

Rosemount™ 2501 Solids Level Switch

Rotating Paddle



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1 Introduction

The level switch detects the presence and absence of a process media at its installation point, and reports it as a switched electrical output.

Note

Other language versions of this Quick Start Guide can be found at [Emerson.com/Rosemount](https://emerson.com/Rosemount).

1.1 Safety messages

NOTICE

Read this manual before working with the product. For personal and system safety, and for optimum product performance, ensure you thoroughly understand the contents before installing, using, or maintaining this product.

For technical assistance, contacts are listed below:

Customer Central

Technical support, quoting, and order-related questions.

- United States - 1-800-999-9307 (7:00 am to 7:00 pm CST)
- Asia Pacific- 65 777 8211

North American Response Center

Equipment service needs.

- 1-800-654-7768 (24 hours a day — includes Canada)
- Outside of these areas, contact your local Emerson representative.

⚠ WARNING

Physical access

Unauthorized personnel may potentially cause significant damage to and/or misconfiguration of end users' equipment. This could be intentional or unintentional and needs to be protected against.

Physical security is an important part of any security program and fundamental to protecting your system. Restrict physical access by unauthorized personnel to protect end users' assets. This is true for all systems used within the facility.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to follow safe installation and servicing guidelines could result in death or serious injury.

- Ensure the level switch is installed by qualified personnel and in accordance with applicable code of practice.
- Use the level switch only as specified in this manual. Failure to do so may impair the protection provided by the level switch.

Explosions could result in death or serious injury.

- In explosion-proof/flameproof, increased-safety, and dust ignition-proof installations, do not remove the housing cover when power is applied to the level switch.
- The housing cover must be fully engaged to meet flameproof/explosion-proof requirements.

Electrical shock could cause death or serious injury.

- Avoid contact with the leads and terminals. High voltage that may be present on leads can cause electrical shock.
- Ensure the power to the level switch is off, and the lines to any other external power source are disconnected or not powered while wiring the level switch.
- Ensure the wiring is suitable for the electrical current and the insulation is suitable for the voltage, temperature, and environment.

Process leaks could result in death or serious injury.

- Ensure the level switch is handled carefully. If the process seal is damaged, gas or dust might escape from the silo (or other vessel).

Any substitution of non-recognized parts may jeopardize safety. Repair (e.g. substitution of components) may also jeopardize safety and is not allowed under any circumstances.

- Unauthorized changes to the product are strictly prohibited as they may unintentionally and unpredictably alter performance and jeopardize safety. Unauthorized changes that interfere with the integrity of the welds or flanges, such as making additional perforations, compromise product integrity and safety. Equipment ratings and certifications are no longer valid on any products that have been damaged or modified without the prior written permission of Emerson. Any continued use of product that has been damaged or modified without the written authorization is at the customer's sole risk and expense.

⚠ CAUTION

The products described in this document are NOT designed for nuclear-qualified applications.

- Using non-nuclear qualified products in applications that require nuclear-qualified hardware or products may cause inaccurate readings.
- For information on Rosemount nuclear-qualified products, contact your local Emerson Sales Representative.

Individuals who handle products exposed to a hazardous substance can avoid injury if they are informed of and understand the hazard.

- If the product being returned was exposed to a hazardous substance as defined by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), a copy of the required Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each hazardous substance identified must be included with the returned level switch.

1.2 Applications

A Rosemount™ 2501 Solids Level Switch is used for monitoring the level of bulk materials in all types of containers and silos.

The level switch can be equipped for process overpressure ⁽¹⁾ and low pressure, and also for very high or low process temperatures.

Three different housing options are available:

- Standard
 - for installations in non-hazardous area (ordinary locations)
 - for dust-ignition proof installations in hazardous areas
- Type 'D'
 - for flameproof/explosion-proof/dust-ignition proof installations in hazardous areas (classified locations)
- Type 'DE'
 - same as Type 'D' but with a terminal box (increased safety)

The level switch can be used with different paddle shapes and sizes to monitor fine and medium solids in bulk materials. See [Table 4-1](#) for a guide to the minimum density requirements.

Typical applications are:

- Building materials
 - Lime, extruded polystyrene foam (XPS), molding sand, etc.

(1) Overpressure (or blast overpressure) is the pressure caused by a shock wave over and above normal atmospheric pressure.

- Food and beverage
 - Milk powder, flour, salt, etc.
- Plastics
 - Plastic granulates, etc.
- Timber
- Chemicals

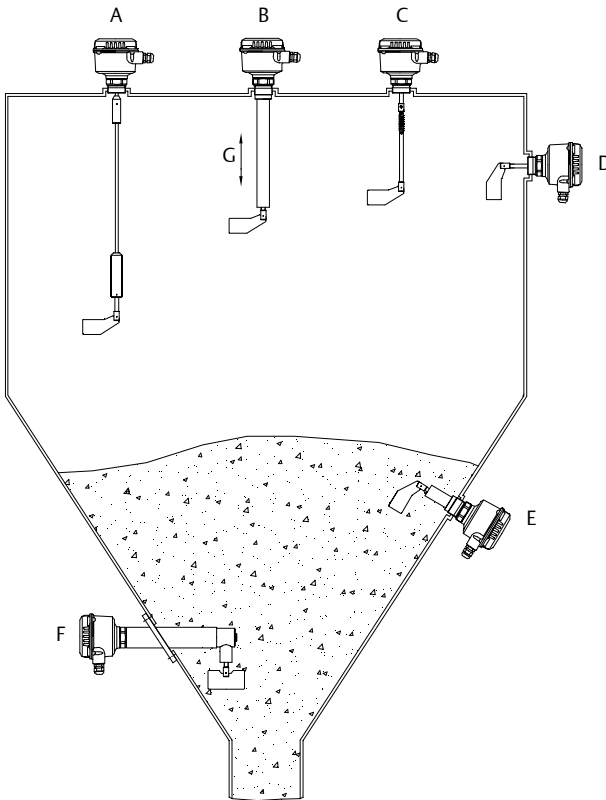
The level switch has a threaded, flanged, or Tri Clamp process connection for mounting it onto a silo (or other vessel). You can mount it on a side wall of the silo, so that it is level with the filling limit to be monitored. Alternatively, if it has an extended length, mount it vertically on top of a silo to monitor the maximum filling limit.

