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> 60 °C

At a media temperature higher than 60 °C, the flow sensor should be shielded from unintended contact.



230 VAC

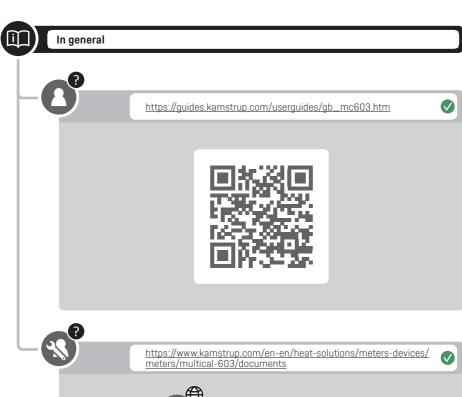
When connecting to a 230 V supply, there is a risk of electric shock.



16/25 bar

When working on the flow sensor in the installation, there is a risk of outflow of (hot) water under pressure.

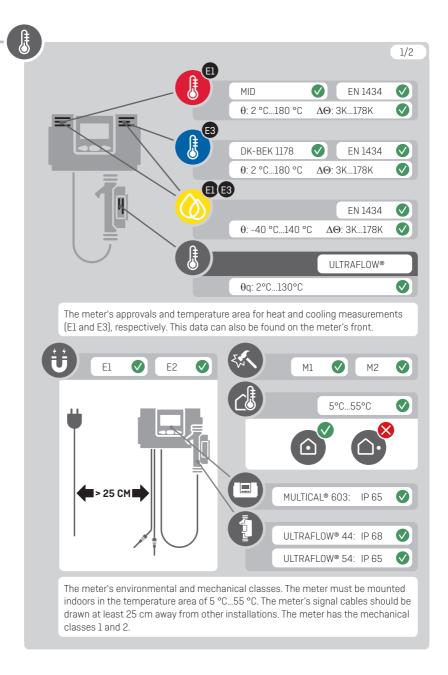
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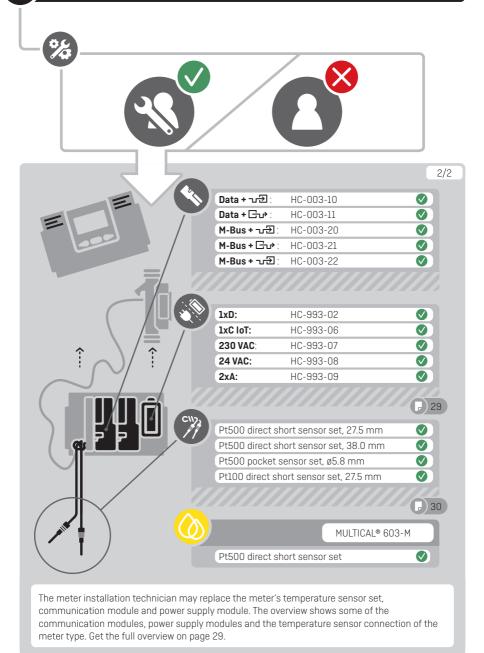


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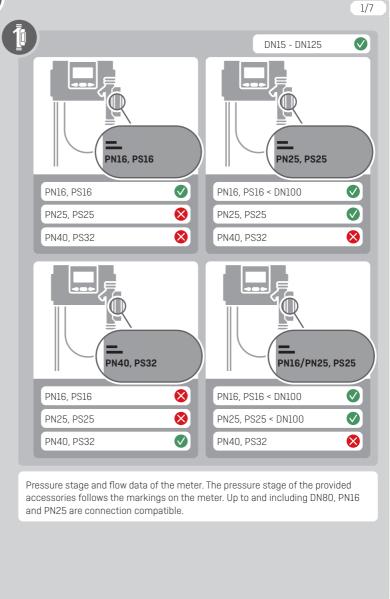




