

**CLAMP-ON TYPE** 

# **UL350**

# **ULTRASONIC FLOWMETER**

#### **OUTLINE**

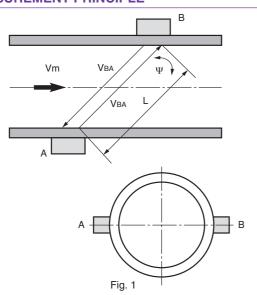
Our clamp-on type Ultrasonic Flowmeter **UL350** has enabled applications to piping in various kinds by enhancing the permeation property of ultrasonic wave. "Time-Flight" type flowmeter is capable of measuring a flow rate of metallic and plastic piping ranging from 25 to 1000 mm in nominal diameter.

A detector (an ultrasonic sensor) is mounted outside an existing piping by clamping method, so that it does not get into contact with the measuring fluid at all, and there are no concerns about the mixture of solid material and metallic ion into the fluid, the corrosion of sensor by chemical, and the pressure loss by installing the flowmeter.

#### **FEATURES**

- The sensor of ultrasonic flowmeter UL350 is clamped on just outside of an existing pipe without any piping modification and time consuming installation work.
- By adopting a DSP and an AD converters, the flow measurement has been speeded up, and the resistance to bubbles has been improved.
- Because of the noncontact measurement method, the formation of bubbles and the mixture of metallic ion have been completely prevented.
- ☐ Installing the flowmeter does not cause the pressure loss because of no obstacles in the measuring pipe.
- ☐ The ultrasonic flowmeter is not affected by the pressure or conductivity of fluids.
- Excellent in long-term stability because of no moving part
- Providing the following functions: Forward/backward flow rate display, totalizing display, analog output, pulse output, status output.
- ☐ Capable of controlling the flow rate with digital data by RS-485 serial output. (Forward/backward flow rate output, totalizing output, and status output by the Modbus protocol)
- ☐ A multi-drop connecting method has greatly reduced the signal
- ☐ Complied with RoHS. Applying for EMC standards.

## **MEASUREMENT PRINCIPLE**







As shown in Fig. 1, an ultrasonic is transferred from A to B and B to A in turn with a angle of  $\psi$ . The required durations of transfer of two directions are different when measuring medium is moving from up stream to down stream. The durations of transfer are expressed by the following formula.

$$tAB = L / (Co + Vm COS \psi)$$
  
 $tBA = L / (Co - Vm COS \psi)$ 

#### Where

L :Distance between A and B
Vm :Average velocity of medium
Co :Sonic speed in stable medium

tAB, tBA: Duration of transfer of Ultra Sonic from A to B and B to A

By measuring the difference of the transfer duration, the average velocity of medium can be calculated. The calculation is done by the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2Vm cos } \psi &= \text{L / tAB - L/tBA} \\ \psi &= \text{L (tBA - tAB) / (tBA \times tAB)} \\ \text{Vm} &= \text{L (tBA - tAB) / (2cos } \psi \times \text{tBA} \times \text{tAB)} \end{aligned}$$

The distance between A and B (L) and the angle  $(\psi)$  are known, and the average velocity is mathematically calculated.

## STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

• Measuring method : Ultrasonic time-flight type (Ultrasonic path:

Reflex mode / V path or Diagonal mode / Z

path)

Construction : Sensor, Converter, Exclusive coaxial cable

with BNC connector, sensor fixing rail

• Sensor mounting : Piping clamp-on type

Measuring fluid : Whole fluids, but excluding liquids containing high viscosity fluid, a lot of bubbles, and

slurry

Note: Refer to "POINTS TO BE CHECKED

BEFORE USING" when selecting

the specifications.

Measurable fluid sonic velocity range

: 1,000 to 2,500 m/s

Measurable fluid kinematic viscosity range

: 0.30 to 40.00 mm<sup>2</sup>/s

● Fluid temperature : Up to 90°C (Surface temperature of piping)

Measurable pipe (Nominal diameter)

: 25 mm (min) to 1000 mm (max)

Note: Refer to "POINTS TO BE CHECKED BEFORE USING" when selecting

the specifications.

