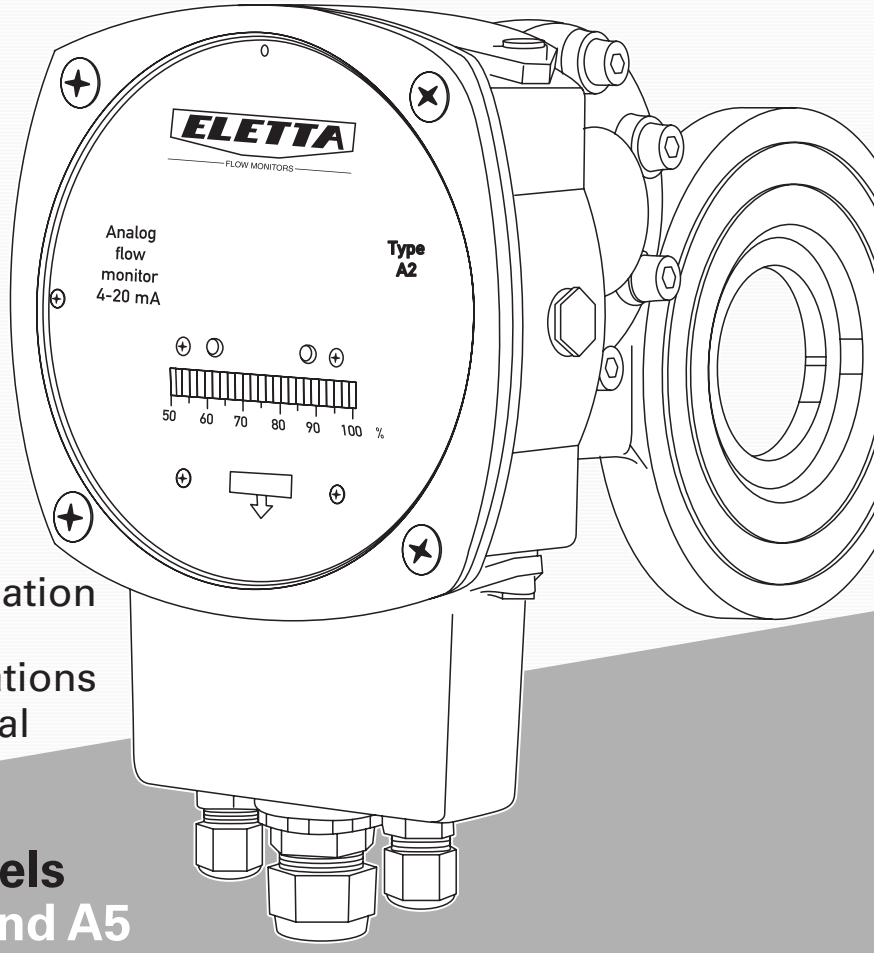
Eletta
Flow Monitor



Installation
and
Operations
Manual

Models
A2 and A5

ELETTA
FLOW MONITORS

51A2E2

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Our Customer Service Center is available to answer any of your commercial or technical questions at our normal office hours, 8.00 to 16.30 C.E.T. (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Central European Time) The switchboard is manned 7.00 to 19.00 (7 a.m. to 7 p.m. C.E.T.) Before and after normal office hours on Monday to Friday, you can leave a message to the person at the switchboard and our Customer Service staff will contact you later. Questions and inquiries will be dealt with immediately over the phone or through fax and e-mail. The above hours are not valid at National Holidays and annual plant close down, such as Christmas and summer holidays.

Eletta has an International Network of Authorized Distributors, who are able to give you both technical and commercial assistance with our Products. Please refer to Section 7 for your nearest Distributor or contact Eletta Flow in Sweden, if no representative is found in your area/country.

As we have tried to write this manual as carefully and comprehensive as possible from the beginning, we understand that you can run into problems, which are not clearly described in this manual. In the unlikely event of such an incident, we kindly ask you to make sure that you go trough the manual carefully, before contacting our Distributors or Eletta AB in Sweden. This is to save valuable time for any of us involved in the Eletta Products, as it is sometimes easy to overlook a specific sentence in the manual. If you after doing this still not are able to solve the problem, our Customer Service staff, at the below numbers and addresses, are more than happy to help you.

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Contents

Chapter 1. General Information

1.1 Description

The Eletta Flow Monitor is used to control and measure flow of liquids and gases in pipes from size 15 mm to 500 mm larger sizes as an option. The monitors have been manufactured for over 40 years and are well known for its reliability. They are used where operational safety demands, efficient supervision and rugged installation is needed, all over the world. Eletta AB in Sweden is certified according to ISO9001 since 1996.

The Eletta Flow Monitor is based on the proven and dependable differential pressure principal, using interchangeable orifice plates for different measuring ranges. The Flow Monitors are working with two different differential pressure ranges, i.e. 50 - 200 mbar for the A2 and 22 - 550 mbar for the A5, depending on the desired and ordered flow range and the same goes for our models; V1 and V15, S2 and S25 and R2 and R5. Due to the working principle of the instrument, it is of utmost importance that the installation instructions (chapter 2.3) are followed carefully in order to get the proper function of the instrument.
The Eletta Flow Monitor models A2 and A5 will give you an accuracy of at least +/-5% F.S. (Full Scale) if installed in the right way. (See chapter 1.2 "Specifications", for complete information)

The Instrument consists of two parts mainly i.e. the Pipe Section and the Control Unit. The Pipe Section is the part that is to be mounted in the process pipe and the Control Unit is mounted directly (standard) or remote on/to the Pipe Section. The Control Unit contains the electrical circuit board which is giving you the Flow information via the 20 segment bar graph in the front display and through the output, 4 - 20 mA. Indication of the two independent settable relays for high/low alarm positions will light up on the bar graph, and the status will be indicated by two red LED:s above the graph, as soon as the power is connected.
The Pipe Sections are available in different process connections with the following standards;

Threaded connections in BSP or NPT from 15 mm (½") to 40 mm (1 ½") depending on the chosen material of construction.

Flanged (wafer) connection from DN15 /PN16 (ANSI 1/2"/150 lbs) to DN 500/PN16 (ANSI 20"/150lbs) depending on the chosen material of construction. The DIN-standard flanged units are colored blue, the ANSI-standard units are colored green (>50 mm < 200 mm) for easy recognition in the field.

The Control Units A2 and A5 have a local readout through a bar graph in the front display and are giving you the flow information through one analog current 4 - 20 mA/ output.

The mechanical movement in the rubber diaphragm, created by the differential pressure in the pipe, is acting on the diaphragm lever in the same way as our other mechanical Flow Monitors. The diaphragm lever connected to the diaphragm is then acting on a linear potentiometer placed in the Control Unit. As our Monitors have a linear function between the differential pressure and the flow, the circuit board will give you a linear flow output, described above. The difference to our mechanical series, V and S, is that in the A-models there is no mechanical linkage acting on micro switches, as the unit lacks them, only to the potentiometer giving information to the circuit board. Since there are fewer moving parts and less mechanical linkage in the Control Unit, the A-series will give you a higher flow accuracy than the V and S-series.

1.2 Specifications

The only difference between the A2 and A5 is the turn down of the flow range i.e. the A2 has a 1:2 turn down (for example; 50 -100 l/min) and the A5 has a turn down of 1:5 (for example; 40 - 200 l/min).

Accuracy: <+/- 5 % F.S (full scale)

The accuracy stated is achievable if the installation instruction is followed given in this manual. It is recommended that you always chose the Flow Range of the Flow Monitor so that the normal flow is in the middle of the Monitor Flow Range.
For example: If you have a flow of 110 l/min maximum and the normal Flow is at 90 l/min, chose the Eletta Flow Monitor A2 with a Flow Range of 60 - 120 l/min. This will give you the highest accuracy since your flow is in the middle of the Monitor Flow range and also give you a lower pressure loss.

Repeatability: < 2 % on actual value

Pressure: Max: 16 bar, (232 PSI), higher test pressure as an option.
Min: A line pressure of appr. 0,7 - 1,0 bar is required for proper operation.

Temperature:

Control Unit
0°C to 65°C (32°F to 150°)
Higher process temperature possible with remote installation of Control Unit (separate mounting, see section 2.4)

Pipe Section:
The pipe sections (GL all sizes and FA ≥ 40 mm ≤ 100 mm) are equipped with spacers made of Polyamide plastic (PA) material and they can handle liquid/gas temperature up to120°C (248°F). For higher process temperature, we recommend to use the stainless steel pipesection, which has no spacers. See spacers p. 9.

