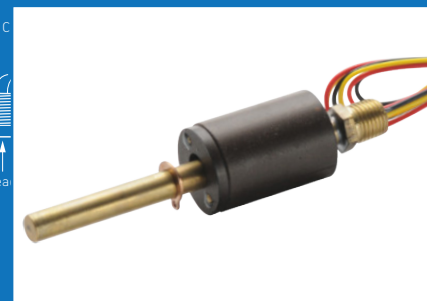
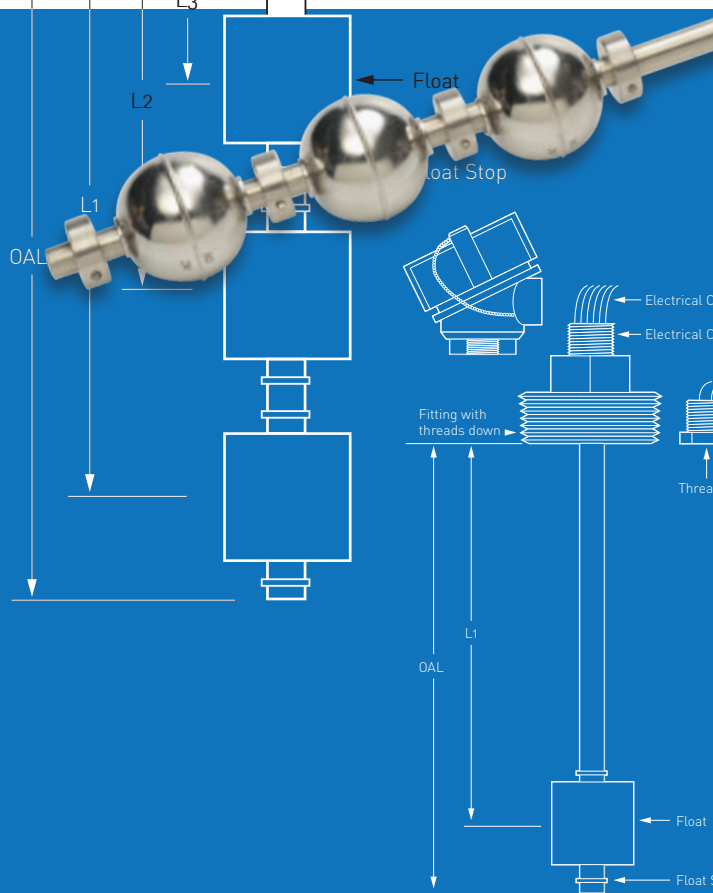
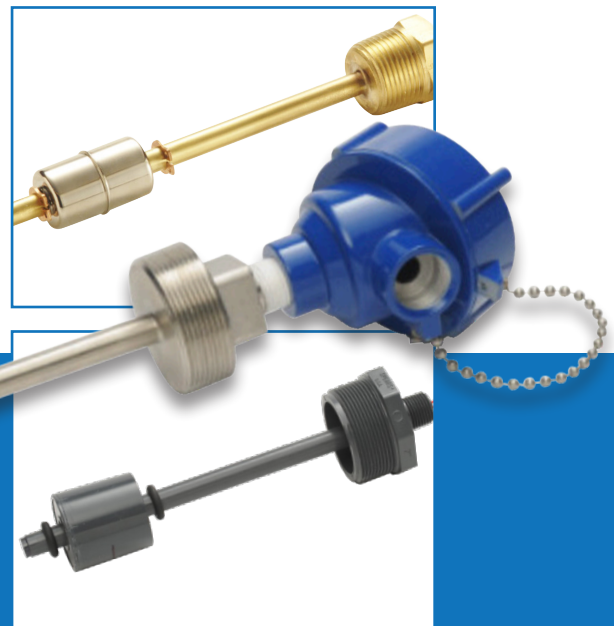
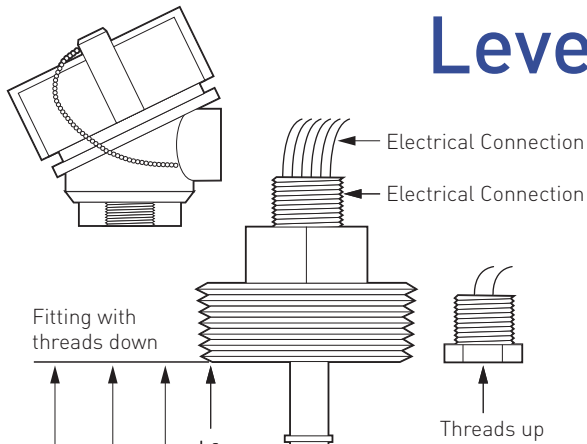


