aaVad INSTRUMENT

Electromagnetic Flow Meter

Working Principle

Electromagnetic Flowmeters are based on Faraday's Law of Electromagnetic Induction. In an Electromagnetic Flowmeter, the magnetic field is generated by a set of coils. As the conductive liquid passes through the electromagnetic field, an electric voltage is induced in the liquid which is directly proportional to its velocity. This induced voltage is perpendicular to both, the liquid flow direction and the electromagnetic field direction. The voltage sensed by the electrodes is further processed by the transmitter to give standardized output signal or displayed in appropriate engineering unit. The electromagnetic flow meter accurately measures the flow rate of conducting liquids or slurries flowing in closed pipes. It is obstruction less and hence does not add pressure drop to the process. Absence of moving parts eliminates the need for maintenance. The performance of the instrument is not affected by the properties of the material such as corrosiveness, viscosity and density.

Features

- Empty Pipe Detection
- Low Flow Cut off
- Display in User Selectable units
- Programmable Pulse on-time
- Adjustable Damping
- Digital Output

- Full bore type
- Suitable for conductive liquids
- Maintenance free
- Simple & cost effective construction
 - Flow measurement in forward and reverse direction



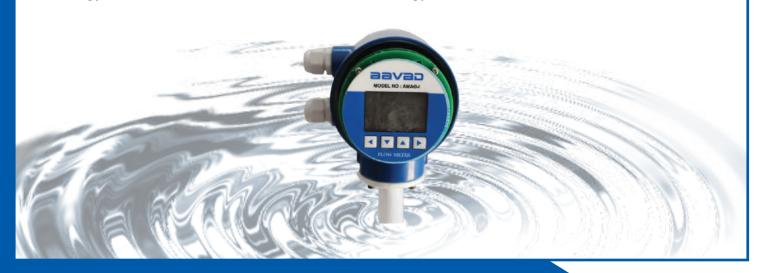
Technical Specifications

Model	AMAG-I / AMAG-R / AMAG-O	Flanged std	ANSI 150
Media	Conductive liquid / Slurry	End connection	Flanged
Line size	15 NB to 500 NB, Customised	Accuracy	0.5 % of the reading
Conductivity	>10 μS/cm	Display	LED/LCD
Excitation	Pulsed DC	Display unit	M3, ltr, Gallen all standard engineering unit
Working pressure	10 kg/cm2	Power supply	85 to 230 v ac,50 Hz / 24 V dc
Working temperature	70°c for rubber , 120°c for PTFE	Out put	4-20 mA, Pulse, Relay (Optional)
Velocity	0.3 to 10 m/s	Communication	RS 485, RS 232, HART (Optional)
Sensor housing	MS/SS/CS	Protection class for sensor	Std 65, Optional IP 68 for remote
Measuring tube	ss304	Protection class for transmitter	IP 67
Electrode	ss 316 L / Hastelloy C	Transmitter MOC	Aluminum Die cast

Industry Served

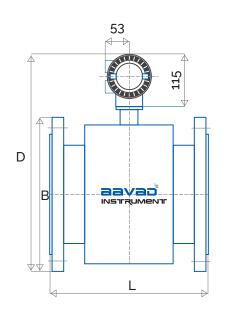
- Food Industry
- · Chemical Industry
- Energy

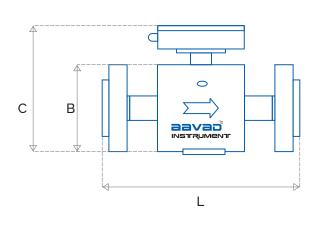
- OEM Industry
- · Thermal Power Energy
- Process Industry
- Automation Industry
 Waste Water Managment



