

OPTIMASS 7000 Hanabock

## Sensor for mass flow

The documentation is only complete when used in combination with the relevant documentation for the signal converter.

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### 1.1 Software history

| Release date | Software version | Documentation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Aug 2008 | V2.2.xx | MA MFC 300 R02 |
|  |  | MA MFC 010 R03 |

### 1.2 Intended use

This mass flowmeter is designed for the direct measurement of mass flow rate, product density and product temperature. Indirectly, it also enables the measurement of parameters like total mass, concentration of dissolved substances and the volume flow. For use in hazardous areas, special codes and regulations are also applicable and these are specified in a separate documentation.

### 1.3 CE certification

## C

This device conforms with the following EC directives:

- EMC Directive 2004/108/EC
- ATEX Directive 94/9/EC
- Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC
- Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC

The manufacturer declares conformity and the device carries the CE mark.

### 1.4 Associated documents

This handbook should be read in conjunction with relevant documents in relation to:

- hazardous areas
- communications
- concentration
- corrosion


### 1.5 Pressure Equipment Directive (PED)

## LEGAL NOTICE!

The Pressure Equipment Directive places legal requirements on both the manufacturer and the end user. Please read this section carefully!

Visual check


To ensure the PED integrity of the meter, you MUST check that the serial numbers on the converter nameplate and the sensor nameplate are the same.

To comply with the requirements of the Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) the manufacturer provides all the relevant technical data in the technical data section of this handbook. In addition to which, the following should also be noted:

- Secondary pressure containment is NOT supplied as standard.
- The non PED / CRN approved outer cyclinder has a typical burst pressure greater than 100 barg / 1450 psig at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.
- The wiring feedthrough is made of Epoxy, PPS or PEEK with two 0-rings made from FPM / FKM \& Hydrogenated Nitrile.
- If the measuring tube/s fails, the 0-ring and feedthrough will be in contact with the process product.
- You MUST make sure that the 0-ring and feedthrough material is suitable for the application.
- Alternative 0 -ring materials are available on request.


## Secondary pressure containment

Where the meter is being used to measure high pressure gases and / or gases kept as liquids by high pressure and / or where there is a risk of tube failure because of the use of corrosive or erosive fluids, frequent pressure and / or thermal cycling, seismic or other shock loading, a secondary containment option MUST be purchased

## DANGER!

If it is suspected that the primary measuring tube has failed, de-pressurise the meter and remove it from service as soon as it is safe to do so. Where the meter has a Tantalum primary measuring tube, extra care MUST be taken because the process fluid might be highly toxic and / or corrosive to the outer cylinder, wiring feedthrough and O-rings.

### 1.6 Safety instructions from the manufacturer

### 1.6.1 Copyright and data protection

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The contents and works in this document are subject to copyright. Contributions from third parties are identified as such. Reproduction, processing, dissemination and any type of use beyond what is permitted under copyright requires written authorisation from the respective author and/or the manufacturer.

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### 1.6.2 Disclaimer

The manufacturer will not be liable for any damage of any kind by using its product, including, but not limited to direct, indirect or incidental and consequential damages.

This disclaimer does not apply in case the manufacturer has acted on purpose or with gross negligence. In the event any applicable law does not allow such limitations on implied warranties or the exclusion of limitation of certain damages, you may, if such law applies to you, not be subject to some or all of the above disclaimer, exclusions or limitations.

Any product purchased from the manufacturer is warranted in accordance with the relevant product documentation and our Terms and Conditions of Sale.

The manufacturer reserves the right to alter the content of its documents, including this disclaimer in any way, at any time, for any reason, without prior notification, and will not be liable in any way for possible consequences of such changes.

### 1.6.3 Product liability and warranty

The operator shall bear responsibility for the suitability of the device for the specific purpose. The manufacturer accepts no liability for the consequences of misuse by the operator. Improper installation and operation of the devices (systems) will cause the warranty to be void. The respective "Standard Terms and Conditions" which form the basis for the sales contract shall also apply.

### 1.6.4 Information concerning the documentation

To prevent any injury to the user or damage to the device it is essential that you read the information in this document and observe applicable national standards, safety requirements and accident prevention regulations.

If this document is not in your native language and if you have any problems understanding the text, we advise you to contact your local office for assistance. The manufacturer can not accept responsibility for any damage or injury caused by misunderstanding of the information in this document.

This document is provided to help you establish operating conditions, which will permit safe and efficient use of this device. Special considerations and precautions are also described in the document, which appear in the form of underneath icons.

### 1.6.5 Warnings and symbols used

Safety warnings are indicated by the following symbols.


DANGER!
This information refers to the immediate danger when working with electricity.

## DANGER!

This warning refers to the immediate danger of burns caused by heat or hot surfaces.

DANGER!
This warning refers to the immediate danger when using this device in a hazardous atmosphere.

## DANGER!

These warnings must be observed without fail. Even partial disregard of this warning can lead to serious health problems and even death. There is also the risk of seriously damaging the device or parts of the operator's plant.


WARNING!
Disregarding this safety warning, even if only in part, poses the risk of serious health problems. There is also the risk of damaging the device or parts of the operator's plant.


CAUTION!
Disregarding these instructions can result in damage to the device or to parts of the operator's plant.


INFORMATION!
These instructions contain important information for the handling of the device.

- LEGAL NOTICE!

This note contains information on statutory directives and standards.


- HANDLING

This symbol designates all instructions for actions to be carried out by the operator in the specified sequence.

- RESULT

This symbol refers to all important consequences of the previous actions.

### 1.7 Safety instructions for the operator



## WARNING!

In general, devices from the manufacturer may only be installed, commissioned, operated and maintained by properly trained and authorized personnel.
This document is provided to help you establish operating conditions, which will permit safe and efficient use of this device.

### 2.1 Scope of delivery

## Compact version


(1) Mass flowmeter.
(2) Carton.
(3) Documentation.
(4) 2.5 mm and 5 mm hex head tools.
(5) CD-ROM and calibration certificate.

## Remote version


(1) Mass flowmeter
(2) Converter. This will be either: field (as shown), wall or rack.
(3) Carton.
(4) 2.5 mm and 5 mm hex head tools.
(5) CD-ROM and calibration certificate.
(6) Documentation.

If any items are missing, please contact the manufacturer.
If your meter has flange connections, the flange specification is stamped on the outer edge of the flange. Check that the specification on the flange is the same as your order.

### 2.1.1 Meters with hygienic connections


(1) Fully welded - the 0-rings between the meter and the process pipework are not supplied as standard but can be ordered.
(2) DIN 11864-2 Form A - the O-rings between the Form A and Form B parts of the connection are not supplied as standard but can be ordered.
(3) The 11864-2 Form $B$ is not supplied as part of this connection but it can be ordered.

### 2.2 Nameplates

INFORMATION!
Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order.
Check for the correct supply voltage printed on the nameplate.

### 2.3 CSA Dual Seal

To comply with the requirements of ANSI/ISA -12.27.01-2003 "Requirements for process Sealing Between electrical systems and Flammable or Combustible process Fluids" a secondary seal is incorporated into all OPTIMASS / GAS products. If the primary seal fails, the secondary seal will prevent escaping fluid reaching the electronic compartment.