Measurable flow velocity range

: 0 to 10 m/s

Settable full scale flow velocity range

: Maximum 10 m/s at settable full scale

• Accuracy :  $\pm 2\%$  of the reading at the condition that

flow velocity is 1m/s or more and Reynolds

number is 10000 or more.

: Flow velocity error is  $\pm 2$  cm/s at the condition that flow velocity is less than 1m/s.

Display: 16-digit, 2-line alphanumeric LCD (with

backlight) and status display LEDs (3

pieces)

Display data : Flow rate, totalizing flow rate, various

status

● Power supply : 100 to 230 V AC 50/60Hz (85 to 264 V AC

50/60Hz is acceptable)

• Power consumption : 12 VA or less

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● Cable entry : For power/output (M20 x 1.5, 3 pieces);

With waterproof cable gland (Applicable

cable diameter:  $\emptyset 8.0$  to  $\emptyset 13.0$ )

For sensor; Waterproof BNC connector (2

pieces)

Outputs

1) Analog output : 4 to 20 mA DC, Load resistance:  $500\Omega$  or less

2) Pulse output : Open collector output

Load rating 30 V DC, 50 mA, Low level 2V or less Pulse width: 0.5 ms (max.1000pps), 50 ms

(max.10pps), 100 ms (max.5pps), 500 ms (max.1pps), 1s (0.5 pps or less): It is selected by the number of the maximum setting pulses.

3) Status output : Open collector output

Load rating 30 V DC, 50 mA, Low level 2 V or

less

Status 1: Hold output

Status 2: Empty pipe detection

Status 3: Forward or backward flow detection

4) Serial output : RS-485 serial output, Modbus protocol

Transmission speed/distance — 2,400, 4,800, 9,600 or 19,200 PPS, 1.2 km (Max. total dist ance at the time of multi-drop connection)

Slave addresses: 1 to 31

● Damping setting : 0 to 100 s (Settable in increments of 1s step)

\* Valid for display, analog output and pulse output.

There is a response delay of 0.5 s, even if damping is set to 0 s.

● Low cutoff setting : 0 to 30% of the maximum flow rate

(Settable in increments of 1%)

\* Valid for display, analog output and pulse output.

Parameter setting : Set with the key switches on the front

panel of converter.

Other additional functions

1) Analog and pulse simulation output function (For loop check)

2) Forward/backward direction measuring function

● Converter mounting method : Mounted onto the wall or 2 inch

pipe

• Enclosure : Converter / IP65 Jet-proof,

Sensor / IP65 Jet-proof (guaranteed with

BNC connectors coupled)

● Material : Sensor housing / Heat-resisting ABS

Sensor mounting rail / Aluminum Converter housing / Heat-resisting ABS

● Painting of converter : Housing cover = Blue

: Housing body = Light gray

Sensor ambient temperaure

: -10 to 70°C

Converter ambient temperature and humidity

: -20 to 50°C, 10 to 90% RH (No dew

condensation)

Sensor signal cable : Standard 10 m (Up to 60 m)

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Table 1. Sensor selection table