Process connection:
DN15 - 40 (1/2" - 11/2") for GL-models
DN15 - 25 (1/2" - 1") for GSS -models
DN15 - 400 (1/2" - 16") for FA-models
DN15 - 500 (1/2" - 20") for FSS-models

Control Unit: IP65 (NEMA 4), standard. Aluminum alloy, alodine and epoxy polyester coated. 3 cable glands of plastic included (2 off Pg7/Pr 13,5 and off Pg 11/Pr 18,6)

Power supply: 24 VDC +/- 10%

Local readout: A 20 segment bar graph is placed in the lower part of the front display. These segments represent the 0 - 100% of your possible flow range where i.e. 50 - 100 l/min or 20 - 100 l/min. While it is possible to adjust the two independent relays for various alarms over the flow range. One segment for each relay is highlighted at the point where the relays will be switching.

Front glass: Acrylic

Alarm/relay indication: Above the bar graph there are two LED's indicating if the alarm/relays are switched on/off. The LED's turns red when the flow is below set point for L1 and above set point for L2.

Relay contacts:
Max. < 50 V AC/DC
Min. 0,1 VDC, 10 mA
Max. switching power: 1750 VA, 210 W

Output signal: Isolated Analog current 4 - 20 mA, max 1000 ohm, zerobased as a standard calibration. (non-zero based optional). Please see section 2.7 for explanation.

Recommended cable: Shielded twisted pair, min. 0,2 mm^2 (0,0031 inch^2)

Current consumption: Max. 100 mA

Material; Pipe Section and Diaphragm Housing:

Type GL;	SM 2862 (B.S CZ132) de-zincificated - copper alloy.
Type GSS;	seaworthy stainless steel SS 2564 (ASTM B 677).
Type FA;	<DN50 (ANSI 2"); copper alloy >DN50 (ANSI 2"); cast iron, epoxy polyester coated.
Type FSS;	stainless steel SS2343 (316).

Material diaphragm; Textile reinforced Hydrated Nitrile rubber (HNBR), standard all models except stainless steel.
Textile reinforced EPDM rubber, optional all models,
Textile reinforced Fluorinated rubber, FPM, standard in stainless steel models, optional for others.

Material, O-rings and sealings: Follows the Diaphragm materials.

Spacer (FA and GL): The spacer holds the orifice plate inside the pipe section and for all GL-models and for FA-models ≥ 40 and ≤ 100. They are made of Polyamide plastic (PA) as a standard. Max. liquid/gas temperature is 120 °C (248°F). For other sizes stainless steel SS 2343 (316).

Intrinsically Safe (Ex i): The A-series Flow Monitor are **not approved** for Ex-hazardous areas.

Explosion Proof: The A-series Flow Monitor are **not approved** for Ex-hazardous areas.

CE-approvals: The Eletta Flow Monitors conforms with the EU directive for low voltage no: 72/23/EEC (EN 60 204-1, Part 1.) and Electromagnetic compatibility according to the directive 89/336/EEC (EN 50081-1 and 50082-2) We refer to the certificates issued, which will be sent to you upon request.

Chapter 2. Installation

2.1 Unpacking

We appreciate that you have decided to purchase our Products and we would like to ask you to begin the installation by checking your delivery against the Packing List. Please make sure to check the box for external damages before opening. If you find external damages, which have also led to damages to the Flow Monitor inside, you should contact the forwarder/ shipper to claim replacement (or the cost of replacement). Check the Monitors' identification tag against your purchase order to make sure you have got the right articles with the right specifications.

All Monitors are individually packed in plastic bags and put into the box either two by two or individually in each box. The plastic bag is to prevent foreign particles to get inside the Pipe Section, which could prevent proper function of the Flow Monitor after the installation.

The box is made out of recycled environmental friendly material and we kindly ask you to deal with the waste material in a way that will have as little impact to the environmental as possible.

2.2 Procedures before Installation

Note!!! Before any installation or maintenance work, disconnect all electrical power!

Please check that you are going to mount the Monitor at the lowest point in the piping system if you are measuring liquids and at the highest point if you are measuring gases. Also check if the planned flow direction in the system matches the one indicated on the Monitor. There is a red flow direction arrow on the outside of the pipe section (not the Stainless Steel-models which have a marking engraved on the side). If you find this to mismatch, we refer to section 3.3 "Change of Flow Direction", to adjust the internal flow director in order to match the desired flow direction. Change of the flow direction on our Stainless Steel Pipe Sections (FSS/GSS) is **not** possible in the field without ordering a new Pipe Section and we kindly ask you to contact your local representative or Eletta AB, Sweden for help.

Check that the pipe section has the right threads or the right flange standard to match your piping or counter flange.

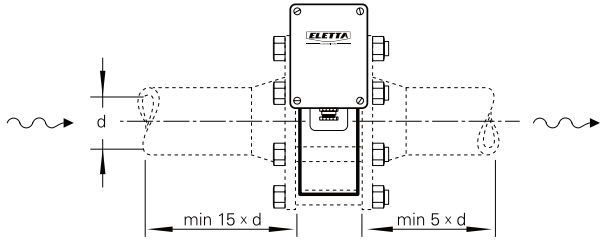
If you are using the separate/remote execution i.e. Pipe Section and Control Unit installed in different locations, please check the plastic hoses for any damages or holes that can prevent proper function. The plastic hoses should not be used in temperatures over 90°C/16 bar (194 °F/232 PSI). If your application temperature exceeds this temperature/pressure, we recommend to use copper or stainless steel tubing, depending on the compatibility to the measured gas or liquid (see section 2.4)

2.3 Installation of the Pipe Section

Note!!! Before starting to install the Pipe Section, please make sure that the piping is not under pressure from flow of liquid/gas!

The pipe section can be installed in any desired direction, vertical or horizontal and the direction arrow on the pipe section denote the direction of the flow. It is very important that the pipe section is mounted with the correct direction, as the function of the Flow Monitor otherwise will be prevented. The piping shall be rigid and free from vibrations and hoses connected directly into the Monitors should be avoided as much as possible. If you have weak piping we advise you to use the M6 mounting holes (only on GL - series) on the backside of the pipe section, to fasten the pipe section to a wall or a rigid bracket. The straight runs before and after the Monitor should not be to short, in order to avoid disturbances, which can cause the Monitor to show incorrect values. We recommend giving at least 10 - 15 diameters upstream and 5 diameters downstream. Please see Fig. 1.

Fig.1 Installation of Pipe Section



The reasons for this procedure is to achieve a stable flow profile inside the pipe and by doing so, get a true reading. Please be aware of the fact that it is practically impossible to predict when the flow is stable after disturbances in the piping, so this must serve as a guideline only.

The straight runs must be free from valves, bends or in/decreasing diameters. Any of these disturbances must be placed **before** and preferably **after** you start counting the straight runs.

If you are installing the threaded versions, GL and GSS-versions, please make sure that you are not using so called "tube fittings". We have often seen them to have a much smaller inside diameter than the pipe section, even though the size of the thread is alright. This can create a jet stream of the fluid or gas, which will cause the differential pressure to be to low and you, will not get a good or accurate reading.

The following inside diameters apply for the threaded Pipe Sections:
GL-and GSS 15 = **16 mm**
GL-and GSS 20 = **21 mm**
GL-and GSS 25 = **26 mm**
GL-40 = **41 mm**

Make sure that the Control unit, if mounted directly on the pipe section, is placed on top of the pipe section and not under to prevent particles in the fluid to collect in the diaphragm housing. Please use a filter in the pipeline if you suspect the fluid to contain particles.

The flanged models, FA and FSS-versions, must be aligned with the counter flange and not placed in stress by tighten the bolts uneven. The flanged models comes with a gasket and we recommend using this, as it is dimensioned to suit the installation. Please see to that the packing is properly aligned and not disturbing the flow. It is also of utmost importance that the connecting pipe and flange is of the same diameter (inside) and standard as the pipe section. A mismatch can cause an erratic or incorrect reading of the flow. If needed, please support the Flow Monitors with rigid brackets. There is no problem in attaching the brackets directly to the Flow Monitor (see above), but we recommend mounting them in the pipeline downstream and upstream to avoid unnecessary stress in the installation area.

