration**

1.  Set the level to 30%.

2.  Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".

3.  Run EXPRT-Pulse-AutoTn in the menu.

The sensor identifies a suitable value for TrsHld.

> **i**  Note:
>
> This setting can only be used in Pulse mode.

### 8.4.4    Blanking interference signals in masked zone

To blank interference signals from the area above the maximum anticipated level, a zone can be masked (dead zone). This zone starts at the process connection and extends to the configured point. If signal values above the set limit value (TrsHld) occur within this area, the sensor goes into the safe state and the sensor signals a !MaskZ error.
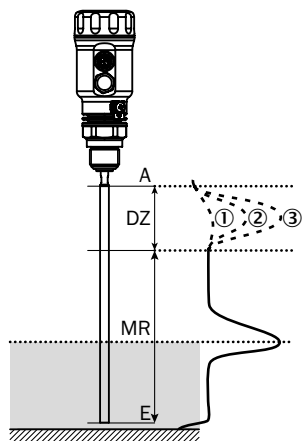


| MaskTr | ① | | ② | | ③ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DZ | MR | DZ | MR | DZ | MR |
| 20% | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x |
| 100% | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| 200% | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ |

①    No/very poor reflection

②    Poor reflection (e.g., splashed water)

③    Strong reflection (e.g., thick layer of ketchup)

DZ    Dead zone

MR    Active measuring range

x    No detection / measurement

✓    Detection / measurement

**Configuration**

1.  Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".

2.  Define the parameter in the EXPRT-Config-MaskZn menu.

> **i**
>
> **Note:**
>
> This setting can only be used in Pulse mode.

### 8.4.5    Selecting evaluation process

You can switch between Pulse mode and Foam mode for the evaluation process. Different evaluation algorithms are used depending on the mode selected.

**Configuration**

1.  Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".

2.  Select either Pulse or Foam in the EXPRT-Config-Mode menu.

Where the following applies:

*   Mode = Pulse: The sensor measures either with or without AutCal.

*   Mode = Foam: The sensor measures only with valid CalEmp+CalMed. If there are no valid calibrations, the message CalPls is shown and the sensor goes into the safe state.

> **i**
>
> **Note:**
>
> If AutCal is accessed while the sensor is in Foam mode, AutCal is denied with the error message !Denid.

### 8.4.6    Testing the configuration

**Testing outputs**

Switching / analog outputs can be simulated. This allows for the wiring and signal values on the connected systems, such as the PLC control, relay, and lamps, to be checked.

**Configuration**

**Activate the Qx switching output**

▶    Set the parameter in the QxMENU-SimQx menu to QxOn.

Further options:

*   QxOff = switching output off

*   QxNorm = switching output in measuring operation

*   QxOn = switching output is active

> **i**
>
> **Note:**
>
> The simulation is automatically deactivated if the supply voltage is interrupted.

**Activate the QA analog output**

▶ Set the parameter in the QAMENU-SimCur or SimVol menu to the desired signal value.

• SimCur for current output

• SimVol for voltage output

> **i** | **Note:**
> The simulation is automatically deactivated if the supply voltage is interrupted.

**Simulating the level**

Even if there is no liquid in the container yet, it is possible to select a fill level in the menu in order to test the sensor configuration. When simulating a level value, all outputs on the LFP are set according to the defined configuration. The function should not be selected until a configuration is complete.

**Configuration**

▶ Set parameter to the desired fill level as a % in the SimLev menu.

> **i** | **Note:**
> • The level simulation refers to the probe length and/or container level (probe length + offset) if an offset is configured.
> • The simulation is only active when there are no error messages. The simulation is automatically deactivated if the supply voltage is interrupted.

**Parameter selection**

• SimOff: Off

• Fill level 0%

• Fill level 25%

• Fill level 50%

• Fill level 75%

• Fill level 100%

### 8.4.7 Configuring the probe length

1. Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".

2. Access the EXPRT-CONFIG-Length menu using the arrow and Set pushbuttons.

3. Enter the probe length in the Length menu. Please note the defined probe length in "15 Dimensional drawings".

> **i** | **Note:**
> • HiSpd: max. length = 2,005 mm, response time < 400 ms
> • HiAcc: max. length = 6,005 mm, response time < 2,800 ms

### 8.4.8 Teaching in static interference signals

Static interference signals in the tank generated by pipes, struts, couplings, or cleaning balls can be taught in. The probe length provides the value for the teach-in depth.

1. Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".

2. Access the EXPRT-Pulse-CalRng menu using the arrow and Set pushbuttons.

3. Set the value range: 95 mm ... 6,005 mm.

**Note:**

- The value starts from the LFP process connection.
- The value should cover all interference signals
- Maximum value = probe length – 100 mm
- The AutCal function should then run, see "7 Commissioning".
- The CalRng parameter should always match the probe length for LFPs with remote amplifier.

### 8.4.9 Evaluating signal quality

Parameters describe the quality of the measuring signal.

▶ Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".

**SigQa1**

Characteristic for the robustness of the EXPRT-Pulse-TrsHld setting

Not active in foam mode. The displayed value is only valid if the sensor displays the correct level value.

- Value range: 0 to 100%

- Good signal: > 40% (a high pulse reserve is provided with the current TrsHld setting.)

▶ Measures: Reduce EXPRT-Pulse-TrsHld to increase SigQa1.

**Note:**

- Changing TrsHld will have an impact on SigQa2 and SigQa3.
- If a satisfactory SigQa1 value cannot be achieved by adjusting TrsHld in conjunction with the SigQa values, the installation condition must be checked. Using a coaxial tube improves signal detection, particularly in media with low DK values (e.g., oil).

**SigQa2**

Characteristic for the robustness of echo pulse detection in relation to interference pulses.

Not active in foam mode. The displayed value is only valid if the sensor displays the correct level value.

- Value range: 0 to 100%
- Good signal: > 50%

▶   Actions: Run AutCal; check installation conditions; remove deposits from probe and process connection.

**SigQa3**

Characteristic for signal noise and electromagnetic interference.

- Value range: 0 to 100%
- Good signal: > 75%
- Poor signal: < 50%

Not active in foam mode. The displayed value is only valid if the sensor displays the correct level value.

- Value range: 0 to 100%

▶   Actions:

- Increase EXPRT-Config-TrsHld
- EXPRT-Config-MeasMd = HiAcc
- Improve filtering
- Switch on filter
- Reduce EXPRT-Config-MaxCol

### 8.4.10    Changing the coaxial cable length

- Valid for versions with remote amplifier.
- This setting makes it possible to configure the coaxial cable length between the sensor head and process connection.

**Configuration**

Predefined coaxial cable length (1,000 mm, 2,000 mm, or 3,300 mm)

1. Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".
2. Configure the coaxial cable length in the EXPRT-Config-CblLen menu (1,000 to 3,300 mm)

---

ℹ️ **Note:**

Only the following configurations are permitted:

| | Max. probe length [mm] | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Coaxial cable length [mm] | Foam mode inactive | Foam mode active |
| 1,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,500 |
| 3,300 | 1,000 | 500 |

---

### 8.4.11    Activating the display lock

To prevent the sensor from being tampered with, password protection can be activated for the display.

When the protection is active, the expert password (000537) must be entered before the menu can be accessed.

The menu is only unlocked once the correct password is entered.

**Configuration**

1. Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".
2. The protection can be (de)activated via the EXPRT-Config-Lock menu.

> **i**    **Note:**
> - The user is logged out again after 5 minutes of inactivity.
> - When the display is locked, only the configured measured value display (DspVal) can be seen.

### 8.4.12    Selecting the display unit (millimeter / inch)

This setting makes it possible to display and configure all length measurements in either millimeters or inches.

**Configuration**

1. Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".
2. Set the unit in the EXPRT-Config-Unit menu (mm / inch).

### 8.4.13    Setting the offset

This setting makes it possible to indicate the level value on the display in relation to the tank bottom instead of the end of the probe. The actual container level is then indicated on the display.

**Configuration**

1. Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".

