Conductive Level Controller
61F-GP-N8

Compact Plug-in Level Controllers for Single or Two-point Level Control of Conductive Materials (Liquids and Solids)

- Wide range of models: long-distance, high and low-sensitivity, and two-wired types available.
- 24/100/110/120/220/230/240 VAC operation possible.
- Easy installation on DIN track.
- Low-voltage (AC) electrodes.
- Red LED operation indicator provided.
- Conforms to EMC and LVD Directives.
- UL/CSA approved.

Model Number Structure

Model Number Legend

61F-GP-N8

1. Plug-in Type
2. Compact 8-pin Type
3. Applications
   - None: General-purpose type
   - L: Long-distance type
   - H: High-sensitivity type (reverse acting)
   - HY: High-sensitivity type (standard acting)
   - D: Low-sensitivity type
   - R: Two-wired type

Ordering Information

List of Models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Model number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General-purpose type</td>
<td>61F-GP-N8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-distance type</td>
<td>61F-GP-N8L 2KM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61F-GP-N8L 4KM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-sensitivity type</td>
<td>61F-GP-N8H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-sensitivity type</td>
<td>61F-GP-N8D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-wired type</td>
<td>61F-GP-N8R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Accessories (Order Separately)**

**Selection Guide for Electrode Holders and Separators**

**Electrode Holders**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applications</th>
<th>Mounting style</th>
<th>Insulator material</th>
<th>Max. temperature</th>
<th>No. of electrodes</th>
<th>Electrode Separators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For city water and other general-use electrodes. Easy-to-replace separate versions facilitate maintenance of electrodes.</td>
<td>Flange</td>
<td>Phenol resin</td>
<td>70°C</td>
<td>1 3</td>
<td>No. of electrodes Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When mounting space is limited. Special 3-pole holder of small size and light weight. Ideal for soft drink vendors, etc., where only limited space is available.</td>
<td>Screw</td>
<td>Phenol resin</td>
<td>150°C (without water drips or vapor on the surface of the electrode holder)</td>
<td>BF-1 BS-1</td>
<td>1 F03-14 1P 3 F03-14 3P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low specific liquids. Used for sewage, sea water, etc., having a low specific resistance. In sewage use, electrode holders must be installed 10 to 20 cm apart from one another. For acids, alkalis and sea water, electrode holders may be as much as 1 meter apart to operate properly.</td>
<td>Flange</td>
<td>Ceramics</td>
<td>250°C (without water drips or vapor on the surface of the electrode holder)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When resistance to high pressure is required. Ideal for use in tanks where temperature or pressure inside the tank is high, e.g. 250°C</td>
<td>Screw</td>
<td>PFA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Electrode Separators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of electrodes</th>
<th>Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F03-14 1P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>F03-14 3P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selection Guide for Electrodes, Connecting, and Lock Nuts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable liquids</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Models for individual electrode assembly components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrode (1m long)</td>
<td>Connecting nut</td>
<td>Lock nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>Indication mark</td>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purified city water, industrial water, sewage</td>
<td>Equivalent to SUS 304 (AISI-304)</td>
<td>F03-01 SUS201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purified city water, industrial water, sewage, dilute alkaline solution</td>
<td>SUS316 (AISI-316)</td>
<td>F03-01 SUS316</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specifications