Pressures and / or temperatures are limited by tube, temperature, connection and Ex limits. Check the meter nameplates and relevant documentation for full details. On all meters operating on gas measurement, the casing of the meter is fitted with a burst disc. If the primary seal (tube) fails leakage will occur from the burst disc. Install the meter so that the burst disc is pointing away from personnel.

Liquids (Example model code: OPTIMASS 7000C S25)

## Pressure and temperature data:

OPTIMASS $7000 / 7300 / 7010-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $100 \ldots 10000 \mathrm{kPa}$
Pressures and/or temperatures may be further limited by tube, temperature, connection and Ex limits. Consult the meter nameplate and relevant documentation for full details

If the primary seal fails, the casing of the meter will fill with liquid and the meter will stop working. The meter will notify the operator by going into <Startup> mode and a diagnostic error will be shown on the converter or PLC display. This is an indication that the primary seal (tube) has failed and the status of the meter should be checked.

## Meter status:

The meter will also go into <Startup> mode if the primary seal (tube) fails, or if they are not completely filled with fluid. For example, if the meter is drained or re/filled.

To check the status of the meter, drain and re/fill with fluid and note the converter or PLC display. See the relevant section of the converter handbook for a list of status messages and diagnostics information.

If the meter remains in <Startup> mode you MUST assume that the primary seal (tube) has failed and the appropriate action MUST be taken.

Gases (Example model code: OPTIMASS 7000C S25)

## Pressure / temperature data:

OPTIMASS $7000 / 7300 / 7010-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $500 \ldots 10000 \mathrm{kPa}$
Pressures and/or temperatures may be further limited by tube, temperature, connection and Ex limits. Consult the meter nameplate and relevant documentation for full details.

On all meters operating on gas measurement the casing of the meter is fitted with a burst disc. If the primary seal (tube/s) fails leakage will occur from the burst disc. Install the meter so that the burst disc is pointing away from personnel.

## Regular maintenance of the burst disc:

Carry out regular maintenance checks on burst discs for leakage and/or blockages. On all OPTIMASS meters, the primary seal is considered to be the measuring tube of the meter. The materials of construction of the measuring tube/s are described within the relevant sections of this handbook and the customer's product and any other fluid flowing through the tube must be compatible with the material of construction. If failure of the primary seal is suspected then the process line should be de-pressurised and the meter removed as soon as it is safe to do so. Please contact customer service for servicing or replacement of the meter.

### 2.4 Temperature differential and thermal shock

## Temperature differential

The maximum difference between ambient temperature and process (operating) temperature varies according to the measuring tube material.

| Meter | Maximum temperature differential |
| :--- | :--- |
| Titanium | $+130^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+266^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Stainless Steel | $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Hastelloy | $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Tantalum | $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |

## Extended range

Stainless Steel meters sizes $25,40,50$ and 80 (fitted with hygienic connections) may be exposed to a temperature difference of $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 230^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ for a maximum of 2 hours.

## Thermal shock

Thermal shock occurs when there is a sudden and extreme change (shift) in process temperature. To avoid thermal shock, refer to the following table for the maximum temperature shift.

| Meter | Maximum temperature shift |
| :--- | :--- |
| Titanium | $+130^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+266^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Stainless Steel | $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Hastelloy® | $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Tantalum | $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |

## CAUTION!

Operation outside these limits may result in shifts in density and mass flow calibration. Repeated shocking may also lead to premature failure of the meter! However, higher thermal shocks are possible at lower working pressures. For more information, please contact your nearest representative.

### 3.1 General notes on installation



## INFORMATION!

Inspect the cartons carefully for damages or signs of rough handling. Report damage to the carrier and to the local office of the manufacturer.


## INFORMATION!

Do a check of the packing list to make sure that you have all the elements given in the order.

## INFORMATION!

Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order. Check for the correct supply voltage printed on the nameplate.

### 3.2 Storage

- Store the device in a dry and dust-free location.
- Avoid direct exposure to the sun.
- Store the device in its original packing.
- Do not allow the ambient temperature to fall below $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-58^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or rise above $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ $+185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.


### 3.3 Handling

Using a sling to lift and carry the meter

(1) Use a well maintained sling to lift the meter by the spigots.
(2) DO NOT lift the meter with the sling part way along the outer cylinder.
(3) DO NOT lift the meter using the flange bolt holes.
(4) DO NOT lift the meter by the converter housing or the electronics stem.

## Standing the meter before installation


(1) When standing the meter prior to installation, use blocks or similar to keep the meter upright. (2) NEVER stand the meter upright without blocks (or similar).

(1) If the meter is not blocked it can roll over
(2) This can cause severe damage to the meter, or injury to personnel

### 3.4 Installation conditions

### 3.4.1 Supporting the meter

## Support for meters with flange connections


(1) The meter can be supported directly by its body
(2) The meter can also be supported by the process pipework

## Support for meters with hygienic connections


(1) Always support the meter body.
(2) DO NOT use the process pipework to support the weight of the meter. The thin wall of the pipework usually used in the hygienic industry, is not strong enough to carry the weight of the meter.

## CAUTION!

If there is excessive vibration in the process pipework, you must isolate the meter from its mounting. It is recommended that you place an insert made from rubber (or similar material) between the meter body, or pipework, and the mounting clamp or fixing point. For more information, contact the manufacturer.

### 3.4.2 Mounting the meter

## Mounting positions


(1) The meter can be mounted at an angle but it is recommended that the flow is uphill.
(2) Avoid mounting the meter with the flow running downhill because it can cause siphoning. If the meter has to be mounted with the flow running downhill, install an orifice plate or control valve downstream of the meter to maintain backpressure.
(3) Horizontal mounting with flow running left to right.
(4) Avoid mounting meter with long vertical runs after the meter as it can cause cavitation. Where the installation includes a vertical run after the meter, install an orifice plate or control valve downstream to maintain backpressure.
(5) The meter can be mounted vertically but it is recommended that the flow is uphill.
(6) Avoid mounting the meter vertically with the flow running downhill. This can cause siphoning. If the meter has to be installed this way, install an orifice plate or control valve downstream to maintain backpressure.

### 3.4.3 Cross talk

Where more than one meter is being installed, a very high level of immunity to cross talk means that the meters can be mounted within close proximity to each other. The meters can be mounted either in series or parallel, as shown.

## Meters in series



INFORMATION!
Where the meters are installed in series, it is strongly recommended that the process pipe diameter remains constant. For more information, please contact the manufacturer.

## Meters in parallel



### 3.4.4 Flange connections



Tighten the flange bolts evenly and in turn.


Use a regular pattern to tighten the bolts evenly

### 3.4.5 Maximum pipework forces (end loadings)



Mass flowmeters have a maximum level of force (negative or positive) that can be applied to the ends of the meter. Refer to the table below for permitted forces.

Please refer to the table in the technical data section of this Handbook for the maximum end loadings.