2.4 Separate mounting of the Pipe Section and the Control Unit

Sometimes separate mounting of the Pipe Section and the Control unit is requested due to vibrations, high temperature or lack of space. As the Eletta Flow Monitor is using the differential pressure caused by the orifice plate mounted in the pipeline and directs these two pressures via two individual ports up to the Control unit, it is also possible to separate the

Monitor into two parts. The pressure is then lead through either plastic hoses or metallic tubing depending on the liquid, pressure and temperature. As a standard, we supply 2x1,75 meter (5.74 feet) of PA plastic, Ø 6 mm (0,23 inch) hoses capable of handling 90 °C (194 °F) and 16 bar (232 PSI), together with two specially made adapters to be mounted on the Pipe Section and Control Unit respectively. If your application requires metallic tubing (copper or stainless steel) it has to be provided locally. If you are measuring a chemical liquid or gas, check with the supplier which material you should use in your tubing. Please make sure to use 6 mm tubing in order to suit the tube fittings included in the delivery. There is no actual limitation in the length of the hoses or tubing, but we recommend placing the units as close as possible to each other, as this will help in troubleshooting and on-site calibration. ***Note!!!*** The hoses/tubings must have the same length to avoid uneven pressure. If you mount valves (not included in delivery) in the pressure hoses/tubing, it will help you to easily shut them off and remove/exchange the Control Unit at full process pressure. The Mounting of three-way/five-way standard valve (not included in delivery) will allow you to discharge any entrapped air/gas or condense and also provide the possibility to even out the pressure between the plus and minus leg for zero verification.

Please follow the above "Installation of the Pipe Section" after you have mounted the adapter to the Pipe Section. As you will use hoses/tubing to lead the pressure up to the Control Unit, it is possible to mount the Pipe Section in any direction, vertically or horizontally and with the pressure ports pointing up, down or to the side (pls. refer to section 2.3).

Fig.2 Separate mounting of Pipe Section –GL/FA

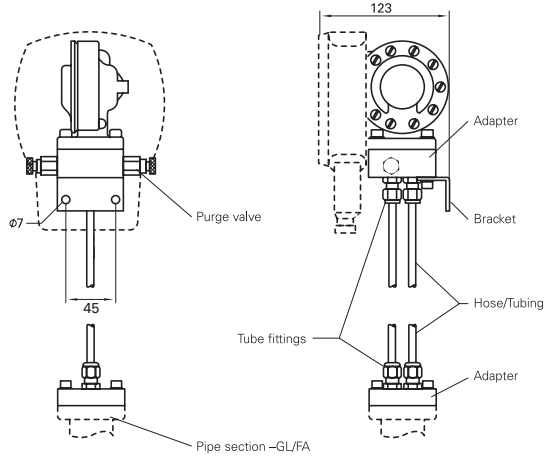
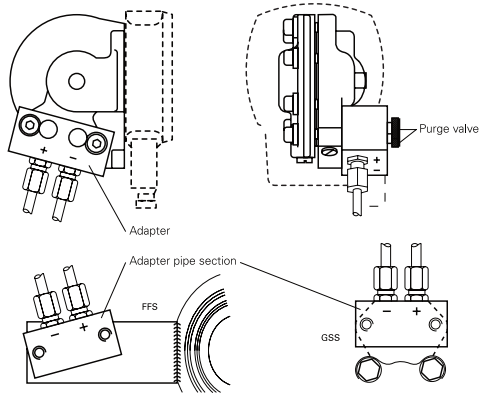


Fig.3 Separate mounting of Pipe Section –GSS/FSS



Find a suitable place for the Control Unit to be mounted. Use the supplied bracket to attach it to a wall, pipe or another steady and rigid support. To take advantage of the large and clear dial, the Control Unit should be clearly visible from a distance and easy accessible for maintenance if needed. Please plan this with respect to later mounted piping or other obstacles

Install the hoses/tubing, commencing with the Pipe Section. Check that you have enough length to cover the distance between the Pipe Section and Control Unit. The Pipe Section adapter has a (+) and (-) marking engraved and the adapter on the Control unit too. Please make sure to match (+) to (+) and (-) to (-) on the adapters. Press the hose/tube end into the coupling and tighten with care. Proceed to the Control Unit and repeat the above. When you fill up the system for the first time with liquid, please make sure that all entrapped air in the piping between the Pipe Section and Control Unit is removed. The air can otherwise, as it is a compressible media, cause faulty Flow readings.

2.5 Installation and changing of the Control Unit

As all Eletta Flow Monitors are designed in sections to achieve a modular and versatile Flow Monitor, there is a possibility to upgrade/rebuild them and adding other features to your already installed Monitor, by changing the Control Unit or Pipe Section. If you, for example, would like to upgrade a **V-** or **S-series** with mechanical micro switches to an **A-series** including analog output, local front display with a bar graph and two independent adjustable relays or the other way around, this is easily done. You simply order a Control Unit with the flow range you need, to get the right dial with the right multiplier or direct reading scale. When you order,

you will get the Control Unit with the diaphragm housing included. Make sure you order the right material in the diaphragm housing and the soft rubber parts (diaphragm, o-rings and diaphragm lever) and you will get the Control Unit already tested and calibrated and ready to fit onto the Pipe Section, without any on-site adjustments or calibration. All Eletta DP Flow Monitors are working with the same differential pressure within their specific range (Pls. see section 1.1).

If you have a Pipe Section designated; **-GL or GSS (-FSS), start with making sure that there is no pressure in the system**, as these Pipe Sections do not have any internal shut-off valves for isolating them from process pressure. **Turn the electric power supply off** and then disconnect the cables from the micro switch electric terminal. If you have a Pipe Section designated; **-FA** you will find the included shut-off valves under the brass elbow, which connects the Control Unit to the Pipe Section. Turn them counter-wise until you feel the end position and this shuts off the pressure up to the Control Unit and you can easily remove this. If you have a Pipe Section designated; **-FSS**, there is an option to buy this with a shut-off manifold, but it will not come as a standard.

On the -GL Pipe Section; loosen the four (4) hexagon screws that holds the diaphragm housing (do not remove the blue housing at any time) to the Pipe Section, and replace the two O-rings in the flow direction selector to the right material if necessary. Install the new Control Unit and tighten the four (4) hexagon screws firmly again.
On the -GSS Pipe Section; loosen the two (2) hexagon screws that holds the diaphragm housing and replace the O-rings to the right material, if necessary. Install the new Control Unit and tighten the two (2) screws firmly again.
On the -FA Pipe Section; shut off the two (2) included valves as per above and then untighten the four (4) screws which holds the diaphragm housing. Remove the housing and replace the O-rings to the right material, if necessary. Install the new Control Unit and tighten the four (4) screws firmly again. Do not forget to open the two (2) shut-off valves again, in order to get a proper function!
On the -FSS Pipe Section; If you have a Monitor that has a shut-off manifold, you can close the two (2) valves to get the diaphragm housing non-pressurized. Otherwise, start with checking that there is no pressure in the pipe system and up to the diaphragm housing. Loosen the two screws that hold the diaphragm housing and replace the O-rings to the right material, if necessary. Install the new Control Unit and tighten the two (2) screws firmly again.
If shut-off manifold is installed; do not forget to open up the two (2) shut-off valves again, in order to get a proper function of the Flow Monitor.

Connect the electrical cables according to your new Control Unit's possibilities and for detailed information regarding wiring, please see section 2.7 "Electrical installation".

2.6 Pressure Drop

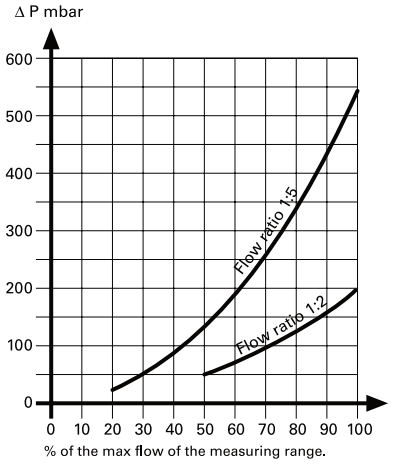
The Eletta Flow Monitor is a differential pressure measuring device and therefore it creates a certain pressure drop when in function. There are two different types of Pressure Drop's involved, **actual pressure drop** and **permanent pressure drop.** Below we will explain the difference between these two: When the orifice plate mounted in the Eletta Flow Monitor reduces the flow area inside the pipe system, a pressure drop over the orifice is created. This is what we call actual pressure drop. Please refer to chapter 1.1 "Description" for actual pressure drop (differential pressure span). The calculation of the flow is using this pressure drop to calculate the actual flow value (see calculation below). This actual pressure drop is a temporary pressure state and the Eletta Flow Monitors are working within this differential pressure created within the Flow range of the Monitor. When the flow has passed the Monitor, the pressure is then trying to get back to it original pressure and normally after 10 - 15 times the inner diameter of the pipe, the flow becomes linear and fully developed. This is a normalized flow but due to friction losses over our Flow Monitor, the pressure will not be able to reclaim all the energy (pressure). This is what we call permanent pressure drop. The permanent pressure drop can be calculated approximately by $\Delta p\ (1-ß^2)$, where the symbols represent:
Δp = differential pressure flow measurement and **ß = d/D** ratio (ratio between bore and inner diameter of the pipe).
This means that for the normal **ß** range (0.2 - 0.7) a typical permanent pressure loss ranges from **0.96** Δp and **0.51** Δp can be expected.
Example: for the Eletta Flow Monitor A2-GL15 and a flow range of 10 - 20 l/min, the following calculation can be used as an example;
bore = 10.20 mm
inner diameter = 16 mm
gives **ß = 10.20/16.00** which results in $(1-ß^2) = 0.594 * \Delta p$.

