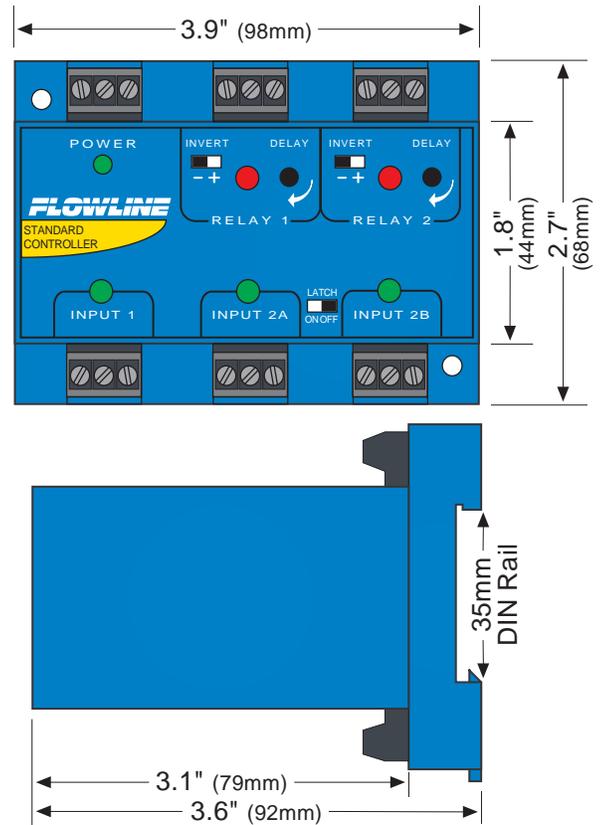


# SPECIFICATIONS

## Step One

- Supply voltage: 120 VAC (240 VAC), 50 - 60 Hz.  
 Consumption: 5 Watts max.  
 Sensor inputs: LC42: 1-3 sensors  
 LC41: 1-2 sensors  
 LC40: 1 sensor  
 Sensor supply: 13.5 VDC @ 27 mA  
 Relay type: LC42: (1) SPDT, (1) Latched SPDT  
 LC41: (1) Latched SPDT  
 LC40: (1) SPDT  
 Relay rating: 250 VAC, 10A, 1/4 hp.  
 Relay mode: Selectable, NO or NC  
 Relay latch: ON or OFF  
 Time delay: 0 to 60 seconds  
 LED indication: Sensor, relay & power status  
 Fail safety: Power fail-safe  
 Temperature range: F: -40° to 158°  
 C: -40° to 70°  
 Enclosure rating: 35 mm DIN (EN 50 022)  
 Enclosure material: Polypropylene (U.L. 94 VO)  
 Certificate number: LR 79326-3  
 CE compliance: EN 61326 EMC  
 EN 61010-1 safety

## Dimensions



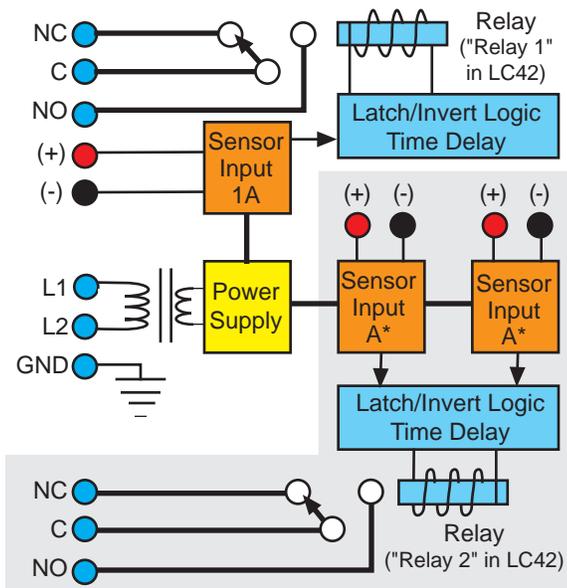
**Remote Relay Controller**

**LC4 - 1 0 0 1**

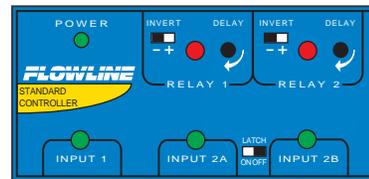
**Configuration**

- 0 - 1 Input, 1 Relay
- 1 - 2 Inputs, 1 Relay
- 2 - 3 Inputs, 2 Relays

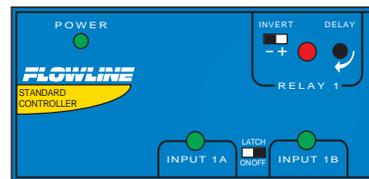
## Internal Controller Logic



## LC42-1001 Faceplate



## LC41-1001 Faceplate



## LC40-1001 Faceplate



## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

### Step Two

#### **About This Manual:**

PLEASE READ THE ENTIRE MANUAL PRIOR TO INSTALLING OR USING THIS PRODUCT. This manual includes information on three different models of Remote Relay Controllers from FLOWLINE: LC40-1001, LC41-1001 and LC42-1001. Many aspects of installation and use are similar between the three models. Where they differ, the manual will note it. Please refer to the part number on the controller you have purchased as you read.

