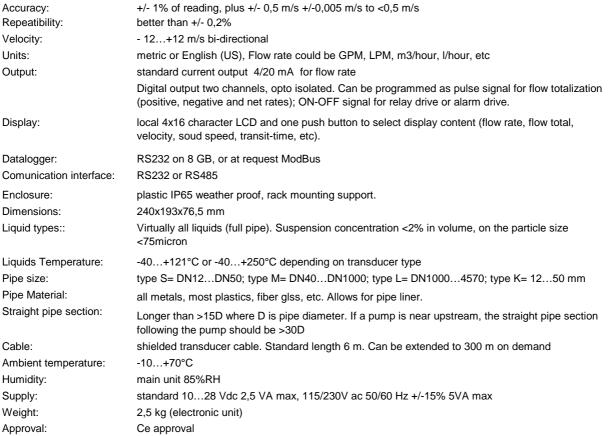
DMTFB - FIXED CLAMP ON ULTRASONIC FLOW TRANSMITTER

Advanced transit-time technology improves accurate flow measurement. Designed for flow measurement on pipes as small as DN10 mm. (3/8"). Non intrusive, clampon technology. No drifting problem on small pipes. Easy installation. No pipe cutting, no hole-drilling. Non moving parts. Maintenance free. Bi-directional. Wide measurement range +/-16 m/s. Highly accurate and reliable due to the adoption of hight performance digital signal processing (DSP) technologies. Accuracy +/- 1% of reading, plus +/- 0,006 m/s in velocity. Suitable for all commonly used pipe materials. Suitable for most pure liquids and liquids with moderate suspended solids or aeration.

Applications:

- water, including hot water, chilled water, city water, sea water, etc.
- sewage, waste treatment, etc.
- oil, including crude oil, diesel oil, fuel oil, lubrificating oil, etc.
- chemicals, including alcohol, acids, etc
- solvents, beverage, food and pharmaceutical processor
- HVAC, energy measurement systems, etc.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS





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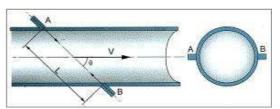




MEASUREMENT PRINCIPLE

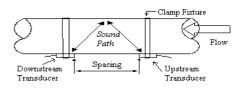
The DMTFB flow transmitter is based on the transit-time measurement principle, as shown in the figure on the right. A typical transit-time flow measurement system utilizes two transducers (A and B) that function as both ultrasonic transmitter and receiver. The transducers are clamped on the outside of a closed pipe at a specific distance from each other. The flow transmitter operates by alternately transmitting and receiving a coded burst of sound energy between the two transducers and measuring the transit time it takes for sound to travel between the two transducers. The difference in the transit time measured corresponds directly to the velocity of the liquid in the pipe. The transducers can be mounted using three methods, Z-method, V-method and W-method, depending on the pipe size.

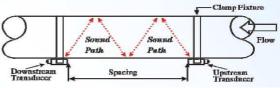
The Z-method is used for large pipes. The two transducers are installed on opposite sides of the pipe.



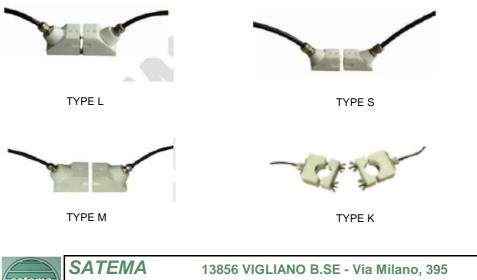
The V-method is used for medium-size pipes. The two transducers are on the same side, thus, the sound transverses the flow twice.

The W-method is usually used for small pipes. The sound transver the flow four times.









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