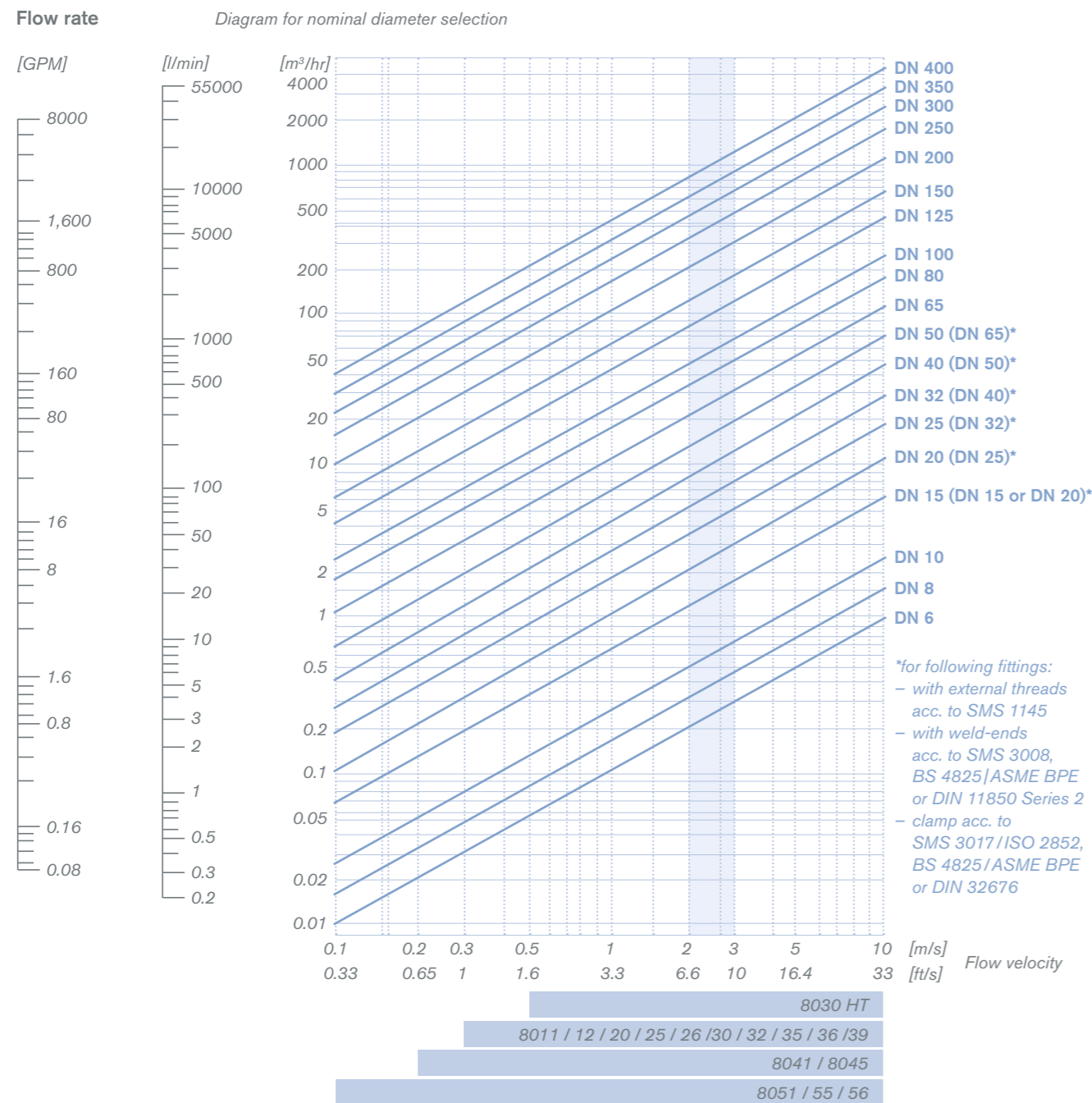


Selection Help – Flow Velocity Considerations

Depending on the sensor type, the right flow rate has to be chosen to get the best accuracy. The higher the flow velocity, the lower the measurement error, but the higher the pressure loss. On the next page you will find the relationship between flow velocity, pressure drop and accuracy (page 40-43). The following chart will help you find the correct fitting diameter for your application depending on flow velocity and sensor technology. Pipes for fluids similar to water are generally designed for an average flow velocity of approx. 2 to 3 m/s (6-10ft/s).



Fluidic characteristics				
Sensor principle	Tuning fork	Tuning fork	Tuning fork	Floater
Vessel pressure	-1 – 64 bar	-1 – 64 bar	-1 – 64 bar	10 bar (SS), 1 bar (PP)
Process temperature	-40 – 150 °C (302°F)	-50 – 150 °C (302°F)	-50 – 150 °C (302°F)	-40 – 120 °C (248°F)
Wetted parts				
Seal	Klingsil	FKM	FKM	-
Body	SS	SS	SS	SS or PP
Accuracy	2 mm	2 mm	2 mm	
Process connection	G or NPT 1", Clamp2"	G or NPT 1", Clamp2"	G or NPT 1", Clamp2"	G, Rc, NPT 3/4"
Influence coating	Less	Less	Less	High
Influence steam / condensate	No	No	No	No
Avoid	Coating	Coating	Coating	Dust, coating
Electrical characteristics				
Basic function	Switch	Switch	Switch	Switch
Wiring	3-wire	3-wire	3-wire	3-wire
Output	Transistor PNP, contactless switch	Double-3 Amp-Relay, NAMUR	Double-3 Amp-Relay, NAMUR	Relay (3 Amp)
Display	LED	LED	LED	LED
Approval		ATEX	ATEX	