#### **User's Responsibility for Safety:**

FLOWLINE manufactures several models of controller, with different mounting and switching configurations. It is the user's responsibility to select a controller model that is appropriate for the application, install it properly, perform tests of the installed system, and maintain all components.

#### **Electrical Shock Hazard:**

It is possible to contact components on the controller that carry high voltage, causing serious injury or death. All power to the controller and the relay circuit(s) it controls should be turned OFF prior to working on the controller. If it is necessary to make adjustments during powered operation, use extreme caution and use only insulated tools. Making adjustments to powered controllers is not recommended. Wiring should be performed by qualified personnel in accordance with all applicable national, state and local electrical codes.

#### **Flammable or Explosive Applications:**

*LC40 series remote mount controllers should not be used with explosive or flammable liquids, which require an intrinsically safe rating such as the FLOWLINE LC90 series. If you are unsure of the suitability of a controller for your installation, consult your FLOWLINE representative for further information.*

#### **Install In a Dry Location:**

The controller housing is not designed to be immersed. It should be mounted in such a way that it does not come into contact with liquid. Its case is made out of PP (polypropylene). Refer to an industry reference to ensure that compounds that may splash onto the controller housing will not damage it. Such damage is not covered by the warranty.

#### **Relay Contact Rating:**

The relay is rated for a 10 amp resistive load. Many loads (such as a motor during start-up or incandescent lights) are reactive and may have an inrush current characteristic that may be 10 to 20 times their steady-state load rating. The use of a contact protection circuit may be necessary for your installation if the 10 amp rating does not provide an ample margin for such inrush currents.

## INTRODUCTION

### Step Three

#### **Make a Fail-Safe System:**

Design a fail-safe system that accommodates the possibility of relay or power failure. If power is cut off to the controller, it will de-energize the relay. Make sure that the de-energized state of the relay is the safe state in your process. For example, if controller power is lost, a pump filling a tank will turn off if it is connected to the Normally Open side of the relay.

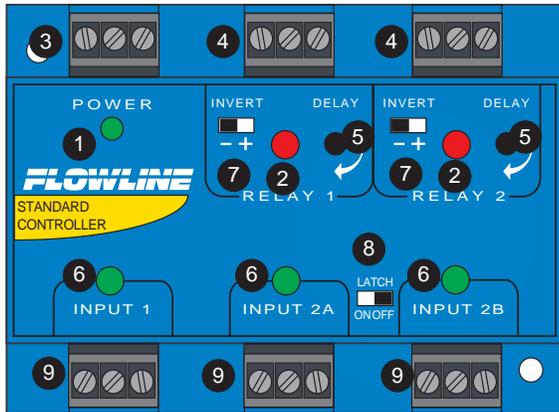
While the internal relay is reliable, over the course of time relay failure is possible in two modes: under a heavy load the contacts may be "welded" or stuck into the energized position, or corrosion may build up on a contact so that it will not complete the circuit when it should. In critical applications, redundant backup systems and alarms must be used in addition to the primary system. Such backup systems should use different sensor technologies where possible.

While this manual offers some examples and suggestions to help explain the operation of FLOWLINE products, such examples are for information only and are not intended as a complete guide to installing any specific system.

