

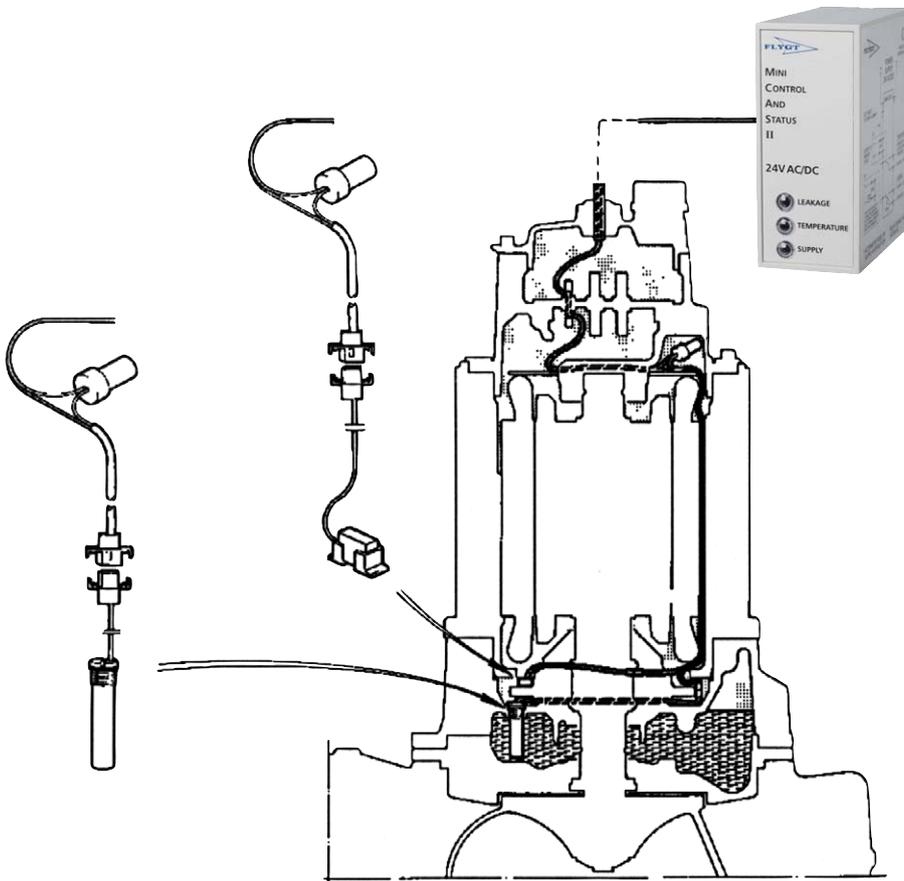


ITT

Water & Wastewater

Installation and application

Leakage detectors, CLS/FLS/FLS10/MiniCAS II



Engineered for life

INTRODUCTION

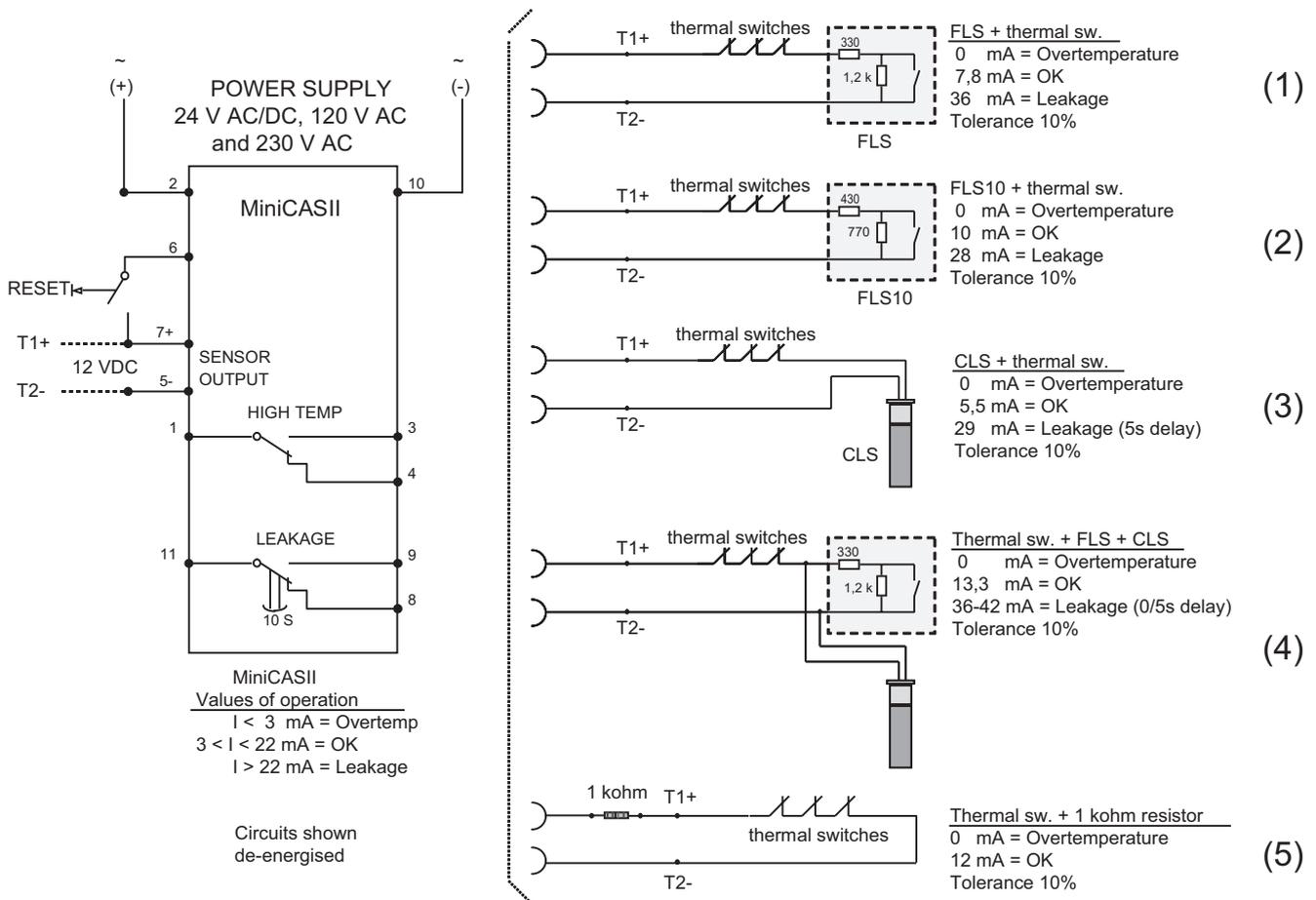
A number of condition monitoring sensors are available for the ITT FLYGT pump range.

- **Thermal switches** for stator over temperature.
- **CLS** for water in oil detection.
- **FLS** for the detection of liquid in the stator housing.
- **FLS10** for detection of liquid in the inspection chamber in the new midrange pump series, i.e. 3153, 3171, 3202 and 3301.

Any combination of these sensors can be used with the standard versions of the pumps. **Explosion proof** approved pumps are restricted to the use of the thermal switches with or without **FLS and FLS10 only**.

The sensors are monitored by the ITT FLYGT **MiniCAS II** supervision relay, which is situated in the panel.

BASIC SENSOR CONNECTIONS (5 alternative sensor combinations)



Note! MiniCASII 24 V AC/DC, RESET also possible by connecting terminals 6-2.

NOTES

1. Amber LED indicates supply on.
 - Overtemperature relay energised when healthy.
 - Leakage relay de-energised when healthy.
 - Red overtemperature LED off when healthy.
 - Red leakage LED off when healthy.
2. MiniCAS II resets automatically after leakage fault. MiniCAS II requires resetting after overtemperature fault. Please see "Technical Data".
3. There is not a separate indication when two leakage sensors are used.

INSTALLATION

The monitoring connections at the panel

The **MiniCAS II** supervision relay is installed in the pump panel and simply plugs into an eleven pin relay base. Six basic sensor connections are possible.

1. Thermal switches with FLS

The pilot cores in the pump can be connected to the panel in either polarity.

2. Thermal switches with FLS10

The pilot cores in the pump can be connected to the panel in either polarity.

3. Thermal switches with CLS

The **CLS** sensor is diode protected. For this reason the pilot cores are required to be connected with the correct polarity (brown = +, black = -). Connected incorrectly the **MiniCAS II** supervision relay will indicate an open circuit (0 mA), i.e. with the amber supply LED and the red overtemperature LED **both** on. Connected correctly and reset, the amber LED **only** will be on.

