Ultrasonic Flowmeter Instruction Manual

Model: SL1168P

SiteLab

Version: 1.0

Date: May 2010

Update Record	Revision	
	Date	

Notice

Thank you for choosing the SL1168P Ultrasonic Flowmeter with SLSI CMOS and low-voltage wide-pulse transmission technology.

This instruction manual contains important information. Please read carefully before operation of the flowmeter.

WARNINGS IN THIS MANUAL

Caution and warning statements are used throughout this book to draw your attention to important information.

WARNING

"Warning" statement appears with information that is important to protect people and equipment from harm or damage. Pay very close attention to all warnings that apply to your application. Failure to comply with these instructions may damage the meter.

ATTENTION

Failure to comply with these instructions may result in faulty operation.

NOTE

"Note" indicates that ignoring the relevant requirements or precautions may result in flowmeter damage or malfunction.

Note: Some contents in this manual maybe different from the instrument you buy, which is because of the different configuration requirement when purchasing. On the other hand due to the need of the product improvement and upgrade, there is no remark on it, please be attention to the version number and the enclosed explanation.

Product Components

An inspection should be made of the desired location before installing the flowmeter. Check to see if the spare parts are present in accordance with the packing list. Make sure that there is no shipping damage. If you have any questions, please contact your representative as soon as possible.

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1. Electronics Installation and Connection

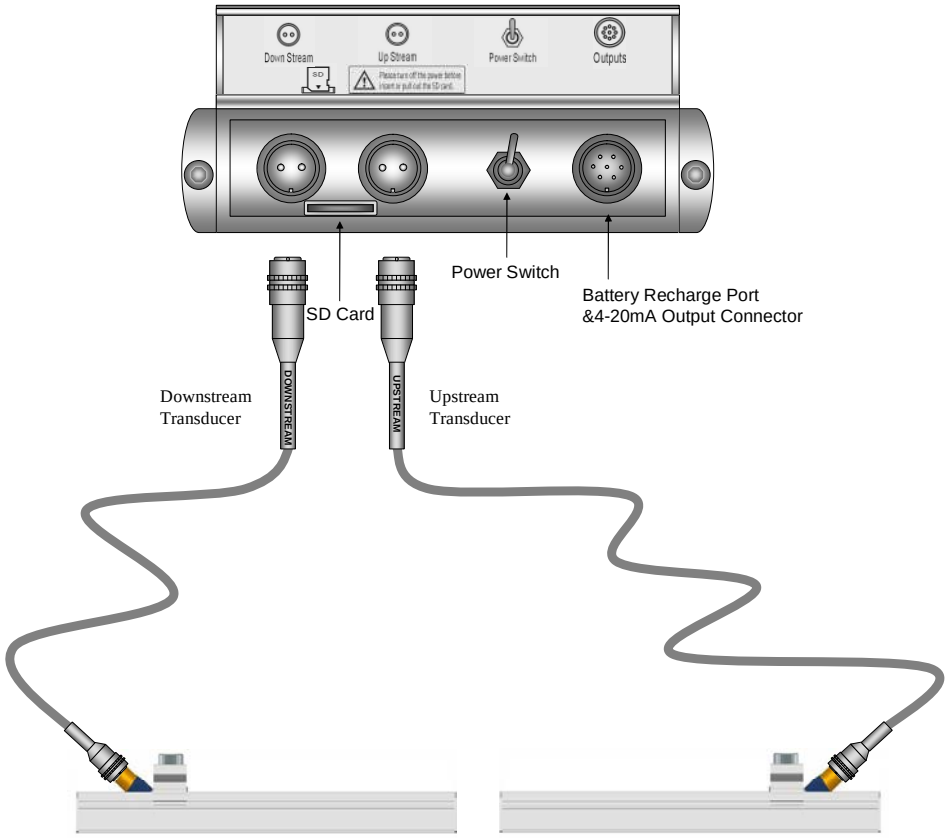
1.1. Power Supply Connections

1.1.1. Type of Power Supply

The factory offers one rechargeable 11.1V Lithium battery and matching battery charger.

1.1.2. Wiring

Open the hinged top cover of the electronics. Shown from left to right on the panel of the SL1168P are the downstream transducer connector, upstream transducer connector, the battery recharge port (charge the transmitter or connect to a standby power supply), and the 4~20mA output connector.



WARNING

Wiring connections should be made when power is off.

1.2. Powering on

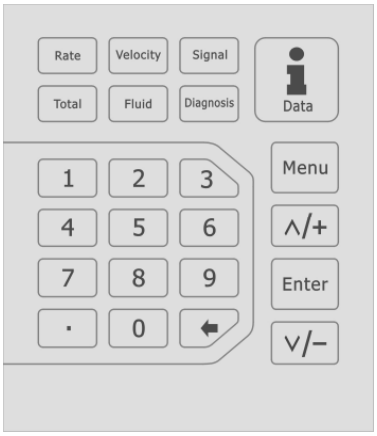
As soon as the flowmeter is switched on, the self-diagnosis program will start to run. If any error is detected, an error code will displayed on the screen (see Error Diagnostics). After that, the system will run automatically using the programmed parameters.

All the parameters input by the user will be saved permanently until they are changed by the user.

When the user modifies the parameters and removes the transducers, the meter will recalculate automatically, and operate normally under the new parameters.

1.3. Keypad Functions

Follow these guidelines when using the flowmeter keypad:



0 ~ 9 and . to input numbers.

Backspace or delete characters to the left.

^/+ and v/- Return to the last menu or open the next menu. Acts as "+" and "-" are used to enter numbers.

Menu Select a menu. Press this key first, input a two-digit menu number and the selected menu data will be displayed. For example, to input a pipe outside diameter, press Menu 1 1 where "11" is the window ID to display the pipe outside diameter.

Enter Enter/Confirm

Data Enter/Exit SD card storage interface.

Rate, Total, Velocity, Fluid, Signal, Diagnosis

Are shortcuts to the windows for Flow Rate, POS Totalizer, Velocity, Fluid Type, Signal Quality and Diagnosis.

1.4. Keypad Operation

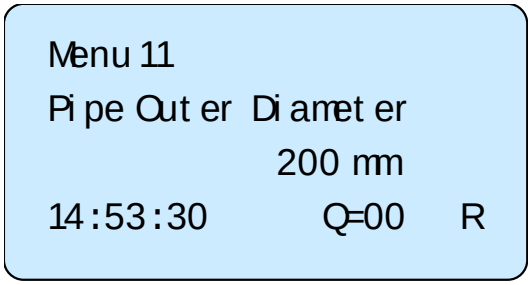
The instrument setup and measurement displays are subdivided into more than 100 independent menus. The operator can input parameters, modify settings or display measurement results by "visiting" a specific menu. These menus are arranged by 2-digit serial numbers from 00~99, then using +0, +1, etc. Each menu ID code has a defined meaning. For example, menu 11 is the pipe outside diameter, while menu 25 is the mounting spacing between the transducers. Each menu is discussed later in this manual.

To visit a specific menu, press the Menu key at any time except the SD Card Storage Interface, then input the 2-digit menu ID code and that menu will be displayed. For example, to input or check the pipe outside diameter, press the Menu 1 1 keys for window ID code 11.

Another method to visit a particular menu is to press the ^/+ v/- and Enter keys to scroll through the menus. For example, if the current menu is 30, press v/- key to enter menu 31, press the ^/+ button again to enter menu 30.

The menus are divided into three types: 1) Data Type, such as M11, M12; 2) Selection Type, such as M14; 3) Display Type, such as M00, M01.

Visit Data Type menus to check specific parameters. If parameter change is needed, just input the values then press Enter; or press Enter first, then input the values and press Enter to confirm.



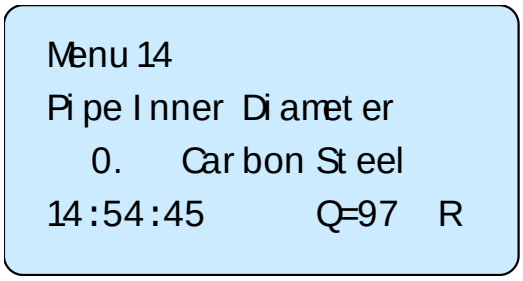
Example 1: To enter a pipe outer diameter of 200mm, the procedure is as follows:

Press Menu 1 1 to enter Menu11 (the numerical value displayed currently is the previous pipe outer

diameter). Now press the Enter key. The symbol ">" and a flashing cursor is displayed on the left side of the third line on the screen. The new value can now be entered. Or input the value first then press Enter to confirm . 2 0 0 Enter.

Visit Selection Type menus to check the related options. If need to modify it, press Enter first to enter the revised selection when the symbol ">" and a flashing cursor are displayed at the left end of the third line on the screen; or input numbers directly to select the option when the symbol ">" and a flashing cursor are displayed.

Example 2: If the pipe material is "Stainless Steel", press Menu 1 4 to enter Menu 14, then press Enter to modify the option. Then, select "1. Stainless Steel" from the drop-down menu (you may cycle through the choices by pressing the ▲/+ and ▼/- keys) and then press ENT to confirm the selection. It is also possible to press the 1 key to change the selection and wait until "1. Stainless Steel" is displayed on the second line of the screen. Then press the ENT key to confirm.



1.5. Flowmeter Menu Descriptions

00~09 Display menus: Used to display flow rate, positive total, negative total, net total, velocity, date & time etc.

10~29 Setup menus: Used to enter pipe outer diameter, pipe wall thickness, fluid type, transducer type, transducer mounting and spacing, etc.

30~38 Flow units selection and totalizer operating menus: Used to select units of measurement. Other menus set/reset the various totalizer modes.

40~45 Zero Set Calibration, Scale Factor.

55~83 Input and output setup menus: current loop mode select, 4mA or 0mA output value, etc.

90~94 Diagnostics: signal strength quality (menu 90), TOM/TOS*100 (menu 91), sound velocity (menu 92), total time and delta time of the measured signal (menu 93), Reynolds number and K factor (menu 94).

+0~+4 Appendix: Power on/off time, total working hours, on/off times etc.

-0 4~20mA correction menu.

ATTENTION

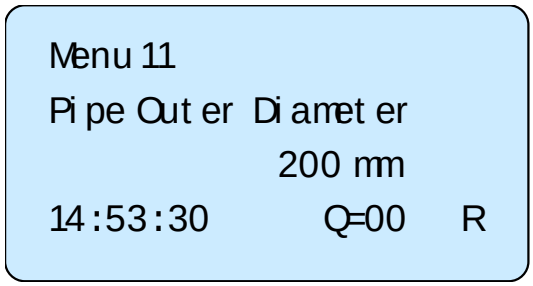
"Hidden" menus are for hardware adjustment (set by the manufacturer).

2. Pipe Parameter Entry Shortcuts

Example: Let us assume you have a DN200 (8”) pipe, measuring water, Material is carbon steel with no liner. These parameters should be entered as follows:

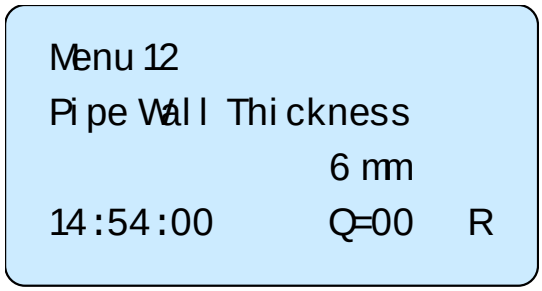
Step 1. Pipe outside diameter

Press Menu 1 1 keys to enter menu 11, enter the pipe outside diameter, then press the ENT key.



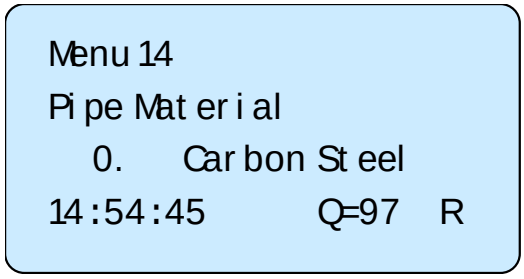
Step 2. Pipe wall thickness

Press the Menu 1 2 key to enter menu 12, enter the pipe wall thickness (wall thickness for various pipe schedules can be found in the appendix), then press the ENT key.



Step 3. Pipe material

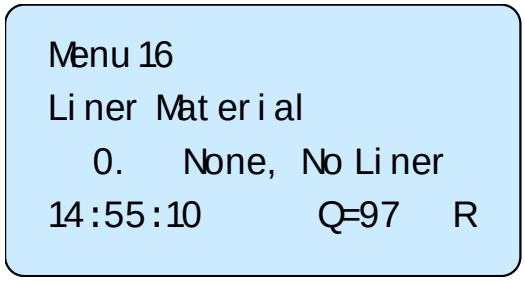
Press the Menu 1 4 key to enter menu 14, press the ENT key, use the ^/+ or v/- key to select the pipe material from the drop-down menu, then press the ENT key.