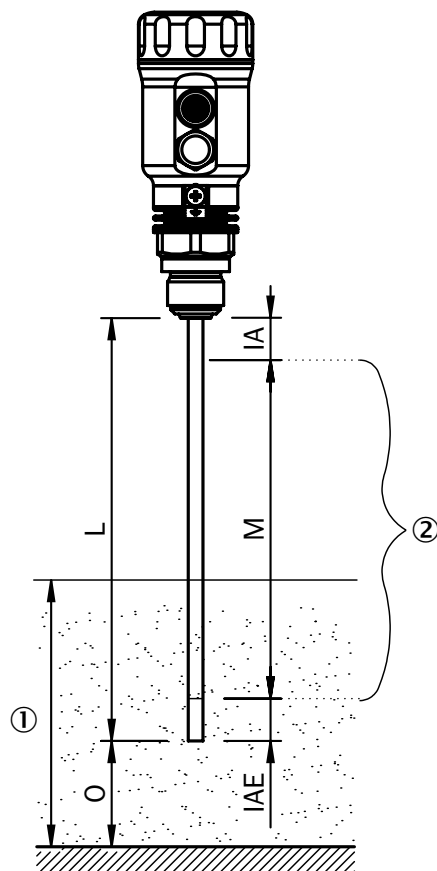2. Set the offset in the EXPRT-Config-Offset menu (0 to 3,000 mm)



*Fig. 7:        LFP Inox*

① *Level*
② *QALOW/QAHIGH*
   *SPx/RPx*
   *FHx/FI x*
   *Can only be set in this zone*
O:  *Offset*
L:  *Probe length*
M:  *Measurement length*
IA:  *Inactive area at process connection*
IAE: *Inactive area at probe end*

> **Note:**
>
> If the offset parameter is changed, the SPx/RPx/FLx/FHx/QALOW/QAHIGH parameters are automatically adjusted.

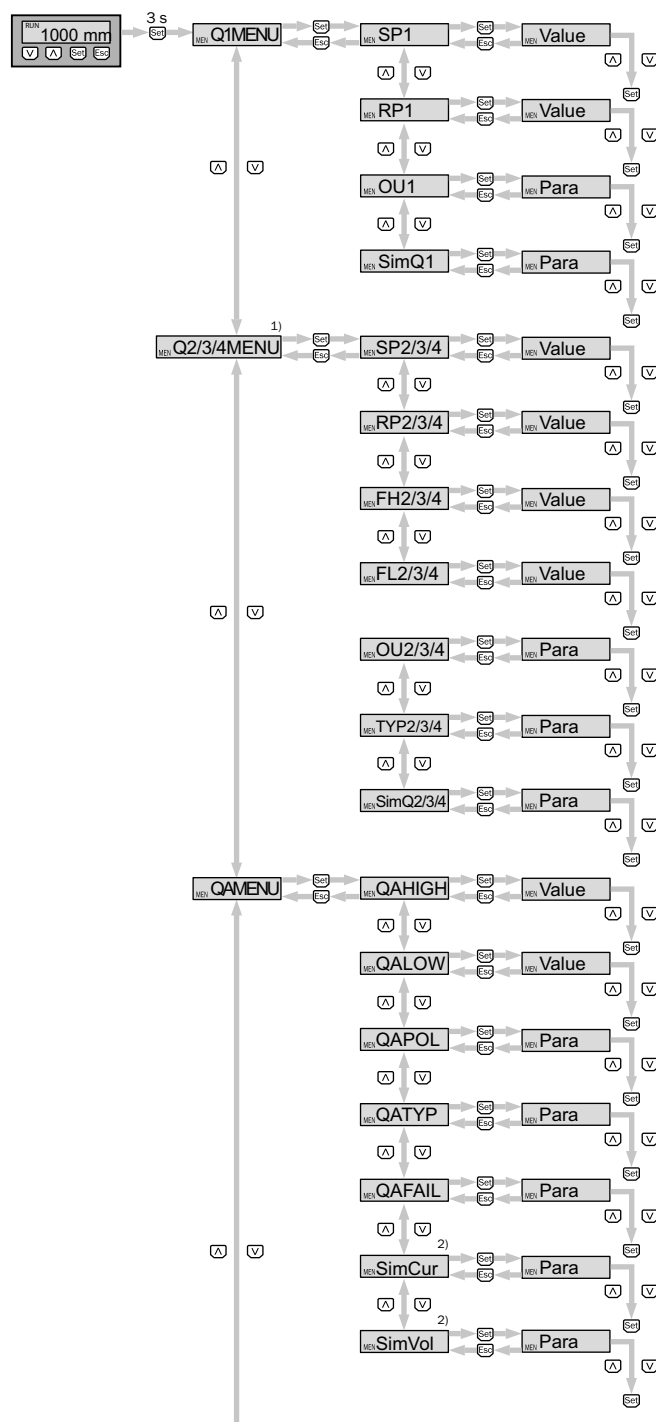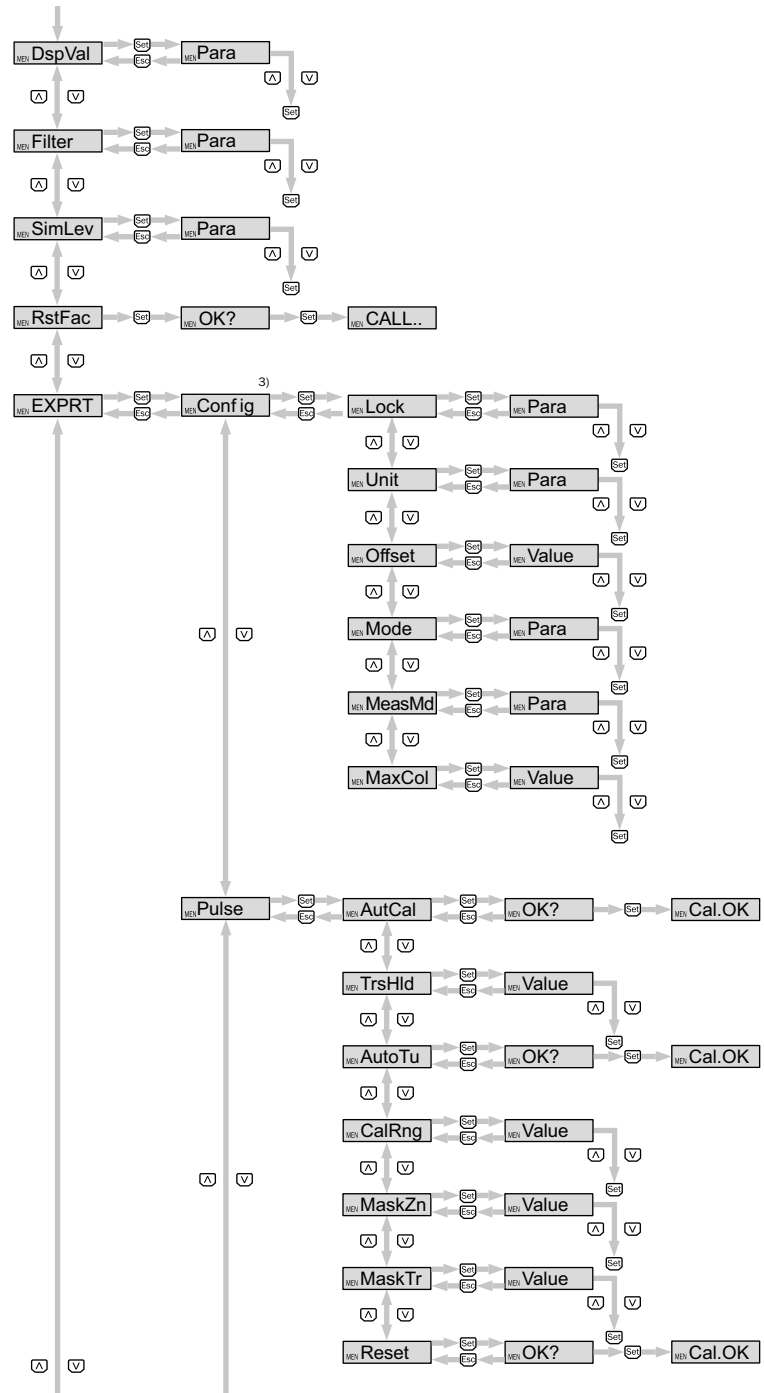### 8.4.14    Resetting the calibration

