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Installation and Operating Instructions

Series 505-1100
Continuous Ultrasonic Transmitter using 405-1100 Electronics

+ 215-674-1234 Outside North America
1-800-553-9092 US and Canada
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EDO # 12-02-243
505-1100-LM

Series 505-1100
Continuous Ultrasonic Transmitter
using 405-1100 Electronics

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DREXELBROOK
An ISO 9001 Certified Company

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Table of Contents

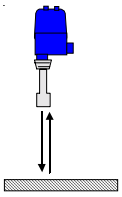
SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Product Description

The Drexelbrook Series 505-1100 Liquid Level Transmitter is an integral assembly which accurately measures continuous level up to a range of 30 feet, using ultrasonic technology. The level measurement output is a 4-20 mA dc signal.

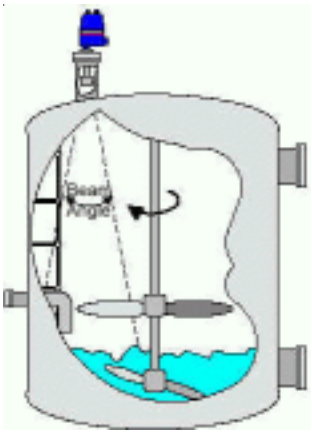
The ultrasonic sensing element does not contain moving components. It is not affected by electrical or physical parameters and has a wide range of temperature operation. The sensing element is made of CPVC, PFA and 316 SS, or PFA Sealtyte™ for compatibility with a wide range of process materials.

1.2 Technology



Ultrasonic transmitters work on the principle of sending a pulsed, high-frequency sound wave from a peizo electric transducer to the contents of the vessel. The device measures the length of time it takes for the reflected sound wave to return to the transducer. A successful measurement depends on reflection from the process material in a straight line back to the transducer.

The two basic modes of operation are the "delta level" and "delta distance." In the delta level mode, the current output (4-20 mA dc) increases as the liquid level rises. In the delta distance mode, the current output increases as the level falls (distance to the transducer increases). The desired span range may be set from a minimum of 3 inches up to 30 feet.



To ignore obstructions in the vessel, Autoprofiling™ tank mapping has been developed, which allows a "sonic snapshot" of an empty vessel. The transducer transmits a sound burst and the echo is recorded as a signature of the tank. Any obstructions in the vessel will send an echo and create a profile. Later on, this signature or profile is locked into the ultrasonic unit's memory so it will not respond to echoes created by these obstructions.

1.3 Models Available

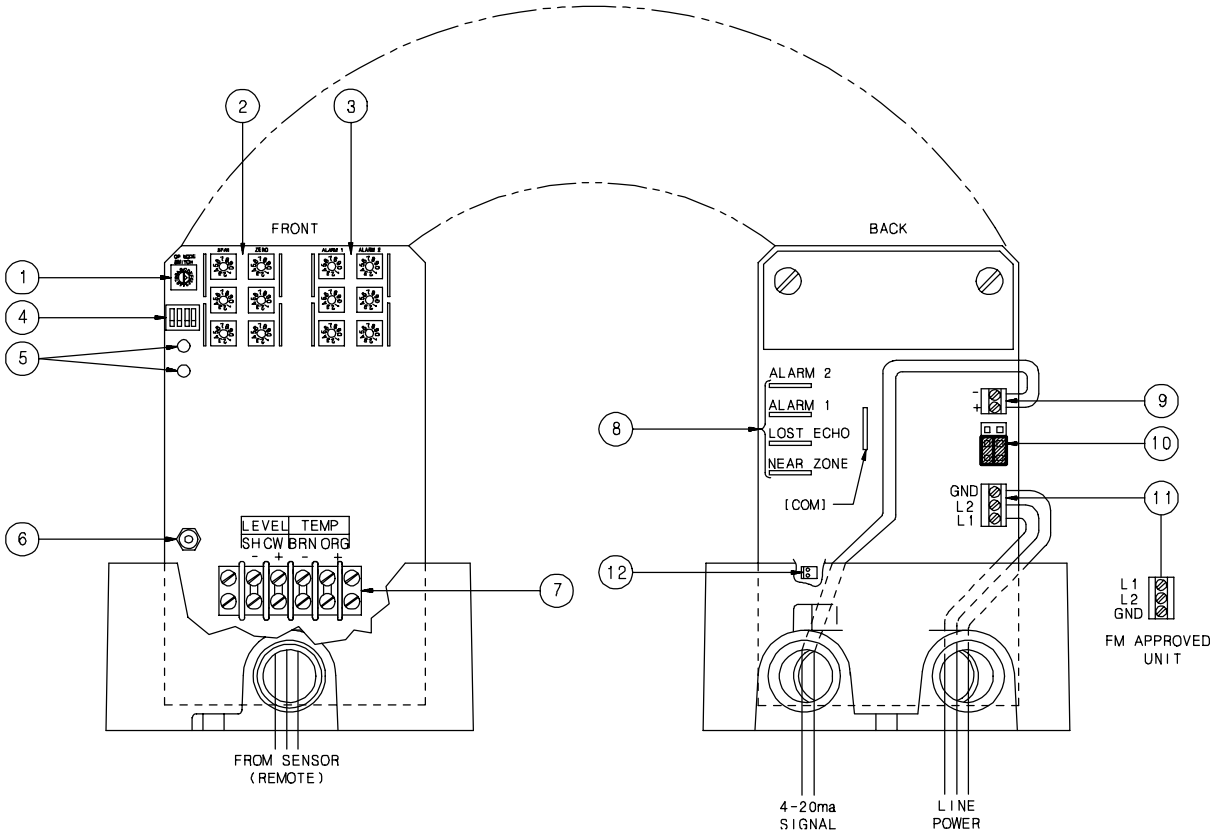
5 0 5 - 1 1 X 0 - X 0 X - Continuous Ultrasonic Transmitter with 4-20 mA

Transducer Material:
- 2 - CPVC
- 6 - PFA and 316 SS
- 7 - PFA Sealtyte™

Configuration options:
- 0 - Integral Electronics
- 7 - Remote Electronics

Electronic Unit options:
- 0 - Standard Electronic Unit
- 1 - High Discrimination Electronic Unit

Diagram on following page identifies components.



—*Legend*

① Operating Mode Switch
(Time Delay/Rep Rate Control)
see section 3.1

② Calibration Switches
see sections 3.1, 4.2.

③ Optional Setpoint Switches
see section 4.3

④ Switch 8
see sections 3.1, 4.2.

⑤ Near Zone and Lost Echo LEDs
see sections 2.2 and 3.1

⑥ Calibration Pushbutton
and System Reset
see sections 3.1 and 4.3

⑦ Transducer Terminal Strip
see section 2.3

⑧ 24 Vdc Alarm Outputs
see sections 3.1

⑨ Signal Loop Terminals
see section 2.3

⑩ Sink/Source Mode Selector
Jumper Block
see section 2.3

⑪ Power Terminals
see section 2.3

⑫ Connector to 15 Vdc for optional Relay
Package
see section 4.4

1.4 Definition of Terms

Zero: The point at which the output is to equal 4 mA (0% level) measured from the transducer face down (↓).

Span: The point at which 20 mA (100%) occurs measured from the zero point.

Range: Maximum distance from the transducer face.

Near Zone: The distance just below the transducer face where the transmitter cannot make a level measurement (12 inches).

Lost Echo: A condition that occurs when the acoustic energy is not being returned to the transducer. Loss of echo may occur when large amounts of foam are present.

1.5 Types of Output

Level Mode: Output increases as level increases. Level mode output is the most common type of output measurement.

Distance Mode: Output decreases as level increases.

Source Mode: Transmitter provides 24 Vdc to drive the loop (standard).

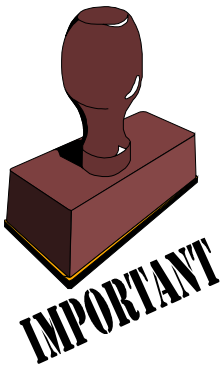
Sink Mode: Jumper has been moved to allow the transmitter to receive 24 Vdc from an external supply.

SECTION 2
INSTALLATION

2.1 Unpacking

Carefully remove the contents of the shipping carton and check each item against the packing list before destroying any packing material. If there is any shortage or damage, report it to the factory immediately.

2.2 Mounting Transmitter



The 505-1100 Series transmitter is available with the electronic unit and transducer as either a single integral assembly or connected by 2 coaxial cables in the remote configuration. Extended sensing element lengths and special mountings can be provided to fit specific mounting applications. Refer to *Figures 2-2 and 2-3* for standard mounting dimensions.

- The 505-1100 Series transmitter is designed for field mounting, but it should be mounted in a location as free as possible from vibration, corrosive atmospheres, and any possibility of mechanical damage.

- For convenience when adjusting, place the electronic unit in a reasonably accessible location. Ambient temperature should be between -40°F and 160°F (-40°C to 70°C).

- The transducer axis must be mounted perpendicular to the liquid surface.

- Ensure that the transducer face is not recessed into a mounting nozzle, as stray reflections can cause faulty operation.

NOTE

If the transducer must be mounted in a nozzle, use a 405-110**1** High Discrimination unit.

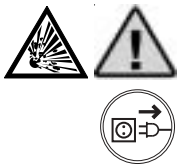
- When mounting the transducer, consideration must be given to the 12-inch Near Zone. If the level rises to within 12 inches of the sensing element face, a 4 or 20 mA signal (20=level mode, 4=distance mode) will be generated; the Near Zone LED will light; and the Near Zone Alarm Output will drop from 24 Vdc to 0 Vdc.

- When mounting the transducer, consideration must be given to the beam angle of the acoustic signal. The typical conical beam angle of the acoustic signal is 12° (6° from center). Mount the transducer so that the beam does not hit the tank wall, ladder rungs, or other obstructions given to the 12-inch Near Zone.

2.2 Mounting Transmitter
(continued)

Since the maximum distance that the 505-1100 can sense is 30 feet and the acoustic beam spreads out at a rate of 1.25 inches per foot, the transducer should be mounted 40 inches from the tank wall.

If it isn't possible to mount the transducer the required distance from the tank wall and the acoustic beam does strike the side wall of the tank, then some acoustic energy will be lost. If the sidewall is relatively smooth, some signal loss can be tolerated; but any structure or 90 degree obstructions on the sidewall may be detected. See *Figure 2-1*. Refer to *Apppendix A* for further examples of installation guidelines.