Step 4. Liner material parameters

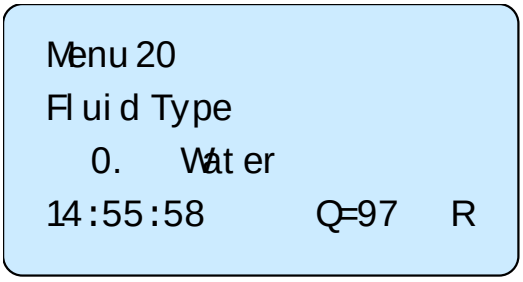
(including thickness and sound velocity, if needed)

Press the Menu 1 6 key to enter menu 16, press the ENT key, use the ^/+ or v/- key to select liner material from the drop-down menu, and then press the ENT key.



Step 5. Fluid type

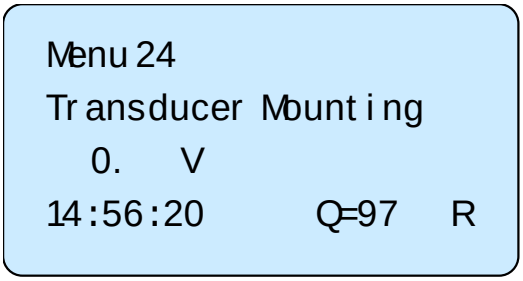
Press the Menu 2 0 key to enter menu 20, press the ENT key, use the ^/+ or v/- key to select fluid type from the drop-down menu, then press the ENT key.



Step 6. Transducer mounting methods

Press the Menu 2 4 key to enter menu 24, press the ENT key, use the ^/+ or v/- key to select transducer-mounting from the drop-down menu, then press the ENT key.

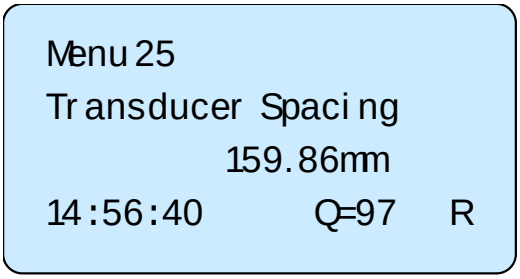
(Details on Charpter 4.1)



Step 7. Transducer spacing

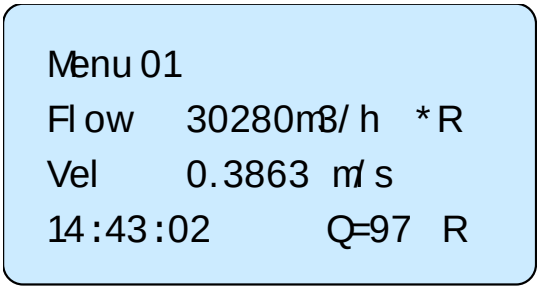
Press the v/- 2 5 key to enter menu 25, accurately install the transducer according to the displayed transducer mounting spacing and the selected mounting method.

(Details on Chapter 4).



Step 8. Display Mesurement Results

Press Menu 0 1 to enter Menu 01 to display flow rate. (Subject to the real measurement.)

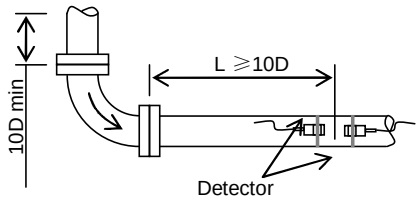
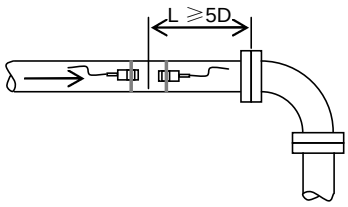
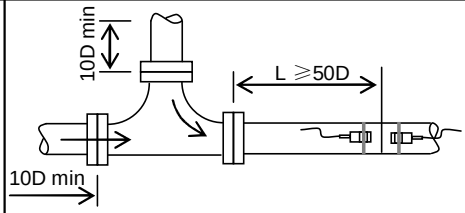
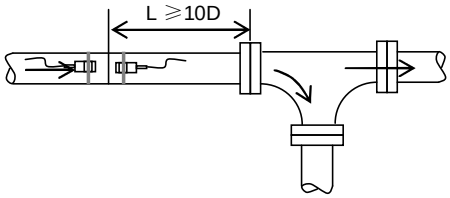
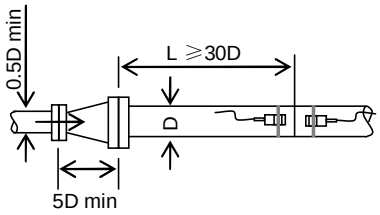
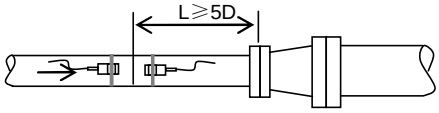
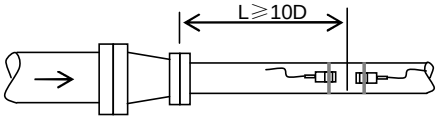
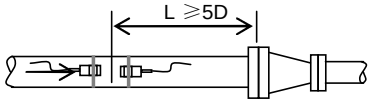
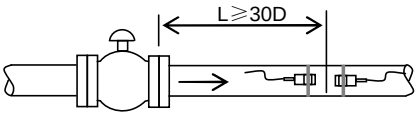
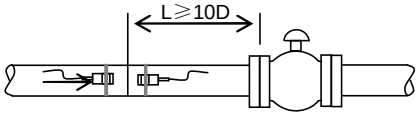
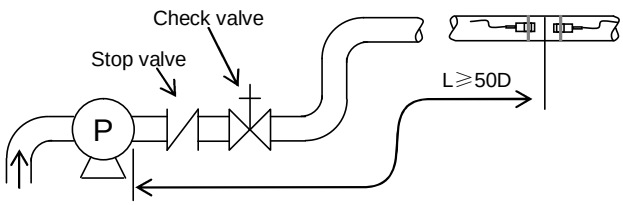


3. Measurement Site Selection

When selecting a measurement site, it is important to select an area where the fluid flow profile is fully developed to guarantee a highly accurate measurement. Use the following guidelines to select a proper installation site:

Choose a section of pipe that is always full of liquid, such as a vertical pipe with flow in the upward direction or a full horizontal pipe.

Ensure enough straight pipe length at least equal to the figure shown below for the upstream and downstream transducers installation.

Name	Straight length of upstream piping	Straight length of downstream piping
90° bend		
Tee		
Diffuser		
Reduce		
Valve	 Flow controlled upstream	 Flow controlled downstream
Pump		

Ensure that the pipe surface temperature at the measuring point is within the transducer temperature limits.

Consider the inside condition of the pipe carefully. If possible, select a section of pipe where the inside is free of excessive corrosion or scaling.

4. Transducer Installation

4.1. Installing the Transducers

Before installing the transducers, clean the pipe surface where the transducers are to be mounted. Remove any rust, scale or loose paint and make a smooth surface. Apply a wide band of sonic coupling compound down the center of the face of each transducer as well as on the pipe surface, and then attach the transducers to the pipe with the straps provided and tighten them securely.

Note:

1. The two transducers should be mounted at the pipe's centerline on horizontal pipes. Make sure that the transducer mounting direction is parallel with the flow.

2. During the installation, there should be no air bubbles or particles between the transducer and the pipe wall. On horizontal pipes, the transducers should be mounted in the 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock positions of the pipe section in order to avoid any air bubbles inside the top portion of the pipe.

3. Refer to Transducer Mounting on Menu 25.

4. If the transducers cannot be mounted horizontally symmetrically due to limitation of the local installation conditions, it may be necessary to mount the transducers at a location where there is a guaranteed full pipe condition (the pipe is always full of liquid).

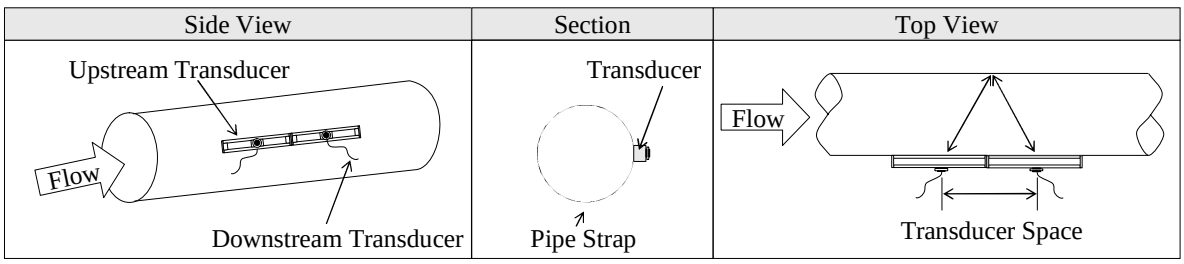
4.1.1. Transducer Mounting Methods

Four transducer mounting methods are available. They are respectively: V method, Z method, N method and W method. The V method is primarily used on small diameter pipes (DN100~300mm, 4"~12"). The Z method is used in applications where the V method cannot work due to poor signal or no signal detected. In addition, the Z method generally works better on larger diameter pipes (over DN300mm, 12") or cast iron pipes.

The N method is an uncommonly used method as well as is the W method. They are used on smaller diameter pipes (below DN50mm, 2").

4.1.2. V Method

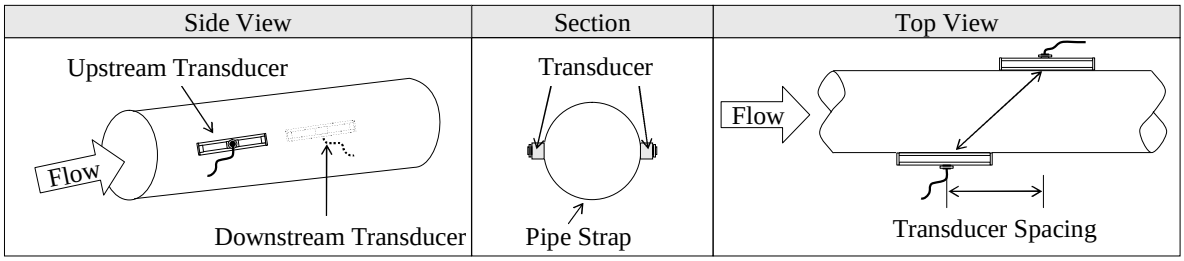
The V method is considered as the standard method. It usually gives a more accurate reading and is used on pipe diameters ranging from 25mm to 400mm (1~16") approximately. Also, it is convenient to use, but still requires proper installation of the transducer, contact on the pipe at the pipe's centerline and equal spacing on either side of the centerline.



4.1.3. Z Method

The signal transmitted in a Z method installation has less attenuation than a signal transmitted with the V method. This is because the Z method utilizes a directly transmitted (rather than reflected) signal which transverses the liquid only once.

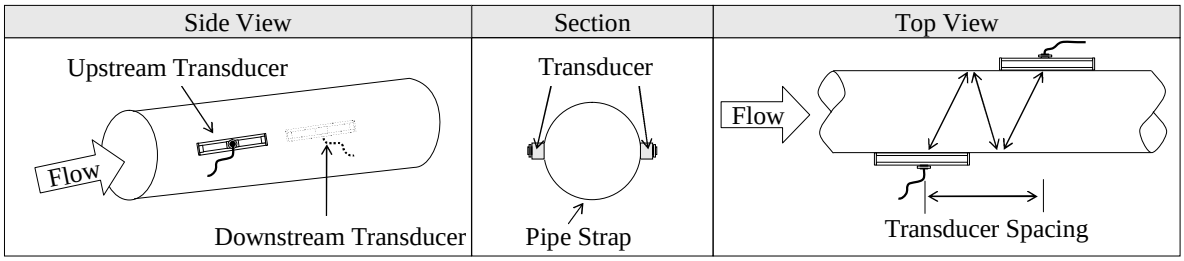
The Z method is able to measure on pipe diameters ranging from 100mm to 5000mm (4”~200”) approximately. Therefore, we recommend the Z method for pipe diameters over 300mm (12”).



