Physical Installation Requirements and Pipe Preparation

1. Install the transducers on a straight run of pipe free of valves, flanges or elbows. To measure accurately, this run of pipe must be at least 15 pipe diameters in length.

2. Locate the transducers so that there is a length of at least 10 pipe diameters of straight, undisturbed pipe upstream from the point of measurement and 5 pipe diameters of straight, undisturbed pipe downstream from the point of measurement. See Figure 1.

3. The transducers can be installed on a horizontal run of pipe or a vertical run of pipe with flow going up. Avoid installing transducers on a vertical run of pipe with flow going down unless it is known that the pipe will always be full. In this configuration, intermittent flow will usually prevent establishment of a steady ultrasonic signal.

4. Prepare the pipe. On the section of pipe where the clamping fixture, rails and transducers will be installed cut back the insulation, remove any loose paint, clean the pipe and sand off any corrosion or rough spots. If the pipe is extremely rough the ultrasonic signal will be scattered by the rough surface and will not be received by the flow meter, preventing flow measurement.
Installing #402 Transducers on Pipes Greater than 2” in Diameter
For pipes larger than 2” in diameter, #402 transducers are usually used. In this case, the two transducers are clamped to the pipe using a clamping mechanism as shown in Figure 2. The mechanism consists of two clamps connected by a pair of rails and secured to the pipe using chains and threaded hooks.

1. Before installation, make note of the Transducer Spacing value calculated by the PT878 on the Path tab, as described in Part I of this Application Note.
2. Slide the un-indexed rail into the slots on the two clamping fixtures located opposite the chain hooks, as shown in Figure 3A.
3. Slide the indexed rail into the slots on the two clamping fixtures located close to the chain hooks. Line the zero end of the indexed rail up exactly with the outside edge of one of the clamping fixtures, as shown in Figure 3B. Tighten the red screws on the marked and unmarked rails on this clamping fixture.
4. Slide the other clamping fixture along the indexed rail so that the inside edge of the fixture is lined up with the value on the rail that matches the Transducer Spacing value. See Figure 3C.
5. Tighten the remaining red screws on the clamping fixtures to secure it to the rails.
6. See Figure 4. For horizontal pipe runs, transducers should be placed within a cone 30° above and 30° below the horizontal axis of pipe to avoid signal interference from air and sediment.

7. Prepare the pipe in the areas that the transducers are to be installed as described in the Physical Installation Requirements and Pipe Preparation section above.

8. Install the clamping fixtures by wrapping each chain around the pipe and attaching it to the threaded hook. Tighten wing nuts to hold fixtures in place. Hand tighten only! See Figure 5A, 5B, and 5C.

9. Note that the transducers must be placed so that their coaxial cable connectors point away from each other, as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 5E.

10. Insert the transducers into the clamping fixtures to make sure they will fit between the set screws and the pipe. Adjust the set screws so that couplant will not be scraped off the transducers when they are inserted. Remove the transducers.

11. Spread a thick ridge of silicon grease across the center of the transducer along the line where it will contact the pipe. Reinsert the transducer into the appropriate clamping fixture. Use CPL-1 silicon grease for general applications below 150°F and G-9030 silicon grease for higher temperature applications.

12. Replace transducer under set screw and tighten firmly with the large bolts located in the center of the clamping fixture. Hand tighten only! See Figure 5E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Couplant</th>
<th>Temp Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPL-1</td>
<td>-40 - 150°F (-40 - 66°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-9030</td>
<td>-40 - 445°F (-40 - 230°C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Ultrasonic Couplants

Figure 5: Installing transducer clamps and transducers.
A) Wrap each chain around the pipe.
B) Attach chain to threaded hook.
C) Tighten wing nut to hold clamping fixture in place. Hand tighten only!
D) Insert transducers into clamping fixtures to make sure they will fit. Make adjustments as needed and remove transducers.
E) Add a thick ridge of couplant to transducers. Reinsert transducers into the appropriate clamping fixture. Tighten set screws firmly with the set screws located in the center of each clamping fixture. Hand tighten only!
13. Repeat steps 11 and 12 for the second transducer.
14. Attach the cables to the transducers. Make note of the color of the cable sleeve that is attached to the upstream transducer and the downstream transducer. See Figure 6.