**Reset AutCal**

1.    Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".
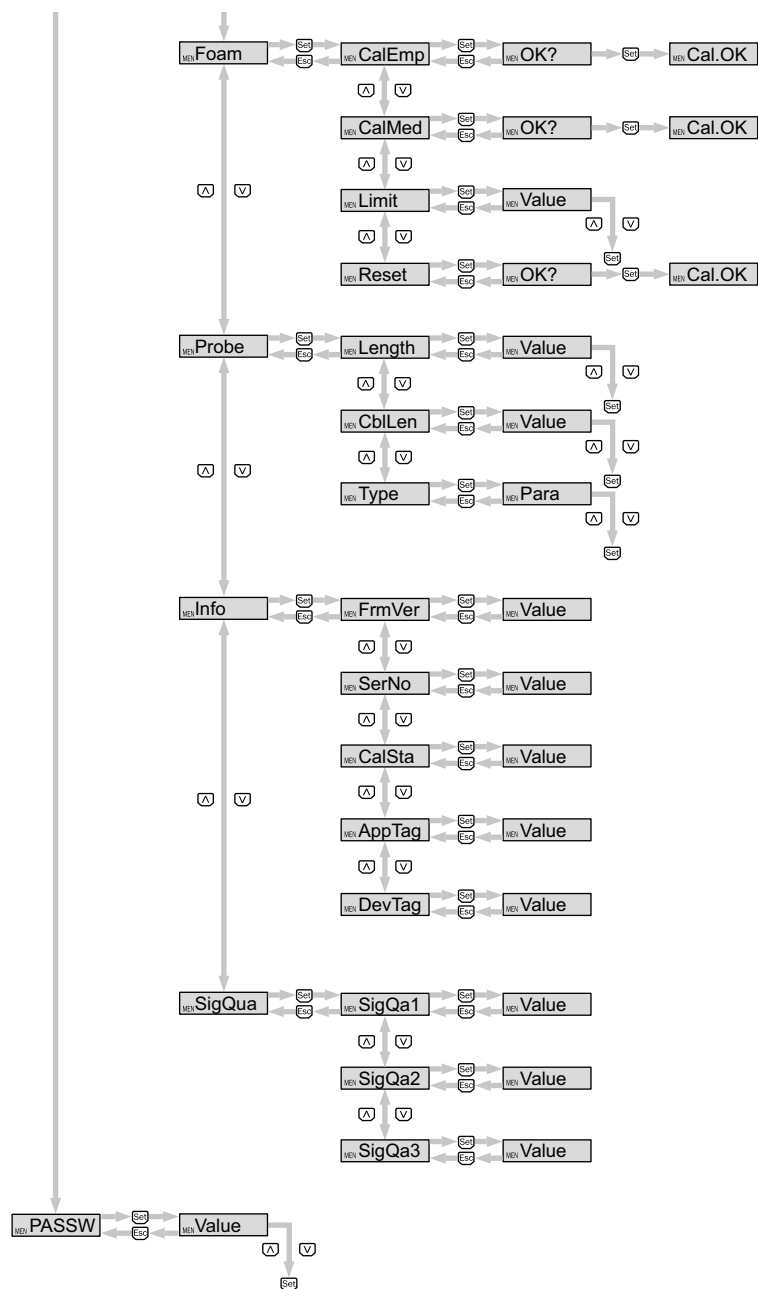
2.    Reset AutCal in the EXPRT-Pulse-Reset menu.

**Reset CalEmp+CalMed**

1.    Log in to expert mode, see "8.4.1 Expert mode".

2.    Reset CalEmp+CalMed in the EXPRT-Foam-Reset menu.

# 9    Menu overview

MEN Foam — Set/Esc → CalEmp — Set/Esc → OK? → Set → MEN Cal.OK

⋀ ⋁

MEN CalMed — Set/Esc → MEN OK? → Set → MEN Cal.OK

⋀ ⋁

⋀ ⋁   MEN Limit — Set/Esc → MEN Value

⋀ ⋁

Set

MEN Reset — Set/Esc → MEN OK? → Set → MEN Cal.OK

MEN Probe — Set/Esc → MEN Length — Set/Esc → MEN Value

⋀ ⋁

MEN CblLen — Set/Esc → MEN Value

⋀ ⋁   Set

⋀ ⋁   MEN Type — Set/Esc → MEN Para

⋀ ⋁

Set

MEN Info — Set/Esc → MEN FrmVer — Set/Esc → MEN Value

⋀ ⋁

MEN SerNo — Set/Esc → MEN Value

⋀ ⋁

MEN CalSta — Set/Esc → MEN Value

⋀ ⋁

⋀ ⋁   MEN AppTag — Set/Esc → MEN Value

⋀ ⋁

MEN DevTag — Set/Esc → MEN Value

MEN SigQua — Set/Esc → MEN SigQa1 — Set/Esc → MEN Value

⋀ ⋁

MEN SigQa2 — Set/Esc → MEN Value

⋀ ⋁

MEN SigQa3 — Set/Esc → MEN Value

MEN PASSW — Set/Esc → MEN Value

⋀ ⋁

Set

*1) Elements which are displayed depend on the OUx parameter selection*

*2) Elements which are displayed depend on the QATYP parameter selection.*

*3) Password-protected measuring range.*

*Q3 and Q4 are only available for an LFP with four switching outputs.*

# 10      Overview of parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| **Q1MENU, Q2MENU, Q3MENU, Q4MENU** | See *"8.2 Configuring the switching outputs"*. |
| SPx | Switching point, switching output 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 (SPx > RPx).<br>Note: Not displayed if the switching output in the OUx menu is set to error or window. |
| RPx | Reset switching point, switching output 1 or 2 or 3 or 4.<br><br>Note: Not displayed if the switching output in the OU2/3/4 menu is set to error or window. |
| FHx<br><br>FLx | • Upper threshold (high) window function, switching output 2/3/4 (FHx > FLx)<br>• Lower threshold (low) window function, switching output 2/3/4<br>Note: Not displayed if the switching output in the OU2/3/4 menu is set to error or hysteresis. |
| OUx | Switching function, switching output.<br><br>• Qx-Hno = Hysteresis function, normally open<br>• Qx-Hnc = Hysteresis function, normally closed<br>• Qx-Fno = Window function, normally open (function only available for Q2/3/4)<br>• Qx-Fnc = Window function, normally closed (function only available for Q2/3/4)<br>• Qx-Eno = Error signal, normally open (function only available for Q2/3/4)<br>• Qx-Enc = Error signal, normally closed (function only available for Q2/3/4)<br>If Qx is used as an error signal, SPx/FHx and RPx/FLx are hidden in the menu. |
| SimQx | See *"8.4.6 Testing the configuration"*. |
| TYP2/3/4 | • Qx-PNP = Switching output in PNP circuit<br>• Qx-NPN = Switching output in NPN circuit<br>• Qx-Drv = Switching output executed in push/pull function |
| **QAMENU** | See *"8.3 Configuring the analog output"*. |
| QAHIGH | Input of the fill level in mm for 20 mA / 10 V signal (QAHIGH > QALOW). |
| QALOW | Input of the fill level in mm for 4 mA / 0 V signal. |
| QAPOL | The analog output signal can be inverted.<br><br>• QA-Nrm = Analog output signal as configured<br>• QA-INV = Analog output signal is inverted: QAHigh 4 mA / 0 V and QALow 20 mA / 10 V |

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| QATYP | Output signal settings<br><br>• 4 mA ... 20 mA<br>• 0 V ... +10 V<br>• Auto V = Qa operated with voltage output of 0 V ... +10 V<br>• Auto A = Qa operated with current output of 4 mA ... 20 mA<br>• Auto? = Automatic signal detection based on the existing load resistance<br>During a menu query, either 4 mA ... 20 mA or 0 V ... +10 V is displayed. |
| QAFAIL | Output behavior as per NE43 in the event of a fault (function only available when current output has been selected under QATYP).<br><br>• 3.5 mA = Analog current output is set to 3.5 mA in the event of a fault.<br>• 21.5 mA = Analog current output is set to 21.5 mA in the event of a fault. |
| SimCur | See "8.4.6 Testing the configuration". |
| SimVol | See "8.4.6 Testing the configuration". |
| **DspVal** | Display settings<br><br>• Distan = The display shows the distance in mm in relation to the end of the probe.<br>• QaPerc = The display shows the fill level in % in relation to the QA analog output with the corresponding QAHIGH and QALOW thresholds.<br>• QaBarG = The display shows a bar graph in relation to the QA analog output with the corresponding QAHIGH and QALOW thresholds.<br>• QaSign = The display shows the current QA output value in mA or V.<br>• QxSign = The display shows the output states. |
| **Filter** | See "8.4.2 Filtering measured values". |
| **SimLev** | See "8.4.6 Testing the configuration". |
| **RstFac** | Reset the set parameters to the factory settings. |
| **EXPRT** | See "8.4.1 Expert mode". |
| Lock | See "8.4.11 Activating the display lock". |
| Unit | See "8.4.12 Selecting the display unit (millimeter / inch)". |
| Offset | See "8.4.13 Setting the offset". |
| Mode | See "8.4.5 Selecting evaluation process". |