4.1.4. N Method (not commonly used)

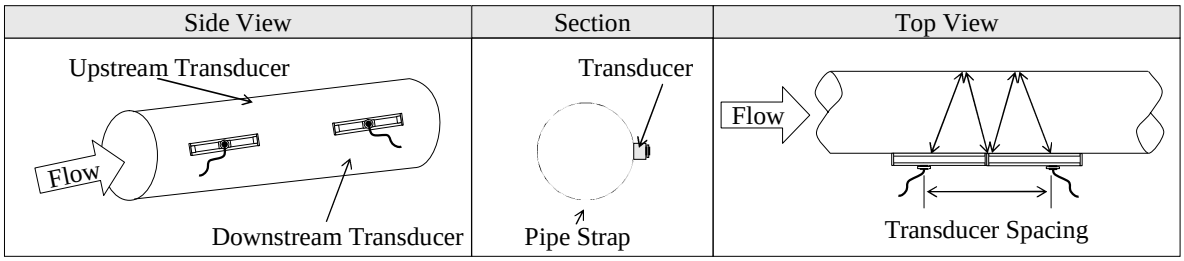
With the N method, the sound waves traverse the fluid twice and bounce three times off the pipe walls. It is suitable for small pipe diameter measurement.

The measurement accuracy can be improved by extending the transit distance with the N method (uncommonly used).



4.1.5. W Method **(very rarely used)**

As with the N method, the measurement accuracy can also be improved by extending the transit distance with the W method. The sound wave traverses the fluid four times and bounces four times off the pipe walls. It is suitable for very small pipe (diameters less than 50mm, 2”).



4.2. Transducer Mounting Inspection

Check to see if the transducer is installed properly and if there is an accurate and strong enough ultrasonic signal to ensure proper operation and high reliability of the transducer. It can be confirmed by checking the detected signal strength, total transit time, delta time as well as transit time ratio. These checks are explained below.

The “mounting” condition directly influences the flow value accuracy and system reliability. In most instances, apply a wide bead of sonic coupling compound lengthwise on the face of the transducer and stick it to the outside pipe wall to get good measurement results. However, the following inspections still need to be carried out in order to ensure a high reliability of the measurement and long-term operation of the instrument.

4.2.1. Signal Strength

Signal strength (displayed in menu 90) indicates a detected strength of the signal both from upstream and downstream directions. The relevant signal strength is indicated by numbers from 00.0~99.9. 00.0 represents no signal detected while 99.9 represent maximum signal strength.

Normally, the stronger the signal strength detected, the better the measurement.

Adjust the transducer spacing to the best position and check to ensure that enough sonic coupling compound is applied during installation in order to obtain the maximum signal strength. This is essentially fine tuning the calculated spacing shown in menu 25 (transducer spacing). It may be slightly different.

System normal opperation requires signal strength over 60.0, which is detected from both upstream and downstream directions. If the signal strength detected is too low, the transducer installation position and the transducer mounting spacing should be re-adjusted and the pipe should be re-inspected. If necessary, change the mounting to the Z method (Z has the highest signal strength).

4.2.2. Signal Quality (Q value)

Q value is short for Signal Quality (displayed in menu 90). It indicates the level of the signal detected. Q value is indicated by numbers from 00~99. 00 represents the minimum signal detected while 99 represent the maximum.

The transducer position may be adjusted and enough coupling used to get the signal quality detected as strong as possible.

4.2.3. Total Time and Delta Time

“Total Time and Delta Time” are displayed in menu 93. The measurement calculations in the flowmeter are based upon these two parameters. Therefore, when “Delta Time” fluctuates widely, the flow and velocities fluctuate accordingly. This means that the signal quality detected is poor. It may be the result of poor pipe-installation conditions, inadequate transducer installation or incorrect parameter input.

Generally, “Delta Time” fluctuation should be less than±20%. Only when the pipe diameter is too small or velocity is too low can the fluctuation be wider.

4.2.4. Transit Time Ratio

Transit Time Ratio indicates if the transducer mounting spacing is accurate. The normal transit time ratio should be 100±3 if the installation is proper. Check it menu 91.

ATTENTION

If the transit time ratio is over 100±3, it is necessary to check:

(1) If the parameters (pipe outside diameter, wall thickness, pipe material, liner, etc.) have been entered correctly,

(2) If the transducer mounting spacing is accordance with the display in menu 25,

(3) If the transducer is mounted at the pipe’s centerline on the same diameter,

If the scale is too thick or the pipe mounting is distorted in shape, etc.

4.2.5. Warnings

1. Pipe parameters entered must be accurate; otherwise the flowmeter will not work properly.
2. During the installation, apply enough coupling compound to bond the transducer onto the pipe wall. While checking the signal strength and Q value, move the transducer slowly around the mounting site until the strongest signal and maximum Q value are obtained. The larger the pipe diameter, the more the transducer may have to be moved.
3. Check to be sure the mounting spacing is as calculated in menu 25 and the transducer is mounted at the pipe's centerline on the same diameter. Note that you can adjust the spacing slightly as described above to fine tune the device.
4. Pay special attention to those pipes that formed by steel rolls (pipe with seams), since such pipe is always irregular. If the signal strength is always displayed as 0.00, that means there is no signal detected. Thus, it is necessary to check that the parameters (including all the pipe parameters) have been entered accurately. Check to be sure the transducer mounting method has been selected properly, the pipe is not worn-out, and the liner is not too thick. Make sure there is there is indeed fluid in the pipe or the transducer is not very close to a valve or elbow, and/or there are not too many air bubbles in the fluid, etc. Once you have ruled out all these possible reasons, if there is still no signal detected, the measurement site has to be changed.

5. Operating Instructions

5.1. System Normal Identification

Press the Menu 0 8 keys. If the letter "*R" displays on the screen, it indicates system normal.

If the letter "E" is displayed, it indicates that the current loop output is over ranged by 120%. This refers to the settings in menu 57. Enter a larger value in menu 57, and the letter "E" will disappear. It can be ignored if no current loop output is used.

If the letter "H" is displayed, it indicates that the ultrasonic signal detected is poor. For more information, please refer to "Error Diagnosis".

If the letter "G" is displayed, it indicates that system is adjusting the signal gain prior to the measurement. Also, it means system normal. Only when the adjustment takes too long without stopping, can system be identified as abnormal.

Letter "I" indicates no signal is being detected. Check to see if the transducer wiring connections are correct, the transducers are securely installed, etc.

Letter "J" indicates a hardware defect exists. Normally, such a defect is temporary; it could be eliminated by system reboot (power off and restart).

For further information, please refer to "Error Diagnosis".

5.2. Low Flow Cutoff Value

The data in M41is Low Flow Cutoff Value. If the flow rate falls below the low flow cutoff value, the flow indification is driven to zero. This function can prevent the flow meter from reading flow after a pump as shut down but there is still liquid movement in the pipe, which will result in totalization error. Generally, 0.01m/s is recommended to enter as the low flow cutoff point. The low flow cutoff value has no relation to the measurement results once the velocity increase over the low flow cutoff value.

5.3. Zero Setting

Once zero flow occurs, a zero point is established, i.e. as the measurement value reaches zero flow, it indicates as zero. It is necessary to establish the true zero flow condition and program that set point into the instrument.

If the zero set point is not at true zero flow, an offset will occur. For an ultrasonic Flowmeter, the measurement difference from zero point cannot be ignored under low flow conditions. It is necessary to perform a zero set calibration to improve low flow measurement accuracy.

Set Zero in Menu42, press Enter,wait for the processing indication at the bottom right corner of the screen to reach "0". Performing Set Zero with under flowing conditions may cause the flow to be displayed as "0". If so, it can be recovered via Menu 43.

5.4. Scale Factor

Scale factor refers to the ratio between "actual value" and "reading value". For example, when the measurement is 2.00, and it is indicated as 1.98 on the instrument, the scale factor reading is 2/1.98. This means that the best scale factor constant is 1.

However, it is difficult to keep the scale factor as "1" on the instrument especially in batch control operations. The difference is called "consistency".

The scale factor default is "1" for each instrument prior to shipment from the factory. The reason is that the scale factors in the flowmeter are only limited by two parameters, i.e. the crystal oscillation frequency and the transducer. It has no relation to any circuit parameters.

During operation, if there still exists possible difference in pipe parameters, etc., the "scale factor" may be

necessary to be changed when used on different pipes. Thus, scale factor calibration is specially designed for calibrating the differences that result from application on different pipes. The scale factor entered must be one that results from actual flow calibration. The scale factor can be entered via M45.

5.5. 4~20mA Current Loop Output

With a current loop output exceeding an accuracy of 0.1%, the flowmeter is programmable and configurable with outputs such as 4 ~20mA or 0~20mA selected in menu M55. For details, please refer to “Window Display Explanations”.

In Window M56, enter a 4mA flow value. Enter the 20mA flow value in Window M57. For example, if the flow range in a specific pipe is 0~1000m3/h, enter 0 in Window M56 and 1000 in Window M57. If the flow ranges from -1000~0~2000m3/h, configure the 20~4~20mA output by selecting Window M55 when flow direction is not an issue. Enter 1000 in Window M56 and 2000 in Window M57. When flow direction is an issue, an output of 0~4~20mA is available. When the flow direction displays as a negative value, the current output is in the range of 0~4mA, whereas the 4~20mA is for the positive direction. The output options are displayed in Window M55. Enter “-1000” in Window M56 and 2000 in Window M57.

Calibrating and testing the current loop is performed in Window M58. Complete the steps as follows:

Press Menu 5 8 Enter ,move ^/+ or v/. to display “0mA”, “4mA”, “8mA”, “16mA”, “20mA” readings, connect an ammeter to test the current loop output and calculate the difference. Calibrate it if the difference is not within tolerance. Refer to Section 5.6 for Current Loop Verification.

Check the present current loop output in Window M59 as it changes with change in flow.

5.6. 4-20mA Current Loop Verification

NOTE

Do not perform this operation unless the actual output current value is different from the value indicated inMenu 58 CL Check Verification. Every meter has been calibrated before leaving the factory.

Calibrate the anolog input required to expand the hardware debugging menu as below procedures:

Press Menu v/. 0 Enter, enter the password “4213068” then press Enter. This action will be inoperative after powering off.

Then press Enter to enter the Current Loop Verification Mode, press Enter to enter the 4mA verification status, use an accurate ammeter to measure the output current of the current loop, and move ^/+ or v/. to adjust the displayed values, wait for the ammeter current value to reach “4mA”, then the 4mA verification is finished.

Press Enter to do the 20mA verification using the same procedure as for the 4mA verification.

The verification results will be automatically saved in the EPROM and will not be affected when the instrument is powered off.

5.7. SD Card Operation

5.7.1. Specifications

Memory: 2 GB (Standard)

Note: The SD card is a consumable item and updates quickly. Thus the configuration is base on the real time data received.

Data collection update rate: user selectable: 5 seconds to 60 seconds. If the rate is set longer than 60 seconds the default will be 60 seconds; when is set to be less than 5 seconds, it will default to 5 seconds.

Data content: date and time, flow, velocity, totalized flow, positive totalizer and negative totalizer.

Data collection time: user selctable from 1~2880 mins (48 hours). If it is set is longer than 2880mins, it will default to 2880mins.

Data storage format: 1=07-04-10, 14:16:33
2=+3.845778E+01m3/h
3=+1.451074E+00m/s
4=-0000010E+0m3
5=+0000002E+0m3
6=-0000012E+0m3

File system format: FAT16

File type: plain text file (.txt)

File capacity: maximum 512pcs

Filename format: yymmdd (yy - year, mm - month, dd - date)

Turn to Charpter 5.7.4 for details if want to change a filename.

It can save 120bytes of data each time. When the capacity of the SD card is full, the new data will override the earliest files automatically (it will rollover).

5.7.2. Install or Remove the SD card while the meter is powered on

If the operator desires to insert or remove the SD card with power on, the following operation is to be used:

1. Insert or remove the SD card without data storage.
2. To save data, press  button for 4 seconds, exit the acquisition, and then insert or remove the SD card.

ATTENTION

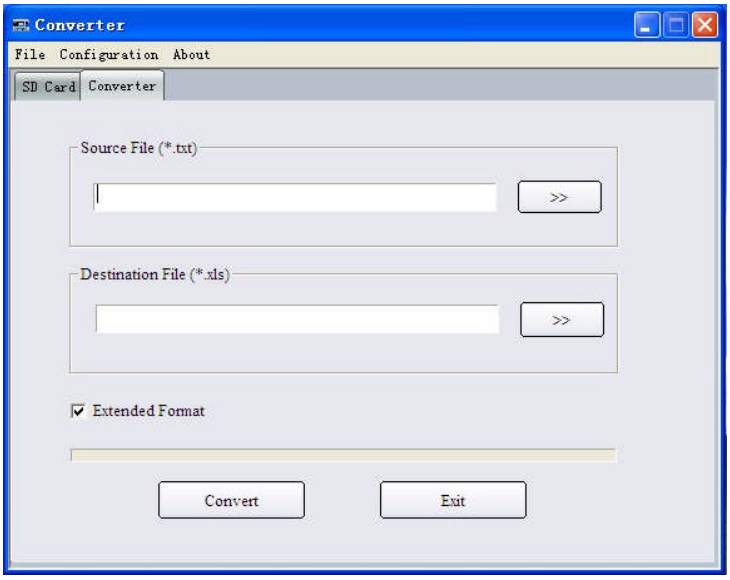
Do not remove the SD card from the reader while actively collecting data. Processing the data directly from the SD card file location on the PC could result in lost or corrupt data if the SD card is removed while data is still being processed.