CAUTION

If Series 505-1100 is located in a hazardous environment, do not open enclosure cover or make/break any electrical connections without first disconnecting electrical power at the source. Ensure that wiring, electrical fittings and conduit connections conform to electrical codes for specific location and hazard level.

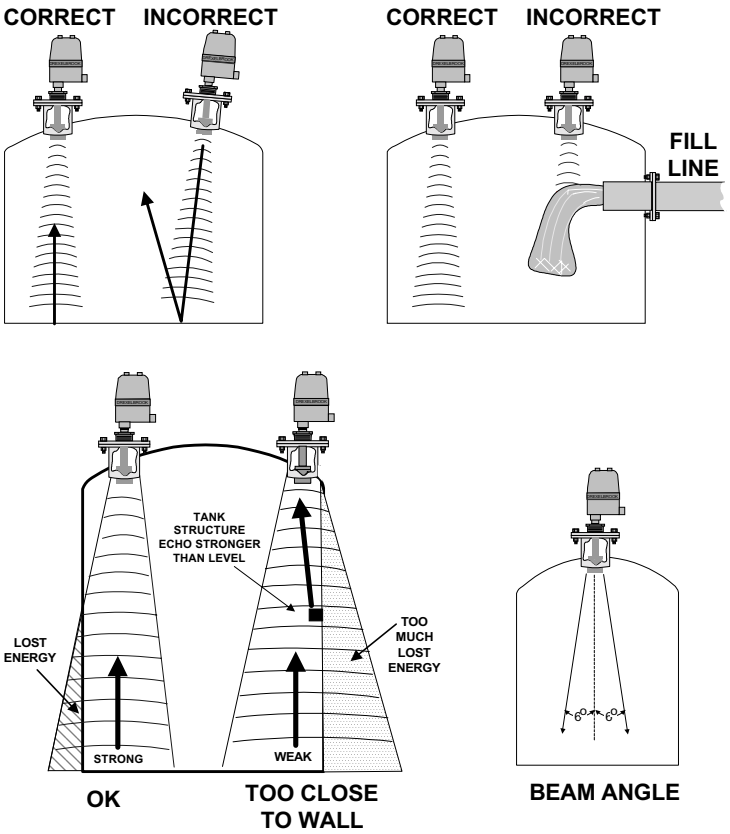


Figure 2-1
Mounting Recommendations
(Also refer to Appendix A)

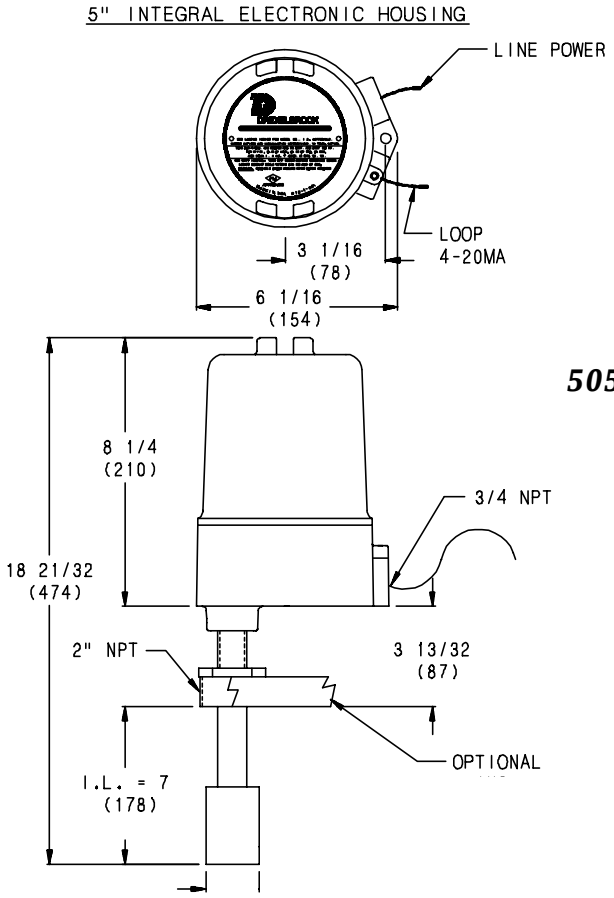


Figure 2-2
505-1100 Series Mounting Dimensions
Integral Mounting

All dimensions in inches (mm).

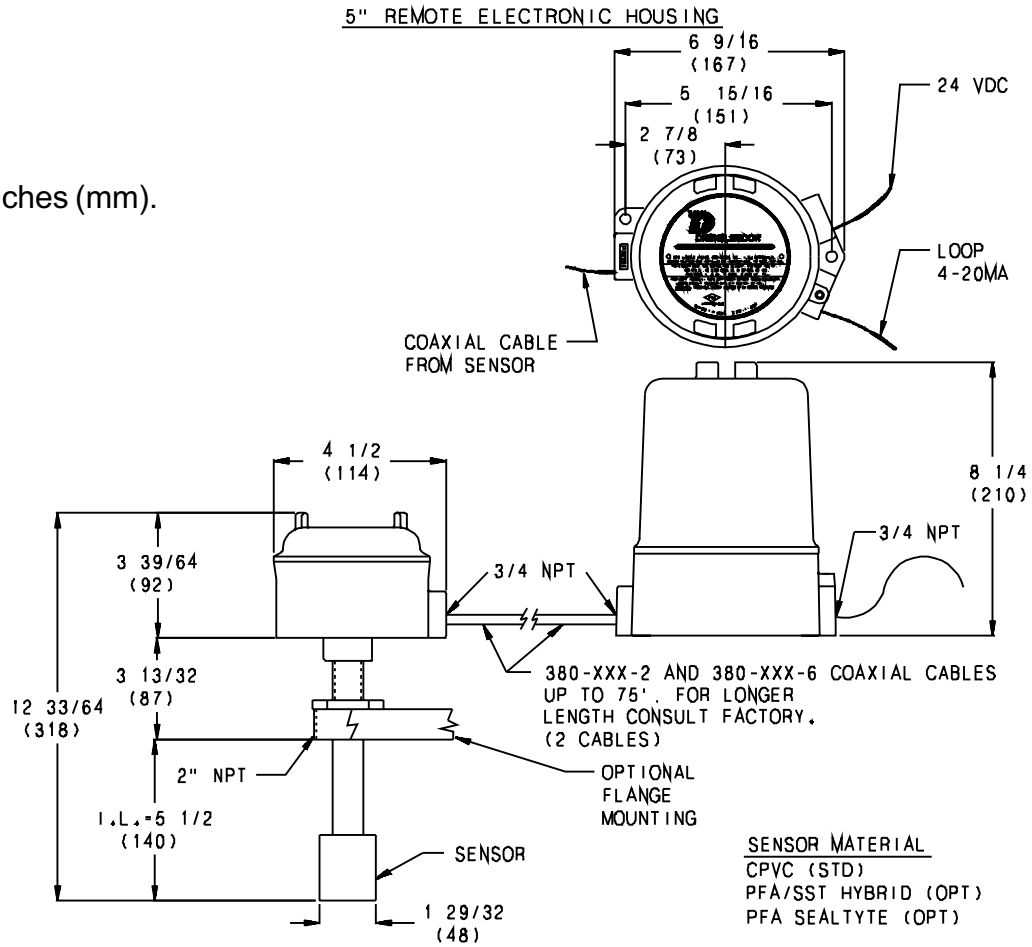


Figure 2-3
505-1100 Series Mounting Dimensions

2.3 Wiring Transmitter

Refer to *Figures 2-4 through 2-6* for the wiring diagrams of the 505-1100 transmitters. Connect input power and output leads to terminal block (TB1) as shown. The 505-1100 is shipped with the Output Select jumper block set to source (the unit will supply all power to the signal loop.) If an external power supply is used, jumper should be moved to sink position. *Section 3 - Operation* describes the other indicators and controls.

For integral transmitters, the level measuring cable and temperature compensation wires are prewired. *Figure 2-5* shows the customer wiring of the level and temperature cables for remote-mounted units.

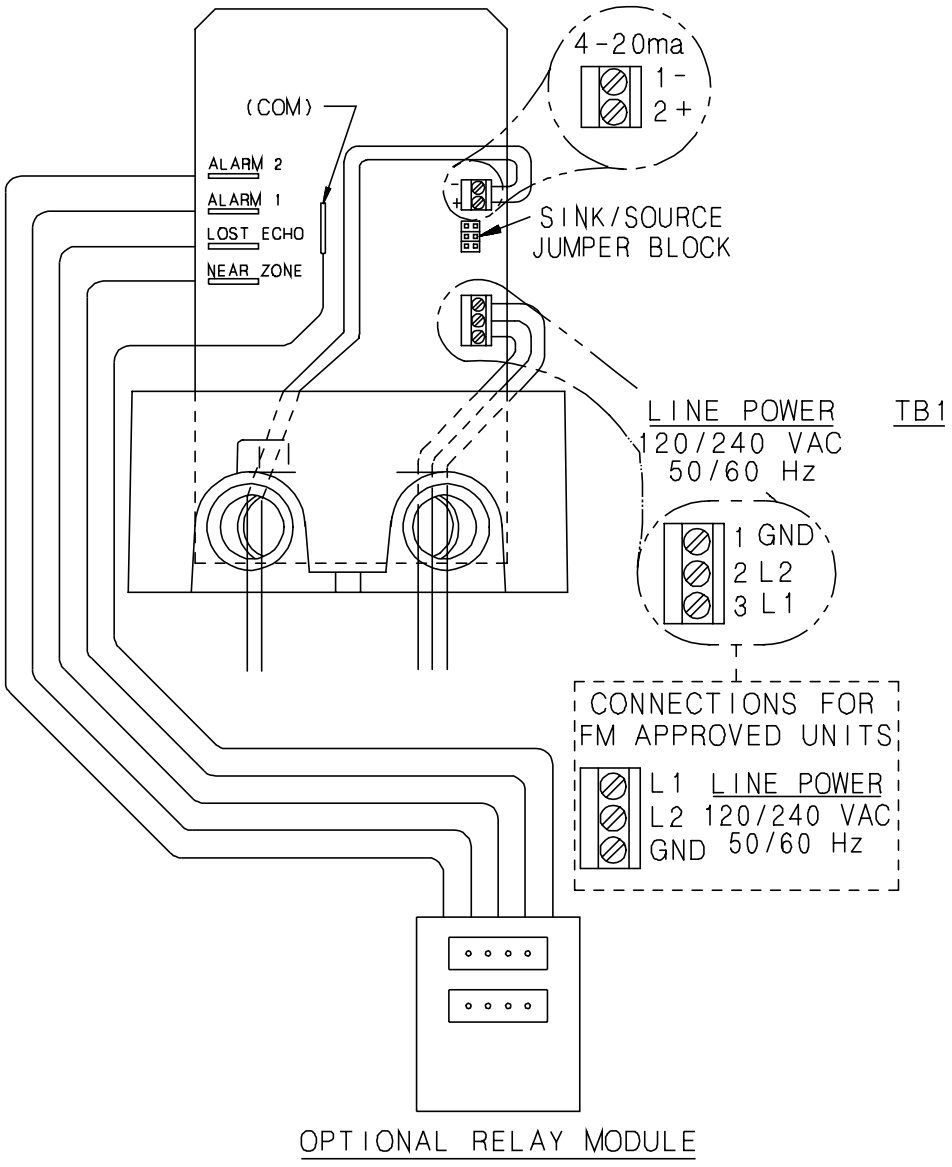


Figure 2-4
Output Select Jumper Block and Input Power Terminal Block (TB1)
120/240 Vac Unit

