## INTRA-AUTOMATION

## FLOAT AND DISPLACER LEVEL SWITCHES

Type: DA, DB and DF


Bypass Level Switch type DA
Bypass Level Switch type DB


Displacer level switch type DF
Technical Information


2014

Intra-Automation GmbH Technical Information

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## 1. Level Switches series DA, DB (Float operated)

### 1.1 Functional principle

The level of liquid present in a vessel is checked by the float being inside the main body, the chamber, of the Level Switch. When level rises up to the preset height, the float makes the output device trip (trip on rise); when level comes down again and exceeds the preset height, the float makes the output device come back to the initial position (reset on fall); between the set and reset heights there is always a gap, named differential : see below. The inverse function is available too: Trip on fall and Reset on rise. The output device can be electric or pneumatic, is snap action and is placed in the housing. Differently from DA, the type DB is provided with inspection flanges, allowing to open the instrument and to clean it from possible residues of the liquid under control.

The level switches meet the PED and ATEX standards.
1.2 Design
Side-Side mounting
Fig. A

## Dimensions:

|  | $\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{mm})$ |  | $\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{mm})$ |  |  | $\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{mm})$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DA, DB | DA | DA | DB | DA | DA, DB | DA |
| pressure <br> rating (ANSI) | $150 \ldots 600$ | $1500 \ldots 2500$ | $150 \ldots 600$ | $150 \ldots 600$ | $1500 \ldots 2500$ | $150 \ldots 600$ | $1500 \ldots 2500$ |
| Fig. A | 178 | 178 | 660 | 710 | 750 | 195 | 220 |
| Fig. B | 350 | 400 | 730 | 780 | 800 | 195 | 220 |
| Fig. C | 178 | 178 | 660 | 710 | 660 | 90 | 115 |
| Fig. D | 250 | 300 | 630 | 680 | 680 | 90 | 115 |

(Special versions on request)

### 1.3 Applications

Alarm for Max and Min level, control of pumps on vessels including simple water or chemical corrosive or toxic liquids, under pressures and temperatures also very high or very low; for liquids with specific gravity from $500 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ up.

### 1.4 Technical data

| dy |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Materials | Carbon steel ASTM A106B, stainless AISI 304, or AISI 316. |
| Size | Øouter 4" (114,3mm), different thickness as per ASME standards. |
| Rating | ANSI 150, 300, 600, 1500, 2500 psi. |
| Bottom | The Side-Side Switches have drain hole $3 / 4$ " NPT-F threaded (upon request, $1 / 2 "$ NPT-F or 1" NPT-F), with or without accessories (plugs, valves, etc). |
| Inspection flanges | Øouter 3 " in the ratings ANSI 150 to 600 psi (face RF) Øout. $21 / 2$ " in the ratings ANSI 1500 to 2500 psi (face RJ). |

### 1.4.2 Connections to vessel

Materials : Carbon steel ASTM A105N, stainless AISI 304, or AISI 316.
Flanges (ANSI) : 150 to 2500 psi, $\varnothing 1$ to 2"
Flanges (DIN) : PN 10 to 100, DN 25 to 100
Sleeves : Threaded or socked welding
Mounting : Side-Side or Side-Bottom.
C/C-distance M: : As per table page 4, other distances on request

### 1.4.3 Housing

Aluminium cast, in electric or pneumatic version:

- With 1 or 2 microswitches SPDT with simultaneous action
size : Ø155×200mm, flame-proof EEx dc IIC T6;
1 hole for electric connection : $3 / 4$ " NPT-F threaded (or $1 / 2$ " NPT-F)
housing-holder height:
-80 mm for temperatures of $-20 /+180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
-145 mm for higher or lower temperatures.
- With 1 pneumatic valve On/Off/Vent; $\varnothing 125 \times 180 \mathrm{~mm}$, water-proof; 3 holes for air connection $1 / 4$ " NPT-F : inlet, outlet and vent; housing-holder height :
-70 mm for temperatures of $-20 /+180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
-130 mm for higher or lower temperatures.



### 1.4.4 Differential

The Switch trips when level reaches the $X$ height and resets when comes back to $Y$ height (or on the contrary), as per the side sketch.
Usually the $X$ point is fixed at 70 mm below the top connection, and between $X$ and $Y$ there is a differential of about $30 \div 65 \mathrm{~mm}$ (it changes on basis of the specific gravity of liquids); but, upon request, such heights and differentials can be made different too.

### 1.4.5 Outer finish

Switches in carbon steel have the standard painting so realized : first coat in epoxy resin, and outer coat in green polyurethane resin; suitable for corrosive marine environments and tropical climates. Switches in stainless steel are polished and left bare.


