Noncontact Meters

Transit Time Ultrasonic Flow Meters

Clamp-On Meter

NCMX O&M Rev 12/2020

User Manual

CONTENTS

SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL

This manual is intended to help you get the meter up and running quickly.
Read this manual carefully before attempting any installation or operation. Keep the manual accessible for future reference.

Typographic Conventions

- In step-by-step instructions, **bold** text indicates items on the screen you need to select or act upon.
  Example: Click the **Setup** menu.
- Names of parameters, options, boxes, columns and fields are *italicized*.
  Example: The value displays in the *Status* field.
- Messages and special markings are shown in quotation marks.
  Example: "Error" displays in the title bar.
- In most cases, software screen text appears in the manual as it does on the screen. For example, if a word is capitalized on the screen, it is capitalized when referred to in the manual.

UNPACKING AND INSPECTION

Upon opening the shipping container, visually inspect the product and applicable accessories for any physical damage such as scratches, loose or broken parts, or any other sign of damage that may have occurred during shipment.

NOTE: If damage is found, request an inspection by the carrier's agent within 48 hours of delivery and file a claim with the carrier. A claim for equipment damage in transit is the sole responsibility of the purchaser.

SAFETY

Terminology and Symbols

⚠ DANGER	Indicates a hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, *will* result in death or serious personal injury.
⚠ WARNING	Indicates a hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, *could* result in death or serious personal injury.
⚠ CAUTION	Indicates a hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, *could* result in minor or moderate personal injury or damage to property.

Considerations

- The installation of the meter must comply with all applicable federal, state, and local rules, regulations, and codes.
- Do not use sharp objects when operating the device (such as using a pen to press buttons on the keypad).
- When the meter is a part of a system, it is configured in a fail-safe operation so that if the transmitter signal is compromised, the meter will not cause harm to the system.

IMPORTANT

Not following instructions properly may impair safety of equipment and/or personnel.

⚠ WARNING

AFTER DE-ENERGIZING, DELAY 5 MINUTES BEFORE OPENING.

INTRODUCTION

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL ELECTROSTATIC CHARGING HAZARD. THE NONMETALLIC PART OF THE ENCLOSURE MUST BE CLEANED WITH A DAMP CLOTH TO ELIMINATE THE RISK OF STATIC ELECTRICITY.

The transit time meter measures volumetric flow and heating/cooling energy rates in clean liquids as well as those with small amounts of suspended solids or aeration, such as surface water or sewage. The ultrasonic flow and energy meters clamp onto the outside of pipes and do not contact the internal liquid.

The meter is available in two versions:

- A flow meter for water delivery, sewage, cooling water, alcohols, chemical
- A heating/cooling energy flow meter used in conjunction with dual clamp-on RTDs for temperature measurement—ideal for hydronic process and HVAC applications

Transit time flow meters measure the time difference between the travel time of an ultrasound wave going *with* the fluid flow and *against* the fluid flow. The time difference is used to calculate the velocity of the fluid traveling in a closed-pipe system. The transducers used in transit time measurements operate alternately as transmitters and receivers. Transit time measurements are bi-directional and are most effective for fluids that have low concentrations of suspended solids and are sonically conductive.

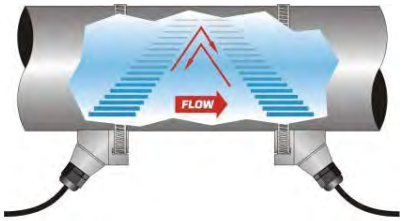


Figure 1: Meter operation

An ultrasonic meter equipped with heat flow capabilities measures the rate and quantity of heat delivered or removed from devices such as heat exchangers. By measuring the volumetric flow rate of the heat exchanger liquid, the temperature at the inlet pipe and the temperature at the outlet pipe, the energy usage can be calculated.

By applying a scaling factor, this heat flow measurement can be expressed in various units (Btu, Watts, Joules, Kilowatts and others).

DIMENSIONS

NOTE: Installation instructions begin on *page 10*.

Remote Enclosure

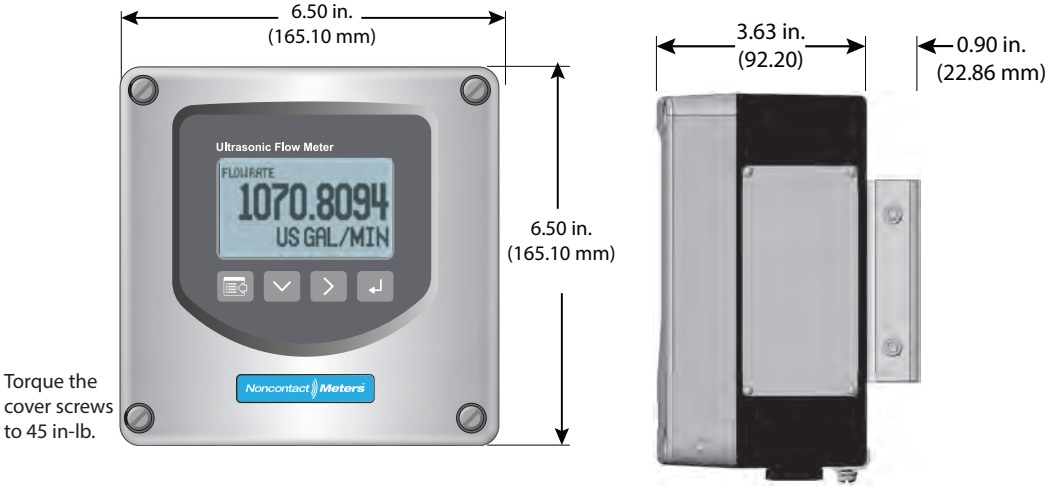


Figure 2: Remote mount enclosure dimensions

Wall Mount Bracket

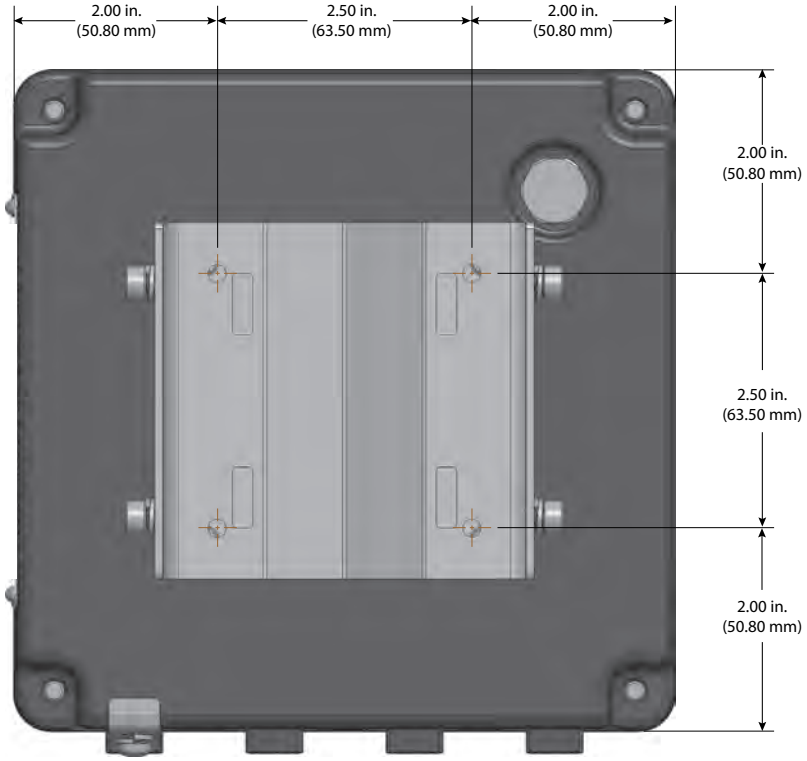


Figure 3: Wall mount enclosure dimensions

Panel Mount Enclosure

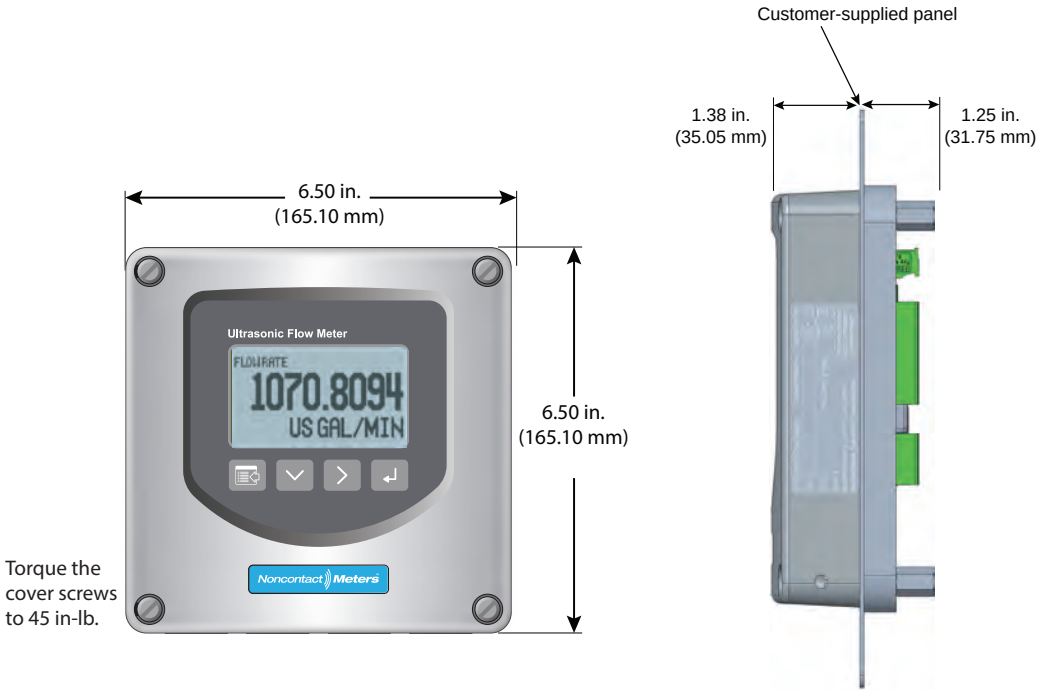


Figure 4: Panel mount enclosure dimensions

OPERATION

Keypad Operation on the Home Screen

The *MENU/BACK* key enters menu structure.

The *DOWN ARROW* key toggles between flow rate, flow total, velocity and flow rate with flow total.

The *RIGHT ARROW* key has no function.

The *ENTER* key has no function.

Keypad Operation in the Menu Structure

The cursor bar highlights the submenu or parameter that will be viewed or edited. The scroll bar on the right indicates the relative position the cursor bar is at on the list when there are more than 4 items.

- *MENU/BACK* returns to parent menu (up a level). If at the *Main* (top level) menu, returns to the *Home Screen*.
- *DOWN ARROW* scrolls the list.
- *RIGHT ARROW* and *ENTER* have the same function in the menu structure and advance to the submenu or to read/edit a parameter.

Selecting an Option in a Parameter Selection List

The active option in the parameter list has a filled-in box on the left side. The scroll bar on the right indicates the relative position the cursor bar is at on the list when there are more than 4 items.

- *DOWN ARROW* scrolls the list.
- *ENTER* selects the option and the box on the left side fills in to show the item is selected.
- *MENU/BACK* exits parameter editing and returns to the parent menu (up a level).

Entering a Number

The parameter name and current value is displayed in the top portion of the screen. Edit the number on the bottom right of the screen.

- *MENU/BACK* exits parameter editing and returns to parent menu (up a level). The parameter remains at the value displayed in the top portion of the screen.
- *DOWN ARROW* cycles through the numbers and other options.
- *RIGHT ARROW* moves the cursor to the right. Once it reaches the rightmost digit or a space, the cursor moves to the leftmost digit.
- *ENTER* accepts the value.

INSTALLATION

Overview

Each of the installation steps that follow is explained in detail on *page 11* through *page 12* . The actual installation procedures differ slightly, depending on whether the transducers are *fixed* or *adjustable*.

If the transducers are *fixed*, you will:

1. Install the transducers.
2. Install the transmitter.
3. Wire the transmitter.
4. Program the meter.

If the transducers are *adjustable*, you will:

1. Install the transmitter.
2. Wire the transmitter.
3. Set up the meter (select the optimum transmission mode, enter the site information, and enter the fluid and pipe properties).
4. Install the transducers.
5. Complete the meter programming.

Installation Considerations

Mount the transmitter in a location:

- Where little vibration exists.
- That is protected from corrosive fluids.
- That is within the transmitters ambient temperature limits:
  –4…140° F (–20…60° C); relative humidity 0…85%, non-condensing; altitude 2000 m max.
- That is out of direct sunlight. Direct sunlight may increase transmitter temperature above the maximum limit.
- That protects the oleophobic vent from materials that may plug or seal the vent.

Equipment Required

- Screwdrivers, wide blade and tiny blade (for securing wires to the terminal blocks)
- User manual for the transducers
- Four #8 or M4 screws, if mounting the transmitter on a wall
- Stainless steel banding straps, if mounting the transmitter on a pipe

Installing the Transducers

See the user manual for your particular transducer for installation instructions.

Installing a Meter with a Remote Transmitter and Fixed Transducers

- Locate the transmitter within the length of the transducer cables supplied or exchange the cable for one of proper length.
- See *Figure 2 on page 6* for enclosure and mounting dimension details. Allow enough room for door swing, maintenance and conduit entrances.

IMPORTANT

When routing wires to the transmitter, make sure the cables are not twisted, pinched or hanging loosely.

1. Install the *fixed* transducers according to instructions in the transducer user manual.
2. Attach the mounting bracket to a wall (with 4 customer-supplied #8 or M4 screws, see *"Wall Mount Bracket" on page 7* for dimensions) or to a pipe (with mounting straps).

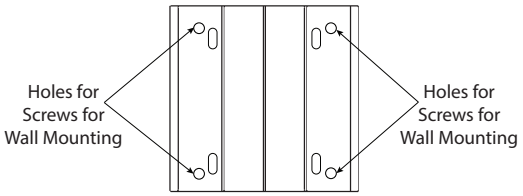


Figure 5: Wall mount

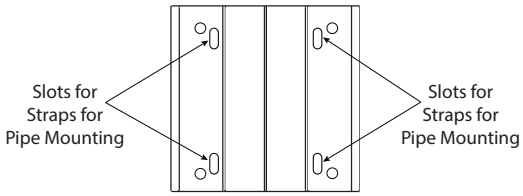


Figure 6: Pipe Mount

3. Align the transmitter's bracket with the mounted bracket. Use a 4 mm hex tool to secure the 4 provided screws from the sides through the mating holes. See *Figure 8* .
3. If necessary, you can rotate the mounting bracket in 90° increments to accommodate the final orientation of the transmitter. From inside the enclosure, remove the 4 screws holding the bracket. Rotate the bracket and replace the screws. See *Figure 7* .

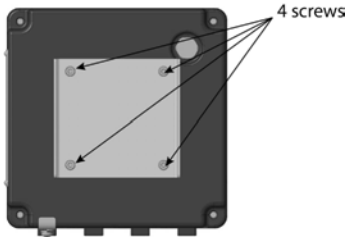


Figure 7: Rotatable adapter plate

Figure 8: Secure the bracket

4. Insert a wire for earth ground under the grounding bracket (see *Figure 10*) and screw it down tight.
5. Partially loosen the 2 enclosure captive screws on the left side of the transmitter cover. Completely loosen the 2 screws on the right side. Grasp and lift the cover and open it to the left. The cover remains attached and the left screws act as a hinge.

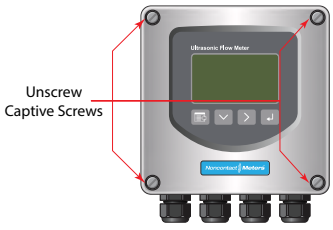


Figure 9: Captive cover screws

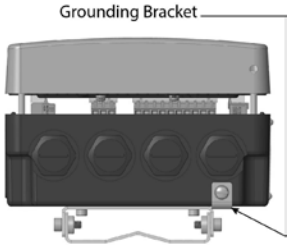


Figure 10: Lift cover from base

Figure 11: Open cover to the left

6. Use conduit holes where cables enter the enclosure from the bottom. Use suitably certified plugs to seal any holes that are not used for cable entry. A cable gland kit is included for inserting the transdu cer and power cables.

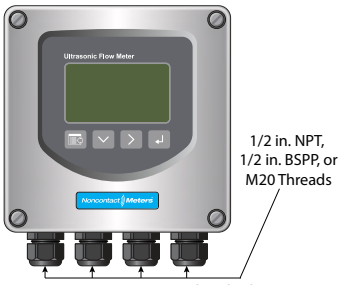


Figure 12: Conduit holes

NOTE: Use suitably certified fittings/plugs to maintain the watertight integrity of the enclosure. Generally, the right conduit hole (viewed from front) is used for power, the left conduit hole for transducer connections, and the center holes are used for I/O wiring.

7. Install the wires through the gland nuts and connect the wires to the removable terminal blocks. See *"Wiring the Transmitter" on page 14*.
8. Wire the transducers to the transmitter.
9. Plug the wired terminal blocks into the main board.
10. Reassemble the cover. Torque the cover screws to 45 in-lb.
11. Set up the meter. See *"Initial Meter Setup" on page 21* for instructions.

Installing a Meter with a Remote Transmitter and Adjustable Transducers

- Locate the transmitter within the length of the transducer cables supplied or exchange the cable for one of proper length.
- Install the transducers after entering the pipe settings into the transmitter and determining the spacing and mounting method.
- See *Figure 2 on page 6* for enclosure and mounting dimension details. Allow enough room for door swing, maintenance and conduit entrances.

IMPORTANT

When routing wires to the transmitter, make sure the cables are not twisted, pinched or hanging loosely.

1. Attach the mounting bracket to a wall (with 4 customer-supplied #8 or M4 screws, see *"Wall Mount Bracket" on page 7* for dimensions) or to a pipe (with mounting straps).

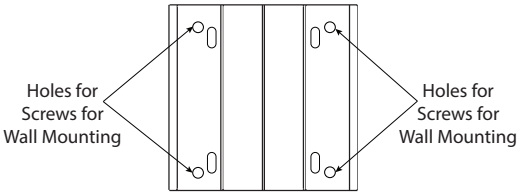


Figure 13: Wall mount

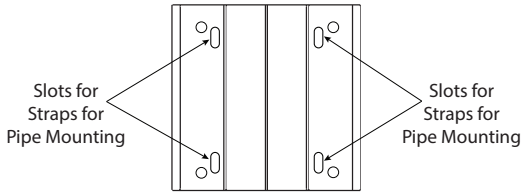


Figure 14: Pipe Mount

2. Align the transmitter's bracket with the mounted bracket. Use a 4 mm hex tool to secure the 4 provided screws from the sides through the mating holes. See *Figure 16* .
3. If necessary, you can rotate the mounting bracket in 90° increments to accommodate the final orientation of the transmitter. From inside the enclosure, remove the 4 screws holding the bracket. Rotate the bracket and replace the screws. See *Figure 15* .

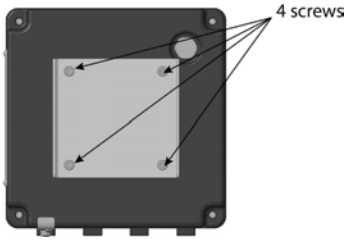


Figure 15: Rotatable adapter plate

Figure 16: Secure the bracket

4. Insert a wire for earth ground under the grounding bracket (see *Figure 18*) and screw it down tight.
5. Partially loosen the 2 enclosure captive screws on the left side of the transmitter cover. Completely loosen the 2 screws on the right side. Grasp and lift the cover and open it to the left. The cover remains attached and the left screws act as a hinge.

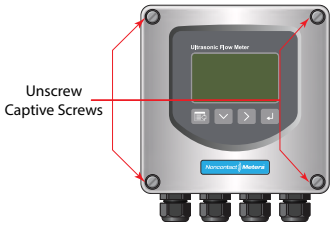


Figure 17: Captive cover screws

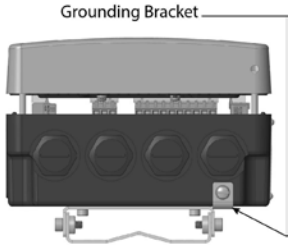


Figure 18: Lift cover from base

Figure 19: Open cover to the left

6. Use conduit holes where cables enter the enclosure from the bottom. Use suitably certified plugs to seal any holes that are not used for cable entry. A cable gland kit is included for inserting the transducer and power cables.

Figure 20: Conduit holes

NOTE: Use suitably certified fittings/plugs to maintain the watertight integrity of the enclosure. Generally, the right conduit hole (viewed from front) is used for power, the left conduit hole for transducer connections, and the center holes are used for I/O wiring.

7. Install the wires through the gland nuts and connect the wires to the removable terminal blocks. See *"Wiring the Transmitter" on page 14*.
8. Set up the meter. See *"Initial Meter Setup" on page 21* for instructions.
9. Install the *adjustable* transducers according to instructions in the transducer user manual.
10. Wire the transducers to the transmitter.
11. Plug the wired terminal blocks into the main board.
12. Reassemble the cover. Torque the cover screws to 45 in-lb.

Installing a Panel-Mount Meter

1. Measure and cut a mounting hole into the customer-supplied panel to the dimensions shown in *Figure 21* .
2. Remove the 4 screws and 4 O-rings holding the front of the unit to the frame.
3. Verify that the gasket is secure in the mounting bezel.
4. Guide the front of the unit through the panel cutout.
5. Insert the 4 screws through the front of the unit and the panel.
6. Apply one O-ring to each screw from the back of the panel.
7. Align the front of the unit to the frame.
8. Tighten the 4 screws and torque them to 45 in-lb.

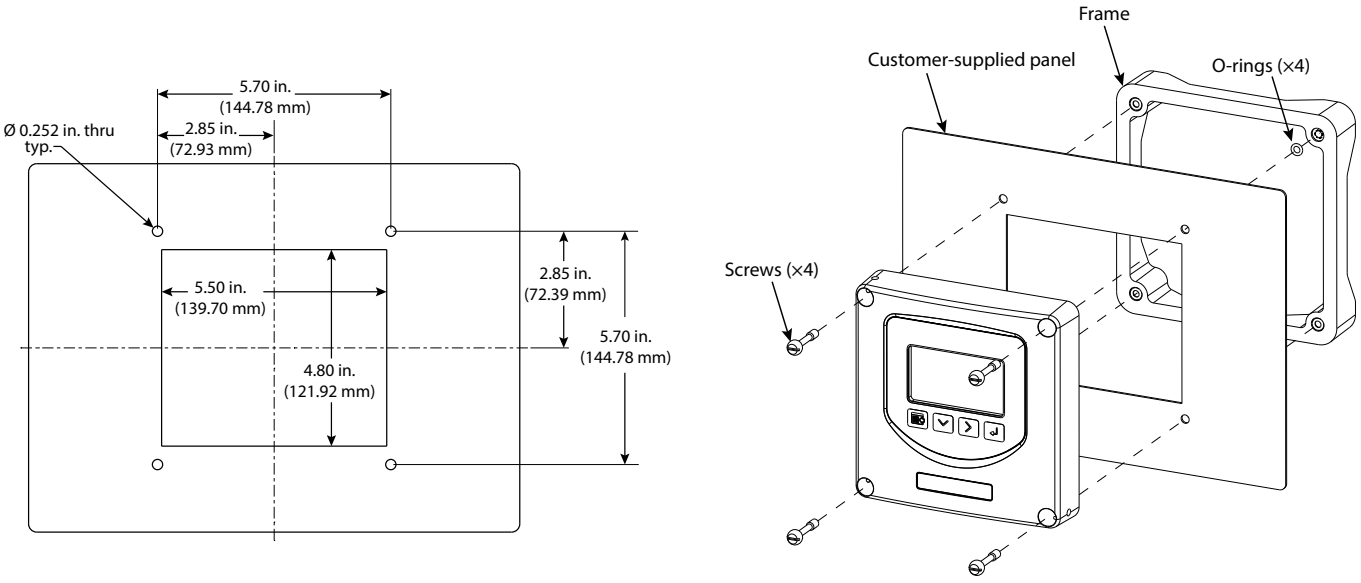


Figure 21: Panel cutout dimensions and installation exploded view

WIRING THE TRANSMITTER

IMPORTANT: Select field wiring means rated for 5° C above the maximum area temperature when it is possible that the temperature will exceed 55° C.

To access terminal strips for wiring, loosen the 4 enclosure captive screws. Grasp and lift the cover and open it to the left. The cover remains attached and the left screws act as a hinge.

Torque Requirements

The tightening torque requirements for the screw connections of the plug-in terminals are 4.4 lb-in. (0.5 Nm) minimum to 5.3 lb-in. (0.6 Nm) maximum.

Electrical Symbols

Function	Direct Current	Alternating Current	Earth (Ground)	Protective Ground	Chassis Ground
Symbol	⎓	~	⏚	⏚	⏚

Figure 22: Electrical symbols

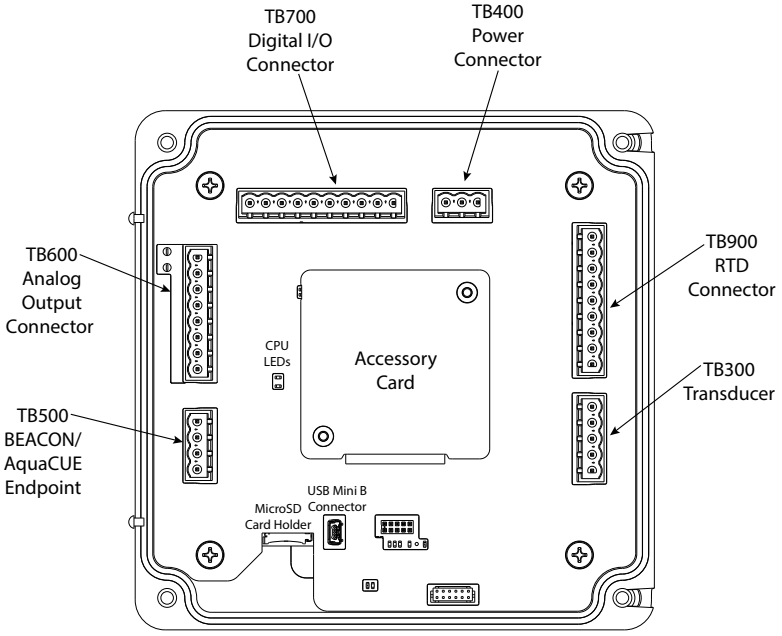


Figure 23: Wiring connectors

Connection Data

Description	Minimum	Maximum
Conductor cross section solid	0.2 mm^2	2.5 mm^2
Conductor cross section flexible	0.2 mm^2	2.5 mm^2
Conductor cross section flexible, with ferrule without plastic sleeve	0.25 mm^2	2.5 mm^2
Conductor cross section flexible, with ferrule with plastic sleeve	0.25 mm^2	2.5 mm^2
Conductor cross section AWG	24	12
2 conductors with same cross section, solid	0.2 mm^2	1 mm^2
2 conductors with same cross section, stranded	0.2 mm^2	1.5 mm^2
2 conductors with same cross section, stranded, ferrules without plastic sleeve	0.25 mm^2	1 mm^2
2 conductors with same cross section, stranded, TWIN ferrules with plastic sleeve	0.5 mm^2	1.5 mm^2
AWG according to UL/CUL	30	12

Rated Conditions of Terminals

- Mains AC 85…264V AC
  Wire 18-12AWG UL AWM 1007 Type 1007
- 9…28V DC, 20…26VAC
  Wire 20AWG UL AWM 1007 Type 1007
- Transducer Cables
  Manufacturer-supplied cable
- Digital Outputs/Inputs, Current Output, RS-485, RTD or Encoder Interface
- Wire 28…12 AWG UL AWM 1007 Type 1007

Wiring the Transducer

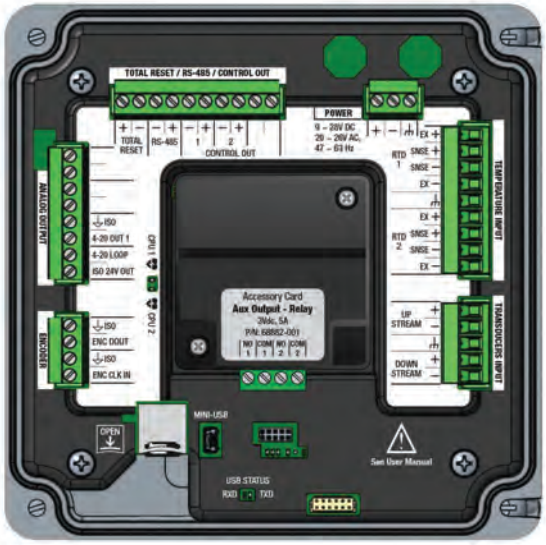


Figure 24: Wiring connections

NOTE: Submersible transducer cables are larger diameter. Each cable requires a separate conduit hole. The standard yellow cable and high temperature cables are small enough to use a single cable gland with a 2-hole grommet.