The length of the paddle can be up to 158 in. (4 m) with an extension tube or up to 394 in. (10 m) with an extension rope.

The use of a sliding sleeve is recommended so that the switching point can be changed easily during the live operation of the level switch.

Note

The Rosemount 2501 [Product Data Sheet](#) has all dimensional drawings.

Figure 1-1: Typical Installation Examples


- A. Rosemount 2501R or 2501S with the rope-extended fork length
 - B. Rosemount 2501M with the tube extension and optional sliding sleeve
 - C. Rosemount 2501L with the pendulum shaft
 - D. Rosemount 2501L with the boot-shaped vane paddle
 - E. Rosemount 2501J
 - F. Rosemount 2501K
 - G. Optional sliding sleeve
-

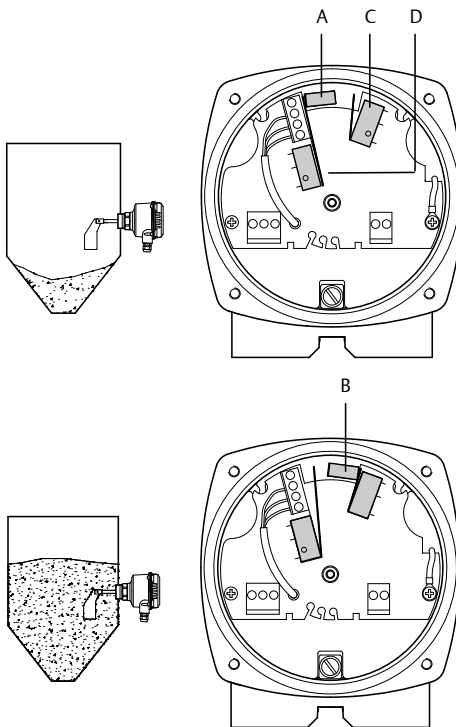
1.3 Measurement principles

Using a synchronous motor, the paddle (measuring vane) is driven to rotate 360 degrees.

When the vane of the paddle is not covered by a solids medium, a spring pulls the motor and it switches a lug to the left position (Figure 1-2, top illustration). The signal output indicates an 'uncovered' state and the motor rotates the paddle.

When a solids medium covers the vane of the paddle, and causes the rotation to stop, the lug is switched to the right position (Figure 1-2, bottom illustration). The signal output indicates a 'covered' state due to a rising level of material, and the motor is stopped until the vane becomes uncovered.

Figure 1-2: Switching Lug Function









- A. Switching lug in left position ('uncovered' state)
- B. Switching lug in right position ('covered' state)
- C. Switch for stopping the motor
- D. Switch for signal output

The electrical outputs vary depending on the power supply selected when the Rosemount 2501 was ordered. See the Rosemount 2501 [Product Data Sheet](#) for the Power Supply option codes, and [Electrical data](#) for an overview of the outputs.

1.4 Functions

1.4.1 Selection guide

Table 1-1: Rosemount 2501 Selection Guide

Type of installation	Model option codes					
	2501L	2501M	2501R	2501S	2501K	2501J
						
Full silo detection	★	★ ⁽¹⁾	★	★	★	★
On-demand detection	★	N/A	★ ⁽¹⁾	★ ⁽¹⁾	★	★
Empty silo detection	★	N/A	★ ⁽¹⁾	★ ⁽¹⁾	★	★
Vertical mounting	★	★	★ ⁽¹⁾	★ ⁽¹⁾	N/A	★
Angled mounting (top)	★	★ ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	★
Horizontal mounting	★	N/A	N/A	N/A	★	★
Angled mounting (bottom)	★	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	★

(1) Consider the maximum permitted mechanical traction force.

(2) Available only with the "bearing at tube end" option (maximum of 10°).

1.4.2 Electronics

Table 1-2: Electronics

Power supply	SPDT ⁽¹⁾	DPDT ⁽²⁾	FSH/ FSL ⁽³⁾	Output delay ⁽⁴⁾	Fail safe alarm
Ac version 24 or 48 Vac or 115 or 230 Vac	★	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dc version 24 Vdc	★	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Universal voltage 24 Vdc / 22 .. 230 Vac	N/A	★	★	★	Option

(1) *Single-Pole-Double-Throw contacts.*

(2) *Double-Pole-Double-Throw contacts.*

(3) *Selectable Fail Safe High or Fail Safe Low alarm output. See [Wiring the universal voltage version](#) and [Jumper Settings for Fail Safe High or Low](#).*

(4) *Adjustable time delay for the switched outputs.*

Switched signal output

The ac-voltage or dc-voltage versions of the level switch output a 'covered paddle' or 'uncovered paddle' status signal through SPDT relay contacts.

See [Wiring the ac and dc voltage versions](#) for details.

The universal-voltage version of the level switch outputs a 'covered paddle' or 'uncovered paddle' status signal through DPDT relay contacts.

See [Wiring the universal voltage version](#) for details.

When using the universal-voltage version of the level switch, there is an adjustable delay for the switched signal output. Setting a delay helps to prevent false switching of the output when there is movement of the bulk material in a silo (or other vessel). See [Figure 4-1](#) for details.

Fail safe alarm

The fail-safe alarm option makes it possible for the level switch to indicate a fault using the alarm relay.

The following faults are indicated:

- Motor failure
- Gear failure
- Electronics failure (for motor power supply)
- Supply voltage failure
- Terminal wiring defect

2 Mechanical installation

2.1 Mounting considerations

Before mounting the level switch on a silo (or other vessel), review the safety and pre-mounting sections.