### 3.4.6 Pipework reducers



Always avoid extreme step changes in pipe size. Use pipework reducers, where there is a large difference between pipework size and meter flanges.

### 3.4.7 Flexible connections



Flexible connections can be used but because of the high flow rates associated with large diameter meters, it is recommended that flexible connections are not used on meters larger than size 80.

### 3.4.8 Hygienic installations


(1) Install the meter at an angle to allow self-draining.
(2) DO NOT install the meter horizontally.

Where the meter has been approved by the sanitary requirements of the European Hygienic Engineering and Design Group, you MUST give consideration to:

- Installation - install the meter at an angle to allow self-draining (see illustration).
- Cleaning fluids - cleaning fluids should flow uphill with a velocity rate greater than $1.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} / 5 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}$. If the process flow is downhill, install a flow restrictor downstream of the meter. This will make sure that the meter is completely filled with the cleaning fluid.
- Process connections and seals MUST be in accordance with EHEDG documentation.

The manufacturer also recommends that you refer to EHEDG (www.ehedg.org) document number 8 "HYGIENIC EQUIPMENT DESIGN CRITERIA".

### 3.4.9 Heating and insulation

## Heating

The meter can be heated by electrical tape (or similar) as shown. ONLY heat the meter in the area marked A .

## Insulation

The meter can also be insulated to a maximum depth as shown (B). Do not insulate above this depth as this will cause the electronics to overheat.

## Electrical heating and insulation


(1) Area that can be heated (A). Refer to the table for the maximum sizes.
(2) Maximum depth of insulation (B). DO NOT insulate above this depth.

## Heated area

| Dimension of A [mm] | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 80 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Titanium | 50 | 65 | 120 | 150 | 200 | 410 |
| Stainless Steel / Hastelloy® / Tantalum | - | 65 | 75 | 150 | 125 | 225 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimension of A [inches] | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 80 |
| Titanium | 1.97 | 2.56 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 16.1 |
| Stainless Steel / Hastelloy® / Tantalum | - | 2.56 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 8.8 |

## Factory fitted heating jacket

If the meter has been ordered with a heating jacket, it will be supplied with NPT, Ermeto or flange connections.


## Connecting / using the heating jacket

- Use reinforced flexible hoses to connect the heating jacket to the heat source.
- The heating jacket material is 316 L but the heating medium is also in contact with the outer cylinder, which might be a lower grade Stainless Steel.
- Suitable heating mediums are steam or hot oil. Avoid the use of heating mediums that can cause crevice corrosion in Stainless Steel.
- Where liquid is being used, set up the pipe configuration so that air can be vented from the system.
- Where steam is being used, set up the pipe configuration so that condensation can be drained off.
- Heat the jacket to working temperature before flowing the process fluid through the meter.



## CAUTION!

The maximum heating jacket pressure and temperature is 10 barg at $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 145$ psig at $302^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ for Titanium measuring tubes and 10 barg at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 145 \mathrm{psig}$ at $212^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for Stainless Steel, Hasteloy and Tantalum measuring tubes.

## Heating times

| Temperature $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ ] (1) | Time [minutes] for Titanium measuring tube |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 80 |
| 40/104 | 30 |  |  | 90 |  |  |
| 60/140 | 80 |  |  | 160 |  |  |
| $80 / 176$ | 120 |  |  | 330 |  |  |
| $100 / 212$ | 190 |  |  | 495 |  |  |
| $120 / 248$ | 270 |  |  | 735 |  |  |
| 140 / 284 | 480 |  |  | 1320 |  |  |
| (1) Measured at the centre of the measuring tube. |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Temperature $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right](1)$ | Time [minutes] for Stainless Steel, Hastelloy® and Tantalum measuring tubes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 80 |
| 40/104 | 105 |  |  | 90 |  |  |
| 60/140 | 190 |  |  | 240 |  |  |
| $80 / 176$ | 330 |  |  | 480 |  |  |
| $100 / 212$ | 495 |  |  | 800 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) Measured at the centre of the measuring tube. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Reference conditions

| Ambient temperature | $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Heating medium | Hot liquid |
| Heating medium temperature |  |
| Titanium | $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+302^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Stainless Steel, Hastelloy® and Tantalum | $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+212^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |

### 3.4.10 Purge ports

If the meter has been ordered with a purge port, it will be supplied with NPT female connections which are clearly marked. The connections are sealed with NPT plugs and PTFE tape.


CAUTION!
DO NOT remove these plugs.
The meter is factory sealed with a dry nitrogen gas fill and if moisture is allowed to enter the meter casing it will cause damage. The plugs should only be removed to purge the meter casing in the event that the primary measuring tube fails.

If it is suspected that the primary measuring tube has failed, de-pressurise the meter and remove it from service, as soon as it is safe to do so.

### 3.4.11 Zero calibration

The procedure for zero calibration is contained in the converter handbook. However, the following information should be considered when installing the meter.

## Zero calibration


(1) Where the meter has been installed vertically, install shut-off valves either side of the meter to assist with zero calibration.
(2) If the process flow cannot be stopped, install a bypass section for zero calibration

### 3.4.12 Sunshades

The meter MUST be protected from strong sunlight.


### 4.1 Safety instructions



## DANGER!

All work on the electrical connections may only be carried out with the power disconnected. Take note of the voltage data on the nameplate!


DANGER!
Observe the national regulations for electrical installations!


## DANGER!

For devices used in hazardous areas, additional safety notes apply; please refer to the Ex documentation.


## WARNING!

Observe without fail the local occupational health and safety regulations. Any work done on the electrical components of the measuring device may only be carried out by properly trained specialists.


INFORMATION!
Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order. Check for the correct supply voltage printed on the nameplate.

### 4.2 Electrical and I/O connections

For information regarding electrical and I/O connections, please refer to the handbook for the relevant signal converter.

### 5.1 Spare parts availability

The manufacturer adheres to the basic principle that functionally adequate spare parts for each device or each important accessory part will be kept available for a period of 3 years after delivery of the last production run for the device.

This regulation only applies to spare parts which are subject to wear and tear under normal operating conditions.

### 5.2 Availability of services

The manufacturer offers a range of services to support the customer after expiration of the warranty. These include repair, maintenance, technical support and training.

INFORMATION!
For more precise information, please contact your local sales office.

### 5.3 Returning the device to the manufacturer

### 5.3.1 General information

This device has been carefully manufactured and tested. If installed and operated in accordance with these operating instructions, it will rarely present any problems.


## CAUTION!

Should you nevertheless need to return a device for inspection or repair, please pay strict attention to the following points:

- Due to statutory regulations on environmental protection and safeguarding the health and safety of our personnel, manufacturer may only handle, test and repair returned devices that have been in contact with products without risk to personnel and environment.
- This means that the manufacturer can only service this device if it is accompanied by the following certificate (see next section) confirming that the device is safe to handle.



## CAUTION!

If the device has been operated with toxic, caustic, flammable or water-endangering products, you are kindly requested:

- to check and ensure, if necessary by rinsing or neutralising, that all cavities are free from such dangerous substances,
- to enclose a certificate with the device confirming that is safe to handle and stating the product used.