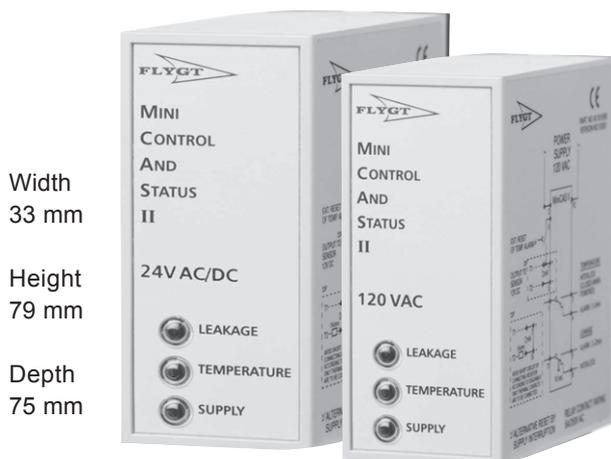
4. Thermal switches with CLS + FLS

The pilot cores in the pump cable are required to be connected with the correct polarity (brown = +, black = -), however, because the **FLS** will cause the **MiniCAS II** to indicate healthy, i.e. amber LED **ON**, even when incorrectly connected **CLS**, a current reading of the monitoring circuit must be taken when installing the pump. Correct polarity will indicate 15.0 mA; incorrect polarity will indicate 7.8 mA with healthy conditions.

5. Thermal switches only

A 1000—1500 ohm resistor must be connected in series with the thermal overtemperature switches. A 1000 ohm resistor is enclosed in the package.

MiniCAS II supervision relay



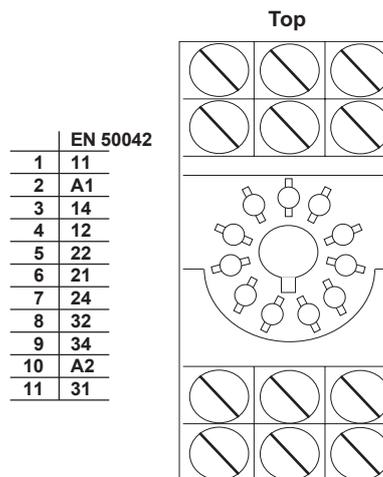
Width
33 mm

Height
79 mm

Depth
75 mm

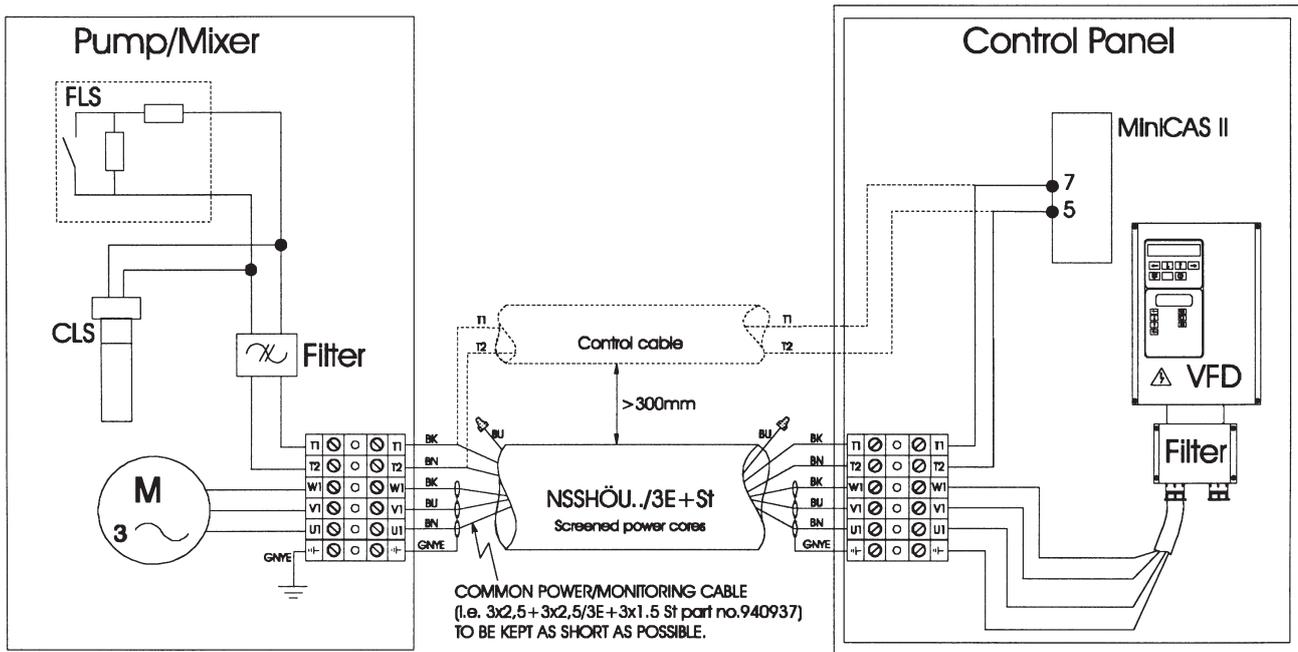
Part-nos: 83 58 57 (24 V AC/DC)
40 501098 (120 V AC)
40 501560 (230 V AC)

11 pin relay base



Part-no: 84 55 67

Variable frequency inverter controlled pumps/mixers



In installations utilizing variable frequency inverters for speed control of pumps, interference from a variable frequency drive (VFD) may cause nuisance tripping of monitoring equipment and the electronic sensor CLS.

