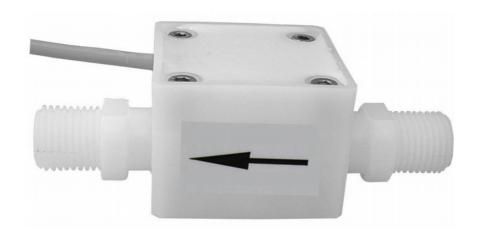


Instruction Manual DR54

Plastic Paddle Wheel Flow Meter for Small Quantities



PKP Prozessmesstechnik GmbH Borsigstraße 24 D-65205 Wiesbaden-Nordenstadt Tel.: ++49-(0)6122-7055-0

Fax: ++49-(0)6122-7055-50 Email: info@pkp.de

Table of Contents

Safety Information	2
Installation	
Electrical connection	
Pin assignment	
Determination of the K-factor	
Maintenance and care	7
Troubleshooting	

Safety Information

General Instructions

To ensure safe operation, the device should only be operated according to the specifications in the instruction manual. The requisite Health & Safety regulations for a given application must also be observed. This statement also applies to the use of accessories.

Every person who is commissioned with the initiation or operation of this device must have read and understood the operating instructions and in particular the safety instructions!

The liability of the manufacturer expires in the event of damage due to improper use, non-observance of this operating manual, use of insufficiently qualified personnel and unauthorized modification of the device.

Proper Usage

Series DR54 paddle wheel flow meters are designed to measure continuous flow rates of liquids which do not attack the device materials. All other usage is regarded as being improper and outside the scope of the device.

In particular, applications in which shock loads occur (for example, pulsed operation) should be discussed and checked in advance with our technical staff.

The series DR54 flow meter devices should not be deployed as the sole agents to prevent dangerous conditions occurring in plant or machinery. Machinery and plant need to be designed in such a manner that faulty conditions and malfunctions do not arise that could pose a safety risk for operators.

Dangerous substances

For dangerous media such as e.g. Oxygen, Acetylene, flammable or toxic substances as well as refrigeration systems, compressors, etc. must comply with the relevant regulations beyond the general rules.



Qualified Personnel

The DR54 devices may only be installed by trained, qualified personnel who are able to mount the devices correctly. Qualified personnel are persons, who are familiar with assembling, installation, placing in service and operating these devices and who are suitably trained and qualified.

Inward Monitoring

Please check directly after delivery the device for any transport damages and deficiencies. Additional with reference to the accompanying delivery note the number of parts must be checked.

Claims for replacement or goods which relate to transport damage can only be considered valid if the delivery company is notified without delay.

Installation

The following requirements must be strictly observed, otherwise the flow meter and/or the system may be damaged:

Installation position:

The flow sensor can be installed in any position, but we recommend horizontal installation for best ventilation. If it is installed in vertical pipes, the direction of flow from bottom to top is preferred.

The direction of flow must correspond to the marking on the body.

Process connection:

- A process connector matched to the device must be provided on-site
- · Check connector size
- Check screw engagement depth
- Use a suitable sealant (N.B. fluid sealant can damage the flowmeter if it enters the measurement chamber)
- Seal correctly



Ambient conditions:

- Do not use the flowmeter as a load-bearing component in pipe structures.
- The medium must not contain solid particles. Magnetic particles gather on the magnets and impair the function.
- The formation of gas bubbles in the medium, and cavitation must be avoided
- Check the compatibility of corrosion protection and anti-freeze agents before use.
- Durability of the specified materials with regard to the chemicals you use must be guaranteed.

Installation

- External magnetic fields influence the flowmeter. Ensure sufficient distance from magnetic fields (e.g. electric motors).
- Ferro-magnetic tubes, process connectors or supports influence the magnetic field of the flowmeter. Keep a minimum clearance of 100 mm from such materials (e.g. steel).
- Ensure ventilation of the device.



Electrical connection

Attention: We recommend using only shielded connection cables.

Prior to the electrical connection of the device, it must be ensured that the supply voltage matches that required:

Pulse output: 4,5...24 VDC (Push-Pull)

Analogue output: 15...24 VDC (4...20 mA-Output)

limit relays: 15...24 VDC, 1 x MAX-contact, potential free

The supply voltage must be switched off before the device is electrically connected.