5.7.3. Reading the SD Data Externally

Remove the SD card from the Flowmeter. The operator may then use a PC card reader to read the data on the card. Use “Converter.exe” software to convert the format when needed.

File Converter Tool (Click “offline” buttom to enter the document conversion interface)

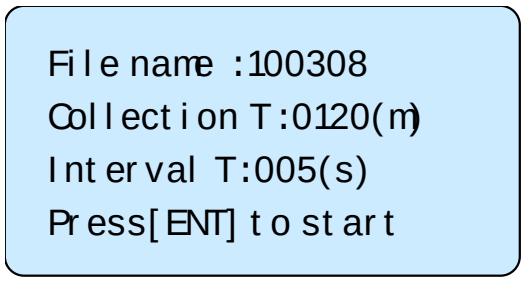
Press “Converter” button and then convert the SD card data format from “.TXT “to “.XLS”, see below:



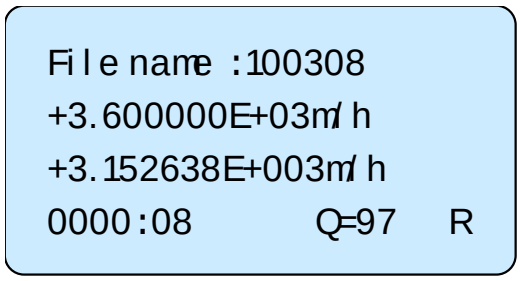
Select the file to be converted in “Source File (*.txt), enter the directory path and the filename in “Destination File (*.xls), then press “Convert”. When “OK” is displayed means the conversion is completed.

5.7.4. SD Card Storage Operation

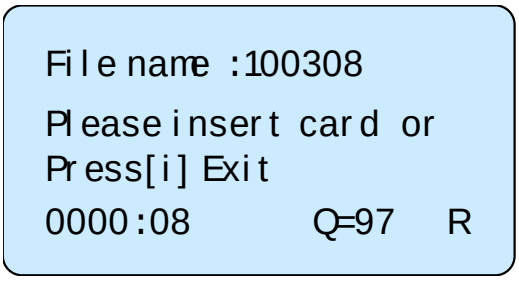
1. Insert the SD card，then press [i] buttom to enter the SD card storage setting interface.



2. If you need to modify the filename, acquisition time or acquisition interval, enter the number to modify it directly, press [^/+] or [v/·] button for line feed.



3. After modification or to use the default value, press [Enter] to store the data. The above picture shows the normal operation interface. (If it does not work normally, will be shown as the picture below.)



4. If yyou do not want to save the data, press for 4 seconds, then exit SD card storage, open Menu 01.

5.8. ESN

We provide the flowmeter with a unique electronic serial number to identify each flowmeter for the convenience of the manufacturer and customers. The ESN, instrument types and versions are able to view in Window M61.

ATTENTION

Other Operating Refer to “6.2 Window Display Explanations”.

6. Window Display Explanations

6.1. Window Display Codes

Flow Totalizer Display	
00	Flow Rate/Net Totalizer
01	Flow Rate/Velocity
02	Flow Rate/POS Totalizer
03	Flow Rate/NEG Totalizer
04	Date Time/Flow Rate
08	System Error Codes
09	Net Flow Today
Initial Parameter setup	
10	Pipe Outer Perimeter
11	Pipe Outer Diameter
12	Pipe Wall Thickness
13	Pipe Inner Diameter
14	Pipe Material
15	Pipe Sound Velocity
16	Liner Material
17	Liner Sound Velocity
18	Liner Thickness
19	Inner Wall Roughness
20	Fluid Type
21	Fluid Sound Velocity
22	Fluid Viscosity
24	Transducer Mounting
25	Transducer Spacing
26	Parameter Setups
27	Cross-sectional Area
28	Holding with Poor Sig
29	Empty Pipe Setup
Flow Units Options	
30	Measurement Units
31	Flow Rate Units
32	Totalizer Units
33	Totalizer Multiplier
34	Net Totalizer
35	POS Totalizer
36	NEG Totalizer
37	Totalizer Reset
38	Manual Totalizer
Setup Options	
40	Damping
41	Low Flow Cutoff Value
42	Set Zero
43	Reset Zero
44	Manual Zero Point
45	Scale Factor
Input and output setup	
55	CL Mode Select
56	CL 4mA Output Value
57	CL 20mA Output Value
58	CL Check
59	CL Current Output
60	Date and Time
61	ESN
70	Backlit Options
72	Working Timer
82	Date Totalizer
83	Automatic Correction
Diagnoses	
90	Signal Strength and Quality
91	TOM/TOS*100

92	Fluid Sound Velocity
93	Total Time and Delta
94	Reynolds Number and Factor
Appendix	
+0	Power ON/OFF time

+1	Total Working Hours
+2	Last Power Off Time
+3	Last Flow Rate
+4	ON/OFF Times
-0	Hardware Parameter Modification

NOTE：The factory maintains the final explanation for other menu features.

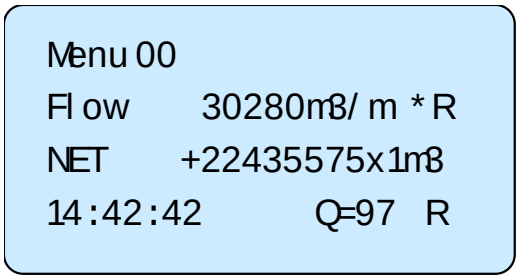
6.2. Display Explanation

Menu 0 0

Flow Rate / Net Totalizer

Display flow rate and net Totalizer.

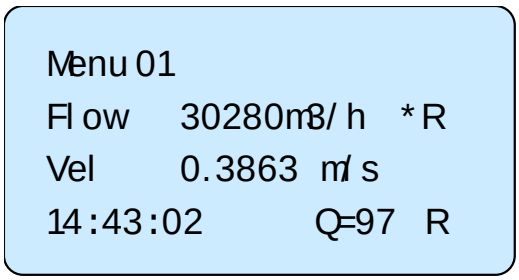
If the net Totalizer has been turned off (refer to M34), the net Totalizer value displayed is the total that existed prior to turning it off.



Menu 0 1

Flow Rate / Velocity

Display flow rate and velocity.



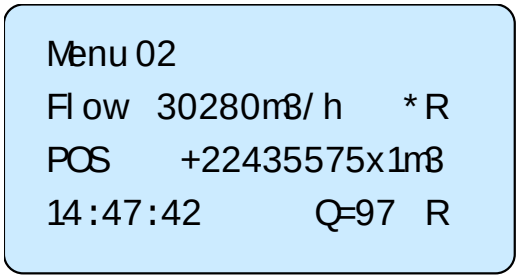
Menu 0 2

Flow Rate / Positive Totalizer

Display flow rate and positive Totalizer.

Select the positive Totalizer units in Window M31.

If the positive Totalizer has been turned off, the positive Totalizer value displayed is the total the total that existed prior to turning it off.



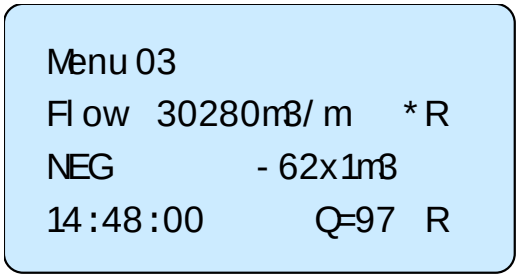
Menu 0 3

Flow Rate / Negative Totalizer

Display flow rate and negative Totalizer.

Select the negative Totalizer value in Window M32.

If the negative Totalizer has been turned off (refer to M36), the value displayed is total the total that existed prior to turning it off.

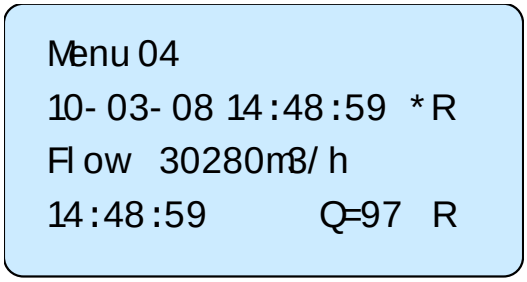


Menu 0 4

Date Time / Flow Rate

Display the current date time and flow rate.

The time setting method is found in window M60.

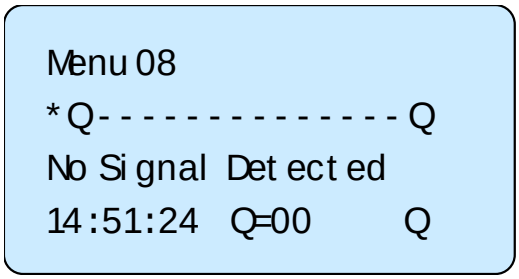


Menu 0 8

System Error Codes

Display the operating condition and the system error codes. More than one error code can occur at the same time.

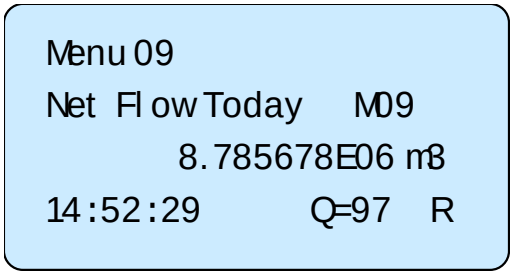
The explanations of error codes and detailed resolution methods can be found in “Error Diagnosis”.



Menu 0 9

Net Flow Today

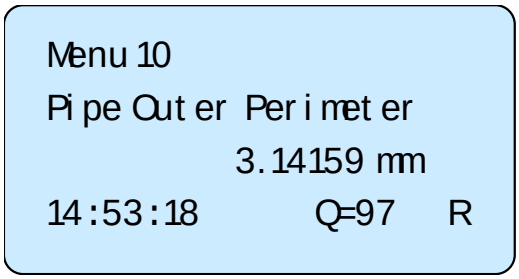
Display net total flow today.



Menu 1 0

Pipe Outer Perimeter

Enter the pipe outer perimeter (circumference). If the diameter is known know, enter it in window M11.

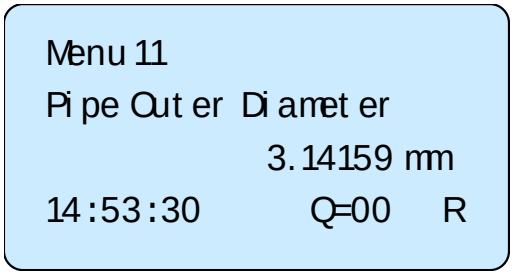


Menu 1 1

Pipe Outside Diameter

Enter the pipe outside diameter; the pipe outside diameter must range from 10mm to 600mm.

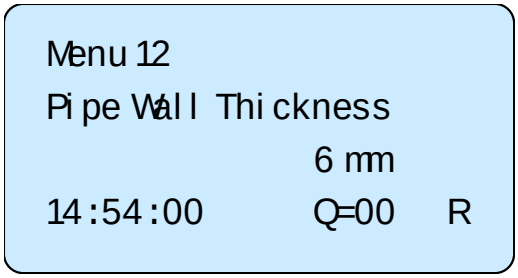
Note: Enter either the pipe outside diameter or pipe outer perimeter.



Menu 1 2

Pipe Wall Thickness

Enter the pipe wall thickness. If the pipe inside diameter is already known, skip this window and enter it in window M13.

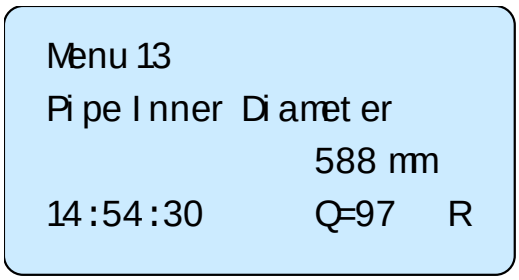


Menu 1 3

Pipe Inner Diameter

Enter the pipe inside diameter. If the pipe outside diameter and pipe wall thickness has been entered, press v/- to skip this window.