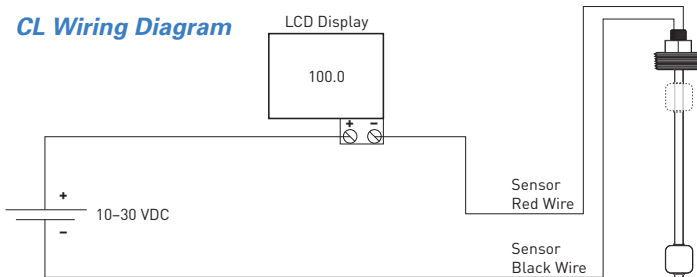
## The Ultimate Guide to Float Level Sensors: Trouble Shooting a Continuous Level Sensor



## Troubleshooting a float style 4-20mA continuous level sensor

Verify that the wiring is correct and proper power is being applied to the sensor. If the system is still not working, completely disconnect the sensor from the system, apply 24VDC and monitor the sensor output with an independent mA meter. Wire the independent meter and power supply as shown in CL wiring diagram above. Move the float up to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  way point and confirm that the meter is reading approximately 12mA. Move the float to the  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the measuring range and the meter should read approximately 8mA. Move the float to the  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the measuring range and the meter should read approximately 16mA.

**CL Wiring Diagram**



If the signal is not correct, double check that you have wired the meter according to the wiring diagram and the separate power supply is supplying 10-30VDC. Confirm that the wires are isolated from each other and not contacting any metal or conductive material.

This sensor should be wired by qualified, licensed technicians (CL wiring diagram). The 4-20mA loop powered sensor has two wires exiting the housing of the sensor. The red wire connects to signal (or + VDC), the black wire connects to - VDC. To protect the sensor, we suggest the power supply be wired with a fast blow fuse rated between 30mA and 100mA.

If the sensor is not operating correctly, contact FPI Sensors for assistance.

## Troubleshooting a float-style 0-5VDC continuous level sensor

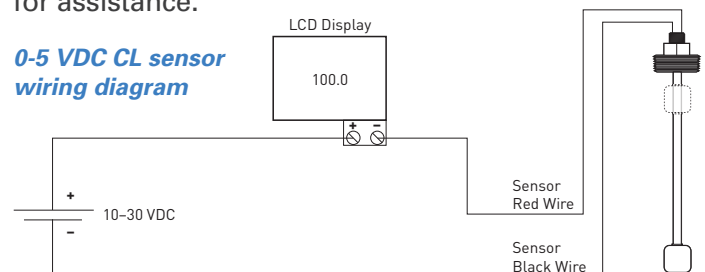
This sensor should be wired by qualified, licensed technicians (0-5 VDC CL sensor wiring diagram). The 0-5vdc continuous level sensor has three wires exiting the sensor. The red wire connects to the + of your meter or controller, the white wire connects to + VDC, the black wire connects to - VDC and the - of your meter or controller. To protect the sensor, we suggest the power supply be wired with a fast blow fuse rated between 30mA and 100mA.

Verify that the wiring is correct and proper power is being applied to the sensor. If the system is still not working, completely disconnect the sensor from the system, apply 24VDC and monitor the sensor output with an independent DC volt meter. Wire the independent meter and power supply as shown in 0-5VDC CL wiring diagram. Move the float up to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  way point and confirm that the meter is reading approximately 2.5 VDCs. Move the float to the  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the measuring range and the meter should read

approximately 1.25VDC. Move the float to the  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the measuring range and the meter should read approximately 13.75 VDC.

If the signal is not correct, double check that you have wired the meter according to the wiring diagram and the separate power supply is supplying 10-30VDC. Confirm that the wires are isolated from each other and not contacting any metal or conductive material.

If the sensor is still not operating, contact FPI Sensors for assistance.



**FPI SENSORS** INTERNATIONAL  
A H I G H E R L E V E L O F S A T I S F A C T I O N

1-800-852-9984 • [info@FPIsensors.com](mailto:info@FPIsensors.com)

[fpisensors.com](http://fpisensors.com)