Pipe material	Nominal pipe size (D)	Sensor type	Sensor installation	Sensor rail length	Sensor rail for support	Code of sensor combination	
	25A≦D≦40A			320 × 1 pc	320 × 1 pc	5	
PVC/Polyethylene	50A≦D≦150A	A sensor (2MHz)	V	320 × 1 pc	Not provided	5	
	200A≦D≦300A			620 × 1 pc	Not provided	4	
Stainless steel	25A≦D≦150A	A sensor (2MHz)	V	320 × 1 pc		5	
(thickness≦sch40)	200A≦D≦400A	A Serisor (ZIVITZ)	V	620 × 1 pc	Not provided	4	
(UIICKIICSS=SCII40)	450A≦D≦1000A	B sensor (1MHz)	Z	620 × 2 pc		4	
	25A≦D≦40A	A sensor (2MHz)	V	320 × 1 pc		5	
SGP	50A≦D≦150A	B sensor (1MHz)	V		Not provided	5	
	200A≦D≦1000A	B serisor (Tivinz)	Z	620 × 2 pc	·	4	
000	25A≦D≦40A	A sensor (2MHz)	V	320 × 1 pc		5	
SGPW	50A≦D≦150A	D(4MII-)			Not provided	5	
(galvanize)	200A≦D≦300A	B sensor (1MHz)	Z	620 × 2 pc		4	
PP (thickness≦	25A≦D≦40A	A sensor (2MHz)	V	320 × 1 pc	320 × 1 pc	5	
15mm) / PVDF (thickness≦	50A≦D≦150A	D concer (1MI I=)	V	320 × 1 pc		5	
9mm)	200A≦D≦400A	B sensor (1MHz)	Z	620 × 2 pc	Not provided	4	
PP (thickness>	25A≦D≦40A		V	320 × 1 pc		5	
15mm)/ PVDF (thickness>	50A≦D≦150A	B sensor (1MHz)	Z	320 × 2 pc	Not provided	5	
9mm)	200A≦D≦400A		۷	620 × 2 pc		4	
PE (Polyethylene)	25A≦D≦150A	D concer (1MI)	V	320 × 1 pc	Net provided	5	
lining	200A≦D≦1000A	B sensor (1MHz)	Z	620 × 2 pc	Not provided	4	

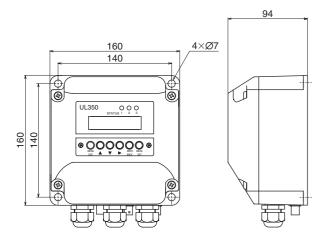
- Note 1 When the measuring pipes are sch.80 or more including stainless steel pipe, consult us in advance.

  Note 2 "V" in the sensor installation column denotes V path, reflex mode and "Z" denotes Z path, diagonal mode.
- Note 3 The sensor rail for support is used for the pipes made of resin with 40 mm or less.
- Note 4 V path, reflex mode is generally used for the pipes with 400 mm or less. However, there are some cases where Z path, diagonal mode is adequate depending on the pipe material or surface conditions of the pipe. If such situation is expected, select the sensor rails with 2 pieces in advance.
- Note 5 When the size of measuring pipes are unknown or especially expected to be more than 100 mm or more, select the long sensor rail with 2 pieces as the short sensor rails may not work well.
- Note 6 See the MODEL CODE for the sensor combination.

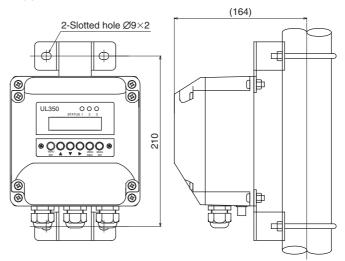
# **DIMENSIONS**

## **CONVERTER**

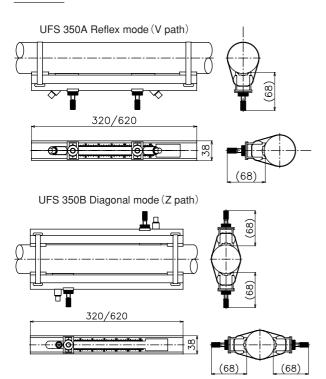
Wall mount type



## • 2" pipe mount



# **SENSOR**



## **FLOW RATE RANGE/SIZE**

Nominal diameter	Possible scale range (m <sup>3</sup> /h)						
(mm)	Minimum	Maximum					
25	0.684	22.80					
32	1.167	38.91					
40	1.568	52.27					
50	2.556	85.21					
65	4.192	139.7					
80	5.857	195.2					
100	9.948	331.6					
125	15.00	500.1					
150	21.28	709.4					
200	36.80	1226					
250	57.07	1902					
300	81.25	2708					
350	101.3	3377					
400	133.2	4442					
500	209.5	6984					
600	0.301 (km <sup>3</sup> /h)	10.06 (km <sup>3</sup> /h)					
700	0.409 (km <sup>3</sup> /h)	13.66 (km <sup>3</sup> /h)					
800	0.538 (km <sup>3</sup> /h)	17.95 (km <sup>3</sup> /h)					
900	0.684 (km <sup>3</sup> /h)	22.82 (km <sup>3</sup> /h)					
1000	0.843 (km <sup>3</sup> /h)	28.10 (km <sup>3</sup> /h)					