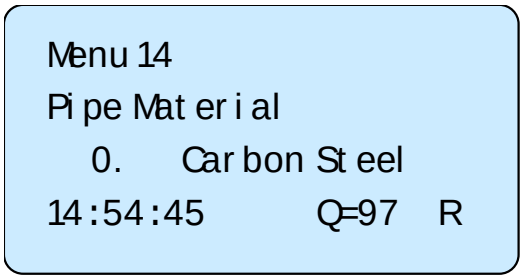
Note: Enter either pipe wall thickness or pipe inside diameter.



Menu 1 4

Pipe Material

Enter pipe material. The following options are available (by ^/+、v/- buttons or numerical keys):



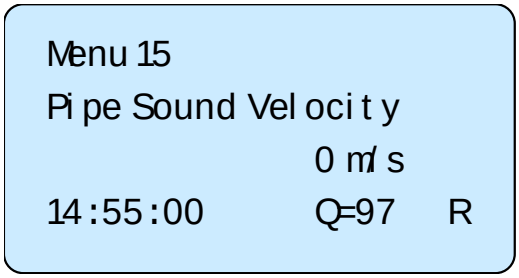
0. Carbon Steel
1. Stainless Steel
2. Cast Iron
3. Ductile Iron
4. Copper
5. PVC
6. Aluminum
7. Asbestos
8. Fiber Glass-Epoxy
9. Other

Refer to item 9 “Other”; it is possible to enter other materials, which are not included in previous eight items. Once item 9 is selected, the relevant pipe sound velocity must be entered in Window M15. If sound velocity is not known, there are other ways to determine it onsite.

Menu 1 5

Pipe Sound Velocity

Enter pipe sound velocity. This function is only used when item 9 “Other” is selected in Window M14. At the same time, this window cannot be visited. It will be calculated automatically according to the existing parameters.



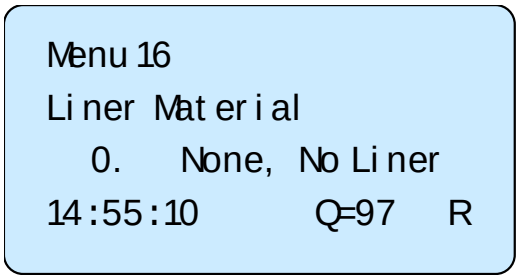
Menu 1 6

Select the Liner Material

The following options are available:

0. None, No Liner
1. Tar Epoxy
2. Rubber
3. Mortar
4. Polypropylene
5. Polystryol
7. Polyester
8. Polyethylene
9. Ebonite
10. Teflon
11. Other

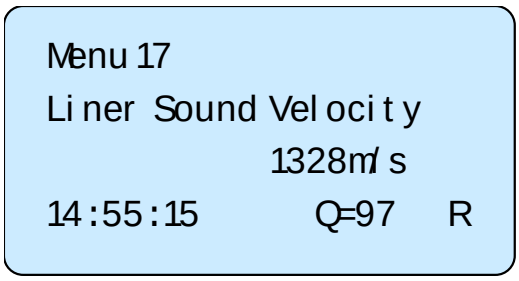
Item 11 “Other” is available to enter other materials that are not included in previous ten items. Once the “Other” is selected, the relevant liner sound velocity must be entered in Window M17.



Menu 1 7

Liner Sound Velocity

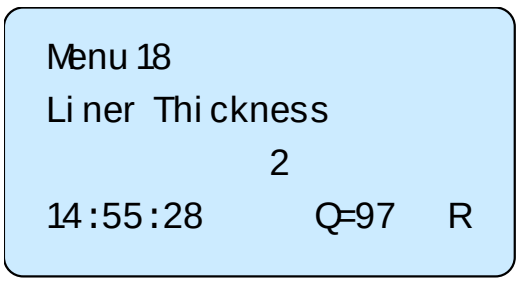
Enter liner sound velocity. It only can be visited when item “ Other” in Window M16 is selected.



Menu 1 8

Liner Thickness

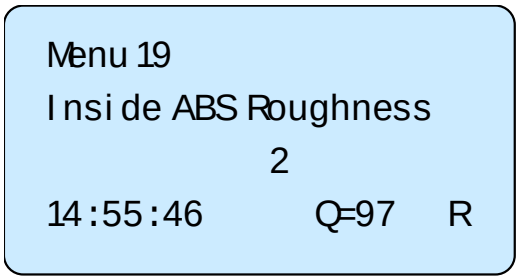
Enter liner thickness. It only can be visited when a definite liner is selected in Window M16.



Menu 1 9

Inner Pipe Wall Roughess

Enter liner thickness. It only can be visited when a definite liner is selected in Window M16.

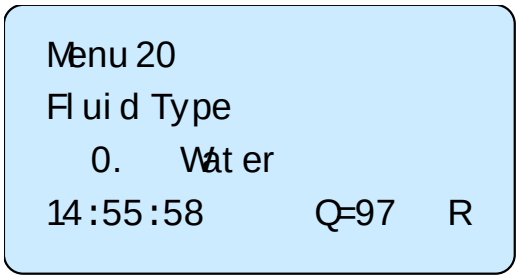


Menu 2 0

Select Fluid Type

The following options are available:

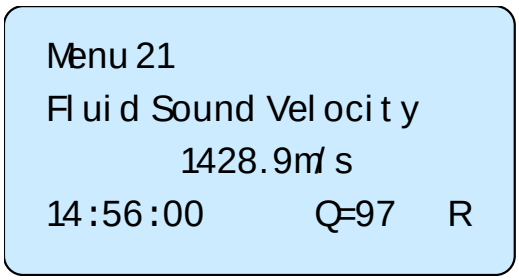
0. Water
1. Sea Water
2. Kerosene
3. Gasoline
4. Fuel Oil
5. Crude Oil
6. Propane
7. Butane (0◦C)
8. Other
9. Diesel Oil
10. Castor Oil
11. Peanut Oil
12. Gasoline #90
13. Gasoline #93
14. Alcohol
15. Water (125◦C)



Menu 2 1

Fluid Sound Velocity

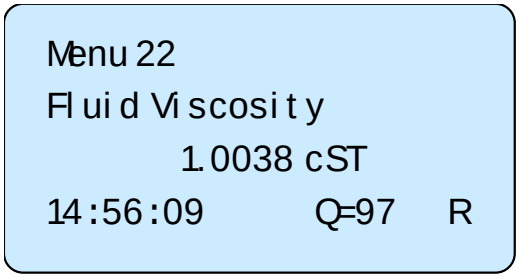
Enter the fluid sound velocity. It only can be used when item “Other” is selected in window M20, i.e. it is unnecessary to enter all the fluids listed in Window M20.



Menu 2 2

Fluid Viscosity

Enter fluid's kinematics viscosity. It only can be used when item "Other" is selected in Window M20, i.e. it is unnecessary to enter all the fluids that listed in Window M20.



Menu 2 4

Transducer Mounting

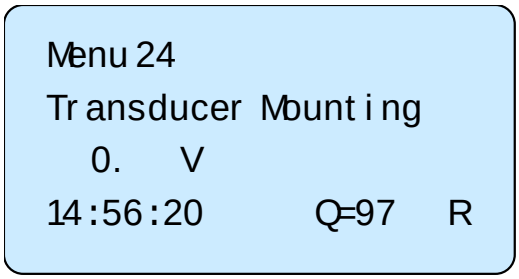
Four mounting methods are available:

0. V (sound wave bounces 2 times)

1. Z (sound wave bounces once. The most commonly use method)

2. N (small pipe, sound wave bounces 3 times.)

3. W (small pipe, sound wave bounces 4times.)

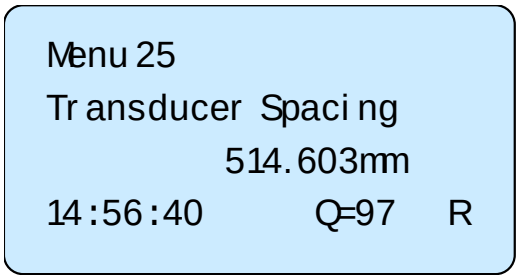


Menu 2 5

Transducer Spacing

(This value is Calculated by the Flowmeter)

The operator must mount the transducer according to the transducer spacing displayed (be sure that the transducer spacing is measured precisely during installation). The system will display the data automatically after the pipe parameter has been entered.



Menu 2 6

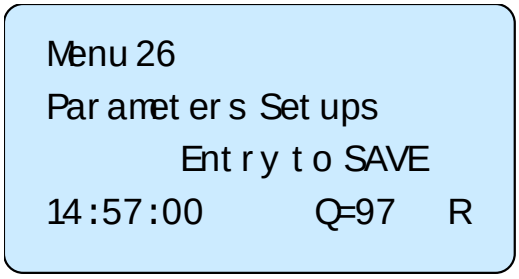
Initial Parameter Setups and Save

Load and save the parameters. 18 different sets of setup conditions/groups are available to load and save by three methods (i.e.-you can load and save 18 different applications):

0. Entry to Save
1. Entry to Load
2. To Browse

Select "Entry to Save", press Enter. An ID code and the original parameters are displayed in the window. Press UP or DOWN ARROW to move the ID code, then press the Enter key again to save the current parameter in the current ID file.

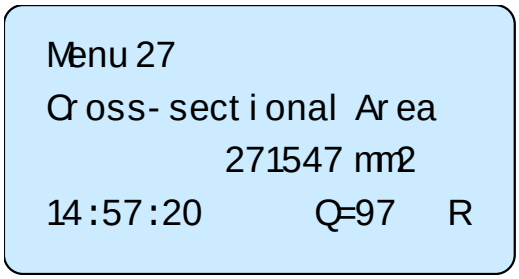
When selecting "Entry to Load", press ENT, and the system will read and calculate the parameters automatically and display the transducer mounting spacing in Window M25.



Menu 2 7

Cross-Sectional Area

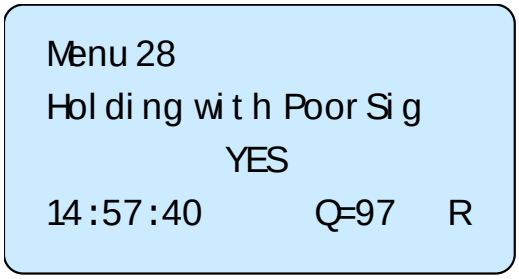
Display the cross-sectional area inside the pipe.



Menu 2 8

Holding With Poor Sig

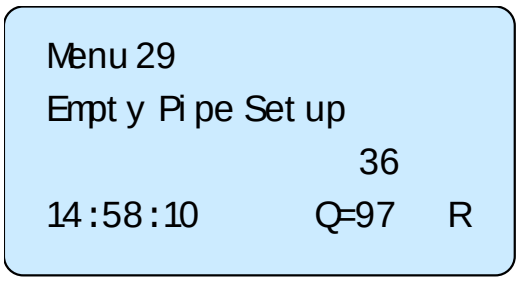
Select “Yes” to hold last good flow signal displayed if the flowmeter experiences a poor temporary signal condition. This function will allow continued data calculation without interruption.



Menu 2 9

Empty Pipe Setup

In the empty pipe condition, it may be because the flow meter signal transmission through the wall and show the "normal operation" when the pipe is empty; in order to avoid such a situation, set this value between 30~40 so that the flowmeter does not emasure with an empty pipe condition.



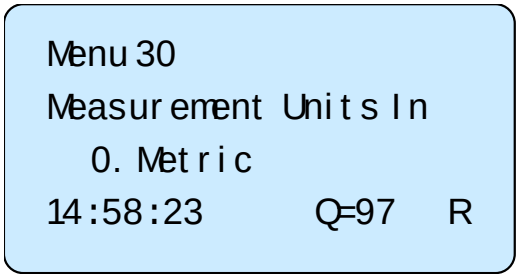
Menu 3 0

Measurement Units

Select the measurement unit as follows:

0. Metric
1. English

Factory default is metric.

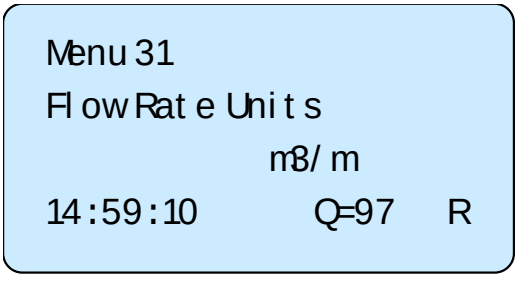


Menu 3 1

Flow Rate Units Options

The following flow rate units are available:

0. Cubic Meters (m3)
1. Liters (L)
2. USA Gallons (GAL)
3. Imperial Gallons (Imp gal)
4. Million Gallons (mg)



5. Cubic Feet (cf)
6. USA Barrels (US bbl)
7. Imperial Barrels (Imp bbl)
8. Oil Barrels (Oil bbl)

The following time units are available:

/Day /Hour

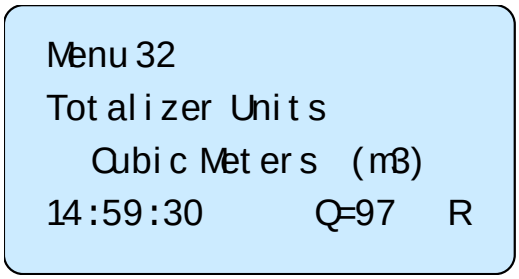
/Min /Sec

Factory default is Cubic Meters/hour.