### 5.3.2 Form (for copying) to accompany a returned device



### 5.4 Disposal



CAUTION!
Disposal must be carried out in accordance with legislation applicable in your country.

### 6.1 Measuring principle (single tube)

## Static meter not energised and with no flow


(1) Measuring tube
(2) Drive coil
(3) Sensor 1
(4) Sensor 2

A Coriolis single tube mass flowmeter consists of a single measuring tube (1) a drive coil (2) and two sensors (3) and (4)) that are positioned either side of the drive coil.

Energised meter

(1) Measuring tubes
(2) Direction of oscilation
(3) Sine wave

When the meter is energised, the drive coil vibrates the measuring tube causing it to oscillate and produce a sine wave (3). The sine wave is monitored by the two sensors.

## Energised meter with process flow


(1) Process flow
(2) Sine wave
(3) Phase shift

When a fluid or gas passes through the tube, the coriolis effect causes a phase shift in the sine wave that is detected by the two sensors. This phase shift is directly proportional to the mass flow.

Density measurement is made by evaluation of the frequency of vibration and temperature measurement is made using a $\mathrm{Pt500}$ sensor.

### 6.2 Technical data

INFORMATION!

- The following data is provided for general applications. If you require data that is more relevant to your specific application, please contact us or your local sales office.
- Additional information (certificates, special tools, software,...) and complete product documentation can be downloaded free of charge from the website (Download Center).


## Measuring system

| Measuring principle | Coriolis mass flow |
| :--- | :--- |
| Application range | Mass flow and density measurement of fluids, gases and solids |
| Measured values | Mass, density, temperature |
| Calculated values | Volume, referred density, concentration, velocity |

Design

| Basic | System consists of a measuring sensor and a converter to process the <br> output signal |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Features | Fully welded maintenance free sensor with single straight measuring tube |  |
| Variants | Integral converter |  |
| Compact version | Available with field, wall or 19" rack mount versions of the converter |  |
| Remote version | Sensor with integral electronics providing Modbus output for connection to a <br> PLC |  |
| Modbus version |  |  |

## Measuring accuracy

| Mass |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Liquid | $\pm 0.1 \%$ of actual measured flow rate + zero stability |
| Gas | $\pm 0.35 \%$ of actual measured flow rate + zero stability |
| Repeatability | Better than $0.05 \%$ plus zero stability lincludes the combined effects of repeatability, linearity and hysteresis) |
| Zero stability |  |
| Titanium | $\pm 0.004 \%$ of maximum flow rate with respective sensor size |
| Stainless Steel / Hastelloy ${ }^{\circledR}$ / Tantalum | $\pm 0.015 \%$ of maximum flow rate with respective sensor size |
| Reference conditions |  |
| Product | Water |
| Temperature | $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Operating pressure | 1 barg / 14.5 psig |
| Effect on sensor zero point caused by a shift in process temperature |  |
| Titanium | $0.001 \%$ per $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 0.00055 \%$ per $1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Stainless Steel / Hastelloy ${ }^{\circledR}$ / Tantalum | $0.004 \%$ per $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 0.0022 \%$ per $1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Effect on sensor zero point caused by a shift in process pressure |  |
| Titanium / Stainless Steel / Hastelloy ${ }^{\circledR}$ / Tantalum | $0.0011 \%$ of the max flow rate per $1 \mathrm{bar}_{\text {rel }}$. $0.000076 \%$ per 1 psig |
| Density |  |
| Measuring range | $400 \ldots 2500 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} / 25 \ldots 155 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ft}^{3}$ |


| Accuracy | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} / \pm 0.13 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ft}^{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| On site calibration | $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} / \pm 0.033 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ft}^{3}$ |
| Temperature |  |
| Accuracy | $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \pm 1.8^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |

Operating conditions

| Maximum flow rates |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 06 | $1230 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h} / 45 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| 10 | $3500 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h} / 129 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| 15 | $14600 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h} / 536 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| 25 | $44800 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h} / 1646 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| 40 | $120000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h} / 4409 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| 50 | $234000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h} / 8598 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| 80 | $560000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h} / 20567 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| Ambient temperature |  |
| Compact version with Aluminium converter | $-40 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
|  | Extended temperature range $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ for some $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ options. For more information contact manufacturer |
| Compact version with Stainless Steel converter | $-40 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+130^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Remote versions | $-40 \ldots+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Process temperature |  |
| Titanium | $-40 \ldots+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /-40 \ldots+302^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Stainless Steel | $0 \ldots+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 32 \ldots+212^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
|  | Extended temperature range $0 \ldots+130^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 32 \ldots+266^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on Stainless Steel, sizes $25 \ldots 80$, hygienic connections only |
| Hastelloy ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | $0 \ldots+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 32 \ldots+212^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Tantalum | 0... $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 32 \ldots+212^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Nominal pressure at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |
| Measuring tube |  |
| Titanium | -1... 100 barg / -14.5... 1450 psig |
| Stainless Steel / Hastelloy ${ }^{\text {® }}$ / Tantalum | -1... 50 barg / -14.5... 725 psig |
| Outer cylinder |  |
| Non PED / CRN approved | Typical burst pressure > 100 barg / 1450 psig at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| PED approved secondary containment |  |
| Titanium (Stainless Steel 304 or 316 outer cylinder) | -1... 63 barg / -14.5... 910 psig |
| Titanium (Stainless Steel 316 outer cylinder) | -1... 100 barg / -14.5... 1450 psig |
| Stainless Steel / Hastelloy ${ }^{\circledR}$ (Stainless Steel 304 or 316 outer cylinder) | -1... 63 barg / -14.5... 910 psig |
| Tantalum (316 outer cylinder) | -1...50 barg / -14.5... 725 psig |
| CRN approved secondary containment |  |
| Titanium (Stainless Steel 304 or 316 outer cylinder) | -1... 63 barg / -14.5... 910 psig |
| Stainless Steel / Hastelloy ${ }^{\circledR}$ (Stainless Steel 304 or 316 outer cylinder) | -1... 63 barg / -14.5... 910 psig |


| Fluid properties |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permissible physical condition | Liquids, gases, slurries |
| Permissible gas content (volume) | Contact manufacturer for information |
| Permissible solid content (volume) | Contact manufacturer for information |
| Other operating conditions |  |
| Protection category (acc. to EN 60529) | IP 67, NEMA 4X |