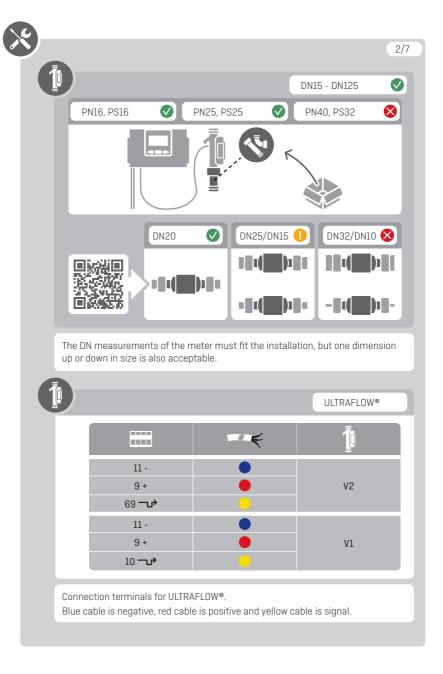








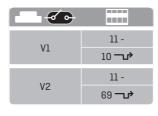
Mounting of flow sensor

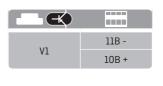






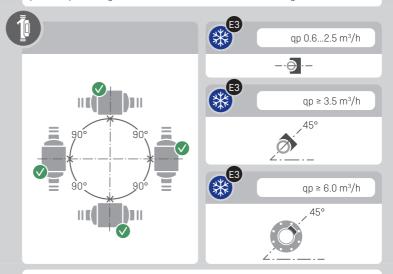






Connection of other flow sensors. Flow sensors with Reed switch or transistor output can be connected to MULTICAL® via the terminal numbers in the table to the left

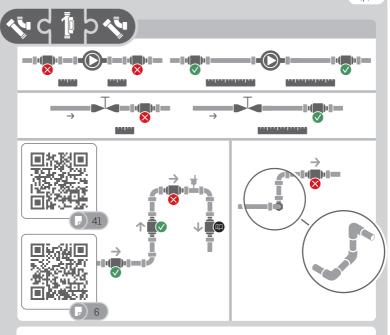
Some types of MULTICAL® can be connected to other flow sensors with 24 V active pulse outputs using the terminal numbers in the table to the right.



The flow sensor can be mounted horizontally, vertically or at an angle. In case of cooling installations, it is recommended to mount the flow sensor at an angle of 0° for $q_p\ 0.6...2.5\ m^3/h$ and at an angle of 45° for the remaining sizes.

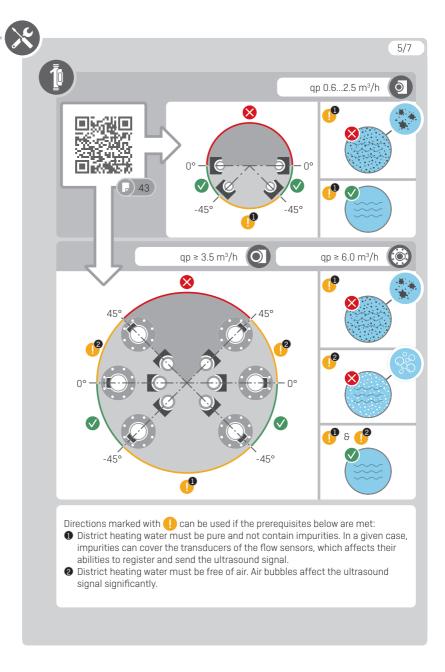






- A Recommended position.
- B Recommended position.
- Unacceptable position due to risk of air build-up.
- D Acceptable position in closed systems.
- Ought not to be placed immediately after a valve, with the exception of block valves (ball valve type) which must be fully open when not used for blocking.
- Ought not to be placed immediately before or after a pump.
- G Ought not to be placed immediately after a double bend in two planes.