Figure 6: Identifying upstream and downstream cables. Note that the upstream transducer cable connector has a RED cable sleeve and the downstream transducer cable connector has a BLUE cable sleeve. On the meter-end of the cables, the connectors with the same color cable sleeves must be attached to corresponding upstream and downstream jacks on the TP878 meter.

15. Proceed to Attaching Cables to Meter section on page 6 of this Application Note
Installing #24 Transducers on Pipes 2” in Diameter or Less
See Figure 8. To measure flow in small pipes, #24 or #407 transducer sets are usually used. This section describes the use of #24 transducer sets. In these sets, the transducers are part of a unit that includes the transducers, a black metal bracket and mounting straps. The transducers are attached to a pipe with hook-and-loop straps.

1. Before installation, make note of the Transducer Spacing value calculated by the PT878 on the Path tab, as described in Part I of this Application Note.

2. Loosen the set-screw of the movable transducer and slide it until the left edge of the position indicator is lined up with the value on the indexed bracket that matches the Transducer Spacing value, as shown in Figure 9.

3. Spread a thick ridge of silicon grease across the center of each transducer. Use CPL-1 silicon grease for general applications below 150°F and G-9030 silicon grease for higher temperature applications. See Table 1 for specific temperature ranges.

4. See Figure 4. For horizontal pipe runs, transducers should be placed within a cone 30° above and 30° below the horizontal axis of pipe to avoid signal interference from air and sediment.

5. Hold the transducer bracket close to the pipe in an appropriate location. Bring the hook-and-loop straps around the pipe a thread each one through its corresponding slot, as shown in Figure 10.

6. Push the transducers and bracket against the pipe, tighten the straps and lock the transducer unit in place by adhering the hook and loop surfaces of the straps.
Installing #407 Transducers

#407 transducers can be used with pipes from 1/2” to 4” in diameter. Their configuration is similar to that of #24 transducers, such that the instructions for installing #24 transducers can be used as a guide for the #407s.

For pipes of less than 1” in diameter, if the signal strength from the #407 transducers is higher than 70, use four (4) or more traverses to reduce the signal.

Attaching Cables to Meter

1. Once cables are attached to the transducers, attach the other ends of the transducer cables to the PT878 meter. Make sure that the cable connected to the upstream transducer (usually indicated by the red cuff) is inserted into the transducer cable port closer to the outside edge of the meter. Make sure the cable connected to the downstream transducer (usually indicated by the blue cuff) is inserted into the adjacent port. See Figure 7.

2. After the meter settles, a reasonable flow reading should be displayed on the meter. If there is a flashing Error Code Message (the letter E followed by a number flashing in the main screen’s System Tray) refer to the diagnostics section of this Application Note.
Removing Transducers

1. Remove the ultrasonic transducers before removing the clamps and rails to reduce the risk of dropping and damaging the transducer connectors.
2. Clean all couplant from transducers and other equipment before returning them to the case.

Diagnostics

PT878 provides error messages and diagnostics to alert the user to problems with meter configuration or transducer installation and to assist in trouble-shooting these problems. A set of key diagnostic parameters can be viewed on the PT878’s diagnostic test screen, or the meter can be configured to display selected diagnostic parameters on the main meter screen. In addition to this Application Note, Chapter 9 in the PT878 Operation & Installation Guide also provides information on interpreting diagnostics and trouble shooting.

1. To view the Diagnostic Tests screen (Figure 11), press F2 (Diagnostics), or press the Menu button and select Services and then Diagnostics.

