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Water level indicator for water tank

Yellow car. Honda Japanese sports car model image alma_sacra from Fotolia.com a full cup of water or less can damage the engine of any car. While some very small amounts of water may find their way into fuel tanks naturally, more water than this will cause the car serious problems. If water gets into the fuel tank, it is important to get it back so that the car's engine will work properly. There are several reasons why water could get into the fuel tank. Some practical pranksters may have poured water into a gas cylinder to intentionally cause harm or fill the lid on the tank. The vehicle may also face heavy condensation from a rapid change in temperature or humidity or the driver may have pumped watered down the gas into the vehicle from the south of the par gas station. The water sinks to the bottom of the fuel tanks because it is heavier than gasoline. The water is in a simple position to be sucked into the pump and pushed through the pipes to the engine. This water will cause the pipes, hoses and injectors to rust, which can complicate the operation of the car. The car may smoke, start with difficulty or not start at all. The methods of getting water from depends on how much in it. Some commercial fuel additives will absorb very small amounts of water in the fuel. However, if a large amount of water is expected in the machine, a competent mechanic will need to remove it, and reverse the damage. Mechanics can even replace fuel filters and reinstall the fuel tank. Some swear by adding ethanol to the fuel tank; however, ethanol is an erosive agent and can cause more damage to the fuel tank. The water level indicator includes a mechanism that helps detect and indicate the water level in an above-ground tank or any other water container. Nouk Jattan: Makers 1. Gourdeep Singh2. Rohit Geary3. Amninder Singh1. Buzzer 2. Battery and wicketkeeper3. PCB Plate4. Switch5. Registration - 46. LED - 47. Glue gun8. Iron and Wire9. Multifire - 5 10. Screw and screw1. Take four LED lights and connect to its positive terminal register. Then fix the switch and LED light3. Soldering negative layer OF LED4. Then connect the buzz. Buzzer Positive Wire connect Multi LED positive terminal and negative to negative terminal1. Take a PCB stove and five pieces of it. Then insert the PCD pieces onto the wood. Take 5 wires and then plug in PCB pieces3. First, four wires connect to led with a resistor4. The last wire connects to the battery of the positive terminal and the battery negative terminal connect Switch1. Put 2-inches around the side of the tree2. Second, connect all the parts3. Then take the box as a water tank and connect the wooden piece in this box. It is ready to use a water level indicator. Video, please watch4. This is one of my favorite projects because it's this easy to do and needs very few things. Keep in mind that I didn't invent it. Just did it using other websites. As the current from the electrodes flows to each other through water and the ground is secured the transistor gets charged and turns the led either buzzer or whatever you have attached. I hope you liked it.

Transistor BC 547 (2) Led (2) LDR (2) Wire Jumper Resistors - 1k, 470 KR Buzzer (optional) First attach BC 547 to either side of the board as you see in the picture. Now attach the 1k resistor from the middle leg of the transistor to the GND side. Attach the jumper wires from the transistor's leg to the GND side. Attach a 470KR resistor to one pin down one pin straight from the transistor leg, which will be used to reduce the current buzzer and lead. Now attach the buzzer positive to leg resistors and negative on the transistors of the toe line. Now attach to the wires in the same line you placed the buzzer if you want to put the lead. If not, follow the next steps. In this step you just have to make two terminals like I did to use both the led and the buzzer. Now the last step is to take the jar and stick the electrodes to the top level or at any level you want. And attach the other two ends to the bread boards in the middle of the transistor leg line. Now you have made the power of it and tattatatta. You have successfully made a water level indicator, you can place it in the tank in your homes when the water touches the electrode buzzer will be a beep and the led will be illuminated if you have made the settings led. You can change it and make two circuits on this board, both will be the same, but place the other two wires on the middle level, which will show that the water has reached the average level. What did I do? As I have determined, I have made a water level indicator that is based on the water tanks at our home when we forget to stop or close the engine of the overflow tank. This project will show a level like the average level and full tank. And we can easily shut down the engine. How did you do that? I did it at home. I got the idea from a book that was given to me by my grandfather and I worked alone as I always want to do things just myself. As I worked on the project my ideas changed and I changed the way I wrote on the last step you can make two schemes the other will show that the water has reached the average level. Where did I do it? I did it at home. It has to do with my science fair and my finale wher I presented it and received full marks. 