2.1.1 Safety

General safety

1. Installation of this equipment shall be carried out by suitably trained personnel, in accordance with the applicable code of practice.
2. If equipment is likely to come into contact with aggressive substances, it is the user's responsibility to take suitable precautions that prevent it from being adversely affected, thus ensuring the type of protection is not compromised.
 - a. **Aggressive substances:** Acidic liquids or gases that may attack metals or solvents that may affect polymeric materials.
 - b. **Suitable precautions:** Regular checks as part of routine inspections or establishing from a material's data sheet that it is resistant to specific chemicals.
3. It is the responsibility of the installer to:
 - a. Ensure the mechanical force exerted on the paddle by the bulk solids does not exceed the maximum permitted for that paddle. Refer to the technical specifications in the Rosemount 2501 [Product Data Sheet](#) for further information.
 - b. Take protective measures, such as fitting an angled shield (reverse V shape) to the silo or selecting an extension tube option, when there are high mechanical forces.
 - c. Ensure that the process connection is tightened by the correct amount of torque and sealed to prevent process leaks.
4. Technical data
 - a. The Rosemount 2501 [Product Data Sheet](#) has all the technical specifications. See [Emerson.com/Rosemount](#) for other language versions.

Hazardous area safety

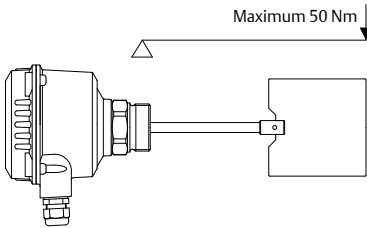
The Rosemount 2501 [Product Certifications document](#) has safety instructions and control drawings for hazardous area installations. See [Emerson.com/Rosemount](https://www.emerson.com/Rosemount) for other language versions.

2.1.2 Mechanical load

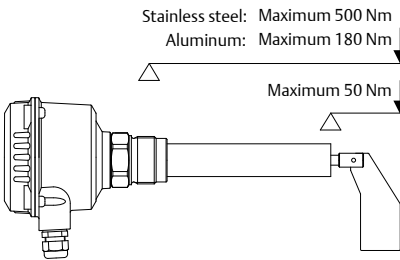
See [Figure 2-1](#) for the maximum loads supported by the level switch.

Figure 2-1: Maximum Permitted Mechanical Load (at 104 °F, 40 °C)

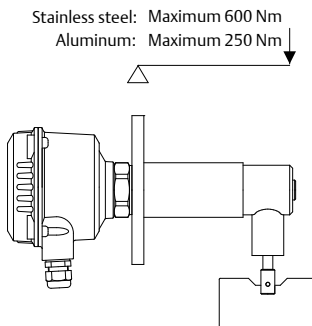
Rosemount 2501L



Rosemount 2501M and 2501J



Rosemount 2501K



Rosemount 2501S and 2501R

Contact Emerson for the maximum load of a Rosemount 2501S or 2501R.

Note

Take protective measures, such as fitting an angled shield (reverse-V shape) to the silo or selecting an extension tube option, when there are high mechanical forces.

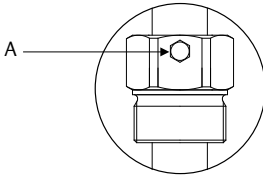
2.1.3 Mounting location

Take time to assess a suitable mounting location. Avoid mounting the level switch near the filling point, internal structures, and walls of a silo (or other vessel). When mounting the extended length versions of the level switch, it is especially important to consider internal structures. Forcing the level switch into a small or congested space risks damage to the sensor and could impair the protection it provides.

2.1.4 Sliding sleeve

Tighten both M8 screws with a torque of 20 Nm to establish a seal and maintain the process pressure. See [Figure 2-2](#).

Figure 2-2: Sliding Sleeve, M8 Screws



A. Two off M8 screws

2.1.5 Flange mounting

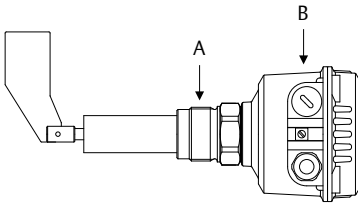
A suitable gasket must be fitted to provide a seal when the flanges are tightened.

2.1.6 Hygienic applications

The food-grade materials are suitable for use under normal and predictable hygienic applications (according to directive 1935/2004 Art.3). There are currently no hygienic certifications for the Rosemount 2501.

2.1.7 Rotatable housing

The standard housing can be freely rotated to get the best position after being mounted to a process. On type 'D' and 'DE' housings, a fixing screw must first be loosened before the housing can be freely rotated. When the best position is achieved, re-tighten the fixing screw. Never force the rotation of the housing beyond the physical limits.

Figure 2-3: Housing Rotation

A. Threaded process connection

B. Rotatable housing

2.1.8 Orientation of cable glands

When the level switch is mounted horizontally, ensure the cable glands are pointed downwards to avoid water getting inside the housing. Unused conduit entries must be completely sealed with a suitably rated stopping (blanking) plug.

2.1.9 Seals

Apply PTFE tape to the threaded process connection or use a flat gasket. This is required for a silo (or other vessel) to maintain the process pressure.