Dimension Chart

DN	L (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	D (mm)	PCD of Flange
DN 15	191	89.9	193.9	253.9	60.5
DN 20	191	98.4	293.4	263.4	70.0
DN 25	191	107.9	212.9	272.9	79.5
DN 32	191	117.5	222.5	282.5	89.0
DN 40	191	127.0	232.0	292.0	98.5
DN 50	192	152.4	257.4	317.4	120.5
DN 65	192	177.8	282.8	342.8	139.5
DN 80	192	190.5	295.5	355.5	152.5
DN 100	237	228.6	333.6	393.6	190.5
DN 125	240	254	359.0	419.0	216.0
DN 150	240	279.6	384.6	444.6	241.5
DN 200	310	342.9	447.9	507.9	298.5
DN 250	362	406.9	511.9	571.9	362.0
DN 300	412	482.6	587.6	647.6	432.0
DN 350	412	533.4	638.4	698.4	476.0
DN 400	515	596.4	701.4	761.4	539.5
DN 450	515	635.0	740.4	800.4	578.0
DN 500	516	698.5	803.5	663.5	635.0

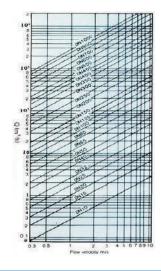


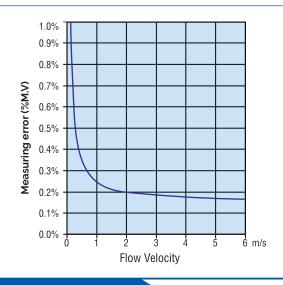


Minimum - Maximum Flow Table

Size in mm	Flow Range (m³ / hr) at 0.3 to 10 M/S		
Size in mm	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	
15	0.19	6.35	
20	0.34	11.34	
25	0.53	17.66	
32	0.87	29.93	
40	1.36	45.21	
50	2.12	70.65	
65	3.58	119	
80	5.42	180	
100	8.48	282	
125	13.25	441	
150	19.08	635	
200	33.92	1130	
250	53.01	1766	
300	76.34	2543	
350	103.91	3461	
400	135.72	4521	
450	171.77	5722	
500	212.06	7065	

Flow Nomograph



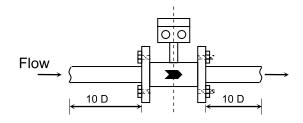


Installation Guide

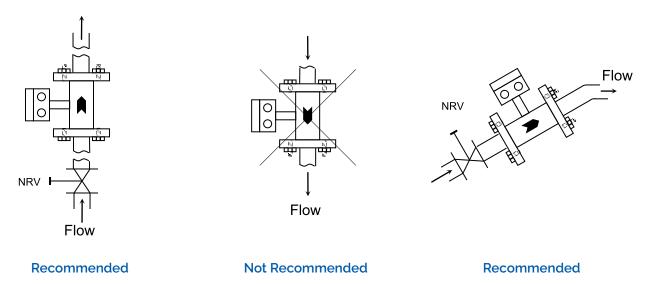
The Primary Flow Tube can be installed at any point in the pipe run either horizontal or vertical provided the following conditions are met:

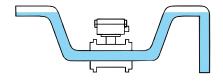
The direction of flow through the pipe is same as indicated on the primary flow tube by a red arrow.

Straight lengths of maximum 10 D on upstream and minimum 10 D on down-stream as shown. If disturbances like cork screwing or vortex flow conditions are present straight lengths should be increased or flow straighteners should be used. Flaps, slidegates, valves etc should be arranged at a distance of at least 5D downstream of primary flow tube.



