

FEATURES

- Up to 5 mounting and output options available
- New industrial look quick-fit design for fast installation and deployment
- Imported Heraeus Class A sensors, high accuracy, fast response low temperature drift
- Excellent anti-interference ability and protection function, CE certification IP65, RoHS

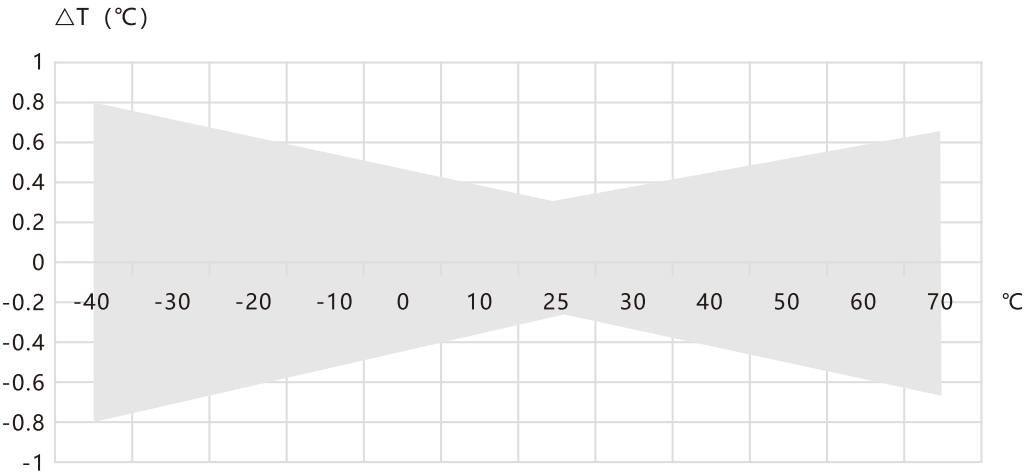


DESCRIPTION

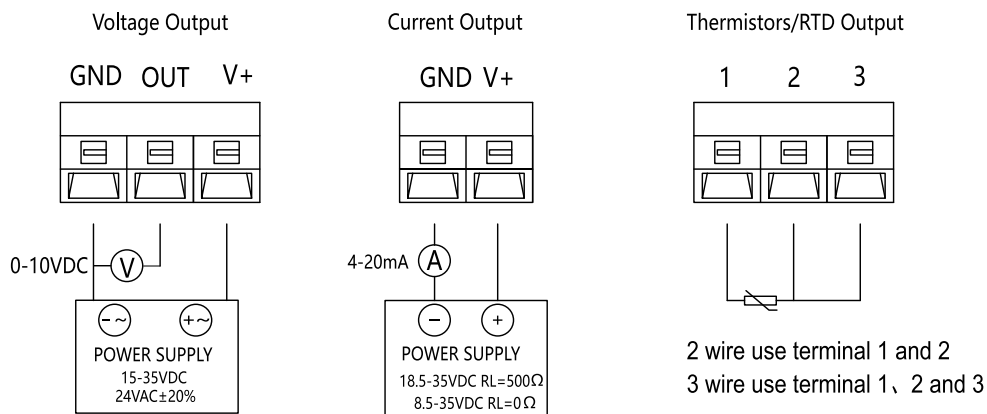
The LFW10 series temperature transmitter is a transmitter designed for industrial applications. It is specially designed for shock surges, electrostatic discharges group pulse withstand voltages, etc, and has strong anti- interference ability. There are five installation methods of air duct / water pipe split, and clamp, and three outputs of current, voltage and thermal resistance. The mode is optional, the on-site adaptability is strong and the spring screw / terminal design is suitable for quick installation. It is widely used in computer room HVAC, buildings, warehouses and other places where temperature detection is required.

SPECIFICATIONS

Sensor	·High precision thermal resistance please refer to the selection instruction table(resistance output) ·PT1000, level A(analog output type)
Output	·Resistance value , please refer to the selection table and thermal resistance indexing table ·4~20mA or 0~10VDC,0~5VDC
Thermal resistance	Please check the selection table and thermalresistance indexing table
Accuracy	Typical 0.2~0.5℃@0/25℃,see selection table ±0.3℃@25℃,see accuracy curve
Power supply	·Voltage type 15~35VDC/24VAC±20% ·Current type 18.5~35VDC (RL=500Ω) 8.5~35VDC (RL=0Ω)
Output load	(analog output type): <500Ω (current type)≥2KΩ (0~5V), ≥3KΩ (0~10V)
Housing material	PC housing、 stainless steel probe(Φ6mm)and sleeving
Working environment	-40~70℃,0~95%RH(Non-condensing)
IP level	IP65