Actual pressure drop (differential pressure) at a flow of 15 l/min in the above example = 112,5 mbar (see calculation under fig. 4). Taken the above into consideration, at a flow of 15 l/min, the mentioned Flow Monitor will have an approximate **permanent pressure drop** of:
0,594 * 112,5 mbar = **66,82 mbar**

The Pressure loss curves in the graph (fig. 4) must serve as a guideline.

The following formula can be used to calculate the **actual pressure drop** at a given flow if you have other flow than the example below:

Fig.4 Actual pressure drop graph



$\Delta p = (Q/Q_{max})^2 * 200$ for turn down ratio of 1:2
and
$\Delta p = (Q/Q_{max})^2 * 550$ for turn down ratio of 1:5

Q = actual flow
Q_{max} = maximum flow of the Flow Monitor (installed orifice plate)
Δp = actual pressure drop in mbar

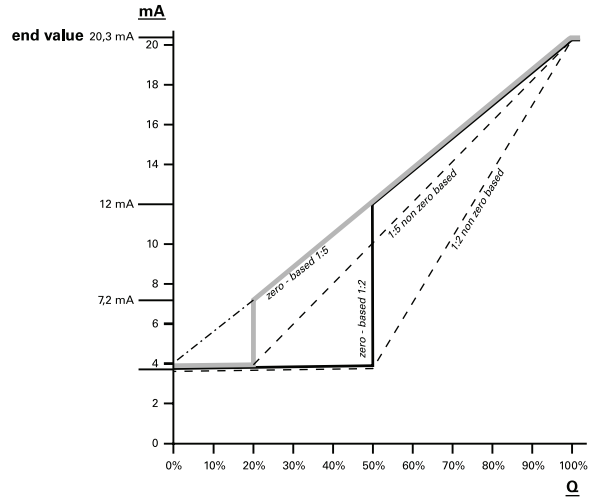
2.7 Electrical Installation

Note!!! An authorized professional person should make all electrical installations and before any circuit is connected/disconnected, make sure that all power is off!

Before you connect any cables, please make sure that you have the right power supply which is within the specifications (see section 1.2 "Specifications") Our recommendations for the analog output signal cable is shielded twisted pair with an area of minimum 0,2 mm^2 (0,0031 $inch^2$). Only connect the shield in one end (instrument) to avoid ground loops.
The instrument will drive the analog output and you **must not** connect a two-wire circuit into these terminals. As soon as the power is connected you will see that one segment for each relay is highlighted at the points where the relays will be switching. Note that if the flow is below L1 or above L2 the red LED:s will light up.

The analog output signal is pre-calibrated in our flow rig, to give you a zero-based signal. This means that you will get a 4 mA reading when the flow is between zero (0) and up to the minimum possible reading of the Flow Monitor and when the flow hits the minimum flow, the signal will jump to the linear part of the signal. For example: an A2 Flow Monitor with a turn down of 1:2 in flow will have the output signal showing 4 mA between 0 and 50% of the maximum flow and then jump up to 12 mA when it hits 50% of the possible flow range and then be linear up to 100% flow. This means that the used milliampere signal within the flow range, goes from 12 mA to 20 mA.
The A5 Flow Monitor will then go from 7,2 mA to 20 mA within the possible flow range (20% - 100% flow).
The reason for our standard calibration of the output signals as per above is the fact that most customers have a receiving instrument (digital display or analog readout) which is capable of showing 0-100%. Our execution will show him zero flow until the actual flow reaches our Flow Monitors lowest possible flow indication and then the receiving instrument/device will jump up to, and immediately show, the correct and actual flow.

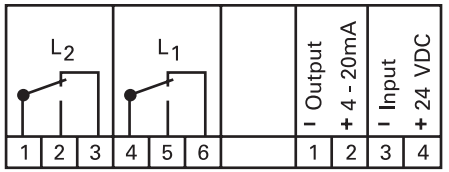
Fig.5 Zero/Non-zero based calibration



All terminal block connections are to be made through the included cable glands. Please note that you can have two alternative mountings of the Pg 11 cable gland depending on what side you want to enter with the cable. We recommend the entry of the cables into the enclosure to be placed in a downward or sideways direction, to avoid moisture/water to collect in the enclosure.

It is not allowed to install the A-series Flow Monitor in an Ex-hazardous area. The terminal block connections are described in fig.6.
A grounding screw is to be found at the side of the terminal block.

Fig.6 Wiring diagram



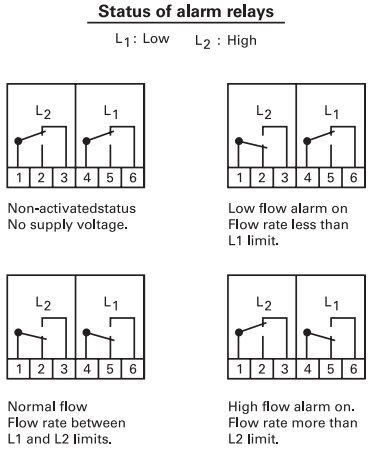
Note!!! The relays shown in the diagram, are in a non-power status.

Alarm relays

Note!!! Before starting with any electrical installation, please make sure that all electrical power is off!!

The Eletta A-series Flow Monitors have the possibility to give two independent flow alarms to a supervising system when for example the flow is below or higher than a predetermined value. The two relays used for this purpose are independent of the analog output signal and can be adjusted over the whole flow range individually. Below you can find the wiring diagram (Fig 7) for connecting the relays. For adjustment see chapter 3.5.

Fig.7



Chapter 3. Operation

3.1 Principle of operation, DP-Flow Measurement

The Eletta Flow Monitor's function is based on the proven and dependable differential pressure principal, using interchangeable sharp-edge orifice plates for different measuring ranges. This is perhaps the oldest and most widely used principle for flow metering, mainly because of its simplicity, its relatively low cost and high volume of research data available for predicting the Flow Monitors behavior. In the Pipe Section, a fixed area flow restriction (the orifice plate) causes a pressure drop, which varies with the flow rate. This pressure drop has a high and a low pressure, which is lead through two channels from each side of the orifice plate, to the Control Unit. By measure the pressure drop allows flow rate measurement by means of a mathematical formula. A short form of the calculation can be described as $\mathbf{Q = \sqrt{\Delta p}}$.

In most Eletta Flow Monitors, the differential pressure is sensed and measured mechanically via a rubber diaphragm and linked to an outside of the process liquid/gas, mechanism. This mechanism transforms the movement into a Flow rate value shown through the output signal/s in the A- and R-series. All the Eletta Flow Monitors are tested and approved according to the European CE-mark regulations. (Pls. contact your rep.company or Eletta Sweden for copy of certificate or go to www.eletta.com).

The A-series Flow Monitors have zero-based output signals as a standard with the possibility to order non zero-based as an option. Please refer to section 2.7 Electrical Installation for details of the output signals. Do not try to adjust or change the output signal/s in the field, as this has to be done in a flow rig against a calibrated reference meter.

3.2 Change of Flow Range

The Eletta Flow Monitor features an orifice construction that does not require recalibration after replacement and can easily be rebuilt in the field to change the flow range to another from the flow rate ordered. This is valid for all pipe sections except the GSS/FSS-models where you have to order a completely new Pipe Section. If you need another flow range than ordered originally. The orifice plate inside the pipe section is the only part in the liquid/gas that has to be changed. You can order and change any flow range that suits your specific application, as long as the new flow rate falls within the total possible span for the actual Flow Monitor (see Flow Rate table in section 5.1)

In each case of rebuilding the flow Monitor in the field, we kindly ask you to consult Eletta or your local Distributor for advise of the right orifice plate before ordering.

First empty the piping system so it is un-pressurized and has no flow!