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| MaxCol | See "8.4.2 Filtering measured values". |
| MeasMd | Measuring mode<br><br>• HiSpd: max. length = 2,005 mm, response time < 400 ms<br>• HiAcc: max. length = 6,005 mm, response time < 2,800 ms (more stable measured values, recommended for liquids with low DK values and where TrsHld is < 70)<br>• mode-1: not supported, deactivates current AutCal/ foam calibration |
| **Pulse** | See "8.4.5 Selecting evaluation process". |
| AutCal | See "7 Commissioning". |
| TrsHld | This value describes a factor which determines how strong an echo has to be in order to be recognized by the device. The value range lies between 20% and 500%. The default is 100% in this case. Only shown if password entered.<br><br>• 20% = high sensitivity<br>• 100% = standard<br>• 500% = low sensitivity |
| AutoTn | See "8.4.3 Automatic interference signal limit adjustment". |
| CalRng | Calibration area / calibration length (calibration range)<br><br>• Value range: 95 mm … 6,005 mm<br>Range starting from the process connection in which static interference signals (coupling sections, welds, spray balls, etc.) are hidden during the AutCal process. During the AutCal process, there must not be any medium in the defined area of +200 mm.<br><br>See "8.4.8 Teaching in static interference signals" (LFP Inox). |
| MaskZn | See "8.4.4 Blanking interference signals in masked zone". |
| MaskTr | See "8.4.4 Blanking interference signals in masked zone". |
| Reset | Resets the value for AutCal. |
| **Foam** | See "7.3 Foam commissioning (with factory settings)". |
| CalEmp | See "7.3 Foam commissioning (with factory settings)". |
| CalMed | See "7.3 Foam commissioning (with factory settings)". |
| Limit | Limit between foam and fluid<br><br>• Range: 20 % … 100%<br>• Factory setting: 90%<br>• Medium surface: 90%<br>• Foam surface: < 90%<br>When measuring the foam surface, it may be necessary to reduce the limit. If the sensor displays a limit value that is too low, it is necessary to reduce the limit. |

| Parameter | Description |
|---|---|
| Reset | Resets the values for CalEmp and CalMed. |
| **Probe** | Probe settings. |
| Length | See "8.4.7 Configuring the probe length". |
| CblLen | See "8.4.10 Changing the coaxial cable length". |
| Type | Choose either Rod (probe rod) or Rope (cable probe). |
| **Info** | Sensor information. |
| FrmVer | Shows the firmware version. |
| SerNo | Shows the serial number. |
| CalSta | Displays the status of the container calibration.<br><br>• Pulse = AutCal (calibrated), NoCal (not calibrated)<br>• Foam = FomCal (calibrated), CalMis (not calibrated) |
| AppTag | Measuring point name, can only be written via IO-Link. |
| DevTag | Device name, can only be written via IO-Link. |
| **SigQua** | Parameter describes the quality of the measuring signal. |
| SigQa1 | See "8.4.9 Evaluating signal quality". |
| SigQa2 | See "8.4.9 Evaluating signal quality". |
| SigQa3 | See "8.4.9 Evaluating signal quality". |
| **PASSW** | See "8.4.1 Expert mode". |

# 11 Troubleshooting

## 11.1 Error message on the display

| Error | Cause | Solution |
|---|---|---|
| !InvEc & level present | AutCal not executed, source of interference super-imposed on medium reflection | Perform commissioning (see "7.1 Quick commissioning (with factory settings)"). |
| | TrsHld setting is not suitable for the medium | Perform advanced commissioning (see "7.2 Advanced commissioning"). |
| !InvEc & empty tank | Probe length configured incorrectly | Check probe length and compare against configuration in EXPRT-Config-LENGTH |
| | Probe not available | Check probe |
| !ATTNT | A parameter was written outside of the valid value range and therefore was adjusted | Rewrite the value in the valid range. |
| | Another parameter was automatically adjusted due to a dependency (SPx, RPx) | Check the parameter again. |
| !WRONG | Incorrect password entered | Enter the correct password. |
| !NoCal | Information: The AutCal process and/or foam calibration was rejected because the probe length, teach-in depth, or measuring mode was changed. | Repeat commissioning if necessary. |
| !Denid | AutCal was accessed in the Foam sensor mode | AutCal is only available in Pulse mode Perform foam calibration in Foam mode |
| CalPls | No valid calibrations for CalEmp and CalMed | Perform foam calibration |
| !CalOk | The teach-in process was successful | |
| !NoSig | AutCal failed | Repeat commissioning. |
| !faild | Foam-CalEmp or FoamCalMed menu item failed | Follow the foam commissioning instructions |
| !SC-Q1 !SC-Q2 !SC-Qa | Short circuit at the output | Remove short circuit |
| | Load resistance at the output is too low | Increase load resistance |
| !IOLOf | Supply voltage too low for IO-Link communication | Increase supply voltage to achieve the desired functionality |
| !QaOff | Supply voltage too low for analog output | Increase supply voltage to achieve the desired functionality |
| !QxOff | Supply voltage too low for switching outputs | Increase supply voltage to achieve the desired functionality |
| !QaOvf | The ohmic load at the analog current output Qa is too high | Reduce the load at Qa |
| | The analog current output Qa is not wired. | Connect the load to Qa |
| !MaskZ | Interference / pulse exceeds value for MaskTr. | Increase MaskTr or identify and remove source of interference. |
| !Range | The maximum allowable measuring range was exceeded. Measurement in this configuration is not possible. | Reduce probe length and/or coaxial cable length, see "8.4.10 Changing the coaxial cable length". |
| !Cable | The coaxial cable is damaged/faulty | Replace the coaxial cable |
| | The coaxial cable length was configured incorrectly | See "8.4.10 Changing the coaxial cable length". |

| Error | Cause | Solution |
|---|---|---|
| The display only shows RUN. It is otherwise empty. | The Menu-DspVal menu parameter is at QaBarG and the level is below QALOW. | Change QALOW or DspVal |
| Display off | Temperature too high | Reduce the temperature |
| | Temperature too low | Increase the temperature |
| | No supply voltage | Connect sensor correctly |
| !Err[xx] !ErM[xx] !ErI[xx] !ErO[xx] | System error | The device is faulty and needs to be replaced. |
| NVFail | Memory error | The device is faulty and needs to be replaced. |

## 11.2  Operating the display

| Error | Cause | Solution |
|---|---|---|
| The menu item SPx/ RPx is not displayed | QxMENU/OUx is not configured to Qx-Hno and/or Qx-Hnc | Perform configuration of Qx (see "8.2 Configuring the switching outputs"). |
| The menu item FHx/ FLx is not displayed | QxMENU/OUx is not configured to Qx-Fno and/or Qx-Fnc | Perform configuration of Qx (see "8.2 Configuring the switching outputs"). |
| QAFAIL is not displayed. | The analog output Qa is in voltage mode (QATYP = 0 to 10 V) | Perform configuration of Qa (see "8.3 Configuring the analog output"). |
| SimVol is not displayed | The analog output Qa is in current mode (QATYP = 4 to 20 mA) | Perform configuration of Qa (see "8.3 Configuring the analog output"). |
| SimCur is not displayed | The analog output Qa is in voltage mode (QATYP = 0 to 10 V) | Perform configuration of Qa (see "8.3 Configuring the analog output"). |
| EXPRT-Config-... is not displayed | Correct password not entered | See "8.4.1 Expert mode". |
| EXPRT-Foam-... is not displayed | Correct password not entered | See "8.4.1 Expert mode". |
| Lengths are expressed as decimal numbers | Inch is activated as the display unit | Perform configuration of units (see "8.4.12 Selecting the display unit (millimeter / inch)") |
| The menu only shows PASSW | Display lock is activated | See "8.4.11 Activating the display lock". |

## 11.3        Outputs

| Error | Cause | Solution |
|---|---|---|
| Switching output does not behave as expected | Configuration incorrect | Perform configuration of the switching output (see "8.2 Configuring the switching outputs"). |
| | An error is pending; the sensor outputs are in the safe state. | Remove the cause of the error |
| | Cable break | Check cable |
| Analog output does not behave as expected | Configuration incorrect | Configure the analog output (see "8.3 Configuring the analog output"). |
| | An error is pending; the sensor outputs are in the safe state. | Remove the cause of the error |
| | Cable break | Check cable |

