




## Level control relays LVM series



moduLo

 **Lovato**  
**electric**  
*100% electricity*

## General application provisions

### Sensitivity adjustment

In applications for water level control, as in the case of drinking, well, waste or river water, the sensitivity value is usually set at 6-8k $\Omega$ . For rain or condensed water, distilled water excluded, sensitivity is instead adjusted at 15-25k $\Omega$ .

For the correct operation of the level relay, it is good practice to regulate the sensitivity at a value slightly higher than the actual liquid resistivity to control.

### Stray electrode-cable capacitance

When there is a need for high sensitivity adjustment, it is recommended to use cables with low stray (parasite) capacitance and reduce the cable length as much as possible.

Harmful effects of stray capacitance reduce variability of the probe signal, in that the higher the capacitance the higher the liquid resistivity becomes.

If the difference between a wet and a no longer wet probe is quite minimal, the level relay may not be capable of discriminating the two conditions.

In applications where the electrode cables are significantly long and the liquid to control is highly resistive, i.e. low conductivity, it is advisable to use the LVM40 level relay. It comprises a special probe signal detection circuit, which offsets the harmful effects of cable capacitance.

### Fail-safe operation

For pump control, the LVM series provides for the use of a normally open (N/O) contact for both the emptying and filling functions.

This denotes the relay will not make any unrequired operation should the level relay be inadvertently de-energised and at the power up, this will also avoid false activations. This feature is generally considered a safety factor.

### Probe signal and start time delay

The time delay for the probe signal is used when there is liquid motion and the level control must be monitored when the electrode is constantly wet, as for the MAX probe, or not wet, as for the MIN probe.

The time delay for starting is mainly used to avoid frequent pump startings. This can occur in applications with two-electrode level control or when drawing from wells with unusual structure or shape.



#### List of various admissible liquids

Type of liquid	Resistivity [ $\Omega$ cm]	Type of liquid	Resistivity [ $\Omega$ cm]
Drinking water	5-10k $\Omega$	Milk	~1k $\Omega$
Well water	2-5k $\Omega$	Milk serum	~1k $\Omega$
River water	2-15k $\Omega$	Fruit juices	~1k $\Omega$
Rain water	15-25k $\Omega$	Vegetable juices	~1k $\Omega$
Waste water	0.5-2k $\Omega$	Broths	~1k $\Omega$
Seawater	~0.03k $\Omega$	Wine	~2.2k $\Omega$
Salt water	~2.2k $\Omega$	Beer	~2.2k $\Omega$
Natural/hard water	~5k $\Omega$	Coffee	~2.2k $\Omega$
Chlorinated water	~5k $\Omega$	Soap foam	~18k $\Omega$
Condensed water	~18k $\Omega$		

N.B. Table resistivity is based on  $\Omega$ cm values and for reference only.

#### Inadmissible liquids

- Demineralised water
- Deionised water
- Gasoline
- Oil
- Liquid gases
- Paraffin
- Ethylene glycol
- Paints
- High alcohol-content liquids





## Level relay for conductive liquids

### LVM20

#### Single voltage

- Electrode inputs: COM, MIN and MAX, protected by varistors
- Adjustable sensitivity: 2.5-50k $\Omega$
- 1 relay output with 1 8A AC1 changeover contact
- Double insulation between supply, electrodes and output relay.



## Level relay for conductive liquids

### LVM30

#### Emptying or filling functions

- Electrode inputs: COM, MIN and MAX, protected by varistors
- Adjustable sensitivity: 2.5-50k $\Omega$
- Adjustment potentiometer for probe signal and pump start time delays
- Programmable emptying or filling functions
- 1 relay output with 2 8A AC1 changeover contacts
- Double insulation between supply, electrodes and output relay.



## Level relay for conductive liquids

### LVM40

#### Multifunction

- Electrode inputs: COM, MIN1, MIN2, MAX1 and MAX2, protected by varistors
- Adjustable sensitivity: 2.5-200k $\Omega$ ; selectable full scale value: 25k $\Omega$ , 50k $\Omega$ , 100k $\Omega$  or 200k $\Omega$
- Adjustment time delay potentiometer for probe signals.
- Adjustment time delay potentiometer for pump starting
- Probe input circuit insensitive to cable capacitance
- Indication LED for probe status
- Standard emptying and alarms
- Standard filling and alarms
- Emptying and filling with priority start-up change control
- Filling with priority start-up change control
- Well drawing and tank filling and alarms
- 1 relay output with 1 8A AC1 changeover contact for Extra MIN and Extra MAX level alarms or for pump priority starting change
- Double insulation between supply, electrodes and output relay.



