

#### Short instructions Cooling water control panel ZZ0600

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## **1** System overview



1	Flow sensor	Monitors and indicates the cooling water flow rate. The setting of two switch points enables detection of: - excess flow (leakage / burst pipes / lost tips) - low flow (clogged /damaged pipes).
2	Regulating valve	Regulation of the flow rate.

Monitoring of the return temperature.



► Observe the instructions of the sensors → www.ifm.com → SM6000 and TA2405.

## 2 Functions and features

## Pressure Equipment Directive (PED)

The units comply with the Pressure Equipment Directive and are designed and manufactured for group 2 fluids in accordance with the sound engineering practice.

Use of group 1 fluids on request.

# 3 Setting of the flow sensor

The flow sensor monitors the flow rate in the supply pipe by means of a window function. This is achieved by setting the output function of the two outputs: OU1 and OU2 = Fno, window / normally open. With this setting an acceptable range is monitored.

The flow rate depends on the water supply. The setting of the switch-on points (SP1, SP2) and the switch-off points (rP1, rP2) depends on the installation.

Optimum monitoring of the start up characteristics as well as processrelated flow fluctuations during operation is possible via additional monitoring times in the controller.

#### 3.1 Parameter setting of the flow sensor



1	Parameter selection		Press [Mode/Enter] until the requested parameter is displayed.
2	Setting of the parameter value	▲ ∧ ∧	Press [Set] and keep it pressed. Current setting value of the parameter flashes for 5 s. After 5 s: Setting value is changed: incrementally by pressing the button once or continuously by keeping the button pressed.
3	Acknowledge- ment of the parameter value	>	Press [Mode/Enter] briefly. The parameter is displayed again. The new setting value is stored.

Technical data and instructions at www.ifm.com  $\rightarrow$  Data sheet SM6000

### 3.2 Operating principle of flow monitoring (Example)



## 4 Function

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The heat quantity can be determined on the basis of the flow temperature, return temperature and volumetric flow.

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