## Ratings and Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Controlling materials and operating conditions</strong></td>
<td>For control of ordinary purified water or sewage water</td>
<td>For control of ordinary purified water in cases where the distance between sewage pumps and water tanks or between receiver tanks and supply tanks is long or where remote control is required.</td>
<td>For control of liquids with high specific resistance such as distilled water</td>
<td>For control of liquids with low specific resistance such as salt water, sewage water, acid chemicals, alkali chemicals</td>
<td>For control of ordinary purified water or sewage water used in combination with two-wired-type electrode holder (incorporating a resistor of 6.8 kΩ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply voltage</strong></td>
<td>24, 100, 110, 120, 200, 220, 230 or 240 VAC; 50/60 Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating voltage range</strong></td>
<td>85% to 110% of rated voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interelectrode voltage</strong></td>
<td>8 VAC</td>
<td>24 VAC</td>
<td>8 VAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interelectrode current</strong></td>
<td>Approx. 1 mA AC max.</td>
<td>Approx. 0.4 mA AC max.</td>
<td>Approx. 1 mA AC max.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power consumption</strong></td>
<td>Approx. 3.5 VA max.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interelectrode operate resistance</strong></td>
<td>Approx. 0 to 4 kΩ</td>
<td>Approx. 0 to 1.3 kΩ (for 2 km) Approx. 0 to 0.5 kΩ (for 4 km)</td>
<td>Approx. 15 kΩ to 70 kΩ (see note 3)</td>
<td>Approx. 0 to 1.3 kΩ</td>
<td>Approx. 0 to 2 kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interelectrode release resistance</strong></td>
<td>Approx. 15 kΩ to ∞Ω</td>
<td>Approx. 4 kΩ to ∞Ω (for 2 km) Approx. 2.5 kΩ to ∞Ω (for 4 km)</td>
<td>Approx. 300 kΩ to ∞Ω</td>
<td>Approx. 4 kΩ to ∞Ω</td>
<td>Approx. 15 kΩ to ∞Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response time</strong></td>
<td>Operate: 80 ms max. Release: 160 ms max.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cable length (see note 2)</strong></td>
<td>1 km max.</td>
<td>2 km max. 4 km max.</td>
<td>50 m max.</td>
<td>1 km max.</td>
<td>800 m max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control output</strong></td>
<td>1 A, 250 VAC (Inductive load: cosφ = 0.4) 3 A, 250 VAC (Resistive load)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambient temperature</strong></td>
<td>Operating: −10°C to 55°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambient humidity</strong></td>
<td>Operating: 45% to 85% RH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insulation resistance (see note 3)</strong></td>
<td>100 MΩ max. (at 500 VDC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dielectric strength (see note 4)</strong></td>
<td>2000 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life expectancy</strong></td>
<td>Electrical: 100,000 operations min. Mechanical: 5,000,000 operations min.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

1. The relay in the 61F-GP-N8H de-energizes when there is water present across the electrodes, whereas the relay in the 61F-GP-N8HY energizes when there is water present across the electrodes.

2. The length when using completely-insulated, 600-V, 3-conductor (0.75 mm²) catbyre cables. Usable cable lengths will become shorter as the cable diameter or number of conductors becomes larger.

3. The insulation resistance and dielectric strength indicate values between power terminals and electrode terminals, between power terminals and contact terminals, and between electrode terminals and contact terminals.

4. Possible to use with 10 kΩ or less, however, this may cause reset failure.
Connections

■ Internal Circuit Diagrams

61F-GP-N8/-N8L/-N8D/-N8HY

61F-GP-N8H

61F-GP-N8R

Note: 24 V for the 61F-GP-N8HY.

■ Automatic Water Supply and Drainage Control

1. Water Supply
   • Connect electromagnetic switch coil terminal A to terminal 2.
   • The pump stops when the water level reaches E1 and starts when the water level drops below E2.

2. Drainage
   • Connect the electromagnetic switch coil terminal A to terminal 3.
   • The pump starts when the water level reaches E1 and stops when the water level drops below E2.

Note: 1. The diagram shows the connections for water supply. When draining, change the connection from terminal 2 to terminal 3.
2. The earth terminal must be earthed.
Operation

The Conductive Level Controller consists of a plug-in controller connected to a set of stainless steel probes. These are cut to length and inserted vertically into the liquid. A low voltage is applied between these probes and the earth probe (or tank, if it is electrically conductive). The water provides a current between the earth probe and the high-level probe. The output relay in the Controller is energized when the water level reaches the high-level probe and de-energized when the water level falls below it.

For two-point control a low-level probe is used as well. In this case the relay does not de-energize until the water level falls below the low-level probe. Using the low-level probe allows a wide differential between switching a pump on and off, and can avoid excessive pump operation during tank emptying or filling. If this differential is not required, the low-level probe need not be connected.

Surge Suppressor Unit (61F-03B/04B)

A high-capacity protective device is available which protects 61F-series Floatless Level Controllers against faults arising from electrical surges (such as indirect strokes of lightning) when the Controllers are employed in elevated water tanks or in high-altitude locations.

Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discharge start voltage</td>
<td>90 V ±20 VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impulse withstand voltage</td>
<td>200,000 V (1 x 40 µs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impulse withstand current</td>
<td>6,000 A (1 x 40 µs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Internal Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>61F-03B</th>
<th>61F-04B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="connection_diagram.png" alt="Connection Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="connection_diagram.png" alt="Connection Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Precautions

1. Mount the Surge Suppressor Unit as close to the Controller as possible.
2. When grounding the Surge Suppressor Unit in the vicinity of the Controller, connect the ground side of the Surge Suppressor Unit to electrode E3.
3. When connecting the Surge Suppressor Unit, wire as shown in the following example (with three electrodes).
Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