## Priority change relay for 2 motors

### LVMP05 LVMP10

Devices to balance the number of motors startings and to optimise wear of two units – primary and stand-by

- Multivoltage (LVMP05 only)
- Simple operation and installation (LVMP05 only)
- 4 inputs for motor control; 2 for starting and 2 for stopping, protected against over voltages (LVMP10 only)
- Available 3-wire start-stop motor control to exclude control contact chattering (LVMP10 only)
- Available function usage as motor priority or stand-by change (LVMP10 only)
- Fixed delay for motor starting at power up in case of simultaneity to exclude current peaks on the supply system (LVMP10 only)
- 2 output relays each with 1 normally open 8A AC1 250VAC contact.

## Technical characteristics



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- LVM20** Level relay for conductive liquids. Single voltage.  
**LVM30** Level relay for conductive liquids. Emptying and filling functions.  
**LVM40** Level relay for conductive liquids. Multifunction.

	LVM20	LVM30	LVM40
3 detecting electrodes (MIN, MAX and COM)	■	■	
5 detecting electrodes (MIN1, MAX1, MIN2, MAX2 and COM)			■
Sensitivity adjustment: 2.5...50kΩ	■	■	
Sensitivity adjustment: 2.5...200kΩ			■
Adjustable sensitivity full-scale value: 25-50-100-200kΩ			■
Separate sensitivity adjustment of MAX probe (foam detection)			■
Emptying function and alarm		■	■
Filling function and alarm		■	■
Emptying function with Extra MIN and/or Extra MAX alarm relay			■
Filling function with Extra MIN and/or Extra MAX alarm relay			■
Emptying function with pump start change control			■
Filling function with pump start change control			■
Tank filling and well drawing and alarm			■
Filling-emptying adjustment selector		■	
5 function adjustment selector			■
1 relay output with 1 changeover contact (NO/NC): 8A AC1 250VAC or 1.5A AC15 240VAC	■		
1 relay output with 2 changeover contacts (each NO/NC): 8A AC1 250VAC or 1.5A AC15 240VAC		■	
2 relay outputs of which one with 1 changeover contact and the other with 1 normally-open (N/O) contact: 8A AC1 250VAC or 1.5A AC15 240VAC			■
Double insulation between supply, electrodes and output relay	■	■	■
Fixed probe signal time delay: <1sec	■		
Probe signal delay adjustment: 1...10sec			■
Pump starting delay adjustment: 0...30min			■
Time delay adjustment for probe signal: 1...10s or for pump starting: 0...300sec		■	
Probe cable capacitance insensitivity			■
Red indication LEDs for output relay status	■	■	■
Green indication LED for power on	■	■	■
Red indication LEDs for electrode status			■
Terminals 4.0 mm <sup>2</sup> 12 AWG	■	■	■
Operating ambient temperature: -20...+60°C	■	■	■
Degree of protection on front: IP40	■	■	■

- LVMP05** Priority change relay for 2 motors.  
**LVMP10** Priority change relay for 2 motors and stand-by motors controls.
- |   |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|
| 2 relay outputs, each with 1 normally open (N/O) contact: 8A AC12 250VAC or 1.5 AC15 240VAC | ■       | ■       |
| Green indication LED for power on   | ■       | ■       |
| Red indication LEDs for relay status  | ■ (n°1) | ■ (n°2) |
| Terminals 4.0 mm <sup>2</sup> 12 AWG  | ■       | ■       |
| Operating ambient temperature: -20...+60°C  | ■       | ■       |
| Degree of protection on front: IP40   | ■       | ■       |
| Motor start change  | ■       |         |
| Motor start change and stand-by motor controls  |         | ■       |