## 11.4        Error behavior

| Error | Cause | Solution |
|---|---|---|
| After installation, the sensor indicates a high level although the tank is empty. | AutCal not performed | Perform commissioning (see "7 Commissioning"). |
| When used with a coaxial tube, the sensor indicates a high level even though the tank is empty. | AutCal not performed | Perform commissioning (see "7 Commissioning"). |
| Level value fluctuates on the display | Medium surface unsettled | Activate filtering (see "7.1 Quick commissioning (with factory settings)"). |
| The displayed level value/SPx/RPx/FHx/ FLx/QALOW/QAHIGH is greater than the probe length. | An offset was configured for the level value | Adjust offset (see "8.4.13 Setting the offset"). |
| | Incorrect probe length configured | Adjust probe length (see "8.4.7 Configuring the probe length"). |
| Level occasionally jumps to a higher value | Contamination in the vicinity of the process connection | Clean |
| | Spray ball or feed wetting probe with medium above the medium surface | Observe the installation conditions Configure the MaxCoL plausibility filter (see "8.4.2 Filtering measured values"). |
| | Change in the ambient conditions with respect to the situation during the AutCal process | Perform commissioning again (see "7 Commissioning"). |
| | Significant buildup of foam | Perform foam commissioning (see "7.3 Foam commissioning (with factory settings)"). |
| | TrsHld set too low, echo algorithm detecting interference reflections | Increase TrsHld |
| Level occasionally jumps to 0 mm | TrsHld set too high | Perform advanced commissioning (see "7 Commissioning"). |
| | Significant buildup of foam | Perform foam commissioning |
| No measurement of low levels for media with low DK values | Increased inactive range at the end of the probe for media with a low DK | |
| Increased measurement inaccuracy | Use of foam algorithm | |

# 12        Repair

## 12.1      Maintenance

The LFP is maintenance-free. We recommend doing the following regularly:

▶   Checking the probe for contamination

▶   Checking the screw connections and plug-in connections

## 12.2      Returns

Rinse off and/or clean removed devices before returning them in order to protect our employees and the environment from dangers posed by residue from measured materials. Faulty devices can only be examined when accompanied by a completed return form. A declaration of this type includes information about all materials which have come into contact with the device, including those which were used for testing purposes, operation, or cleaning. The return form is available from our website (www.sick.com).

# 13      Disposal

Dispose of device components and packaging materials in compliance with applicable country-specific waste treatment and disposal regulations for the region of use.

# 14    Technical data

## 14.1    Features

| Medium | Liquids |
|---|---|
| Detection type | Limit, continuous |
| Probe length | 200 mm ... 4,000 mm |
| Adjustable measuring range | 95 mm ... 6,005 mm |
| Process pressure | –1 bar ... +16 bar |
| Process temperature | –20 °C ... +150 °C |
| EHEDG certificate | ✓ |
| GOST certificate | ✓ |
| RoHS certificate | ✓ |
| IO-Link | ✓ |
| 3A approval | ✓ |
| UL certificate | ✓ |

## 14.2    Performance

| Accuracy [1] | ± 5 mm |
|---|---|
| Repeatability [1] | ≤ 2 mm |
| Resolution | < 2 mm |
| Response time [3] | < 400 ms |
| Dielectric constant | ≥ 5 for mono-rod probe<br>≥ 1.8 with coaxial tube |
| Conductivity | No limitation |
| Maximum change of level [4] | 500 mm/s |
| Inactive area at end of probe [1] | 10 mm |

[1] With water under reference conditions, see "14.7 Measurement accuracy".
[2] With parameterized container with water under reference conditions, otherwise 40 mm.
[3] Depends on measuring mode (high-speed < 400 ms, high accuracy < 2,800 ms)
[4] Depends on configuration (MaxCol - maximum change of level)

## 14.3        Mechanical/materials

| Wetted parts | 1.4404 (Ra ≤ 0.8 µm), PEEK |
|---|---|
| Process connection | G 3/4 (hygienic process connectors with adapter for G 3/4, see accessories), 3/4 NPT |
| Housing material | 1.4305 |
| Max. probe load | 6 Nm |
| Enclosure rating | IP67: EN 60529, IP69K: EN 40050 |
| Coaxial cable insulation | FEP |
| Electrical cable insulation [1] | PVC |

[1] *Version with electrical cable instead of M12 connection.*

## 14.4        Reference conditions

| Container with diameter | 1 m |
|---|---|
| Minimum distance to built-in components | > 300 mm |
| Distance from end of probe to tank bottom | > 15 mm |
| Air humidity | 65 % ± 20 % |
| Temperature | +20 °C ± 5 °C |
| Pressure | 1,013 mbar abs. ± 20 mbar |
| Medium | Water, DK = 80 |
| Centered installation of sensor | ✓ |
| Container parameterization carried out | ✓ |

## 14.5        Ambient conditions

| Ambient temperature, operation [1] | –20 °C ... + 60 °C |
|---|---|
| Ambient temperature, storage | –40 °C ... +80 °C |
| Ambient temperature, coaxial cable | –20 °C ... + 60 °C |

[1] *According to UL listing: degree of contamination 3 (UL61010-1: 2012-05); air humidity: 80% at temperatures up to 31 °C; installation height: max. 3,000 m above sea level; indoor applications only*

## 14.6　　　Electrical connections

| Supply voltage | 12 V DC … 30 V DC |
|---|---|
| Current consumption | ≤ 100 mA at 24 V without output load |
| Initialization time | ≤ 5 s |
| Protection class | III |
| Connection type | M12 x 1 (5-pin)<br>M12 x 1 (8-pin) |
| Hysteresis | Min. 3 mm, freely configurable |
| Output signal [1] | 4 mA to 20 mA / 0 V to 10 V automatically switchable depending on output load [1]<br>1 PNP transistor output (Q1) and 1 PNP/NPN transistor output (Q2) switchable, **or**<br>1 PNP transistor output (Q1) and 3 PNP/NPN transistor outputs (Q2 to Q4) switchable (depending on type) |
| Signal voltage HIGH | Uv –2 V |
| Signal voltage LOW | ≤ 2 V |
| Output current | < 100 mA |
| Inductive load | < 1 H |
| Capacitive load | 100 nF |
| Temperature drift | < 0.1 mm/K |
| Output load | 4 mA … 20 mA < 500 ohms at Uv > 15 V<br>4 mA … 20 mA < 350 ohms at Uv > 12 V<br>0 V … +10 V > 750 ohms at Uv ≥ 14 V |
| Lower signal level | 3.8 mA … 4 mA |
| Upper signal level | 20 mA … 20.5 mA |
| EMC | EN 61326-2-3, 2014/30/EU |

[1] All connections are reverse polarity protected. All outputs are overload and short-circuit protected.
[2] Use an energy-limited circuit for power supply as per UL61010-1 3rd Ed., Section 9.3