For threaded model -GL:

Untighten the bolts that hold the Pipe Section between the flanges in the piping. (Do not remove the threaded parts from the piping). Remove only the number of bolts necessary to pull the Monitor from the piping, normally it takes only one bolt from the highest position, to get the Monitor out. Take out one of the spacers that holds the orifice plate. Change the orifice plate to the new ordered orifice plate and remember that you can install it in any direction. Reinstall the spacer that holds the orifice in place inside the Pipe Section. Install the Monitor in the piping system and tighten the bolts firmly to avoid leakage.

For threaded stainless steel model -GSS:

In this model there is no loose replaceable orifice plate and therefore it is necessary to change the complete orifice section with holder, to achieve a new flow range.

Please follow the above instructions for the -GL model for dismounting the whole orifice plate with holder. Remove the Control Unit from the old Pipe Section (orifice section) and install this to the new Pipe Section. Remount the Flow Monitor into the piping system and tighten the bolts firmly.

For flanged model -FA:

Follow the procedure above to loosen the pipe section from the counter flanges in the piping system, but note that the spacer ring is held in place with two screws, which have to be untightened before removal and reinstalled after.

For flanged stainless steel model -FSS:

In this model there is no loose replaceable orifice plate and therefore it is necessary to change the complete pipe unit to achieve a new flow range. Follow the procedure above to loosen the pipe section from the counter flanges in the piping system. Remove the Control Unit from the old Pipe Section (orifice section) and install this to the new Pipe Section. Remount the Flow Monitor into the piping system and tighten the bolts firmly.

Always check that no gaskets will interfere, by misaligning, with the flow when installing the pipe section.

When you change the orifice plate in order to get a new flow range, we recommend you to change the identification plate to a plate with the new range marked. This identification plate comes together with the orifice plate when you order an orifice plate separately. Please make sure that your output signals in the receiving end PLC, display, computer etc., are matched for the new flow range. That is, if you have the receiving device set up to measure engineering units i.e. l/min, m3/h USGPM etc. If you have it set up in percentage, 20-100% (A2) or 50 -100% (A5) for example, you do not need to make any adjustment after installing the new orifice plate. Remember that there is no need to make any adjustment to the circuit board in the Flow Monitor as the Control Unit comes fully calibrated to your specifications and must only be installed according to the above instructions. The alarm relays might be necessary to adjust and we refer to the section 3.5 for complete instructions on how to do this.

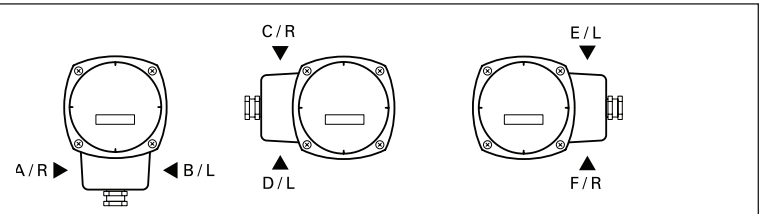
3.3 Change of Flow Direction

For GL-models, first empty the pipe system so it is un-pressurized and has no flow!

For FA-models, use the shut-off valves, see section 2.5

At the time of ordering, you must specify in which direction the Flow Monitor shall be mounted i.e. from which side is the flow entering the Pipe Section and how you would like to read the scale. (Pls. refer to fig. 8 below for alternatives.) If, for some reason, the Flow Monitor is ordered with the wrong Flow direction, it is possible to change this in the field. The flow direction selector *(only available in the -GL and -FA models. For -GSS and -FSS models we refer to section 3.2 and 2.2)* which is placed between the diaphragm housing and the Pipe Section, determines the direction. There are two different selector alternatives to choose from, the "R" and the "L" selector and you must use these selectors for all pipe section sizes. For mounting directions according to alternative A,C and F (see fig. below), use the "R" selector. For B, D and E alternatives (see fig. below), use the "L" selector. The flow direction selector must be ordered as a spare part, according to the right alternative.

Fig.8



To change the selector, loosen the four hexagon screws, which hold the diaphragm housing to the Pipe Section. Remove the diaphragm housing and you will see the flow direction selector, which is held in place by two screws. Remove the screws and change the selector. Make sure that the four o-rings are mounted correctly to avoid leakage. Mount the diaphragm housing to the Pipe Section and tighten the four hexagon screws firmly. Please also remember to turn the red arrow mounted on the Pipe Section (-GL and -FA models), to align with the new flow direction.

3.4 Change of dial orientation

Note!!! Make sure that all electrical power is off before starting the following procedure.

As the Eletta Flow Monitors are not limited to a certain position in the piping system the large visible dial can be mounted in several positions to suit the application (see fig. 8). If you need to change the orientation in the field start by removing the front glass which, is held in place by the four front screws. Then undo the screws that hold the dial. Lift and then turn the dial to the desired position. Change position for the two screws and also the spacer for each screw on the backside of the dial so that they fit the new position. Finish by reinstalling the dial and the front glass. ***Note!!!*** Make sure that the cables between the PCB-board in the casing and the dial are not twisted too much or are in contact with any moving parts.

3.5 Adjustment of alarm set points

The A-series Flow Monitor has two independent adjustable alarm relays, which can be used to set individual alarms over the whole flow range of the Monitor. These relays are of the type SPDT and they will work independently of the analog output signal. They can be used for high and/or low alarm to secure proper function of the process and control valves or pumps.

The relays are adjusted to your specification before delivery, but it is possible to change the set points also in the field. The adjusted set points will be indicated on the local bar graph in the front display. These segments for the alarm positions are highlighted so that they are visible even when the process value has passed this position. There are two red LED's above the bar graph, which are showing the alarm status. These LED's will light up when they are in an alarm mode and off in a non-alarm situation.

Normally the L1 (alarm 1) is used for low flow alarm and the LED will then be on when the flow is below the set point and L2 (alarm 2) is then used as a high flow alarm, which will be indicated by a highlighted LED (L2). If you do not order any specific set point for the alarm they will be set at; **L1** = apx the 3rd segment on the bar graph and **L2** = apx. The 17th segment of the bar graph, as a default. ***Note!!!*** We have calibrated each and every Flow Monitor in our flow rig and set the alarm relays according to the Flow values we achieve in the rig under good conditions (reference conditions).

We must stress that under actual field conditions, the flow profile can be different from the one in our flow rig depending on valves, hoses, bends or other obstructions and therefore the switching can be off from our preset values. There is a possibility to adjust the set points in the field by adjusting the alarm relay. To readjust, remove the two screws that hold the cover at the top of the Control Unit housing and lift the cover. You now have access to the adjusting screws for set point and it is clearly marked which one is L1 and L2. Turn anti-clockwise for increase and clockwise to decrease the set point value. Avoid adjusting the alarm points so they pass one another and change positions. This will cause error in the logic of the LED's in the front dial, even thougthe relays function is still there, and it will confuse the process personnel.

Chapter 4. Trouble shooting

4.1 Verification of flow

We would like to stress the fact that all the Eletta Flow Monitors are calibrated and adjusted individually with water in a specially purpose built calibrated flow rig in our workshop. This means that we have calibrated/adjusted the Monitors under reference conditions with enough straight runs before and after, always the same liquid, temperature, flows and pressure. If you find our Monitors to show another value compared to a reference meter on site, it can well be due to the fact that the reference meter has been calibrated under other reference conditions and that our Monitor have other conditions on site in the actual application, than we used under the calibration prior to shipping. We calibrate all our Monitors against flow and not pressure.

The meter is not showing any or the wrong value:

- Is there any power supply? (Are some of the LED's highlighted or is there any signal on the output, at least appr. 4mA?)

- Is the Monitor mounted correctly with respect to the flow direction? Please check the arrow on the outside of the pipe section with the actual (true) flow direction For GL- and FA-models, check the flow direction selector inside the monitor. Lift the control unit and check the arrow on this part. Make sure that it is corresponding to the true flow.

- Is there any flow in the pipe? And is it enough to create the needed **ΔP**?

- Do you have the right orifice plate for the application? Check the stamped values on the orifice plate. (Pipe section model number and flow)

- If you are using compression couplings into the Monitor inlet, check that the inside diameter is enough to avoid the "nozzle" effect described above in section 2.3 and also check the table for the minimum correct inner diameter in the same section.

- Are there enough straight runs upstream and downstream the Monitor? (10 diameters upstream and 5 downstream.)

- Do you have valves or bends in more than one plane within the above straight runs? If so, move the Monitor further away to achieve enough straight runs.