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## Level relays



## Priority change relay for 2 motors

Order code	Supply voltage 50/60Hz	Output relay	Qty per pkg.	Weight
	[V]	$\Psi$	n°	[kg]
<b>LEVEL RELAY FOR CONDUCTIVE LIQUIDS</b>				
<b>LVM20 A024</b>	24VAC	1 changeover	1	0.220
<b>LVM20 A127</b>	110-1127VAC	1 changeover	1	0.220
<b>LVM20 A240</b>	220-240VAC	1 changeover	1	0.220
<b>LVM20 A415</b>	380-415VAC	1 changeover	1	0.220
<b>LEVEL RELAY FOR CONDUCTIVE LIQUIDS</b>				
<b>LVM30 A240</b>	24/220-240VAC	2 changeover	1	0.300
<b>LVM30 A415</b>	110-127/380-415VAC	2 changeover	1	0.300
<b>LEVEL RELAY FOR CONDUCTIVE LIQUIDS</b>				
<b>LVM40 A024</b>	24VAC	1 changeover+1NO	1	0.260
<b>LVM40 A127</b>	110-127VAC	1 changeover+1NO	1	0.260
<b>LVM40 A240</b>	220-240VAC	1 changeover+1NO	1	0.260
<b>LVM40 A415</b>	380-415VAC	1 changeover+1NO	1	0.260
<b>PRIORITY CHANGE RELAY FOR 2 MOTORS</b>				
<b>LVMP05</b>	24-48VDC/24-240VAC	2NO	1	0.060
<b>LVMP10 A024</b>	24VAC	2NO	1	0.250
<b>LVMP10 A127</b>	110-127VAC	2NO	1	0.250
<b>LVMP10 A240</b>	220-240VAC	2NO	1	0.250
<b>LVMP10 A415</b>	380-415VAC	2NO	1	0.250

## Certifications and compliance

Certifications obtained: cULus; ECU (LVM20 only).  
Compliant with standards: IEC/EN 60255-6; IEC/EN 61000-6-2; IEC/EN 61000-6-3.

## ACCESSORIES

### Rod probes

Order code	Probe length	Qty per pkg.	Weight
	[mm]	n°	[kg]
<b>FOR SCM ELECTRODE</b>			
<b>31 ASTA 460 MM4</b>	460	1	0.045
<b>31 ASTA 960 MM4</b>	960	1	0.093
<b>FOR PS3S ELECTRODE HOLDER</b>			
<b>31 ASTA 460 MM6</b>	460	1	0.100
<b>31 ASTA 960 MM6</b>	960	1	0.210

### Level detection electrodes and electrode holders for conductive liquids

Order code	Rod Probe included	Probe length	Qty per pkg.	Weight
		[mm]	n°	[kg]
<b>ELECTRODE WITH 1 PROBE</b>				
<b>11 SN1</b>	yes	10	10	0.050
<b>31 SCM 04</b>	yes	40	1	0.065
<b>31 SCM 50</b>	yes	500	1	0.116
<b>31 SCM 100</b>	yes	1000	1	0.151
<b>31 CGL125 3</b>	yes	300	1	0.128
<b>31 CGL125 5</b>	yes	500	1	0.174
<b>31 CGL125 7</b>	yes	700	1	0.330
<b>31 CGL125 10</b>	yes	1000	1	0.452
<b>ELECTRODE WITH 3 PROBES</b>				
<b>31 PS31</b>	yes	300	1	0.117
<b>ELECTRODE HOLDER FOR 3 ROD PROBES</b>				
<b>31 PS3S</b>	no	—	1	0.210

#### SINGLE PROBE ELECTRODE, SN1 TYPE

It is a single-pole electrode used for level control in wells or storage tanks. It comprises an AISI 303 stainless steel probe, a plastic PPOX holder and a cable gland.

A seal ring and the tightening of the cable gland prevent water from entering the cable terminal connector and from causing its oxidation.

The external cable diameter must be 2.5 to 6mm to warrant perfect sealing of the PG7 gland.

Maximum operating ambient temperature: +60°C.

Maximum conductor section: 2.5mm<sup>2</sup>, AWG12.

Application: Tanks and deep wells.

#### SINGLE-PROBE ELECTRODE, SCM TYPES

It is a single-pole electrode used for level control on boilers, autoclaves and in general where pressure, 10bar maximum, and high temperature, +100°C maximum, are present.

It comprises an AISI 303 stainless steel probe embedded in an alumina-oxide body and a 3/8" GAS threaded metal support holder.

