STATIC VOLUMETRIC ULTRASOUND METERS WITH PULSE TRANSMITTER

H 650 20.11.07 MC **REV.01**

CE

KSG.. – KSF.. Eng.

- Power supply: 3.6 V (default) or 5 V -
- Static, no moving parts
- Ultrasound sensor: "DOPPLER" effect
- Measurement range:
 - ratio (Qn) / (Q-min) = 100:1
- Unions:

- KSG .. : threaded male PN 16

- KSF.. : flanged PN 16
- Approval: EN 1434, Class 2, Ambience C

1. APPLICATION

This ultrasound volumetric meter is designed for measuring the flow and quantity of water circulating in refrigeration and /or heating sites.

The output for the transmission of signals is of the "pulses per litre" type

To process the signals transmitted it is connected to an electronic integrated energy meter (IET 7...) which also provides the power. The power output of IET 7.. (terminal G) provides 3.6 volts d.c. (default) or 5 volts d.c.

2. OPERATION

The metering unit consists of two transmitters/receivers which exchange ultrasound pulses.

Exploiting the "DOPPLER" effect, the time differential for the distance covered by the waves is measured, and this is linked to the speed of the water running in the pipework.

It is especially suited for District Heating, with superheated water up to 130°C, even with peaks of up to 150°C, provided such temperatures do not last for more than a total of 2,000 hours.

Code	DN body	Unions	Tmax °C	Qn m³/h	Qmax m³/h	Qstart I/h	Qmin I/h	Pulses p/l	∆p Qn mbar	Kvs m³/h	Error max.	Weight Kg	Approval EN 1434 C2
Threaded male KSG 15 - 0.6 KSG 15 - 1.5 KSG 20 - 2.5	1/2" 1/2" 3/4"	inches 3/4" 3/4" 1"	130 130 130	0.6 1.5 2.5	1,2 3 5	2,4 6 10	6 15 25	10 10 10	140 130 205	1.6 4.2 5.3	Class2 Class2 Class2	1 1 1.5	PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539
KSG 25 - 3.5 KSG 25 - 6 KSG 40 - 10 Flanged	1" 1" 1/2	1" 1/4 1" 1/4 2" DN	130 130 130	3.5 6 10	12 20	14 24 40	35 60 100	10 10 10	65 190 120		Class2 Class2 Class2	3 3 4	PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539
KSF 25 - 3.5 KSF 25 - 6 KSF 40 - 10 KSF 50 - 15 KSF 65 - 25	25 25 40 50 65	25 25 40 50 65	130 130 130 130 130	3.5 6 10 15 25	7 12 20 30 50	14 24 40 60 100	35 60 100 150 250	10 10 10 2 2	65 190 120 120 70	14.3 14.6 29 43 94	Class2 Class2 Class2 Class2 Class2	3 5 7 8 11	PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539
KSF 80 - 40 KSF 100 - 60	80 100	80 100	130 130	40 60	80 120	160 240	400 600	1 0.5	120 140	115 160	Class2 Class2	13 22	PTB -7.6-4016539 PTB -7.6-4016539

3. MODELS

Qn

Qmax

Qstart

Qmin

p/l

Δp

. Kvs

- Nominal flow: continuous flow measurable by the meter with error below ± 2% (Class C)

- Maximum temporary flow measurable by meter with error outside Class C

- Minimum limit flow for the measurement (with lower flow the meter does not total).

- Minimum flow: minimum metering limit with error below ± 4%..

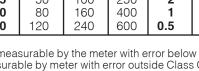
- The pulse transmitter sends a certain number of pulses for each litre of water flowing past (see Table 3)

NB: Integrator IET 7.. should be calibrated according to the instructions given on the previous line (Note pulses/litre) - Pressure drop in mbar, along the measurement pipe, when the flow is Qn.

- Class 2: standard EN 1434 gives the following error formula for Class 2. $E\% = \pm (2 + 0.02 \text{ Qn/Q})$ where Q is the instantaneous flow measured at that moment. The volumetric meter has its own error, which changes for each flow value; in any event it is always below (about a half) the figure given in the standard...

4. TECHNICAL DATA

		Body	brass
Power supply	3.6 V– (default); 5 Volt –	Installation ambience	Class C
Nominal pressure	PN 16 bar	Installation	horizontal / vertical
Unions:		Operating temperature	10130 °C
– KSG	threaded PN 16	Maximum temperature for 2,000 hours	150 °C
– KSF	flanged PN 16	Liquid measured	water
Protection	IP 54	Approval	EN 1434 Class 2
Nominal pressure Unions: – KSG – KSF	ÝN 16 bar threaded PN 16 flanged PN 16	Installation Operating temperature Maximum temperature for 2,000 hours Liquid measured	10130 °C 150 °C water







The meter is powered by the IET 7... integrator,.

The connection to the integrator is made using a three-wire cable.

BROWN WIRE = 0 volt to be connected to terminal M of the IET.

WHITE WIRE = power supply of 3.6 Volts- (default) or 5 Volts- to be connected to terminal G of the IET. GREEN WIRE = pulse output to be connected to terminal BW of the IET.

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6. INSTALLATION OF THE MEASUREMENT PIPE

So that the volumetric meter maintains over time its metering capacity within the declared error

- margins, the following installation instructions must be carefully followed:
- It is advisable to install the meter on the return pipe, paying attention to the flow direction indicated on the body, and positioning it, if possible, between two shut-off organs in order to facilitate any maintenance required.
- It is useful to install a filter upstream of the meter in order to prevent any impurities in the system compromising the accuracy of the instrument. Such a filter must be cleaned a couple of days after the first start-up and, of course, if it should become clogged.
- If possible, installation should be carried out so that above and below the meter there is a straight length of pipe equal to the length of the measurement pipe.

7. INSTALLATION OF THE ELECTRONIC MEASUREMENT UNIT

The electronic unit is connected to the measurement pipe by a cable of about one metre. Normally, the meter is supplied with the measurement unit inserted in the measurement pipe and with the cable stored in a space provided. It is advisable to remove the measurement unit when the pipe has a temperature above 90°C, particularly if it has not been insulated.

The measurement unit can be wall-mounted by unscrewing the accessory provided from the pipe and screwing it to the wall.

8. SAFETY SEAL

The measurement unit is usually supplied sealed in order to avoid tampering: the system meters certain data on the basis of which invoices may be prepared and so any form of tampering must obviously be avoided.