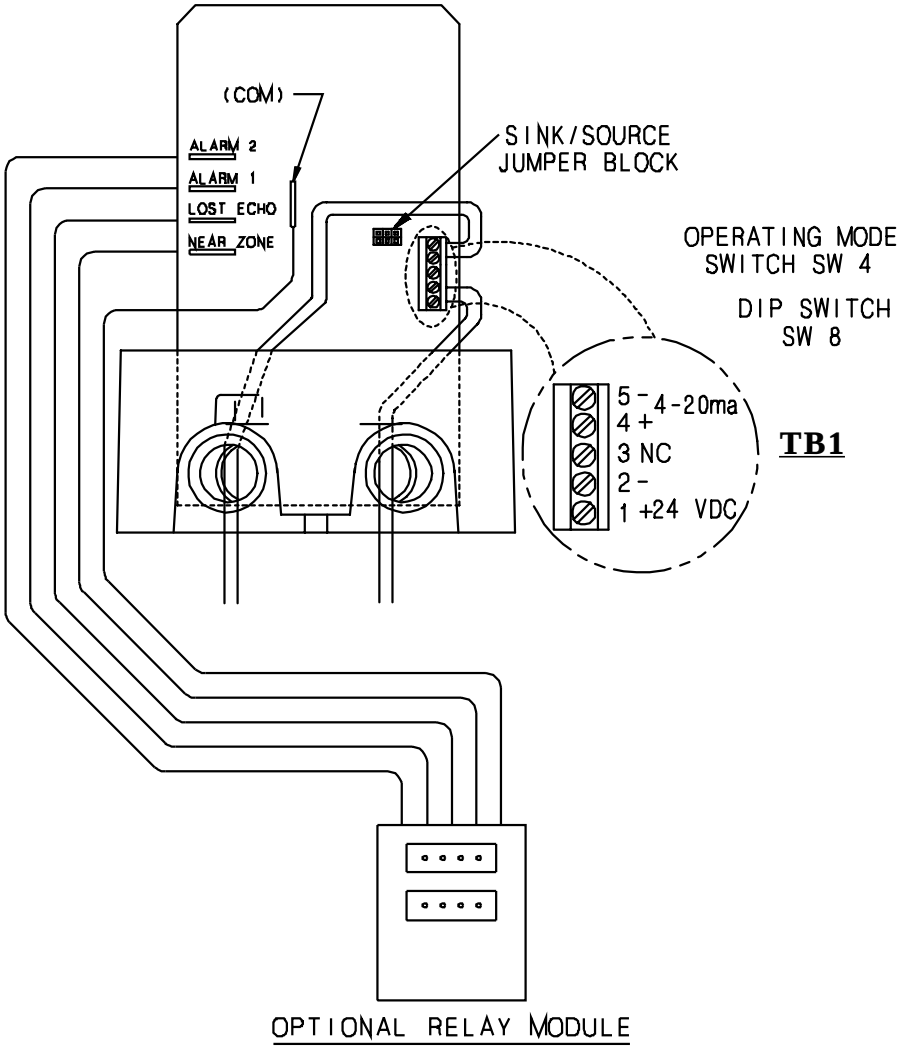


Figure 2-5
Output Select Jumper Block and Input Power Terminal Block (TB1)
24 VDC Unit

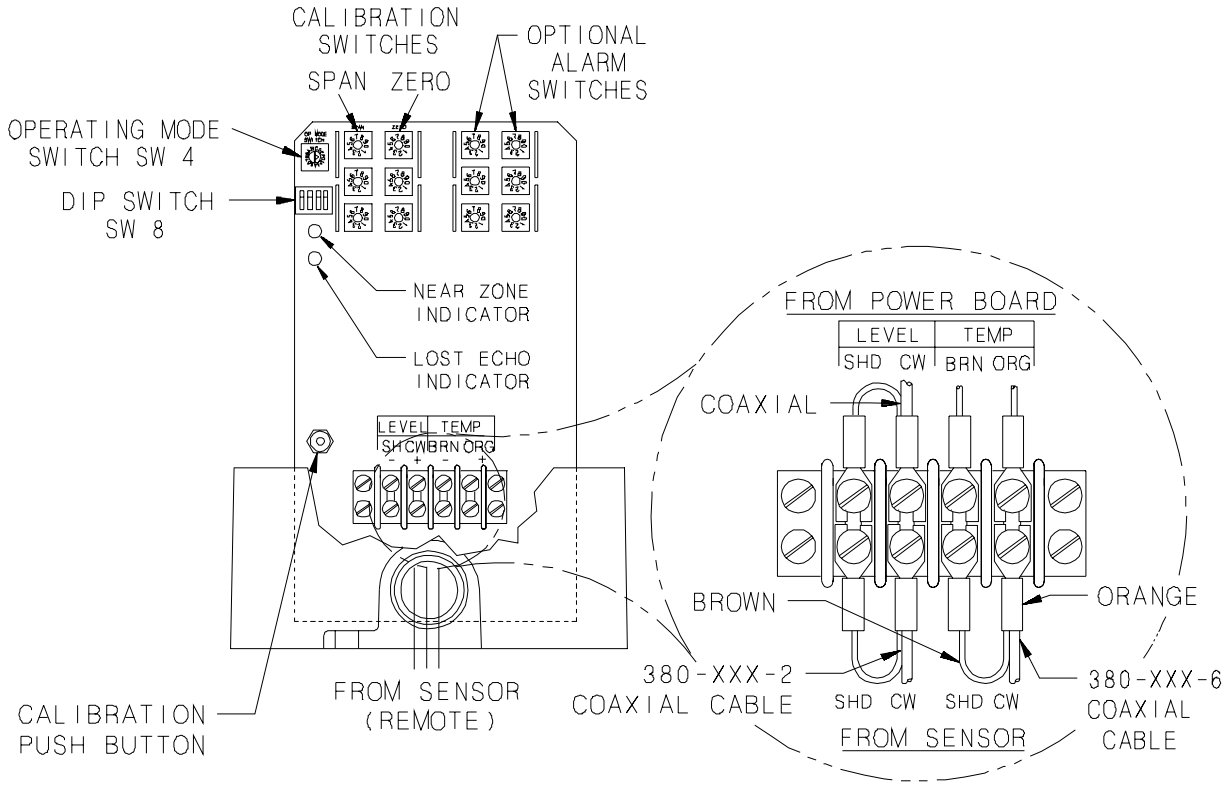


Figure 2-6
Sensing Element Wiring Connections, Remote Transmitter

SECTION 3 OPERATION

Refer to *Figure 3-1* for the location of indicators and controls.

3.1 Indicators and Controls

—SW8 Level or Distance Mode
Normal operation, and the selection of either "level" or "distance" mode is accomplished by changing the position of switch 4 on SW8. Level and distance modes are explained in *Section 1.4*.

—Time Delay / Rep Rate Control (Operating Mode Switch)
The time delay/repetition rate control is located above SW8. The time delay can be set to 0,15, or 45 seconds and the repetition rate (time between ultrasonic pulse transmissions) can be set to 140, 280, or 420 milliseconds.

- A 0-second time delay and 140 millisecond repetition rate (position 0) is the factory-set default.
- A 280 millisecond repetition rate is used for domed-top tanks.
- Consult factory to use a 420 millisecond repetition rate. Refer to *Section 3.2* for more details.

—Zero and Span Calibration Switches
The zero and span are each set using three, ten-position rotary switches. Zero and span settings are made in inches with 1-inch resolution. Zero and span switches are used to calibrate the unit, discussed in *Section 4.2*.

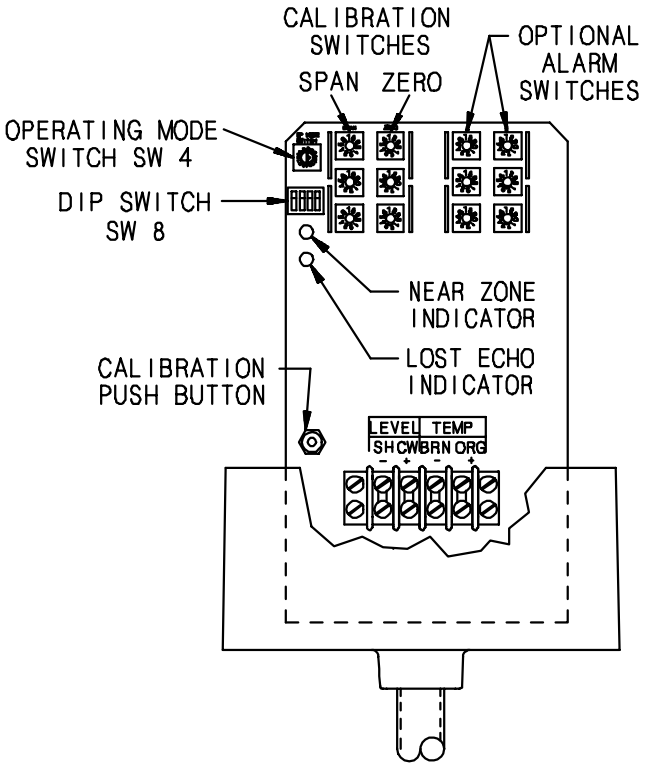


Figure 3-1
Indicators and Controls

—LED Indicators
Two LED indicators are located on the transmitter to alert the user to a "near zone" or "lost echo" condition or improper calibration.

—Calibration Pushbutton
The calibration pushbutton is used in conjunction with SW8 for maximum calibration accuracy. This button can also be used as a system reset.