Application: Tanks, pressurised tanks and boilers.

#### SINGLE-PROBE ELECTRODE, CGL125 TYPES

It is a single-pole electrode with AISI 302 probe, used for level control on boilers and autoclaves and in general wherever pressure is up to 10bar maximum. Maximum ambient operating temperature: +180°C.

Fixing: 3/8" GAS threaded metal holder.

Application: Tanks, pressurised tanks and boilers.

#### THREE-PROBE ELECTRODE, PS31 TYPE

It is a small electrode holder, complete with three AISI 304 stainless steel probes. Particularly suited to small containers whenever pressure is up to maximum 2bar and temperature +70°C.

Fixing: 1/2" GAS threaded plastic holder.

Cable connection termination: Faston tabs included.

Application: Tanks and automatic dispensers.

#### ELECTRODE HOLDER, PS3S TYPE

It is a thermoset resin electrode holder to be used with three probes, rod probes to be purchased separately, and complete with terminal cover. Maximum ambient operating temperature: +100°C.

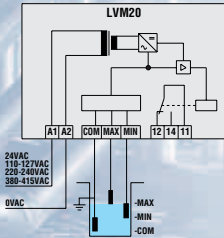
Fixing: 2" GAS threaded plastic holder.

Application: Tanks.





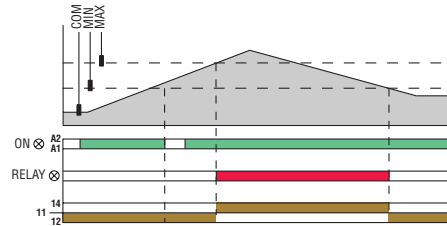
## LVM20



**Note:**  
When a tank of conductive material is used, "COM" terminal can be directly connected to the tank.

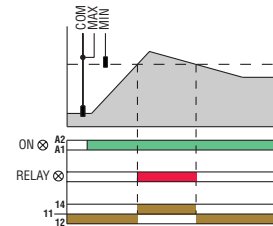
### Operation with 3 level electrodes

When the liquid level wets the MAX electrode, the output relay energises and activates the emptying tank or well pump.  
When the liquid no longer wets the MIN electrode, the pump is stopped.

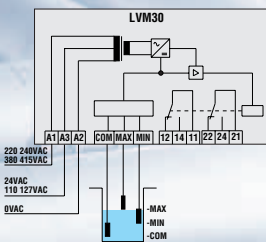


### Operation with 2 level electrodes

When the liquid wets the MIN electrode, the output relay energises and activates the emptying tank or well pump.  
When the liquid no longer wets the MIN electrode, the pump is stopped.



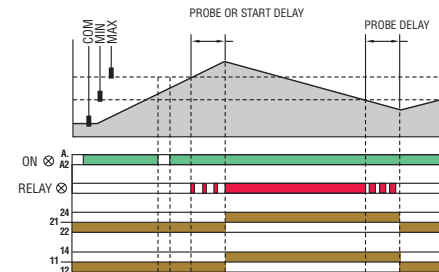
## LVM30



**Note:**  
When a tank of conductive material is used, "COM" terminal can be directly connected to the tank.

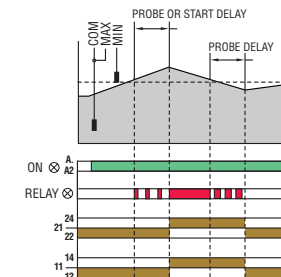
### Emptying "DOWN" operation with 3 level electrodes

When the liquid level wets the MAX electrode, the output relay energises after the probe or start delay lapses and activates the emptying tank pump.  
When the liquid no longer wets the MIN electrode, the pump is stopped after the probe delay, if any, has lapsed.



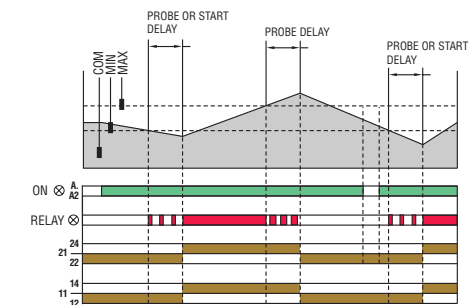
### Emptying "DOWN" operation with 2 level electrodes

When the liquid level wets the MIN electrode, the output relay energises after the probe or start delay lapses and activates the emptying tank pump.  
When the liquid no longer wets the MIN electrode, the pump is stopped after the probe delay, if any, has lapsed.