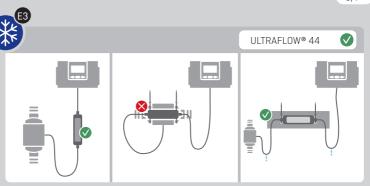




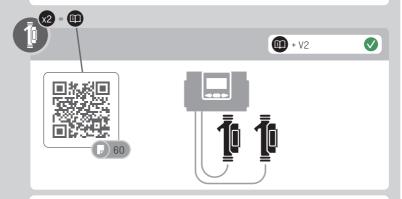
Mounting of flow sensor



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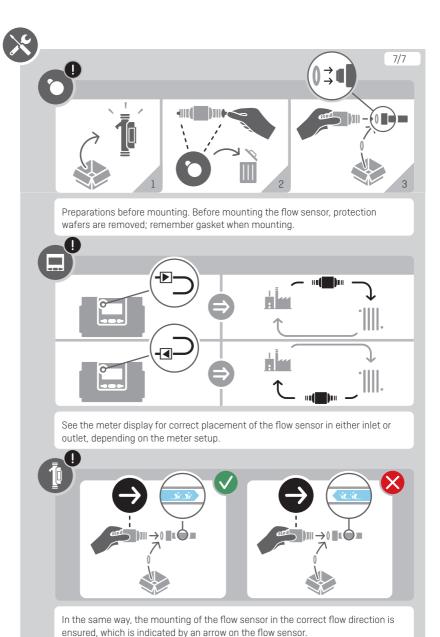


The electronics box must be mounted hanging or on wall/panel. The box must not be mounted directly on the flow sensor or pipe.

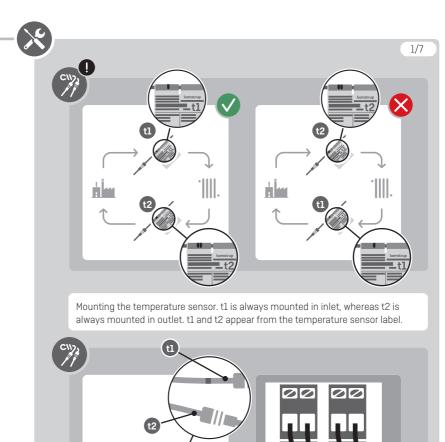


When two ULTRAFLOW® sensors are direct connected to one MULTICAL®, an equipotential connection (electric low impedance connection) between the two pipes should be carried out as a main rule to protect the meter electronics against transients and potential differences.











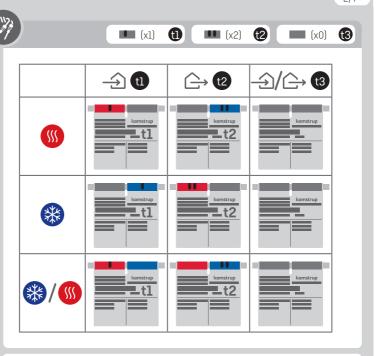
(t2)



Mounting of temperature sensors



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Depending on the type of temperature sensor, there are, in addition to the marking of t1, t2 and t3, colour and bar codes for quick identification. t1 is always marked with a black line, whereas t2 is always marked with two black lines. t3 is never marked with lines but is always marked with grey. t3 can be mounted both in inlet and outlet.

Heat: tl is marked with red colour and a black line; t2 is marked with

blue colour and two black lines; t3 has no marking.

Cooling: t1 is marked with blue colour and a black line; t2 is marked with

red colour and two black lines; t3 has no marking.

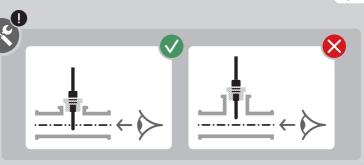
Heat/Cooling: t1 is marked with both red and blue colours and a black line; t2 is

marked with both red and blue colours and two black lines; t3 has

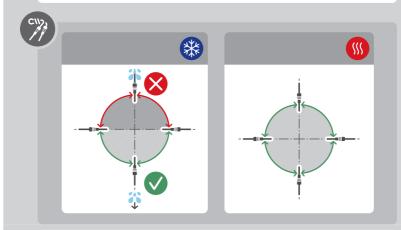
no marking.







Mounting/immersion depth of the temperature sensor. The sensor must as a minimum cross the centre of the pipe to ensure correct temperature measurement.



Be aware of the sensor's direction in the installation.

Cooling: To avoid that condensation forms on the sensor, the sensor should be mounted with the cable pointing downwards or to the side so that drops of water cannot get into the sensor.

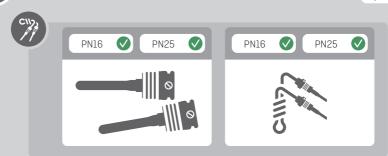
Heat: All directions are acceptable.



Mounting of temperature sensors



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Approved pressure class of the temperature sensor. Temperature sensors and sensor pockets are approved for PN16 and PN25.