NOTE: Transducer cables have two wire-color combinations. For the blue and white combination, the blue wire is positive (+) and the white wire is negative (–). For the red and black combination, the red wire is positive (+) and the black wire is negative (–). The transducer wires are labeled to indicate which pair is upstream or downstream.

1. Guide the transducer terminations through a conduit hole in the bottom of the enclosure.
2. Secure the transducer cable with the supplied conduit nut (if flexible conduit was ordered with the transducer).
3. Install the ferrite to the cable:
   a. To open the ferrite, pull the fastener away from the body of the ferrite.
   b. Wrap the cable tightly around half of the ferrite and place the cable into the groove.
   c. Snap the ferrite shut.
4. The terminals within the transmitter are screw-down barrier terminals. Connect the wires at the corresponding screw terminals in the transmitter. Observe upstream and downstream orientation and wire polarity. See *Figure 25* .

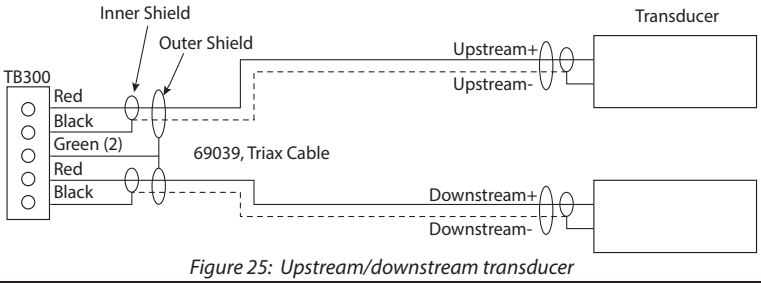


Figure 25: Upstream/downstream transducer

Power

Connect power to the screw terminal block in the transmitter.

- Low voltage power can use any available conduit hole in the enclosure.
- Line voltage AC power must use the right conduit hole, which is aligned with the terminal block on the AC power board.
- Use wiring practices that conform to local and national codes such as The National Electrical Code Handbook in the U.S.

⚠CAUTION

ANY OTHER WIRING METHOD MAY BE UNSAFE OR CAUSE IMPROPER OPERATION OF THE TRANSMITTER.

NOTE: This transmitter requires clean electrical line power. Do not operate this transmitter on circuits with noisy components (such as fluorescent lights, relays, compressors, or variable frequency drives). Do not use step-down transformers from high voltage, high amperage sources. Do not to run signal wires with line power within the same wiring tray or conduit.

9…28V DC Power

The transmitter may be operated from a 9…28V DC source, as long as the source supplies a maximum of 8 Watts of power.

Connect the DC power to 9…28V DC In, power return, and chassis ground, as in *Figure 26* .

NOTE: DC-powered transmitters are protected from major catastrophe with an internal 2.0 Amp slow-blow fuse. If this fuse is blown, replace the transmitter or return it to the factory for repair.

IMPORTANT: *A Class II DC power supply is required.*

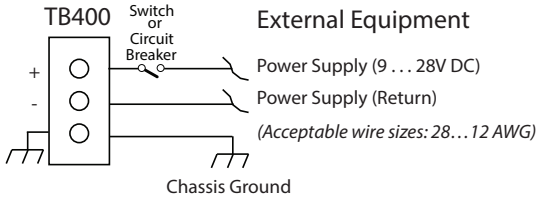


Figure 26: Power supply 9…28V DC

20…26V AC Power

The transmitter may be operated from a 20…26V AC source, as long as the source supplies a maximum of 8 Watts of power. Connect the AC power to 20…26V AC In, power return, and chassis ground, as in *Figure 27* .

NOTE: 24V AC powered transmitters are protected from major catastrophe with an internal 2.0 Amp slow-blow fuse. If this fuse is blown, replace the transmitter or return it to the factory for repair.

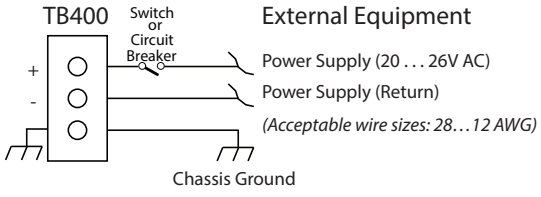


Figure 27: Power supply 20…28V AC

Mains Power

IMPORTANT: *The measuring device does not have an internal circuit breaker. For compliance with IEC 61010-1, a switch in close proximity to the transmitter is required so that the power supply line can be easily disconnected from the mains.*

The transmitter may be operated from 90…250V AC, 47…63 Hz, 24VA maximum power source.

NOTE: Mains AC-powered transmitters are protected with 1A, 250V AC, 5×20 mm, slow-blow, field-replaceable fuse.

⚠WARNING

TO PREVENT SHORTING OUT THE MAINS AC POWER, YOU MUST REPLACE THE TERMINAL BLOCK COVER ON THE AC MODULE AFTER WIRING THE POWER.

Remove the terminal block covers before wiring and replace them after wiring:

1. Grasp the sides of the cover and gently pull it up.
2. Insert wires into the slots on the cover and screw them down to secure.
3. Align the cover in its original orientation over the terminal block and push down to connect.

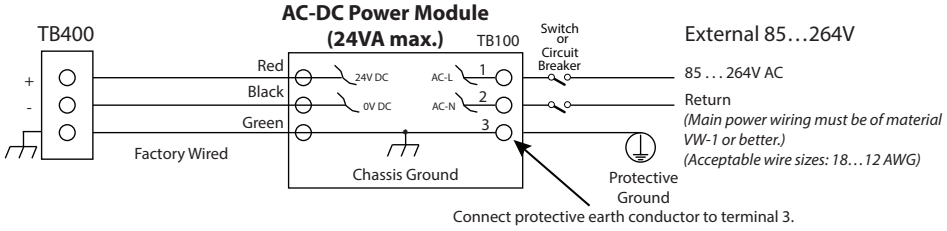


Figure 28: AC/DC power connections

4…20 mA Output Wiring

The 4…20 mA output transmits an analog current signal that is proportional to system flow rate. The 4…20 mA output can be internally or externally powered and can span negative to positive flow rates.

Both current loops are ISOLATED from DC GND or Power.

NOTE: 4…20 OUT 2 available with Energy model only.

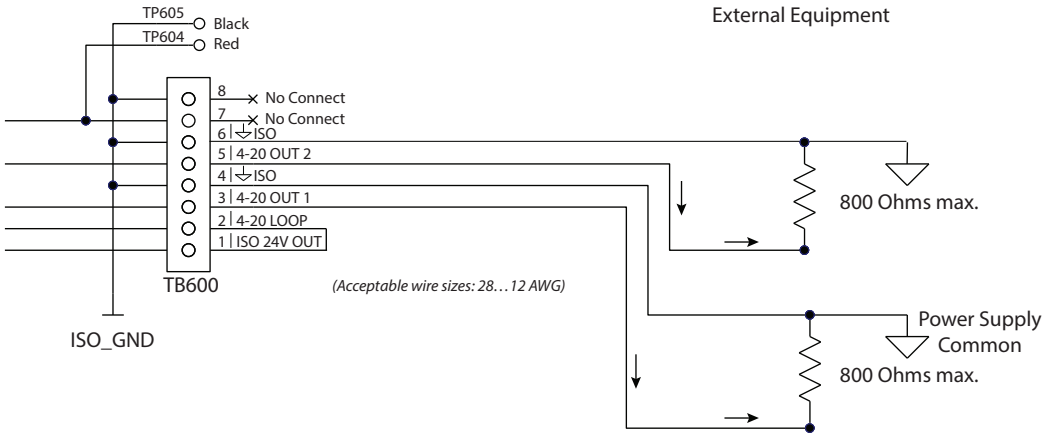


Figure 29: Typical 4 . . . 20 mA interface using internal isolated 24V DC source

NOTE: 4…20 OUT 2 available with Energy model only.

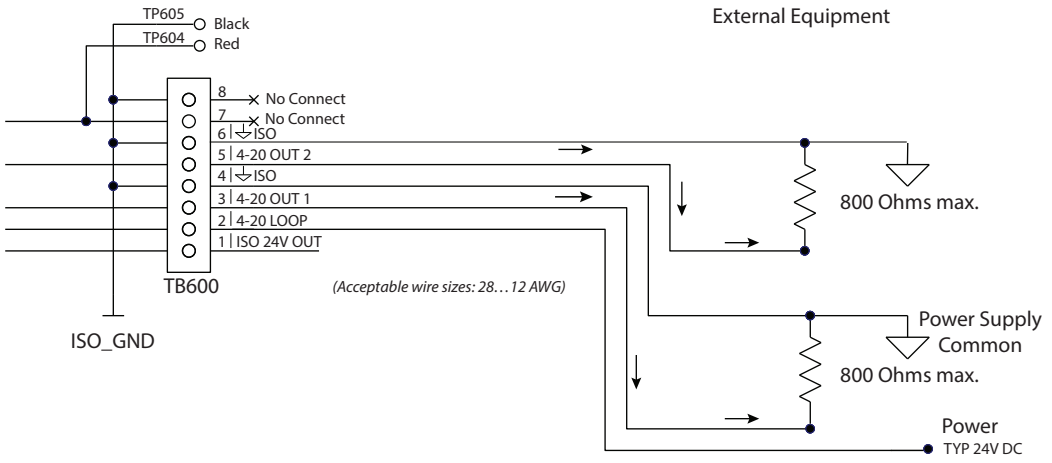


Figure 30: Typical 4 . . . 20 mA interface using external isolated 24V DC source

Digital Outputs Wiring

NOTE: Control Output 3 available with Energy model only.

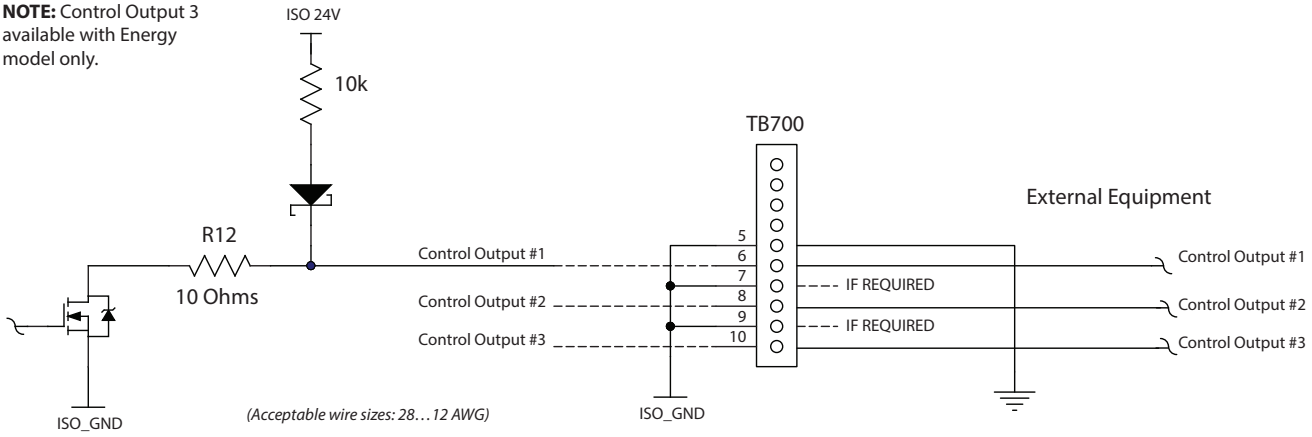


Figure 31: Typical control out 1, 2 and 3 interface with internal pullups active

NOTE: Control Output 3 available with Energy model only.

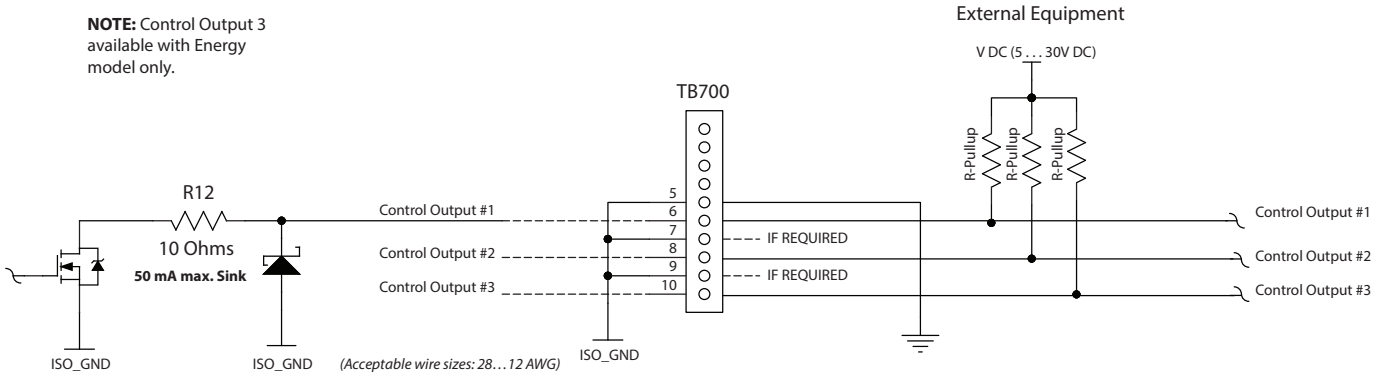


Figure 32: Typical control out 1, 2 and 3 interface with external pullups passive

RS485 Output

The RS485 feature allows up to 126 transmitters to be placed on a single three-wire cable up to 4000 feet. All transmitters are assigned a unique numeric address that allows all of the transmitters on the cable network to be independently accessed. Either Modbus RTU or BACnet MS/TP protocol is used to interrogate the transmitters.

Flow rate and total can be monitored over the digital communications bus.

When a USB programming cable is connected, the RS485 and frequency outputs are disabled.

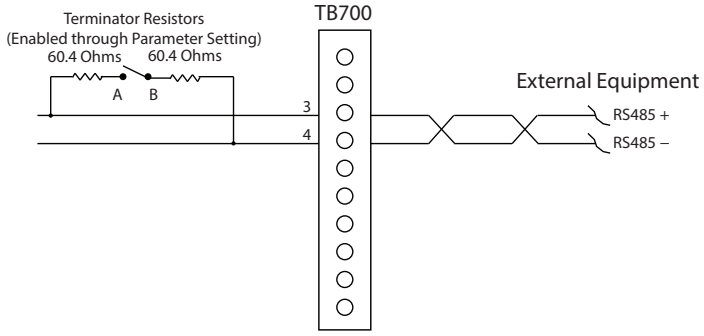


Figure 33: Typical RS485 interface

Digital Input Wiring

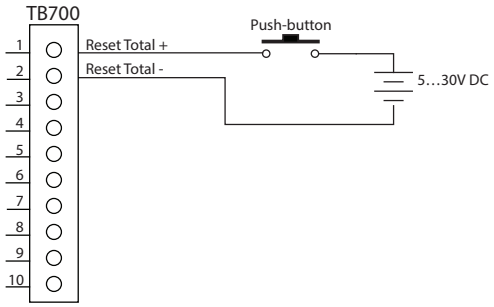


Figure 34: Digital input—reset totalizer

RTD Interface Wiring (Energy Models Only)

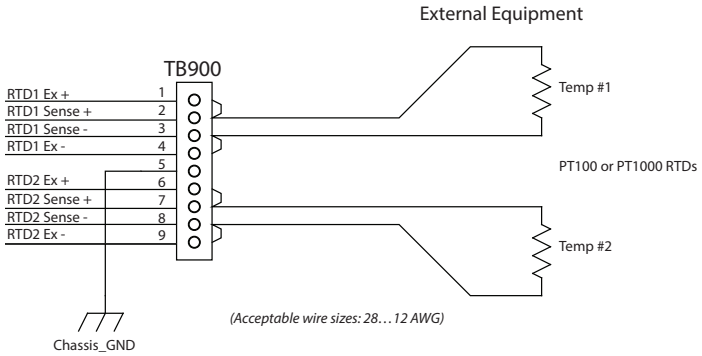


Figure 35: Two-wire RTD interface

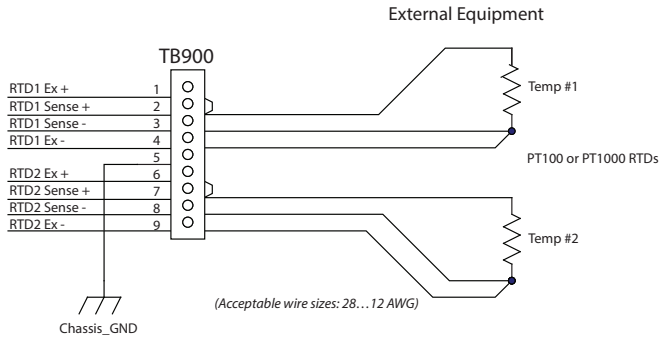


Figure 30: Three-wire RTD interface

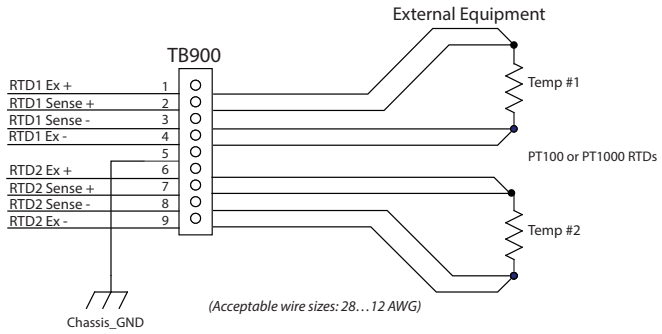


Figure 36: Four-wire RTD interface

Auxiliary Output Card Wiring

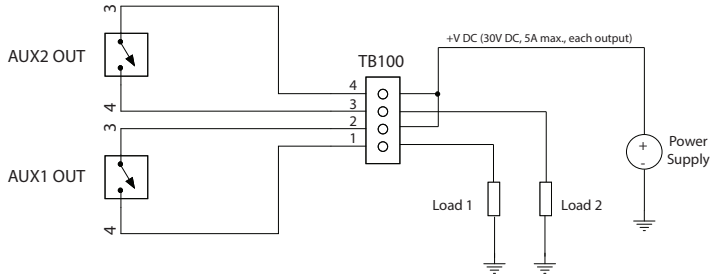


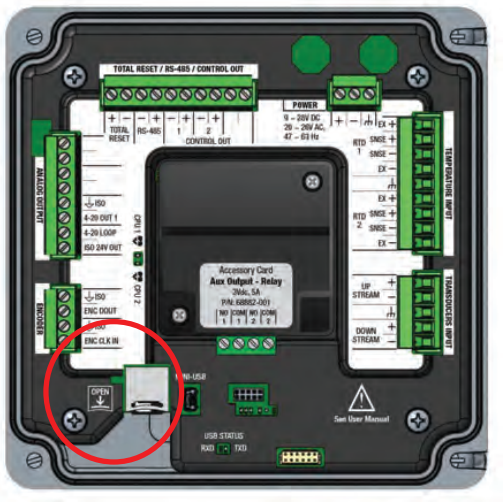
Figure 37: Auxiliary output interface

Installing the MicroSD Card

⚠ WARNING

IN A HAZARDOUS LOCATION WHERE EXPLOSIVE GAS OR DUST IS PRESENT, DISCONNECT THE POWER BEFORE OPENING THE ENCLOSURE AND INSERTING OR REMOVING THE MICROSD CARD. AFTER THE CARD IS INSERTED OR REMOVED, CLOSE THE ENCLOSURE BEFORE REAPPLYING POWER.

1. In all locations, turn off power to the unit.
2. Remove the enclosure cover.
3. Put your finger in the groove of the tray and slide the tray downward. The tray springs open.



4. Insert the MicroSD card.
5. Slide the cover up to close.
6. Replace the enclosure cover.

Connecting the USB Cable

Use a USB cable when connecting the meter to a computer with Flow Program Manager software.

⚠ WARNING

DO NOT USE THE MINI USB PORT IN A HAZARDOUS LOCATION WHERE EXPLOSIVE GAS OR DUST IS PRESENT.
DO NOT OPEN THE TRANSMITTER WHILE POWERED IF WATER OR SPRAY COULD CONTACT ELECTRONICS OR INTERIOR.

1. Open the enclosure cover.
2. Connect the USB cable to the mini USB port, aligning the pins in the cable with the holes in the port.
3. Program the transmitter.
4. Remove the USB cable and close the enclosure cover.

Initial Meter Setup

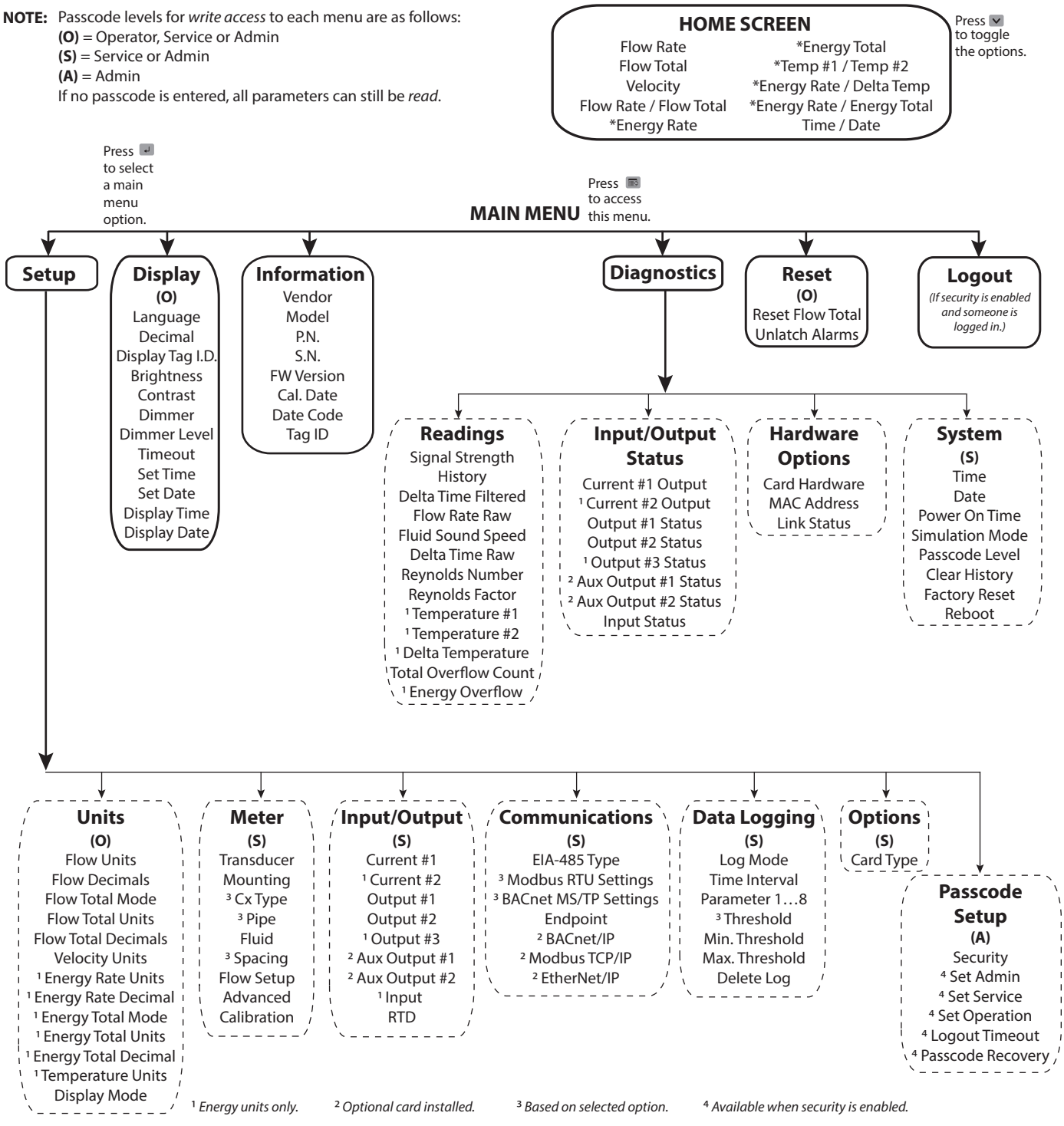
You can set up the meter using the keypad or the Flow Program Manager software. The software also has troubleshooting tools for diagnosing and correcting installation problems. This document addresses procedures using the keypad.

For in-depth parameter programming, see *"Parameter Descriptions by Menu" on page 23*.

1. Program the meter settings:
   When using the keypad to set up the meter to measure flow, press **MENU/BACK** to enter the main menu.
   In the *SETUP* > *METER* menu:
   a. Enter the pipe characteristics, transducer, mounting and fluid.
   b. Record the calculated spacing as needed.
   c. Install transducer. See the transducer user manual for instructions.
2. Check calibration:
   In the *SETUP* > *METER* > *CALIBRATION* menu, select **Field** for the *Factor Mode* if firmware version is prior to 02.02.480. Enter the calibration and sensor factors from the transducers into the scale factor and sensor factor value..
3. Zero the meter:
   Due to different pipe characteristics, the meter must be zeroed in order to maintain accuracy. The recommended method is to stop flow and make sure there is no flow before zeroing the meter. In situations in which that is not feasible, you may zero the meter while the flow is steady or enter the zero manually. Based on *ZERO MODE*, the *SET ZERO* option will be selectable.
   d. If *ZERO MODE* is set to *NO FLOW*:
      Check that the pipe is full of liquid and not flowing. Flow must be absolutely zero.
      Securely close any valves and allow time for settling to occur.
      Select **SET ZERO-NO FLOW** and click **OK** to set the new zero.
   e. If *ZERO MODE* is set to *STEADY FLOW*:
      Check that the pipe is full of liquid and flowing at a steady rate.
      Select **SET ZERO-FLOW** and click **OK** to set the new zero.
4. Select temperature sensor (energy models only):
   In the *SETUP* > *INPUTS/OUTPUT* > *RTD* menu, select the temperature sensor type, range and order for positive and negative energy calculations.
5. Select units:
   In the *SETUP* > *UNITS* menu, select the units and format of flow rate, total and velocity, and for energy meters the energy rate, energy total and temperature.
6. Set up the flow settings:
   In the *SETUP* > *METER* > *FLOW SETUP* menu, select flow direction, low and maximum flow cutoff, and minimum and maximum signal strength.