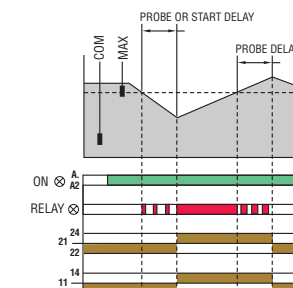
### Filling "UP" operation with 3 level electrodes

When the liquid level no longer wets the MIN electrode, the output relay energises after the probe or start delay lapses and activates the filling tank pump.  
When the liquid wets the MAX electrode, the pump is stopped after the probe delay, if any, has lapsed.

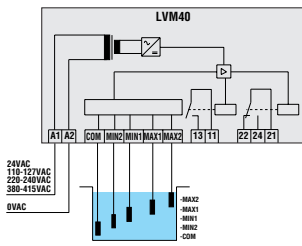


### Filling "UP" operation with 2 level electrodes

When the liquid level no longer wets the MAX electrode, the output relay energises after the probe or start delay lapses and activates the filling tank pump.  
When the liquid wets the MAX electrode, the pump is stopped after the probe delay, if any, has lapsed.



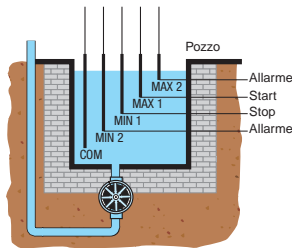
### LVM40



### SELECTABLE FUNCTIONS

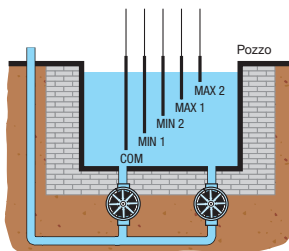
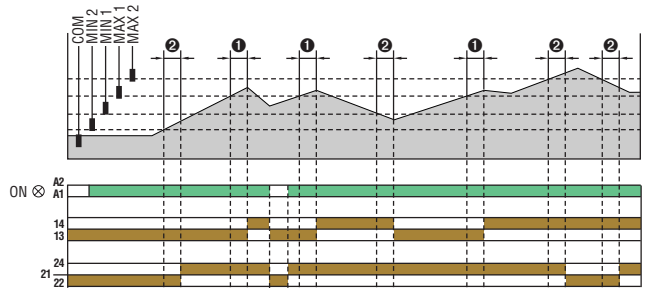
**A-Emptying with MIN and/or MAX alarms.**

**B-Filling with MIN and/or MAX alarms.**



**EXAMPLE OF EMPTYING OPERATION**  
To achieve this type of operation, two electrodes are used to control the liquid between the fixed limits using MIN1 and MAX1 and two alarm levels using MIN2 and MAX2.  
When one of the alarm electrodes is wet, the alarm relay is de-energised.  
The alarm can be caused by pump malfunction, insufficient pump delivery

capacity, MAX control level failure or MIN level electrode shorted.  
With a proper connection, only the MIN alarm or MAX alarm can be activated or neither of the two can be activated so the relative output contacts can be used for pump control.



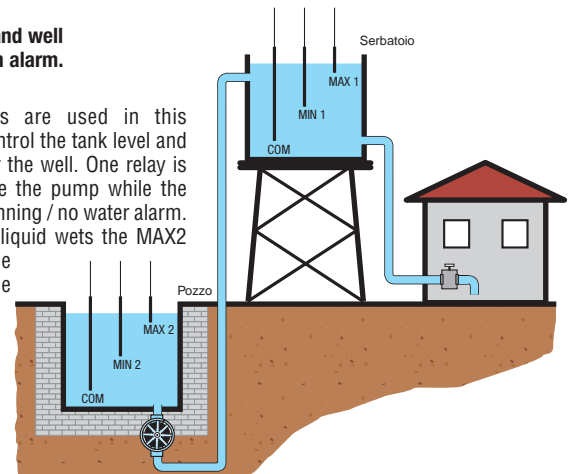
**C-Emptying with pump priority change.**

**D-Filling with pump priority change.**

**E- Tank filling and well drawing with alarm.**

Two electrodes are used in this operation to control the tank level and another two for the well. One relay is used to activate the pump while the other for dry running / no water alarm.  
When the well liquid wets the MAX2 level and the liquid wets the MIN1 tank level, the tank-filling pump is activated.  
When the tank MAX1 level is wet, the pump is stopped.