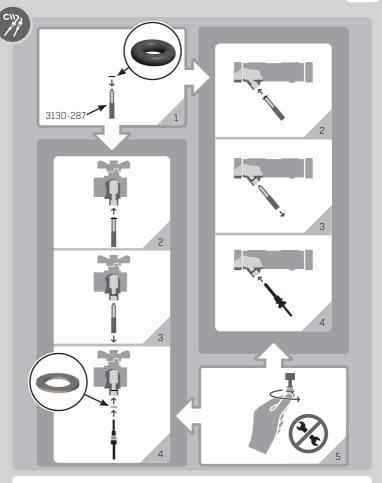


Temperature sensor and flow sensor compatibility. The size of the flow sensor determines which temperature sensors you can use and how to mount them.







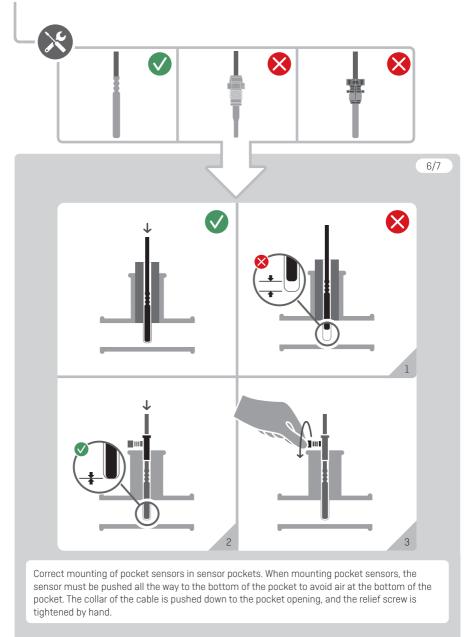


Mounting of ø5.0/ø5.2 with composite union nut. When mounting a sensor in a ball valve that does not follow EN1434-2:2022, an 0-ring is inserted using the mounting tool (3130-287) as well as the provided spacer ring before the sensor is installed in the valve. When mounting a sensor in a flow sensor, nipples and ball valves that follow EN1434-2:2022, an 0-ring is inserted using the mounting tool (3130-287) before the sensor is mounted.

The tightening of the sensor is done by hand.



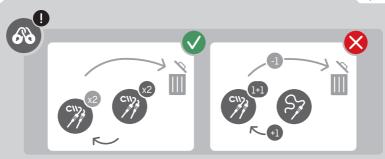
Mounting of temperature sensors







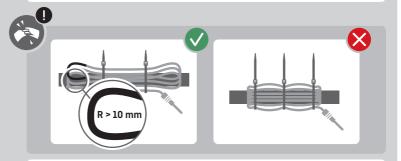




Replacing two temperature sensors. When replacing temperature sensors, both sensors must be replaced by a new paired set. It is not allowed to replace only one temperature sensor.

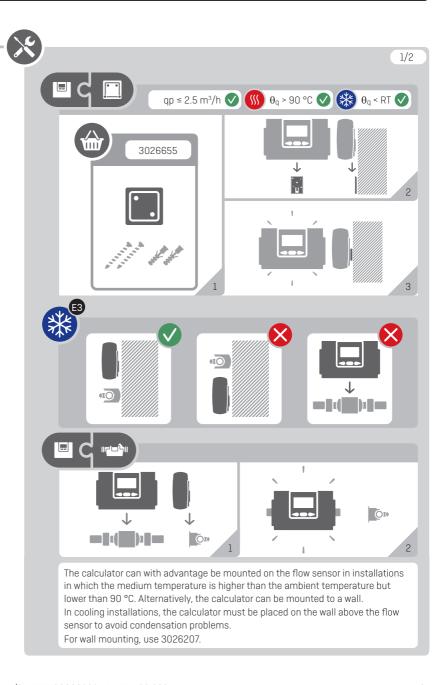


Shortening of temperature sensor cables. It is not allowed to shorten the cables of the temperature sensor.

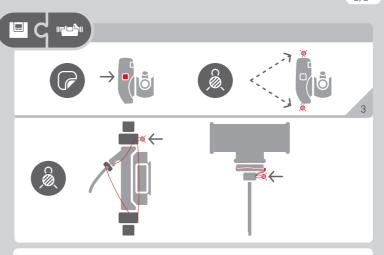


Cable insulation of the temperature sensor. If the temperature sensor cables are bent in connection with the mounting, a bending radius of at least 10 mm must be ensured.