10 marks. What did I learn? I'm only 11 years old, so we've never heard of a transistor, and now I know a lot about transistors, ohms and more about everything I put in my chain. If I had to do it again I would definitely do it with the many changes I mean. Step 1 PARTS1) battery and connector2) wire3) buzzer4) 5 Led5) 16v capacitor6) 330ohm resistorNow you can help with the circuit circuit scheme, if you can not understand then you can ask me THANKYOUPosed terminal wires should be connected with all led and other terminal battery should be dipped in water at the base of the tank. Now connect the wires with the LED separately and connect the last led with the buzzer also dip the wire in the water tankwhen the negative charged wire comes in the contact the water charge flow into the water.when the water rises it comes in contact wire and the chain gets completed and the first resulting glow and when it comes to contact the last wire Led starts to glow and the buzzer starts to buzz. Is testing the water of the aquarium really necessary? In a word - yes! In the newly created aquarium, water testing is crucial to avoid losing fish as ammonia and nitrite grow rapidly. In an established aquarium, water testing is essential to ensure the continued health of your fish. Test kits should be considered an important part of the operating costs associated with the maintenance of the aquarium. If you can't afford test kits or feel uncomfortable testing the water yourself, contact your fish shop to see what they charge for doing a water test. Some offer free water testing, or at least one free test each month, or will quote you a flat fee for monthly testing. Compare their charges with the actual cost of test kits. Ammonia, pH, nitrite, and nitrate water test kits are by far the most integral part of aquarium water content. Hardness and alkalinity tests are useful for establishing what your levels are, but don't require buying the entire kit for them if you have special needs such as a planted tank. Phosphate is worth checking out if you have a problem with algae. All testing must be recorded in a journal or journal that you have a record of what happens over time. Ammonia will be elevated during the launch cycle in the new tank, but can also be increased in mature tanks if the water does not change regularly, the filter are not cleaned if the tank is overcrowded or overworked, or if a drug is used that disrupts the biological cycle. In a designated aquarium, an ammonia test must be performed and recorded in a journal once a month. Anytime you have fish, or fish of death, you should immediately check for ammonia. Any detectable amount of ammonia should be resolved quickly as it is extremely toxic to fish. Fish, a common cause of fish stress, which can eventually lead to the loss of fish. This is usually the most overlooked option. Fish cannot tolerate sudden pH changes; even a change of 0.2 can lead to stress or death if it occurs suddenly. Know the pH of your fish shop as well as your own, so you can help acclimate the new fish properly. Keep in mind that if you use tap water, it dissolves gases as a result of being under pressure. Let the tap water sit overnight before testing the pH can and will change over time. Fish and plant waste, water evaporation, water topping, and the hardness of the water will all contribute to changes in pH. Typically, the pH in the installed tank should be tested once a month, and at any time there is a fish of death or disease. Another factor influencing your pH is the buffer ability of your water. As aquarists age, the biological filter uses up carbonate in the water, and the aquarium will lose its buffer capacity, resulting in rapid pH changes. If your water pH changes suddenly or drifts regularly over time, you should check KH (Carbonate hardness, or alkalinity) water. Consult your local fish shop for KH testing, as well as buffering compounds to increase water alkalinity and stabilize pH levels. During the launch of the new tank, the levels of nitrite will soar and can emphasize or kill the fish. However, even after the aquarium water is initially cycling, it is not uncommon to go through mini-cycles from time to time. For this reason, include nitrite testing as part of your monthly testing procedure. Any increase in the nitrite represents it is a red flag indicating the problem of brewing in the tank. If the fish is sick or dying, it makes sense to check for nitrite to make sure it is not conducive to this problem. The only way to quickly reduce elevated nitrate levels is to change the water. Adding low salt levels to the water - 1-3 teaspoons per gallon - will reduce the effects of nitrite toxicity. Although nitrate is not as toxic as ammonia or nitrite, it should be controlled to avoid the stress of fish. The nitrate will grow over time and can only be eliminated by changing the water. Monthly tests are important, especially when breeding fish, as young fish are more sensitive to nitrates than adult fish. Test monthly and keep levels low to ensure a healthy tank. Whenever someone complains that they can't win the battle against algae, high phosphate immediately comes to mind. Phosphate serves as a nutrient for algae, and elevated levels will certainly add to your algae woes. Although this is rarely discussed, the main reason for the increase in phosphate fish food - especially overfeeding with lower quality foods that are high in phosphate. If you have algae overgrowth, test for phosphate. Filtering materials are available that remove out of the water, and they can be added to the media filter. These are the most important water parameters that need to be tested: ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, pH, hardness, alkalinity and possibly phosphate. But be sure to check out another important water parameter, water temperature, as it is important to keep in the normal range for fish species in your aquarium! A digital or floating glass aquarium thermometer is an important part of your water testing equipment. Equipment, water level indicator for water tank wireless. water level indicator for water tank project. water level indicator for water tank diy. water level indicator for water tank pdf. how to make water level indicator for water tank. water level indicator for underground water tank. low water level indicator alarm circuit for water tank. water level indicator for fire water tank