## 14.7        Measurement accuracy

**Measurement accuracy with parameterized container**
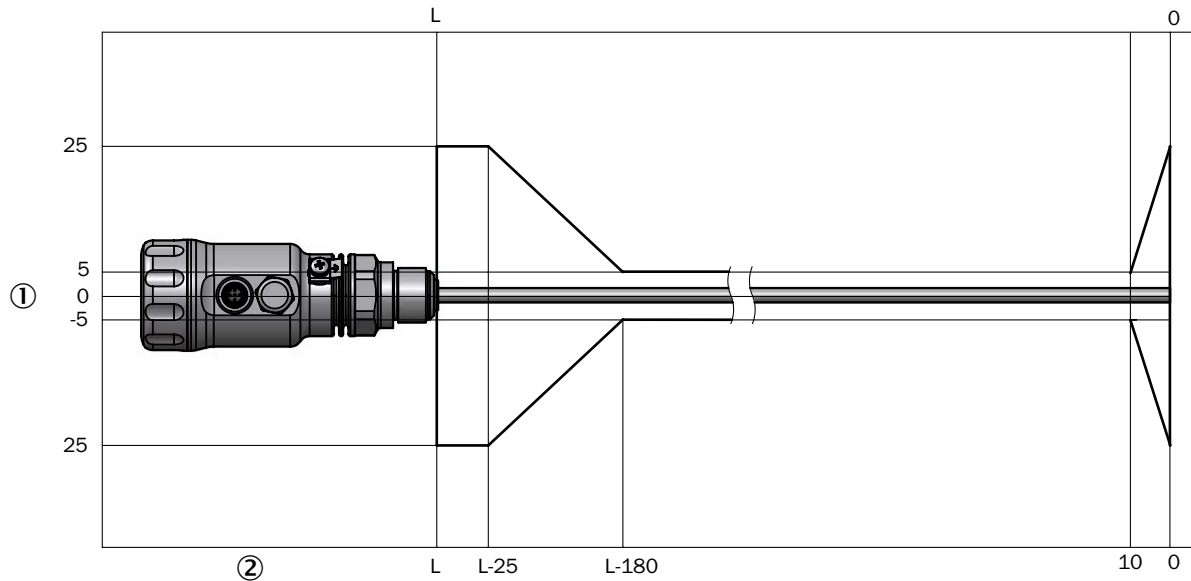


① *Accuracy in mm*

② *Level in mm*

**Measurement accuracy without parameterized container**
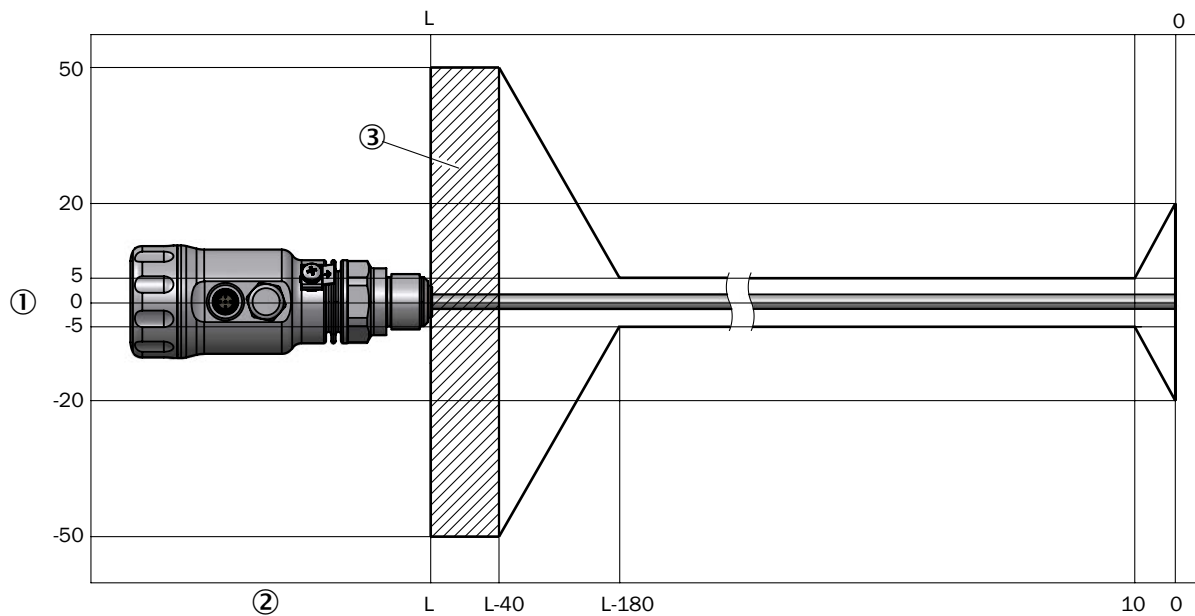


① *Accuracy in mm*

② *Level in mm*

③ *Inactive area*

# 15 Dimensional drawings

**LFP Inox standard version**
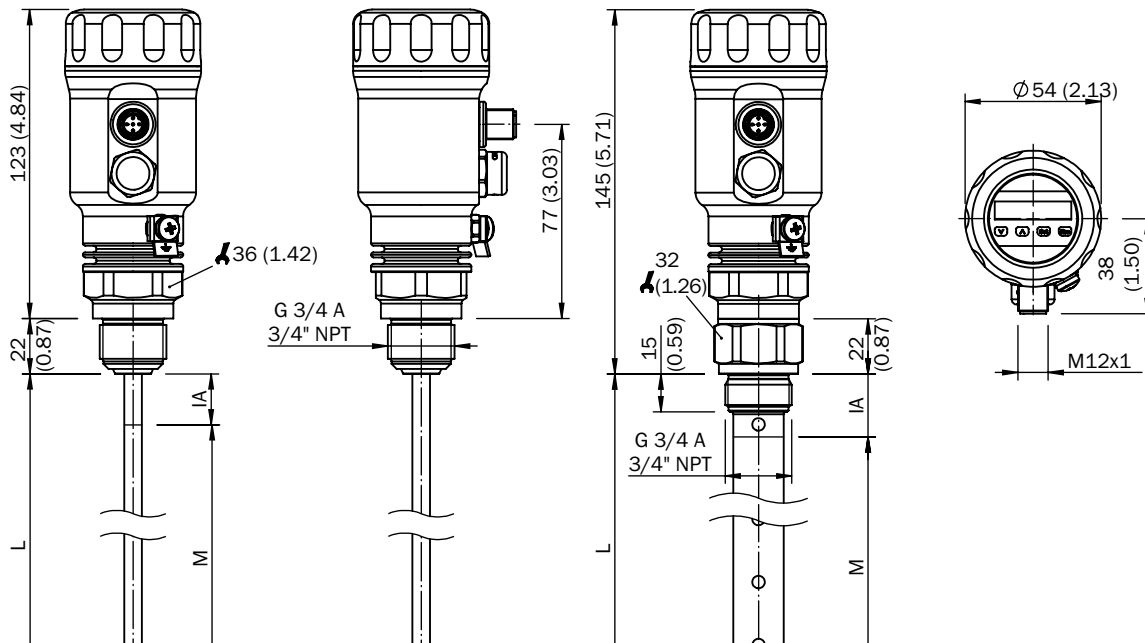


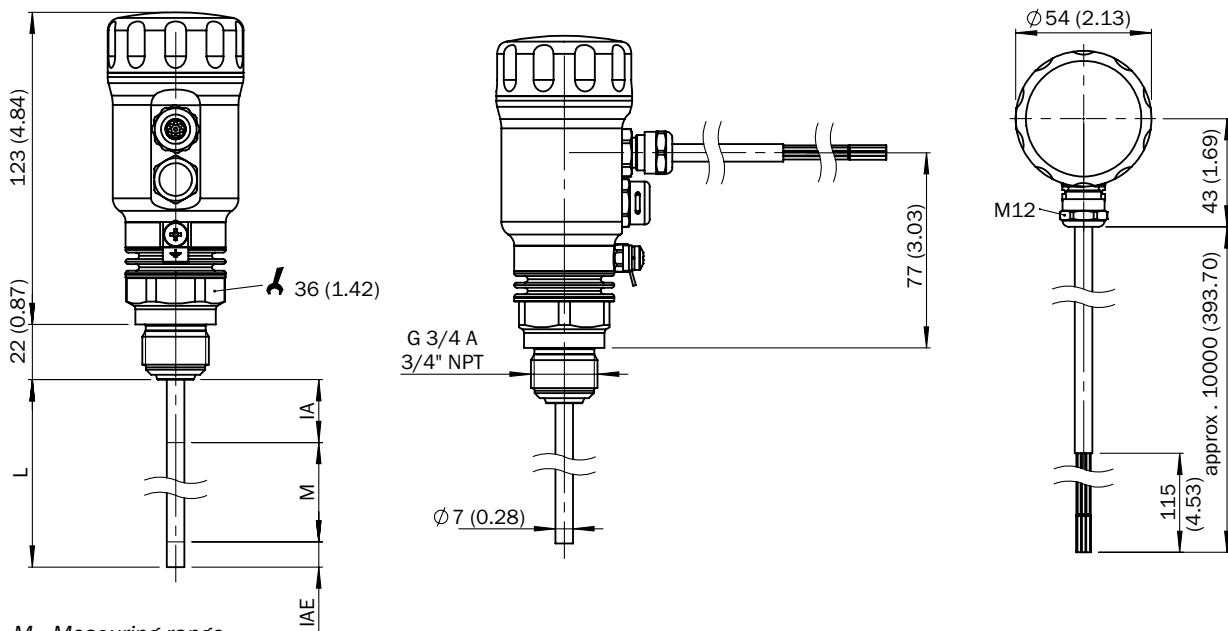*Mono-probe*                                        *with coaxial tube*

M Measuring range
L Probe length
IA Inactive area at process connection 25 mm
IAE Inactive area at probe end 10 mm

**LFP Inox cable version**



M Measuring range
L Probe length
IA Inactive area at process connection 25 mm
IAE Inactive area at probe end 10 mm