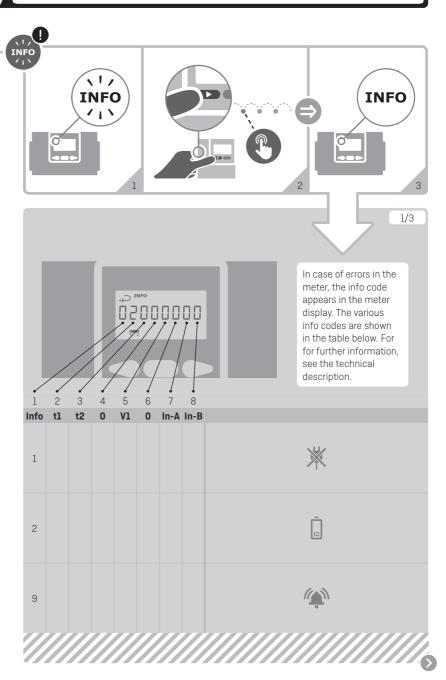


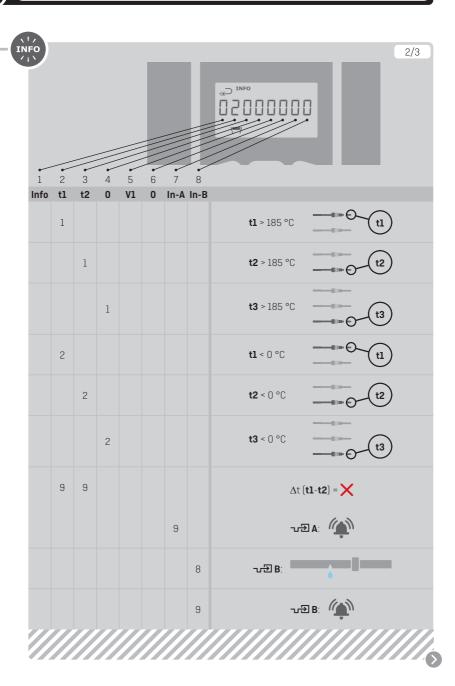




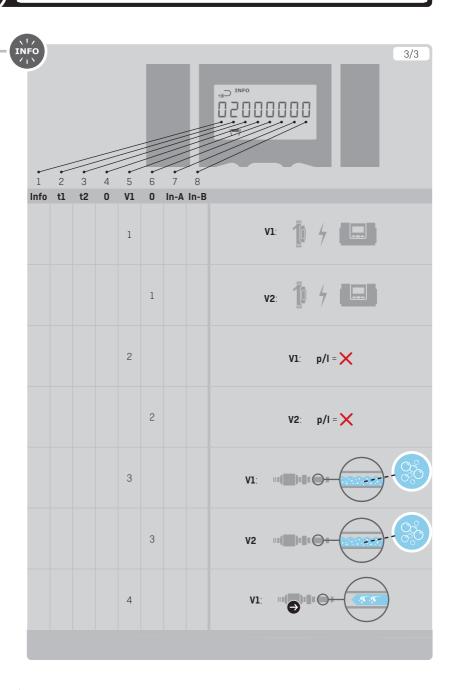
Mounting of installation seals. To protect against fraud on the meter installation, installation seals must be mounted. The sealing of the installation can, for example, be done by means of wire and seal, sealing label or a combination of these.

Information codes "INFO"