## Installation conditions

| Inlet runs | None required |
| :--- | :--- |
| Outlet runs | None required |

## Materials

| Titanium meter |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Measuring tube / raised faces | Titanium grade 9 / grade 2 |
| Flanges | Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (1.4401 / 1.4404) dual certified |
| Outer cylinder | Stainless Steel 304 / 304L (1.4301 / 1.4307) dual certified |
|  | Optional Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (1.4401 / 1.4404) dual certified |
| Stainless Steel meter |  |
| Measuring tube / raised faces | Stainless Steel UNS S31803 (1.4462) |
| Flanges | Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (1.4401 / 1.4404) dual certified |
| Outer cylinder | Stainless Steel 304 / 304L (1.4301 / 1.4307) dual certified |
|  | Optional Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (1.4401 / 1.4404) dual certified |
| Hastelloy® meter |  |
| Measuring tube / raised faces | Hastelloy ${ }^{\circledR} \mathrm{C}-22$ |
| Flanges | Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (1.4401 / 1.4404) dual certified |
| Outer cyclinder | Stainless Steel 304 / 304L (1.4301 / 1.4307) dual certified |
|  | Optional Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (1.4401 / 1.4404) dual certified |
| Tantalum meter |  |
| Measuring tube / raised faces | UNS R05255 / R05200 |
| Flanges | Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (1.4401 / 1.4404) dual certified |
| Outer cylinder | Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (1.4401 / 1.4404) dual certified |
| Heating jacket version |  |
| Heating jacket | Stainless Steel 316L (1.4404) |
|  | The outer cylinder is in contact with the heating medium |
| All versions |  |
| Sensor electronics housing | Stainless Steel 316L (1.4409) |
| Junction box (remote version) | Die cast Aluminium (polyurethane coating) |
|  | Optional Stainless Steel 316L (1.4401) |

## Process connections

| Flange |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| DIN | DN10 ...100 / PN40 ...100 |  |
| ASME | $1 / 2 \ldots 4$ / ASME $150 \ldots 600$ |  |
| JIS | $10 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~A} / 10 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~K}$ |  |


| Hygienic |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tri-clover | $1 / 2 \ldots 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Tri-clamp DIN 32676 | DN10 $\ldots 80$ |
| Tri-clamp ISO 2852 | $11 / 2 \ldots 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| DIN 11864-2 form A | DN10...80 |
| Male thread DIN 11851 | DN10...80 |
| Male thread SMS | $1 \ldots 3^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Male thread IDF / ISS | $1 \ldots 3^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Male thread RJT | $1 \ldots 3^{\prime \prime}$ |

## Electrical connections

| Electrical connections | For full details, including power supply, power consumption etc., see <br> technical data for the relevant converter |
| :--- | :--- |
| I/O | For full details of I/O options including data streams and protocols, see <br> technical data for the relevant converter |

## Approvals and certifications

| Mechanical |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) acc. to CE | Namur NE 21/5.95 |
|  | 2004/108/EC (EMC) |
|  | 2006/95/EC (Low Voltage Directive) |
| European Pressure Equipment Directive | PED 97-23 EC (acc. to AD 2000 Regelwerk) |
| Factory Mutual / CSA | Class I, Div 1 groups B, C, D |
|  | Class II, Div 1 groups E, F, G |
|  | Class III, Div 1 hazardous areas |
|  | Class I, Div 2 groups B, C, D |
|  | Class II, Div 2 groups F, G |
|  | Class III, Div 2 hazardous areas |
| ANSI / CSA (Dual Seal) | 12.27.901-2003 |
| Hygienic | 3A 28-03 |
|  | EHEDG |
|  | ASME BPE |
| Custody transfer | MID 2004/22/EC MI-005 |
|  | OIML R117-1 |
| ATEX (acc. 94/9/EC) |  |
| OPTIMASS 7300C non Ex I Signal outputs without heating jacket / insulation |  |
| Ex d connection compartment | II 2 G Exd [ib] IIC T6....T1 |
|  | II 2 DExtD A21 IP6x T160 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ex e connection compartment | II $2 \mathrm{G} \mathrm{Ex} \mathrm{de} \mathrm{[ib]} \mathrm{IIC} \mathrm{T6....T1}$ |
|  | $112 \mathrm{D} \mathrm{ExtD} \mathrm{A21} \mathrm{IP6x} \mathrm{T160}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| OPTIMASS 7300C non Ex I signal outputs with heating jacket / insulation |  |
| Ex d connection compartment | II 2 G Exd [ib] IIC T6....T1 |
|  | 112 DExtD A21 IP6x T170 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ex e connection compartment | II $2 \mathrm{G} \mathrm{Ex} \mathrm{de} \mathrm{[ib]} \mathrm{IIC} \mathrm{T6....T1}$ |
|  | II 2 DExtD A21 IP6x T170 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

OPTIMASS 7300C Ex I signal outputs without heating jacket / insulation

| Ex d connection compartment | II 2(1) G Ex d [ia/ib] IIC T6....T1 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | II 2(1) D ExtD [iaD] A21 IP6x T160 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ex e connection compartment | II 2(1) G Ex de [ia/ib] IIC T6....T1 |
|  | II 2(1) D ExtD [iaD] A21 IP6x T160 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| OPTIMASS 7300C Ex I signal outputs with heating jacket / insulation |  |
| Ex d connection compartment | II 2(1) G Ex d [ia/ib] IIC T6....T1 |
|  | II 2(1) D ExtD [iaD] A21 IP6x T170 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ex e connection compartment | II 2(1) G Ex de [ia/ib] IIC T6....T1 |
|  | II 2(1) D ExtD [iaD] A21 IP6x T170 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| OPTIMASS 7000 / 7010C without heating / insulation | II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 |
|  | II $2 \mathrm{D} \mathrm{ExibD} 21 \mathrm{~T} 150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| OPTIMASS 7000 / 7010C with heating / insulation | II $2 \mathrm{G} \mathrm{Ex} \mathrm{ib} \mathrm{IIC} \mathrm{T6...T1}$ |
|  | II $2 \mathrm{D} \mathrm{Ex} \mathrm{ibD} 21 \mathrm{~T} 165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## ATEX (acc. 94/9/EC) temperature limits

|  | Ambient temp. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Max. medium temp. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{m}}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Temp. class | Max. surface temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPTIMASS 7000 / 7010C - no heating jacket / insulation | 40 | 70 | T6 | T80 |
|  |  | 90 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 130 | T4 | T130 |
|  |  | 150 | T3-T1 | T150 |
|  | 50 | 70 | T6 | T80 |
|  |  | 85 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 130 | T4 | T130 |
|  |  | 150 | T3-T1 | T150 |
|  | 65 | 85 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 125 | T4 | T130 |
|  |  | 150 | T3-T1 | T150 |
| OPTIMASS 7000 / 7010C - heating jacket / insulation | 40 | 65 | T6 | T80 |
|  |  | 80 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 115 | T4 | T130 |
|  |  | 150 | T3-T1 | T165 |
|  | 65 | 80 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 115 | T4 | T130 |
|  |  | 150 | T3-T1 | T165 |
| OPTIMASS 7300C - Aluminium converter housing - no heating jacket / insulation | 40 | 55 | T6 | T80 |
|  |  | 75 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 120 | T4 | T130 |
|  |  | 150 | T3- T1 | T160 |
|  | 50 | 75 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 115 | T4 | T130 |
|  |  | 150 | T3-T1 | T160 |
|  | 60 | 60 | T4-T1 | T85 |
|  | 65 (1) | 65 | T4-T1 | T90 |


| OPTIMASS 7300C- Aluminium converter housing - heating jacket / insulation | 40 | 55 | T6 | T80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 70 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 100 | T4 | T125 |
|  |  | 145 | T3-T1 | T170 |
|  | 50 | 70 | T4 | T95 |
|  |  | 100 | T3-T1 | T125 |
|  | 60 | 60 | T4-T1 | T85 |
|  | 65 (1) | 65 | T4-T1 | T90 |
| OPTIMASS 7300C - Stainless Steel converter housing - no heating jacket / insulation | 40 | 55 | T6 | T80 |
|  |  | 75 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 120 | T4 | T130 |
|  |  | 150 | T3-T1 | T160 |
|  | 50 | 75 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 115 | T4 | T130 |
|  |  | 135 | T3-T1 | T145 |
|  | 55 | 55 | T4-T1 | T80 |
| OPTIMASS 7300C - Stainless Steel converter housing - heating jacket / insulation | 40 | 55 | T6 | T80 |
|  |  | 70 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 100 | T4 | T125 |
|  |  | 145 | T3-T1 | T170 |
|  | 50 | 70 | T5 | T95 |
|  |  | 75 | T4-T1 | T100 |
|  | 55 | 55 | T4-T1 | T80 |

(1) depending on I/O option. Please call for more information.