MENU MAP

NOTE: Passcode levels for *write access* to each menu are as follows:
(O) = Operator, Service or Admin
(S) = Service or Admin
(A) = Admin
If no passcode is entered, all parameters can still be *read*.



[1] *Energy units only.* [2] *Optional card installed.* [3] *Based on selected option.* [4] *Available when security is enabled.*

PARAMETER DESCRIPTIONS BY MENU

Main Menu Structure

The transmitter's firmware has a hierarchical menu structure. See *"Menu Map" on page 22* for a visual path to the parameters.

The five *Main Menus* used in the transmitter firmware are as follows:

Menu	Function
SETUP	Contains all of the configuration parameters for initially programming the transmitter to measure flow
DISPLAY	Configures transmitter display functions
INFORMATION	Displays system information, such as the model number and firmware version
DIAGNOSTICS	Displays system status and allows you to clear the history, reset to factory defaults and reboot the system
RESET	Resets the flow total or unlatches alarms

The following pages define the configuration parameters located in each of the menus.

Setup > Units

Use *SETUP > UNITS* to define the measurement standards for the transmitter. Contains all of the configuration parameters for setting the units and decimals for the readings and the totalizer mode. Requires operator level passcode or higher if security is enabled.

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

<table>
<tr><th>Units Submenus</th><th colspan="3">Options/Descriptions</th></tr>
<tr><td>FLOW UNITS</td><td colspan="3">Select the flow rate units/interval displayed on the Home Screen. FLOW UNITS are automatically converted into the selected option.
<table>
<tr><th>Option</th><th>Units/Interval</th></tr>
<tr><td>Fluid BBL/D</td><td>Fluid Barrels/Day (31.5 Gal)</td></tr>
<tr><td>IBBL/D</td><td>Imperial Fluid Barrels/Day (36 IG)</td></tr>
<tr><td>L/S</td><td>Liters/Second</td></tr>
<tr><td>L/MIN</td><td>Liters/Minute</td></tr>
<tr><td>L/H</td><td>Liters/Hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>M³/S</td><td>Cubic Meters/Second</td></tr>
<tr><td>M³/MIN</td><td>Cubic Meters/Minute</td></tr>
<tr><td>M³/H</td><td>Cubic Meters/Hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>FT³/S</td><td>Cubic Feet/Minute</td></tr>
<tr><td>FT³/MIN</td><td>Cubic Feet/Minute</td></tr>
<tr><td>FT³/H</td><td>Cubic Feet/Hour</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Option</th><th>Units/Interval</th></tr>
<tr><td>GAL/S</td><td>US Gallons/Second</td></tr>
<tr><td>GAL/MIN</td><td>US Gallons/Minute</td></tr>
<tr><td>GAL/H</td><td>US Gallons/Hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>MG/D</td><td>Million US Gallons/Day</td></tr>
<tr><td>IG/S</td><td>Imperial Gallons/Second</td></tr>
<tr><td>IG/MIN</td><td>Imperial Gallons/Minute</td></tr>
<tr><td>IG/H</td><td>Imperial Gallons/Hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>MIG/D</td><td>Million Imperial Gallons/Day</td></tr>
<tr><td>OIL BBL/D</td><td>Oil Barrels/Day (42 Gal)</td></tr>
<tr><td>AC-FT/D</td><td>Acre Feet/Day</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td>Custom</td><td>This selection in only available if Custom Units is enabled through the Flow Program Manager software. Use the program to change the Custom Units.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>FLOW DECIMALS</td><td colspan="3">This is a numeric entry for the number of decimal places to display. Default is 2. Options are 0…7</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLOW TOTAL MODE</td><td>*GROSS FLOW
FORWARD FLOW
REVERSE FLOW
NET FLOW</td><td colspan="2">Any flow in forward and reverse direction.

Forward flow minus reverse flow. A negative total results when reverse flow is greater than forward flow.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Units Submenus</th><th>Options/Descriptions</th></tr>
<tr><td>FLOW TOTAL UNITS</td><td>Select the units for the flow total displayed on the Home Screen. FLOW TOTAL UNITS are automatically converted into the selected option:
<table>
<tr><th>Option</th><th>Units</th></tr>
<tr><td>GAL</td><td>US Gallons</td></tr>
<tr><td>MGAL</td><td>Million US Gallons</td></tr>
<tr><td>IGAL</td><td>Imperial Gallons</td></tr>
<tr><td>AC-FT</td><td>Acre Foot</td></tr>
<tr><td>MIGAL</td><td>Million Imperial Gallons</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oil BBL</td><td>Oil Barrels (42 Gal)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Custom</td><td>This selection in only available if Custom Units is enabled through the Flow Program Manager software. Use the program to change the Custom Units.</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Option</th><th>Units</th></tr>
<tr><td>Fluid BBL</td><td>Fluid Barrel (31.5 Gal)</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>Liter</td></tr>
<tr><td>HL</td><td>Hectoliter</td></tr>
<tr><td>M³</td><td>Cubic Meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>FT³</td><td>Cubic Feet</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>FLOW TOTAL DECIMALS</td><td>This is a numeric entry for the number of decimal places to display. Default is 0. Options are 0…7.</td></tr>
<tr><td>VELOCITY UNITS</td><td>Select the units for the velocity displayed on the Home Screen.
*FT/S Feet/Second
M/S Meters/Second</td></tr>
<tr><td>ENERGY RATE UNITS
(Energy Units Only)</td><td>Select the units for the energy rate displayed on the Home Screen. ENERGY RATE UNITS are automatically converted into the selected option:
<table>
<tr><th>Option</th><th>Units</th></tr>
<tr><td>BTU/H</td><td>Btu/hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>kBTU/H</td><td>Thousand Btu/hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>MMBTU/H</td><td>Million Btu/hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td>Watts</td></tr>
<tr><td>*kW</td><td>Kilowatts</td></tr>
<tr><td>MW</td><td>Megawatts</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Option</th><th>Units</th></tr>
<tr><td>kJ/H</td><td>Kilojoules/hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>MJ/H</td><td>Mega joules/hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>kCAL/H</td><td>Kilocalories/hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>MCAL/H</td><td>Mega calories/hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>TON (RT)</td><td>Ton (Refrigeration)
1 Ton = 12,000 Btu/h</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>ENERGY RATE DECIMAL
(Energy Units Only)</td><td>This is a numeric entry for the number of decimal places to display. Default is 2. Options are 0…7.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ENERGY TOTAL MODE
(Energy Units Only)</td><td>FORWARD FLOW
REVERSE FLOW
NET FLOW Forward flow minus reverse flow. A negative total results when reverse flow is greater than the forward flow.
*GROSS FLOW Any flow in forward and reverse direction.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ENERGY TOTAL UNITS
(Energy Units Only)</td><td>Select the units for the energy total displayed on the Home Screen. ENERGY TOTAL UNITS are automatically converted into the selected option:
<table>
<tr><th>Option</th><th>Units</th></tr>
<tr><td>BTU</td><td>British Thermal Unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>kBTU</td><td>Thousand Btu</td></tr>
<tr><td>MMBTU</td><td>Million Btu</td></tr>
<tr><td>KCAL</td><td>Kilo Calories</td></tr>
<tr><td>MCAL</td><td>Mega Calories</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Option</th><th>Units</th></tr>
<tr><td>kWH</td><td>Kilowatt Hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>MWh</td><td>Megawatt Hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>kJ</td><td>Kilo Joules</td></tr>
<tr><td>MJ</td><td>Mega Joules</td></tr>
<tr><td>TON-H</td><td>Ton-hour (Refrigeration)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>ENERGY TOTAL DECIMALS
(Energy Units Only)</td><td>This is a numeric entry for the number of decimal places to display. Default is 2. Options are 0…7.</td></tr>
<tr><td>TEMPERATURE UNITS
(Energy Units Only)</td><td>°F
°C
K</td></tr>
<tr><td>DISPLAY MODE</td><td>Select the parameters to display on the Home Screen. Alternatively, you can change the display from the Home Screen by pressing the DOWN button.
*FLOW RATE ENERGY TOTAL
FLOW TOTAL TEMP #1 / TEMP #2
VELOCITY ENERGY RATE / DELTA TEMPERATURE
RATE/TOTAL ENERGY RATE / ENERGY TOTAL
ENERGY RATE TIME / DATE</td></tr>
</table>

Setup > Meter

Contains all of the configuration parameters for setting the meter. Requires service level passcode or higher if security is enabled. An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Meter Submenus	Options/Descriptions	
TRANSDUCER	Select the transducer type:	
	UZ 2 MHZ	Option UZ when ordered with the meter; universal small pipe transducers integrated in a rail
	CX 2 MHZ	Options CA…CT when ordered with the meter; fixed size small pipe transducers
	JZ / KZ 1 MHZ	Options JZ and KZ when ordered with the meter; medium size pipe transducers integrated in a rail
	NZ / RZ / WZ 1 MHZ	Options NZ, WZ and RZ when ordered with the meter; medium size pipe transducers, including submersible
	HZ 1 MHZ	Option HZ when ordered with the meter; high temperature medium pipe transducers
	LZ / YZ 0.5 MHZ	Option LZ and YZ when ordered with the meter; large pipe transducers, including submersible
MOUNTING	For mounting options, see the transducer user manual. Z PATH *V PATH W PATH	
Cx TYPE	*DTTC TYPE* is substituted for *MOUNTING* when *TRANSDUCER DTTC* is selected as the transducer type. CA: 1/2 IN ANSI CJ: 1-1/4 IN COPPER CB: 3/4 IN ANSI CK: 1-1/2 IN COPPER CC: 1 IN ANSI CL: 2 IN COPPER CD: 1-1/4 IN ANSI CM: 1/2 IN SS TUBE CE: 1-1/2 IN ANSI CN: 3/4 IN SS TUBE CF: 2 IN ANSI CP: 1 IN SS TUBE CG: 1/2 IN COPPER CQ: 1-1/4 IN SS TUBE CH: 3/4 IN COPPER CR: 1-1/2 IN SS TUBE CT: 1 IN COPPER CS: 2 SS IN TUBE	

Setup > Meter > Pipe

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Pipe Submenus	Options/Descriptions
PIPE MATERIAL	STAINLESS 302/303, STAINLESS 304, STAINLESS 304L, *STAINLESS 316, STAINLESS 347, STAINLESS 410, STAINLESS 430, ALUMINUM, BRASS NAVAL, CARBON STEEL, COPPER, IRON - CAST, IRON - DUCTILE, HD POLYETHYLENE, LD POLYETHYLENE, PFA TEFLON, PVC CPVC, PVDF, POLYPROPYLENE
PIPE TYPE	For the best accuracy, measure the outer diameter and wall thickness with a gauge and select *MANUAL INCHES* or *MANUAL MM*. If you do not have a gauge, you can select an ASME/ANSI or ASTM definition. Schedule, copper tubing and cast iron class are filtered based on pipe material selection. If stainless steel pipe, carbon steel, cvc, pcvc material is selected, the following pipe schedules are also available as applicable: SCHEDULE STD, SCHEDULE 5, *SCHEDULE 10, SCHEDULE 20, SCHEDULE 30, SCHEDULE 40, SCHEDULE 60, SCHEDULE 80, SCHEDULE 100, SCHEDULE 120, SCHEDULE 140, SCHEDULE 160, SCHEDULE 180, SCHEDULE STG If copper material is selected, the following types are also available: TYPE K, TYPE L, TYPE M, PIPE SIZE If cast iron pipe material is selected, the following classes are also available: CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, CLASS E, CLASS F, CLASS G, CLASS H If ductile iron pipe material is selected, the following classes are also available: CLASS 50, CLASS 51, CLASS 52, CLASS 53, CLASS 54, CLASS 55, CLASS 56 If aluminum or brass naval material is selected, the following is also available: PIPE SIZE (in inches)
PIPE SIZE	Available only when *PIPE TYPE* is *MANUAL*; Numeric entry; min. 0.5 in (15 mm), max. 300 in (7500 mm)
PIPE SIZE NOMINAL	*PIPE SIZE NOMINAL* is substituted for *PIPE SIZE* when a schedule/tubing/class is selected. Enumeration based on schedule; min. 0.5 in. (15 mm), max. 24 in. (610 mm) 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1-1/4, 1-1/2, 2, 2-1/2, 3, 3-1/2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24
WALL THICKNESS	Numeric entry; *min. 0.00, max. 5 in. (125 mm); *WALL THICKNESS* is only useful for *MANUAL METRIC* and *MANUAL INCHES*; It can be skipped for pipe schedule, tubing and classes
LINER MATERIAL	NONE, ACRYLIC, ASBESTOS CEMENT, EBONITE, MORTAR, HD POLYETHYLENE, LD POLYETHYLENE, POLYPROPYLENE, POLYSTYRENE, RUBBER, TAR EPOXY, PFE TEFLON, GLASS PYREX, FIBERGLASS EPOXY
LINER THICKNESS	Numeric entry; min. 0.00, max. 5 in. (125 mm)
I.D. SIZE	Numeric display in inches or millimeters, based on *PIPE TYPE*

Setup > Meter > Fluid

Fluid Submenus	Options/Descriptions				
FLUID	Water - Tap	Acetone	Ethylene Glycol 30%	Kerosene	Propylene Glycol 30%
	Raw Sewage	Ammonia	Gasoline	Methanol	Stoddard Solvent
	Water - Distilled	Benzene	Glycerin	Oil Diesel #1	Sulfuric Acid 96%
	Water - Sea 3.5%	Ethanol	Isopropanol	Oil Diesel #2	Hydrochloric Acid 36%
	Brine - 3.5%	Ethylene Glycol 100%	Jet Fuel A1/JP8	Propylene Glycol 100%	Hyrdrofluoric Acid 49%
	Brine - 10%	Ethylene Glycol 50%	Jet Fuel B/JP4	Propylene Glycol 50%	Custom
CUSTOM FLUID	SOUND SPEED	Numeric entry; Units ft/s or m/s based on velocity units.			
	SPEED UNITS	Ft/s or m/s			
	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	Numeric entry; Specific gravity (density relative to water), pipe size and viscosity are used to calculate the Reynolds number. The Reynolds number indicates whether the fluid is in turbulent, transition or laminar flow and the flow profile.			
	VISCOSITY	Numeric entry; Units centipoise (cP) or mPa-s. Dynamic viscosity of the fluid.			
	VISCOSITY UNITS	Units centipoise (cP) or mPa-s			
	REFERENCE TEMP	Numeric entry, F or C. Default 15° C. Reference temperature of viscosity and specific gravity.			
	REF TEMP UNITS	F or C			
	SPECIFIC HEAT	Numeric entry; Units: joule/gram °C; min. 0.01, max. 65.0; Specific heat capacity is the heat capacity per unit mass of a material.			

Setup > Meter > Spacing

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Spacing Submenus	Options/Descriptions
CALIBRATED SPACING	*Numeric display 0…300 units in inches or millimeters, based PIPE settings. The spacing required between two transducers based on the pipe parameters. Take this measurement between the lines scribed into the side of the transducers or use the scale on the rails, if used. See the transducer user manual. For Cx transducers with fixed spacing, the parameter will not be shown.

Setup > Meter > Flow Setup

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Flow Setup Submenus	Options/Descriptions
DIRECTION	*FORWARD REVERSE
BIDIRECTIONAL	*ENABLED DISABLED
LOW FLOW CUTOFF	Numeric entry. Units and decimals are based on *FLOW RATE UNITS*. Zero and positive values. *0.0
SIGNAL CUTOFF	*30 The low threshold when the meter will stop reading flow and display a F10 Low Signal message (see *"Troubleshooting" on page 46* for causes of a low signal).
SIGNAL HIGH	*90% The high threshold when the meter will stop reading flow and display a F11 High Signal message (see *"Troubleshooting" on page 46* for causes of a high signal).
MINIMUM FLOW	-10000 (default); min. -2,000,000. Number of decimals points depends on *Home Screen* settings.
MAXIMUM FLOW	10000 (default); max. 2,000,000

Setup > Meter > Advanced

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

HEAT CALCULATION (Energy meter only)	Heat Calculation EN1434 TYPE *Rate of Heat Delivery = Q × (Tin – Tout) × C × ρ* Where Q = Volumetric flow rate Tin = Temperature at the inlet Tout = Temperature at the outlet C = Heat capacity ρ = Density of fluid	
DAMPING	*40 seconds	For detailed information on these parameters, see the paragraphs following this table.
SENSITIVITY	*60%	
HYSTERESIS	*5%	
BAD DATA REJECTION	*3	
FILTER METHOD	*Adaptive	
WAVE	• *AUTO automatically selects waveform based on flow speed and signal quality. • SIN CARROT TOP is best for low speed flow. • BEST BARKER is best for high speed flow.	
TEMP COMPENSATION	*MANUAL TEMP #1 TEMP #2	Selection is only available for Energy meter. For the Flow meter, manual temperature compensation is always on. Temperature compensation adjusts the viscosity of the fluid used in Reynolds number compensation and the fluid speed of sound.
MANUAL REF TEMP	Numeric entry -40…350° F (–40…176° C)	
REF TEMP UNITS	° F ° C K	Select the units for the manual reference temperature.
REYNOLDS	*ENABLED DISABLED	Flow rate compensation based on fluid Reynolds number as the fluid changes from laminar to transitional to turbulent flow.

Filter Parameters

Filter Method (Default: Adaptive)
The flow meter offers three levels of signal filtering:

- *None* imposes no filtering on the signal from the transducers.
- *Simple with Rejection* uses *Damping* and *Bad Data Rejection* to filter the flow data.
- **Adaptive* filtering allows the meter's software routines to alter the filtering, depending on the variability of the transducer's signal. The *Adaptive* filter uses a combination of *Damping*, *Bad Data Rejection*, *Sensitivity* and *Hysteresis* to modify the flow input data.

Damping (Range 0…100 Seconds; Default: 40 Seconds)
Damping is the approximate amount of time the filtering routines use to attain a 99% stable rate value. Generally, the higher the damping value, the more stable the rate readings are—but at the expense of response time.

Sensitivity (Range 0…100%; Default: 60%)
Sensitivity determines how fast the adaptive filtering responds to a change in rate. Increasing the sensitivity decreases the filtering, which allows the display to respond to rate changes more rapidly.

Hysteresis (Range 0…25%; Default: 5%)
Hysteresis creates a window around the average flow measurement reading, defining the limits at which the automatic damping increases occur. If the rate varies within the hysteresis window, greater damping occurs up to the maximum values set by the flow filter *Damping* entry. The filter also establishes a flow rate window where measurements outside of the window are captured by the *Bad Data Rejection* window. Enter the value as a percentage of actual flow rate.

For instance, a *Hysteresis* setting of 5% allows the flow to vary ± 5% from the currently established flow rate without automatically decreasing the value of the *Damping*.

For example, if the average flow rate is 100 gpm and the *Hysteresis* is set to 10%, a filter window of 90…110 gpm is established. Successive flow measurements that reside within that window are recorded and averaged in accordance with the *Damping* setting. Flow readings outside of the window are rejected or accepted in accordance with the *Bad Data Rejection* setting.

Filter settings for this example:

Filter Method	Adaptive
Damping	40 seconds
Sensitivity	60%
Hysteresis	10%
Bad Data Rejection	3

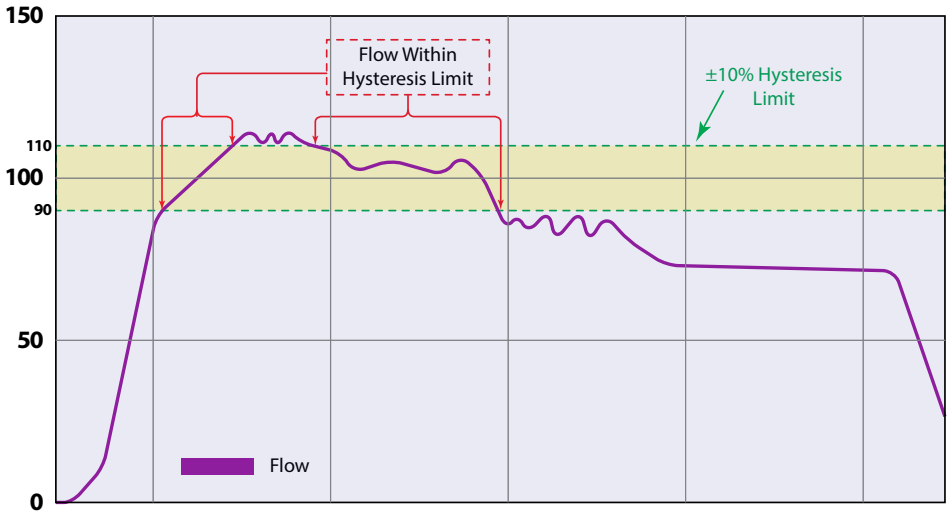


Figure 38: Hysteresis window

Bad Data Rejection (Range 0…10 Samples; Default: 3)
The *Bad Data Rejection* setting is related to the number of successive ***readings*** that must be measured outside of a the *Hysteresis* value before the flow meter considers the new flow value valid. In this example, a *Hysteresis* setting of 10% produces a ± 10% band centered on the current valid flow rate of 100 gpm.

The *Bad Data Rejection* setting is the number of successive ***samples*** that must be outside of the *Hysteresis* window before the flow meter considers the change in flow as real. Larger values are entered into the *Bad Data Rejection* window when measuring liquids that contain gas bubbles, as the gas bubbles tend to disturb the ultrasonic signals and cause more extraneous flow readings to occur. Larger *Bad Data Rejection* values tend to make the flow meter less responsive to rapid changes in actual flow rate.

In *Figure 40 on page 30*, flow data falls outside the flow *Hysteresis* window but does not reach the minimum time specified in the *Bad Data Rejection* window. When data appears that is outside the *Hysteresis* band and shorter than the *Bad Data Rejection* window time, the data is rejected.

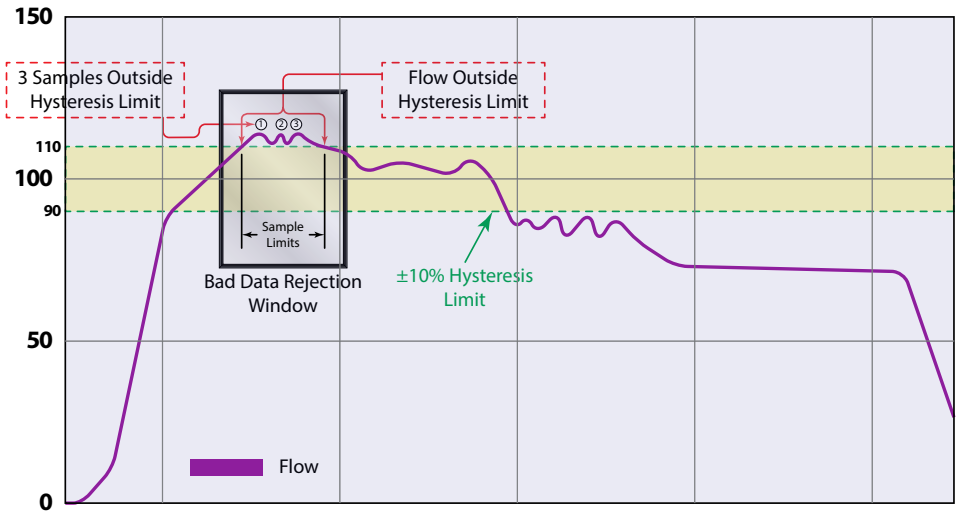


Figure 39: Bad data (rejection)

The flow rate is again outside the original ±10% *Hysteresis* window, but the data exists for a time period greater than the *Bad Data Rejection w*indow. In this instance, the meter interprets the data as a new valid flow rate and moves the *Hysteresis* window to correspond with the new established flow rate.

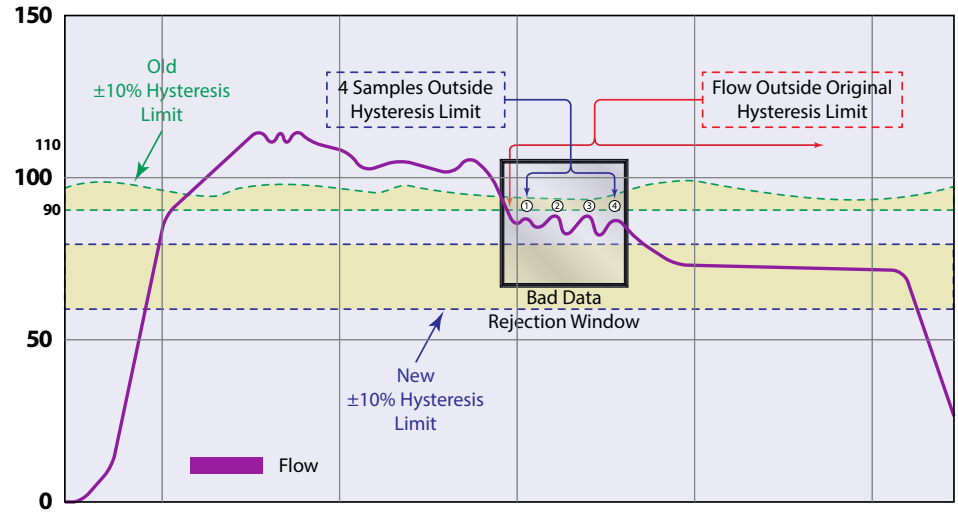


Figure 40: New valid flow data

Setup > Meter > Calibration

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Calibration Submenus	Options/Descriptions	
FACTOR MODE	FACTORY *FIELD	Select *FIELD* to set the zero and use the sensor and scale factors of the transducers. Only selectable in firmware versions prior to 02.02.480.
FACTORY SETTINGS	ZERO	The zero offset entered during factory calibration. *ZERO* is for reference only and most likely the *ZERO VALUE* for your installation will be different from the factory *ZERO*. Numeric display; *0.000 ns
	CAL FACTOR	One of two calibration factors unique to each transducer pair if the transmitter was used during factory calibration. Numeric display #.###
	SENSOR FACTOR	One of two calibration factors unique to each transducer pair if the transmitter was used during factory calibration. Numeric display #.###
ZERO MODE	MANUAL *NO FLOW STEADY FLOW	Due to different pipe characteristics, the meter must be zeroed in order to maintain accuracy. The recommended method is to stop flow and make sure there is no flow before zeroing the meter. In situations in which that is not feasible, you may zero the meter while the flow is steady or enter the zero manually. Select the method to zero the meter.
SET ZERO - NO FLOW	SET ZERO AT NO FLOW in process and confirmation screen	Check that the pipe is full of liquid and not flowing. Flow must be absolutely zero. Securely close any valves and allow time for settling to occur.
SET ZERO - FLOW	SET ZERO AT FLOW in process and confirmation screen	Stabilize the flow to a steady level before zeroing the meter. In situations where it is not possible to stop flow, use this method to zero the meter. When selected, the meter will calculate the zero typically in 5…10 seconds and will indicate if the meter was successful or not in determining the flow.
MANUAL ZERO	Numeric entry ## ### ns	Allows for manual entry of the zero value when *ZERO MODE* is *MANUAL*.
ZERO VALUE	Numeric display ## ### ns	The zero offset used to calculate the flow rate If the meter is not zeroed after installation, this value will match the factory *ZERO* setting.
SENSOR FACTOR	Numeric entry ## ### ns	The value used in calculating the zero value when zeroing the meter at steady flow. This value can be found on the transducer label.
SCALE FACTOR	Numeric entry	The factor used for linearizing the flow rate calculation when *FIELD* is selected for *FACTOR MODE*. Enter the *CAL FACTOR* from the transducer.