VFD-interference does not affect FLS and FLS10.

Interference occurs when the pilot cores are in close proximity to the power cores.

The interference may be suppressed by connecting a suitable filter¹ between the monitoring conductors (T1, T2) and ground (PE).

The filter should ideally be situated in the pump/mixer junction box.

Cables containing both power and pilot cores should be kept to a minimum length.

The power cable and control cable should be run in separate cable ducts with a distance of at least 300 mm between them.

Our pumps are CE-marked according to EMC-directive and the VFD that we buy from a subcontractor should also be CE-marked. In order to make the VFD pass the EMC-tests the interconnecting cable between pump and VFD has to be **screened**.

¹Available filter kits:

Part no. 6046800

Will fit: 3102, 3127, 4430.

Part no. 6046801

Will fit: 3085, 4410.

Part no. 6046802

Will fit: 3140, 3152, 3170, 3201, 3300.

Part no. 6046804

Will fit: 3231, 3306, 3312, 3351, 3356, 3400, 3501, 3602, 3800, 7045, 7061, 7081, 7101, 7115, 7121.

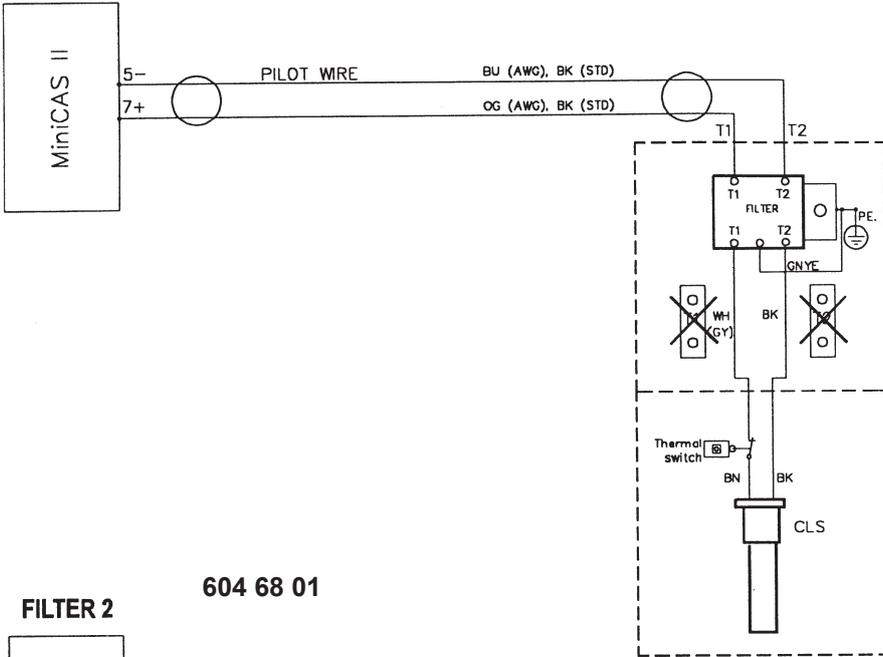
Part no. 6616000

Will fit: 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660.

Part no. 6616001

Will fit: 4670, 4680.