## Coding (Continuation)



## Standard options printed in BOLD letters.

Additionally to the coding, the following information is necessarily needed:
Fluid upper: $\qquad$ Density: upper: $\qquad$ $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$

Temperature
Pressure
Min.
Min.: ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ C O lower: $\qquad$
*for easy converting: $15 \mathrm{bar} \sim 15 \mathrm{~atm} \sim 15 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{cm}^{2} \sim 15 \mathrm{kPa} \sim 15 \mathrm{MPa}$

## Footnotes:

- The inspection flanges on DB would be out of acceptable proportions in comparison with chamber, and so for such high pressures we suggest to adopt DA.
- Micro A : also 6 A resistive -250 Vac ; temperatures of : $-25 /+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Micro B : also 15 A resistive -3 A inductive -250 Vac ; temperatures of : $-25 /+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Micro Q : also $1 \mathrm{~A}-125 \mathrm{Vac}$, but is recommended for very low electric loads (e.g. insulating barriers with few mA and V ); temperatures of : $-55 /+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Micro R : also 1 A resistive $-0,8 \mathrm{~A}$ inductive -220 Vac ; temperatures of : $-55 /+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Micro Z : recommended for very low electric loads (e.g. insulating barriers with few mA and V ); temperatures of : $-55 /+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


## 2. Level Switches series DF (Displacer operated)

### 2.1 Functional principle

The level of the liquid present in a vessel is checked by one or more displacers (i.e. floats correctly ballasted) hung on a metallic rope. When level rises up to the preset height, the displacer makes the output device trip (trip on rise); when level comes down again and exceeds the preset point, the displacer makes the output device come back to the initial position (rest on fall); between the trip and reset points there is always a gap, named differential : see below. The inverse function is available too : Trip on fall and Reset on rise. The output device can be electric or pneumatic, is snap action and is placed in the housing. All of them are mounted on top vessel.
Several types of Switches are available, with some elements in common.

- Body and flange in the ratings ANSI 150, 300, 600psi, in carbon steel ASTM A106B (body) and ASTM 105N (flange), stainless AISI 304, or stainless AISI 316. Flange : ANSI or UNI/DIN standards
- Displacer and rope ( $\mathrm{L}=1 \div 10 \mathrm{~m}$ ) in stainless AISI 316. The displacer can be fixed on the rope at the desired height, decided by the user himself.
- For liquids with specific gravity from $500 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ up.
- Housing and housing-holder : as described below 110
- Outer finish : green, for marine and tropical climates,

The Switches meet the PED and ATEX standard

### 2.2 Design

DF1 - It is provided with 1 displacer and 1 output, electric or pneumatic.

- The output trips when liquid rises (or falls) up to displacer and resets when falls (or rises) of 65 $\pm 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ (differential not changeable).
- Output : - electric (1 or 2 micro switches SPDT with simultaneous action : within $\varnothing 155 \times 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ housing); - pneumatic (1 valve ON-OFF, in $\varnothing 125 \times 180 \mathrm{~mm}$ housing).
- Use : Alarm for Max or Min level, control of loading pump, etc.

DF2A - It is provided with 2 displacers and 1 output, electric or pneumatic.

- The output trips when liquid rises up to the displacer A, and resets when falls up to the displacer B (or on the contrary).
- The differential can be decided by the same installer : he will fix the displacer A at the trip height, and $B$ at the reset height; in this way the gap between the two displacers corresponds to the wished differential. The minimum differential is 160 mm , with the 2 blocks placed under B .
- Output : - electric (1 or 2 micros SPDT with simultaneous action : in $\varnothing 155 \times 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ housing);
- pneumatic (1 valve ON-OFF, in $\varnothing 125 \times 180 \mathrm{~mm}$ housing).
- Use : Loading of vessel, to stop a loading pump when level rises up to the displacer A, and to start it again when level falls to the displacer $B$.
DF2B - It is provided with 2 displacers and 2 electric outputs.
- The output 1 is activated by displacer A placed at $L_{1}$, while the output 2 is activated by displacer B placed at L2. The two trips are independent and depend only on the heights at which the displacers are fixed. Each of them resets with differential of $65 \pm 15 \mathrm{~mm}$.
DF2B operates as if it were composed by two DF1.
- Each output : 1 or 2 micros SPDT with simultaneous action : within $\varnothing 155 \times 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ housing.
- Use: Alarm for Max or Min level. It operates as composed by two DF1.

DF3 : They are provided with 3 displacers. and various electric outputs (each output has 1 or 2 micros SPDT with simultaneous action)
DF3A - The output 1 is activated by the displacer A placed at $L_{1}$ (can be used as Max level alarm); the output 2 is activated by the displacer B placed at $L_{2} 125$ (trip) and by the displacer C placed at L3 (reset). It can be used to control the loading/unloading pump. In $\varnothing 155 \times 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ housing.
It operates as if it were composed by one DF1 + one DF2A
DF3B - The output 1 is activated by displacers A placed at $L_{1}$ (trip) and B placed at $L_{2}$ (reset), and can be used to load/unload a vessel. The output 2 is activated by displacer $C$ placed at $L_{3}$, and can be used as Min level alarm. In $\varnothing 155 \times 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ housing. It operates as if it were composed by a DF2A + a DF1.

DF3C - It is provided with 3 displacers and 3 indipendent electric outputs. Within $\varnothing 155 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}$ housing. It operates as if it were composed by three DF1.