Factory Calibrated Procedure

Each transducer pair has a *CAL FACTOR* and *SENSOR FACTOR* on the label. Verify *FACTOR MODE* is set to *FIELD* and enter the factors from the transducer into the *CAL FACTOR* and *SENSOR FACTOR* settings.

Zero the meter after entering the *CAL FACTOR* and *SENSOR FACTOR*.

Field Calibration Procedure

To calibrate the flow meter, use a master meter or gravimetric test stand.

1. (Skip this step if firmware is 02.02.480 or higher.) Verify that *FACTOR MODE* is set to **FIELD** and the transducer sensor factor is entered into the *SENSOR FACTOR* setting.
2. Set *SCALE FACTOR* set to **1**.
3. Run calibration test.
4. Calculate the *SCALE FACTOR*.
   SCALE FACTOR = (actual flow)/(meter flow rate) or (actual total)/(meter total)
5. Enter the *SCALE FACTOR*.

Setup > Input/Output > Current #1 (or Current #2)

Requires service level passcode or higher if security is enabled. The current output, reset input and frequency/pulse/status output can be set up through the *SETUP* > *INPUT/OUTPUT* menus.

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Current #1 Submenus	**Options/Descriptions**	
OUTPUT SOURCE	*FLOW RATE TEMPERATURE #1 TEMPERATURE #2 ENERGY FLOW VELOCITY SIGNAL STRENGTH TEST MODE DISABLED	Select the reading to be assigned to the 4…20 mA output. Temperature and energy options only available with energy meter.
RANGE	*4-20 mA 4-20 mA NAMUR Current range is NAMUR 43 compliant with lower measuring limit at 3.8 mA and upper limit at 20.5 mA and minimum alarm 3.5 mA and maximum alarm 22.6 mA. 0-20 mA	
MIN VALUE	Enter the value of the reading at 4 mA. Can also be the setting for the 0 mA setpoint when 4-20 mA *RANGE* is selected. Units and decimal places based on parameter selected. Negative numbers accepted.	
MAX VALUE	Enter the value of the reading at 20 mA. Units and decimal places based on parameter selected. Negative numbers accepted.	
FAILURE MODE	*MIN CURRENT MAX CURRENT LAST VALUE TEST CURRENT	When an Fxx error occurs, such as low signal strength, the transmitter will set the current output the selected value.
FIXED VALUE	Enter the value for the current output when there is a failure mode. This parameter is only displayed with FAILURE MODE is set to FIXED VALUE.	
TEST CURRENT	Available only when *OUTPUT SOURCE* is in *TEST MODE*. Default 12.00 mA. To check the wiring to the control system or gauge, you can override the current output with a fixed current. Numeric entry mA. 0…22 mA.	
TRIM 4 mA	Available only when *OUTPUT SOURCE* is in *TEST MODE*. Set the test current to 4 mA or 0 mA, depending on the current range selected. Adjusts output until PLC/ DCS/BAS reads the desired value.	
TRIM 20 mA	Available only when *OUTPUT SOURCE* is in *TEST MODE*. Set the test current to 20 mA. Adjusts output until PLC/DCS/BAS reads 20 mA.	

Setup > Inputs/Output > Output #1 (or Output #2 or Output #3)

Output #1, Output #2 or Output #3 can operate independently as a frequency, totalizer pulse, direction status or alarm status output. In the *SETUP > INPUT/OUTPUTS > OUTPUT #1 (OR OUTPUT #2 OR OUTPUT #3) > MODE* menu, select the *MODE* of operation. Then go to the *PARAMETERS* menu to set up the operation for that *MODE*.

Output #3 is available on the energy unit only.

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

<table>
<tr><th>Output #1 Submenus</th><th colspan="3">Options/Descriptions</th></tr>
<tr><td>MODE</td><td colspan="3">*FREQUENCY
PULSE TOTAL
FLOW DIRECTION
ALARM
DISABLED

FREQUENCY and PULSE TOTAL modes are not available with AUX OUTPUT #1 and #2 dry contact output.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">PARAMETERS
(Frequency Mode)</td><td>OUTPUT SOURCE</td><td>*FLOW RATE
VELOCITY
ENERGY FLOW (Energy meter only)
TEST FREQUENCY</td><td>Select the reading to assign to the frequency output.</td></tr>
<tr><td>VALUE AT 0 HZ</td><td>Numeric entry. Units and decimal place based on parameter selected. Negative numbers accepted. Default -5000.</td><td rowspan="3">Enter the maximum flow rate or velocity frequency that corresponds to maximum frequency flow rate or velocity. Can be negative to indicate reverse flow. The units of Maximum match the units in SETUP > MEASUREMENTS > FLOW UNITS.
Example 1:
For a system that only has flow in one direction, the maximum flow rate is 100 gal/min, and the corresponding maximum frequency is 2000 Hz, set up the parameters to:
<table><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>Output Source</td><td>Flow Rate</td></tr><tr><td>Minimum</td><td>0 gal/min</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum</td><td>100 gal/min</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum Frequency</td><td>2000 Hz</td></tr></table>Example 2:
For a system that flow is bidirectional, the flow rate ranges from -100 gal/min to 100 gal/min and the frequency at 100 gal/min is 2000 Hz, set up the parameters to:
<table><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>Output Source</td><td>Flow Rate</td></tr><tr><td>Minimum</td><td>-100 gal/min</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum</td><td>100 gal/min</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum Frequency</td><td>2000 Hz</td></tr></table>With this setup at no flow, the frequency output is 1000 Hz.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MAX VALUE</td><td>Numeric entry. Units and decimal place based on source selected. Negative numbers accepted. Default 5000.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MAX FREQUENCY</td><td>Numeric entry. Units in Hz. Default 1 kHz.</td></tr>
<tr><td>TEST FREQUENCY</td><td colspan="2">Available when TEST MODE is selected for OUTPUT SOURCE. To check the wiring to the control system or device, you can override the frequency output with a fixed frequency.</td></tr>
</table>

Output #1 Submenus	**Options/Descriptions**		
PARAMETERS (Pulse Total Mode)	OUTPUT SOURCE	*POSITIVE FLOW NEGATIVE FLOW BIDIRECTIONAL FLOW Also available for energy meters: POSITIVE ENERGY NEGATIVE ENERGY BIDIRECTIONAL ENERGY	Select whether the pulse output accumulates only on positive (forward) flow, only on negative (reverse) flow or anytime flow occurs regardless of the flow direction (bidirectional). For bidirectional, assign the direction status to the other output, if desired.
	SCALING FACTOR	Numeric entry. Units and decimal place based on flow rate selection. Default is 1 unit per pulse. Enter the number of totalizer units per pulse. The totalizer unit is in the *SETUP > MEASUREMENTS* menu. For example, if the totalizer unit is gallons, setting the *PULSES/UNIT* to 10 transmits 1 pulse every 10 gallons. Setting the *SCALING FACTOR* to 0.1 transmits 1 pulse every 0.1 gallons.	
	PULSE WIDTH	Numeric entry 1…2000 ms. Default 50 ms. Enter the pulse width in milliseconds.	
	PULSE STATE	*PULSE LOW PULSE HIGH	*PULSE LOW*, the pulse totalizer output remains in the off state and the voltage floats at the source voltage level. When the pulse is triggered, the output turns on and the voltage drops to the low voltage level. This setup uses the least power. If the pulse needs to be at the high voltage level, use the *PULSE HIGH* option.
PARAMETERS (Flow Direction Mode)	OUTPUT SOURCE	*FLOW RATE ENERGY FLOW	
	DIRECTION	FORWARD ON *REVERSE ON For energy meters only: ENERGY FORWARD ENERGY REVERSE	Select whether the output is active when the flow is forward or reverse. When the absolute value of the flow rate is below the cutoff, the output will not be active.
	OUTPUT STATE	OUTPUT LOW	The output remains in the off state and the voltage floats at the source voltage level. When the output turns on, the voltage drops to the low voltage level.
		OUTPUT HIGH	Use if the output needs to be at the high voltage when the direction is detected.

Output #1 Submenus	**Options/Descriptions**		
PARAMETERS (Alarm Mode)	ALARM	*ERRORS ONLY HIGH FLOW LOW FLOW HI/LO FLOW For energy meters only: HIGH ENERGY LOW ENERGY HI/LO ENERGY HIGH TEMP1 HIGH TEMP2 LOW TEMP1 LOW TEMP2	Select the flow condition or meter condition to trigger the alarm and turn on the output.
	SET HIGH	Numeric entry. Units and decimal place based on FLOW RATE selected. Negative numbers accepted. Default is 10000.	Enter the value that the flow rate must be greater than in order to trigger an alarm. *SET HIGH* is only visible/settable when *ALARM* is set to *HIGH FLOW, OUT OF RANGE* or *ALL*.
	SET LOW	Numeric entry. Units and decimal place based on FLOW RATE selected. Negative numbers accepted. Default is 0.	Enter the value that the flow rate must be less than in order to trigger an alarm. *SET LOW* is only visible/settable when *ALARM* is set to *LOW FLOW, OUT OF RANGE* or *ALL*.
	LATCHING	*DISABLED ENABLED	When *ENABLED*, the output remains on after the alarm condition clears. Resetting alarm latch turns off the output.
	ANTI-CHATTER	SET DELAY	Enter how long the alarm condition must occur before activating the output to prevent nuisance trips. Numeric entry. Units: Milliseconds. Default is 100 ms.
		HYSTERESIS	Enter how long the alarm condition is cleared before resetting the output to prevent the output from chattering. The parameter is only valid if *LATCHING* is *DISABLED*. Numeric entry. Default is 100 ms.
		MIN ON-TIME	Numeric entry. Units: Milliseconds. Default is 200 ms.
	OUTPUT STATE	OUTPUT LOW	The output remains in the off state and the voltage floats at the source voltage level. When the output turns on, the voltage drops to the low voltage level.
		OUTPUT HIGH	Use if the output needs to be at the high voltage when the direction is detected.
PULL UP RESISTOR	INTERNAL *EXTERNAL	See *"Digital Outputs Wiring" on page <OV>*.	

Setup > Inputs/Output > Aux Output #1 (or Aux Output #2)

This menu shows only with card installed for *AUTODETECT* or *CARD TYPE* is set to *AUX OUTPUT*.

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Output #1 Submenus	Options/Descriptions			
MODE	FLOW DIRECTION ALARM DISABLED	FREQUENCY and PULSE TOTAL modes are not available with AUX OUTPUT card.		
PARAMETERS (Flow Direction Mode)	OUTPUT SOURCE	*FLOW RATE ENERGY FLOW		
	DIRECTION	FORWARD ON *REVERSE ON For energy meters only: ENERGY FORWARD ENERGY REVERSE	Select whether the output is active when the flow is forward or reverse. When the absolute value of the flow rate is below the cutoff, the output will not be active.	
PARAMETERS (Alarm Mode)	ALARM	*ERRORS ONLY HIGH FLOW LOW FLOW HI/LO FLOW For energy meters only: HIGH ENERGY LOW ENERGY HI/LO ENERGY HIGH TEMP1 HIGH TEMP2 LOW TEMP1 LOW TEMP2	Select the flow condition or meter condition to trigger the alarm and turn on the output.	
	SET HIGH	Numeric entry. Units and decimal place based on FLOW RATE selected. Negative numbers accepted. Default is 10000.	Enter the value that the flow rate must be greater than in order to trigger an alarm. *SET HIGH* is only visible/settable when *ALARM* is set to *HIGH FLOW, OUT OF RANGE* or *ALL*.	
	SET LOW	Numeric entry. Units and decimal place based on FLOW RATE selected. Negative numbers accepted. Default is 0.	Enter the value that the flow rate must be less than in order to trigger an alarm. *SET LOW* is only visible/settable when *ALARM* is set to *LOW FLOW, OUT OF RANGE* or *ALL*.	
	LATCHING	*DISABLED ENABLED	When *ENABLED*, the output remains on after the alarm condition clears. Resetting alarm latch turns off the output.	
	ANTI-CHATTER	SET DELAY	Enter how long the alarm condition must occur before activating the output to prevent nuisance trips. Numeric entry. Units: Milliseconds. Default is 100 ms.	
		HYSTERESIS	Enter how long the alarm condition is cleared before resetting the output to prevent the output from chattering. The parameter is only valid if *LATCHING* is *DISABLED*. Numeric entry. Default is 100 ms.	
		MIN ON-TIME	Numeric entry. Units: Milliseconds. Default is 200 ms.	

Setup > Inputs/Output > Input

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Input Submenus	Options/Descriptions	
MODE	DISABLED	Select the action to take when the input is active (based on the state).
	*RESET TOTAL	
	UNLATCH ALARM	
STATE	*ACTIVE ON HIGH	Select the voltage level to make the input active.
	ACTIVE ON LOW	

Setup > Inputs/Output > RTD (Energy Models Only)

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

RTD Submenus	Options/Descriptions	
TEMP SENSOR TYPE	Pt1000 2-WIRE	Select the temperature sensor type.
	Pt1000 3-WIRE	
	Pt1000 4-WIRE	
	Pt100 2-WIRE	
	Pt100 3-WIRE	
	Pt100 4-WIRE	
RANGE	32…122° F (0…50° C)	Select the temperature range.
	32…212° F (0…100° C)	
	-40…392° F (-40…200° C)	
	4…86° F (-20…30° C)	
DELTA TEMP	TEMP #1-TEMP #2 TEMP #2-TEMP #1	Select the order for positive and negative energy calculations.
TRIM RTD #1	Adjust the offset for the temperature reading for RTD #1.	See *"Troubleshooting" on page <OV>* before adjusting the RTD input.
TRIM RTD #2	Adjust the offset for the temperature reading for RTD #2.	

Trimming the RTDs

1. Change the *Home Screen* on the transmitter to read the temperature of the RTDs.
2. Connect a computer with the Flow Device Manager software to the transmitter. In the *Setup* > *Input* tab, check the *Temp Sensor Type* and *Range*.
3. With a constant temperature controlled heat source at the midpoint of the operating range, heat RTD 1. Allow time for the RTD to heat thoroughly.
4. Compare the temperature of the heat source with the temperature reading of *Temp 1* on the display. In the Flow Device Manager, adjust the *Trim RTD 1* until *Temp 1* matches the heat source temperature.
5. Repeat steps #3 and #4 for RTD 2.

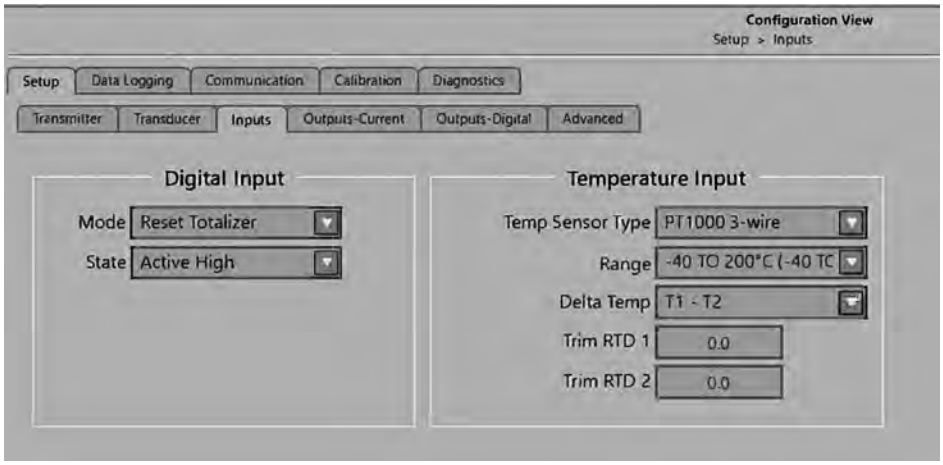


Figure 41: Trimming the RTDs

Setup > Communications

Requires service level passcode or higher if security is enabled.

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Communication Submenus	Options/Descriptions		
EIA-485 TYPE	DISABLE	Either disable this feature or select a network type.	
	*MODBUS RTU		
	BACNET MS/TP		
MODBUS RTU SETTINGS (Displayed when MODBUS RTU is selected as the option for EIA-485 TYPE.)	ADDRESS	Numeric entry 1…254	
	BAUD RATE	*AUTO, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 76800, 115200	
	ACCESS	WRITE/READ allows full access. RESET/READ allows you to read any, but only write to *Flow Total Reset* (cannot set up meter). READ ONLY allows read only.	
	PARITY	*NONE ODD PARITY EVEN PARITY	
	STOP BIT	*1 STOP BIT 2 STOP BITS	
	RESISTOR	*DISABLED ENABLED	
	WORD ORDER	BIG ENDIAN *LITTLE ENDIAN For 32-bit numbers or data types spanning over multiple registers, select the order of the 16-bit word or register to match the Modbus RTU master.	
	TIMEOUT	Numeric entry 0…10000 ms Enter 0 ms to disable the timeout option. For networks with a predictable poll rate by the master device, this parameter is an option to record and display an S60 code when the meter does not receive a message from the master device. Enter the time that the meter should record and display a loss of communication timeout.	
BACNET MS/TP SETTINGS	MAC ADDRESS	Numeric entry 0…127	
	BACNET ID	Numeric entry 0…4194303	
	BAUD RATE	*9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 76800, 115200	
	ACCESS	WRITE/READ allows full access. RESET/READ allows you to read any, but only write to *Flow Total Reset* (cannot set up meter). READ ONLY allows read only.	
	MAX MASTER	Numeric entry 1…127	
	PARITY	*NONE ODD PARITY EVEN PARITY	
	STOP BIT	*1 STOP BIT 2 STOP BITS	
	RESISTOR	DISABLED *ENABLED	
ENDPOINT	Select the settings to match the endpoint settings. Only the flow total selected for the *Home Screen* will be sent. Energy totals are not supported.		
	DIAL COUNT	7, *8, 9, 10	
	RESOLUTION	*OFF, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001	
	PROTOCOL	*DISABLED V1 V2 V3	When an AMR/AMI endpoint is connected to the transmitter, select the settings to match the endpoint settings. Only the flow total selected for the *Home* screen will be sent. V1 protocol does not support dial counts above 7.

Communication Submenus	**Options/Descriptions**	
BACNET/IP (Shows only with card installed for AUTODETECT or CARD TYPE is set to BACNET/IP.)	WEBSERVER	**Note:** WEBSERVER is READ ONLY. *ENABLED DISABLED
	CLIENT TIMEOUT	0…65,535 ms
	DEVICE INSTANCE	BACnet ID range: 0…99,999,999
	DHCP	*DISABLED ENABLED
	IP ADDRESS	Numeric entry ###.###.###.###. Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0-255 for the remaining values. Option not available if DHCP is enabled.
	SUBNET MASK	Numeric entry ###.###.###.###. Enter each value from 0…255. Option not available if DHCP is enabled.
	GATEWAY	Numeric entry ###.###.###.###. Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0…255 for the remaining values. Option not available if DHCP is enabled.
	DNS PRIMARY	###.###.###.### Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0-255 for the remaining values. It is not recommended to use static IP address in the range of 169.254.0.0 to 169.254.255.255 because clients may not be able to locate the DNS server.
	DNS SECONDARY	###.###.###.### Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0…255 for the remaining values. It is not recommended to use static IP address in the range of 169.254.0.0 to 169.254.255.255 because clients may not be able to locate the DNS server.
	PORT	Use the Flow Program Manager software to change the UDP port from the default setting: *AUTO NEGOTIATION 10 Mbit HALF DUPLEX 10 Mbit FULL DUPLEX 100 MbIt HALF DUPLEX 100 Mbit FULL DUPLEX
	ACCESS	WRITE/READ allows full access RESET/READ allows you to read any, but only write to *Flow Total Reset* (cannot set up meter) *READ ONLY allows read only
MODBUS TCP/IP	WEBSERVER	**Note:** WEBSERVER is READ ONLY. *ENABLED DISABLED
	CLIENT TIMEOUT	0…65,535 ms
	WORD ORDER	BIG ENDIAN *LITTLE ENDIAN
	DHCP	*DISABLED ENABLED
	IP ADDRESS	Numeric entry ###.###.###.###. Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0…255 for the remaining values. Option not available if DHCP is enabled.
	SUBNET MASK	Numeric entry ###.###.###.###. Enter each value from 0…255. Option not available if DHCP is enabled.
	GATEWAY	Numeric entry ###.###.###.###. Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0…255 for the remaining values. Option not available if DHCP is enabled.
	DNS PRIMARY	###.###.###.### Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0…255 for the remaining values. It is not recommended to use static IP address in the range of 169.254.0.0 to 169.254.255.255 because clients may not be able to locate the DNS server.
	DNS SECONDARY	###.###.###.### Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0…255 for the remaining values. It is not recommended to use static IP address in the range of 169.254.0.0 to 169.254.255.255 because clients may not be able to locate the DNS server.
	PORT	*AUTO NEGOTIATION 10 Mbit HALF DUPLEX 10 Mbit FULL DUPLEX 100 MbIt HALF DUPLEX 100 Mbit FULL DUPLEX
	ACCESS	WRITE/READ allows full access RESET/READ allows you to read any, but only write to *Flow Total Reset* (cannot set up meter) *READ ONLY allows read only

Communication Submenus	**Options/Descriptions**	
ETHERNET/IP (Shows only with card installed for AUTODETECT or CARD TYPE is set to ETHERNET/IP.)	WEBSERVER	**Note:** WEBSERVER is READ ONLY. *DISABLED ENABLED
	DHCP	*DISABLED ENABLED
	IP ADDRESS	Numeric entry ###.###.###.###. Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0…255 for the remaining values. Option not available if DHCP is enabled.
	SUBNET MASK	Numeric entry ###.###.###.###. Enter each value from 0…255. Option not available if DHCP is enabled.
	GATEWAY	Numeric entry ###.###.###.###. Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0…255 for the remaining values. Option not available if DHCP is enabled.
	DNS PRIMARY	###.###.###.### Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0…255 for the remaining values. It is not recommended to use static IP address in the range of 169.254.0.0 to 169.254.255.255 because clients may not be able to locate the DNS server.
	DNS SECONDARY	###.###.###.### Enter a value from 1…255 for the first value and 0…255 for the remaining values. It is not recommended to use static IP address in the range of 169.254.0.0 to 169.254.255.255 because clients may not be able to locate the DNS server.
	PORT	Use the Flow Program Manager software to change the TCP or UDP port from the default setting: *AUTO NEGOTIATION 10 Mbit HALF DUPLEX 10 Mbit FULL DUPLEX 100 MbIt HALF DUPLEX 100 Mbit FULL DUPLEX
	ACCESS	WRITE/READ allows full access RESET/READ allows you to read any, but only write to *Flow Total Reset* (cannot set up meter) *READ ONLY allows read only

Setup > Data Logging (Service Level Access)

Requires service level passcode or higher if security is enabled.

Due to FAT32 limitation on the microSD card, if the file size exceeds 4 GB, the log file will be closed and a new file started. Both files will be accessible. The name of the files are FILE0001.txt, FILE0002.txt, and so on. Log files are automatically saved as .txt files to the microSD card. Before removing the microSD card, change the LOG MODE to DISABLED. With an 8 GB microSD card installed, the card will have enough memory to last about 1-1/2 years when logging 8 parameters at a 1 second time interval.

Data Logging Submenus	**Options/Descriptions**
LOG MODE	Log files can be transferred to a computer by using the Flow Program Manager software. Data logging will pause during the file transfer. New log file created when parameters are added or removed from data log. *DISABLED CONTINUOUS — Logs when transmitter is on and operating. THRESHOLD — Logs when the threshold value is between the minimum and maximum values. For example, only log when process equipment is operational and flow is above cutoff.
TIME INTERVAL	1 SECOND, 2 SECONDS, 5 SECONDS, 10 SECONDS, 20 SECONDS, 30 SECONDS 1 MINUTE, 2 MINUTES, 5 MINUTES, 10 MINUTES, 30 MINUTES 1 HOUR, 2 HOURS, 4 HOURS, 6 HOURS, 12 HOURS, 24 HOURS
PARAMETER #1 …. *PARAMETER #8*	**NOTE:** For error/alarm codes, the last 10 codes in the history are logged with commas separating the values. FLOW RATE, FLOW TOTAL GROSS, FLOW TOTAL FORWARD, FLOW TOTAL REVERSE, FLOW TOTAL NET, VELOCITY, REYNOLDS DELTA TRANSIT TIME, TEMPERATURE #1, TEMPERATURE #2, TEMP#1 - TEMP#2, TEMP#2 - TEMP#1, ENERGY RATE, ENERGY TOTAL GROSS ENERGY TOTAL FORWARD, ENERGY TOTAL REVERSE, ENERGY TOTAL NET, SIGNAL STRENGTH, SOUND SPEED, ERROR/ALARM CODE, NONE
THRESHOLD	If THRESHOLD control is selected, this setting will be active. FLOW RATE FLOW TOTAL TEMPERATURE #1 TEMPERATURE #2 DELTA TEMPERATURE ENERGY RATE ENERGY TOTAL VELOCITY
MIN THRESHOLD	Numeric entry (plus or minus) — If *THRESHOLD* log model is selected, this setting will be active.
MAX THRESHOLD	Numeric entry (plus or minus) — If *THRESHOLD* log model is selected, this setting will be active.
DELETE LOG	Will stop recording and delete all records. Prompt with a confirmation screen.

Setup > Options

Options Submenu	**Options/Descriptions**
CARD TYPE	If *CARD TYPE* is set to *AUTODETECT*, the transmitter will automatically detect when a new card is installed and display menu for the card settings. If *CARD TYPE* is set to a specific communication/contact card, the card settings will remain for that card type even if it is not installed. If a different card is installed or no card is installed, a warning will be displayed on the home screen and the card will be inactive. If *CARD TYPE* is set to *DISABLED*, then the card connection will be disabled and the Ethernet and contact menus will not be displayed.
	DISABLED AUTODETECT BACNET/IP MODBUS TCP/IP ETHERNET/IP AUX OUTPUT

Setup > Passcode Setup > Security

If *SECURITY* is enabled and you exit the *MAIN MENU*, you must re-enter your passcode to access the *MAIN MENU* again.

The passcodes are the same for the display/keypad access and Flow Program Manager (FPM) software access. Each time the menus are accessed either through the display/keypad interface or through the software, a valid passcode must be entered to change parameters. The logged in security level of the display/keypad and the software are independent. For example, a person can log in at the Service level through the display/keypad, while another person logs in at the Admin level through the software.