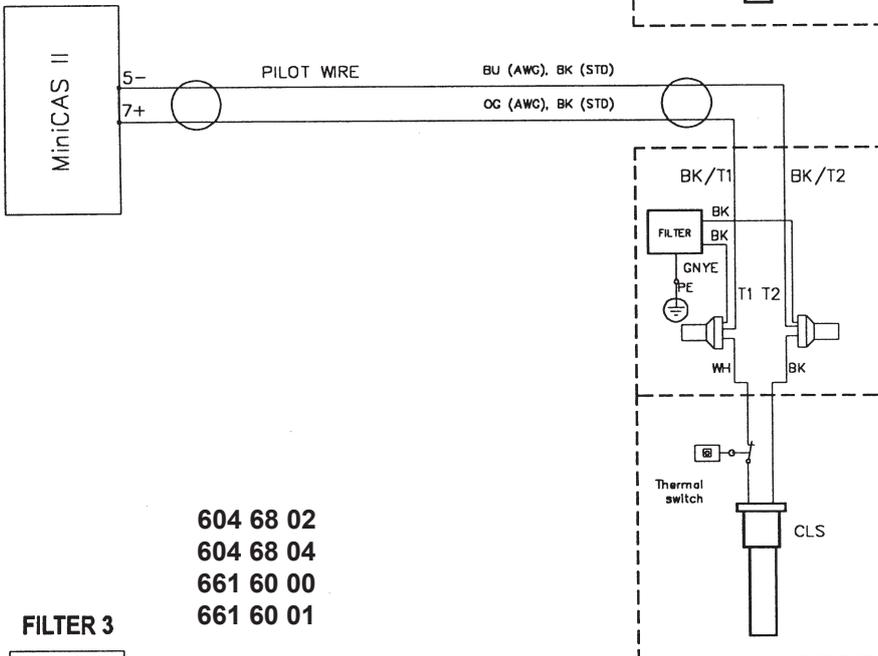
FILTER 1 604 68 00



JUNCTION BOX

Remove connection from terminals T1,T2, when using filter

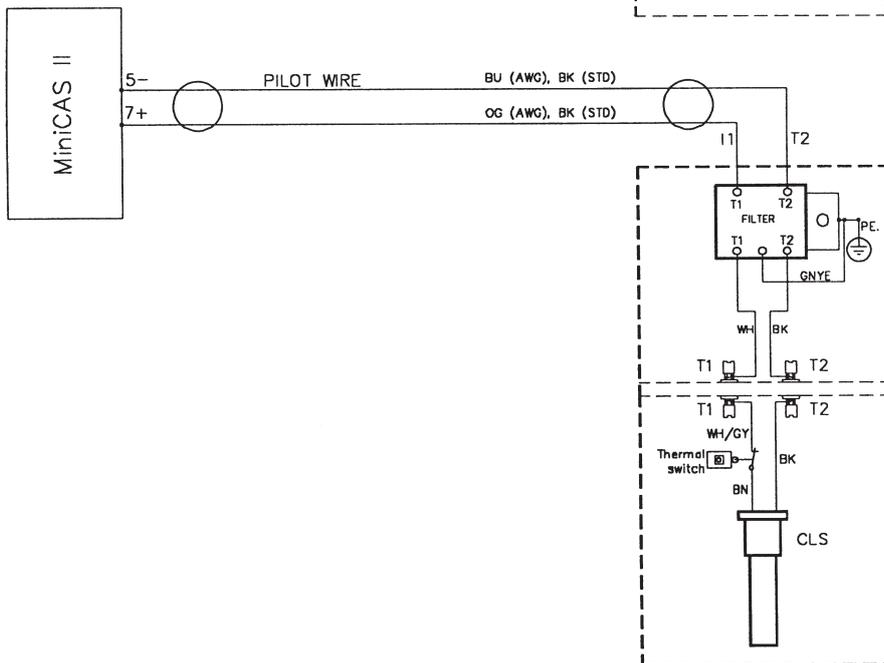
FILTER 2 604 68 01



JUNCTION BOX

604 68 02
604 68 04
661 60 00
661 60 01

FILTER 3



JUNCTION BOX

Checking the sensor circuit and fault finding

Connect a multimeter in series with the sensors or use the ITT Flygt sensor tester "ST-1" (FD part no. 10-581700) to measure the current in the sensor circuit. See figures below.

"ST-1" is not yet prepared to handle the new sensor FLS10.

The figures on page 2 is used as reference to determine the status of the sensors (sensor connections).

Circuits with CLS require some extra consideration. Connected with wrong polarity the CLS draws a zero current. The CLS can then be considered not connected.

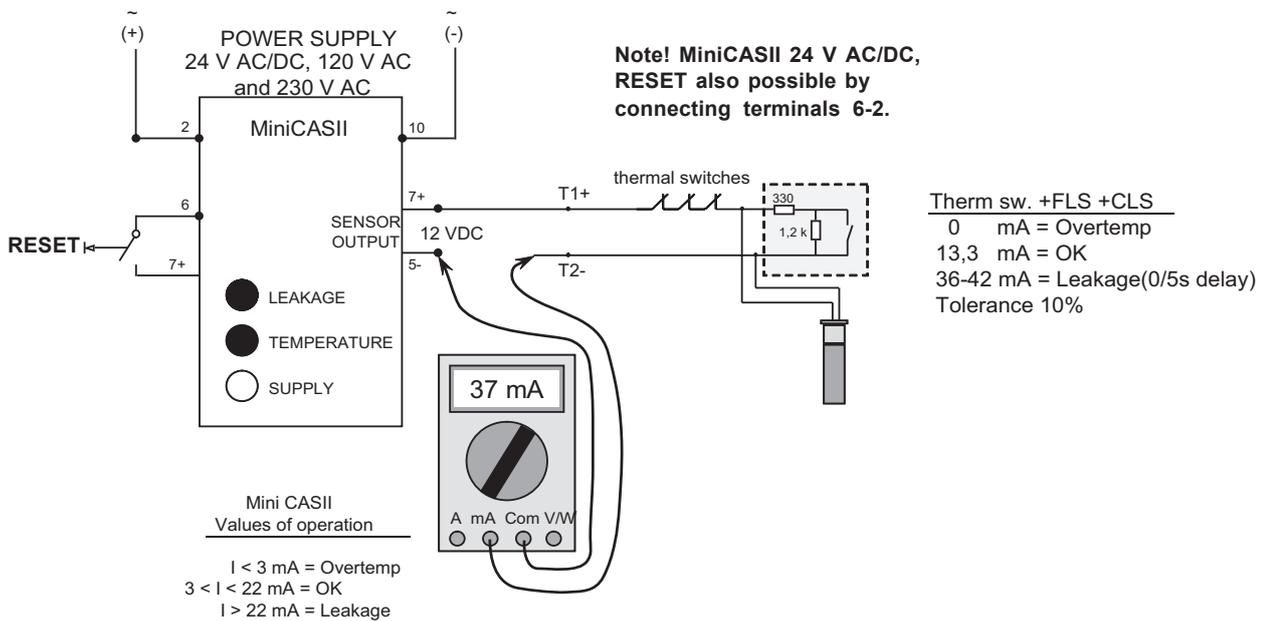
Wrong polarity results in 0 mA for circuit (3). Circuit (4) is reduced to the same as circuit (1).