Under the above section 3.1 it is described how the Monitor creates the differential pressure. Eletta Flow Monitors works with two different **ΔP's** i.e. on the A2 units the ΔP is always maximum 200 mbar and for the A5 units, the ΔP is always maximum 550 mbar. This means that at maximum **ΔP** the flow is always 100% in any Flow Monitor mounted on any pipe section. This makes it very easy to move one control unit from one pipe to another pipe section on another pipe in order to check the function. It does not matter what size/diameter the pipe section has, as we always work with the same **ΔP** on every pipe size.

To check if the Monitor is showing the right desired and ordered value, it is easy to remove the Flow Monitors from the pipe system and block the orifice plate and apply the correct maximum pressure at the inlet.. If you apply for example **200 mbar** on the high-pressure side (P1) on A2 series with a blocked orifice, the selected output signal should reach the end value i.e 20 mA.

The same goes for a A5 model, which should reach the end value on the output signal, if you apply a pressure of **550 mbar**.

You can of course also verify the flow in the Eletta Flow Monitor versus another flow meter in the system or take the Monitor out and put in a flow test rig, if you have the possibility.

If the above is not the case there is a need to send the Monitor to the Distributor or directly to the Eletta Service department for control.

If you find process liquid/gas coming out of the Control Unit;

- Most probably you will find a broken diaphragm diaphragm lever, the small stainless steel shaft going through a rubber sealing and it is attached to the diaphragm in the end. If you have exposed the Monitor to excessive pressure (over 16 bar/232PSI standard) or if the process liquid/gas is too aggressive to the rubber in the sealing, it can cause the sealing to break. When this happens, it nearly always causes a broken circuit board and therefore you will need to replace the whole Control Unit as this is a from the manufacturer calibrated replacement part. Do not replace the diaphragm lever only, as it is in most cases impossible to re-calibrate the A-series Monitor in the field to the right settings. Please check the identification plate/tag on the Monitor and write down the serial number, flow range and liquid before ordering a new Control Unit from your representative or us. You can then easily replace the broken Control Unit in minutes without

any field calibration necessary (please section 2.5 for details on how to replace a Control Unit). If you originally ordered a specially designed Flow Monitor i.e. if it does not follow our standard execution, it must be checked what kind of soft parts (diaphragm and seals) you have installed in the Flow Monitor. There are three different kinds of rubbers to order (see section 1.2 for details) and we kindly ask you to provide us with the above information in order to help us ship you the right material.
If you find the alarm LED's in the front dial to be highlighted even though the flow is under/over the alarm set point;

- If you have made an adjustment of the set point relays as per chapter 3.4 above and you adjust one of the relays so it will pass the other set point i.e. if L1 and L2 change places on the bar graph, this will cause illogic lightening of the LED's. One of the LED's will then be highlighted at the wrong alarm mode. Please readjust the alarm set point described in chapter 3.4.

Note!!! It is possible to adjust both set points to the extent that the position will come outside of the bar graph and even outside of the working ratio of the mA-signal. Please readjust the set points so that they are visible on the bar graph, if not they can create an illogic lightning of the LED-display.

4.2 Electrical connections

Please always see to that you are using the right voltage and current (see Specification chapter 1.2) and that you have connected all the leads in a proper way (see chapter 2.7). If you remove the front dial on the Control Unit of the Monitors it is normally very easy to see, if a component is broken/burned. If so, please do not try to repair the circuit board yourself. Check the identification plate/tag and write down the serial number, flow range and liquid and order a new control Unit from us. It is not possible to order only the circuit board as the calibration of a new board must be done together with the Control Unit. We will ship you a new complete Control Unit with diaphragm housing and you then can easy fit the new Control Unit to your existing Pipe Section with only four (4) screws, please see section 2.5 for details.

4.3 Spares

We are proud to say that our Flow Monitors are well known for their long lifetime and robust construction but inevitable, it is sometimes needed to order spare parts. We refer to section 6.1 where you can find an exploded drawing showing all replaceable components included in the Flow Monitor. If you have installed the Eletta A-series Flow Monitor in a very critical application, we recommend you to have a complete identically precalibrated Control Unit on stock, as it will only take removal of four bolts to change this. The Pipe Section consist of no moving parts and all copper alloy/steel material and it is very rare with a break down of this part.

Chapter 5. Tables

5.1 Measuring ranges

V1, S02, S2, R2 and A2

Dim. DN		lit/min	MC×(S2)
1/2" DN 15	**GL,GSS FA, FSS**	0,4 – 0,8 0,6 – 1,2 1 – 2 1,6 – 3,2 2 – 4 2,4 – 4,8 3,2 – 6,4 4 – 8 6 – 12 8 – 16 10 – 20 12 – 24 16 – 32	0,1 0,15 0,25 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,8 1 1,5 2 2,5 3 4
3/4" DN 20	**GL,GSS FA, FSS**	4 – 8 6 – 12 8 – 16 10 – 20 12 – 24 16 – 32 20 – 40	1 1,5 2 2,5 3 4 5
1" DN 25	**GL,GSS FA, FSS**	8 – 16 10 – 20 12 – 24 16 – 32 24 – 48 36 – 72 40 – 80	2 2,5 3 4 6 9 10
	FA, FSS	50 – 100	12,5
1 1/4" DN 32	**FA, FSS**	20 – 40 28 – 56 40 – 80 60 – 120 80 – 160	5 7 10 15 20
1 1/2" DN 40	**GL, FA, FSS**	20 – 40 28 – 56 40 – 80 60 – 120 80 – 160	5 7 10 15 20
	FA, FSS	100 – 200	25
2" DN 50	**FA, FSS**	40 – 80 60 – 120 80 – 160 120 – 240 160 – 320	10 15 20 30 40
2 1/2" DN 65	**FA, FSS**	60 – 120 80 – 160 120 – 240 160 – 320 240 – 480 280 – 560	15 20 30 40 60 70
3" DN 80	**FA, FSS**	120 – 240 160 – 320 240 – 480 320 – 640 400 – 800	30 40 60 80 100
4" DN 100	**FA, FSS**	160 – 320 280 – 560 400 – 800 600 – 1200 700 – 1400	40 70 100 150 175
5" DN 125	**FA, FSS**	400 – 800 600 – 1200 800 – 1600 1000 – 2000	100 150 200 250
6" DN 150	**FA, FSS**	600 – 1200 800 – 1600 1200 – 2400 1400 – 2800 1500 – 3000	150 200 300 350 375
8" DN 200	**FA, FSS**	800 – 1600 1200 – 2400 1600 – 3200 2400 – 4800 2500 – 5000	200 300 400 600 625
10" DN 250	**FA, FSS**	1600 – 3200 2000 – 4000 3200 – 6400 4000 – 8000	400 500 800 1000

V15, S05, S25, R5 and A5

Dim. DN		lit/min	MC×(S25)
1/2" DN 15	**GL,GSS FA, FSS**	0,4 – 2 1 – 5 2 – 10 4 – 20 6 – 30 8 – 40	0,4 1 2 4 6 8
3/4" DN 20	**GL, GSS FA, FSS**	4 – 20 6 – 30 8 – 40 15 – 75	4 6 8 15
1" DN 25	**GL, GSS FA, FSS**	6 – 30 12 – 60 16 – 80 24 – 120	6 12 16 24
	FA, FSS	30 – 150	30
1 1/4" DN 32	**FA, FSS**	8 – 40 20 – 100 40 – 200 50 – 250	8 20 40 50
1 1/2" DN 40	**GL, FA, FSS**	8 – 40 20 – 100 40 – 200 60 – 300	8 20 40 60
2" DN 50	**FA, FSS**	20 – 100 40 – 200 70 – 350 100 – 500	20 40 70 100
2 1/2" DN 65	**FA, FSS**	20 – 100 50 – 250 100 – 500 160 – 800	20 50 100 160
3" DN 80	**FA, FSS**	40 – 200 80 – 400 160 – 800 240 – 1200	40 80 160 240
4" DN 100	**FA, FSS**	80 – 400 160 – 800 250 – 1250 400 – 2000	80 160 250 400
5" DN 125	**FA, FSS**	100 – 500 200 – 1000 400 – 2000 600 – 3000	100 200 400 600
6" DN 150	**FA, FSS**	200 – 1000 400 – 2000 600 – 3000 900 – 4500	200 400 600 900
8" DN 200	**FA, FSS**	400 – 2000 600 – 3000 1000 – 5000 1500 – 7500	400 600 1000 1500
10" DN 250	**FA, FSS**	600 – 3000 1000 – 5000 1600 – 8000 2400 – 12000	600 1000 1600 2400

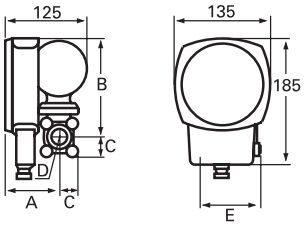
It is possible to order a lower measuring range than indicated in the table above for each pipe size, but not a higher one.