Passcode Setup offers three levels of access. Read-Only access does not require a passcode:

- ADMIN—You must enter the fault *ADMIN* passcode 000000 to change Security between *DISABLE* and *ENABLE* or to set any passcode or the *Logout Timeout*.
- OPERATOR
- SERVICE

Security Submenus	**Options/Descriptions**	
SET ADMIN	6-digit passcode	Numeric entry
SET OPERATOR	6-digit passcode	Numeric entry
SET SERVICE	6-digit passcode	Numeric entry
LOGOUT TIMEOUT	1 MINUTE 5 MINUTES *10 MINUTES 20 MINUTES 30 MINUTES 60 MINUTES	When logout occurs, the display returns to the *Home Screen*.

Setup > Passcode Setup > Passcode Recovery

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Passcode Setup Submenus	**Options/Descriptions**	
PASSCODE RECOVERY	Passcode recovery screen	
TEMPORARY PASSCODE	Numeric entry	After 20 attempts to enter the temporary passcode, you will be prompted to generate a new *RECOVERY CODE*.
SECURITY	*DISABLED ENABLED	When *SECURITY* is enabled, you are prompted to set the service and operator passwords. If you do not, the defaults remain in place.

Only the *ADMIN* level can reset passcodes. If the *ADMIN* passcode is lost and the passcodes need to be reset, you can contact the factory, provide a recovery code to the representative and request a temporary passcode.

To generate a recovery code:

1. Select **PASSCODE RECOVERY**.
2. The next screen prompts you to generate a recovery code or cancel the request. When you request the code, it displays on the screen. Write the number in a safe place. No one will be able to view the recovery code if you exit the screen or reboot the meter.
3. Press **MENU/BACK** and continue to operate the meter in read-only mode.

You will not be prompted to enter a passcode when you navigate the menus. You have the option of canceling the recovery process and continue to use the existing passcodes by entering the *ADMIN* passcode. The *PASSCODE LEVEL* in the *DIAGNOSTIC* menu will be set to *RECOVERY* until you successfully enter a new *ADMIN* passcode or cancel the recovery.

When you receive your temporary passcode, select **SETUP > PASSCODE SETUP > TEMPORARY PASSCODE** and enter your temporary passcode. You will automatically be prompted to enter a new *ADMIN* passcode (prompt will be either in the Flow Program Manager (FPM) Software or the front panel, depending on where the temporary passcode was entered). If you do not enter a new *ADMIN* passcode within 15 minutes, the recovery mode is canceled and you must request a new recovery code to reset the passcodes. *TEMPORARY PASSCODE* can be entered from the Flow Program Manager (FPM) Software or the front panel, regardless of what was used to start it.

Display Menu

Requires operator level passcode or higher if security is enabled. An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Display Submenus	Options/Descriptions	
LANGUAGE	*ENGLISH	English
	DEUTSCHE	German
	ESPAÑOL	Spanish
	FRANÇAIS	French
	ITALIANO	Italian
DECIMAL	#.# #,#	Select whether the decimal indicator is a period or a comma.
DISPLAY TAG ID	*DISABLED ENABLED	Displays the *TAG ID* on the *Home Screen*. Use the Flow Program Manager software to change the *TAG ID*.
BRIGHTNESS	Select the display brightness 10…100% in increments of 10. Default is 70%.	
CONTRAST	Adjust the screen contrast 12…37. Default is 24.	
DIMMER	*ENABLED DISABLED	Enable the *DIMMER* to reduce the display *BRIGHTNESS* after the buttons are not pressed for the *TIMEOUT* period. Select the *BRIGHTNESS* level. Default is 10%. Press any button to awaken the transmitter and return to normal *BRIGHTNESS*. The buttons pressed will not be active for one second after the transmitter is awakened.
DIMMER LEVEL	OFF 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%	
TIMEOUT	5 MINUTES *10 MINUTES 20 MINUTES 30 MINUTES 60 MINUTES	
SET TIME	Numeric entry for 24 hour clock HH:MM	
SET DATE	Numeric entry for date YYYY-MM-DD	
DISPLAY TIME	24 HOUR AM / PM	Select format of the time to display on the home screen and on the Flow Program Manager software dashboard.
DISPLAY DATE	YYYY-MM-DD MM-DD-YYYY DD-MM-YYYY	Select format of the date to display on the home screen and on the Flow Program Manager software dashboard.

Information Menu

An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Information Submenus	Options/Descriptions
MODEL	Ultrasonic Meter
S.N.	Serial Number
FW VERSION	Firmware Version xx.xx.xxx
CAL. DATE	Calibration Date YYYY-MM-DD
DATE CODE	Manufacture Date YYYY-MM-DD
TAG ID	16 characters

Diagnostics Menu

The *DIAGNOSTICS* menu displays system status and allows you to clear the history, reset to factory defaults and reboot the system. An asterisk (*) indicates the parameter default.

Diagnostics Submenus	Options/Descriptions		
READINGS	SIGNAL STRENGTH	Read-only numeric with message to indicate the quality of the ultrasonic signal.	
	HISTORY	Chronological list of 120 past errors, alarms and warning messages.	
	DELTA TIME FILTERED	Read-only ##.## ns	
	FLOW RATE RAW	Read-only unfiltered flow rate	
	FLUID SOUND SPEED	Read-only; Units are the same as *VELOCITY*; Measured ultrasound speed of the fluid.	
	DELTA TIME RAW	Read-only ns	
	REYNOLDS NUMBER	Read-only; unitless; the Reynolds Number based on the fluid viscosity, density, velocity and pipe diameter	
	REYNOLDS FACTOR	Read-only; unitless; the factor applied to the measured flow rate based on the Reynolds Number.	
	TEMPERATURE #1	Read-only; Energy meters only; Units are the same as the *Home Screen*.	
	TEMPERATURE #2	Read-only; Energy meters only; Units are the same as the *Home Screen*.	
	DELTA TEMPERATURE	The temperature difference between the two RTDs, either T1 - T2 or T2 - T1, according to the setting in *INPUT/OUTPUT > RTD > DELTA TEMP*.	
	TOTAL OVERFLOW COUNT	Numeric integer	The *TOTAL OVERFLOW COUNT* increments each time the flow total exceeds the digits in the display.
	ENERGY OVERFLOW	Numeric integer	The *ENERGY OVERFLOW* is a counter that increments each time the energy total exceeds the digits in the display
INPUT/OUTPUT STATUS	CURRENT #1 OUTPUT	Read-only mA	
	CURRENT #2 OUTPUT	Read-only mA; Energy meters only	
	OUTPUT #1 STATUS	*ON	Status of digital output. If the output mode is *ALARM* or *FLOW DIRECTION*, then the output status *ON* or *OFF* is indicated. Frequency and Pulse modes can operate too fast to view the *ON* and *OFF* state, so the mode is shown for the status.
		OFF	
		FREQUENCY	
		PULSE	
		DISABLED	
	OUTPUT #2 STATUS	ON	
		OFF	
		FREQUENCY	
		PULSE	
		DISABLED	
	OUTPUT #3 STATUS	ON	Energy meters only
		OFF	
		FREQUENCY	
		PULSE	
		DISABLED	
	AUX OUTPUT #1 STATUS	ON	Only with auxiliary contact output option.
		OFF	
		PULSE	
		DISABLED	
	AUX OUTPUT #2 STATUS	ON	Only with auxiliary contact output option.
		OFF	
		PULSE	
		DISABLED	
	INPUT STATUS	ON	Status of digital input to reset totalizer or unlatch alarm.
		OFF	
HARDWARE OPTIONS	CARD HARDWARE	NONE BACNET/IP MODBUS TCP/IP ETHERNET/IP DRY CONTACTS	Identifies the hardware type of communication card or contact card installed regardless of the settings
	MAC ADDRESS	xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx Read only. Ethernet card must be installed and cable must be connected for the *MAC Address* to display.	
	LINK STATUS	CONNECTED DISCONNECTED	Read only. Ethernet link status if Ethernet card is installed and enabled.

Diagnostics Submenus	Options/Descriptions		
SYSTEM (Requires service level passcode or higher if security is enabled.)	TIME	HH:MM:SS (24 hour clock)	Displays the time.
	DATE	YYYY-MM-DD	Displays the date.
	POWER ON TIME	In seconds	
	SIMULATION MODE	OFF 100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%	*Flow Simulation* provides output and display simulation based on a percentage of the full scale flow. Simulation will not accumulate the totalizers and any digital outputs set to pulse totalizer will not be active. The range of simulation includes 0…100% of the full scale flow. Use the *Flow Simulation* parameter to set the range of simulation in 10% increments. To change the *Flow Simulation*, from the *INPUTS/OUTPUTS* menu: 1. Select **FLOW SIMULATION** to view the *Flow Simulation* display. 2. Click **RIGHT ARROW** to increment the percentage by 10, or click **DOWN ARROW** to decrement the percentage by 10.
	PASSCODE LEVEL	READ ONLY OPERATOR SERVICE ADMIN RECOVERY	Defines the parameters, screens and actions available to a user.
	CLEAR HISTORY	CLEAR HISTORY confirmation screen	Clears all alarms, warnings, errors and informational messages from the *ALARM HISTORY* buffer. This is typically done after startup or maintenance on the flow system is successfully completed.
	FACTORY RESET	FACTORY RESET confirmation screen	Resets all parameters to the values on the device when it was shipped from the factory. Any settings made will be reset.
	REBOOT	REBOOT confirmation screen	Reboots the device. The meter does not require this manual *REBOOT* for any procedure, but it may be useful for system troubleshooting.

Reset Menu

Reset Submenus	Options/Descriptions
RESET FLOW TOTAL	Reset the *FLOW TOTAL*. See the *"Reset Flow Totalizer Procedure"* below.
UNLATCH ALARMS	Only available if alarm latch is enabled. Unlatches output if alarm condition occurred and cleared. See *"Setup > Inputs/Output > Output #1 (or Output #2 or Output #3)" on page 33***.**

Reset Flow Totalizer Procedure

The flow meter accumulates the amount of flow passing through the meter into a flow totalizer. To reset the flow total:

1. Press **MENU/BACK**.
2. Select **RESET** from the *Main Menu*.
   (Press **DOWN** to scroll through the list of options. When *RESET* is the top item, press **ENTER**.)
3. Select **RESET FLOW TOTAL** from the *Reset* menu.
   (With *RESET FLOW TOTAL* as the top item, press **ENTER**.)
4. Select **OK** to confirm reset.

After selecting *RESET FLOW TOTAL*, you are prompted to confirm the reset of the flow total. Press **ENTER** to confirm or press **MENU/BACK** to cancel.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Warning and alarm messages are classified according to NAMUR 107 standards.

Out of Specification Messages ⚠

Warning and alarm messages occur when the flow meter is operational, but the readings might be out of specification or an operator might need to take action. If a warning or alarm condition occurs, a warning/alarm icon with code will appear in the at the bottom of the *Home Screen*. The flow rate and flow total will continue to be displayed.

Error Messages ⊗

An error condition occurs when the flow rate cannot be determined, such as when the signal strength is too low. If an error condition occurs, the flow rate will be replaced with the "failed" icon, code and description.

If conditions cause multiple messages to occur, all messages will be saved to the history, but some messages may not be displayed. If an error condition occurs, warning and alarm messages will not be displayed. If multiple errors occur, each error message will cycle through and be viewable for 5 seconds. Similarly, if multiple warning or alarm conditions occur (but no error conditions), each message will cycle through and be viewable for 5 seconds.

Warning, Alarm and Error Messages automatically clear when the issue clears.

Check Function Codes

When the meter or outputs are in a test mode, a check function message appears at the bottom of the *Home Screen*.

View Alarm and Message Buffer

Up to 30 alarm or warning message codes are buffered on a first-in-first-out basis. To view the buffer, go to *DIAGNOSTICS > HISTORY.*

Warning and Alarm Message Codes

Failure Codes

Code	Description	Correction
F02 ELECTRONIC ERROR	Multiple watchdog timeouts occurred.	Contact factory
F03 ELECTRONIC ERROR	Voltage levels are out of specification.	Reboot transmitter; If error repeats, repair or replace transmitter.
F10 LOW SIGNAL	Signal strength is below cutoff.	Check for empty pipe, transducer spacing and parameter settings. Check for flow disturbances such as gas/air bubbles, foaming or debris in the liquid. Check for significant scale build in the pipe or detached pipe liners.
F11 HIGH SIGNAL	Signal strength is oversaturated.	Change transducer mounting for more paths.
F20 RTD #1 ERROR	Unable to detect RTD #1.	Check wiring to RTD #1 connector.
F21 RTD #2 ERROR	Unable to detect RTD #2.	Check wiring to RTD #2 connector.

Check Function Codes

Code	Description	Correction
C01 CURRENT TEST	Current output is in test mode.	Change Current Output from Test Mode.
C10 OUTPUT #1 FREQUENCY TEST	Output #1 is in frequency test mode.	Change Output #1 from Test Mode.
C20 OUTPUT #2 FREQUENCY TEST	Output #2 is in frequency test mode.	Change Output #2 from Test Mode.
C30 OUTPUT #3 FREQUENCY TEST	Output #3 is in frequency test mode.	Change Output #3 from Test Mode.
C60 SIMULATION MODE	Meter is running flow simulation.	Deactivate Simulation Mode.

Out-of-Specification Codes

Code	Description	Correction
S01 ELECTRONIC WARNING	Fault detected and meter rebooted.	Contact factory, update firmware, or repair or replace transmitter.
S02 DEFAULT FAILED	Reset to factory defaults failed.	Check calibration. If it does not match the calibration settings on the transducer serial tag, enter field calibration settings. Return to the *Home Screen* and continue to operate (if the reset to factory defaults is through the transmitter).
S03 LANGUAGE FILE CORRUPT	English only.	Update firmware.

Code	Description	Correction
S10 mA TOO HIGH	Flow or energy rate higher than flow rate at 20 mA output.	Check the scaling of the Current #1 output.
S11 mA TOO HIGH	Flow or energy rate higher than 20 mA.	Check the scaling of the Current #2 output.
S19 mA SUPPLY VOLTAGE ERR	Supply voltage out of range for 4-20 mA outputs.	Check wiring. If the meter should supply the power to the current output, check that the ISO 24V OUT is jumpered to 4-20 LOOP (TB600 pins 1 & 2).
S20 FREQ HIGH	Value higher than max. frequency output.	Check the scaling of the frequency on Output #1.
S21 FREQ HIGH	Value higher than max. frequency output.	Check the scaling of the frequency on Output #2.
S22 FREQ HIGH	Value higher than max. frequency output.	Check the scaling of the frequency on Output #3.
S30 PULSE HIGH	Pulse output is too fast for the pulse width.	Check the scaling factor, units and pulse width of the pulse on Output #1.
S31 PULSE HIGH	Pulse output is too fast for the pulse width.	Check the scaling factor, units and pulse width of the pulse on Output #2.
S32 PULSE HIGH	Pulse output is too fast for the pulse width.	Check the scaling factor, units and pulse width of the pulse on Output 3.
S33 PULSE HIGH	Pulse output is too fast for the pulse width.	Check the scaling factor, units and pulse width of the pulse on Aux Output #1 dry contact.
S34 PULSE HIGH	Pulse output is too fast for the pulse width.	Check the scaling factor, units and pulse width of the pulse on Aux Output #2 dry contact.
S40 HIGH FLOW	Flow rate is above high flow alarm setting.	Check flow rate and Set High setting for Output #1.
S41 HIGH FLOW	Flow rate is above high flow alarm setting.	Check flow rate and Set High setting for Output #2.
S42 HIGH FLOW	Flow rate is above high flow alarm setting.	Check flow rate and Set High setting for Output #3.
S43 HIGH FLOW	Flow rate is above high flow alarm setting.	Check flow rate and Set High setting for Aux Output #1.
S44 HIGH FLOW	Flow rate is above high flow alarm setting.	Check flow rate and Set High setting for Aux Output #2.
S45 LOW FLOW	Flow rate is below low flow alarm setting.	Check flow rate and Set Low setting for Output #1.
S46 LOW FLOW	Flow rate is below low flow alarm setting.	Check flow rate and Set Low setting for Output #2.
S47 LOW FLOW	Flow rate is below low flow aram setting.	Check flow rate and Set Low setting for Output #3.
S48 LOW FLOW	Flow rate is below low flow aram setting.	Check flow rate and Set Low setting for Aux Output #1.
S49 LOW FLOW	Flow rate is below low flow aram setting.	Check flow rate and Set Low setting for Aux Output #2.
S50 TOTAL OVERFLOW	Accumulated flow total is greater than viewable digits.	Check the totalizer units or reset the flow total to clear the overflow counter.
S60 COMM TIMEOUT	Modbus master or BACnet device communication packet.	Check master device poll rate and offline status. Check wiring and termination resistor setting. Check Setup > Communication > Modbus RTU Config (or BACnet MS/TP Config) > Timeout parameter setting.
S61 MODULE TIMEOUT	Network timeout.	Check communication settings and wiring of the Ethernet card.
S62 DISCONNECTED	Bluetooth connection timed out.	—
S63 BLUETOOTH FAIL	Unable to initialize Bluetooth.	Update firmware. If error repeats, repair or replace transmitter.
S64 MODULE FAILED	Unable to initialize module.	Reseat module and reboot transmitter. Check card type detection matches the installed card or is set to autodetect. If error repeats, replace module.
S65 MODULE MISMATCH	Module installed does not match settings.	Replace module with correct module. Check card type settings.
S67 DATA LOG ERROR	microSD card is missing or full.	Check microSD card. If data logging is not required, disable data logging.
S70 TEMP #1 LOW	Temp. #1 is below low alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #1. Check alarm settings for Output #1.
S71 TEMP #1 LOW	Temp. #1 is below low alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #1. Check alarm settings for Output #2.
S72 TEMP #1 LOW	Temp. #1 is below low alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #1. Check alarm settings for Output #3.
S73 TEMP #1 LOW	Temp. #1 is below low alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #1. Check alarm settings for Aux Output #1.
S74 TEMP #1 LOW	Temp. #1 is below low alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #1. Check alarm settings for Aux Output #2.
S75 TEMP #1 HIGH	Temp. #1 is above high alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #1. Check alarm settings for Output #1.
S76 TEMP #1 HIGH	Temp. #1 is above high alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #1. Check alarm settings for Output #2.
S77 TEMP #1 HIGH	Temp. #1 is above high alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #1. Check alarm settings for Output #3.
S78 TEMP #1 HIGH	Temp. #1 is above high alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #1. Check alarm settings for Aux Output #1.
S79 TEMP #1 HIGH	Temp. #1 is above high alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #1. Check alarm settings for Aux Output #2.
S80 HIGH ENERGY RATE	Flow rate is above high flow alarm setting.	Check energy flow rate and Set High setting for Output #1.
S81 HIGH ENERGY RATE	Flow rate is above high flow alarm setting.	Check energy flow rate and Set High setting for Output #2.
S82 HIGH ENERGY RATE	Flow rate is above high flow alarm setting.	Check energy flow rate and Set High setting for Output #3.
S83 HIGH ENERGY RATE	Flow rate is above high flow alarm setting.	Check energy flow rate and Set High setting for Aux Output #1.
S84 HIGH ENERGY RATE	Flow rate is above high flow alarm setting.	Check energy flow rate and Set High setting for Aux Output #2.
S85 LOW ENERGY RATE	Flow rate is above low flow alarm setting.	Check energy flow rate and Set Low setting for Output #1.
S86 LOW ENERGY RATE	Flow rate is above low flow alarm setting.	Check energy flow rate and Set Low setting for Output #2.
S87 LOW ENERGY RATE	Flow rate is above low flow alarm setting.	Check energy flow rate and Set Low setting for Output #3.
S88 LOW ENERGY RATE	Flow rate is above low flow alarm setting.	Check energy flow rate and Set Low setting for Aux Output #1.
S89 LOW ENERGY RATE	Flow rate is above low flow alarm setting.	Check energy flow rate and Set Low setting for Aux Output #2.
S90 TEMP #2 LOW	Temp. #2 is below low alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #2. Check alarm settings for Output #1.
S91 TEMP #2 LOW	Temp. #2 is below low alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #2. Check alarm settings for Output #2.
S92 TEMP #2 LOW	Temp. #2 is below low alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #2. Check alarm settings for Output #3.
S93 TEMP #2 LOW	Temp. #2 is below low alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #2. Check alarm settings for Aux Output #1.
S94 TEMP #2 LOW	Temp. #2 is below low alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #2. Check alarm settings for Aux Output #2.
S95 TEMP #2 HIGH	Temp. #2 is above high alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #2. Check alarm settings for Output #1.
S96 TEMP #2 HIGH	Temp. #2 is above high alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #2. Check alarm settings for Output #2.
S97 TEMP #2 HIGH	Temp. #2 is above high alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #2. Check alarm settings for Output #3.
S98 TEMP #2 HIGH	Temp. #2 is above high alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #2. Check alarm settings for Aux Output #1.
S99 TEMP #2 HIGH	Temp. #2 is above high alarm setting.	Check fluid temperature and RTD #2. Check alarm settings for Aux Output #2.

Informational Events Codes

Information events are only displayed in the ALARM HISTORY and not on the *Home Screen*.

Code	Description
I01 POWER ON	Power on or rebooted.
I11 ZERO	Meter zeroed.
I12 FACTORY CALIBRATION	Calibration changed from Field to Factory.
I13 FIELD CALIBRATION	Calibration changed from Factory to Field.
I21 FIRMWARE CHANGED	Firmware updated or parameters set to factory defaults.
I31 FLOW TOTAL RESET	Flow total reset to zero.
I41 NO SD CARD	Micro SD card not installed.

Symptoms

Symptom: Transmitter does not power up.

Possible Causes	Recommended Action
• No power or inadequate power • Blown fuse (AC Model only) • Display ribbon cable not seated properly	• Measure voltage at the power terminals and check that the voltage matches the labels by the power terminals. • Check the fuse near the power terminals. If fuse is blown, verify the voltage and polarity is correct and reset the fuse. • Inspect ribbon cable connections. LEDs on power board will light up with no LCD display. • Replace the transmitter if the above actions do not resolve the issue.

Symptom: Flow reading appears to be incorrect.

Possible Causes	Recommended Action
• Incorrect positioning of transducers • Poor contact between transducers and pipe • Poor placement of transducers • Low signal strength • Process loop issues • Incorrect pipe settings • Meter not calibrated • Display not set up correctly	Refer to the Transducer Mounting Configuration section for details on proper installation. **At the transducer:** • Verify that the spacing of the transducers is set correctly. On most transducers, a scribe mark on the side of the transducers indicates the point of measurement—NOT from the end points of the transducers. • Verify that the transducers are aligned correctly. For Z-Mount, verify the transducers are 180° from each other. • Make sure there is a good contact between the transducers and pipe and a thin coat of acoustic coupling is applied. For integral mount, check for over-tightening of the transducers. **Process loop and general location:** • Make sure the transducers are on the sides of the pipe and NOT on the top of the pipe. • Check that the transducers are NOT located at the highest point in the loop where air may accumulate. • Check that the transducers are NOT on a downward flowing pipe unless adequate downstream head pressure is present to overcome partial filling or cavitation. • Check that the transducers have adequate straight pipe upstream and downstream. • Check process loop for entrained air or particulates which will impact the flow readings. • Pipes may develop scale, product build-up or corrosion over time. As a result, the effective wall thickness may be different than a new pipe and wall thickness or liner parameters may need to be adjusted. **At the transmitter:** • Verify that pipe parameters match the installation.

Symptom: Unstable flow.

Possible Causes	Recommended Action
• Installation issues • Flow instability • Transducers mounting is loose • Transducers are moved • Incorrect flow settings	• Check process loop for variations of entrained air which will impact the flow • Check for pump induced flow instability. • Check that the transducers are secure and are in area where the transducers will not be inadvertently bumped or disturbed. • Check low flow cutoff, minimum flow or maximum flow settings.

Symptom: Flow readout is opposite of the flow direction.

Possible Causes	Recommended Action
• Integral mount transmitter is mounted in reverse flow direction so display is properly oriented • Up and down transducers wiring reversed • Flow direction parameter is reversed	• Change the transducer flow direction parameter. • Rewire the up and down transducers to the transmitter.

Symptoms: Current, frequency or pulse outputs do not match the readings.

Possible Causes	Recommended Action
• Incorrect parameter settings • Wiring or control system configuration issues	Verify that the parameters for the output are set properly.

REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES

⚠ WARNING

DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE OPENING THE ENCLOSURE.

Tools Required

- A Phillips #2 screwdriver
- A flat blade screwdriver
- Tweezers for electronics
- A workbench that prevents ESD damage to the electronics

⚠ CAUTION

CONTAINS PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES SUSCEPTIBLE TO DAMAGE BY ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD). BEFORE PICKING UP AN ESD-SENSITIVE ELECTRONIC COMPONENT, DISCHARGE YOURSELF BY TOUCHING A GROUNDED BARE METAL SURFACE OR APPROVED ANTI-STATIC MAT.

OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING ELECTROSTATIC-SENSITIVE DEVICES.

Replacing an AC Module

1. Turn off the power.
2. Open the enclosure.
3. Unplug the DC power wire connector from the terminal block on the main board.
4. Remove (2) M3 pan head phillips screws that secure the cover over the AC power terminal block.
5. Unplug the wire connector from the terminal block on the AC module.
6. Remove the remaining (4) M3 pan head phillips screws and lock washers that secure the AC module to the enclosure base.
7. Remove the AC module.

Installation is in the reverse order.

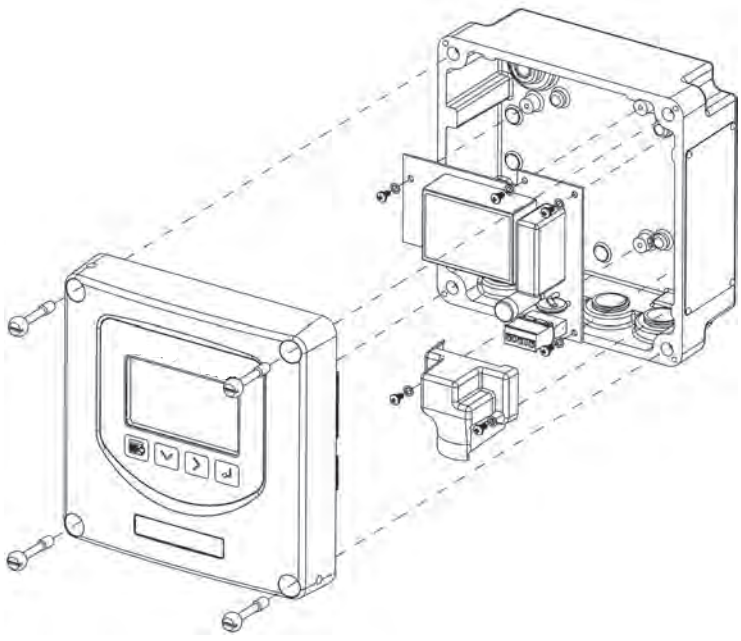


Figure 42: Replacing an AC module

Replacing the Communication or Dry Contact Board

1. Turn off the power.
2. Open the enclosure.
3. Disconnect the wires from the communication board.
4. Remove (2) M3 pan head phillips screws that secure the cover over the communication board.
5. Remove the cover.
6. Remove the remaining (2) M3 pan head phillips screws that secure the communications board.
7. Lift the communications board straight out to unplug from the main board.