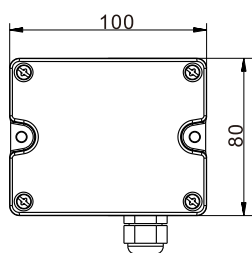


## WIRING INSTRUCTION

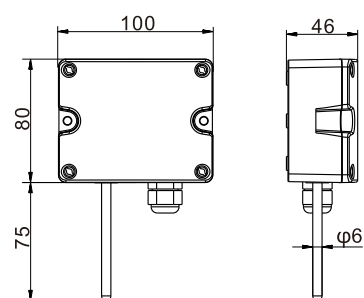
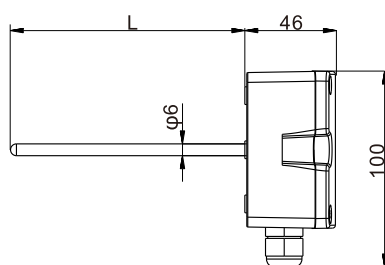


Note: When using 24VAC power supply, it is recommended to use isolated 24VAC power supply. The maximum power of thermal resistance output type is  $P=100\text{mW}@25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . If it exceeds the rated power, the thermal resistance will burn.

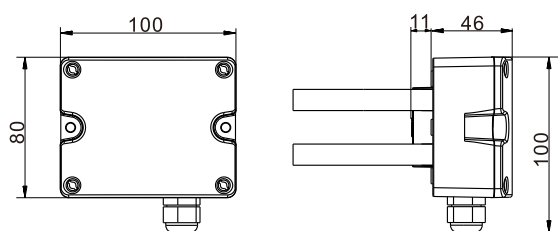
## SIZE ( mm )



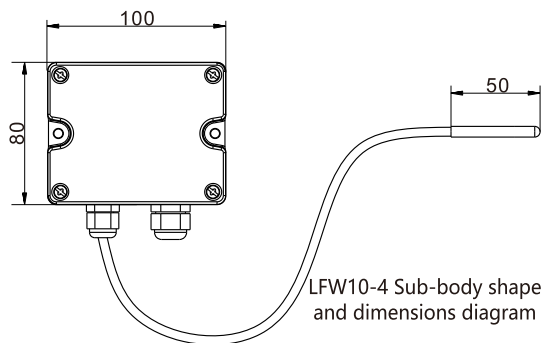
LFW10-2/LFW10-3 Dimensions of pipeline type



LFW10-1 Wall-mounted outline drawing

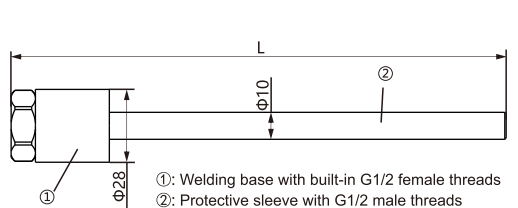


LFW10-5 Clamp type outline drawing

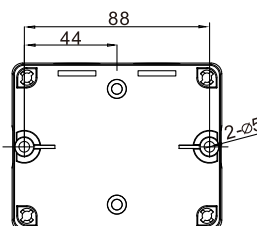


LFW10-4 Sub-body shape and dimensions diagram

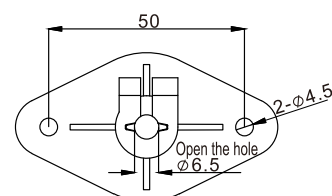
## PRODUCT INSTALLATION



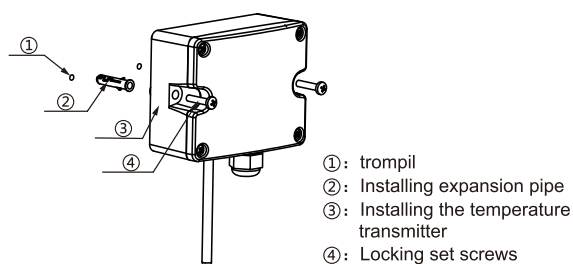
LFW10-3 Stainless steel casing installation opening