As opposed to the FLS and FLS10, the CLS has a built-in alarm delay of 5 seconds.

Since the MiniCASII has only one leakage indication lamp, an alarm from the CLS or the FLS looks the same.

For circuit (4), this means that a leakage alarm can not be attributed to either of the two sensors just by looking at the MiniCASII. To make out the tripping sensor without lifting the pump, a measurement of the sensor current is necessary.

Sensor current measurement using a multimeter



General procedure to check the status of the sensors

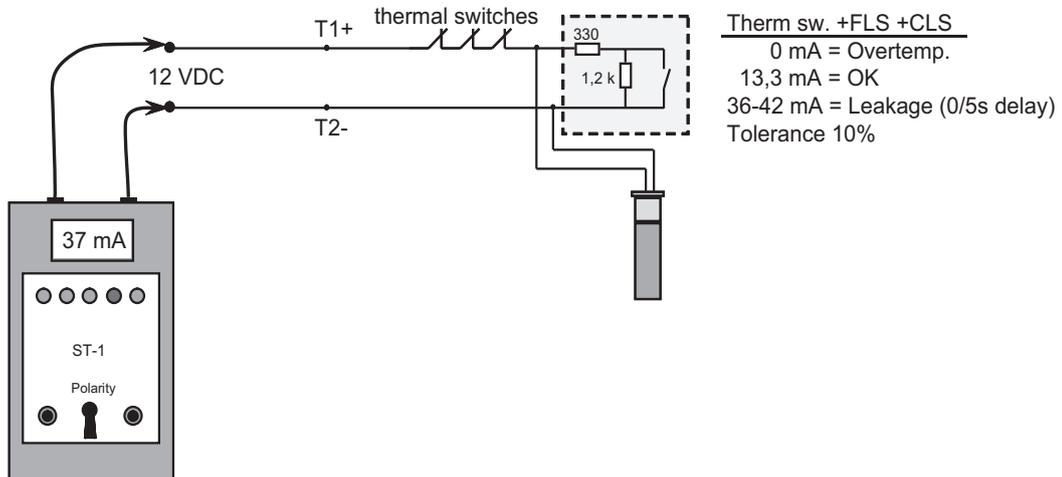
1. Close the sensor circuit by connecting the multimeter test leads according to figure above or on next page.
2. From the moment contact is made, observe the sensor current for at least 5 seconds (to await a possible CLS alarm current).
3. Switch polarity of the sensor leads (5, 7) and repeat steps 1 and 2.
4. Identify the actual sensor circuit with the help of the first page figure and analyse the sensors' status.
5. In case circuit (4) is used: By using the wrong polarity and delay properties of the CLS, it is possible to conclude if a leakage alarm is attributed to the CLS or FLS.
6. To ensure that the polarity is right after the measurement, restore the connection resulting in the largest current.

To be noted

A zero current may be the result of a broken sensor lead or an open thermal switch.

A leakage alarm may be caused by a short circuit due to pinched sensor leads or a correct leakage signal from FLS, FLS10 or CLS.