![Figure 11: Diagnostics Tests screen.](image)

Error Codes

2. If an error code other than 0x0000 appears (top left-hand corner of Diagnostic Test screen), refer to Table 9-1 in Chapter 9 of the PT878 Operation & Installation Guide. For each error code, Table 9-1 describes the problem indicated, the possible cause, and actions that may remedy the problem. Note that error codes will also appear in a box in the System Tray, located in the lower left-hand corner of the main meter screen.
Sound Speed
3. If the sound speed measured by the PT878 differs significantly from the expected sound speed for the fluid in question, it indicates a problem with meter configuration or transducer installation. For any fluid from the PT878 predefined fluid list, the PT878 displays an expected sound speed in Sound Speed field on the Fluid tab. If the measured sound speed is outside of the sound speed range indicated on the Fluid tab, and a Sound Speed (E2) Error will be displayed.
   • For water, the PT878 will look up the expected sound speed based on the fluid temperature input by the user in the Temp field on the Fluid tab.
   • For water-glycol mixtures, the unit defaults to 4915 f/s. If an E2 error results, try changing the fluid to Other and setting the sound speed to 5150 f/s.
4. If the user is unsure of the fluid sound speed, the PT878 can attempt to find the correct value by activating the Tracking Windows option of the Fluid tab.
5. If the measured sound speed is stable, but still results in an E2 error, on the Fluid tab, the fluid can be changed to Other and the measured sound speed entered as the expected sound speed. If the sound speed remains stable after this change, then this is the correct sound speed.
6. For sound speed data for a variety of fluids, see the Sound Speeds and Pipe Size Data Installation Reference provided with the PT878.

Signal Peak location (P#)
7. Signal Peak (P#). The transducer signal peaks in a signal window that is represented by arbitrary time units from 0 to 1000. The value of P# indicates where the peak occurs on this scale. For the most reliable signal, the peak should occur near the middle of this window or at a P# value of about 500. If the P# value is below 100 or above 900, no signal is recognized and indicates a problem with meter configuration or transducer installation.

Signal Strength (SS, or Signal)
8. The table below indicates the quality of the ultrasonic signal based on its signal strength value. The value of the upstream signal strength [SS up] should equal downstream value [SS do].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SS</th>
<th>Signal Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40s</td>
<td>Poor to Marginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50s</td>
<td>Okay to Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-68</td>
<td>Very Good to Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70s</td>
<td>Potential Signal Saturation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Parameters
9. For a complete list of diagnostic parameters, including descriptions and guidance for interpreting their values, see Chapter 9, Table 9-2 in the Operation & Installation Guide.
Trouble Shooting

If any of the diagnostic parameters indicate a problem, the user should complete as many of the following steps as necessary to solve the problem.

1. Review all meter configuration settings and make any necessary corrections. Be sure number of traverses is set correctly.
2. Consult with the facilities manager for the project site to make sure the pipe is and will be full of fluid.
3. Inspect the piping where the transducers are installed to make sure the transducers are located 10 pipe diameter downstream and 5 pipe diameters upstream from any valves, pipe fittings, pumps or other intrusion into the pipe. If 15 pipe diameters of straight pipe are not available, check to see that the “2/3 up and 1/3 down rule” has been applied, keeping in mind that there may not be enough clear, straight pipe to get a valid signal. Note that accuracy cannot be guaranteed with less than 15 diameters of straight, uninterrupted pipe.
4. Remove the transducers and make sure the pipe is clear of loose paint and corrosion.
5. Reinstall the transducers, making sure that plenty of couplant is applied, that the transducer spacing is correct, and that the rails are parallel to the pipe.
6. Make small adjustments to the transducer spacing and see if results improve.
7. Check for damaged cables by moving cables and watching for an interrupted signal. Check transducer faces for damage.
8. Once all other steps have been tried, call the Tool Lending Library at (415) 973-9945 to request assistance.