The above-mentioned flow rates have been calculated for the SUS Sch. 10s pipes, at the minimum range flow velocity of 0.3 m/s and maximum range flow velocity of 10 m/s. (The flow rate range may differ slightly, depending on the piping standard.) [Note]

# **WIRING DIAGRAM**

		CN1		CN2										CN3		
Γ				Ana	aloa		External		Status output				Serial Output RS485			
	Power supply (AC)					Tota pulse	totalization reset ST1 ST2 com ST3				ST3					
Γ	(3P)			(2	(2P) (2P)		(2P)		(4F		P)		(3P)			
Г	Ť	L1	L2	+	_	+	_	+	_	+	+	com	+	+	_	GND

Note 1:

ST1 (Status 1): Hold output

ST2 (Status 2) : Empty pipe detection ST3 (Status 3) : Forward or backward flow detection

The detachable connectors are used.

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## **MODEL CODE**

#### Sensor

Sensor Model code				Description		
UFS350	Α			A sensor (2 MHz) (*)		
UFS350	В			B sensor (1 MHz) (*)		
Soncor combination	Sensor combination 4 5			Long sensor rail × 2 pcs (*)		
Sensor combination				Short sensor rail × 2 pcs (*)		
	1 2			10 m (Standard)		
				20 m		
Cable length	Cable length		3	30 m		
Cable length			4	40 m		
		5	50 m			
6			6	60 m		
Additional functions			(Blank)	NA		
			/Z	Provided		

<sup>\*</sup> Refer to Table 1. Sensor selection table.

#### Converter

Converter Model code					Decembra				
UFC350	Α				- Description				
Power cupply	Power supply  A -				100 to 230 V AC 50/60Hz				
Fower Supply									
Mounting	Mounting 1 2			Wall mount type					
Wounting			2		2" pipe mount type				
Serial output	Social output 1		1	Standard					
Serial output -				-					
Additional functions (I				(Bla	k) NA				
				/Z	Provided				

## POINTS TO BE CHECKED BEFORE USING

It may be unable to make measurement when falling into the following conditions.

Contact us in advance. When it cannot be judged whether it is suitable, we are prepared to make preliminary test by the actual equipment.

## 1) Liquid

- $\bullet$  The liquid containing a lot of bubbles (over 2% only as a guide).
- The liquid containing slurry and solid material (over 5wt% only as a guide).
- The liquid of low Reynolds number (less than Re.10000 only as a guide).
- Liquids other than water such as lean chemical solutions, oils, waste waters and hot spring water.

## 2) Piping

- The inside wall of carbon steel pipe is rusty.
- Adhesion and sediment are in a pipe.
- The outside surface of cast iron pipe is coarse.
- SGPW pipe [The galvanized steel pipe for water service (white gas pipe)]
- Lined pipe
- Steel pipe in more than ø500 mm

## 3) Straight runs

The accurate flow measurement requires straight runs both upstream and downstream of the flow sensor as shown at the next page.

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# **REQUIRED STRAIGHT RUNS**

## D: Nominal diameter

Reference: JEMIMA standard JEMIS-32

Classification	Required upstream straight length	Required downstream straight length
90° bend	Words the state of the state o	L≥5D
Tee	More than 10D	L≥10D
Expansion pipe	Wore than 1.5D	L≥5D
Reducer	L ≥ 10D	L≥5D
Valve	Valve throttling at upstream pipe	Valve throttling at downstream pipe
Pump	Check valve Slice valve	L ≥ 50D

# **PRECAUTION FOR USE**

- 1) Pipe shall be always filled with fluid.
- 2) In the case of horizontal piping, please do not mount a sensor on the upper and the lower part of piping.
- 3) When you wrap a sensor in an insulating material, be careful not to exceed the ambient temperature limits of a sensor.
- 4) In order to prevent the sensor grease from degrading when installed outside, we recommend you to mount the waterproof cover which covers a sensor assembly.

\* Specification is subject to change without notice.



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