Sensor current measurement using ST-1

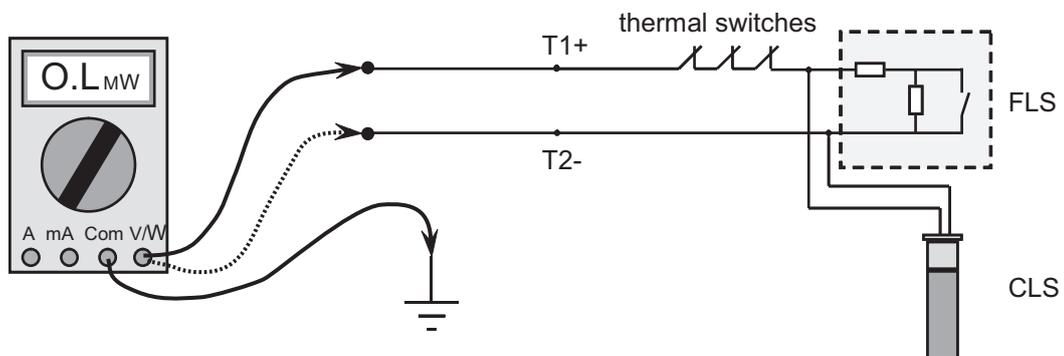


Checking earth faults

Earth faults on the monitoring cores must be checked for and avoided as they may cause spurious seal leakage indications. Fault finding of this nature should only be carried out using a multimeter ohms scale and not an insulation tester utilising 500 V or above as a test voltage.

Measure between each sensor lead and earth. Ideally the value should be infinite but Mega ohm values are acceptable.

Earth fault measurement



Checking the MiniCASII

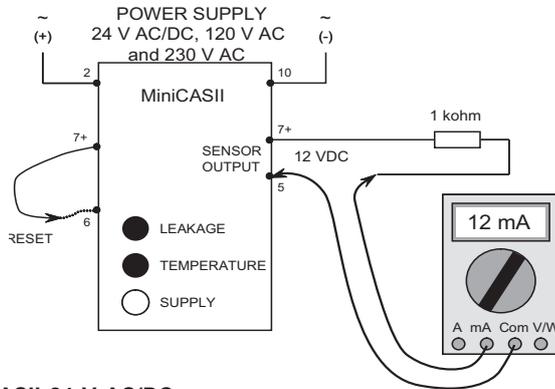
The MiniCASII can be checked by using loose sensors connected to the sensor output or by simulating the sensors using resistors.

A simple test can be performed with a resistor, for example the one enclosed in the delivery package (1 kohm):

Connect the MiniCASII input , 2 and 10 to the correct voltage, 24V AC/DC, 120V AC or 230 V AC.

Simulating normal condition

Connect a resistor of between 1 kohm to 1,5 kohm to the 12 VDC sensor outputs 5 and 7. If a multimeter is available it can be connected in series with the resistor (see fig.) Reset the MiniCASII by shortly connecting and disconnecting a lead between outputs 6 and 7. Now, the SUPPLY lamp only should be lit.



Mini CASII Values of operation	
$I < 3 \text{ mA}$	= Overtemp
$3 < I < 22 \text{ mA}$	= OK
$I > 22 \text{ mA}$	= Leakage

Note! MiniCASII 24 V AC/DC, RESET also possible by connecting terminals 6-2.

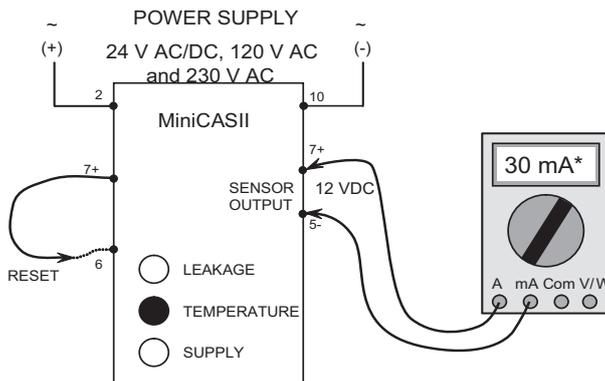
The mA reading with a 1 kohm resistor: $12 \text{ V} / 1000 \text{ ohm} = 12 \text{ mA}$.

Simulating temperature alarm

If nothing is connected to the sensor outputs 5 and 7 (open circuit), the SUPPLY and TEMPERATURE lamps are both lit. The current is obviously zero mA.

Simulating leakage alarm

The leakage condition can be checked by connecting a 500 ohm (or less) resistor to the sensor outputs 5 and 7. It is fine to short circuit the output with the multimeter or a jumper. Note that there is a 10 s delay¹ before the LEAKAGE lamp is lit. The TEMPERATURE lamp may or may not be lit depending on if the MiniCASII has been reset.