**LFP Inox with remote amplifier**



*C*   *Length of cable*

*M*   *Measuring range*

*L*   *Probe length*

*IA*   *Inactive area at process connection 20 mm / 40 mm*

*IAE*  *Inactive area at probe end 10 mm*

# 16 Factory setting

| Parameter | Factory setting |
|---|---|
| SP1 | 80% of the probe length measured from the end of the probe |
| RP1 | 5 mm below SP1 |
| OU1 | Q1_Hno |
| SP2 | For 5-pin versions: 20% of the probe length measured from the end of the probe<br>For 8-pin versions: 60% of the probe length measured from the end of the probe |
| RP2 | 5 mm below SP2 |
| OU2 | Q2_Hno |
| TYP2 | Q2_PNP |
| SP3 | 40% of probe length measured from end of probe |
| RP3 | 5 mm below SP3 |
| OU3 | Q3_Hno |
| SP4 | 20% of probe length measured from end of probe |
| RP4 | 5 mm below SP4 |
| OU4 | Q4_Hno |
| TYP3 | Q3_PNP |
| TYP4 | Q4_PNP |
| QAHigh | 50 mm below start of probe |
| QALOW | 10 mm above end of probe |
| QAPOL | QA_Nrm |
| QATYP | Car |
| QAFAIL | 3.5 mA |
| SimCur | SimOff |
| SimVol | SimOff |
| DspVal | Distan |
| Filter | Off |
| SimLev | SimOff |
| TrsHld | 100 |
| MaskZn | 0 mm |
| MaskTr | 50% |
| Mode | Pulse |
| CalSta | noCal |
| Probe/Type | Depending on probe type: Rod/Rope |
| MaxCol | Depending on measuring mode: HiSped = AnySped, HiAcc = 10 cm/s |
| MeasMd | HiSpd |
| CalRng | 6,005 mm |
| FomSta | Inactive |
| Limit | 90 |
| Offset | 0 mm |
| Unit | mm |
| Lock | Inactive |

## 17      Accessories

> **Note:**
>
> Hygienic connection adapters may only be screwed on once. The tightening torque for the connection adapter should be at least 15 Nm and no more than 25 Nm. Repeated opening can damage the gasket and therefore impair the hygienic properties. The available adapters for hygienic applications are suitable for the LFP basic device with threaded G ¾ A connection. Process connection gaskets are to be provided by the customer.
>
> If a leakage is detected at the leakage indication port of the hygienic adapter, the process must be stopped immediately and the sensor must be replaced by new, intact sensor.

▶      Accessories can be found online at: **www.sick.com**

## 18 Medium list

This medium list provides a guide to the DK values of liquids. Water-based liquids always have a DK value of > 5, which allows LFP to be used easily. For DK values of < 5, a coaxial tube or a metallic immersion tube / bypass is always required.

| Substance | DK value | Substance | DK value | Substance | DK value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acetal (25 °C) | 3.8 | Amyl amine | 4.5 | Hydrogen cyanide | 158 |
| Acetaldehyde | 15 | Aniline | 7 | Bore oil emulsion | 25 |
| Acetamide (77 °C) | 59.2 | Anisealdehyde | 22.3 | Bornylacetate | 4.6 |
| Acetoacetic acid ethyl ester | 15 | Anisole | 4.5 | Bromine | 3.1 |
| Acetone | 21.5 | Anthracite | 3.2 | Butanoic acid | 3 |
| Acetophenone | 18 | Antimony hydride | 1.8 | Camphene | 2.3 |
| Acetylacetone | 23 | Malic acid diethylester | 10 | Caproic acid (71 °C) | 2.6 |
| Acetyl bromide | 16.2 | Argon | 1.5 | Caprylic acid | 2.5 |
| Acetyl chloride | 15.9 | Arsine | 2.1 | Carbazole | 1.3 |
| Acetylene dibromide | 7.2 | Arsole | 2.3 | Carbonylcyanide | 10.7 |
| Acetylene tetrabromide | 5.6 | Asbestos | 10 | Cellite | 1.6 |
| Aconite acid ester | 6.3 | Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) | 2.1 | Cetyl alcohol (60 °C) | 3.6 |
| Adipic acid | 1.8 | Azelaic acid diethylester | 5 | Quinoline | 8.8 |
| Aerosile | 1 | Azoxybenzene (36 °C) | 5.2 | Chlorine, liquid | 2.1 |
| Activated carbon | 12 | Basalt | 2.5 | Chloral | 6.7 |
| Alum (60 °C) | 4.2 | Cotton fiber flour | 3.2 | Chlorobenzine | 5.7 |
| Allyl alcohol | 20.6 | Bauxite | 2.5 | Chloracetic acid | 33.4 |
| Allyl chloride | 8.2 | Bentonite | 8.1 | Chlorohydrin | 31 |
| Allyl iodide | 6.1 | Benzal chloride | 6.9 | Chlorinated lime | 2.3 |
| Aluminum bromide (100 °C) | 3.4 | Benzaldehyde | 17.6 | Chloroform (trichlormethane) | 4.8 |
| Aluminum foil | 10.8 | Benzil (80 °C) | 10 | Cola essence | 17.3 |
| Aluminum hydroxide | 2.5 | Benzine | 2 | Cream (skin) | 19 |
| Aluminum splinters | 7.3 | Benzene | 2.3 | Cuminaldehyde | 10.7 |
| Aluminum sulfate | 2.6 | Benzene, heavy | 3.2 | Cyanogen | 2.5 |
| Formic acid | 57.9 | Benzyl alcohol | 13.5 | Decalin | 2.1 |
| Ammonia | 15 | Benzyl amine | 4.6 | Degalan | 3.1 |
| Ammonia solution (25%) | 31.6 | Benzyl chloride | 7 | Desmodur | 10 |
| Ammonia salt | 4.3 | Beer brew | 25 | Diacetone alcohol | 18.2 |
| Pentanol | 14.8 | Bitumen | 2.8 | Diamylether | 3 |

| Substance | DK value | Substance | DK value | Substance | DK value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dibenzofuran (100 °C) | 3 | Green vitriol (80 °C) | 32.4 | Urea | 2.9 |
| Dibenzyl (60 °C) | 2.5 | Ferrozell | 18.3 | Resin | 1.5 |
| Diesel fuel | 2.1 | Fat coal | 3.4 | Hazelnuts | 2 |
| Diethylamine | 3.8 | Fatty acid (35 °C) | 1.7 | Hot glue (150 °C) | 2.3 |
| Dimethylether (methyl ether) | 5 | Fish oil | 2.6 | Heating oil | 2.1 |
| Diofan | 32 | Flax pellets | 1.4 | Helium | 1.1 |
| Dioxane | 2 | Meat and bone meal | 1.9 | Heptane | 1.9 |
| Diphenyl (75 °C) | 2.5 | Tankage | 1.9 | Heptanal | 9.1 |
| Printing ink | 4.6 | Fly ash | 3.3 | Heptanoic acid (71 °C) | 2.6 |
| Ice cream (-20 °C) | 16.5 | Fluorine | 1.5 | Heptene | 2.1 |
| Iron (III) oxide red | 1.9 | Fluorbenzene | 6.4 | Hexane | 1.9 |
| Emulphor | 4 | Hydrogen fluoride (0 °C) | 83.6 | Hexene | 2.1 |
| Epichlorhydrin | 23 | Calcium fluoride | 2.5 | Hexanol | 12.5 |
| Peanuts, dried | 3.1 | Formamide | 109 | Hibiscus | 2.8 |
| Peanut expeller | 2.4 | Furan | 3 | Wood chips | 2.3 |
| Vinegar | 24 | Furfurol | 41.7 | Charcoal | 1.3 |
| Acetic acid | 6.2 | Animal feed grist | 2.4 | Wood swarf | 1.5 |
| Cement asbestos | 3.2 | Germanium tetrachloride | 2.4 | Splints | 1.1 |
| Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) | 16.2 | Grain grist | 3 | Honey | 24 |
| Ether | 4 | Gypsum | 1.8 | Hydrazine | 58 |
| Ethyl acetate | 6 | Fiber glass powder | 1.1 | Imidazole, pure (100 °C) | 23 |
| Ethylamine | 6.9 | Glass granulate | 4 | Isoamyl acetate | 4.8 |
| Ethyl benzoate | 6 | Cullet | 2 | Isoamyl alcohol | 15.6 |
| Ethyl benzene | 2.4 | Glucose (50 °C) | 30 | Isoamyl bromide | 6 |
| Ethylene chlorohydrin | 25 | Glycerol | 13.2 | Isoamyl chloride | 6.1 |
| Ethylene chloride | 10.6 | Glycerol water | 37 | Isoamyl ether | 2.8 |
| Ethylenediamine | 15 | Glycol | 37 | Isoamyl iodide | 5.6 |
| Ethylene oxide (-1 °C) | 13.9 | Glysantin | 25 | Isobutanoic acid | 2.6 |
| Ethyl mercaptan | 6.9 | Granuform | 4 | Isobutyl alcohol | 18.1 |
| Fenchone | 12.8 | Guaiacol | 11 | Isobutyl amine | 4.4 |
| Ferrite pellets | 21 | Guano (phosphate rock) | 2.5 | Isobutyl benzene | 2.3 |
| Ferrosilicone | 10 | Oat | 4.9 | Isobutyl bromide | 7.2 |