Installation is in reverse order, noting the following. To install a new communications board, align the pins with the header on the main board and gently press straight down. Be careful not to misalign the pins. Do not use excessive force.

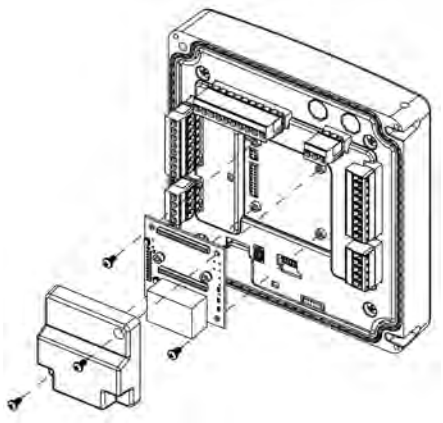


Figure 43: Replacing the Communication or Dry Contact Board

Replacing the Main Board

1. Turn off the power.
2. Open the enclosure.
3. Remove the terminal blocks from the header on the main board.
4. If a communications board is present, remove it.
5. Remove the (4) M4 pan head phillips screws that secure the main board and shield.
6. Lift the shield off the main board.
7. Gently pull the main board straight out to disengage it from the display header and remove it from the enclosure lid.

Installation is in reverse order, noting the following. To install a new main board, align the pins on the display header with the socket on the main board and gently press straight down. Be careful not to misalign the pins. Do not use excessive force.

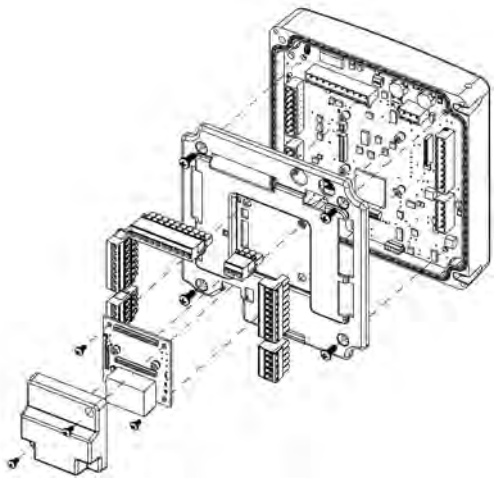


Figure 44: Replacing the Communication or Dry Contact Board

Firmware Update

Firmware can be updated using Flow Program Manager software. Parameter and calibration settings will not be overwritten unless there is a conflict with the new parameters. Back up the device configuration prior to updating the firmware.

Flow Program Manager (FPM) Software

The flow meter can be programmed and configured with the Flow Program Manager (FPM) Software. The FPM software also has troubleshooting tools for diagnosing and correcting installation problems.

FPM	Used to configure, calibrate and troubleshoot flow meters and control valves; Software is compatible with Windows 7, 8, 10	
USB Cable	RC820648	USB 2.0 mini B connector to A connector, shielded

NORTH AMERICAN PIPE SCHEDULES

Cast Iron Pipe, Standard Classes, 3…10 inch

Size in.		Class in.							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3	OD	3.80	3.96	3.96	3.96	—	—	—	—
	Wall	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.48				
	ID	3.02	3.12	3.06	3.00				
4	OD	4.80	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	—	—	—
	Wall	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.52				
	ID	3.96	4.10	4.04	3.96				
6	OD	6.90	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.22	7.22	7.38	7.38
	Wall	0.44	0.48	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.65	0.69
	ID	6.02	6.14	6.08	6.00	6.06	6.00	6.08	6.00
8	OD	9.05	9.05	9.30	9.30	9.42	9.42	9.60	9.60
	Wall	0.46	0.51	0.56	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.75	0.80
	ID	8.13	8.03	8.18	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.00
10	OD	11.10	11.10	11.40	11.40	11.60	11.60	11.84	11.84
	Wail	0.50	0.57	0.62	0.68	0.74	0.80	0.86	0.92
	ID	10.10	9.96	10.16	10.04	10.12	10.00	10.12	10.00

Table 8: Cast iron pipe, standard classes, 3…10 inch

Steel, Stainless Steel, PVC Pipe, Standard Classes

NPS in.	OD in.	SCH 60		X STG.		SCH 80		SCH 100		SCH 120/140		SCH 180	
		ID in.	Wall in.	ID in.	Wall in.	ID in.	Wall in.	ID in.	Wall in.	ID in.	Wall in.	ID in.	Wall in.
1	1.315	—		0.957	0.179	0.957	0.179	—		—		0.815	0.250
1.25	1.660			1.278	0.191	1.278	0.191					1.160	0.250
1.5	1.900			1.500	0.200	1.500	0.200					1.338	0.281
2	2.375			1.939	0.218	1.939	0.218					1.687	0.344
2.5	2.875			2.323	0.276	2.323	0.276					2.125	0.375
3	3.500			2.900	0.300	2.900	0.300					2.624	0.438
3.5	4.000	—		3.364	0.318	3.364	0.318	—		—		—	
4	4.500			3.826	0.337	3.826	0.337			3.624	0.438	3.438	0.531
5	5.563			4.813	0.375	4.813	0.375			4.563	0.500	4.313	0.625
6	6.625			5.761	0.432	5.761	0.432			5.501	0.562	5.187	0.719
8	8.625	7.813	0.406	7.625	0.500	7.625	0.500	7.437	0.594	7.178	0.719	6.183	1.221
10	10.75	9.750	0.500	9.75	0.500	9.562	0.594	9.312	0.719	9.062	0.844	8.500	1.125

Table 9: Steel, stainless steel, PVC pipe, standard classes

Steel, Stainless Steel, PVC Pipe, Standard Classes (continued)

NPS in.	OD in.	SCH 5		SCH 10 (Lt Wall)		SCH 20		SCH 30		STD		SCH 40	
		ID in.	Wall in.	ID in.	Wall in.	ID in.	Wall in.	ID in.	Wall in.	ID in.	Wall in.	ID in.	Wall in.
1	1.315	1.185	0.065	1.097	0.109					1.049		1.049	0.133
1.25	1.660	1.53	0.065	1.442	0.109					1.380		1.380	0.140
1.5	1.900	1.77	0.065	1.682	0.109					1.610		1.610	0.145
2	2.375	2.245	0.065	2.157	0.109	—		—		2.067	—	2.067	0.154
2.5	2.875	2.709	0.083	2.635	0.120					2.469		2.469	0.203
3	3.500	3.334	0.083	3.260	0.120					3.068		3.068	0.216
3.5	4.000	3.834	0.083	3.760	0.120					3.548	—	3.548	0.226
4	4.500	4.334	0.083	4.260	0.120	—		—		4.026	0.237	4.026	0.237
5	5.563	5.345	0.109	5.295	0.134					5.047	0.258	5.047	0.258
6	6.625	6.407	0.109	6.357	0.134					6.065	0.280	6.065	0.280
8	8.625	8.407	0.109	8.329	0.148	8.125	0.250	8.071	0.277	7.981	0.322	7.981	0.322
10	10.75	10.482	0.134	10.42	0.165	10.25	0.250	10.13	0.310	10.02	0.365	10.02	0.365

Table 10: Steel, stainless steel, PVC pipe, standard classes (continued)

Copper Tubing, Copper and Brass Pipe, Aluminum

Nominal Diameter in.		Copper Tubing in. Type K	Type L	Type M	Copper & Brass Pipe in.	Alum. in.	Nominal Diameter in.		Copper Tubing in. Type K	Type L	Type M	Copper & Brass Pipe in.	Alum. in.
0.5	OD	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.840	—	3-1/2	OD	3.625	3.625	3.625	4.000	—
	Wall	0.049	0.040	0.028	0.108			Wall	0.120	0.100	0.083	0.250	
	ID	0.527	0.545	0.569	0.625			ID	3.385	3.425	3.459	3.500	
0.6250	OD	0.750	0.750	0.750	—	—	4	OD	4.125	4.125	4.125	4.500	4.000
	Wall	0.049	0.042	0.030				Wall	0.134	0.110	0.095	0.095	0.250
	ID	0.652	0.666	0.690				ID	3 857	3.905	3.935	3.935	4.000
0.75	OD	0.875	0.875	0.875	1.050	—	4-1/2	OD	—	—	—	—	5.000
	Wall	0.065	0.045	0.032	0.114			Wall					0.250
	ID	0.745	0.785	0.811	0.822			ID					4.500
1	OD	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.315	—	5	OD	5.125	5.125	5.125	5.563	5.000
	Wall	0.065	0.050	0.035	0.127			Wall	0.160	0.125	0.109	0.250	0.063
	ID	0.995	1.025	1.055	1.062			ID	4.805	4.875	4.907	5.063	4.874
1.25	OD	1.375	1.375	1.375	1.660	—	6	OD	6.125	6.125	6.125	6.625	6.000
	Wall	0.065	0.055	0.042	0.146			Wall	0.192	0.140	0.122	0.250	0.063
	ID	1.245	1.265	1.291	1.368			ID	5.741	5.845	5.881	6.125	5.874
1.5.	OD	1.625	1.625	1.625	1.900	—	7	OD	—	—	—	7.625	7.000
	Wall	0.072	0.060	0.049	0.150			Wall				0.282	0.078
	ID	1.481	1.505	1.527	1.600			ID				7.062	6.844
2	OD	2.125	2.125	2.125	2.375	—	8	OD	8.125	8.125	8.125	8.625	8 000
	Wall	0.083	0.070	0.058	0.157			Wall	0,271	0.200	0.170	0.313	0.094
	ID	1.959	1.985	2.009	2.062			ID	7.583	7.725	7.785	8.000	7.812
2.5	OD	2.625	2.625	2.625	2.875	2.500	10	OD	10.125	10.125	10.125	10 000	—
	Wall	0.095	0.080	0.065	0.188	0.050		Wall	0.338	0.250	0.212	0.094	—
	ID	2.435	2.465	2.495	2.500	2.400		ID	9.449	9.625	9.701	9.812	—
3	OD	3.125	3.125	3.125	3.500	3.000							
	Wall	0.109	0.090	0.072	0.219	0.050							
	ID	2.907	2.945	2.981	3.062	2.900							

Table 11: Copper tubing, copper and brass pipe, aluminum

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Ultrasonic Transit Time Flow Meter

NCMB2-F/E series

DESCRIPTION

The *NCMB2-F/E* Series is a non-invasive clamp-on ultrasonic transit time flow meter used to measure volumetric flow rate, total, and heating/cooling energy rates in liquids.

FEATURES:

-Clamp-on transducers
-Pipe sizes 0.5 to 100 inches
-Bi-directional flow
-Install with no process shutdown
-No pressure head loss
-No moving parts to maintain or replace
-Reynolds, sound speed & temp compensation
-Display flow rate, total, temp, BTU
-Data logging stored on 8GB Micro SD Card
-Outputs 4-20mA, Pulse
-Communications Modbus, BACnet & more

TECHNOLOGY:

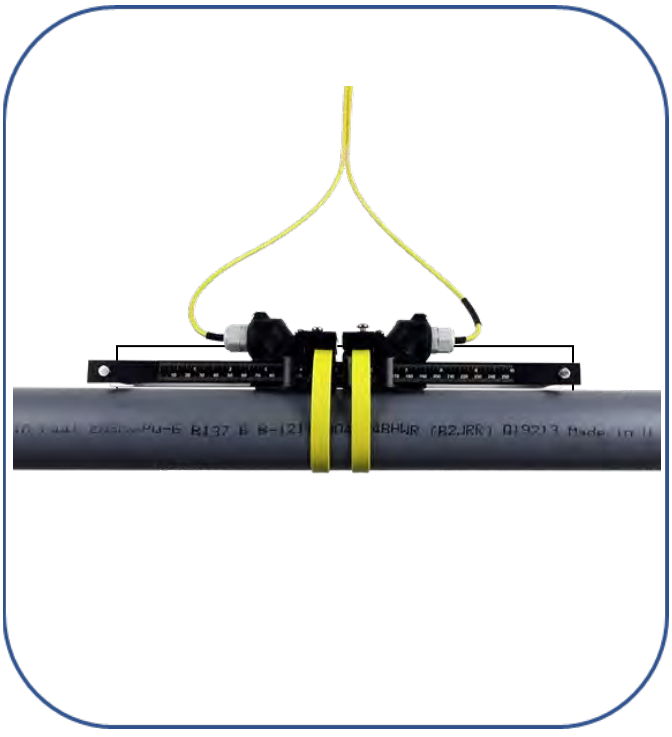
The NCMB2 ultrasonic transit time flow meter clamps onto the outside of pipes and does not contact the internal liquid. It operates on clean liquids as well as those with small amount of suspended solids or aeration. It utilizes the latest innovations in non-contact flow metering technology to optimize the performance of your flow monitoring, process control, balancing or batching applications.

The NCMB2 is available in two versions:

NCMB2-F: Flow Meter model indicates flow rate and total with a pulse, 4-20mA output, Modbus RTU or BACnet MS/TP communications. Other communications options available. Typical applications are water, sewage, cooling water, and chemicals.

NCMB2-E: Energy model indicates flow rate, total, temperature, BTU with a pulse, 4-20mA output, Modbus RTU or BACnet MS/TP communications. Other communications options available. Typical applications are heating/cooling hydronic loops.

NCMB2-F/E Transmitter



NCMTX-C-RZ-AC-WW Transducer

Product Data Sheet

SPECIFICATIONS

System

Liquid Types	Most clean liquids or liquids containing small amounts of suspended solids or gas bubbles	
Flow Accuracy	Medium and Large Pipes	± 0.5% ± 0 0.049 ft/s (0 015 m/s)
	Small Pipes	1 in (25 mm) and larger = ±1% ± 0 03 ft/s (0 009 m/s) 3/4 in (20 mm) and smaller = ±1% of full scale
Repeatability	0.2% above 1.5 ft/s	
Velocity	Medium and Large Pipes	Up to 40 ft/s, depending on pipe and fluid
	Small Pipes	Up to 20 ft/s, depending on pipe and fluid
Straight Run Requirements	10 diameters upstream, 5 diameters downstream from single elbow - typically for flow rates of 10 fps (3.048m/s)	
Certification and Compliance	**General Safety (all models)**: cCSAus, CE, Pollution Degree 2, CE compliance to Low Voltage Directive, 2014/35/EU **U.S./Canada Hazardous Location transmitter and transducers:** CSA-c-us Class I Division 2 Groups ABCD T4 Requires flexible conduit Not available with UZ **ATEX/IECEx Hazardous Location transmitters and transducers:** II 3 G Ex ec nC ic IIC T4 Gc II 3 D Ex tc IIIC T100 °C Dc Not available with UZ, HZ transducers; flexible conduit, Auxiliary Dry Contact card	

Transmitter

Power Options	24V DC/AC	9…28V DC @ 8 W max or 20…26 AC 47…63 Hz @ 0 5 A max, 2 Amp slow-blow fuse, not field replaceable
	Mains AC	85…264V AC 47…63 Hz @ 24VA max 1 Amp slow-blow fuse, manually field replaceable
Display	Keypad	4-button navigation, keypad with tactile feedback; polyester film
	Display	Flow rate / Total. 128 × 64 pixel LED backlit graphical display; adjustable brightness and timeout; polycarbonate window
Enclosure	NEMA Type 4X, IP67. Aluminum construction; painted; wall, panel or pipe mounting; stainless steel fasteners and mounting hardware; EPDM gasket	
	Ambient Temperature Range	–4…140° F (–20…60° C)
	Storage Temperature Range	–40…176° F (–40…80° C)
	Humidity	0…85%, non-condensing
Configuration	Via optional keypad or configuration software; software available on USB drive or download	
Units - Programable	Velocity	feet/second, meters/second
	Volumetric total	US Gallons, Million Gallons, Imperial Gallons, Million Imperial Gallons, Acre-Feet, Liters, Hectoliters, Cubic Meters, Cubic Feet, Oil Barrels (42 gallons), Fluid Barrels (31.5 gallons), Imperial Fluid Barrels (36 imperial gallons), Pounds (Kilograms) and custom units
	Flow rate	Acre Feet/Day, Liters/Second, Liters/Minute, Liters/Hour, Cubic Meters/Second, Cubic Meters/Minute, Cubic Meters/Hour, Cubic Feet/Minute, Cubic Feet/Minute, Cubic Feet/Hour, Gallons/Second, Gallons/Minute, Gallons/Hour, Million Gallons/Day, Imperial Gallons/Second, Imperial Gallons/Minute, Imperial Gallons/Hour, Million Imperial Gallons/Day, Oil Barrels/Day, Fluid Barrels/Day, Imperial Fluid Barrels/Day and custom units
	Energy total (energy meters)	British Thermal Unit (Btu), Thousand Btu, Millions Btu, Kilocalories, Mega calories, Kilowatt-hour, Megawatt hour, Kilojoules, Mega joules, Ton-hour (Refrigeration)
	Heat/cooling rate (energy meters)	Btu/hour, Thousand Btu/hour, Millions Btu/hour, Ton (Refrigeration), Watts, Kilowatts, Megawatts, Kilojoules/hour, Mega joules/hour, Kilocalories/hour, Mega calories/hour
	Temperature (energy meters)	Fahrenheit, Celsius, Kelvin

		Flow Meter	Energy Meter
Inputs and Outputs	0/4…20 mA output	One 16-bit, isolated, max 800 Ohms, internal or external power	Two 16-bit, isolated, max 800 Ohms, internal or external power
	Digital input	One 5…30V DC, isolated, externally or internally sourced, reset totalizer or alarm output	
	Digital output	Two selectable pulse, alarm, flow direction, sink isolated open collector, 5…30V DC, max. 50 mA externally or internally sourced	Three selectable pulse, frequency, alarm, flow direction, isolated open collector, 5…30V DC, externally or internally sourced
	RTD (energy only)	None	Two 2-wire, 3-wire or 4-wire Pt100/Pt1000 RTD 12-bit inputs; Range of –40…200° C; Clamp-on resistor kits available
Ports	Programming	USB 2.0 mini B connector for connection to a device with configuration software	
	EIA-485	Modbus RTU command set or BACnet MS/TP; Baud rates 9600, 14400,19200, 38400, 57600, 76800, 115k; terminating resistor selectable	
	Ethernet	Optional 10/100 Base T RJ45, communication via Modbus TCP/IP or BACnet/IP with webserver	
Data Logging	Number of points	Up to 8 parameters per record. Selectable 1 second to 1 day Transfer logs via memory card	
	Real Time Clock	Backed up with a super capacitor, minimum of 32 days of data retention without power; Requires no servicing	
	MicroSD card slot	8 GB card, included with transmitter	
Alarms	Records 150 previous alarms, warnings or errors		
Languages	English, French, German, Italian, Spanish		
Security	Four levels: Read-only, Operator, Service and Admin; 6-digit passcode number; selectable auto logout		

Transducers

Model	Construction	Pipe/Tubing Sizes	Protection
CA-CT * fixed small pipe	CPVC, Ultem®, Nylon cord grip, PVC cable jacket; –40…194° F (–40…90° C)	0.5…2 in. (12…50 mm)	NEMA 6 / IP67
UZ adjustable small pipe	CPVC, Ultem, and anodized aluminum track system; Nickel-plated brass connector with Teflon insulation; PVC cable jacket, –40…194° F (–40…90° C)	0.5…2 in. (12…50 mm)	NEMA 12
NZ standard pipe	PVC, Ultem®, Nylon cord grip, PVC cable jacket; –40…250° F (–40…121° C)	2…36 in (DN50…DN900)	NEMA 6 /IP67
RZ standard pipe	PBT glass filled, Ultem®, Nylon cord grip; PVC cable jacket; , –40…250° F (–40…121° C)	2…36 in (DN50…DN900)	NEMA 6 /IP67
JZ, KZ standard pipe, integrated rail	PBT glass filled, Ultem, Nylon cord grip; PVC cable jacket; –40…250° F (–40…121° C)	2.5…6 in. (DN65…DN150) 2.5…12 in. (DN65…DN300)	NEMA 6 /IP67
WZ standard pipe, submersible	CPVC, Ultem, Nylon cord grip; Polyethylene cable jacket; –40…194° F (–40…90° C)	2…36 in (DN50…DN900)	NEMA 6P /IP68
HZ high temperature	PTFE, Vespel, Nickel-plated brass cord grip; FEP cable jacket; –40…350° F (–40…176° C)	2…36 in (DN50…DN900)	NEMA 6 /IP67
LZ large pipe	CPVC, Ultem, Nylon cord grip PVC cable jacket; –40…194° F (–40…90° C)	8…100 in	NEMA 6 / IP67
YZ large pipe submersible	CPVC, Ultem, Nylon cord grip; Polyethylene cable jacket; –40…194° F (–40…90° C)	**8**…100 in	NEMA 6P /IP68

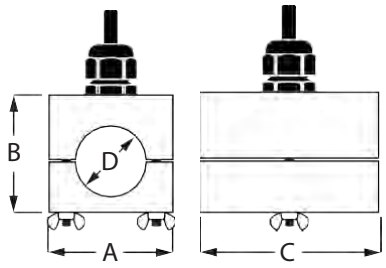
+ CA-CT fixed small pipe transducers are pipe size, pipe material specific. Not adjustable.

RTD Kits

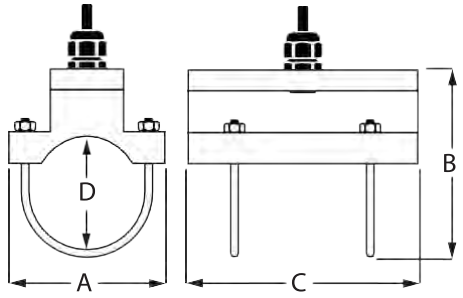
Part Number	Description		Temp Range
RTD-3B-20	Pair of 3 wire RTD 1000 Ohm RTD with mounting kit and 20 ft of cable.		32…212° F (0…100° C)
RTD-3B-50	Pair of 3 wire RTD 1000 Ohm RTD with mounting kit and 50 ft of cable.		32…212° F (0…100° C)
RTD-3B-100	Pair of 3 wire RTD 1000 Ohm RTD with mounting kit and 100 ft of cable.		32…212° F (0…100° C)

Transducers

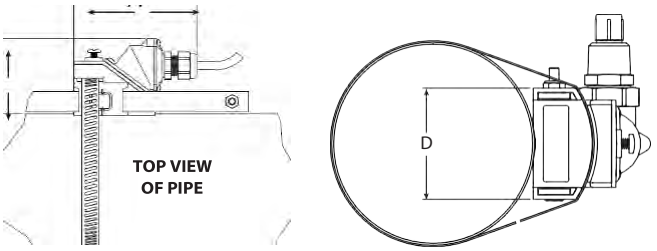
Fixed Small Pipe
Pipes and Tubing 1/2…2 in. (12…50 mm)



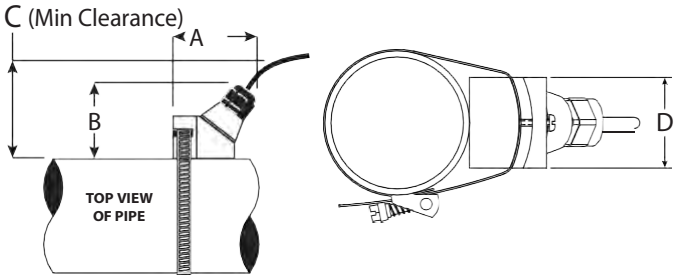
Fixed Small Pipe U-Bolt Connections CF, CL
ANSI/DN and Copper 2 in. (50 mm) Models



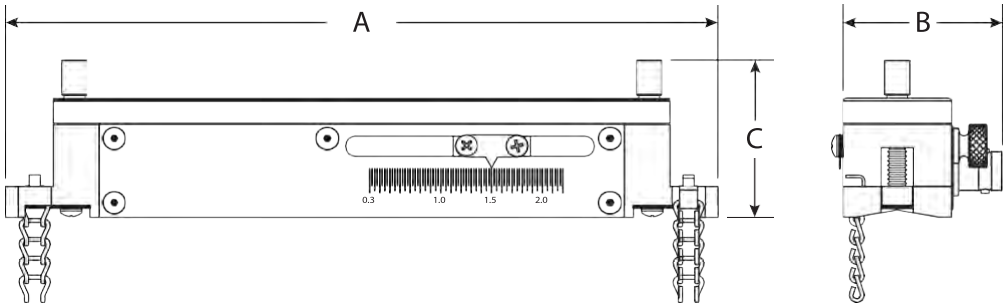
RZ
Pipes 2 in. (50 mm) and Larger



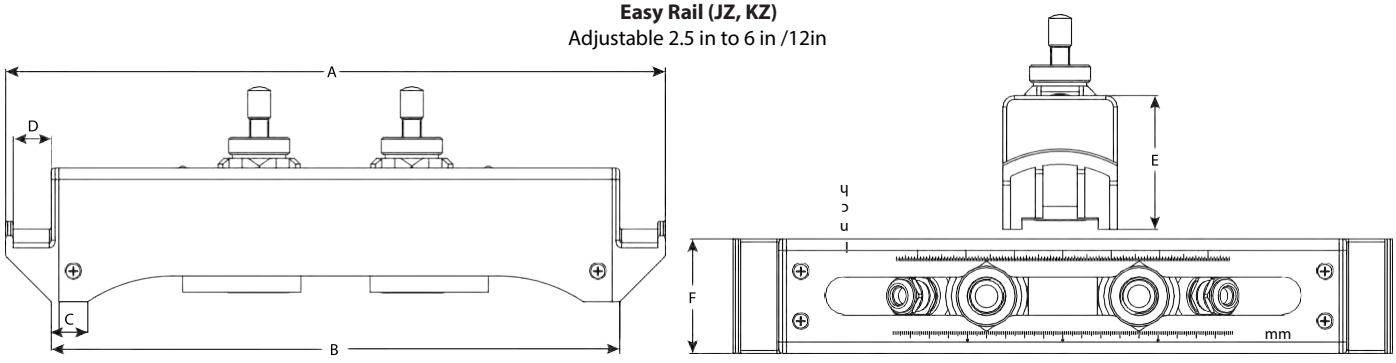
NZ, WZ, HZ, LZ, YZ
Pipes 2 in. (50 mm) and Larger



UZ
Adjustable Small Pipe ½ in to 2 in



Easy Rail (JZ, KZ)
Adjustable 2.5 in to 6 in /12in



	RZ	NZ, WZ	HZ	LZ, YZ	UZ	JZ	KZ
A	3.75 in. (95 mm)	2.95 in. (74.9 mm)	2.95 in. (74.9 mm)	3.40 in. (86.4 mm)	7 in. (178 mm)	13.62 in. (345.95 mm)	19.92 in. (505.97 mm)
B	2.35 in. (60 mm)	2.75 in. (69.8 mm)	2.75 in. (69.8 mm)	2.94 in. (74.7 mm)	1.6 in. (42 mm)	11.73 in. (297.94 mm)	18.03 in. (457.96 mm)
C	—	3.00 in. (76.2 mm)	3.00 in. (76.2 mm)	3.20 in. (81.3 mm)	1.5 in. (39 mm)	0.75 in. (19.05 mm)	0.75 in. (19.05 mm)
D	2.19 in. (56 mm)	1.70 in. (43.2 mm)	1.71 in. (43.4 mm)	2.50 in. (63.5 mm)	—	0.79 in. (20.06 mm)	0.79 in. (20.06 mm)
E	—	—	—	—	—	2.76 in. (70.10 mm)	2.76 in. (70.10 mm)
F	—	—	—	—	—	2.36 in. (59.94 mm)	2.36 in. (59.94 mm)