—Alarm Relays
Outputs (24 volts @ 35 mA) for "Near Zone," "Lost Echo" and 2 alarm setpoints are provided to activate external relays or alarms. These are separate relay packages purchased as an option.

3.2 Time Delay Repetition Rate

- Increasing time delay to either 15 or 45 seconds willsmooth out a jumpy output signal caused by wave action or turbulence in the tank.
- Changing repetition rate is **required** any time that tank roof is curved. A longer repetition rate ensures that transmitter is not affected by reflectedsounnd waves from the curved roof.
- A lengthened repetition rate also helps reduce loss of echo due to foam.

If your application is similar to one described above, change the time delay or repetition rate using a small screwdriver and switch SW4. *Table 3-1* details the switch settings. Each setting controls both time delay and repetition rate.

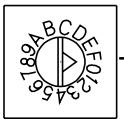


Table 3-1
Time Delay and Repetition Rate
Switch (SW4) Settings

Switch Position	Time Delay	Repetition Rate
0	0 seconds	140 msec
1	15 seconds	140 msec
2	45 seconds	140 msec
3	0 seconds	280 msec
4	15 seconds	280 msec
5	45 seconds	280 msec
6	0 seconds	420 msec
7	15 seconds	420 msec
8	45 seconds	420 msec
9	not used	not used
A-F	not used	not used

3.3 High Discrimination Units

High discrimination chassis (405-11**0**1) contains an additional circuit that automatically reduces the effect of nuisance echos created when mounting the transducer in a nozzle. This circuit allows mounting the transducer inside a pipe up to 14 inches above the tank opening.

Also, the high discrimination circuit lessens any effect from agitator blades and/or small obstructions and reduces interference caused by electrical noise.

NOTE:
High discrimination electronics unit should not be used in applications where foam is present.

SECTION 4 CALIBRATION

4.1 Introduction

The 505-1100 Series transmitters are set at the factory to operate, in most applications, with minimal calibration. However, it is still necessary to set the Zero and Span switches for your actual vessel. This procedure is outlined in *Section 4.2*. Once this procedure is accomplished the level reading should be within approximately 1% accuracy of range.

4.2 Calibration

Use this procedure to set the Zero and Span for the vessel. Choose Level or Distance mode:

—Level Mode

With the power off, verify that all four switches on SW8 are DOWN (open). Refer to *Figure 4-1*.

Set the Zero calibration switches to equal the distance in inches from the transducer face down to the **minimum level** (usually tank bottom–0% or 4 mA). Refer to the calibration example in *Figure 4-2*. For this example, the switches are set to 1-6-8 starting with the top switch.

Set the Span calibration switches to equal the distance in inches from the **minimum level** to the **maximum level**—100% point or 20 mA (e.g. 1-5-6 starting with top switch).

NOTE

Span setting must be at least 12 inches less than zero setting

—Distance Mode

With the power off, verify SW8 is configured properly. Switches 1-3 are DOWN (open) and switch 4 is UP (on). See *Figure 3-1*.

Set the Zero calibration switches to equal the distance in inches from the sensing element face to the **maximum level** (0% or 4 mA). Refer to the calibration example in *Figure 4-2*. For this example, the switches are set to 0-1-2 starting with the top switch. **Zero switches must not be set lower than 0-1-2.**

Set the Span calibration switches to equal the distance in inches from the **maximum level** to the **minimum level**—100% or 20 mA (e.g. 1-5-6 starting with the top switch).

NOTE

The maximum level point must be at least 12 inches from the sensing element (near zone).

Apply power; the 4-20 mA should now represent the amount of material in the vessel to within approximately 1%.

4.2 Calibration (continued)

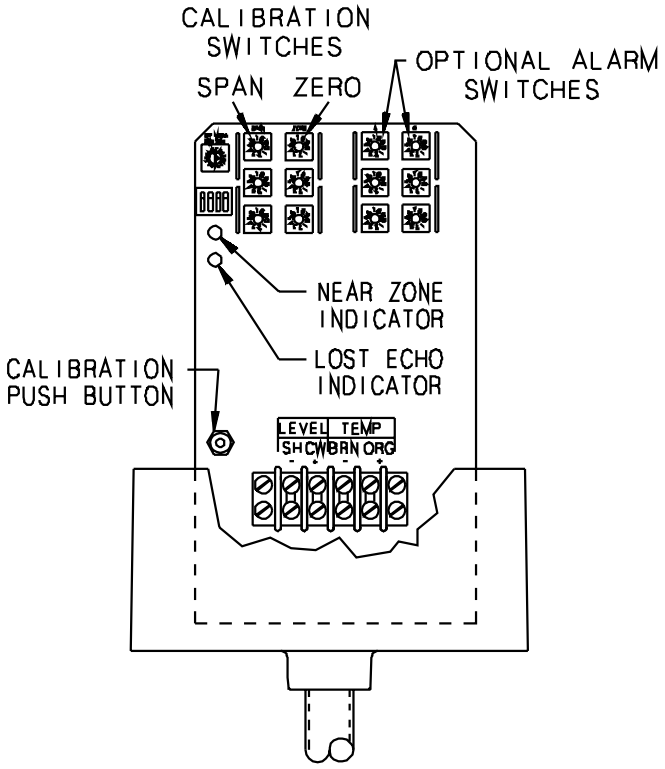
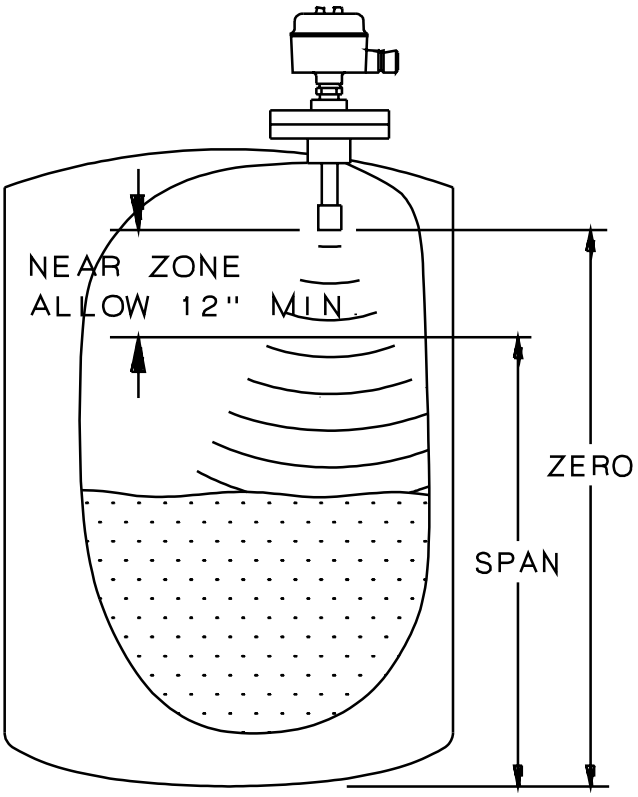
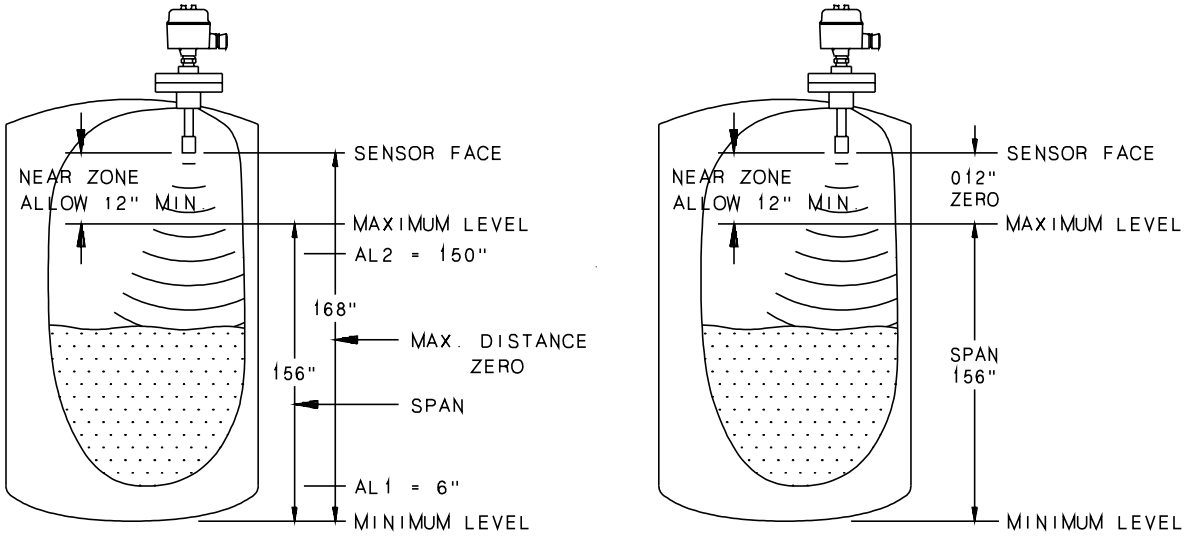


Figure 4-1
Calibration and Relay Switches

NOTE

If, after calibration, the unit is not reading within 3% of actual level, call Factory Service at 1-800-527-6297 (US & Canada; all others call + 215-674-1234).





Level Mode *Distance Mode*

Figure 4-2
Calibration Example

4.3 Setpoint Calibration (only for those units equipped with optional 24Vdc outputs)

a. Refer to *Figure 4-1* for location of alarm switches (ALM1 and ALM2).

b. Alarm points are set directly in inches from the zero point.

Normally, 24 Vdc is present on the male pins J4-J7, measured from the pins to common. When a setpoint alarm is exceeded, the voltage drops to 0 Vdc.

In the calibration example of *Figure 4-2*, the low alarm point would be set 6 inches from the zero point or minimum level. Starting with the top switch of ALM1, the settings would be 0-0-6. The high alarm point is 6 inches from the maximum level, which is 156 inches in this example. Starting with the top switch of ALM2, the settings would be 1-5-0 (span — 6 inches).

c. Alarm settings ALM1 and ALM2 can be set to alarm at any point in the calibrated range.

d. Connections are made to the transmitter using female connectors to J4, J5, J6, J7 and common connection, as shown in *Figure 4-3*.