Electrode Holders

**PS-□S**

- 9-dia. rubber bushing (inner)
- PF2 parallel thread (effective dia.: 58.135)
- Used with coupling
- 65-dia. hole

**PS-3S/-3SR**

- Electrode holders
- Rubber packing
- PF1/2 parallel thread

**PS-4S/-4SR**

- Mounting holes
- Screw holes
- Used with mounting bracket

**PS-5S/-5SR**

- Mounting holes

**PS-31**

- Dust preventive rubber cap (optional)

**BF-1**

- Terminal bolt
- Nut (M6)
- Cast iron
- Two M5 x 25 mounting screws

Note: Standard holder construction includes three integral 300-mm-long electrodes. However, a model having 1,000-mm-long electrodes is available on request.
Electrode Separators

F03-14 1P (for Single Pole)

F03-14 3P (for Three Poles)

Connecting Sockets

Track Mounted Socket

PF083A-E

Back Connecting Socket

PL08

Terminal bowl
SUS304 (M4) P = 0.7

Width across flats: 20
Two M4
P = 0.7

Nut (iron)

M18
P = 1.5
(fine screw thread)

24 dia.

58
51

101

39

12

20

Three, 7 dia.

41 dia.

28 dia.

6.5 dia.

20 dia.

2.5 dia.

41 dia.

35 dia.

30 dia.

Approx. 20.5
Holding Brackets

To mount the 61F-GP-N8 Conductive Level Controller on the PF083A Track Mounted Socket, use the PFC-N8 Mounting Brackets attached to the Socket as an accessory.

Surge Suppressor Unit

Application Examples

- Level control in tanks, reservoirs, sewage plants, underground wells, mixing plants etc.
- Level control for element protection in pipes, channels, and irrigation systems.
- Flow detection in pipes, channels, and irrigation systems.
- Ice bank control in cold drink dispensers, ice makers, water chillers, bulk milk tanks, etc.
- Dispensing of liquids by volume.
- Indication of liquid buildup due to filter blockages.
- Pollution/foul water detection for rivers, drains, etc.
- Alarm control warning of abnormal or dangerously high or low levels.

Application

When using electrodes in sea water or sewage, provide a sufficient interval (normally 1 m) between the electrodes. If the sufficient interval cannot be provided, employ a low-sensitivity-type Floatless Level Controller.

When taping one of the electrodes to prevent it from contacting the other electrodes in water, do not tape the electrode entirely but leave at least 100 mm of its end uncovered.

When the required length of the electrode is more than 1 m, use a separator at each joint of two electrodes so as to prevent the electrodes from contacting one another.

Note: Avoid use of the separators in dust-containing liquids.

Usually, electrodes are used in a set of three: long, medium, and short. Connect the short electrode to E1, the medium electrode to E2, and the long electrode to E3. Make E3 at least 50 mm longer than E2.

Electrodes are in actual contact with the liquid. Standard electrodes are made of stainless steel and usable in purified water, sea water, sewage, acid (except acetic acid, sulfuric acid, etc.) and alkaline liquids, although they may corrode depending upon the temperature and working conditions.
Note that the 61F-GP-N8 Conductive Level Controller is capable of controlling liquids with specific resistances of up to 30 kΩ-cm when the Controller employs a PS-3S electrode holder with the electrode(s) submerged to a depth of 30 mm max.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of water</th>
<th>Specific resistance</th>
<th>Applicable type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City water</td>
<td>5 to 10 kΩ-cm</td>
<td>Standard type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well water</td>
<td>2 to 5 kΩ-cm</td>
<td>Standard type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial water</td>
<td>5 to 15 kΩ-cm</td>
<td>Standard type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainwater</td>
<td>15 to 25 kΩ-cm</td>
<td>Standard type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea water</td>
<td>0.03 kΩ-cm</td>
<td>Low-sensitivity type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage</td>
<td>0.5 to 2 kΩ-cm</td>
<td>Low-sensitivity type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distilled water</td>
<td>100 kΩ-cm or less</td>
<td>High-sensitivity type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Precautions

■ How to Mount Electrodes

Connecting Electrodes to Electrode Holders

1. Spin a lock nut and a spring washer onto the electrode.
2. Fully fit the electrode into the connecting nut attached to the electrode holder.
3. Tighten the electrode with the two clamp screws.
4. Secure the connecting nut by tightening the lock nut and spring washer.

Connecting One Electrode to Another

1. Spin a lock nut and a spring washer onto the electrode.
2. Fully fit the electrode into the connecting nut attached to the electrode holder.
3. Tighten the electrode with the two clamp screws.
4. Secure the connecting nut by tightening the lock nut and spring washer.