TRANSMITTER ONLY

Ultrasonic Clamp-on Meter Flow	**NCMB2-F**	**-**		**-**			**-**		
Certification									
CE			C						
Hazardous Location, Division 1/Zone 2			B						
Transmitter Type									
110/220 VAC Remote Mounted					R				
24 VDC/VAC Remote Mounted					B				
Hardware									
1/2 in. NPT Threads, Poly Cable Glands						S			
Communication/Output									
Standard Output (Modbus RTU/BACnet MS/TP)								S	
Standard Output, Modbus TCP Ethernet								T	
Standard Output, BACnet/IP Ethernet								V	
Standard Output, Aux Output								9	
Testing & Tagging									
Factory Calibrated									F
Factory Calibrated/Stainless Steel Tag									S
Ultrasonic Clamp-on Energy / Flow Meter	**NCMB2-E**	**-**	**C**	**-**			**-**		
Certification									
CE			C						
Transmitter Type									
110/220 VAC Remote Mounted					R				
24 VDC/AC Remote Mounted					B				
Hardware									
1/2 in. NPT Threads, Poly Cable Glands						S			
Communication/Output									
Standard Output								S	
Standard Output, Modbus TCP Ethernet								T	
Standard Output, BACnet/IP Ethernet								V	
Standard Output, Aux Output								9	
Testing & Tagging									
Factory Calibrated									F
Factory Calibrated/Stainless Steel Tag									S
Note: Energy meter requires a 3 wire RTD.									
RTD-3B-20 : Pair of 3 wire RTD 1000 Ohm , 20 ft of cable									
RTD-3B-50 : Pair of 3 wire RTD 1000 Ohm , 50 ft of cable									
RTD-3B-100 : Pair of 3 wire RTD 1000 Ohm , 100 ft of cable									

TRANSDUCERS ONLY

Ultrasonic Clamp-on Transducers	**NCMTX**	-		-		-		-	
Certification -CE (Standard)			**C**						
Small pipe, ½ to 2 in, (13 to 50mm)					UZ				
Medium pipe, 2 to 36 in, (50 to 915mm) – **(Standard)**					RZ				
Medium pipe Submersible, 2 to 36 in, (50 to 915mm)					WZ				
Medium pipe High Temperature, 2 to 36 in, (50 to 915mm)					HZ				
Large pipe, 8 to 100 in, (203 to 2,540 mm)					LZ				
Large pipe Submersible, 8 to 100 in, (203 to 2,540 mm)					YZ				
Hazardous Location, Class 1, Division 2			**B**						
Medium pipe, 2 to 36 in, (50 to 915mm)					RZ				
Medium pipe Submersible, 2 to 36 in, (50 to 915mm)					WZ				
Large pipe, 8 to 100 in, (203 to 2,540 mm)					LZ				
Large pipe Submersible, 8 to 100 in, (203 to 2,540 mm)					YZ				
Remote Cable Length (*Required*)									
15 Feet							AC		
30 Feet							AF		
50 Feet							AK		
75 Feet							AR		
100 Feet							BW		
150 Feet							BK		
200 Feet							DW		
Flex Conduit Length (*Optional*)									
None									WW
5 Feet									AA
15 Feet									AC
30 Feet									AF
50 feet									AK
75 Feet									AR
100 Feet									BW
150 Feet									BK
200 Feet									DW
Note: Energy meter requires strap on RTDs.									
Pair of 3 wire RTD 1000 Ohm, 20 ft of cable			RTD-3B-20						
Pair of 3 wire RTD 1000 Ohm, 50 ft of cable			RTD-3B-50						
Pair of 3 wire RTD 1000 Ohm, 100 ft of cable			RTD-3B-100						

Noncontact Meters

755 Ash St, Canton GA 30114, USA – (770)516-3999 – sales@noncontactmeters.com

www.noncontactmeters.com

Transducers

Standard and High Temperature Transducers for Remote Standard and Large Pipes

INTRODUCTION

This document explains how to install standard and high temperature transducers on standard and large pipes for remote transmitters. The transducers can be installed on vertical or horizontal pipes.

The transducers are clamped on the outside of a closed pipe at a specific distance from each other.

Accessories

- 10 in. Scaled Mounting Rail Assembly (RZ only)
- 10 in. and 16 in. Scaled Mounting Track Assembly (NZ, WZ only)

⚠ WARNING

EQUIPMENT SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM UV LIGHT.

⚠ WARNING

EQUIPMENT TO BE PROTECTED FROM IMPACT.

⚠ WARNING

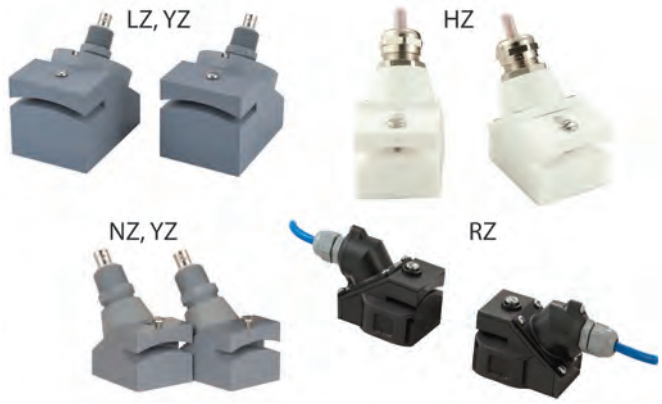
THIS EQUIPMENT INCLUDES EXTERNAL NON-METALLIC PARTS. THE USER SHALL THEREFORE ENSURE THAT THE EQUIPMENT IS NOT INSTALLED IN A LOCATION WHERE IT MAY BE SUBJECTED TO EXTERNAL CONDITIONS (SUCH AS HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM) WHICH MIGHT CAUSE A BUILD-UP OF ELECTROSTATIC CHARGES ON NON-CONDUCTING SURFACES. ADDITIONALLY, CLEANING OF THE EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE DONE ONLY WITH A DAMP CLOTH.

⚠ WARNING

DO NOT CONNECT OR DISCONNECT WHEN ENERGIZED.

SPECIFICATIONS

- Voltage: 30V
- Current: 0.375A
- Power: 3.15W



PRE-INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Program the Meter

Before installing the transducers, you must select the optimum transmission mode and enter the fluid and pipe properties into the ultrasonic flow meter. After entering this data, the transmitter calculates the proper transducer spacing.

For detailed programming instructions, see the user manual for your flow meter.

Select a Transducer Location

Select a location for the transducers on a section of pipe that has at least 10 pipe diameters upstream of the transducers and 5 pipe diameters downstream. See *"Figure 2: Piping configuration and transducer positioning" on page 2*.

For example, if a 2 in. pipe is being measured, the minimum upstream pipe in front of the transducer should be 20 in. and the minimum downstream pipe behind the transducer should be at least 10 in.

Pipe runs shorter than the minimums may sometimes be used, but with reduced accuracy. There is no way to determine how much accuracy is sacrificed without doing in-field testing.

For installations where the 10/5 pipe diameters rule cannot be followed, divide the total length of available straight pipe into thirds and mount the rail with 2/3 of the pipe upstream and 1/3 of the pipe downstream.

A full pipe is absolutely essential for making accurate flow measurements. The flow meter cannot determine if the pipe is full or not. If the pipe is partially full, the meter will over-report the amount of flow by the percentage of the pipe that is not filled with liquid or may not detect any flow.

Install the mounting system in an area where the transducers will not be inadvertently bumped or disturbed.

Avoid installations on downward flowing pipes unless adequate downstream head pressure is present to overcome partial filling of—or cavitation in—the pipe.

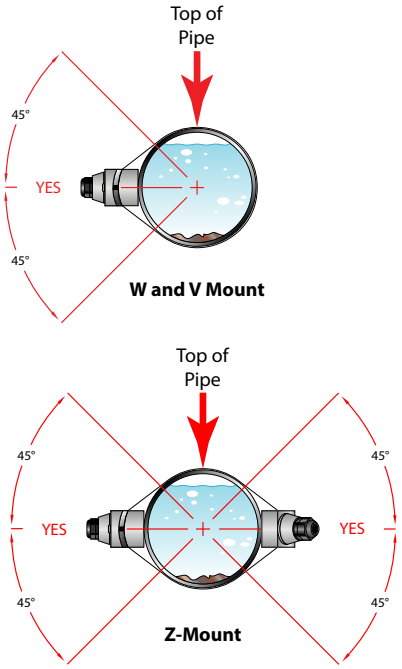


Figure 1: Transducer positioning for horizontal pipes

Piping Configurations and Transducer Positioning

Figure 2 shows the number of pipe diameters required downstream and upstream of the transducers for various piping configurations.

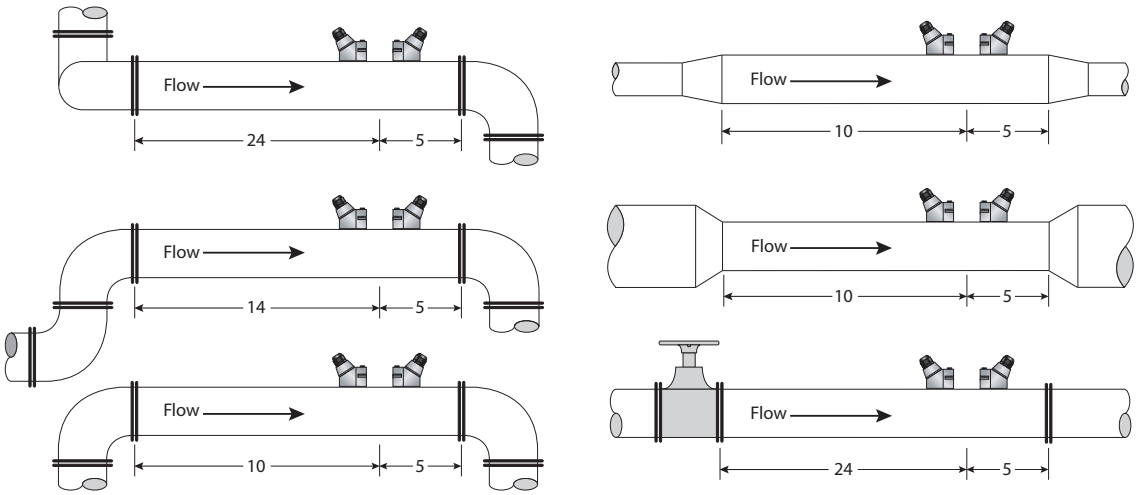


Figure 2: Piping configuration and transducer positioning

The system will provide repeatable measurements on piping systems that do *not* meet these pipe diameter requirements, but the accuracy of the readings may be influenced.

Select a Mounting Configuration

The transducers can be mounted in these configurations:

- **W**-Mount where the sound traverses the pipe four times. This mounting method produces the best relative travel time values but the weakest signal strength. It is most often used for measuring low flows in pipes of sizes at the lower end of the transducer range.
- **V**-Mount where the sound traverses the pipe twice. **V**-Mount is a compromise between travel time and signal strength.
- **Z**-Mount where the transducers are mounted on opposite sides of the pipe and the sound crosses the pipe once. **Z**-Mount yields the best signal strength but the smallest relative travel time. It is most often used for measuring high flows in pipes of sizes at the larger end of the transducer range, or pipes with poor ultrasonic propagation due to pipe material or build up.

The selection of mounting method is based on pipe and liquid characteristics, which both affect how much signal is generated. The transmitter operates by alternately transmitting and receiving a frequency modulated burst of sound energy between the two transducers and measuring the time interval that it takes for sound to travel between the two transducers. The difference in the time interval measured is directly related to the velocity of the liquid in the pipe.

Selecting the proper transducer mounting configuration is an iterative process. Configurations may need to be modified for specific applications if such things as aeration, suspended solids, out-of-round piping or poor piping conditions are present.

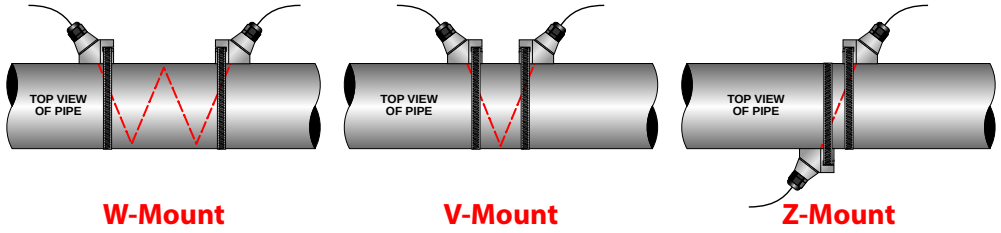


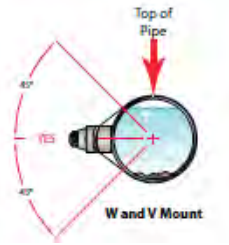
Figure 3: Transducer mounting configurations

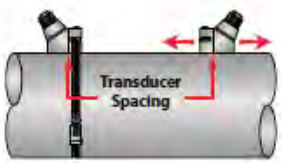
Table 1 on page 4 lists the recommended mounting based on the pipe size and material for potable water applications. Due to liners, fluid properties or other factors, you may find that a different mounting or transducer better suits your application. If the pipe has a cement or mortar lining, allow the fluid to saturate the liner for at least 2 weeks to dissipate any air trapped in the liner.

Transducer Spacing

Spacing for V-Mount Medium Transducers (HZ, JZ, KZ, NZ, RZ, WZ) on ASME/ANSI Pipes with Potable Water

After the mounting path, fluid and pipe properties are entered into the transmitter, the transmitter calculates the proper transducer spacing.





Examples of Remote Systems with Standard Pipes

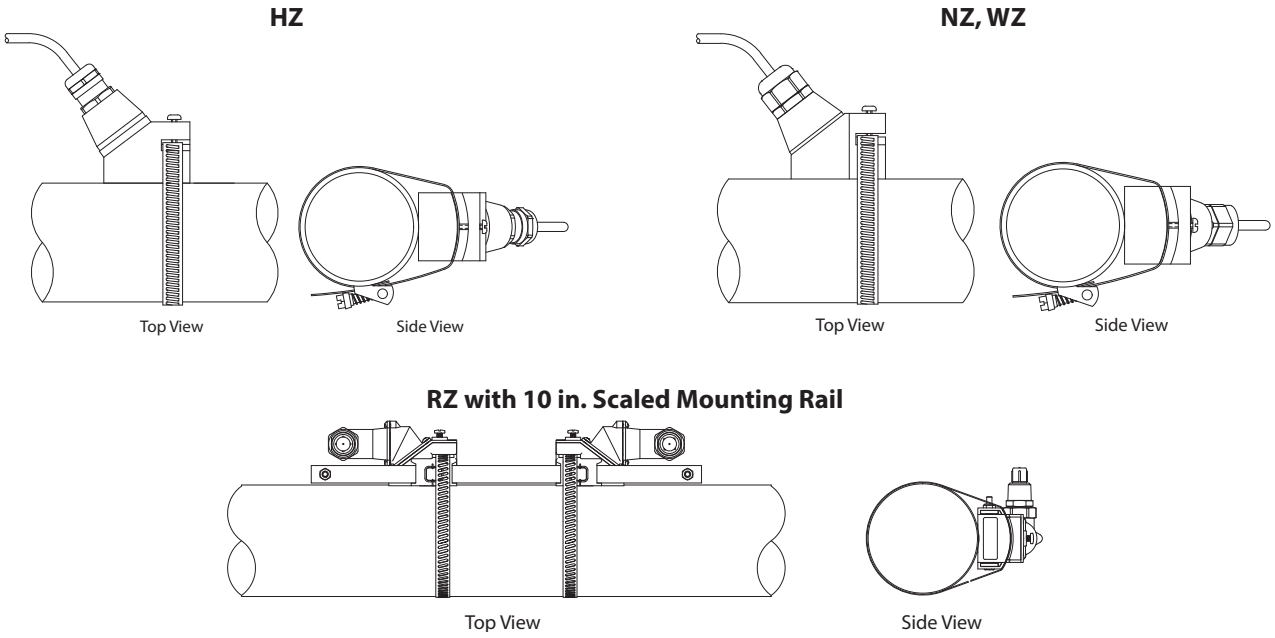


Figure 5: Standard pipe applications

Example of a Remote System with Large Pipes

LZ and YZ transducers may also be advantageous on pipes between 4…24 inches if there are less quantifiable complicating aspects, such as sludge, tuberculation, scale, rubber liners, plastic liners, thick mortar, gas bubbles, suspended solids, emulsions, or pipes that are partially buried where a **V**-Mount is required or desired.

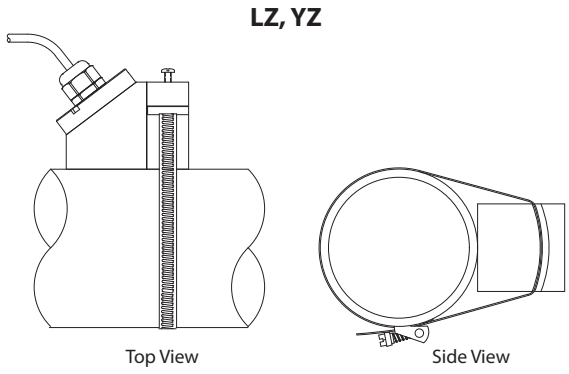


Figure 6: Large pipe application

INSTALLATION

Mount the Transducers onto the Pipe

V-Mount and W-Mount Configurations

After selecting a mounting location and determining the proper transducer spacing, mount the transducers onto the pipe:

1. Clean the surface of the pipe. If the pipe has external corrosion or dirt, wire brush, sand or grind the mounting location until it is smooth and clean. Paint and other coatings, if not flaked or bubbled, need not be removed. Plastic pipes typically do not require surface preparation other than soap and water cleaning.
2. Orient and space the transducers on the pipe to provide optimum reliability and performance. Measure the spacing between the transducers between the two alignment marks on the sides of the transducers. These marks are approximately 0.75 inches (19 mm) back from the nose of the RZ, NZ, YZ and HZ transducers, and 1.2 inches (30 mm) back from the nose of the LZ, YZ transducers. See *Figure 7*.

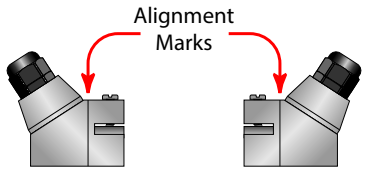


Figure 7: Transducer alignment marks

3. Place a single bead of couplant, approximately 1/2 inch (12 mm) thick, on the flat face of the transducer. See *Figure 8*. Couplant is provided with the transducers. Generally, a silicone-based grease is used as an acoustic couplant, but any good quality grease-like substance that is rated to not flow at the operating temperature of the pipe is acceptable. For pipe surface temperature over 130° F (55° C), use high-temperature paste (P.N. D002-2011-012) or non-silicone paste (P.N. D002-2011-009).

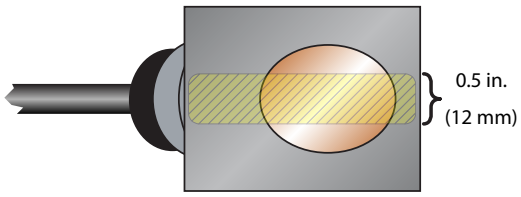


Figure 8: Application of couplant

4. Place the upstream transducer in position on the pipe. Slide the strap into the arched groove on the end of the transducer. Wrap the strap around the pipe. Slide the free end of the strap into the end clip of the strap with the screw at 90 degrees to the strap. Pull the strap through until it loosely fits around the pipe. Rotate the screw so it is parallel to the strap and tighten the screw slightly to help hold the transducer onto the pipe. Verify that the transducer is true to the pipe and adjust as necessary. Tighten the strap screw to secure the transducer to the pipe.
5. Place the downstream transducer on the pipe at the calculated transducer spacing. See *Figure 9 on page 9*. Apply firm hand pressure.
6. If the signal strength is too low, use an alternate transducer mounting configuration. If the mounting configuration was **V**-Mount, re-configure the transmitter for **W**-Mount, move the downstream transducer to the new spacing distance and repeat the mounting procedure.

NOTE: Mounting the high temperature transducers (HZ) is similar to mounting the RZ, NZ, WZ, LZ, and YZ transducers. High temperature installations require acoustic couplant that is rated not to flow at the operating temperature of the pipe surface.

7. Once the flow meter is set up and reading correctly, you can permanently secure the transducers to the pipe with non-drying, non-cracking silicone, such as Dow Corning 732 sealant.

Figure 9: Transducer positioning

Mounting Rail System Installation for RZ Transducers

For remote flow RZ transducers with outside diameters between 2…10 inches (50…250 mm), the rail mounting kit aids in installation and positioning of the transducers. Transducers slide on the rails, which have measurement markings that are viewable through the sight opening. For larger pipes remove the rails and use a tape measure for spacing.

Assemble the Transducers to the Rails

1. Slide the transducers onto the rails.
2. Position a spacer between the rails at each end. See *Figure 10*.
3. Insert the long screws through the rails and spacers.
4. Secure the screws with nuts.

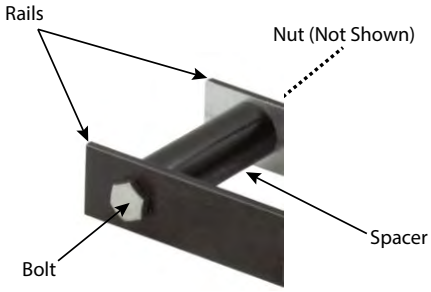


Figure 10: Secure rails to spacers

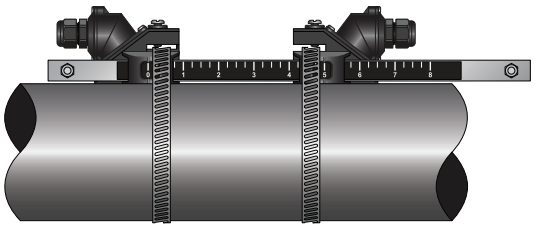


Figure 11: Mounting rail system for RZ transducers

Mount the Rail System to the Pipe

1. Place a single bead of couplant, approximately 1/2 inch (12 mm) thick, on the flat face of the transducers. See *Figure 8 on page 8*.
2. Install the rail system onto the side of the pipe and secure it with the stainless steel straps provided. Do not mount it on the top or bottom of the pipe. On vertical pipe, orientation is not critical. Check that the rail is parallel to the pipe and that all four mounting feet are touching the pipe.
   a. Slide the strap onto the arched groove on the end of the transducer.
   b. Wrap the strap around the pipe.
   c. Slide the free end of the strap into the end clip of the strap with the screw at 90 degrees to the strap. Pull the strap through until it loosely fits around the pipe.
   d. Rotate the screw so it is parallel to the strap and tighten the screw slightly to hold the transducers onto the pipe. Verify that the transducer is true to the pipe and adjust as necessary. Tighten the strap screw to secure the transducers to the pipe.

3. Slide the two transducer clamp brackets toward the center mark on the mounting rail.
4. Place the first transducer at the zero point on the scale. Slide the clamp over the transducer. Adjust the clamp and transducer so the notch in the clamp aligns with the zero on the scale. See *Figure 12*.

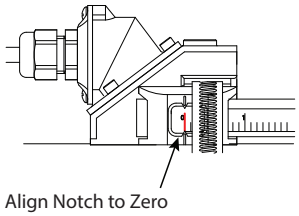


Figure 12: Align to zero

5. Secure the transducer with the thumbscrew. Check that the screw rests in the counter bore on the top of the transducer. (Excessive pressure is not required. Apply just enough pressure so that the couplant fills the gap between the pipe and transducer.)
6. Place the second transducer at the dimension derived in *"Program the Meter" on page 1*. Read the dimension on the mounting rail scale. Slide the transducer clamp over the transducer and secure it with the thumbscrew.

Mounting Track Installation for NZ, WZ Transducers

A convenient NZ, WZ transducer mounting track can be used for pipes that have outside diameters between 2…10 inches (50…250 mm). If the pipe is outside of that range, mount the transducers separately.

1. Install the mounting track on the side of the pipe with the stainless steel straps provided. Do not mount it on the top or bottom of the pipe. On vertical pipe, orientation is not critical. Check that the track is parallel to the pipe and that all four mounting feet are touching the pipe.
   a. Slide the strap onto the groove on the end of the mounting track.
   b. Wrap the strap around the pipe.
   c. Slide the free end of the strap into the end clip of the strap with the screw at 90 degrees to the strap. Pull the strap through until it loosely fits around the pipe.
   d. Rotate the screw so it is parallel to the strap and tighten the screw slightly to hold the track onto the pipe. Verify that the track is true to the pipe and adjust as necessary. Tighten the strap screw to secure the track to the pipe.
2. Slide the two transducer clamp brackets toward the center mark on the mounting track.

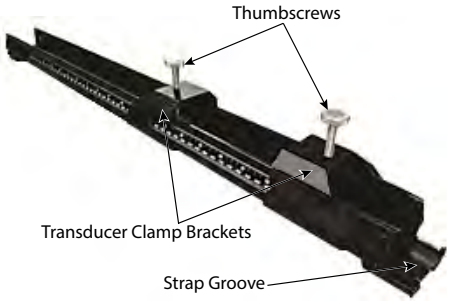


Figure 13: Mounting track system for NZ, WZ transducers

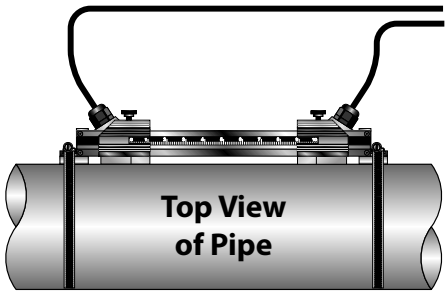


Figure 14: Mounting track system for NZ, WZ transducers

3. Place a single bead of couplant, approximately 1/2 inch (12 mm) thick, on the flat face of the transducers. See *Figure 8 on page 8*.
4. Place the first transducer in the mounting track near the zero point on the scale.
5. Slide the clamp bracket over the transducer. Adjust the clamp and transducer so the notch in the clamp aligns with the zero on the scale.
6. Secure the transducer with the thumbscrew. Check that the screw rests in the counter bore on the top of the transducer. (Excessive pressure is not required. Apply just enough pressure so that the couplant fills the gap between the pipe and transducer.)
7. Place the second transducer in the mounting track near the dimension derived in *"Program the Meter" on page 1*. Read the dimension on the mounting track scale. Slide the transducer clamp over the transducer and secure it with the thumbscrew.

Z-Mount Configuration

On horizontal pipes, when **Z**-Mount is required, mount the transducers 180 radial degrees from one another and at least 45 degrees from the top-dead-center and bottom-dead-center of the pipe. See *Figure 1 on page 2*.

Installation on larger pipes requires careful measurements of the linear and radial placement of the transducers. Failure to properly orient and place the transducers on the pipe may lead to weak signal strength and/or inaccurate readings. This section details a method for properly locating the transducers on larger pipes. This method requires a roll of paper such as freezer paper or wrapping paper, masking tape and a marking device.