2.1.10 Future maintenance

It is advisable to:

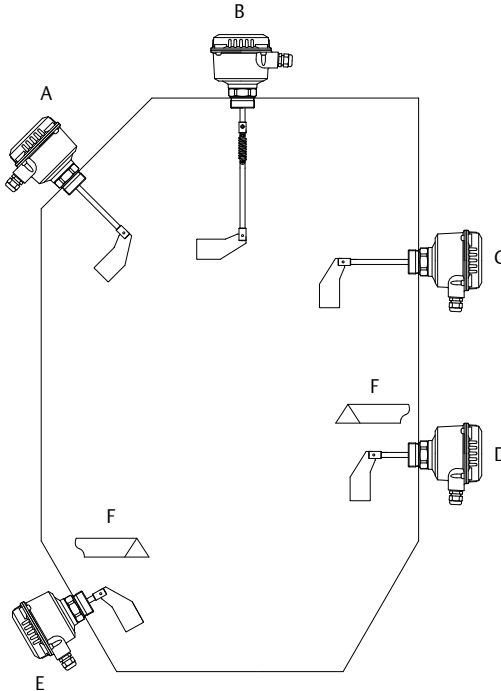
- Grease the screws of the housing cover (lid) when a corrosive atmosphere is present.
- Use PTFE tape to avoid seizing of aluminum process connection thread with the socket.

This will help prevent difficulties when the cover needs to be removed during future maintenance tasks.

2.2 Mounting the level switch

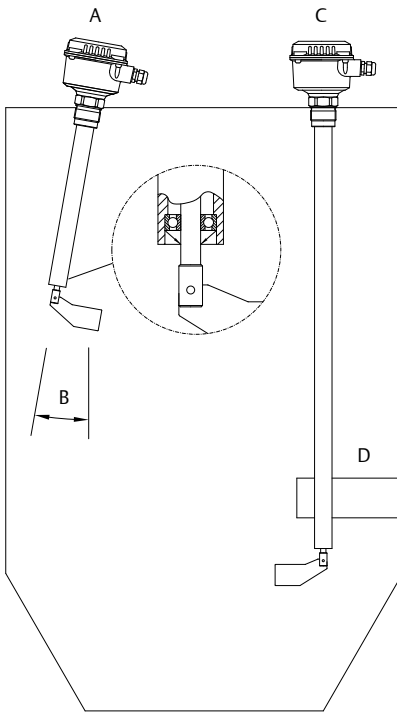
Figure 2-4 shows how the level switch should be mounted.

Figure 2-4: Rosemount 2501L Mounting Examples



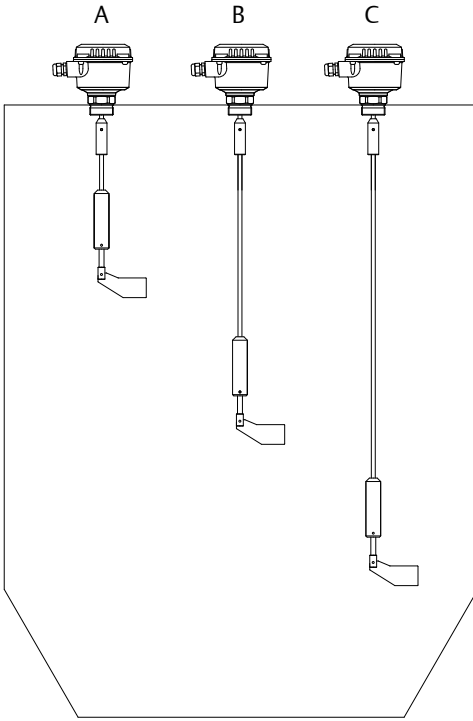
- A. Angled-mounting, at top of silo, for full-silo (overflow) detection. Maximum $L=23.62$ in. (600 mm)
- B. Vertical-mounting for full-silo (overflow) detection, with pendulum shaft or rope-extension. Check the maximum load of the level switch
- C. Horizontal-mounting, near top of silo, for full-silo (overflow) detection. Maximum $L=11.8$ in. (300 mm)
- D. Horizontal-mounting, near bottom of silo, for control (on demand) detection. Maximum $L=5.9$ in. (150 mm)
- E. Angled-mounting, at bottom of silo, for empty-silo (filling demand) detection. Maximum $L=11.8$ in. (300 mm)
- F. A protective shield is recommended depending on the load

The boot-shaped vane (paddle) is recommended for horizontal mountings because it aligns to the movement of the solids material. See [Mechanical load](#) and [Sensitivity](#) to check that the paddle meets the application limits.

Figure 2-5: Rosemount 2501M Mounting Examples


- A. Vertical-mounting for full-silo (overflow) detection with optional sliding sleeve. Maximum L=118 in. (3000 mm)
 - B. The maximum angle of deviation from the normal vertical position is 10° when using the "bearing at tube end" option
 - C. Vertical-mounting for full-silo (overflow) detection, with optional sliding sleeve. Maximum L=158 in. (4000 mm)
 - D. Supports from the side of the silo are recommended
-

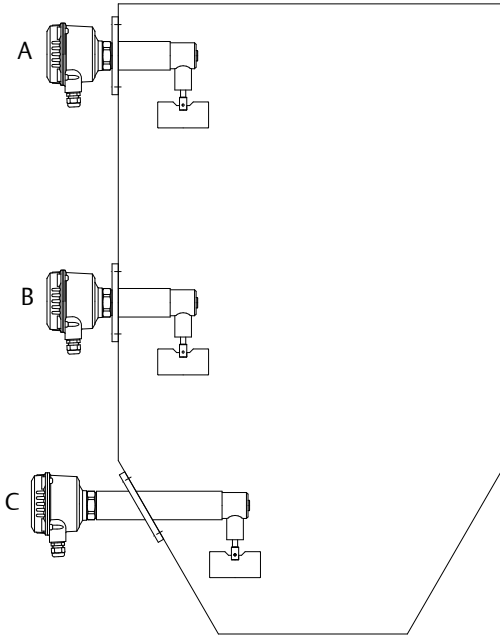
Figure 2-6: Rosemount 2501R and 2501S Mounting Examples



- A. Full-silo (overflow) detection, with a rope extension
- B. Demand detection, with a rope extension
- C. Empty-silo (filling demand), detection with a rope extension