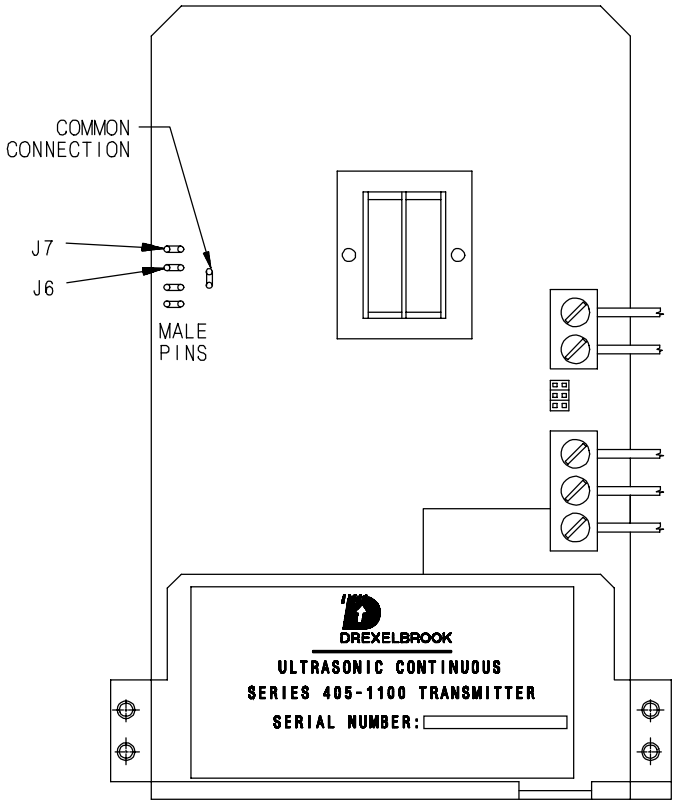


Figure 4-3
Alarm Relay Connections (J6 and J7)

4.4 Relay Package (optional)

As an option, a 401-600 external relay package is available. This package can provide remote-mounted relay outputs for Alarm 1, Alarm 2, Lost Echo and Near Zone. This package can also be equipped with remote LEDs to indicate Loss of Echo or Near Zone.

A short cable (*Figure 4-4*) is available to connect the 401-600 to the ultrasonic chassis. Cable 380-5000-053 contains 36 inches of ribbon cable with 5 colored crimp connectors (labelled 2 through 6 on *Figure 4-4*) and 1 non-crimped connector (labelled 1 on *Figure 4-4*). The non-crimped connector is only required if using a relay package that contains remote LEDs for indicating Lost Echo or Near Zone.