Mini CAS II Values of operation	
$I < 3 \text{ mA}$	= Overtemp
$3 < I < 22 \text{ mA}$	= OK
$I > 22 \text{ mA}$	= Leakage

* At short circuit, MiniCASII limits the current to 30 mA

Note! MiniCASII 24 V AC/DC, RESET also possible by connecting terminals 6-2.

¹ The MiniCASII 24 V AC/DC has been updated at one occasion. Both versions have part no 835857 but are easily distinguished by looking at the circuit diagram on the side of the unit. Check the delay of the leakage alarm.

The original version has a 5 s delay.

The updated version has a 10 s delay. This version also has an improved noise protection. In some cases where noise, generated by a *variable frequency drive*, has made the original version fail, the new version works.

TECHNICAL DATA

MiniCAS II supervision relay

Operational principle:	Current Sensing
Approvals:	CE, C-UR (covering USA and Canada) and CSA
Environment:	-25 to 60°C (maximum 90% relative humidity)
Supply voltage 24 V AC/DC:	20-30 V AC (50-60Hz) 23.5-30 V DC
Supply voltage 120 V AC:	120 V AC (50-60 Hz)
Supply voltage 230 V AC:	230 V AC (50-60 Hz)
Relay contact rating:	250 V AC / 5A
Voltage to sensor:	12 V DC +/-5%
Values of operation:	3mA < I < 22 mA = OK condition I < 3 mA = High temperature (or interruption) I > 22 mA = Leakage (or short circuit), 10 s delay of alarm (I = current measured by MiniCAS II)
Power supply required:	5 VA

OPERATION

Leakage:	Changeover contacts	11-8 Normally closed for interlock 11-9 Closes for alarm
	Automatic reset	
	Red LED for indication – follows the relay	
	Red indication lamp on:	Leakage
	Red indication lamp off:	No leakage
Temperature:	Changeover contacts	1-3 Closes for interlock when energized 1-4 Normally closed for alarm
	Manual reset (see below)	
	Red indication lamp on:	Overtemperature
	Red indication lamp off:	Normal temperature
<i>Reset of Temperature Alarm:</i>	External reset is possible either by connecting terminals 6-7 with an external push button or by interrupting the supply voltage. Note, in the 24 V version, Reset is also possible between 6-2.	
DIMENSIONS:	Width	33 mm
	Height	79 mm
	Depth	75 mm
PART NOS:	83 58 57 (24 V AC/DC) 40 501098 (120 V AC) 40 501560 (230 V AC)	

TECHNICAL DATA

FLS stator leakage sensor

Signal:	8 mA non-alarm current, 36 mA alarm current
Supply voltage:	12 VDC
Max. duty temperature:	90°C
Material:	Aluminium

Physical size, sensor

Length:	27 mm
Width:	16 mm
Height:	16 mm

Part Number 518 89 02

CLS water in oil sensor

Trip emulsion:	35% of water in oil
Signal:	5.5 mA non-alarm current, 29mA alarm current (5 s delay of alarm)
Poles:	2 wires protected with a diode (wrong polarity connection = 0 mA)
Supply voltage:	12 VDC ($\pm 10\%$) (brown = +. black = -)
Metal parts:	Acid proof stainless steel
Sensor surface:	Glass
Max. pressure:	10 MPa 1h
Test pressure:	40 MPa
Duty pressure:	2 MPa
Max. temperature:	90°C, 1h
Test temperature:	115°C, 1h
Max. duty temperature	70°C

Physical size, sensor

Length:	75 mm
Diameter:	12 mm
Thread:	M16 \times 1.5, length 15 mm

Part number: 505 12 00

FLS10 inspection chamber sensor

Signal:	10 mA non-alarm current, 28 mA alarm current
Supply voltage:	12VDC
Max. duty temperature:	90°C
Material:	Stainless steel and nitril rubber

Physical size, sensor

Length:	44 mm
Diameter:	22 mm
Thread:	M12 \times 1, length 9 mm

Part number 6630400

**Warning: Sensor body made of glass.
Handle with care.**



What can ITT Water & Wastewater do for you?

Integrated solutions for fluid handling are offered by ITT Water & Wastewater as a world leader in transport and treatment of wastewater. We provide a complete range of water, wastewater and drainage pumps, equipment for monitoring and control, units for primary and secondary biological treatment, products for filtration and disinfection, and related services. ITT Water & Wastewater, headquartered in Sweden, operates in some 140 countries across the world, with own plants in Europe, China and North and South America. The company is wholly owned by the ITT Corporation of White Plains, New York, supplier of advanced technology products and services.



WEDECO

www.ittwww.com

ITT Water & Wastewater AB
SE-291 02 Kristianstad
Sweden

Visiting address:
Industrigatan 50
Kristianstad
Sweden

tel +46-44-20 59 00
Fax +46-44-20 59 01