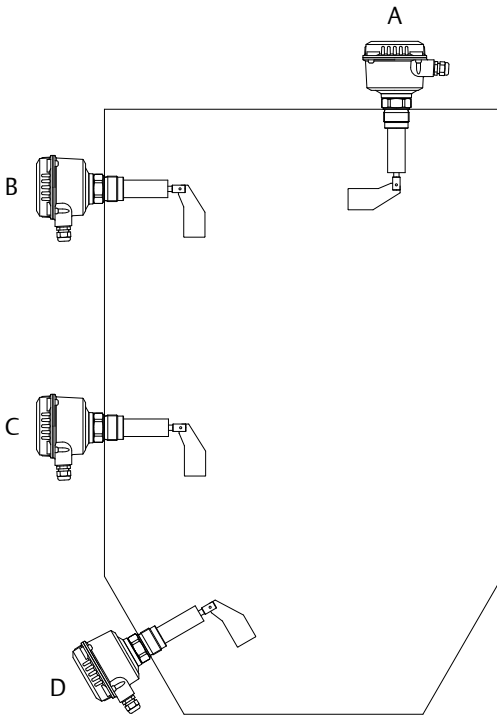
Maximum L=394 in. (10000 mm). See [Mechanical load](#) and [Sensitivity](#) to check the limits of the rope-extended vane (paddle).

Figure 2-7: Rosemount 2501K Mounting Examples



- A. *Horizontal mounting for full-silo (overflow) detection*
- B. *Horizontal mounting for demand detection*
- C. *Horizontal mounting for empty-silo detection*

A protective shield is recommended depending on the load.

Figure 2-8: Rosemount 2501J Mounting Examples


- A. Vertical or angled mounting, at the top of silo, for full-silo (overflow) detection
- B. Horizontal mounting, at the top of silo, for full-silo (overflow) detection
- C. Horizontal mounting for demand detection
- D. Angled mounting, at the bottom of silo, for empty-silo detection
- E. A protective shield is recommended depending on the load

The boot-shaped vane (paddle) is recommended for horizontal mountings because it aligns to the movement of the solids material. See [Mechanical load](#) and [Sensitivity](#) to check that the paddle meets the application limits.

3 Electrical installation

3.1 Safety messages

⚠ WARNING

Failure to follow safe installation and servicing guidelines could result in death or serious injury.

- Ensure the level switch is installed by qualified personnel and in accordance with applicable code of practice.
- Use the level switch only as specified in this manual. Failure to do so may impair the protection provided by the level switch.

Explosions could result in death or serious injury.

- In explosion-proof/flameproof, increased-safety, and dust ignition-proof installations, do not remove the housing cover when power is applied to the level switch.
- The housing cover must be fully engaged to meet flameproof/explosion-proof requirements.

Electrical shock could cause death or serious injury.

- Avoid contact with the leads and terminals. High voltage that may be present on leads can cause electrical shock.
- Ensure the power to the level switch is off, and the lines to any other external power source are disconnected or not powered while wiring the level switch.
- Ensure the wiring is suitable for the electrical current and the insulation is suitable for the voltage, temperature, and environment.

3.2 Wiring considerations

3.2.1 Handling

In cases of improper handling or handling malpractice, the electrical safety of the device cannot be guaranteed.

3.2.2 Installation regulations

Local regulations or VDE 0100 (Regulations of German Electrotechnical Engineers) must be observed.

When using 24 V supply voltage, an approved power supply with reinforced insulation to mains is required.

3.2.3 Fuse

Use a fuse as stated in the connection diagrams.

For details, see [Wiring the level switch](#).

3.2.4 Residual Current Circuit Breaker (RCCB) protection

In case of a defect, the distribution voltage must automatically be cut-off by an RCCB protection switch to protect against indirect contact with dangerous voltages.

3.2.5 Power supply

Power supply switch

A voltage disconnection switch must be provided near the device.

Supply voltage

Compare the supply voltage applied with the specifications given on the electronic module and nameplate before switching on the device.

3.2.6 Wiring

Field wiring cables

The diameter has to match the clamping range of the used cable gland.

The cross-section has to match the clamping range of the connection terminals and the maximum current must be considered.

All field wiring must have insulation suitable for at least 250 Vac.

The temperature rating must be at least 194 °F (90 °C).

Use a shielded cable when there are electrical interferences present that are higher than stated in the EMC standards. Otherwise, an unshielded instrumentation cable can be used.

Guiding the cables in the terminal box

The field wiring cables must be cut to a length to be able to properly fit them into the terminal box.

Connection terminals

When preparing cable wires for connection to terminals in a standard or type 'D' housing, the wire insulation must be stripped to show no more than 0.31 in. (8 mm) of the copper strands. For Type 'DE' housings, remove insulation of no more than 0.35 in. (9 mm). Always check that the power supply is disconnected or switched-off to avoid coming into contact with dangerous live parts.

3.2.7 Cable glands, conduits, and blanking plugs

General installation

- Installation of this equipment shall be carried out by suitably trained personnel, in accordance with the applicable code of practice.
- Seal the un-used conduit entries with a suitably rated blanking plugs.
- Use only factory-supplied parts, where applicable.
- A suitable strain-relief must be provided for the wiring cables when the level switch is installed with the factory-supplied cable glands.
- The diameter of the wiring cable must match to the clamping range of the cable clamp.
- For parts that are not factory-supplied, it is the responsibility of the installer to ensure:
 - The parts have a certification and type of protection that is equivalent to the approval of the level switch.
 - The parts have an ambient temperature range that complies with the specification of the level switch plus 10 Kelvin.
 - The parts must be installed in accordance with the installation instructions of the part manufacturers.

Installation with a cable gland system in a non-hazardous area

The screwed cable gland and stopping plug must have the following specifications:

- Ingress protection IP66
- Temperature range from -40 °C to +70 °C
- Pull relief

Ensure the screwed cable gland safely seals the cable and is tight enough to prevent water ingress. Unused conduit or cable entries must be sealed with a stopping (blanking) plug.