# GUIDE TO CONTROLS

# INSTALLATION

## Step Four

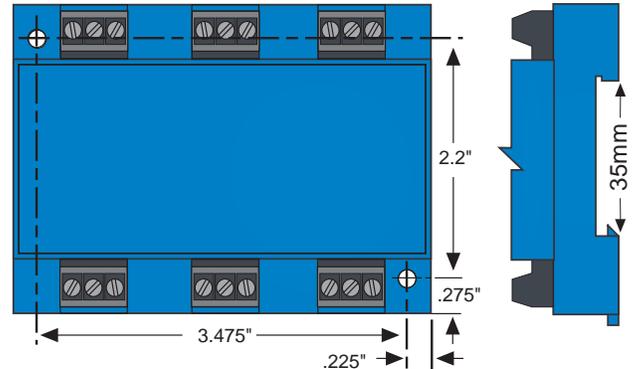


- 1. Power indicator:** This green LED lights when AC power is ON.
- 2. Relay indicator:** This red LED will light whenever the controller energizes the relay, in response to the proper condition at the sensor input(s) and after the time delay.
- 3. AC Power terminals:** Connection of 120 VAC power to the controller. The setting may be changed to 240 VAC if desired. This requires changing internal jumpers; this is covered in the Installation section of the manual. Polarity (neutral and hot) does not matter.
- 4. Relay terminals (NC, C, NO):** Connect the device you wish to control (pump, alarm etc.) to these terminals: supply to the COM terminal, and the device to the NO or NC terminal as required. The switched device should be a noninductive load of not more than 10 amps; for reactive loads the current must be derated or protection circuits used. When the red LED is ON and the relay is in the energized state, the NO terminal will be closed and the NC terminal will be open.
- 5. Time delay:** Use potentiometer to set delay from 0.15 to 60 seconds. Delay occurs during switch make and switch break.
- 6. Input indicators:** Use these LEDs for indicating Wet or Dry status of switch. When switch is Wet, LED will be Amber. When switch is dry, LED will either be Green for powered switches or Off for reed switches. Note: Powered switches may be reversed for Wet/Off, Dry/Amber indication.
- 7. Invert switch:** This switch reverses the logic of the relay control in response to the switch(es): conditions that used to energize the relay will now de-energize the relay and vice versa.
- 8. Latch switch (LC41 and LC42):** This switch determines how the relay will be energized in response to the two sensor inputs. When LATCH is OFF, the relay responds to sensor Input A only; when LATCH is ON, the relay will energize or de-energize only when both switches (A and B) are in the same condition (both wet or both dry). The relay will remain latched until both switches change conditions.
- 9. Input terminals:** Connect the switch wires to these terminals: Note the polarity: (+) is a 13.5 VDC, 27 mA power supply (connected to the red wire of a FLOWLINE level switch), and (-) is the return path from the sensor (connected to the black wire of a FLOWLINE level switch). If polarity is reversed, the sensors will not work.

## Step Five

### Panel DIN Rail Mounting

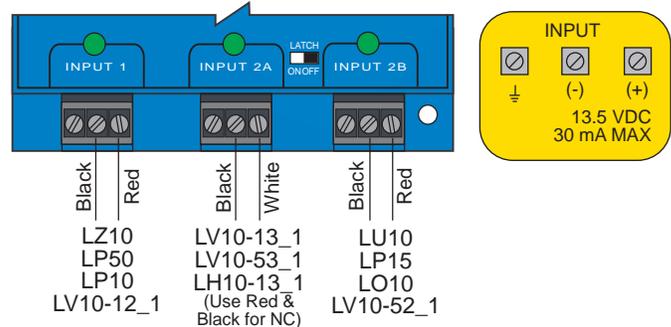
The controller may be mounted by either a back panel using two screws through mounting holes located at the corners of the controller or by snapping the controller on 35 mm DIN Rail.



**Note:** Always install the controller in a location where it does not come into contact with liquid.

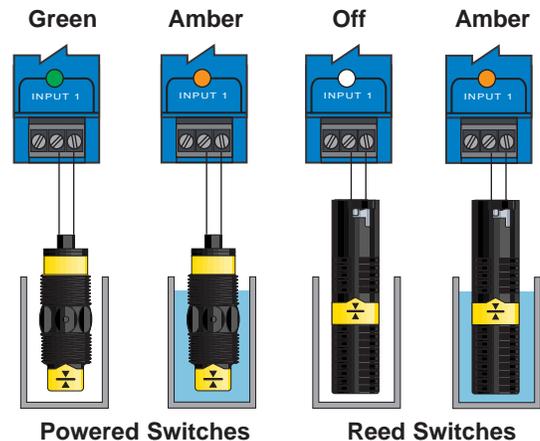
### Connecting switches to input terminals:

Please note a difference between FLOWLINE powered level switches and reed switches. All powered level switches (models LO10, LP10, LP15, LP50, LU10, LZ12) will be wired with the Red wire to the (+) terminal and the Black wire to the (-) terminal. FLOWLINE reed switches (models LV10, LV20, LV30, LH20 and LH30) will have a particular wiring based upon part number. See the illustration below to indicate wiring for your switch. **Note:** the Shield wire will be used only for long cable runs or where excessive electrical noise is present.



### LED Indication:

Use LED's located above the input terminals to indicate whether the switch is in a wet or dry state. With powered switches, Green indicates dry and Amber indicates wet. With reed switches, Amber indicates wet and no LED indicates dry. Note: reed switches may be wired in reverse so that wet indicates dry and Amber indicates dry.