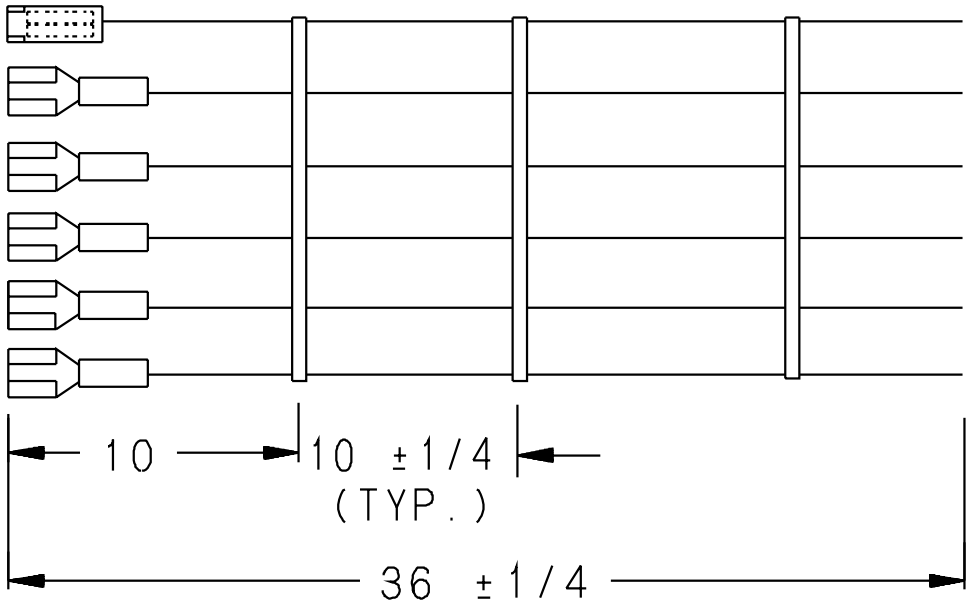


Figure 4-4
Cable to Optional Relay Package

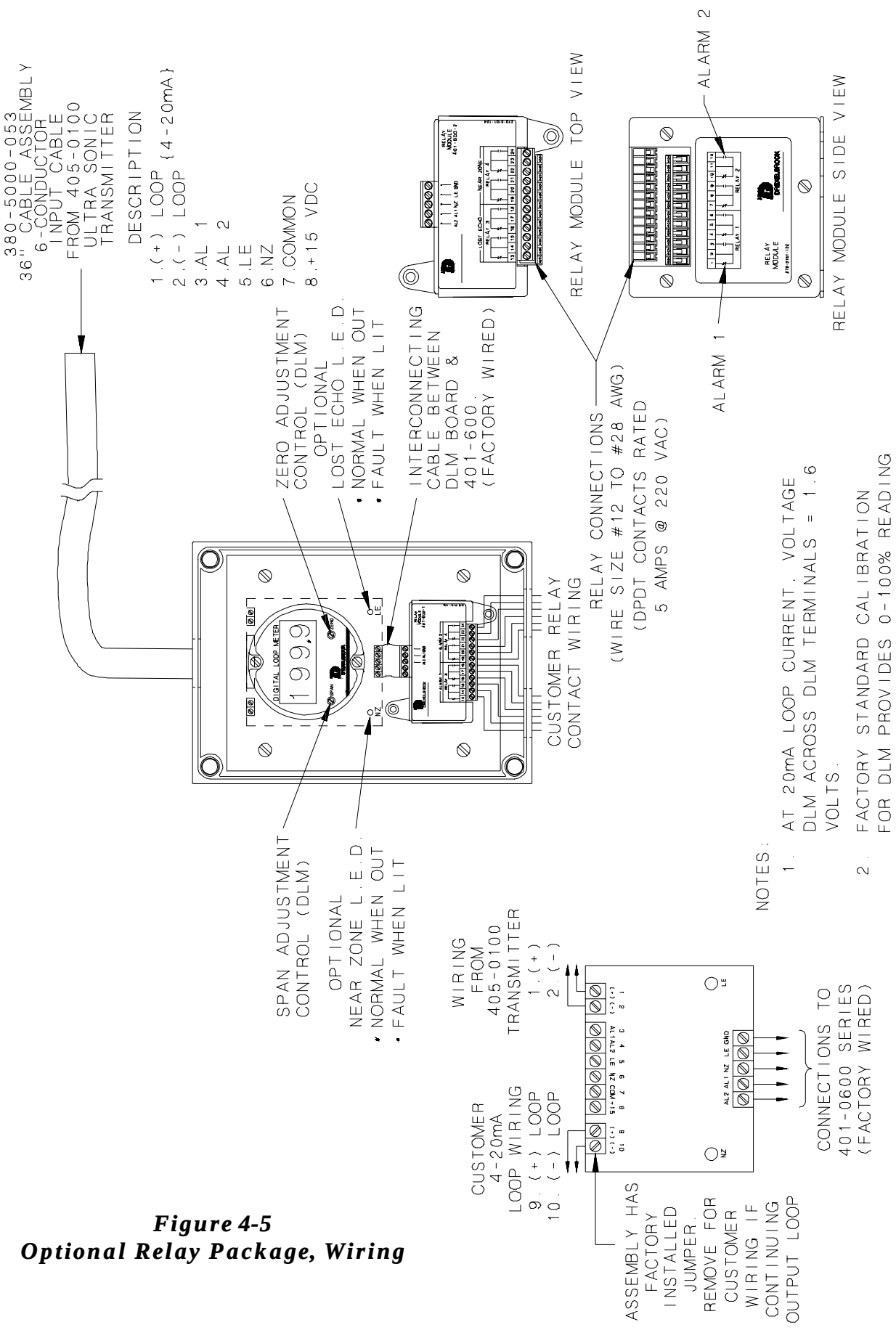


Figure 4-5
Optional Relay Package, Wiring

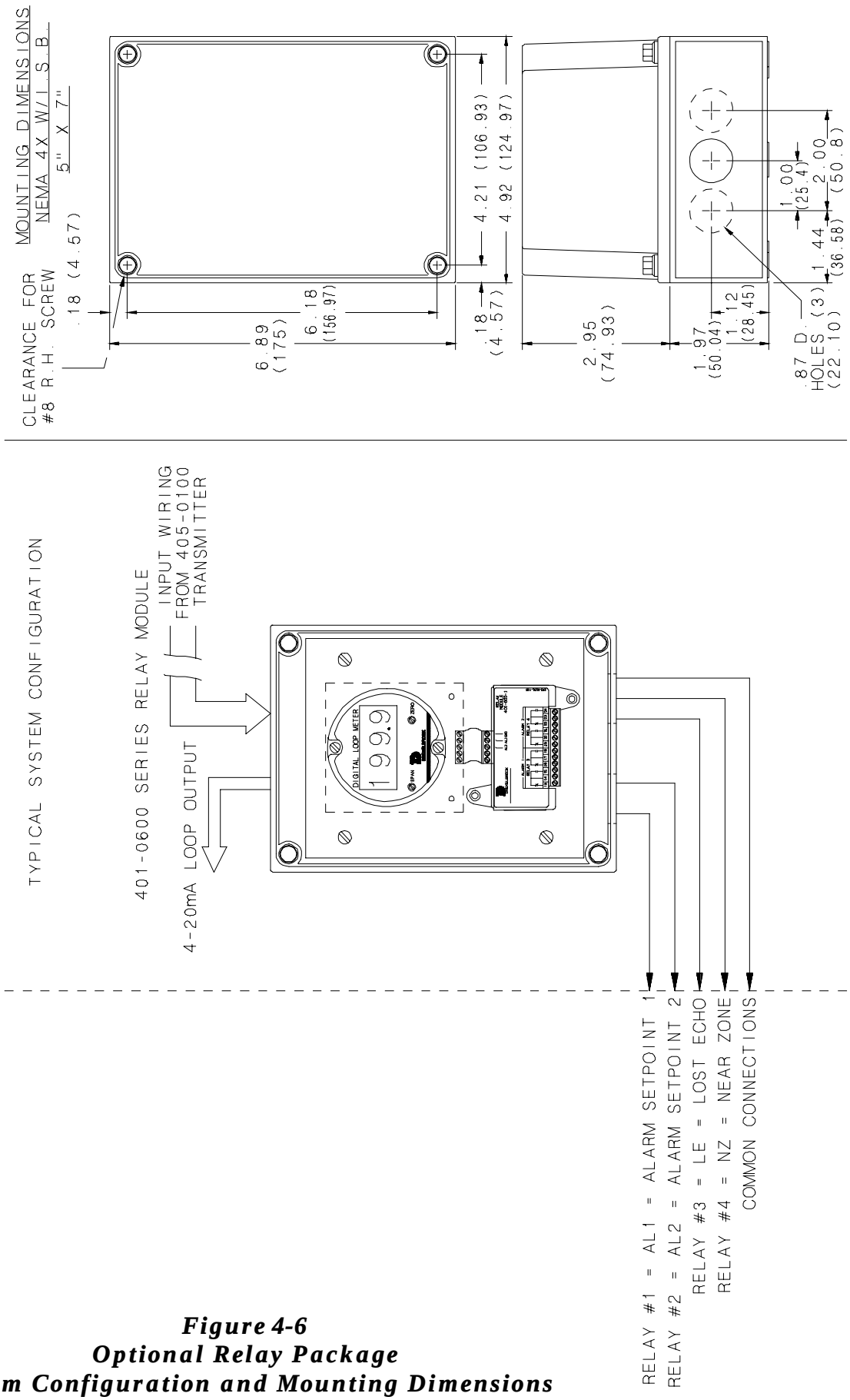


Figure 4-6
Optional Relay Package
System Configuration and Mounting Dimensions

SECTION 5
TROUBLESHOOTING

5.1 Troubleshooting Procedures

The 505-1100 Transmitter is designed to give years of unattended service. No periodic or scheduled maintenance is required.

If a problem should occur with the operation of the transmitter, use the following procedure for troubleshooting.

a. Ensure wiring connections are correct.

b. If the liquid surface has severe turbulence in the area where the ultrasonic beam hits, consider setting SW4 to add 15 or 45 seconds damping to 4-20 loop.

c. Any continuous ultrasonic transmitter signal/echo can be adversely affected by significant foam on the liquid level surface. If this condition exists, please consult the factory for further application review and advice.

d. Ensure that the transducer face is not recessed into a mounting nozzle, unless High Discrimination electronics are used. Spurious reflections from the nozzle openings into the vessel can cause faulty operation.

e. If attempts to locate the difficulty fail, notify the local factory representative, or call the factory toll-free at 1-800-527-6297 (US & Canada; all others call + 215-674-1234). To aid in troubleshooting, please complete the information on *Table 5-1* before calling the factory service department.

Table 5-1
USE FOR ULTRASONIC PHONE TROUBLESHOOTING

Transmitter Model Number _____Serial Number_____

Process Material_____Temperature_____Pressure_____

What is the Loop Current? _____ Is it stable?_____

Test ability of electronic unit to produce 4 and 20 mA. Place switch 3 of SW8 to ON position (up). Now by alternating switch 2, ON (up) position should =4 mA. OFF (down) position should =20 mA.

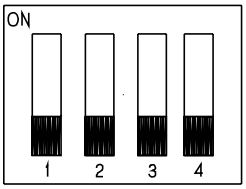
Are either of the 2 red LEDs illuminated? _____ (if yes, which one?)_____

Check for 110 VAC on TB1 (see Figure 2-3) _____

Loop supply voltage is measured at TB2 (with no load) should be 24-30 Vdc.

What is position of hex switch SW4 (factory setting is zero)? [See Figure 3-1].

What are switch positions of SW8?
(All should be OFF (down) with exception of position 4—it can be either ON (up) or OFF (down).



SW8

List positions of Span and Zero rotary switches
SW1, SW2, SW3, SW5, SW6, AND SW7?
In level mode Zero must always be larger than Span.

SW1____ SW5____
SW2____ SW6____
SW3____ SW7____

Transducer Temperature Check:

- Expect to find 0.65 Vdc between brown terminal [BRN] and housing.
- Should be able to measure approximatly 290 µA on digital meter placed in series with orange lead and its terminal [ORG].

With sensing element disconnected, expect reading of 12K ohm between center wire terminal [CW] and shield [SHD], using an analog meter.

5.2 Factory Assistance

AMETEK Drexelbrook can answer any questions about your level measurement system. Call Customer Service at 1-800-553-9092 (US and Canada) , or + 215-674-1234 (International).

If you require assistance and attempts to locate the problem have failed:

- **Contact** your local Drexelbrook representative,
- **Call** the Service department toll-free at 1-800-527-6297 (US and Canada) or + 215-674-1234 (International),
- **FAX** the Service department at + 215-443-5117, or
- **E-Mail** to drexelbrook.service@ametek.com

Please provide the following information:

Instrument Model Number _____

Sensing Element Model Number and Length _____

Original Purchase Order Number _____

Material being measured _____

Temperature _____

Pressure _____

Agitation _____

Brief description of the problem _____

_____

_____

Checkout procedures that have failed _____

_____

_____

5.3 Field Service

Trained field servicemen are available on a time-plus-expense basis to assist in start-ups, diagnosing difficult application problems, or in-plant training of personnel. Contact the service department for further details.

5.4 Customer Training

Periodically, AMETEK Drexelbrook instrument training seminars for customers are held at the factory. These sessions are guided by Drexelbrook engineers and specialists, and provide detailed information on all aspects of level measurement, including theory and practice of instrument operation. For more information about these valuable workshops, write to AMETEK Drexelbrook, attention: Communications/ Training Group, or call direct + 215-674-1234.

5.5 Equipment Return

In order to provide the best service, any equipment being returned for repair or credit must be pre-approved by the factory.

In many applications, sensing elements are exposed to hazardous materials.

- **OSHA mandates** that our employees be informed and protected from hazardous chemicals.
- **Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)** listing the hazardous materials to which the sensing element has been exposed **MUST** accompany any repair.
- It is your responsibility to fully disclose all chemicals and decontaminate the sensing element.

To obtain a return authorization (RA#), contact the Service department at 1-800-527-6297 (US and Canada) or + 215-674-1234 (International).

Please provide the following information:

Model Number of Return Equipment _____

Serial Number _____

Original Purchase Order Number _____

Process Materials that equipment has been exposed to _____

MSDS sheets for any hazardous materials

Billing Address _____

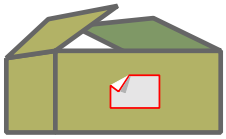
_____

Shipping Address _____

_____

Purchase Order Number for Repairs _____

Please include a purchase order even if the repair is under warranty. If repair is covered under warranty, you will not be charged.



Ship equipment freight prepaid to:
AMETEK-DREXELBROOK.
205 KEITH VALLEY ROAD
HORSHAM, PA 19044-1499
COD shipments will not be accepted.

SECTION 6
SPECIFICATIONS

6.1 Transmitter Specifications

—Power Requirement
95-135 Vac, 50/60 Hz
190-270 Vac, 50/60 Hz
18-30 Vdc

—Power Consumption
6 watts @ 120 Vac/45 mA
6 watts @ 240 Vac/25 mA
6 watts @ 24 Vdc/250 mA

—Operating Temperature
-40°F to 160°F (Electronics)
-40°F to 160°F (CPVC Sensor)

—Ambient Temperature Effect
±10% per 100°F

—Repeatability
0.1 inch

—Resolution
0.1 inch

—Response Time
2 seconds (approximate)

—Calibration

Zero and Span:	to nearest 1 inch
Near Zone:	12 inches (0.3 meter)
Minimum Span:	3 inches (7.62 cm) or 10% of range (whichever is greater)
Maximum Span:	30 feet (9.19 meters)

—Output

2-Wire Signal Loop:	4-20 mA DC (isolated) source or sink
•Loop Voltage:	Source Mode, 24 Vdc (standard) Sink Mode, 8-60 Vdc (field-selectable)
•Loop Resistance: (@ 24 Vdc)	Source Mode, 0-1000 ohms (standard) Sink Mode, 0-725 ohms (field-selectable)

6.1 Transmitter Specifications (continued)

—Linearity
0.5% of full scale for spans less than 3 feet.
0.25% of full scale for spans more than 3 feet.

—Temperature Compensation
Automatic (separate temperature sensor is available)

—Damping
0,15, or 45 second response time (field-selectable)

—Lost Echo
LED indication, loop current 4 mA
Additional output: 24 Vdc 35 mA maximum

—Near Zone
LED indication, loop current 20 mA
Additional output: 24 Vdc 35 mA maximum

—Optional Alarm Outputs
2 outputs: 24 Vdc 35 mA maximum
Alarm points are set in inches.

—Pulse Repetition Rate
140, 280, 420 msec (field-selectable)

—Fail Safe
Low Level (standard)
High Level (field-selectable)

—Alarm Output
24 volt drives @ 35 mA for Near Zone and Lost Echo (standard)
24 volt drives @ 35 mA for 2-alarm setpoint (optional)

6.2 Transducer Specifications

—Sensor
Material: CPVC, 316 SS, PFA, PFA Sealtyte
Pressure: -10 to 50 PSI

—Enclosure
Explosionproof Housing

—Beam Angle
Conical, 12° typical, 3db down

—Mounting
Integral or Remote
2" NPT fitting (flange mounts available)

APPENDIX A

INSTALLATION EXAMPLES

These examples of various ultrasonic installations are guideline for optimal performance of 505-1100 Ultrasonic system.