Installation with a conduit system in a non-hazardous area

When a threaded conduit system is used instead of a cable gland, the regulations of the country must be observed. The conduit must have a ½-in. NPT tapered thread to match a NPT threaded conduit entry of the level switch and comply with ANSI B 1.20.1. Unused conduit entries must be closed tightly with a metal stopping (blanking) plug.

Installation with a conduit system in a hazardous area

In a conduit system, single electric conductors are installed in a certified pipe system. This pipe system must also have a flameproof or explosion-proof construction.

For ATEX and IECEx approvals, both enclosure of the level switch and pipe system need to be isolated from each other by using a certified flameproof or explosion-proof seal. The seal must be installed directly in, or at, the conduit entries of the level switch. Unused conduit entries must be sealed using suitably certified blanking elements (stopping plugs).

For FM and CSA approvals, both enclosure of the level switch and pipe system need to be isolated from each other by using a certified flameproof seal. The seal must be installed within 18 inches of the enclosure wall. Unused conduit entries must be sealed using suitably certified blanking elements (stopping plugs).

Note

See the Rosemount 2501 [Product Certifications document](#) for specific conditions of an approval and other safety instructions.

3.2.8 Micro-switch protection

Provide protection for micro-switch contacts to protect the device against inductive load surges.

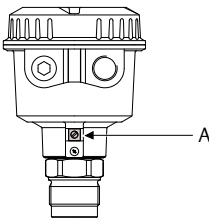
3.2.9 Static charging

The Rosemount 2501 must be grounded to avoid a static electrical build-up. This is particularly important for applications with pneumatic conveying and non-metallic containers.

3.2.10 External equipotential bonding terminal

Connect with equipotential bonding of the plant.

Figure 3-1: External Equipotential Bonding Terminal



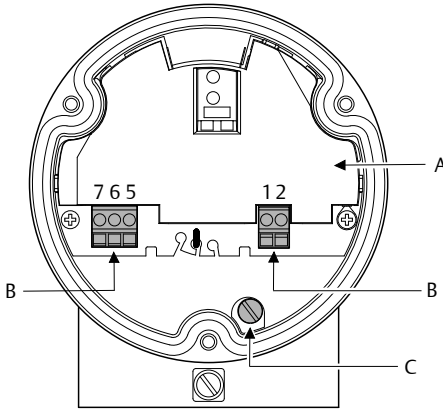
A. Equipotential bonding terminal on the Rosemount 2501

3.2.11 Commissioning

Commissioning must be performed with closed lid.

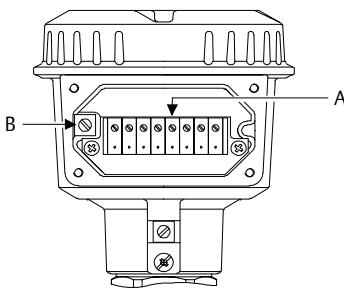
3.3 Wiring the level switch

Figure 3-2: Connections Overview for Standard and Type 'D' Housings



- A. The motor is internally connected to the housing (grounded)
- B. Connection terminals
- C. Protective conductor terminal - Protective Earth (PE)

Figure 3-3: Connections Overview for Type 'DE' Housings



- A. Connection terminals (in a terminal box for increased safety). Use a fixing torque of 0.5 - 0.6 Nm
- B. Protective conductor terminal - Protective Earth (PE)

Grounding

The PE terminal of the level switch must be connected to an earth (grounding point) to avoid static electrical discharges. This is particularly important for applications with pneumatic conveyors.

3.3.1 Wiring the ac and dc voltage versions

Power supply (ac version)

- 24, 48, 115 , or 230 Vac (50/60 Hz), maximum of 4 VA
- External fuse: maximum 10 A, fast or slow, HBC, 250 Vac

Note

The supply voltage is selected when ordering the level switch.
All voltages are $\pm 10\%$ (EN 61010).

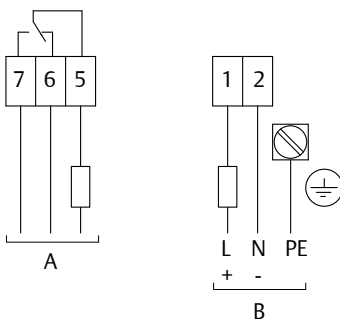
Power supply (dc version)

- 24 Vdc $\pm 15\%$, maximum of 2.5 W
- External fuse: not required

Signal output (ac and dc versions)

- Micro-switched, SPDT relay contacts
- Maximum 250 Vac, 5 A, non-inductive
- Maximum 30 Vdc, 4 A, non-inductive

Figure 3-4: Terminal Connections (Ac and Dc Voltage Versions)



A. Signal output connections

B. Power supply connections

Maximum wire size is 4 mm² (AWG12).

3.3.2 Wiring the universal voltage version

Power supply (universal voltage version)

- 24 Vdc \pm 15%, maximum 4 W
- 22 to 230 Vac (50/60 Hz) \pm 10%, maximum 10 VA

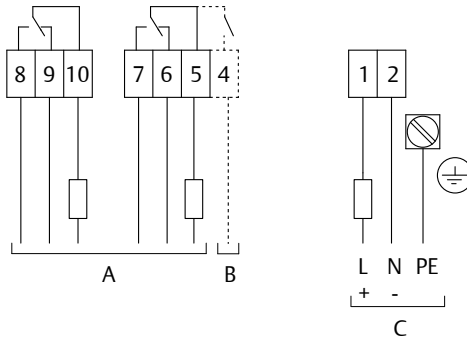
Note

The voltage variances include the \pm 10% of EN 61010.