During the tank filling, the pump could stop before the MAX1 level is wet because the well MIN2 level is no longer wet.  
Should the tank MIN1 level no longer be wet at which the pump should restart but the well MIN2 level is also no longer wet, then the alarm relay is de-energised.

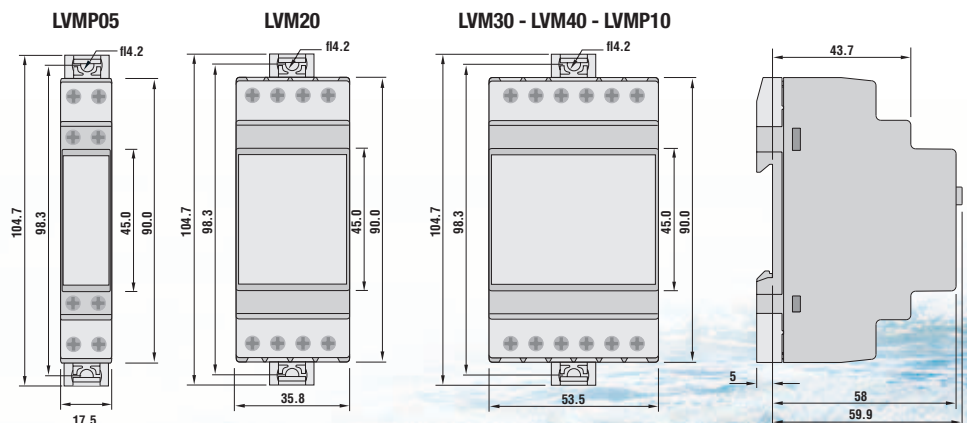


### EXAMPLE OF EMPTYING OPERATION

This operation is obtained by using four electrodes positioned at four different levels and two relay outputs to control two pumps.  
For example, one can place the four electrodes, MIN1, MIN2, MAX1 and MAX2, in increasing order from the lowest to the highest levels and must control the tank emptying. Usually, the level is controlled between the MIN1 and MAX1 levels by starting one of the two pumps but this case is different so the pumps can be maintained at the best efficiency and optimise their wear.  
When the liquid wets the MAX2 level and because the first pump is faulty or else a higher delivery capacity is needed, the second stand-by pump is activated to back up the first pump. When the liquid lowers and no longer wets the MIN2 level, the second pump is stopped and then when the MIN1 level is no longer wet, the first pump is stopped too.

**DIFFERENTIATED SENSIVITY OF MAX ELECTRODES (LVM40 ONLY).** The sensitivity of the MAX electrodes can be regulated at a higher value than the MIN one to provide optimised level detection of foaming liquids and avoid in this way problems with overflowing.

### Dimensions [mm]





Prewired limit switches type KP...



Micro switches type KS...

**moduLo**



TM series modular time relays

**moduLo**



PM series protection relays

**moduLo**



Digital ammeter and voltmeter type DMK7... and DMK8...



Soft starters type ADX...BP

**moduLo**



LRD series programmable logic relays

**Lovato**  
**electric**

100% electricity

### Planet-SWITCH

- Motor protection circuit breakers
- Switch disconnectors
- Contactors
- Motor protection relays
- Electromechanical starters
- Push buttons and selectors
- Limit, micro and foot switches
- Rotary cam switches

### Planet-DIN

- Modular contactors
- Time relays
- Protection relays
- Level control relays
- Earth leakage relays

### Planet-LOGIC

- Digital metering instruments and current transformers
- Soft starters
- AC motor drives
- Automatic power factor controllers
- Automatic battery chargers
- Automatic transfer switches
- Programmable logic relays

The products described in this documentation are subject to be revised or improved at any moment. Catalogue descriptions and details, such as technical and operational data, drawings, diagrams and instructions, etc., do not have any contractual value. In addition, products should be installed and used by qualified personnel and in compliance with the regulations in force for electrical systems in order to avoid damages and safety hazards.

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FOR INDUSTRY

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