Menu 3 2

Totalizer Units Options

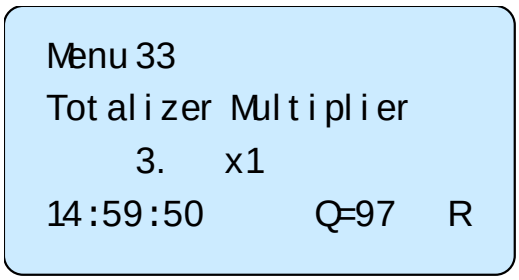
Select Totalizer units. The available unit options are as same as those found in Window M31. The user can select units as their required. Factory default is Cubic Meters.



Menu 3 3

Totalizer Multiplier Options

The Totalizer multiplier acts as the function to increase the totalizer indicating range. Meanwhile, the Totalizer multiplier can be applied to the positive Totalizer, negative Totalizer and net Totalizer at the same time. The following options are available:



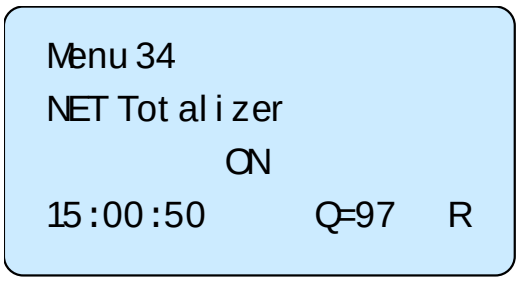
0. x 0.001 (1E-3)
1. x 0.01
2. x 0.1
3. x 1
4. x 10
5. x 100
6. x 1000
7. x 10000(1E+4)

Factory default factor is x1

Menu 3 4

ON/OFF Net Totalizer

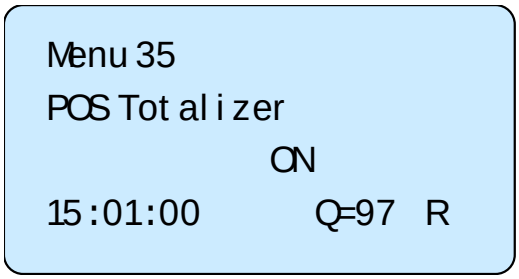
On/off net Totalizer. “ON” indicates the totalizer is turned on, while “OFF” indicates it is turned off. When it is turned off, the net totalizer displays in Window M00 will not change. Factory default is “ON”.



Menu 3 5

ON/OFF POS Totalizer

On/off positive totalizer. "ON" indicates the flowmeter starts to totalize. When it is turned off, the positive totalizer is displayed in Window M02. Factory default is "ON".

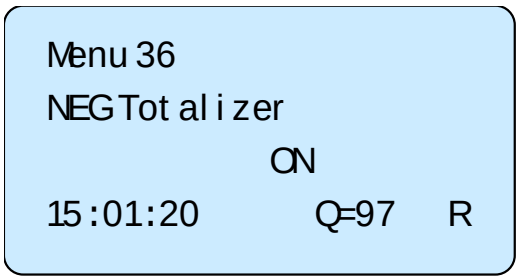


Menu 3 6

ON/OFF NEG Totalizer

ON/OFF negative totalizer. "ON" indicates the totalizer is turned on. When it is turned off, the negative totalizer displays in Window M03.

Factory default is "ON".



Menu 3 7

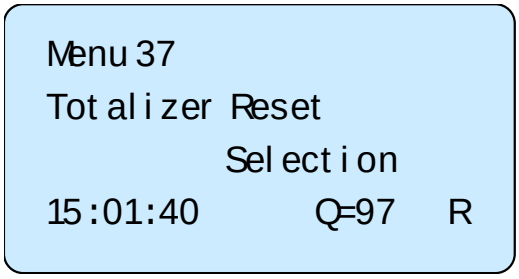
Totalizer Reset

Totalizer reset; all parameters are reset. Press Enter; move ^/+ or v/- arrow to select "YES" or "NO". After "YES" is selected, the following options are available:

None, All, NET, POS, NEG

If it is necessary to recover the factory default, press . ← keys after the above-mentioned characters are displayed on the screen.

Generally, it is unnecessary to activate this function except during the initial installation.



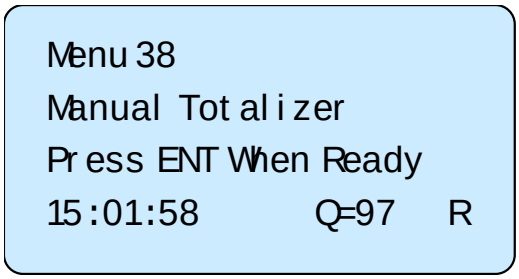
ATTENTION:

This operation will cancel all the data and revert back to factory default. Be careful with this operation.

Menu 3 8

Manual Totalizer

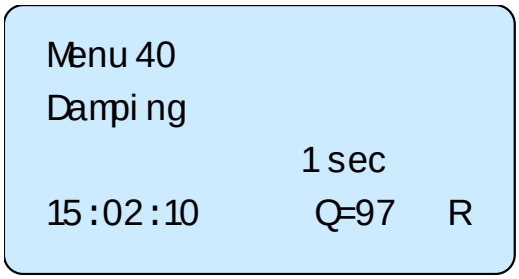
The manual totalizer is a separate totalizer. Press Enter to start, and press Enter to stop it. It is used for flow measurement and calculation.



Menu 4 0

Damping

The damping factor ranges from 0～999 seconds. 0 indicates no damping; 999 indicate the maximum damping. The damping function will stabilize the flow display. Usually a damping factor of 3 to 10 is recommend in most applications.

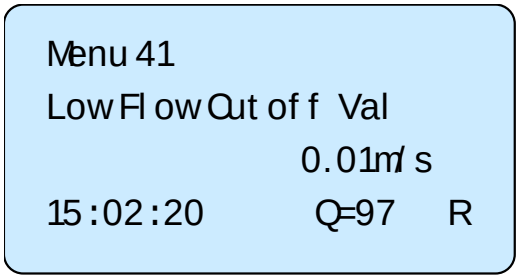


Menu 4 1

Low Flow Cutoff Value

If the flow rate falls below the low flow cutoff value, the flow indication is driven to zero. This function can prevent the flowmeter from reading flow after pump shut down but there is still liquid movement in the pipe, which will result in totalization error.

Generally, 0.03m/s is recommended to enter as the low flow cutoff point. The low flow cutoff value has no relation to the measurement results once the velocity increases over the low flow cutoff value



Menu 4 2

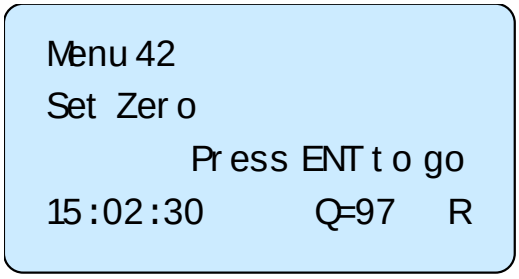
Set Zero

When fluid is in the static state (no movement), the displayed value is called “Zero Point”. When “Zero Point’ is not at true zero in the flowmeter, the difference is going to be added into the actual flow values and measurement differences will occur in the flowmeter.

Set zero must be carried out after the transducers are installed and the flow inside the pipe is in the absolute static state (no liquid movement in the pipe). Thus, the “Zero Point” resulting from different pipe mounting location and parameters can be eliminated. The measuring accuracy at low flow is enhanced by doing this function and flow offset is eliminated.

Press ENT , wait for the processing instructions at the bottom right corner of the display to reach 0.

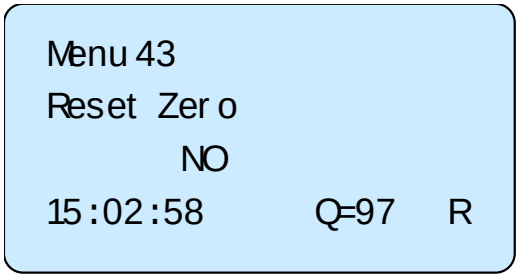
Performing Set zero with existing flow may cause the flow to be displayed as “0”. If so, it can be recovered via Window M43.



Menu 4 3

Reset Zero

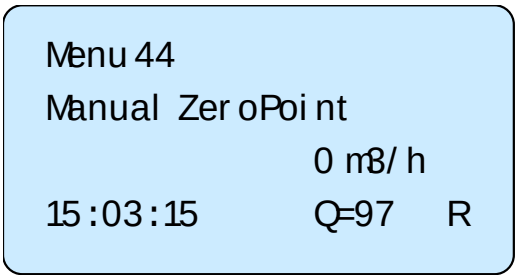
Select “YES”; reset “Zero Point” which was set by the user.



Menu 4 4

Manual Zero Point

This method is not commonly used. It is only suitable for experienced operators to set zero under conditions when it is not preferable to use other methods.



Enter the value manually to add to the measured value to obtain the actual value. For example:

Actual measured value ＝250 m3/H

Value Deviation ＝10 m3/H

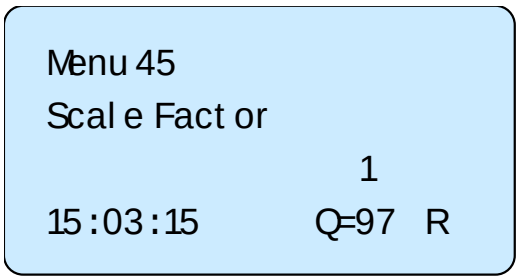
Flowmeter Display ＝240 m3/H

Normally, set the value as “0”.

Menu 4 5

Scale Factor

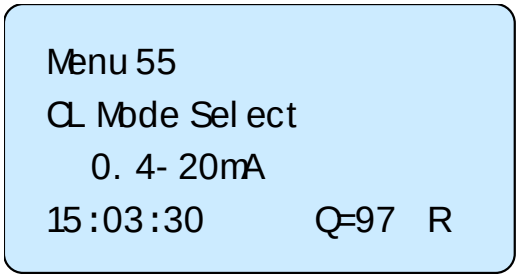
The scale factor is used to modify the measurement results. The user can enter a numerical value other than “1” according to calibration results.



Menu 5 5

Current Loop Mode Select

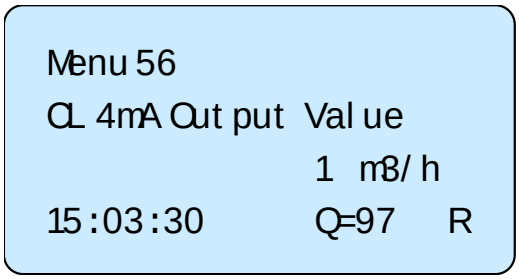
0. 4-20mA output mode
1. 4-20mA Corresponding Velocity



Menu 5 6

CL 4mA Output Value

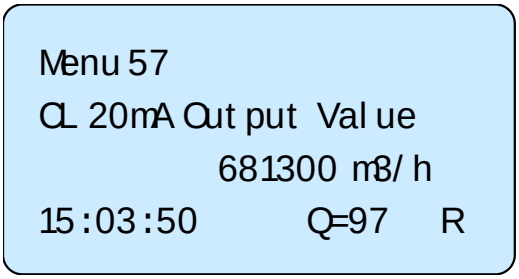
Set the CL output value according to the flow value at 4mA. The flow unit's options are as same as those in Window M31. Once "velocity 4-20mA"is selected in Window M55, the unit should be set as m/s if it is the velocity unit selected.



Menu 5 7

20mA Output Value

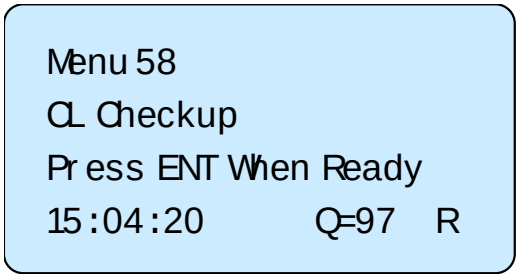
Set the CL output value according to the flow value at 20mA. The flow unit is the as same as that found in Window M31. Once "velocity 4-20mA"is selected in Window M55, the unit should be set as m/s, if m/s is the velocity selection.