Standard transmitter
405-1XX0 series

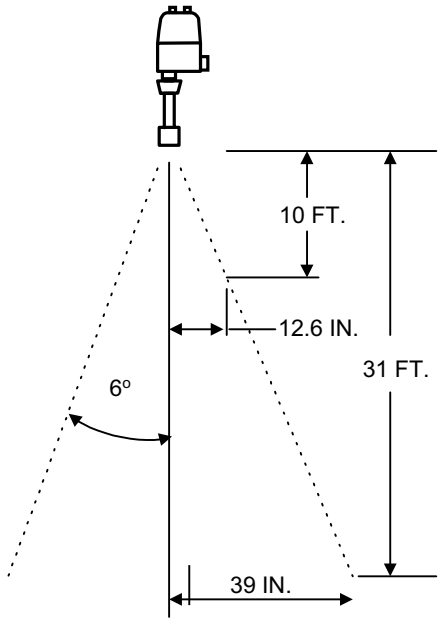


Figure 1
When there are no obstructions within the beam area there is no chance of false echoes or readings

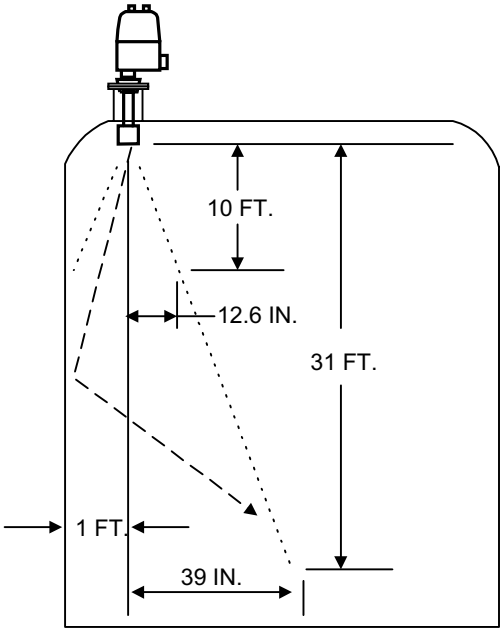


Figure 2
Smooth wall in beam with no other obstructions will not cause false echoes

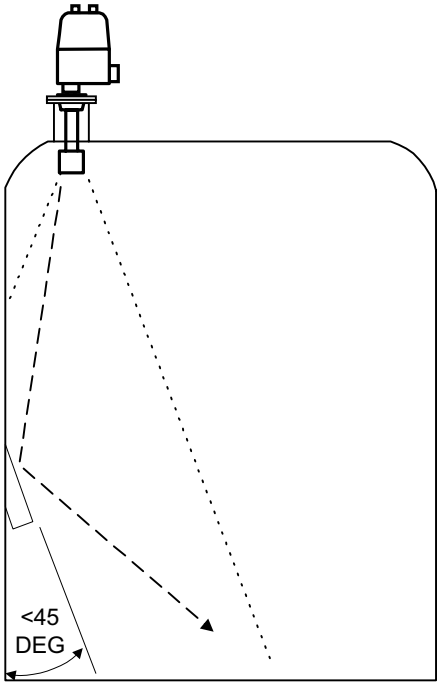


Figure 2a
Protrusions from the wall at an angle less than 45 degrees does not cause false echoes

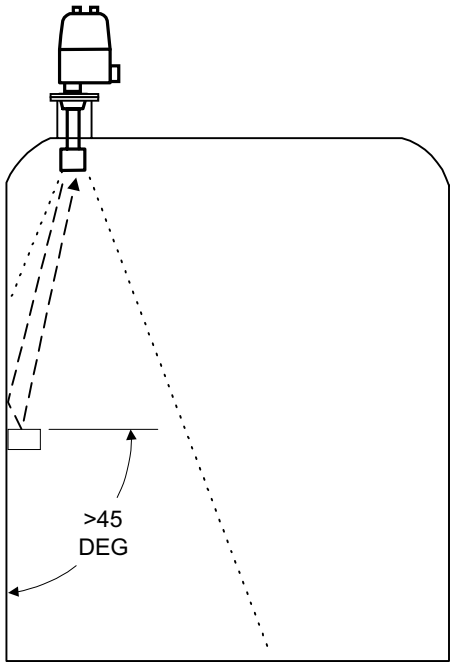


Figure 2b
Protrusion from the wall at an angle greater than 45 degrees may cause false echoes

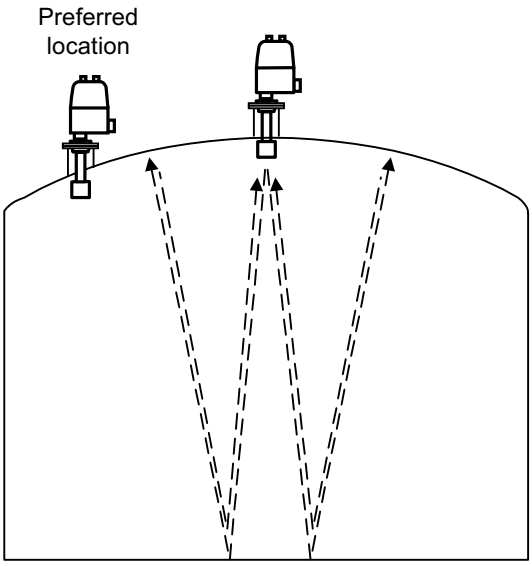


Figure 3
When mounted in the center of domed roof tanks reflected echoes can be redirected back to the transducer. Use 240 mSec. pulse repeat rate to allow these echoes to subside before transmitting the next pulse and/or move the transducer to another location.

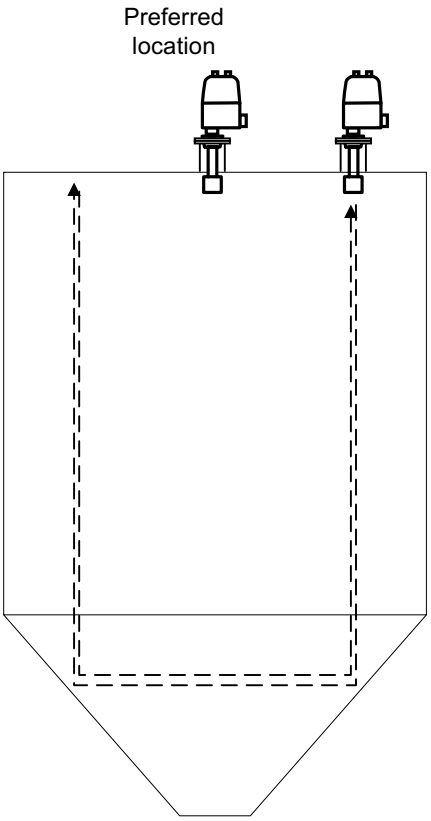


Figure 4
When mounted off center in conical bottom tanks, reflected echoes can be redirected back to the transducer. Use 240mSec. pulse repeat rate to allow these echoes to subside before transmitting the next pulse and/or move the transducer to another location.

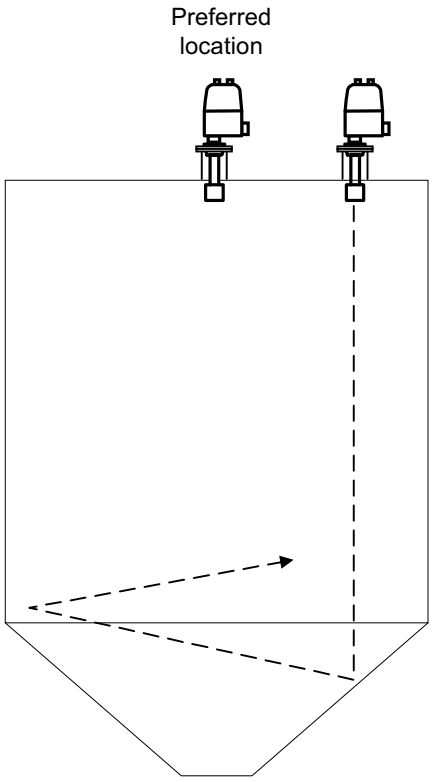


Figure 5
When mounted off center in conical bottom tanks, reflected echoes can reflect away from the transducer in the conical bottom resulting in a lost echo. Move the transducer to the center of the bin for best results.

Automapping using High Discrimination electronics

This technology allows the system to ignore many objects in the beam which cause false reading with other units. Below are several cases where High Discrimination electronics are appropriate.

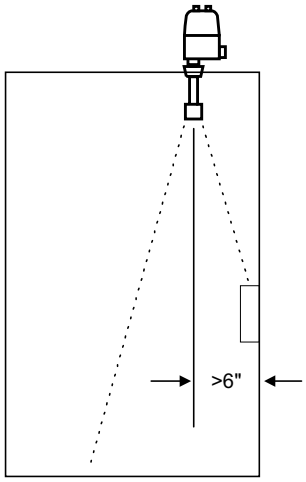


Figure 6
Mounted close to a wall or obstructions are present
Ability to ignore obstructions will depend on the exact size and location of the obstructions

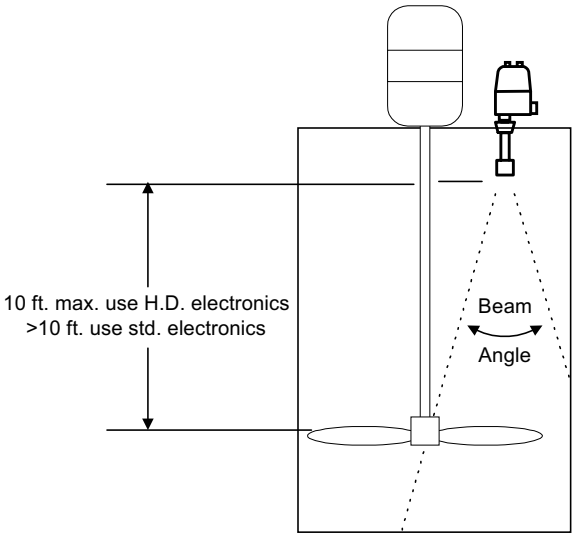


Figure 7
Agitators within the beam path

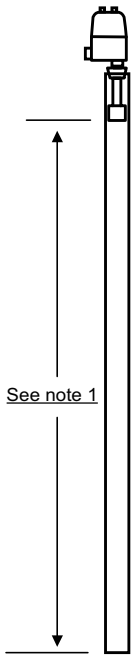


Figure 8
Installed in a still well
If multiple pipe sections are used, a smooth transition between sections is required see Figure 9