Pin assignment

The 4...20 mA analogue output is a 2-wire circuit, therefore no connection to ground (GND) is required for all connection variants.

1. Cable connection:

white: Power supply

green: Signal (Push Pull or 4...20 mA)

brown: Ground (GND) (only for Push Pull)



2. M12-Plug connection

PIN 1: Power supply

PIN 3: Ground (GND) (only for Push Pull)

PIN 4: Signal (Push Pull or 4...20 mA)



3. Angle plug (EN 175301-803A)

PIN 1: Power supply

PIN 2: Signal (Push Pull or 4...20 mA)

PIN 3: Ground (GND) (only for Push Pull)



Determination of the K-factor

K-Factor for H₂O at 21 °C at continuous flow:

Measuring range [l/min]	Connection (G or NPT female)	Pulse / I (K-factor) (approx.)
5250	1"	54
10400	1 1/4"	32
15600	1 1/2"	20
201000	2"	10

If a medium other than H₂O and/or other temperatures or discontinuous flow is used, then it is necessary to determine the individual K-factor.

Determine the K-factor as follows:

- 1. Ensure that the flow meter is connected properly.
- 2. Ensure that sufficient medium is present.
- 3. Ensure that the system is free of air.
- 4. Place a sufficiently large, empty measuring beaker under the outlet (recommended measuring period of the K-factor > 60 seconds).
- 5. Start the measuring process and count the pulses (e.g. using a pulse counter).
- 6. Stop the measuring process and divide the number of pulses counted by the volume (converted to litres) of the drained medium:

$$K - factor = \frac{counted_pulses}{measured quantity [liters]}$$

- 7. Repeat this process at least three times.
- 8. Calculate the average value from the results obtained under Point 6 (do not use runaway values).



Maintenance and care

The flowmeters require little maintenance due to the small number of moving parts. A regular function check and maintenance increases the service life and functional safety not only of the device, but also of the whole plant.

The maintenance intervals depend on:

- Contamination of the medium
- Ambient conditions (e.g. vibration)

At least the following points must be inspected during maintenance:

For maintenance please proof at least following items:

- signal output and free movement of paddle wheel:
 Free movement of the paddle wheel and the output of the output signal can be tested by changing the flow and observing the signal (signal change is directly proportion to the flow).
- Leakages in the device

It is the responsibility of the operator to define suitable maintenance intervals depending on the application.

Remarks:

Flushing with clean medium provides sufficient cleaning in most cases. Commercially available cleaning agents can be used in stubborn cases (e.g. lime deposits) insofar as these materials do not attack the materials in the device.

Attention!!!: The guarantee becomes void if the device is opened.



Troubleshooting

No signal output:

- 1. No flow
 - Check that medium is flowing
- 2. Flowless than measurement range
 - ► Use flowmeter with different measuring range
- 3. Incorrectly installed or connected
 - ► Install according to Section Installation
- 4. Paddle wheel or oval wheel pair blocked (dirt)
 - ► Clean flowmeter according to Section Maintenance
- 5. Electronics defective
 - ► Remove the cause of the defect (e.g. short-circuit, overload)
 - ► Exchange flowmeter
- 6. Device defective
 - ► Send flowmeter to manufacturer for repair or calibration

Measured quantity does not agree with the actual flow:

- 1. Wrong K-factor
 - ▶ Determination of the K-factor
- 2. Paddlewheel or oval wheel pair contaminated
 - ► Clean flowmeter according to Section Maintenance
- 3. Device defective
 - ► Send flowmeter to manufacturer for repair or calibration



DR54

Plastic Paddle Wheel Flow Meter for Small Quantities

- for liquids
- measuring ranges 4...60 up to 20...300 l/h
- housing made of POM or ECTFE
- independent of position
- no inlet or outlet pipe runs needed
- max. pressure: 10 bar
- max. temperature: 80 °C



Description:

The paddle wheel flowmeters of the DR54 series measure the flow of water and water-like media even in small measuring ranges. They consist of a sensor and an optional transmitter. The sensor has a paddle wheel which is mounted in a housing made of POM or ECTFE and is rotated by the flowing medium. This rotary motion is picked up by a Hall sensor system and emitted as a flow-proportional frequency signal. A convenient control unit with display is available as an option, which can also be mounted on the flowmeter.