## Maximum end loadings

| Size | 06 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 80 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Titanium | 19 kN | 25 kN | 38 kN | 60 kN | 80 kN | 170 kN | 230 kN |
| Flanges | 1.5 kN | 2 kN | 5 kN | 9 kN | 12 kN | 12 kN | 30 kN |
| Hygienic (all connections) | 19 kN | 25 kN | 38 kN | 60 kN | 80 kN | 80 kN | 170 kN |
| Stainless Steel / Hastelloy® / Tantalum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flanges | 1.5 kN | 2 kN | 5 kN | 9 kN | 12 kN | 12 kN | 18 kN |
| Hygienic (all connections) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- These (axial) loads have been calculated, based on 316 L schedule 40 process pipework, where un-radiographed butt welds have been used in pipe joints.
- The loads shown are the maximum permitted static load. If loads are cycling (between tension and compression) these loads should be reduced. For advice, consult the manufacturer.



## CAUTION!

The maximum permitted end loading on size 15 meters fitted with $1 \not 2$ " ASME flanges is 19 kN

### 6.3 Measuring accuracy


$X$ flow rate [\%]
Y measuring error [\%]
(1) Stainless Steel, Hastelloy ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Tantalum
(2) Titanium

## Measuring error

The measuring error is obtained from the combined effects of accuracy and zero stability.

## Reference conditions

| Product | Water |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature | $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Operating pressure | $1 \mathrm{barg} / 14.5 \mathrm{psig}$ |

### 6.4 Guidelines for maximum operating pressure

## Notes

- Ensure that the meter is used within its operating limits
- All hygienic process connections have a maximum operating rating of 10 barg at $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ 145 psig at $302^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$

Pressure / temperature de-rating for Titanium Gr 9 meters
(all meter sizes, with flanged connections as per EN 1092-1 and JIS B 2220)

$X$ temperature $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$
Y pressure [barg]
(1) Standard tube and outer cylinder 316L (100 barg PED option) with PN100 flanges (sizes DN06...25)
(2) Standard tube and outer cylinder 316L (100 barg PED option) with PN100 flanges (sizes DN40...80)
(3) DIN 2637 PN63 flanges
(4) Outer cylinder (63 barg PED / CRN option)
(5) JIS 20K flanges
(6) DIN 2635 PN40 flanges
(7) JIS 10K flanges
(8) Hygienic connections

## Pressure / temperature de-rating for Titanium Gr 9 meters (all meter sizes with flanged connections as per ASME B16.5)


$X$ temperature $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$
Y pressure [psig]
(1) Standard tube and outer cylinder 316L (100 barg PED option) with ASME 600 lbs flanges (sizes DN06...25)
(2) Standard tube and outer cylinder 316L (100 barg PED option) with ASME 600 lbs flanges (sizes DN40...80)
(3) Outer cylinder ( 63 barg PED / CRN option)
(4) ASME 300 lbs
(5) ASME 150 lbs
(6) Hygienic connections

Pressure / temperature de-rating for Stainless Steel, Hastelloy® C22 and Tantalum meters (all meter sizes with flanged connections as per EN 1092-1 and JIS B 2220)

$X$ temperature $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$
Y pressure [barg]
(1) Outer cyclinder de-rating for SS and Hastelloy® meters, all sizes. (63 barg PED / CRN option)
(2) De-rating for SS, Hastelloy® and Tantalum measuring tubes and outer cylinder de-rating for Tantalum meters lall sizes).
(3) JIS 20K flanges
(4) DIN 2635 PN40 flanges
(5) JIS 10K flanges
(6) Hygienic connections (extended temperature option, Stainless Steel only)

## Pressure / temperature de-rating for Stainless Steel, Hastelloy® C22 and Tantalum meterslall meters with flanged connections as per ASME B16.5)


$X$ temperature $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$
Y pressure [psig]
(1) Outer cyclinder de-rating for SS and Hastelloy® meters, all sizes. (63 barg PED / CRN option)
(2) De-rating for SS, Hastelloy ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Tantalum measuring tubes and outer cylinder de-rating for Tantalum meters lall sizes). De-rating for ASME 300 lbs flanges
(3) De-rating for ASME 150 lbs flanges
(4) Hygienic connections (extended temperature option, Stainless Steel only)

## Flanges

- DIN flange ratings are based on EN 1092-1 2001 table 18, 1\% proof stress material group 14EO
- ASME flange ratings are based on ASME B16.5 2003 table 2 material group 2.2
- JIS flange ratings are based on JIS B 2220: 2012 table 11 division 1 material group 022a


## Notes

- The maximum operating pressure will be either the flange rating or the measuring tube rating, WHICHEVER IS THE LOWER!
- The manufacturer recommends that the seals are replaced at regular intervals. This will maintain the hygienic integrity of the connection.


### 6.5 Dimensions and weights

### 6.5.1 Flanged versions


(1) Compact version
(2) Remote version

Meter weights for Titanium (T), Stainless Steel (S), Hastelloy ${ }^{\circledR}(H)$ and Tantalum (A)

|  | Weight [kg] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T/S 06 | T/S/H/A <br> 10 | T/S/H/A <br> 15 | T/S/H/A <br> 25 | T/S/H/A <br> $\mathbf{4 0}$ | T/S/H/A <br> 50 | T/H 80 |  |
|  | 18.5 | 23 | 26 | 37 | 83 | 147 | 265 |  |
|  | 25.2 | 29.7 | 32.7 | 43.7 | 89.7 | 153.7 | 271.7 |  |
| Aluminium (remote) | 15.7 | 20.2 | 23.2 | 34.2 | 80.2 | 144.2 | 262.2 |  |
| Stainless Steel (remote) | 16.5 | 21 | 24 | 35 | 81 | 145 | 263 |  |
| Tantalum add | - | 1.8 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 9.2 | 15.1 | - |  |


|  | Weight [lbs] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T/S 06 | T/S/H/A <br> 10 | T/S/H/A <br> 15 | T/S/H/A <br> $\mathbf{2 5}$ | T/S/H/A <br> $\mathbf{4 0}$ | T/S/H/A <br> 50 | T/H 80 |  |
| Aluminium (compact) | 40.7 | 50.6 | 57.2 | 81.4 | 182.6 | 323.4 | 583 |  |
| Stainless Steel (compact) | 55.4 | 65.3 | 71.9 | 96.1 | 197.3 | 338.1 | 597.7 |  |
| Aluminium (remote) | 34.5 | 44.4 | 51 | 75.2 | 176.4 | 317.2 | 576.8 |  |
| Stainless Steel (remote) | 36.3 | 46.2 | 52.8 | 77 | 178.2 | 319 | 578.6 |  |
| Tantalum add | - | 4 | 5.9 | 9.9 | 20.2 | 33.2 | - |  |

