Flow monitoring
Immersion sensor with integrated processor
FCS-G1/2A4-AP8X-H1141/L080


| Type code | FCS-G1/2A4-AP8X-H1141/L080 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ident-No. | 6870008 |
| Ident-No (TUSA) | M6870008 |


| Mounting | insertion style sensor |
| :--- | :--- |
| Water Operating Range | $1 \ldots .150 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Oil Operating Range | $3 \ldots .300 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Stand-by time | $\operatorname{typ} .8 \mathrm{~s}(2 \ldots .15 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| Switch-on time | $\operatorname{typ} .2 \mathrm{~s}(1 \ldots .15 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| Switch-off time | $\operatorname{typ} .2 \mathrm{~s}(1 \ldots .15 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| Temperature jump, response time | max. 12 s |
| Temperature gradient | $\leq 250 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| Medium temperature | $-20 \ldots 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |


| Operating voltage | $21 \ldots 26 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current consumption | $\geq 70 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Output function | PNP, NO contact |
| Rated operational current | 0.4 A |
| Voltage drop at $\mathrm{I}_{e}$ | $\leq 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Short-circuit protection | yes |
| Reverse polarity protection | yes |


| Housing material | stainless steel, V4A (1.4571) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sensor material | stainless steel, AISI 316Ti |
| Max. tightening torque housing nut | 30 Nm |
| Connection | male, M12 $\times 1$ |
| Pressure resistance | 100 bar |
| Process connection | $\mathrm{G} 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ |


| Switching state | LED chain green / yellow / red |
| :--- | :--- |
| Flow state display | LED chain |
| Indication: Drop below setpoint | LED red |
| Indication: Setpoint reached | LED yellow |
| Indication: Setpoint exceeded | $4 \times$ LEDs green |

- Flow sensor for liquid media
- Calorimetric principle
- Adjustment via potentiometer
- LED band
- Sensor length 80 mm
- 3-wire DC, 21... 26 VDC
- NO contact, PNP output
- Plug-in device, M12 x 1


## Wiring diagram



## Functional principle

Our insertion - flow sensors operate on the principle of thermodynamics. The measuring probe is heated by several ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ as against the flow medium. When fluid moves along the probe, the heat generated in the probe is dissipated. The resulting temperature is measured and compared to the medium temperature. The flow status of every medium can be derived from the evaluated temperature difference. Thus TURCK's wear-free flow sensors reliably monitor the flow of gaseous and liquid media.