Note 1:
20 ft. max range in 2" - 3" pipe.
30 ft. max range in 4" pipe

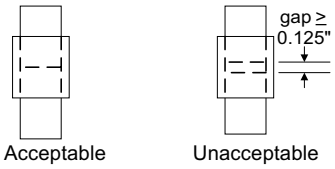


Figure 9
Pipe joints

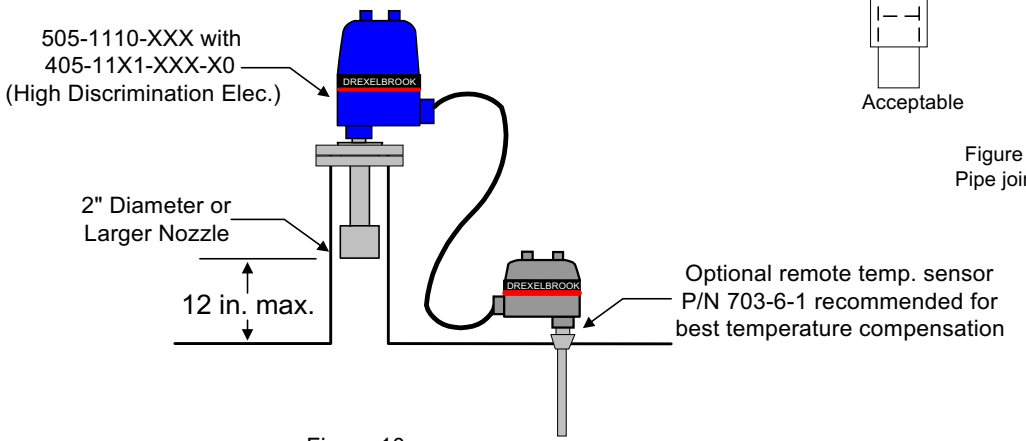
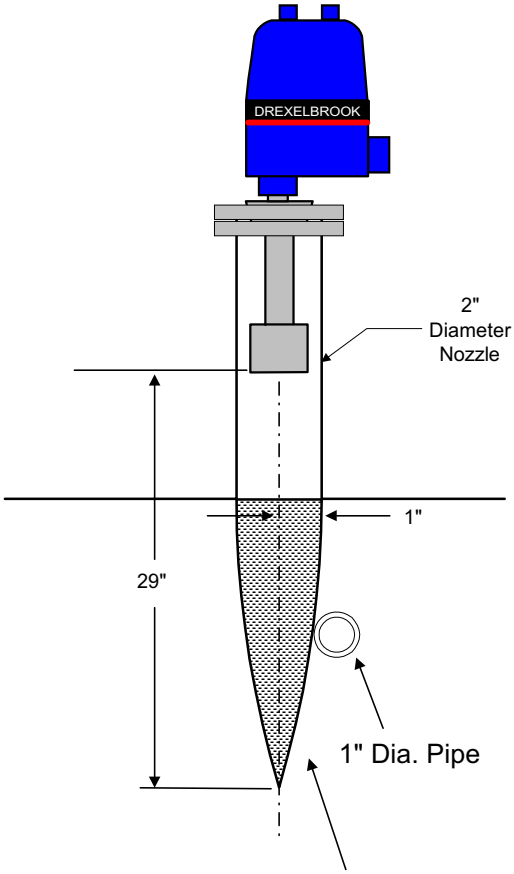
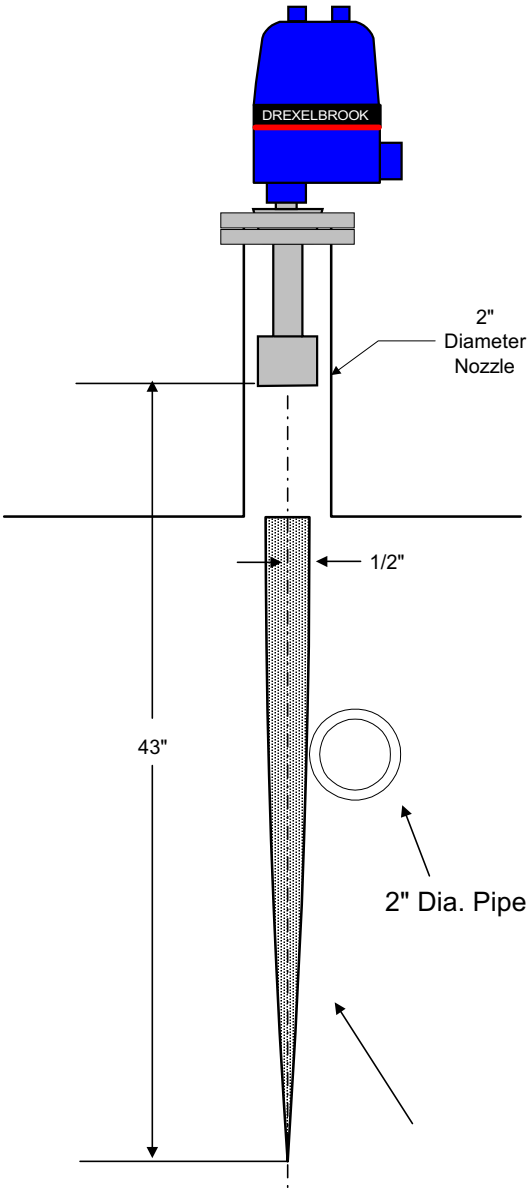


Figure 10
Recommended mounting when recessed in a nozzle

Interference zones using High Discrimination™ electronics



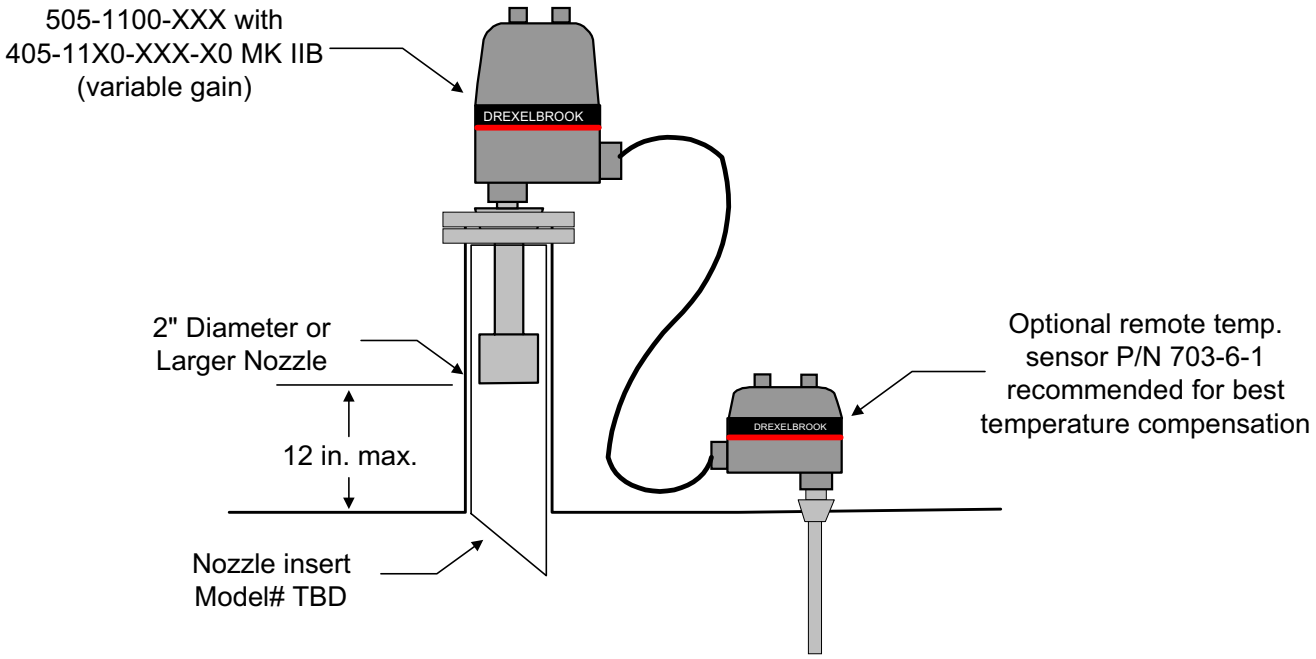
Limit to ignore 1" pipe
The edge of a 1" pipe can be 1" from the center of the transducer or 29" from the face of the transducer and will not interfere with the signal.



Limit to ignore 2" pipe
The edge of a 2" pipe can be 1/2" from the center of the transducer or 43" from the face of the transducer and will not interfere with the signal.

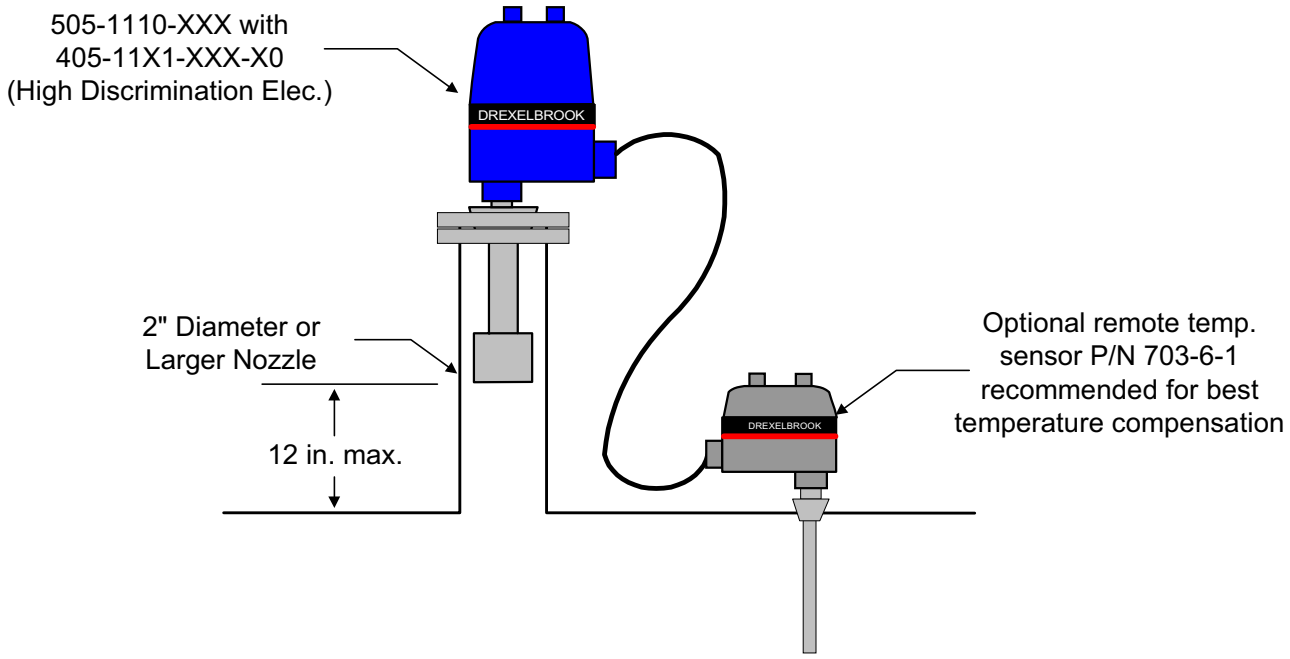
Preferred mounting when recessed in a nozzle

Adjustable Gain 405-1XX3 series



Alternate mounting when recessed in a nozzle

High Discrimination 405-1XX1 series



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