## Measuring tube in Titanium ( T ), Stainless Steel (S) or Hastelloy ${ }^{\circledR}(\mathrm{H})$

|  | Dimensions [mm] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T/S 06 | T/S/H 10 | T/S/H 15 | T/S/H 25 | T/S/H 40 | T/S/H 50 | T/S/H 80 |
| A |  | 102 |  | 115 | 170 | 220 | 274 |
| B (1) | $420 \pm 2$ | $510 \pm 2$ | $548 \pm 2$ | $700 \pm 2$ | $925 \pm 2$ | $1101 \pm 2$ | $1460 \pm 4$ |
| B (2) | $428 \pm 2$ | $518 \pm 2$ | $556 \pm 2$ | $708 \pm 2$ | $933 \pm 2$ | $1109 \pm 2$ | $1468 \pm 4$ |
| C1 (compact) |  | 311 |  | 318 | 345 | 370 | 397 |
| C2 (remote) |  | $231 \pm 2$ |  | $237 \pm 2$ | $265 \pm 2$ | $290 \pm 2$ | $317 \pm 4$ |
| D |  |  |  | 160 |  |  |  |
| E |  |  |  | 60 |  |  |  |
| F |  |  |  | 123.5 |  |  |  |
| G |  |  |  | 137 |  |  |  |
| H |  |  |  | 98.5 |  |  |  |

(1) all pressure ratings up to 600 lbs and all DIN flanges with standard raised faces.
(2) ASME flange 600 lbs and all DIN flanges with raised face types: C; D; E and F.

|  | Dimensions [inches] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T/S 06 | T/S/H 10 | T/S/H 15 | T/S/H 25 | T/S/H 40 | T/S/H 50 | T/S/H 80 |
| A |  | 4 |  | 4.5 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 10.8 |
| B (1) | $16.5 \pm 0.08$ | $20 \pm 0.08$ | $21.6 \pm 0.08$ | $27.5 \pm 0.08$ | $36.4 \pm 0.08$ | $43.3 \pm 0.08$ | $57.5 \pm 0.16$ |
| B (2) | $16.8 \pm 0.08$ | $20.4 \pm 0.08$ | $21.9 \pm 0.08$ | $27 \pm 0.08$ | $36.7 \pm 0.08$ | $43.3 \pm 0.08$ | $57.8 \pm 0.16$ |
| C1 (compact) |  | 12.2 |  | 12.5 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 15.6 |
| C2 (remote) |  | $9 \pm 0.08$ |  | $9.3 \pm 0.08$ | $10.4 \pm 0.08$ | $11.4 \pm 0.08$ | $12.5 \pm 0.16$ |
| D |  |  |  | 6.3 |  |  |  |
| E |  |  |  | 2.4 |  |  |  |
| F |  |  |  | 4.9 |  |  |  |
| G |  |  |  | 5.4 |  |  |  |
| H |  |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |  |

(1) all pressure ratings up to 600 lbs and all DIN flanges with standard raised faces.
(2) ASME flange 600 lbs and all DIN flanges with raised face types: C; D; E and F.

## Measuring tube in Tantalum (A)

|  | Dimensions [mm] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A 10 | A 15 | A 25 | A 40 | A 50 |
| A | 102 | 102 | 115 | 170 | 220 |
| B (standard flange) | $557 \pm 2$ | $633 \pm 2$ | $800 \pm 2$ | $1075 \pm 2$ | $1281 \pm 2$ |
| C1 (compact) | 311 | 311 | 318 | 345 | 370 |
| C2 (remote) | $231 \pm 2$ | $231 \pm 2$ | $237 \pm 2$ | $265 \pm 2$ | $290 \pm 2$ |
| D | 160 |  |  |  |  |
| E | 60 |  |  |  |  |
| F | 123.5 |  |  |  |  |
| G | 137 |  |  |  |  |
| H | 98.5 |  |  |  |  |


|  | Dimensions [inches] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A 10 | A 15 | A 25 | A 40 | A 50 |
| A | 4 | 4 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 8.7 |
| B (standard flange) | $21.9 \pm 0.08$ | $21.6 \pm 0.08$ | $27.5 \pm 0.08$ | $36.4 \pm 0.08$ | $43.3 \pm 0.08$ |
| C1 (compact) | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 14.6 |
| C2 (remote) | $9 \pm 0.08$ | $9 \pm 0.08$ | $9.3 \pm 0.08$ | $10.4 \pm 0.08$ | $11.4 \pm 0.08$ |
| D | 6.3 |  |  |  |  |
| E | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |
| F | 4.9 |  |  |  |  |
| G | 5.4 |  |  |  |  |
| H | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |

### 6.5.2 Hygienic versions



Hygienic connections: all welded versions

|  | Dimension B [mm] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T/S 06 | T/S 10 | T/S 15 | T/S 25 | T/S 40 | T/S 50 | T/S 80 |
| Tri-clover |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1/2" | $480 \pm 2$ | $558 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| $3 / 4 "$ | - | - | $596 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - |
| $11 / 2 "$ | - | - | - | $816 \pm 2$ | - | -- | - |
| 2" | - | - | - | - | 1043 | - | - |
| 3" | - | - | - | - | - | $1305 \pm 2$ | - |
| $4 "$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | $1527 \pm 2$ |
| Tri-clamp DIN 32676 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DN10 | $484 \pm 2$ | $564 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| DN15 | - | - | $602 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - |
| DN25 | - | - | - | $761 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| DN40 | - | - | - | - | $986 \pm 2$ | - | - |
| DN50 | - | - | - | - | - | $1168 \pm 2$ | - |
| DN80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | $1584 \pm 2$ |
| Tri-clamp ISO 2852 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1112" | - | - | - | $816 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| 2" | - | - | - | - | $1043 \pm 2$ | - | - |
| 3" | - | - | - | - | - | $1305 \pm 2$ | - |
| $4 "$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | $1527 \pm 2$ |
| DIN 11864-2 form A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DN10 | - | $528 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| DN15 | - | - | $566 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - |
| DN25 | - | - | - | $718 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| DN40 | - | - | - | - | $948 \pm 2$ | - | - |
| DN50 | - | - | - | - | - | $1124 \pm 2$ | - |
| DN80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | $1538 \pm 2$ |