DF1


DF2A DF2B


### 2.3 Special versions

## DF1 for floating cover, in TG version

When switches are mounted on vessels in which the liquid is protected by a floating cover, displacer is replaced by a solid body with similar weight as displacer's. When body is lifted by floating cover, it makes output device trip; the output device can be electric or pneumatic, and is placed within housing.
APPLICATIONS. Trip for High or Low level, with the same performances as DF1 type.


## DF1, DF2A-DF2B, DF3A-DF3B-DF3C with damping tube, in TC version

When switches are mounted on vessels containing turbulent liquids, We recommend to protect displacers within a damping tube, to avoid untimely trips. Usually such a tube is procured and mounted by the same vessel installer, or, upon request, can be supplied by Domizi Snc already assembled on the Switch. APPLICATIONS. Trip for High or Low level, pump On/Off turning, as for all the DF types.

## DF1, DF2A-DF2B, DF3A-DF3B-DF3C in DB version

When a Switch is mounted on a side of vessels and shall carry out performances being impossibile with DB Switch (e.g. pump On-Off turning with very wide differentials), We propose to use a DF Switch included within a DB body. In this way you get an instrument with performances being typical of DF and with mechanical look of DB, both as body and as connection/inspection flanges.
APPLICATIONS. Trip of High or Low level, pump On/Off turning, as for all the DF types.


### 2.4 Order code for DF standard design



Please replace $\square$ by the number of switches


Coding (Continuation)

| $\square$ - |  |  |  | $\square$ - |  | $\square$ - |  |  |  | - | 5. Rope length: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 m |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 m |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 3 m |
|  |  |  |  | - |  |  | ' |  |  |  | 4 | 4 m |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 5 m |
|  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 6 m |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ' |  |  |  | 7 | 7 m |
|  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 8 m |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 9 m |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | D | 10 m |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ - |  |  |  |  |  | $\square-$ |  |  |  | $\square-$ | $\square$ |  |

## Standard options printed in BOLD letters.

Additionally to the coding, the following information is necessarily needed:

| Fluid upper:lowerTemperature |  |  | Density: | upper: <br> lower: |  |  | $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
|  | Min.: | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Operating: |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Max.: | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Pressure | Min.: | bar* | Operating: |  | bar* | Max.: | bar* |
| *for easy conv | ting: | 15 | $\mathrm{m}^{2} \sim 15 \mathrm{k}$ | ~ 15 |  |  |  |

Footnotes:
Micro A : also 6A resistive - 250Vac; temperatures of : $-25 /+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

- Micro B : also 15 A resistive -3 A inductive -250 Vac ; temperatures of : $-25 /+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Micro Q : also 1A - 125Vac, but is recommended for very low electric loads (e.g. insulating barriers with few mA and V ); temperatures of : $-55 /+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Micro R : also 1A resistive - 0,8A inductive -220 Vac ; temperatures of : $-55 /+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Micro $Z$ : recommended for very low electric loads (e.g. insulating barriers with few mA and $V$ ); temperatures of : $-55 /+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


### 2.5 Order code for DF special design



## Coding (Continuation)



5.2 Hole for electric connection

### 5.3 Housing-holder

|  |  |  | S | Standard: $-20 /+180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | H | High temp.: $+181 /+450^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with fins |
|  |  |  | L | Low temp.: $-21 /-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ without fins |


| 6. Rope length |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1 m |
| 2 | 2 m |
| 3 | 3 m |
| 4 | 4 m |
| 5 | 5 m |
| 6 | 6 m |
| 7 | 7 m |
| 8 | 8 m |
| 9 | 9 m |
| D | 10 m |
|  | - |

## Additional coding for DB-design



Standard options printed in BOLD letters.

## Coding (Continuation)

Additionally to the coding, the following information is necessarily needed:

| Fluid upper: |  |  | Density: | upper: |  |  | $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lower |  |  |  | lower: |  |  | $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| Temperature | Min.: | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Operating: |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Max.: | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Pressure | Min.: | bar* | Operating: |  | bar* | Max.: | bar* |

*for easy converting: $15 \mathrm{bar} \sim 15 \mathrm{~atm} \sim 15 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{cm}^{2} \sim 15 \mathrm{kPa} \sim 15 \mathrm{MPa}$

## Footnotes:

- Micro A : also 6A resistive -250 Vac ; temperatures of : $-25 /+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Micro B : also 15A resistive -3 A inductive -250 Vac ; temperatures of : $-25 /+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Micro Q : also $1 \mathrm{~A}-125 \mathrm{Vac}$, but is recommended for very low electric loads (e.g. insulating barriers with few mA and V ); temperatures of : $-55 /+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Micro R : also 1A resistive - 0,8A inductive - 220Vac; temperatures of : -55/+150º .
- Micro $Z$ : recommended for very low electric loads (e.g. insulating barriers with few $m A$ and $V$ ); temperatures of : $-55 /+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Besides the products covered by this brochure, Intra-Automation GmbH also manufactures other highquality and high precision instruments for industrial measurement tasks. For more information, please contact us (contact details on the backside of this brochure).

Flow measurement on the differential pressure principle:

Div. types of orifice flow measurements

Cone Flow Meter


Flow Nozzle
Venturi Tube


Wedge Flow Meter


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