Signal and alarm outputs (universal voltage version)

- DPDT relay contacts
- Maximum 250 Vac, 5 A, non-inductive
- Maximum 30 Vdc, 4 A, non-inductive
- External fuse: maximum 10 A, fast or slow, HBC, 250 V

Figure 3-5: Wiring Connections (Universal Voltage Version)



- Signal output connections
- Alarm output connections⁽²⁾
- Power supply connections

Maximum wire size is 4 mm² (AWG12).

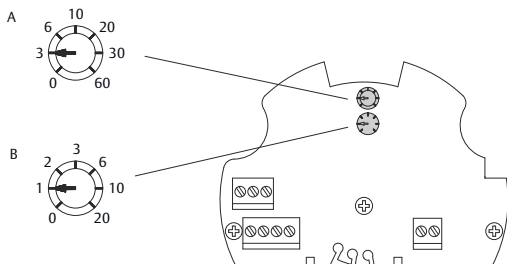
⁽²⁾ Available only when the Fail Safe Alarm (rotation control) option is selected at the time of ordering.

The relay contact is open when de-energized.

4 Configuration

4.1 Signal output delay

Figure 4-1: Delay Timers for Signal Output Change



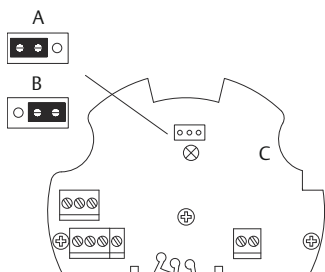
- A. Delay timer in seconds - for the switchover from a covered-to-uncovered paddle state. Factory default is three seconds.
- B. Delay timer in seconds - for the switchover from an uncovered-to-covered paddle state. Factory default is one second.

4.2 Jumper Settings for Fail Safe High or Low

Use the FSH setting when the level switch is to be applied as a full-silo detector. A power failure or line break is regarded as a full-silo signal (as protection against overfilling).

Use the FSL setting when the level switch is to be applied as an empty-silo detector. A power failure or line break is regarded as empty-silo signal (as protection against running dry).

Figure 4-2: Jumper settings for FSH or FSL



- A. Jumper setting for enabling FSL (factory default)
- B. Jumper setting for enabling FSH

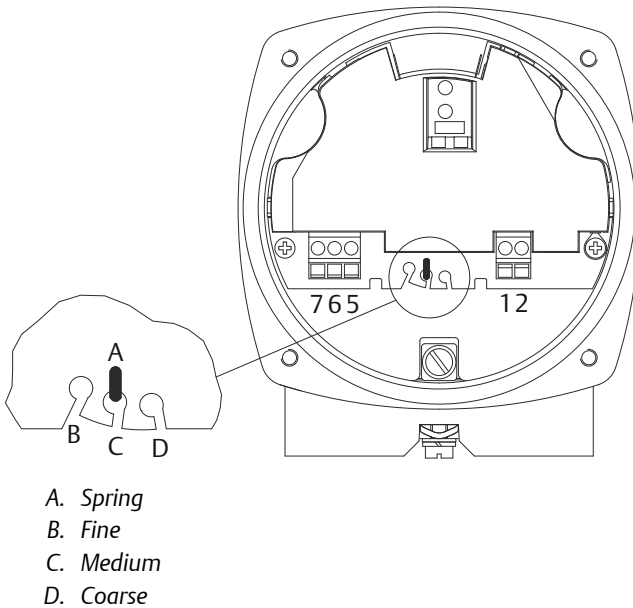
4.3 Adjustment of the spring

The spring is adjustable in three positions. It should be changed only if necessary.

- **Fine** for light material
- **Medium** for nearly every material (factory setting)
- **Coarse** for very sticky material

The spring can be changed using small pliers.

Figure 4-3: Adjustment of the Spring



4.4 Sensitivity

Table 4-1 shows approximate values for the minimum densities, at which a normal function should be possible. It is a guideline only for loose, non-compacted material. During a filling operation, the density of bulk material can change (e.g. for fluidized material).

Table 4-1: Minimum Density Requirements and Sensitivity Settings

Paddle	Minimum density in g/l = kg/m ³ (lb/ft ³) ⁽¹⁾			
	Bulk material completely covering the vane		Bulk material is 3.93 in. (100 mm) above covered vane	
	Spring adjustment		Spring adjustment	
	Fine	Medium (factory setting)	Fine	Medium (factory setting)
Boot-shaped vane 40 x 98	200 (12)	300 (18)	100 (60)	150 (9)
Boot-shaped vane 35 x 106	200 (12)	300 (18)	100 (60)	150 (9)
Boot-shaped vane 28 x 98	300 (18)	500 (30)	150 (9)	200 (12)
Boot-shaped 26 x 77	350 (21)	560 (33)	200 (12)	250 (15)
Vane 50 x 98	300 (18)	500 (30)	150 (9)	250 (15)
Vane 50 x 150	80 (4.8)	120 (7.2)	40 (2.4)	60 (3.6)
Vane 50 x 250	30 (1.8)	50 (3)	15 (0.9)	25 (1.5)
Vane 98 x 98	100 (60)	150 (9)	50 (3)	75 (4.5)
Vane 98 x 150	30 (1.8)	50 (3)	15 (0.9)	25 (15)
Vane 98 x 250	20 (1.2)	30 (1.8)	15 (0.9)	15 (0.9)
Hinged vane 98 x 200 b=37 double-sided	70 (4.2)	100 (60)	35 (2.16)	50 (3)
Hinged vane 98 x 200 b=28 double-sided	100 (60)	150 (9)	50 (3)	75 (4.5)
Hinged vane 98 x 100 b=37 single-sided	200 (12)	300 (18)	100 (60)	150 (9)
Hinged vane 98 x 100 b=28 single-sided	300 (18)	500 (30)	150 (9)	250 (15)

(1) For versions with the **Heating of housing** option, the data in this table must be multiplied by 1.5. The reason for the multiplication factor is that a stronger spring is used and this causes high friction on the shaft seal at low temperatures.