|  | Dimension B [inches] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T/S 06 | T/S 10 | T/S 15 | T/S 25 | T/S 40 | T/S 50 | T/S 80 |
| Tri-clover |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1/2" | $18.9 \pm 0.08$ | $22 \pm 0.08$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3/4" | - | - | $23.5 \pm 0.08$ | - | - | - | - |
| $11 / 2 "$ | - | - | - | $32.1 \pm 0.08$ | - | - | - |
| $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | - | - | - | - | $41 \pm 0.08$ | - | - |
| 3" | - | - | - | - | - | $51.4 \pm 0.08$ | - |
| $4 "$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | $49.5 \pm 0.08$ |
| Tri-clamp DIN 32676 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DN10 | $19 \pm 0.08$ | $22.2 \pm 0.08$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| DN15 | - | - | $23.7 \pm 0.08$ | - | - | - | - |
| DN25 | - | - | - | $30 \pm 0.08$ | - | - | - |
| DN40 | - | - | - | - | $38.8 \pm 0.08$ | - | - |
| DN50 | - | - | - | - | - | $46 \pm 0.08$ | - |
| DN80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | $62.4 \pm 0.08$ |
| Tri-clamp ISO 2852 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11/2" | - | - | - | $32.2 \pm 0.08$ | - | - | - |
| 2" | - | - | - | - | $41.1 \pm 0.08$ | - | - |
| 3" | - | - | - | - | - | $51.4 \pm 0.08$ | - |
| $4 "$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | $60.1 \pm 0.08$ |
| DIN 11864-2 form A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DN10 | - | $20.8 \pm 0.08$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| DN15 | - | - | $22.3 \pm 0.08$ | - | - | - | - |
| DN25 | - | - | - | $28.3 \pm 0.08$ | - | - | - |
| DN40 | - | - | - | - | $37.3 \pm 0.08$ | - | - |
| DN50 | - | - | - | - | - | $44.3 \pm 0.08$ | - |
| DN80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | $60.5 \pm 0.08$ |



Hygienic connections: adapter versions (Tri-Clover \& Tri-clamp)

|  | Dimension B [mm] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T/S 10 | T/S 15 | T/S 25 | T/S 40 | T/S 50 |
| Tri-clover |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1/2" | $597 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - |
| 3/4" | - | $635 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | - | $665 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | - | - | $855 \pm 2$ | - | - |
| 2" | - | - | - | $1077 \pm 2$ | - |
| 3" | - | - | - | - | $1355 \pm 2$ |
| Tri-clamp DIN 32676 |  |  |  |  |  |
| DN10 | $590 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - |
| DN15 | - | $628 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| DN25 | - | - | $787 \pm 2$ | - | - |
| DN40 | - | - | - | $1017 \pm 2$ | - |
| DN50 | - | - | - | - | $1193 \pm 2$ |
| Tri-clamp ISO 2852 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | - | $665 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| $11 / 2 "$ | - | - | $855 \pm 2$ | - | - |
| 2" | - | - | - | $1077 \pm 2$ | - |
| 3" | - | - | - | - | $1355 \pm 2$ |




Hygienic connections: adapter versions (male thread)

|  | Dimension B [mm] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T/S 10 | T/S 15 | T/S 25 | T/S 40 | T/S 50 | T/S 80 |
| Male thread DIN 11851 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DN10 | $596 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| DN15 | - | $634 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - |
| DN25 | - | - | $802 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| DN40 | - | - | - | $1040 \pm 2$ | - | - |
| DN50 | - | - | - | - | $1220 \pm 2$ | - |
| DN80 | - | - | - | - | - | $1658 \pm 2$ |
| Male thread SMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1 "$ | - | $665 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - |
| 11/2" | - | - | $852 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| 2" | - | - | - | $1074 \pm 2$ | - | - |
| 3" | - | - | - | - | $1360 \pm 2$ | - |
| Male thread IDF/ISS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | - | $664 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - |
| 11/2" | - | - | $854 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| 2" | - | - | - | $1076 \pm 2$ | - | - |
| 3" | - | - | - | - | $1354 \pm 2$ | - |
| Male thread RJT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1 "$ | - | $676 \pm 2$ | - | - | - | - |
| $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | - | - | $866 \pm 2$ | - | - | - |
| 2" | - | - | - | $1088 \pm 2$ | - | - |
| 3" | - | - | - | - | $1366 \pm 2$ | - |



### 6.5.3 Heating jacket version




|  | Dimensions [inches] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 80 |
| Heating connection size | ½' (NPTF) |  |  |  | 1" (NPTF) |  |
| A | $4.5 \pm 0.04$ |  | $5.6 \pm 0.04$ | $8.1 \pm 0.04$ | $10 \pm 0.04$ | $12 \pm 0.04$ |
| Titanium |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B | $1.4 \pm 0.04$ | $2 \pm 0.04$ | $3.9 \pm 0.04$ | $3.5 \pm 0.04$ | $6.9 \pm 0.04$ | $15.2 \pm 0.04$ |
| C | 0.8 |  |  | $1.0 \pm 0.04$ |  |  |
| Stainless Steel \& Hastelloy ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B | - | $2 \pm 0.04$ | $2.2 \pm 0.04$ | $3.5 \pm 0.04$ | $3.9 \pm 0.08$ | $7.9 \pm 0.08$ |
| C | - | 0.8 |  | $1.0 \pm 0.04$ |  |  |
| Tantalum |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B | - | $2 \pm 0.04$ | $2.2 \pm 0.04$ | $3.5 \pm 0.04$ | $3.9 \pm 0.04$ | - |
| C | - | 0.8 |  |  | $1.0 \pm 0.04$ | - |

### 6.5.4 Purge port option



| Dimensions [mm] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 06 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 80 |
| Titanium \& Stainless Steel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | 65 | 30 |  |  | 65 |  |  |
| B | 30 |  |  |  | 65 |  |  |
| Hastelloy ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | - | 30 |  |  | 65 |  |  |
| B | - | 30 |  |  | 65 |  |  |
| Tantalum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | - | - |  |  |  |  | - |
| B | - | - |  |  |  |  | - |


| Dimensions [inches] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 06 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 80 |
| Titanium \& Stainless Steel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | 2.6 |  | 1.2 |  |  | 2.6 |  |
| B | 1.2 |  |  |  | 2.6 |  |  |
| Hastelloy ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | - | 1.2 |  |  | 2.6 |  |  |
| B | - | 1.2 |  |  | 2.6 |  |  |
| Tantalum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | - | - |  |  |  |  | - |
| B | - | - |  |  |  |  | - |




## KROHNE product overview

- Electromagnetic flowmeters
- Variable area flowmeters
- Ultrasonic flowmeters
- Mass flowmeters
- Vortex flowmeters
- Flow controllers
- Level meters
- Temperature meters
- Pressure meters
- Analysis products
- Products and systems for the oil \& gas industry
- Measuring systems for the marine industry

Head Office KROHNE Messtechnik GmbH
Ludwig-Krohne-Str. 5
47058 Duisburg (Germany)
Tel.:+49 (0)203 3010
Fax:+49 (0)203 30110389
infoßkrohne.de
The current list of all KROHNE contacts and addresses can be found at: www.krohne.com