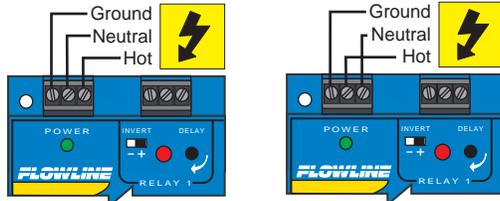
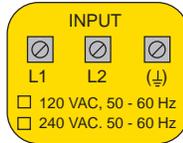


# INSTALLATION

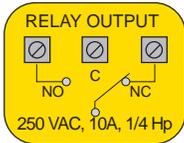
## Step Six

### VAC Power Input Wiring:

Observe the POWER SUPPLY label on the LC40 series. The label identifies the power requirement (120 or 240 VAC) and the terminal wiring. **Note:** Polarity does not matter with the AC input terminal.



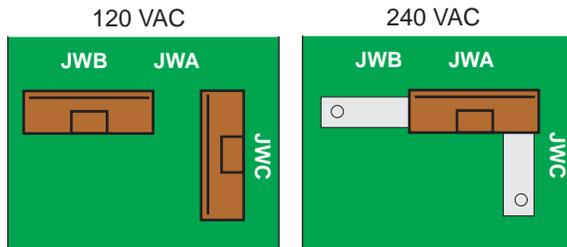
### Relay Input Wiring



The relay is a single pole, double throw type rated at 250 Volts AC, 10 Amps, 1/4 Hp. The two terminal NO and NC (normally open and normally closed) will be used in different applications. Remember that the "normal" state is when the relay coil is de-energized and the Red relay LED is Off / de-energized.

### Changing from 120 to 240 VAC

1. Remove the back panel of the controller and gently slide the printed circuit board from the housing. Use caution when removing the PCB.
2. Located jumpers JW1, JW2 and JW3 on the PCB.
3. To change to 240 VAC, remove jumpers from JW1 and JW2 and place a single jumper across JW3. To change to 120 VAC, remove jumper JW3 and place jumpers across JW1 and JW2.
4. Gently return PCB into housing and replace back panel.



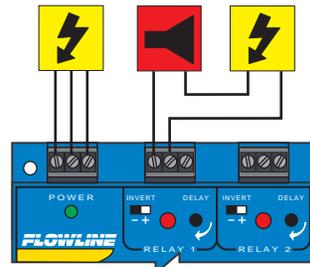
# APPLICATION EXAMPLES

## Step Seven

### Low Level Alarm

The goal is to make sure that the liquid level does not fall below a certain point. If it does, an alarm is supposed to sound, alerting the operator of a low level condition.

If power is accidentally cut to the controller, the sensor's ability to notify the operator of a low level condition could be lost. The system must alert the operator not only to low liquid level, but to controller power loss.



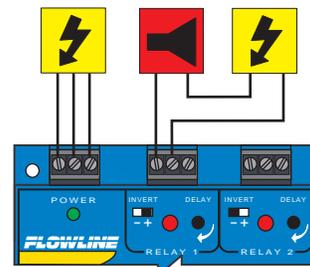
To do this, connect the hot lead of the alarm to the NC side of the relay terminal of the controller. If power is lost, the relay will be de-energized, and the alarm will sound (if there is still power to the alarm circuit itself). The alarm circuit should have a non-interruptible power supply or some other indicator or backup alarm to warn

of a power failure in the alarm circuit.

In this application, the normal status if the sensor at the bottom if the tank will be wet, and the relay will be energized holding the alarm circuit open. Both the relay LED and the Input LED will be on simultaneously, so for this application, Invert should be set to the Off position.

### High Level Alarm

In the same manor, this system can be used to sound an alarm when fluid reaches a high level, with just a change in the location of the sensor and the setting of the Invert switch.



The alarm is still connected to the NC side of the relay to allow for a power failure alarm.

The sensor is normally dry. In this condition, we want the relay to be energized so the alarm does not sound: i.e., the Red relay LED should be on whenever the Input LED is Amber. So we turn Invert On.

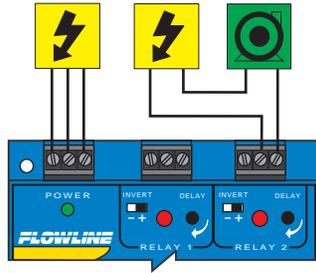
If the fluid level rises to the high sensor point, the sensor goes on, the relay de-energizes, and the alarm sounds.