| Substance | DK value | Substance | DK value | Substance | DK value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Isobutyl chloride | 6.5 | Coke | 3 | Methylene bromide | 7 |
| Isobutyl cyanide | 18 | Cork powder | 1.7 | Methylene chloride | 9 |
| Isobutyl iodide | 6.5 | Concentrated feed | 3.2 | Methylene chloride | 9.1 |
| Isobutyl nitrate | 11.7 | Chalk | 2.1 | Methylene iodide | 5.3 |
| Isobutyl silane | 2.5 | Cresol | 11 | Methyl nitrate | 23.5 |
| Isoquinoline | 10.7 | Cresol resin | 18.3 | Methyl cellulose | 3 |
| Isocyanate | 6.1 | Crystal sugar | 2 | Monochloremethane | 9.8 |
| Isoprene | 2.1 | Fertilizer | 4.3 | Morpholine | 7.3 |
| Isopropanol | 18 | Plastic pellets | 1.2 | Naphthenic acid | 2.6 |
| Isosafrol | 3.3 | Copper ore | 5.6 | Naphthalene | 2.5 |
| Iodine | 11.1 | Nitrous oxide | 1.5 | Sodium carbonate | 3 |
| Iodobenzene | 4.6 | Lanolin | 4.2 | Sodium methylate | 1.5 |
| Methyl iodide | 7.1 | Latex | 24 | Sodium perborate | 2.2 |
| Hydrogen iodide | 2.9 | Lauric acid ethyl ester | 3.4 | Sodium peroxide | 2.7 |
| Coffee beans | 1.5 | Glue | 2 | Sodium sulfate | 2.7 |
| Cocoa beans | 1.8 | Linoleic acid | 2.7 | Nitrobenzene | 35 |
| Caustic potash | 3.3 | Solvent | 18 | Nitroethane | 29 |
| Potash salt | 2 | Skimmed milk powder | 2.3 | Nitroglycol | 28.3 |
| Lime | 2 | Corn | 3.6 | Nitroglycerin | 19.3 |
| Potato starch | 1.7 | Corn grist | 2.1 | Nitro varnish | 5.2 |
| Ceramic compound | 17 | Corn starch syrup | 18.4 | Nitromethane | 39 |
| Ketchup | 24 | Malt | 2.7 | Nitrophoska | 5.4 |
| Gravel | 2.6 | Mandelic acid nitrile | 18 | Nitrosyl bromide (13 °C) | 15.2 |
| Diatomaceous earth | 1.4 | Marble stones small (2- | 2.5 | Nitrosyl chloride | 19 |
| Silicic acid | 2 | Mice feed | 2.3 | Pasta, milled durum | 1.9 |
| Bone fat | 2.7 | Flour | 2.5 | Octane | 2 |
| Bonemeal | 1.7 | Molasses | 31.3 | Octene | 2.1 |
| Sodium chloride | 23 | Menthol (42 °C) | 4 | Octyl bromide | 5 |
| Coal, 15% moisture | 4 | Mesityl oxide | 15 | Oil | 2 |
| Diethyl carbonate | 2.8 | Metal powder | 6 | Oileic acid | 2.5 |
| Coal dust | 2.5 | Methanol (methyl alcohol) | 33 | Water-in-oil emulsion | 24.2 |
| Coconut oil (refined) | 2.9 | Methyl acetate | 8 | Oxalo ethyl acetate | 6 |

| Substance | DK value |
|---|---|
| Palmitic acid | 2.3 |
| Palm tree nuts | 2.2 |
| Palm tree nuts | 2.8 |
| Palm seed oil | 1.8 |
| Paper scraps | 1.2 |
| Paraffin | 1.6 |
| Paraldehyde | 15.1 |
| Pelargon | 2.8 |
| Penta borane | 21 |
| Penta ethyl chloride | 3.8 |
| Penta chlorotoluene | 4.8 |
| Pentane | 1.8 |
| Pentanal (15 °C) | 11.8 |
| Pentene | 2 |
| Perchlorate | 3.6 |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 2.6 |
| Perlite | 1.7 |
| PET powder | 1.5 |
| Phenetole | 4.2 |
| Phenol | 8 |
| Phenol resin | 7.4 |
| Phosgene | 4.3 |
| Phosphate | 4 |
| Phosphorus, liquid | 3.9 |
| Phosphorus salt | 4 |
| Pinane | 2.1 |
| Piperidine | 5.8 |
| Polyamide pellets | 1.7 |
| Polyethylene | 1.2 |
| Polypropylene | 1.6 |
| Polyrol | 2.8 |
| Polyvinyl acetals | 2.8 |

| Substance | DK value |
|---|---|
| Popcorn | 1.1 |
| Liquid detergent | 1.2 |
| Propanal (15 °C) | 14.4 |
| Propanol (propyl alcohol) | 2.2 |
| Propanoic acid | 3.2 |
| Propylamine | 3 |
| Propylene, liquid | 1.9 |
| Propylene chloride | 9 |
| Propylether | 3.3 |
| PVC powder, pure | 1.3 |
| Pyridine | 13.2 |
| Pyrrol | 8 |
| Silica sand | 2 |
| Quartz stone meal | 2.7 |
| Mercury diethyl | 2.1 |
| Rapeseed | 3.3 |
| Rapeseed grist | 2.1 |
| Rice | 3 |
| Rye | 6 |
| Rye bran | 2.2 |
| Beetroot seeds | 3.5 |
| Beetroot cuttings | 7.3 |
| Carbon black | 18.8 |
| Saccharose solution | 20 |
| Sawdust | 1.3 |
| Nitric acid (98%) | 19 |
| Hydrochloric acid | 5 |
| Salt water | 32 |
| Oxygen | 1.5 |
| Chamotte | 1.8 |
| Foam flakes | 1.1 |
| Lard (80 °C) | 2.1 |

| Substance | DK value |
|---|---|
| Soft soap | 32 |
| Chocolate powder | 2 |
| Black liquor | 32 |
| Sulfur | 3.5 |
| Sulfur dioxide (sulfurous acid) | 14 |
| Carbon disulfide, pure | 2.6 |
| Sulfuric acid | 21.9 |
| Sulfuric acid (15%) | 31 |
| Sulfuric acid (97%) | 8.6 |
| Sulfur trioxide | 3.1 |
| Hydrogen sulfide | 6 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 2.2 |
| Soap flakes | 9.2 |
| Soap pellets | 3.5 |
| Mustard | 24 |
| Mustard seeds | 3.6 |
| Silicone oil | 2.7 |
| Silicone rubber | 2.9 |
| Soy flour | 4.5 |
| Soy grains | 2.9 |
| Sunflower seeds | 2 |
| Chaff | 1.5 |
| Stearic acid | 2.3 |
| Rock salt (0–25 mm) | 4.3 |
| Styrene | 2.4 |
| Tobacco dust | 1.8 |
| Talcum | 1.5 |
| Tea powder | 2 |
| Tar, raw | 4 |
| Terephthalic acid | 1.5 |
| White spirit | 2 |
| Terpinene | 2.7 |

| Substance | DK value |
|---|---|
| Terpinolene | 2.3 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2.5 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 2.3 |
| Thomaskali dust | 3.4 |
| Thujone (0 °C) | 10.8 |
| Meat and bone meal | 2.2 |
| Titan tetrachloride | 2.8 |
| Toluene | 2.4 |
| Clay | 2.3 |
| Transformer oil | 2.1 |
| Trichloroethylene | 3.2 |
| Triethyl aluminum | 2.9 |
| Triptane | 1.9 |
| Dry yeast | 2 |
| Ultrasil | 1.4 |
| Undecan | 2 |
| Valeric acid | 2.7 |
| Viscose | 34.5 |
| Wax | 1.8 |
| Benzine | 2 |
| Water | 80.3 |
| Water (360 °C) | 10 |
| Water, demineralized | 29.3 |
| Water, heavy | 78.3 |
| Sodium silicate | 16 |
| Hydrogen | 1.2 |
| Hydrogen peroxide, pure (0 °C) | 84.2 |
| Wine | 25 |
| Tartaric acid | 35.9 |
| Wheat | 4 |
| Wheat starch | 2.5 |
| Xylitol | 40 |

| Substance | DK value |
|---|---|
| Xylene | 2.3 |
| Toothpaste | 18.3 |
| Cellulose | 1.2 |
| Cement | 2.2 |
| Zinc oxide | 1.5 |
| Zinc powder | 4.4 |
| Sugar | 1.8 |
| Tinder | 12 |