MC=Measuring constant

5.2 Weight and Dimensions

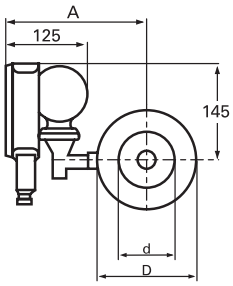
A..–GL, S..–GL

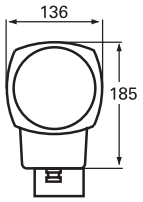
Type	D	A mm	B mm	C mm	E mm	Weight kg*
–GL15	R 1/2"	85	150	30	80	3,5
–GL20	R 3/4	85	150	30	80	3,5
–GL25	R 1"	85	150	30	80	3,5
–GL40	R 1 1/2"	95	160	40	90	4,5



A..–FA, S..–FA

Type	d mm	D mm	A mm	Width mm	Weight kg*
–FA15	16 (1/2")	53	160	70	4,5
–FA20	22 (3/4")	63	164	70	5,0
–FA25	30 (1")	73	171	70	5,0
–FA32	39 (1 1/4")	84	177	70	5,5
–FA40	43 (1 1/2")	94	182	70	6,5
–FA50	55 (2")	109	190	70	6,5
–FA65	70 (2 1/2")	129	200	70	7,5
–FA80	82 (3")	144	207	70	8,0
–FA100	107 (4")	164	217	70	9,0
–FA125	132 (5")	194	232	70	11,0
–FA150	159 (6")	219	245	70	11,0
–FA200	207 (8")	274	273	70	15,5
–FA250	260 (10")	330	300	70	19,0
–FA300	310 (12")	385	330	70	22,0
–FA350	340 (14")	445	355	70	35,5
–FA400	390 (16")	498	385	70	41,0

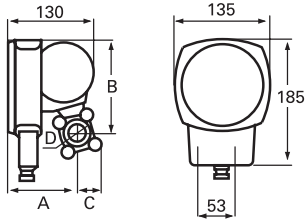




Width see table

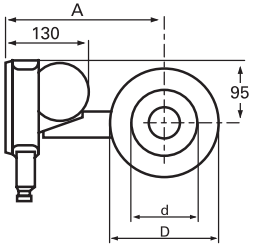
A..–GSS, S..–GSS

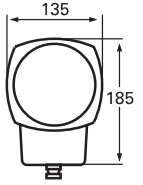
Type	D	A mm	B mm	C mm	Weight kg*
–GSS15	R 1/2"	110	130	35	3,0
–GSS20	R 3/4"	110	130	35	3,0
–GSS25	R 1"	110	130	35	3,0



A..–FSS, S..–FSS

Type	d mm	D mm	A mm	Width mm	Weight kg*
–FSS15	16 (1/2")	53	179	15	3,0
–FSS20	22 (3/4")	63	185	15	3,0
–FSS25	30 (1")	73	193	15	3,5
–FSS32	39 (1 1/4")	84	200	15	3,5
–FSS40	43 (1 1/2")	94	205	15	3,5
–FSS50	55 (2")	109	220	15	4,0
–FSS65	70 (2 1/2")	129	230	15	4,0
–FSS80	82 (3")	144	238	15	4,0
–FSS100	107 (4")	164	248	15	4,5
–FSS125	132 (5")	194	263	15	5,0
–FSS150	159 (6")	219	276	15	5,5
–FSS200	207 (8")	274	303	15	7,0
–FSS250	260 (10")	330	330	15	9,0
–FSS300	310 (12")	385	355	15	10,0
–FSS350	340 (14")	445	385	18	15,0
–FSS400	390 (16")	498	415	18	17,0



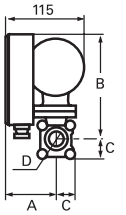


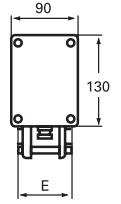
Width see table

* Approximate weight

R..–GL, V..–GL

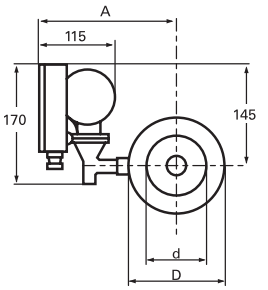
Type	D	A mm	B mm	C mm	E mm	Weight kg*
–GL15	R 1/2"	75	150	30	80	3,0
–GL20	R 3/4	75	150	30	80	3,0
–GL25	R 1"	75	150	30	80	3,0
–GL40	R 1 1/2"	55	160	40	90	4,0

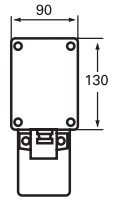




R..–FA, V..–FA

Type	d mm	D mm	A mm	Width mm	Weight kg*
–FA15	16 (1/2")	53	150	70	4,0
–FA20	22 (3/4")	63	154	70	4,5
–FA25	30 (1")	73	161	70	4,5
–FA32	39 (1 1/4")	84	167	70	5,0
–FA40	43 (1 1/2")	94	172	70	6,0
–FA50	55 (2")	109	180	70	6,0
–FA65	70 (2 1/2")	129	190	70	7,0
–FA80	82 (3")	144	197	70	8,0
–FA100	107 (4")	164	207	70	8,0
–FA125	132 (5")	194	222	70	10,0
–FA150	159 (6")	219	235	70	11,0
–FA200	207 (8")	274	263	70	15,0
–FA250	260 (10")	330	290	70	19,0
–FA300	310 (12")	385	320	70	21,0
–FA350	340 (14")	445	345	70	35,0
–FA400	390 (16")	498	375	70	40,5

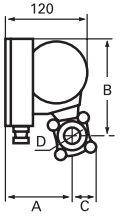


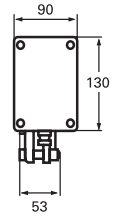


Width see table

R..–GSS, V..–GSS

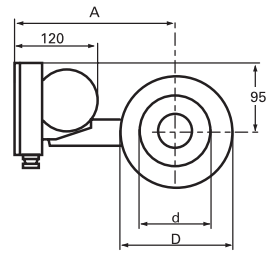
Type	D	A mm	B mm	C mm	Weight kg*
–GSS15	R 1/2"	100	130	35	3,0
–GSS20	R 3/4"	100	130	35	3,0
–GSS25	R 1"	100	130	35	3,0

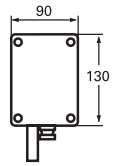




R..–FSS, V..–FSS

Type	d mm	D mm	A mm	Width mm	Weight kg*
–FSS15	16 (1/2")	53	169	15	3,0
–FSS20	22 (3/4")	63	175	15	3,0
–FSS25	30 (1")	73	183	15	3,0
–FSS32	39 (1 1/2")	84	185	15	3,0
–FSS40	43 (1 1/2")	94	190	15	3,0
–FSS50	55 (2")	109	210	15	3,0
–FSS65	70 (2 1/2")	129	220	15	3,5
–FSS80	82 (3")	144	228	15	3,5
–FSS100	107 (4")	164	238	15	4,0
–FSS125	132 (5")	194	253	15	4,5
–FSS150	159 (6")	219	266	15	5,0
–FSS200	207 (8")	274	293	15	6,5
–FSS250	260 (10")	330	320	15	8,0
–FSS300	310 (12")	385	350	15	9,5
–FSS350	340 (14")	445	375	18	14,5
–FSS400	390 (16")	498	405	18	16,5