1. Wrap the paper around the pipe as shown in *Figure 15*. Align the paper ends to within 0.25 in. (6 mm).

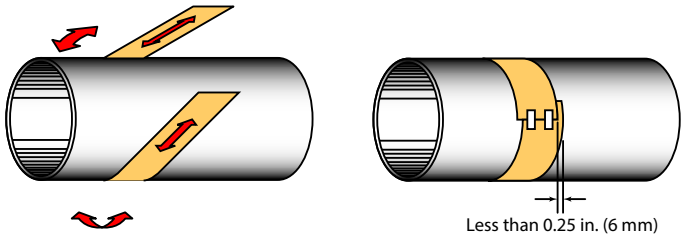


Figure 15: Paper template alignment

2. Mark the intersection of the two ends of the paper to indicate the circumference.
3. Remove the template and spread it out on a flat surface. See "A" in *Figure 16*.
4. Fold the template in half, bisecting the circumference. See "B" in *Figure 16*.
5. Crease the paper at the fold line. Mark the crease. See "C" in *Figure 16*.
6. Place a mark on the pipe where one of the transducers will be located. See *Figure 1 on page 2* for acceptable radial orientations.
7. Wrap the template around the pipe again, placing the beginning of the paper and one corner in the location of the mark. Move to the other side of the pipe and mark the pipe at the ends of the crease. Measure from the end of the crease (directly across the pipe from the first transducer location) the dimension derived in *"Program the Meter" on page 1*. Mark this location on the pipe.

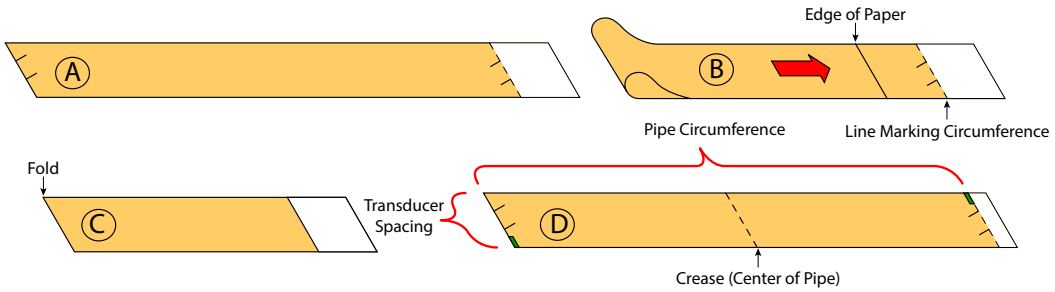


Figure 16: Bisecting the pipe circumference

8. The two marks on the pipe are now properly aligned and measured. If access to the bottom of the pipe prohibits wrapping the paper around the circumference, cut a piece of paper 1/2 the circumference of the pipe and lay it over the top of the pipe. The equation for the length of 1/2 the circumference is: 1/2 Circumference = Pipe O.D. × 1.57
9. Mark opposite corners of the paper on the pipe. Apply transducers to these two marks.

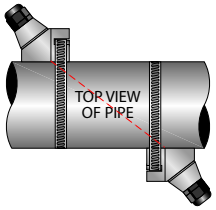


Figure 17: Z-Mount transducer placement

10. Place a single bead of couplant, approximately 1/2 inch (12 mm) thick, on the flat face of the transducer. See *Figure 8*. Couplant is provided with the transducers. Generally, a silicone-based grease is used as an acoustic couplant, but any good quality grease-like substance that is rated to not flow at the operating temperature of the pipe is acceptable. For pipe surface temperature over 130° F (55° C), use high-temperature paste or non-silicone paste.
11. Place the downstream transducer on the pipe at the calculated transducer spacing. Using firm hand pressure, slowly move the transducer both towards and away from the upstream transducer while observing signal strength. Clamp the transducer at the position where the highest signal strength is observed. A signal strength between 5…98 is acceptable.
12. Place the upstream transducer in position and secure with a stainless steel straps provided. Place the straps in the arched groove on the end of the transducer. A screw is provided to help hold the transducer onto the strap. Verify that the transducer is true to the pipe, adjust as necessary. Tighten transducer strap securely. Larger pipes may require more than one strap to reach the circumference of the pipe.

Signal Strength

On certain pipes, a slight twist to the transducer may cause signal strength to rise to acceptable levels. Certain pipe and liquid characteristics may cause signal strength to rise to greater than 98. The problem with operating this transmitter with very high signal strength is that the signals may saturate the input amplifiers and cause erratic readings. Strategies for lowering signal strength would be changing the transducer mounting method to the next longest transmission path. For example, if there is excessive signal strength and the transducers are mounted in a **Z**-Mount, try changing to **V**-Mount or **W**-Mount. Finally, you can also move one transducer slightly off-line with the other transducer to lower the signal strength.

Transducers

Small Pipe Transit Time Transducers with Rail Mounting (UZ)

INTRODUCTION

This document explains how to install small pipe transit time ultrasonic transducers with a rail mounting. The transducers can be installed vertically or horizontally. For horizontal applications, install them on the side of the pipe.

The small pipe transducers have integrated transmitter and receiver elements. A spacing slider is provided to adjust the required spacing, based on pipe size and mounting method.

PRE-INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Program the Meter

Before installing the transducers, you must select the optimum transmission mode, enter the site information, and enter the fluid and pipe properties into the ultrasonic flow meter. For detailed instructions, see the user manual for your flow meter.

Select a Pipe Location for the Transducer

Select a location for the transducers on a section of pipe that has at least 10 pipe diameters upstream of the transducers and 5 pipe diameters downstream. See *"Figure 2: Piping configuration and transducer positioning" on page 2*.

For example, if a 2 in. pipe is being measured, the minimum upstream pipe in front of the transducer should be 20 in. and the minimum downstream pipe behind the transducer should be at least 10 in.

Pipe runs shorter than the minimums may sometimes be used with reduced accuracy. There is no way to determine how much accuracy is sacrificed without doing in-field testing. For installations where the 10/5 pipe diameters rule cannot be followed, divide the total length of available straight pipe into thirds and mount the rail with 2/3 of the pipe upstream and 1/3 of the pipe downstream.

A full pipe is absolutely essential for making accurate flow measurements. The flow meter cannot determine if the pipe is full or not. If the pipe is partially full, the meter will over-report the amount of flow by the percentage of the pipe that is not filled with liquid or may not detect any flow.

Install the mounting system in an area where the transducers will not be inadvertently bumped or disturbed.

Avoid installations on downward flowing pipes unless adequate downstream head pressure is present to overcome partial filling of—or cavitation in—the pipe.

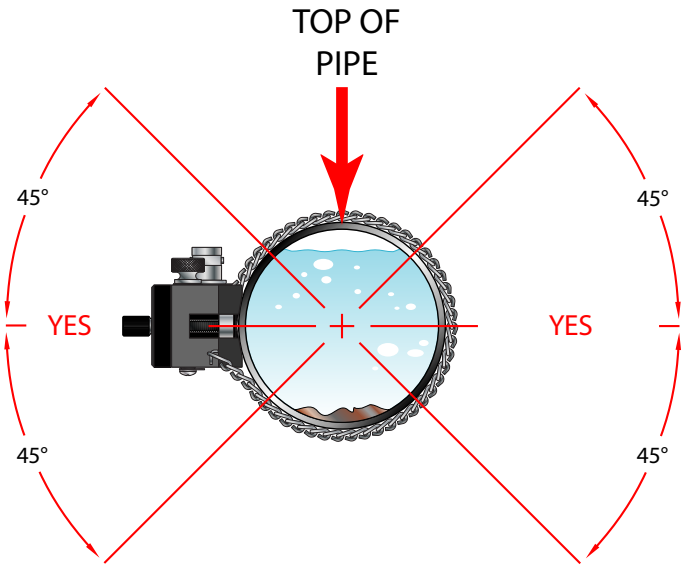


Figure 1: Transducer positioning

Piping Configurations and Transducer Positioning

Figure 2 shows the number of pipe diameters required downstream and upstream of the transducers for various piping configurations.

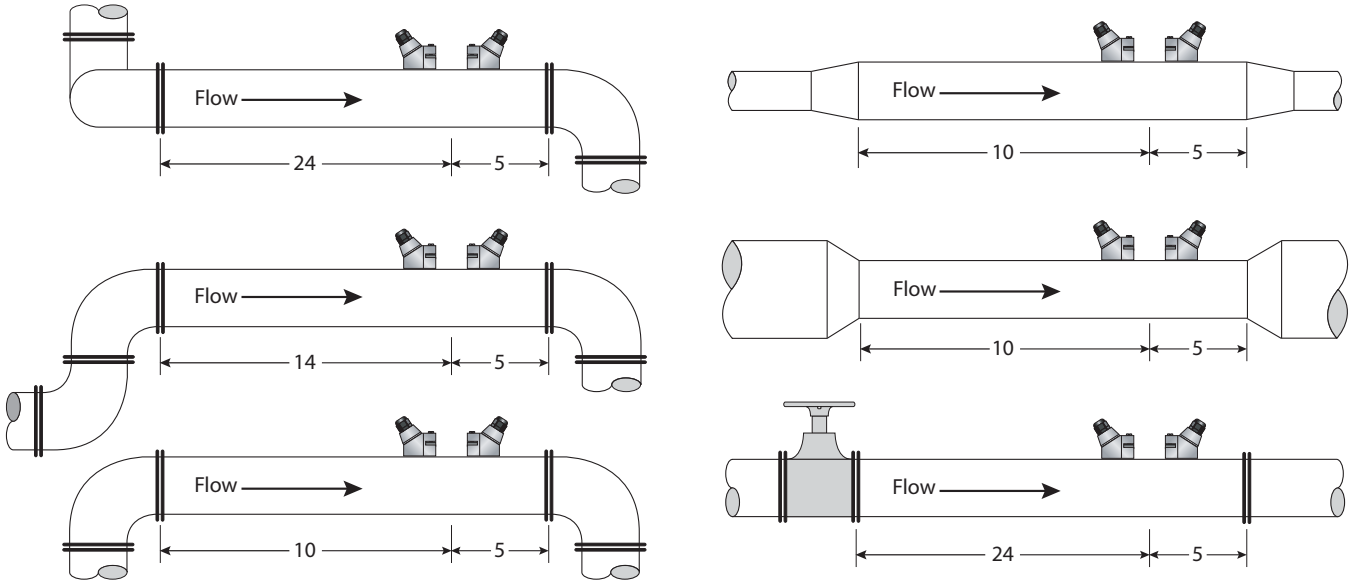


Figure 2: Piping configuration and transducer positioning

The system will provide repeatable measurements on piping systems that do *not* meet these pipe diameter requirements, but the accuracy of the readings may be influenced.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

All moving parts are already mounted on the rail. One transducer is stationery, one is movable by loosening the thumbscrew and sliding it along the spacing scale.

The small pipe transducers are adjustable for pipe sizes between 1/2…2 in. (15…50 mm). Do not attempt to mount the transducers onto a pipe that is either too large or too small for the transducer.

On horizontal pipes, mount the transducers in an orientation such that the cable exits from the side of the pipe. Do not mount with the cable exiting on either the top or bottom of the pipe. See *Figure 1 on page 1*. On vertical pipes, the orientation does not matter.

1. Clean the surface of the pipe. If the pipe has external corrosion or dirt, wire brush, sand or grind the mounting location until it is smooth and clean. Paint and other coatings, if not flaked or bubbled, need not be removed. Plastic pipes typically do not require surface preparation other than soap and water cleaning.
2. Loosen the position adjustment thumbscrew and slide the transducer along the scale to set the distance between the them. The scale shows the distance in inches. See *Figure 3*.
3. Tighten the position adjustment thumbscrew hand-tight to lock the transducer in place.

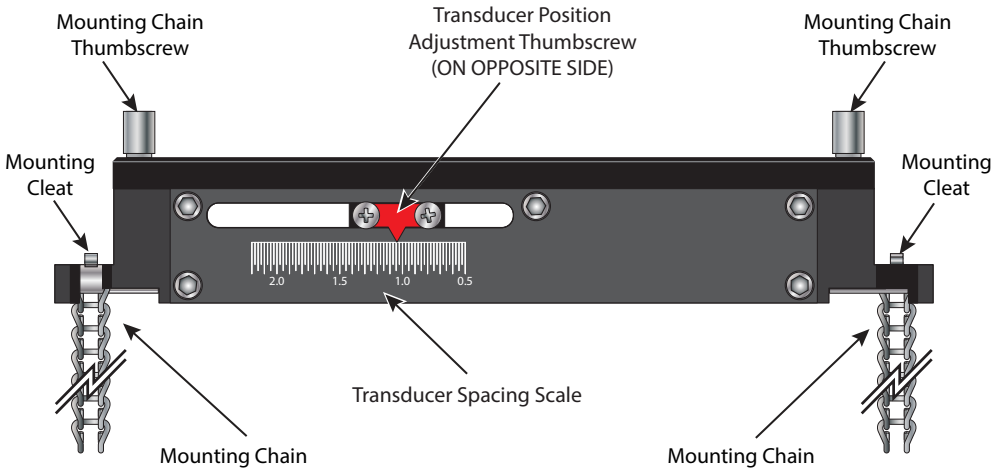


Figure 3: Transducer top view

4. Apply contact gel to the underside of the transducers.
   Place a single bead of couplant, approximately 1/2 inch (12 mm) thick, on the flat face of the transducers. See *Figure 4*. Generally, a silicone-based grease is used as an acoustic couplant, but any good quality grease-like substance that is rated to not flow at the operating temperature of the pipe is acceptable. For pipe surface temperature over 130° F (55° C), use high-temperature paste or non-silicone paste.

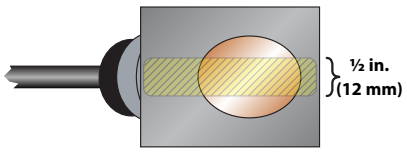


Figure 4: Transducer bottom view

5. Wrap the mounting chains around the pipe and secure the chains to their respective mounting cleats. See *Figure 5*.

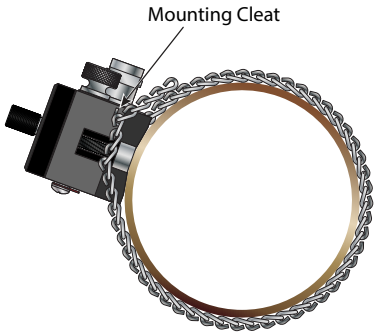


Figure 5: Transducer mounting chain hooked onto mounting cleat

NOTE: The chains do not need to be taut at this point. Any slack in the chains is removed when the thumbscrews are adjusted.

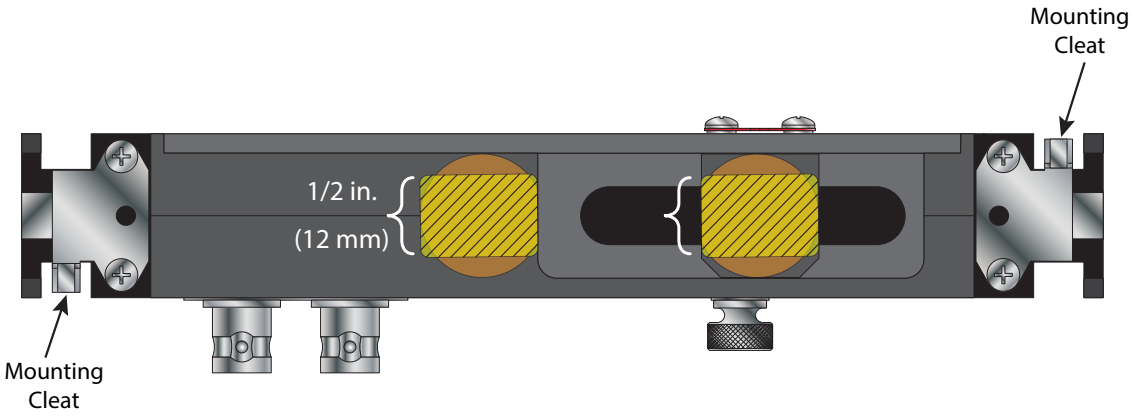


Figure 6: Application of acoustic couplant

6. Finger tighten the position adjustment thumbscrew enough to hold the mounting rail in place, but not so tight that all of the couplant squeezes out of the gap between the transducer faces and the pipe.
7. Route the transducer cables back to the flow meter location, avoiding high voltage cable trays and conduits.

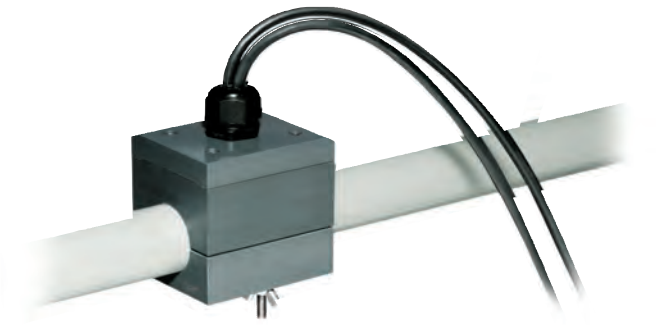
Transducers

Small Pipe, Fixed Size Transit Time Ultrasonic Transducers

INTRODUCTION

This document explains how to install small pipe transit time ultrasonic *integral* transducers and transducers with *remote mounting*. The transducers can be installed vertically or horizontally.

The transducers have integrated transmitter and receiver elements that eliminate the requirement for spacing measurement and alignment.



PRE-INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Program the Meter

Before the flow meter will be operational, you must select the optimum transmission mode, enter the site information, and enter the fluid and pipe properties into the ultrasonic flow meter. For detailed instructions, see the user manual for your flow meter.

Select a Pipe Location for the Transducers

Select a location for the transducers on a section of pipe that has at least 10 pipe diameters upstream of the transducers and 5 pipe diameters downstream. See *"Figure 2: Piping configuration and transducer positioning" on page 2*.

For example, if a 2 in. pipe is being measured, the minimum upstream pipe in front of the transducer should be 20 in. and the minimum downstream pipe behind the transducer should be at least 10 in.

Pipe runs shorter than the minimums may sometimes be used with reduced accuracy. There is no way to determine how much accuracy is sacrificed without doing in-field testing.

For installations where the 10/5 pipe diameters rule cannot be followed, divide the total length of available straight pipe into thirds and mount the rail with 2/3 of the pipe upstream and 1/3 of the pipe downstream.

A full pipe is absolutely essential for making accurate flow measurements. The flow meter cannot determine if the pipe is full or not. If the pipe is partially full, the meter will over-report the amount of flow by the percentage of the pipe that is not filled with liquid or may not detect any flow.

Install the mounting system in an area where the transducers will not be inadvertently bumped or disturbed.

Avoid installations on downward flowing pipes unless adequate downstream head pressure is present to overcome partial filling of—or cavitation in—the pipe.

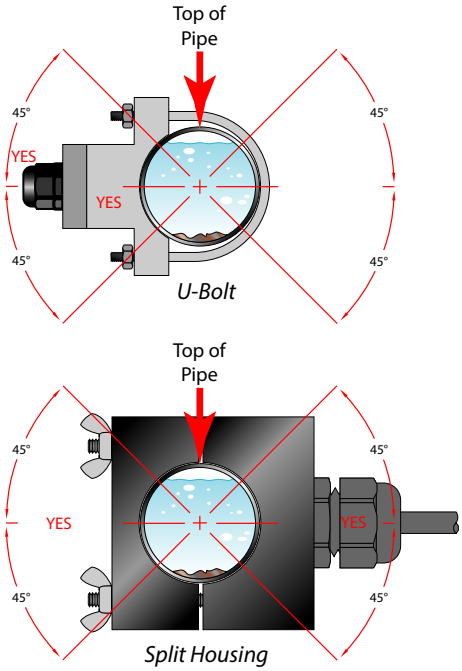


Figure 1: Transducer positioning

Piping Configurations and Transducer Positioning

Figure 2 shows the number of pipe diameters required downstream and upstream of the transducers for various piping configurations.

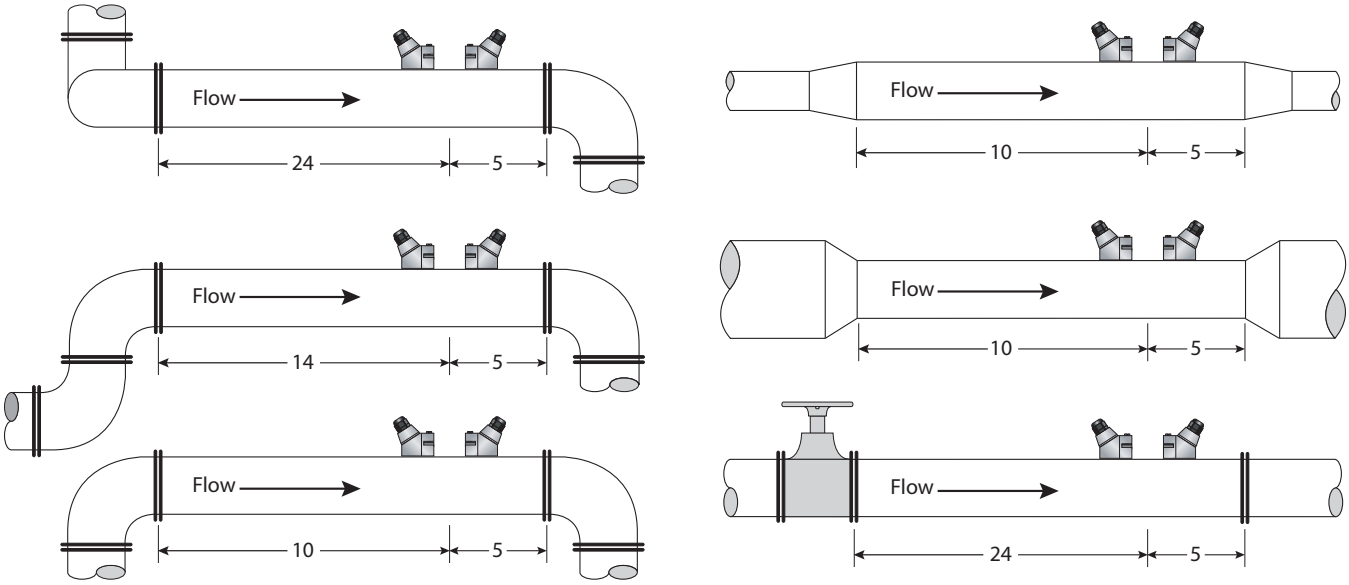


Figure 2: Piping configuration and transducer positioning

The system will provide repeatable measurements on piping systems that do *not* meet these pipe diameter requirements, but the accuracy of the readings may be influenced.

Mounting Configuration

The mounting configuration for these transducers is **V**-Mount, where the sound traverses the pipe twice. **V**-Mount is a compromise between travel time and signal strength.

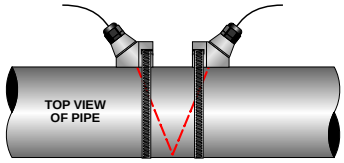


Figure 3: V-mount configuration

The frequency setting depends on the pipe material.

Pipe Size	Frequency Setting	Transducer	Pipe
1/2 in.	2 MHz	CA	ANSI
		CG	Copper
		CM	Stainless Steel
3/4 in.	2 MHz	CB	ANSI
		CH	Copper
		CN	Stainless Steel
1 in.	2 MHz	CC	ANSI
		CT	Copper
		CP	Stainless Steel
1-1/4 in.	2 MHz	CD	ANSI
		CJ	Copper
		CQ	Stainless Steel
1-1/2 in.	2 MHz	CE	ANSI
		CK	Copper
		CR	Stainless Steel
2 in.	1 MHz	CF	ANSI
		CL	Copper
	2 MHz	CS	Stainless Steel

Table 1: Transducer frequency settings

Remote System with Small Pipes

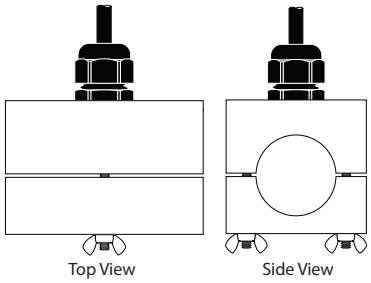


Figure 4: Pipes and tubing 1/2…2 in.

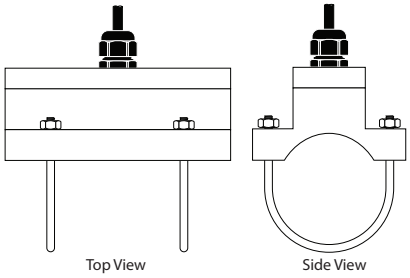


Figure 5: U-bolt connections, ANSI and copper 2 in.

Integral Systems with Small Pipes

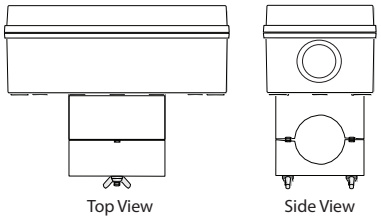


Figure 6: Integral

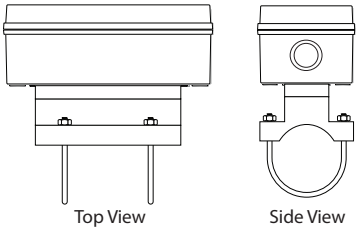


Figure 7: Integral with u-bolt

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

The small pipe transducers are fixed to pipe sizes between 1/2…2 in. Do not attempt to mount the transducers onto a pipe that is either too large or too small for the transducer.

1. Clean the surface of the pipe. If the pipe has external corrosion or dirt, wire brush, sand or grind the mounting location until it is smooth and clean. Paint and other coatings, if not flaked or bubbled, need not be removed. Plastic pipes typically do not require surface preparation other than soap and water cleaning.
2. Apply a thin coating of acoustic coupling grease to the half of the housing where the transducer will contact the pipe. See *Figure 8*.
   Generally, a silicone-based grease is used as an acoustic couplant, but any good quality grease-like substance that is rated to not flow at the operating temperature of the pipe is acceptable. For pipe surface temperature over 130° F (55° C), use high-temperature paste or non-silicone paste.

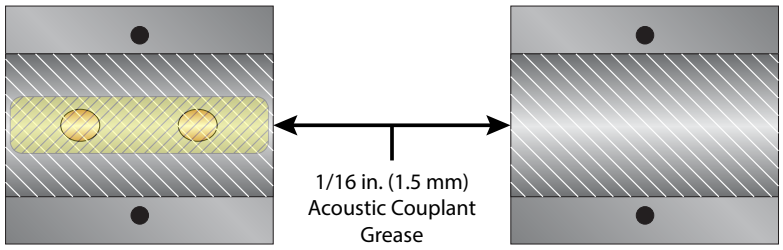


Figure 8: Application of acoustic couplant

3. On horizontal pipes, mount the transducer in an orientation so the cable exits at ±45 degrees from the side of the pipe. Do not mount with the cable exiting on either the top or bottom of the pipe. See *Figure 1 on page 1*. On vertical pipes, the orientation does not matter.
4. Tighten the wing nuts or U-bolts enough to hold the transducers in place, but not so tight that all of the couplant squeezes out of the gap between the transducer faces and the pipe or from the gap between the transducer halves.
5. Route the remote transducer cables back to the flow meter location, avoiding high voltage cable trays and conduits.

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Noncontact Meters, Inc

755 Ash St., Canton, GA 30114

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