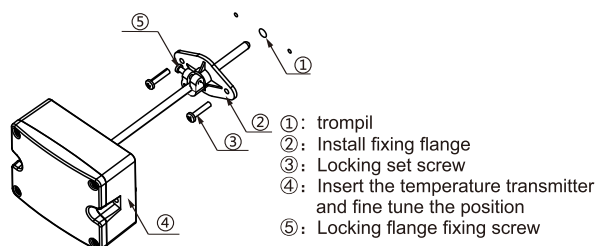
LFW10-1/10-4 wall mounting opening



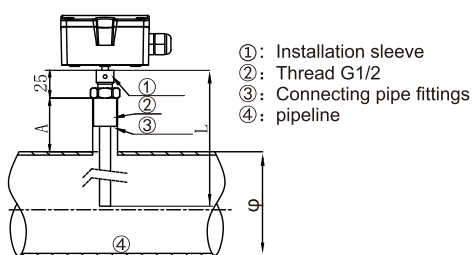
LFW10-2 Flange mounting opening



LFW10-1/4 Installation diagram

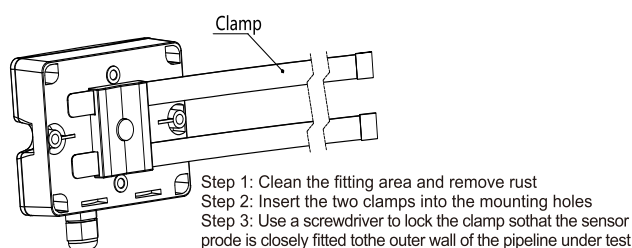


LFW10-2 Installation diagram



for instance:  $A=L-25-1/2\phi$

LFW10-3 Installation diagram



LFW10-5 Installation diagram

## SELECTION

Codes & descriptions					Remark				
LFW10-1	Wall-mounted type temperature transmitter		LFW10-4	Split type temperature transmitter		Model			
LFW10-2	Duct type temperature		LFW10-5	Clamp type temperature transmitter					
LFW10-3	Pipe type temperature								
	V10	0~10VDC(3-wired)		0	PT1000, ±0. 2℃@0℃		Temperature output		
	A4	4~20mA(2-wired)		1	PT100, ±0. 2℃@0℃				
	V5	0~5VDC(3-wired)		2	NTC20K, ±0. 3℃@25℃				
				6	NTC10K, ±0. 3℃@25℃				
		0	null					Temperature range	
		1	0~50℃						
		2	-20~60℃						
		8	others(available on request)						
			0	65MM					Probe length LFW10-2/10-3
			1	100MM					
			2	200MM					
			3	150MM					
			8	others(available on request)					
LFW10-2	A4	1	2					Selection example	

- Only when the temperature output are V10、A4、V5, the temperature range can be accordingly selected from 1-8; otherwise, the range selection would be 0.
- The standard LFW104 cable length is 1m. If request longer length, the cable length should be round number, and add a length identifier at the end of the model number.E.g., LFW104-A41-2 means the cable length is 2m.
- The accuracy of the clamp type of LFW105 depends on the wall material, installation, working temperature, and wind speed, etc. Therefore, it might be difficult to achieve the above accuracy.
- The example LFW10-2A412 shows the duct type, temperature output is 4~20mA,temperature range is 0~50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,probe length is 200MM.

## CAUTIONS

1. LFW10-1/10-4, when select wall-mounted, the probe should be vertically downward. When applied to outdoors, a proper position is needed. Please make sure the transmitter is away from the factors which may affect the measurement, such as cold, heat source, etc. And it's also necessary to install sun visor or protective cover to protect the transmitter from direct sunlight or rain. Drill two holes in the mounting place according to the hole size of the mounting box(refer to above picture), and tighten the mounting box with two screws.

2. LFW10-2 is recommended to use flange accessories for installation. The insertion depth is adjustable. Fix the flange on the pipe with two screws. The screws can tighten the probe and LFW102. Drilling hole size is  $\Phi 7\text{mm}$  and it must be finally sealed after drilling.

3. LFW10-3 should be installed with installation joint . The connection joint size should be G1/2 ,and welded to the pipe. Tighten the connection joint to ensure pipe pressure was sealed well. Put in the probe to the pipe bottom, and fasten it with the screws.

4. LFW 10-5 is designed for circular pipe and cable ties installation. Tighten the cable tie to make the probe is as close as possible to the pipe surface (To achieve the best measurement performance, the connect part must be clean and no rust).

5. When wiring, please open the cover and install the waterproof connector first. And then connect the power supply and signal wire at the box base through the waterproof connector. Finish the wiring according to the wiring diagram. In order to make the protection level up to IP65. Please make sure the waterproof connector and the box base matched well without leakage (There is a sealing ring). So do the cover and the bottom box (There is also a sealing ring).

As shown in the figure, when using the clamp type transmitter LFW10-5 to test the T process (temperature of the fluid in the pipe), the real temperature. T<sub>sensor</sub> will be different from T<sub>process</sub> the temperature of the fluid in pipe. The factors which lea