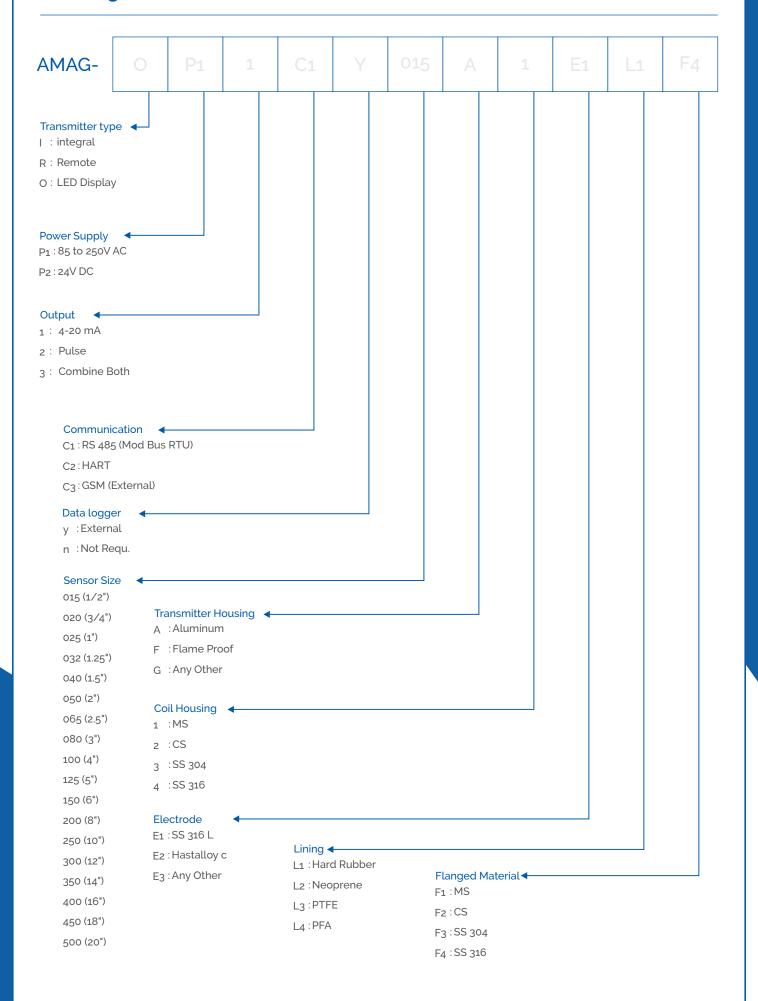
Ensure that primary flow tube remains completely filled by the fluid under measurement even under no flow condition. This ensures trouble free and reliable operation of the Flow Meter. Select a location on the pipe, which will always run full of liquid. For vertical installations the direction of flow against Gravity ensures full pipe. Some of the recommended installations are as under:





For partially filled pipes or pipes with download flow and free outlet the flow meter should be located in a U-tube.

Ordering Code



How to Select the Electrode Material

Electrode	Suitable	Not suitable for
316L	Domestic water, industrial water, raw water, city sewage, weak corrosion of acid, alkali, salt solution	Strong acid, alkali etc
Hastelloy alloy B	Concentration is less than 10% of non oxidizing acid, concentration of less than 50% sodium hydroxide, all concentrations of ammonium hydroxide allkaline solution; phosphoric acid & organic acid	Nitric acid
Hastelloy C	Mixed acid (such as chromic acid & sulfuric acid solution); oxidizing salts (such as seawater, including Cu+++, Fe+++	Hydrochloric acid
Titanium	Salts (such as sodium, potassium, chloride, ammonium salts ,sodium hypochlorite, still water), concentration of less than 50% potassium hydroxide , ammonium hydroxide, barium hydroxide alkaline solution	Hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, hydrofluoric acid & other reductive acid
Tantalum	Hydrochloric acid (concentrations of less than 40%), dilute sulfuric acid & concentrated sulfuric acid (not including oleum); chlorine dioxide , ferric chloride, hypochlorous acid, sodium chloride, lead acetate; nitric acid including fuming nitric acid, an oxidizing acid)	Alkali, hydrofluoric acid
Platinum Gold	Almost all of the sour alkali salt solution including fuming sulfuric acid & fuming nitric acid	Aqua regia, ammonium salt

How to Choose the Lining Material

According to the measured medium corrosion, wear and temperature, select lining material, as shown in the following table:

Lining	Symbol	Performance	Temp	Usage occasions
Rubber	CR	Wear resistance of medium, high average concentrations of acid-base salt solution	≤70°C	Tap water , industrial water , sea water
PTFE	PTFE	The chemical properties of stability, high boiling hydrochloric acid sulfuric acid , aqua regia, concentrated alkali corrosion	≤150°C	Corrosive acid, salt, solution
Fluorinated ethylene propylene	F46 or FEP	Chemical properties equivalent to F4, tensile strength is higher than that of F4	≤180°C	Corrosive acid salt solution, negative pressure
Polyurethane	PU	Excellent wear resistance, Not suitable for resistance to acid	≤70°C	Slurry, pulp and other abrasive

^{*} This is for customer information only. we are not supplying all above specifications materials



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