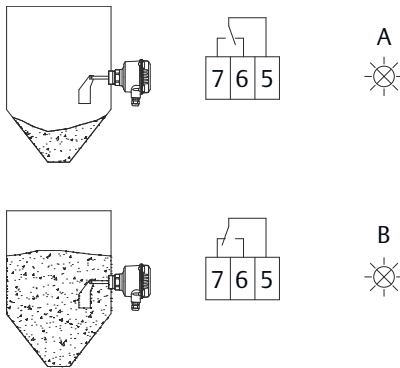
5 Operation

5.1 Overview of the outputs

For an overview of signal and alarm output for the different electronic versions, see [Electronics](#).

5.2 Signal outputs

Figure 5-1: Switching Logic (Ac and Dc Versions)

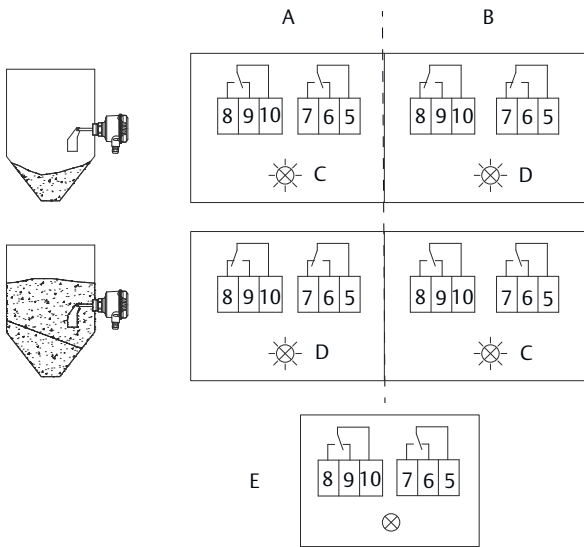


A. *Green*

B. *Red*

- The dc-voltage version has a LED that changes color to indicate if the paddle is covered or uncovered by solids material.
- The ac-voltage version does not have a LED.

Figure 5-2: Switching Logic (Universal Voltage Version)



- A. FSL (Fail Safe Low)
- B. FSH (Fail Safe High)
- C. Yellow
- D. Green
- E. Power failure

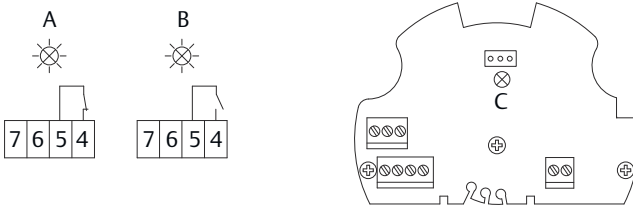
Note

See [Jumper Settings for Fail Safe High or Low](#) for details on how to select an FSH or FSL alarm output.

5.3 Alarm output (Fail Safe High or Low)

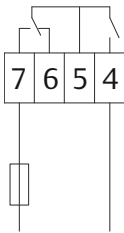
If the paddle of the level switch is not covered, the rotating paddle shaft triggers pulses at 20-second intervals. In the event of a fault, the pulses are stopped and the alarm relay de-energizes after 30 seconds.

Figure 5-3: Switching Logic (Universal Voltage Version)



- A. Yellow or green, i.e. no fault. See [Figure 5-2](#).
- B. Red, i.e. fault
- C. LED location on PCB

Figure 5-4: Connection Example



When a Rosemount 2501 is used in a full-silo detection application with maximum safety, the output signal can indicate:

- Full-silo signal
- Failure of supply voltage
- Incorrect wiring
- The level switch has developed a fault

6 Maintenance

6.1 Opening the lid (cover)

Before opening the lid for maintenance reasons, consider the following:

- Check the certifications on the product label and then review [Table 6-1](#).
- Review the section [Safety](#).
- Ensure that no dust deposits or airborne dusts are present.
- Ensure that rain does not enter the housing.

Table 6-1: Check Before Opening Lid

Protection	Safety information
No protection	Do not remove the lid while circuits are alive.
Flameproof or gas explosion-proof (type D housing)	To prevent ignition of hazardous atmospheres, do not remove the lid while circuits are alive.
Dust explosion-proof	To prevent dust explosions, do not remove the lid while circuits are alive.

6.2 Regular checks for safety

To ensure robust safety in hazardous locations and with electrical safety, the following items must be regularly checked depending on the application:

- Mechanical damage or corrosion of the field wiring cables or any other components (housing side and sensor side).
- Tight sealing of the process connection, cable glands, and enclosure lid.
- Properly connected external PE cable (if present).

6.3 Cleaning

If cleaning is required by the application, following must be observed:

- Cleaning agent must comply with the materials of the unit (chemical resistance). Mainly the shaft sealing, lid sealing, cable gland and the surface of the unit must be considered.

The cleaning process must be done in a way, that:

- The cleaning agent cannot enter into the unit through the shaft sealing, lid sealing or cable gland.
- No mechanical damage of the shaft sealing, lid sealing, cable gland or other parts can happen.

Note

An accumulation of dust on the housing does not increase the surface temperature. However, dust can be safely removed with a damp cloth. Never use a dry cloth because it may cause an electrostatic discharge. See the Rosemount 2501 [Product Certifications document](#) for the maximum surface temperatures in hazardous area (classified locations) applications.

6.4 Function test

A frequent function test may be required depending on the application.

Observe all relevant safety precautions related to work safety (e.g. electrical safety, process pressure, etc).

This test does not prove if the level switch is sensitive enough to measure the material of the application.

Function tests are done by stopping the rotating paddle with appropriate means and monitoring if a correct change of the signal output from uncovered to covered happens.

6.5 Production date

The production year is shown on the nameplate.


6.6 Spare parts


Refer to the Rosemount 2501 [Product Data Sheet](#) for all spare parts.



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