## APPLICATION EXAMPLES

### Step Eight

#### Automatic Fill:

This system consists of a tank with a high level sensor, a low level sensor, and a pump that is controlled by the controller. Part of a proper fail-safe design for this particular system is that if power is lost to the controller for any reason, the pump filling the tank must be turned off. Therefore, we connect the pump to the NO side of the relay. When the relay is energized, the pump will turn on and fill the tank. The relay indicator will correspond directly to the On/Off status of the pump.



**NOTE:** If the pump motor load exceeds the rating of the controller's relay, a stepper relay of higher capacity must be used as part of the system design.

#### Determining the settings of LATCH and INVERT

This is the way the system must operate:

- When both the high and low sensors are dry, the pump should turn on, starting to fill the tank.
- When the low sensor gets wet, the pump should stay on.
- When the high sensor gets wet, the pump should turn off.

**Latch:** In any two-sensor control system, LATCH must be ON.

**Invert:** Referring to the logic chart in Step Nine, we look for the setting that will de-energize the relay (start the pump) when both inputs are wet (Amber LEDs). In this system, Invert should be ON.

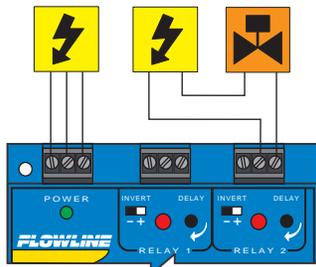
**Determining A or B input connections:** When LATCH is ON, there is no effective difference between Input A and B, since both sensors must have the same signal in order for status to change. When wiring any two-input relay section, the only consideration for hooking a particular sensor to A or B is if LATCH will be OFF.

#### Automatic Empty:

Note that a similar system logic can be used for an automatic empty operation simply by controlling a pump that pumps fluid out of the tank instead of into it. However, note the importance of fail-safe design. If the tank is being passively filled, and a pump must be used to actively empty it, a power failure to either the controller or the pump circuits will cause overflow.

Alternatively, an electrically-controlled drain valve could be used. In this case, the valve should be a type that will automatically open if power is lost; in other words, power must be used to hold it closed. The valve would be connected to the NO side of the relay—if power is lost to the controller, the relay de-energizes, the valve loses the power that was holding it shut, and fluid will drain from the tank into some other safe containment until power is restored. In this system, whenever the red relay LED of the controller is ON, the drain is closed, allowing fluid to rise.

In this case, Invert should be On: when both sensors are wet, the relay de-energizes, the switch to the valve opens, and the tank will drain.



## TROUBLESHOOTING

### Step Nine

#### Controller Logic

For all controllers, please use the following guide to understand the operation of the FLOWLINE LC40/LC41/LC42 controllers.

1. Make sure the Green power LED is On when power is supplied to the controller.
2. The input LED's on the controllers will be Amber when the switch is wet and Green when the switch is dry. *Note:* see Step 4 regarding reed switches. If the LED's are not switching the input LED, test the level switch.
3. When the input LED's turn Off and On, the relay LED will also switch. With invert Off, the relay LED will be On when the input LED is On and Off when the input LED is Off. With invert On, the relay LED will be Off when the input LED is On and On when the input LED is Off.
4. LC41 and LC42 model only: When both inputs are wet (Amber LED's On), the relay will be energized (Red LED On). After that, if one switch becomes dry, the relay will remain energized. Only when both switches are dry (both amber LED's Off) will the controller de-energize the relay. The relay will not energize again until both switches are wet. See the Relay Latch Logic Chart below for further explanation.

#### Relay Latch Logic Table:

Relay 2 can either be a independent relay similar to relay 1 or can be a latching relay with latch ON. With Latch Off, relay 2 will only respond to the INPUT 2A setting. INPUT 2B will be ignored.

Invert OFF		Latch OFF	Invert ON		Latch Off
INPUT 2A*	INPUT 2B*	Relay	INPUT 2A*	INPUT 2B*	Relay
ON	No Effect	ON	ON	No Effect	OFF
OFF	No Effect	OFF	OFF	No Effect	ON

With Latch ON, relay 2 will actuate when INPUT 2A and INPUT 2B are in the same condition. The relay will not change its condition until both inputs reverse their state.

Invert OFF		Latch ON	Invert ON		Latch ON
INPUT 2A*	INPUT 2B*	Relay	INPUT 2A*	INPUT 2B*	Relay
ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF
OFF	ON	No Change	OFF	ON	No Change
ON	OFF	No Change	ON	OFF	No Change
OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON

**Caution:** Some sensors (particularly buoyancy sensors) may have their own inverting capability (wired NO or NC). This will change the logic of the invert switch. Check your system design.