Width see table

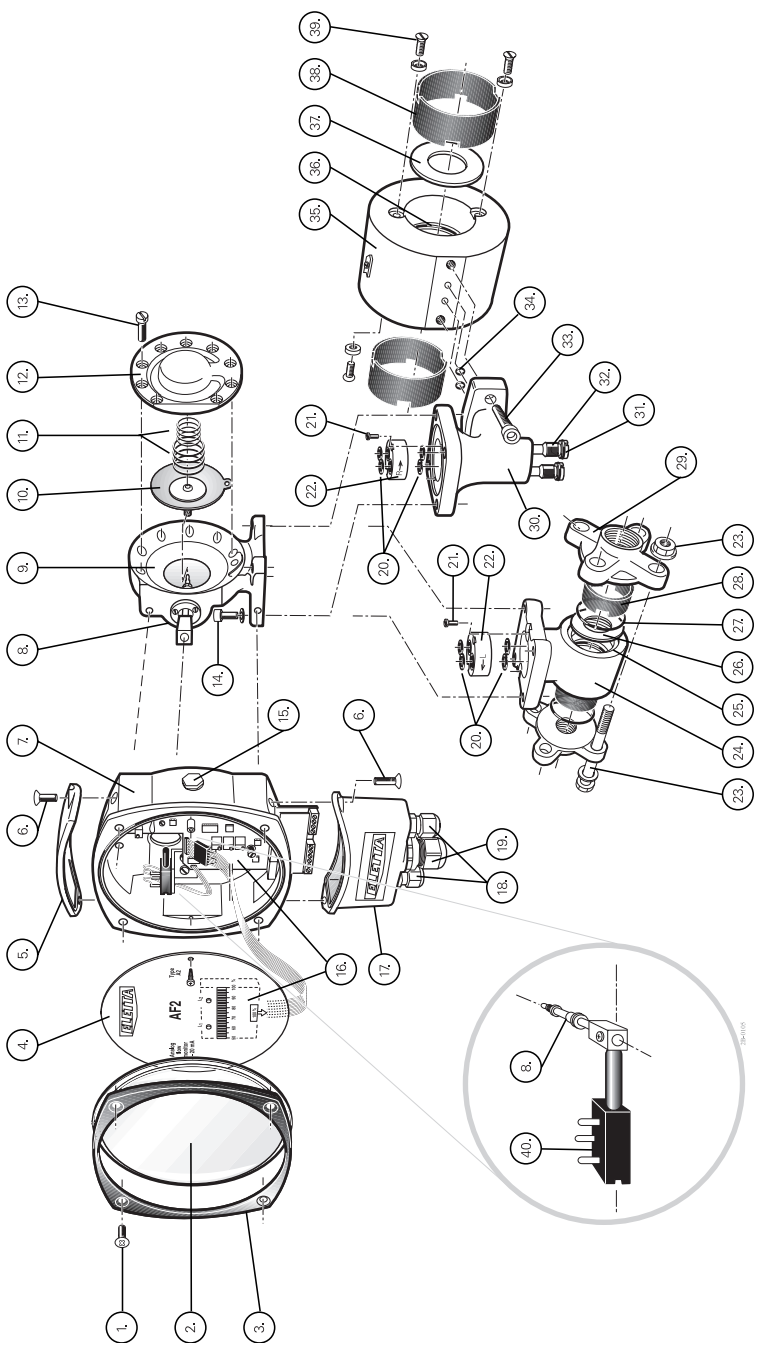
* Approximate weight

Chapter 6. Exploded drawings

6.1 A..-GL/FA

Item	Description	Nos
1	Screw	4
2	Dial glass	1
3	Clamp ring	1
4	Dial	1
5	Cover	1
6	Screw	4
7	Casing	1
8	Lever	1
9	Diaphragm housing	1
10	Diaphragm	1
11	Diaphragm spring	1
12	Diaphragm housing cover	1
13	Screw	9
14	Screw with washer	4
15	Fitting	2
16	PCB board	1
17	Connection box	1
18	Cable gland Pg7	2
19	Cable gland Pg11	1
20	O-ring	4

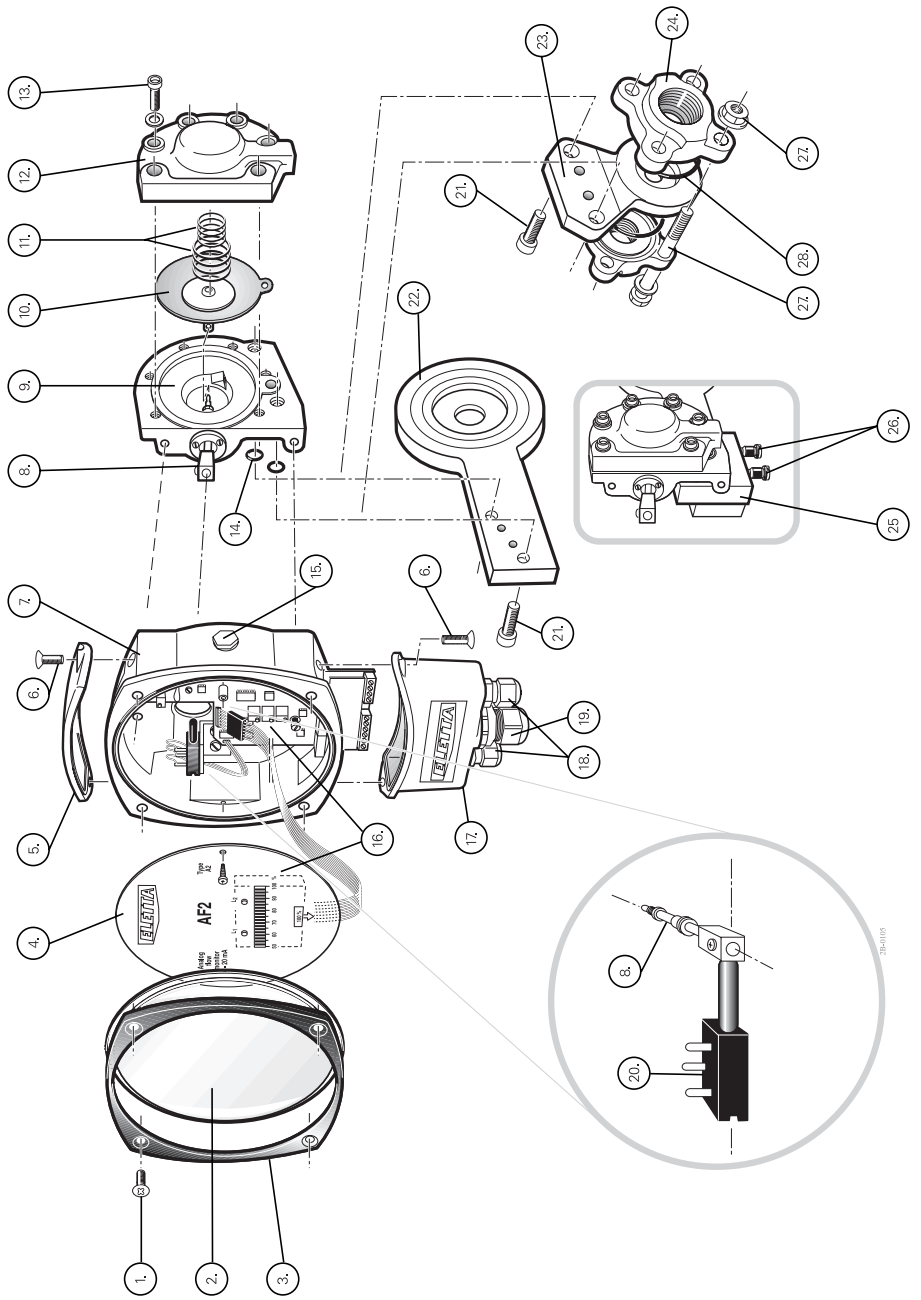
Item	Description	Nos
21	Screw	2
22	Flow direction selector	1
23	Screw, washer, nut	4
24	Pipe body GL	1
25	O-ring	1
26	Orifice plate GL	1
27	O-ring	2
28	Spacer	2
29	Threaded flange GL	2
30	Connecting unit FA	1
31	O-ring	2
32	Shut-off valve	2
33	Screw	2
34	O-ring	2
35	Pipe body FA	1
36	O-ring	1
37	Orifice plate FA	1
38	Spacer	2
39	Screw, washer	4
40	Potentiometer	1



6.2 A..-GSS/FSS

Item	Description	Nos
1	Screw	4
2	Dial glass	1
3	Clamp ring	1
4	Dial	1
5	Cover	1
6	Screw	4
7	Casing	1
8	Lever	1
9	Diaphragm housing	1
10	Diaphragm	1
11	Diaphragm spring	1
12	Diaphragm housing cover	1
13	Screw with washer	6
14	O-ring	2

Item	Description	Nos
15	Fitting	2
16	PCB board	1
17	Threaded flange GSS	2
18	Cable gland Pg7	2
19.	Cable gland Pg11	1
20.	Potentiometer	1
21	Screw	2
22	Orifice plate / Pipe unit FSS	1
23	Orifice plate / Pipe unit GSS	1
24	Threaded flange GSS	2
25	Manifold for FSS	(option)
26	Shut-off valves	(option)
27	Screw, washer, nut	4
28	O-ring	2



Chapter 7. Distributors

Eletta has appointed distributors around the world. You find more information about which distributor to contact on our website www.eletta.com or call our customer service.

Phone: +46 8 603 07 80
Fax: +46 8 646 10 40

Notes:

www.infobahn.nu

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