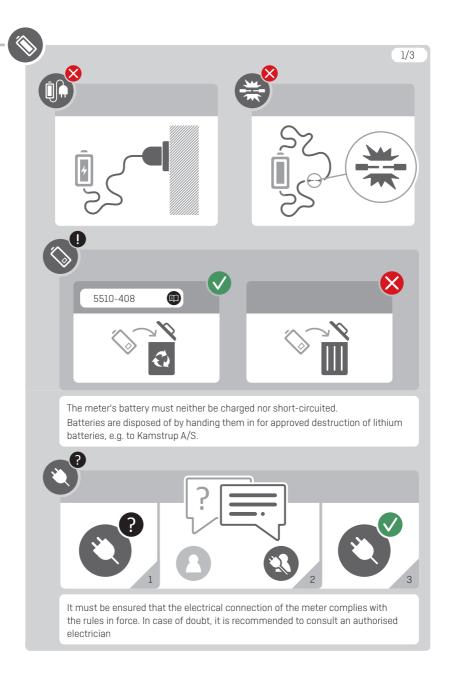














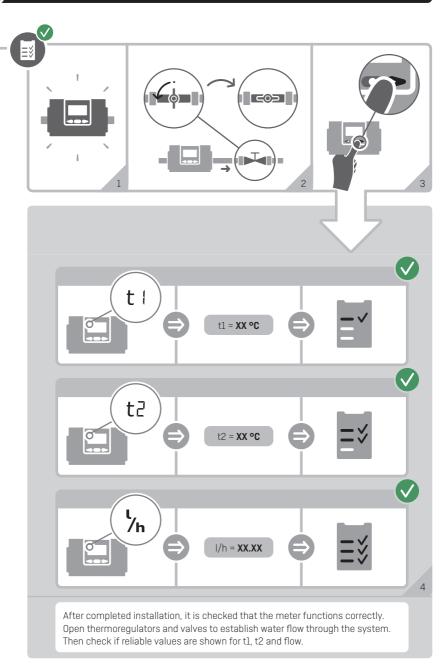






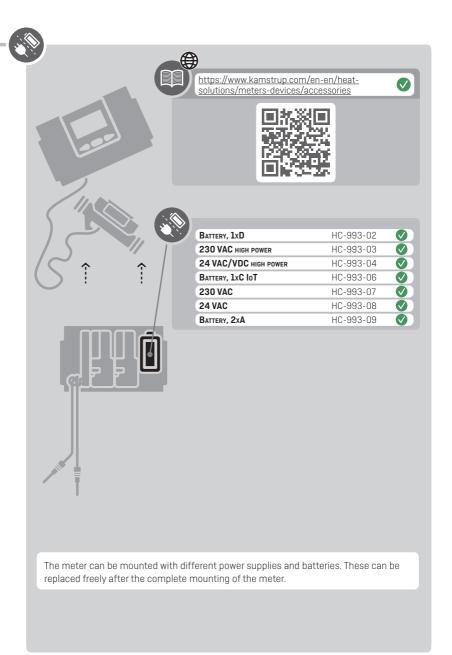


Testing of function



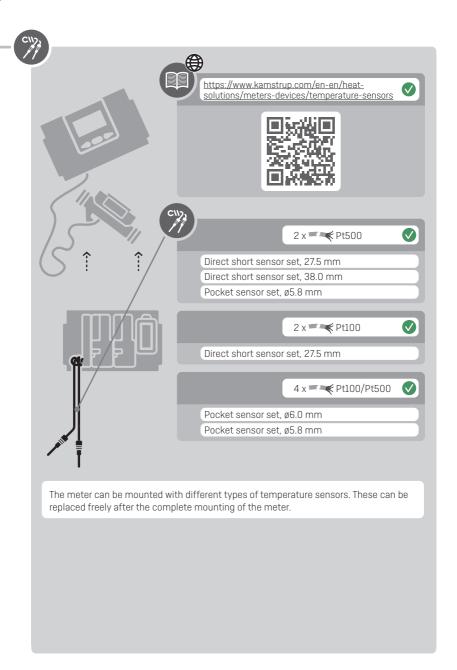


Accessories



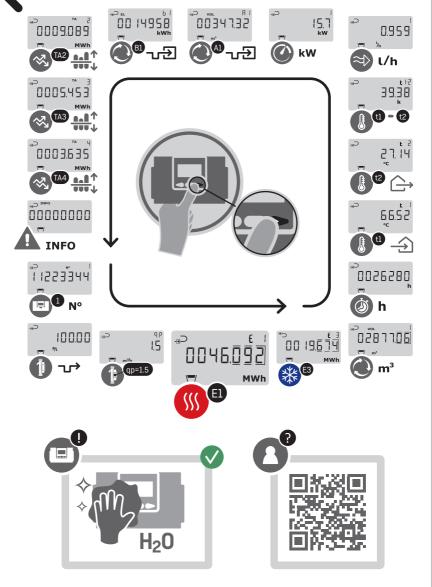


Accessories



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DDD = 310/610

https://guides.kamstrup.com/userguides/gb_mc603.htm

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