Menu 5 8

CL Check Verification

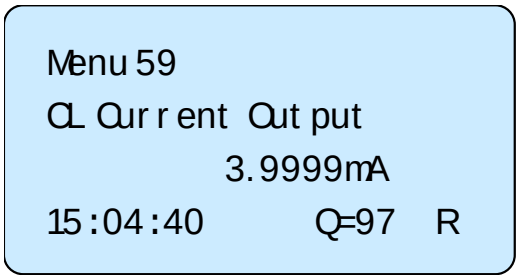
Check if the current loop has been calibrated before leaving the factory. Press Enter move ^/+ or v/- separately to display 0mA, 4mA till 24mA, and at the same time, check with an ammeter to verify that CL output terminals M31 and 32 agree with the displayed values. It is necessary to re-calibrate the CL if it is over the permitted tolerance. For more information, refer to "Analog Output Calibration".



Menu 5 9

CL Current Output

Display CL current output. The display of 10.0000mA indicates that CL current output value is 10.0000mA. If the difference between displaying value and CL output value is too large, the current loop then needs to be re-calibrated accordingly.

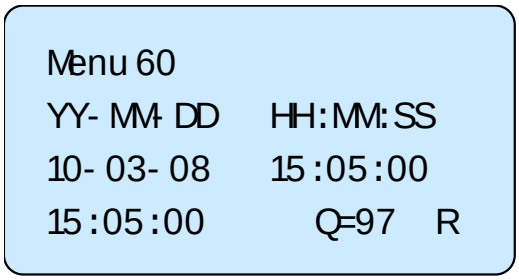


Menu 6 0

Date and Time Settings

Generally, it is unnecessary to modify date time as the system is provided with a highly reliable perpetual calendar chip.

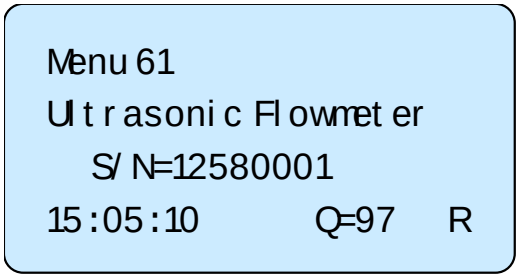
The format for setting time setting is 24 hours. Press Enter, wait until ">" appears, the modification can be made.



Menu 6 1

ESN

Display electronic serial number (ESN) of the instrument. This ESN is the only one assigned to each flowmeter ready to leave the factory. The factory uses it for file setup and for management by the user.

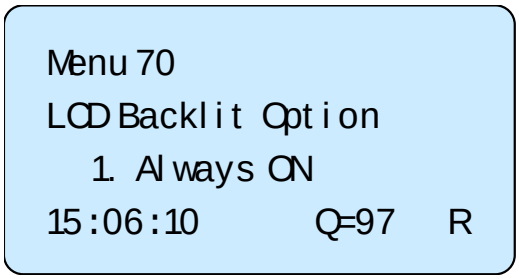


Menu 7 0

Display Backlight Control

"1. Always On";

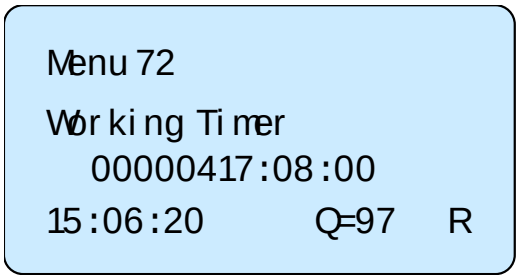
"0. Always off".



Menu 7 2

Working Timer

Display the totalized working hours of the Flowmeter since last reset. It is displayed by HH:MM:SS. If it is necessary to reset it, press Enter, and select "YES".



Menu 8 2

Date Totalizer

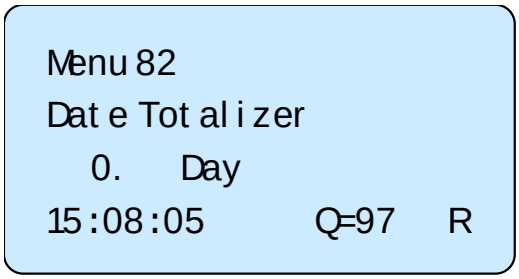
The following options are available:

0. Day
1. Month
2. Year

In this window, it is possible to review the historical flow data Totalizer for any day for the last 64 days, any month for last 64 months and any year for last 5 years.

Press Enter , use the ^/+ or v/- to review Totalizer in days, months and years. Left upper corner: "00-63" indicates the file numbers;

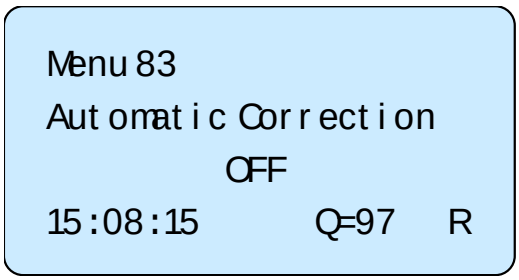
For example, to display the flow total for July 18, 2000, the display "----------" at the upper right corner of the screen indicates that it was working properly the whole day. On the contrary, if "G" is displayed, it indicates that the instrument gain was adjusted at least once. Probably it was offline once on that day. If "H" is displayed, it indicates that poor signal was detected at least once. Also, it indicates that the operation was interrupted or problems occurred in the installation.



Menu 8 3

Automatic Flow Correction

With the function of automatic flow correction, the flow lost in an offline session can be estimated and automatically adjusted. The estimate is based on the average value, which is obtained from flow rate before going offline and flow measured after going online the next time, multiplied times the time period that the meter was offline. Select "NO" to cancel this function.

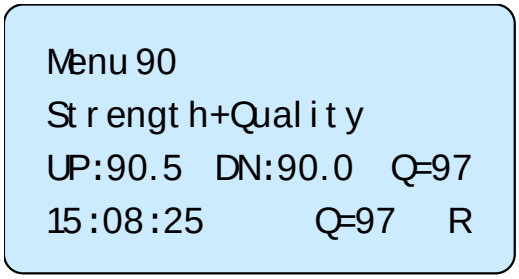


Menu 9 0

Signal Strength and Signal Quality

Display the measured signal strength and signal quality Q value upstream and downstream.

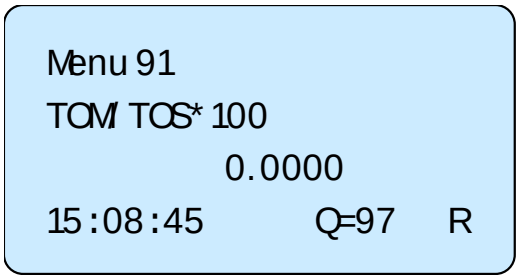
Signal strength is indicated from 00.0～99.9. A reading of 00.0 indicates no signal detected, while 99.9 indicates maximum signal strength. Normally the signal strength should be ≥60.0. Signal quality Q is indicated by 00～99. Therefore, 00 indicates the poorest signal while 99 indicates the best signal. Normally, signal quality Q value should be better than 50.



Menu 9 1

TOM/TOS*100

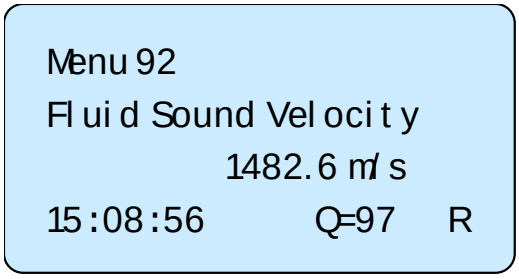
Display the ratio between the actual measured transmit time and the calculated transmit time according to customer's requirement. Normally the ratio should be 100±3%. If the difference is too large, the user should check that the parameters are entered correctly, especially the sound velocity of the fluid and the installation of the transducers. This data is of no use before the system is ready.



Menu 9 2

Fluid Sound Velocity

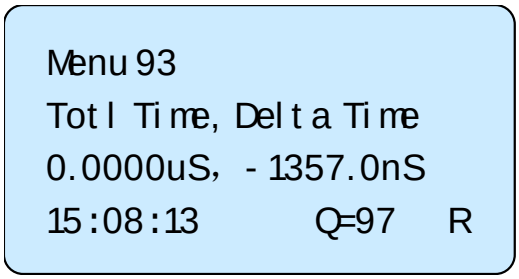
Display the measured fluid sound velocity. Normally this value should be approximately equal to the entered value in Window M21. If the difference is too large, it probably results from an incorrect value entered in Window M21 or improper installation of the transducers.



Menu 9 3

Total Time and Delta Time

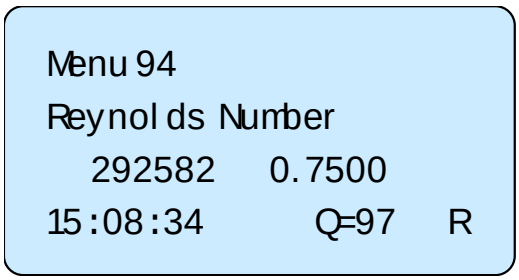
Display the measured ultrasonic average time (unit: nS) and delta time of the upstream and downstream (unit: nS) time. The velocity calculation in the Flowmeter is based on the two readings. The delta time is the best indication that the instrument is running steadily. Normally the fluctuation in the ratio of the delta time should be lower than 20%. If it is not, it is necessary to check if the transducers are installed properly or if the parameters have been entered correctly.



Menu 9 4

Reynolds Number and Factor

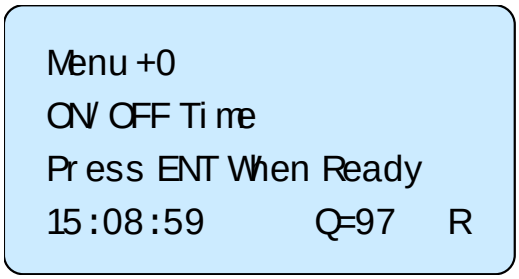
Display the Reynolds number that is calculated by the Flowmeter and the factor that is set currently by the Flowmeter. Normally this scaling factor is the average of the line and surface velocity factor inside the pipe.



Menu ^/+ 0

Power ON/OFF Time

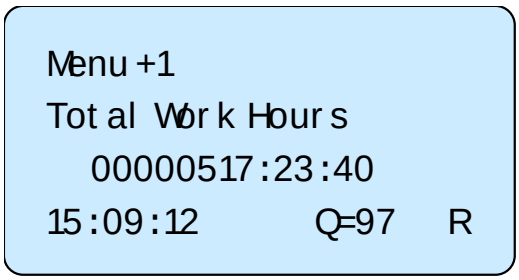
To view the power on/off time and flow rate for the last 64 update times to obtain the offline time period and the corresponding flow rate. Enter the window, press ENT to display the last update before the last 64 times of on/off time and flow rate values. “ON” on right hand indicates that time power is on; “00” on the upper left corner indicates “00-07-18 12:40:12” the date time; flow rate is displayed in the lower right corner.



Menu ^/+ 1

Total Working Hours

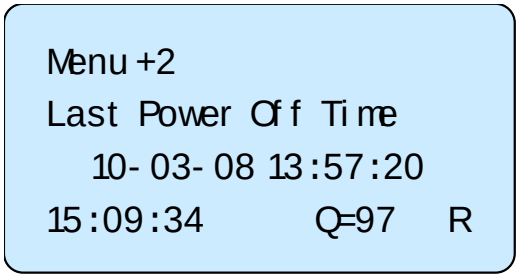
With this function, it is possible to view the total working hours since the flowmeter left the factory.



Menu ∧/+ 2

Last Power Off Time

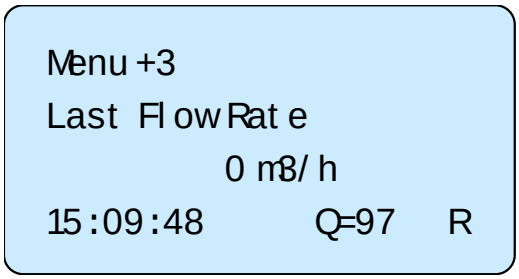
Display the last power off time.



Menu ∧/+ 3

Last Flow Rate

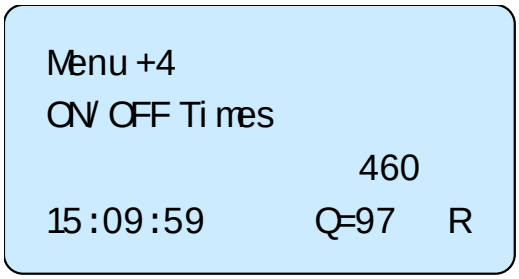
Display the last flow rate.



Menu ∧/+ 4

Total ON/OFF Times

Display total on/off times since the flowmeter left the factory.