Typical applications:

The DR54 impeller flowmeters are very resistant to many process media due to their design made of insensitive plastics. Almost all low-viscosity liquids can be measured reliably and cost-effectively with this device.

- · cooling circuits
- · osmosis plants
- electroplating / photo industry
- agriculture / gardening
- filling plants / washing plants



Models:

- Plastic POM
- Plastic ECTFE

Technical Data:

Measuring ranges: 1: 4...60 l/h

2: 6...130 l/h 3: 12...250 l/h 4: 20...300 l/h

Accuracy: +/- 2,5 % of average value

Repeatability: +/- 1 % **Serial dispersion:** Max. 2%

Max. process pressure: 10 bar (higher on request)

Max. process temp.: -10...60 °C (output 4...20 mA or

control unit)

-10...80 °C (output Push-Pull)

(higher on request)

Bearing: pivot bearing

Power supply: 4,5...24 VDC (Push-Pull) 8...24 VDC (4...20 mA output)

Process connection: different, see order code

Paddle wheel: 6 paddles (1 or 3 pulses/turn)

Materials:

housing: POM or ECTFE

bearing: POM, ECTFE, ruby or Al₂O₃
pivot: stainless steel, sapphire or Al₂O₃
gaskets: FKM, EPDM, FFKM (Kalrez)

Output signal: Push-Pull or 4...20 mA

Push-Pull

pulse output: pulses see table analogue output: 4...20 mA (2-wire)

Electrical connection: PVC-cable, free cable ends

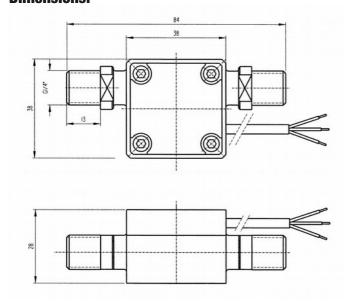
M12 plug at PVC cable cubic plug acc. to EN 175301-803A

Mounting position: any, horizontal in direction of arrow

best ventilation

Protection class: IP65

Dimensions:



Order Code:

Order number: DR54. P. 1. A. 1. A. F. P. 1. 0

Paddle wheel flow meter

Housing material:

P = plastic POM

E = plastic ECTFE

Measuring ranges:

- 1: 4...60 l/h
- 2: 6...130 l/h
- 3: 12...250 l/h
- 4: 20...300 l/h

Process connection:

A = G 1/4 male

B = hose connection \emptyset 6 mm C = hose connection \emptyset 9 mm

D = male 5/8" UNF

Pulses / number of magnets:

1 = 1 pulse/turn (1 magnet)

3 = 3 pulses/turn (3 magnets)

(increase of pulse frequency on request)

Material bearing / pivot*:

A = housing material (POM or ECTFE) / stainless st.

B = ruby / stainless steel C = ruby / sapphire D = Al₂O₃ / Al₂O₃

Gaskets:

F = FKME = EPDM

K = FFKM

Output signal:

P = Push-Pull

A = 4...20 mA

9 = without (only in combination with control unit AZ50)

Electrical connection:

1 = 1 m PVC cable (3-wire)

2 = 1,9 m PVC cable (3-wire)

3 = 3 m PVC cable (3-wire) 4 = M12 plug at PVC cable 1,9 m

5 = cubic plug acc. to EN 175301-803A

6 = prepared for control unit AZ50

Options:

0 = without

MP = with mounting plate for wall mounting

9 = please specify in plain text

*For optimum selection of materials, please specify medium, measuring range, operating pressure and temperature.

Accessory:

AZ50 control unit with comfortable display, analogue output, switching points, etc.

Push-Pull Pulse Output:

Measuring range	Start-up at [l/h]	Q _{max} [I/h]	Pulse/turn	Pulses/ liter
460 l/h	1	00	1	2930
		80	3	8300
6130 l/h	2,5	150	1	1900
6130 1/11			3	5660
12250 l/h	6	250	1	1190
		250	3	3560
00 000 1/b	10	250	1	415
20300 l/h		350	3	1230