7. Error Diagnosis

The ultrasonic Flowmeter has advanced self-diagnostics functions and displays any errors in the upper right corner of the LCD via definite codes in a date/time order. Hardware error diagnostics are usually performed upon each power on. Some errors can be detected during normal operation. Undetectable errors caused by incorrect settings and unsuitable measurement conditions can be displayed accordingly. This function helps to detect the errors and determine causes quickly; thus, problems can be solved in a timely manner according to the solutions listed in the following tables.

Errors displayed in the Flowmeter are divided into two categories:

Table 1 is for errors displayed during self-diagnostics upon power on. "*F" may be displayed on the upper left corner of the screen after entering the measuring mode. When this occurs, it is necessary to power on for self-diagnostics once again to detect and solve possible errors using the table below. If a problem still exists, please contact the factory or the factory's local representative for assistance.

Table 2 applies when errors caused by incorrect settings and signals are detected and are announced by error codes displayed in Window M08.

7.1. Table 1. Self-diagnosis and Error Solutions (upon power on)

LCD Display	Cause	Solution
Rom Parity Error	* System ROM illegal or error	* Contact the factory
Stored Data Error	* System stored data block error	* Power on again or contact the factory
SCPU Fatal Error	* SCPU circuit fatal error	* Power on again or contact the factory
Timer Slow Error Timer Fast Error	* System clock error	* Contact the factory
CPU or IRQ Error	CPU or IRQ problem	* Power on again
System RAM Error	* System RAM questionable	* Power on again or contact the factory
Time or Bat Error	* System date time chip error	* Power on again or contact the factory
No Display, Erratic or Abnormal Operation	* Bad wiring connection	* Check wiring connections

7.2. Table 2. Error Codes and Solutions (during operation)

Code	M08 Display	Cause	Solution
*R	System Normal	* System normal	* No errors
*J	SCPU Fatal Error	* Hardware defect	* Contact the factory
*I	Signal Not Detected	* Signal not detected * Spacing is not correct between the transducers or not enough coupling compound applied to face of transducers. *Transducers installed improperly. * Scale is too thick. * New pipe liner.	* Attach transducer to the pipe and tighten it securely. Apply a plenty of coupling compound on transducer and pipe wall. * Remove any rust, scale, or loose paint from the pipe surface. Clean it with a file. * Check the initial parameter settings. * Remove the scale or change the scaled pipe section. Normally, it is possible to change a measurement location. The instrument may run properly at a new site with less scale. * Wait until liners solidified and saturated.
*H	Low Signal Strength	* Low signal strength. * Cause refers to above-mentioned reasons.	* Solution refers to above-mentioned solutions
*H	Poor Signal Quality	* Poor signal quality * All reasons are included in the above-mentioned causes.	* Solution refers to above-mentioned solutions
*E	Current Loop over 20mA	* 4-20mA current loop over 120%. * Improper settings to current loop output.	* Check settings(refer to Window M56)and confirm if actual flow is too high.
*F	Refer to Table 1	* Error in self-diagnoses during power on. * Permanent hardware error. n.	* Power on again; resolve it by the method listed in Table 1. If it is still a problem, contact the factory. * Contact the factory.
*G	Adjusting Gain>S1 Adjusting Gain>S2 Adjusting Gain>S3 Adjusting Gain>S4 (Display in Windows M00, M01, M02, M03)	* Adjusting gain for normal measurement. * Stop in S1 or S2 and only switch between S1 and S2 indicates a poor waveform or low signal strength. All reasons may be included in above-mentioned items.	

*K	Pipe Empty. Set in Window M29	* No fluid in pipe or settings incorrect.	* Once fluid is detected in the pipe, set 0 in Window M29.

7.3. Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Question: New pipe, high quality material, and all installation requirements met: why still no signal detected?

Answer: Check pipe parameter settings, installation method and wiring connections. Confirm if the coupling compound is applied adequately, the pipe is full of liquid, transducer spacing agrees with the screen readings and the transducers are installed in the right direction.

Question: Old pipe with heavy scale inside, no signal or poor signal detected: how can it be resolved?

Answer: Check if the pipe is full of fluid. Try the Z method for transducer installation (If the pipe is too close to a wall, or it is necessary to install the transducers on a vertical or inclined pipe with flow upwards instead of on a horizontal pipe).

Carefully select a good pipe section and fully clean it, apply a wide band of coupling compound on each transducer face (bottom) and install the transducer properly.

Slowly and slightly move each transducer with respect to each other around the installation point until the maximum signal is detected. Be careful that the new installation location is free of scale inside the pipe and that the pipe is concentric (not distorted) so that the sound waves do not bounce outside of the proposed area.

For pipe with thick scale inside or outside, try to clean the scale off, if it is accessible from the inside. (Note: Sometimes this method might not work and sound wave transmission is not possible because of the a layer of scale between the transducers and pipe inside wall).

Question: Why is there no CL (current loop) output?

Answer: Check if the desired current output mode is set in Window M55. See if the CL is powered off by " CL Off" settings.

Open the electronics enclosure to inspect the hardware circuit. Check to see if the short-circuit terminal near terminal 3 is in place, i.e. Direct Output Mode (set CL output as Transmitter Mode with external power supply).

Question: Why is the CL output abnormal?

Answer: Check to see if the desired current output mode is set in Window M55.

Check to see if the maximum and minimum current values are set properly in Windows M56 and M57.

Re-calibrate CL and verify it in Window M49.

Question: Why is the flow rate still displayed as zero while there is fluid obviously inside the pipe and a symbol of "R" displayed on the screen?

Answer: Check to see if "Set Zero" was carried out with fluid flowing inside the pipe (Refer to Window M42). If it is confirmed, recover the factory default in Window M43.

8.Product Overview

8.1 Introduction

The Model SL1168P Handheld Ultrasonic Flowmeter is a state-of-the-art universal transit-time flowmeter designed using SLSI technology and low-voltage broadband pulse transmission. While principally designed for clean liquid applications, the instrument is tolerant of liquids with the small amounts of air bubbles or suspended solids found in most industrial environments.

8.2 Features of Flowmeter

With distinctive features such as high precision, high reliability, high capability and low cost, the flowmeter features other advantages:

1. With SLSI COMA chip, low power consumption, high reliability, anti-jamming and outstanding benfits.
2. Clear, user-friendly menu selections make flowmeter simple and convenient to use.
   U.S., British and Metric measurement units are available. Meanwhile, almost all-universal measurement units worldwide may be selected to meet customer's requirements.
3. Daily, monthly and yearly totalized flow: Totalized flow for the last 64 days and months as well as for the last 5 years are may be viewed. Power on/off function: allows the viewing of time and flow rate as power is switched on and off 64 times. Also, the flowmeter has manual or automatic amendment during offline sessions.
4. With the SD Card, 512 files can be stored; the time interval can be within 5 seconds.
5. Parallel operation of positive, negative and net flow totalizes with scale factor and 7 digit display.

The flow meter ensures the higher resolution and wider measuring range by the 0.04nS high resolution, high linearity and high stability time measuring circuit and 32 bits digits processing program.

8.3 Theory of Operation

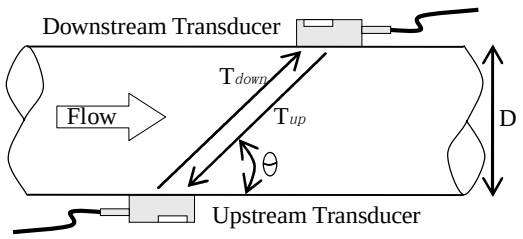
When the ultrasonic signal is transmitted through the flowing liquid, there will be a difference between the upstream and downstream transit time (travel time or time of flight), which is proportional to flow velocity, according to the formula below.

$$V = \frac{MD}{\sin 2\theta} \times \frac{\Delta T}{T_{up} \bullet T_{down}}$$

Remarks:

V	Medium Velocity
M	Ultrasonic frequency of reflection
D	Pipe Diameter
θ	The angle between the ultrasonic signal and the flow
T_{up}	Transit time in the forward direction
T_{down}	Transit time in the reverse direction

$\Delta T = T_{up} - T_{down}$



8.4. Applications

- Water, sewage (with low particle content) and seawater
- Water supply and drainage water
- Power plants (nuclear power plant, thermal and hydropower plants), heat energy, boiler feed water and energy management system
- Metallurgy and mining applications (cooling water and acid recovery, for example)
- Petroleum and chemicals
- Food, beverage and pharmaceutical
- Marine operation and maintenance
- Energy economy supervision and water conservation management
- Pulp and paper (clean liquid applications)
- Pipeline leak detection
- Regular inspection, tracking and collection
- Energy measuring and balance
- Network monitoring systems and energy/flow computer management

8.5. Specifications

Performance	
Flow range	0～±12m/s
Accuracy	±1%
Repeatability	0.2%
Linearity	±1%
Pipe Size	25mm～600mm
Functional	
Output	Analog output： 4～20mA，Max 750Ω
SD card	Storage：2GB Max：512 files Interval：5～60 seconds
Power Supply	11.1V rechargeable Lithum Battery Power (continuous operation of main battery 16 hours)
Keypad	Tactile Keys
Display	64×128 alphanumeric，backlit LCD
Temperature	Transmitter: -10□～60□ Measuring medium: - 40□～80□（Standard）
Humidity	0~99%RH, non-condensing
Physical	
Transmitter	IP65
Transducer	Encapsulated design, IP68 Standard cable length：5m
Weight	Transmitter：1kg

9. Appendix1 - Flow Application Data

9.1 Sound Velocity and Viscosity for Fluids Commonly Used

Fluid	Sound Velocity (m/s)	Viscosity
water 20□	1482	1.0
water 50□	1543	0.55
water 75□	1554	0.39
water 100□	1543	0.29
water 125□	1511	0.25
water 150□	1466	0.21
water 175□	1401	0.18
water 200□	1333	0.15
water 225□	1249	0.14
water 250□	1156	0.12
Acetone	1190	
Carbine	1121	

Ethanol	1168	
Alcohol	1440	1.5
Glycol	1620	
Glycerin	1923	1180
Gasoline	1250	0.80
Benzene	1330	
Toluene	1170	0.69
Kerosene	1420	2.3
Petroleum	1290	
Retinal	1280	
Aviation kerosene	1298	
Peanut oil	1472	
Castor oil	1502	

9.2 Sound Velocity for Various Materials Commonly Use

Pipe Material	Sound Velocity (m/s)
Steel	3206
ABS	2286
Aluminum	3048
Brass	2270
Cast iron	2460
Bronze	2270
Fiber glass-epoxy	3430
Glass	3276
Polyethylene	1950
PVC	2540

Liner Material	Sound Velocity (m/s)
PTFE	1225
Titanium	3150
Cement	4190
Bitumen	2540
Porcelain enamel	2540
Glass	5970
Plastic	2280
Polyethylene	1600
PTFE	1450
Rubber	1600

9.3 Sound Velocity In Water (1 atm) At Different Temperatures

t(□)	v(m/s)
0	1402.3
1	1407.3
2	1412.2
3	1416.9
4	1421.6
5	1426.1
6	1430.5
7	1434.8
8	1439.1
9	1443.2
10	1447.2
11	1451.1
12	1454.9
13	1458.7
14	1462.3
15	1465.8
16	1469.3
17	1472.7
18	1476.0
19	1479.1
20	1482.3
21	1485.3
22	1488.2
23	1491.1
24	1493.9
25	1496.6
26	1499.2
27	1501.8
28	1504.3
29	1506.7
30	1509.0
31	1511.3
32	1513.5
33	1515.7
34	1517.7
35	1519.7
36	1521.7
37	1523.5
38	1525.3
39	1527.1
40	1528.8
41	1530.4
42	1532.0
43	1533.5
44	1534.9
45	1536.3
46	1537.7
47	1538.9
48	1540.2
49	1541.3
50	1542.5
51	1543.5
52	1544.6
53	1545.5
54	1546.4
55	1547.3
56	1548.1
57	1548.9
58	1549.6
59	1550.3
60	1550.9
61	1551.5
62	1552.0
63	1552.5
64	1553.0
65	1553.4
66	1553.7
67	1554.0
68	1554.3
69	1554.5
70	1554.7
71	1554.9
72	1555.0
73	1555.0
74	1555.1
75	1555.1
76	1555.0
77	1554.9
78	1554.8
79	1554.6
80	1554.4
81	1554.2
82	1553.9
83	1553.6
84	1553.2
85	1552.8
86	1552.4
87	1552.0
88	1551.5
89	1551.0
90	1550.4
91	1549.8
92	1549.2
93	1548.5
94	1547.5
95	1547.1
96	1546.3
97	1545.6
98	1544.7
99	1543.9

Please contact the factory for other sound of the velocity of fuilds and materials.