

Series 7500 Mass Flow Control Systems User's Guide

March 1989

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About This Book

This book contains five sections and an appendix, each of which is briefly described below. The book also contains a Unit Description Sheet, and a Quick Set-Up Guide. The book is not designed to be read cover to cover; rather, it is designed to present information to the 7500 user in as accessible a manner as possible.

Organization

Unit Description Sheet

This sheet is found in the front of the book, immediately following the title page. It contains important identifying information about your 7500 Mass Flow Control System, including model numbers, serial numbers, Kurz order number, and customer purchase order number. It also lists any options you ordered with your 7500. Check the options listed against your original order and against the actual contents of the shipping carton. Report any discrepancies immediately to Kurz Instruments Incorporated at (408) 646-5911.

Quick Set-Up Guide

The Quick Set-Up Guide consists of an illustration that summarizes much of the information presented in the rest of the manual. You can use the illustration to refresh your memory after you read the relevant sections of the manual. Or, if you feel that you do not need the more detailed information presented in the rest of the manual, you can attempt to install your 7500 referring only to the Quick Set-Up chart. Kurz Instruments does not, however, recommend the latter approach.

Section 1: Product Overview

This section introduces you to the purpose, principles of operation, and features of the 7500 Mass Flow Control System. You can safely skip this section if you are already familiar with that information.

Section 2: Installation

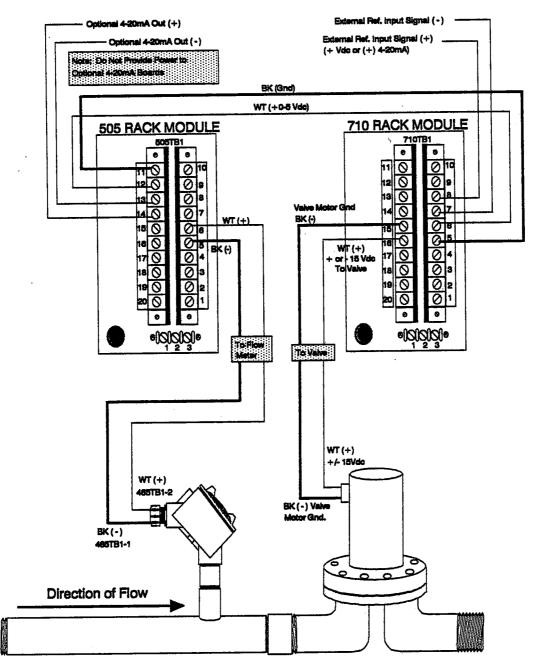
Section 2 explains, in necessarily general terms, how to install your 7500. This section explains how to determine the correct location for installation, as well as how to perform the physical installation. You should read thoroughly the parts of this section that apply to your installation before you install the 7500. You may also want to read Section 5, "Testing," before you install the 7500.

About the Art in This Book

The computer-generated art in the main sections of this book is intended to illustrate particular points under discussion. It includes only as much detail as is relevant to the discussion at hand. No attempt has been made to accurately scale these drawings or to include details not under discussion in the text that precedes and follows each drawing. If you need more detailed and precise visual information, refer to Appendix A, which contains reproductions of actual engineering drawings.

Quick Set-Up Guide

The quick set-up chart below summarizes much of the information presented in this manual. They do not, however, contain all the information you may need for safe and satisfactory installation of your 7500. Kurz Instruments recommends that you read the manual before attempting installation.



Section 1: Product Overview

This section contains a general description of the Series 7500 Mass Flow Control System. It explains how the flow controller works and lists its features and specifications.

1:1 Description

The Kurz Series 7500 Mass Flow Control Systems are state of the art mass flow controllers for use in the most demanding process requirements. The 7500 Mass Flow Control System can be used in applications requiring gas flow control in addition to flow metering. Our customers have used the 7500 to control anhydrous ammonia flows in a water treatment plant and to control argon gas flows in automated welding stations. The 7500 has also been integrated into gas monitoring systems built for nuclear power plants and for nuclear sampling systems.

The 7500 is composed of three basic subsystems:

- A fast response Model 505 Mass Flow Meter provides a 0-5 Vdc output signal linearly proportional to the measured flow. The 505 Mass Flow Meter consists of two assemblies. The first assembly is the flow meter (containing the mass flow sensor and current-transmitter board) mounted perpendicular on the flow body. The second assembly is the 505 rack module containing the power-supply/linearizer board.
- The Series 710 Electronic Valve Controller opens or closes the control valve after comparing the 505 flow meter's 0-5 Vdc output signal to a user-selectable internal or external setpoint value. The 710 also provides all the control and function switches to operate the 7500 system as well as an LDC digital display used in system operation.
- The Series 730 Electric Rotary Ramp Metering Valve provides precise flow control in conjunction with 710 controller.

Figure 1-1, on the following page, shows an illustration of the 7500 system components.

Each of these components is described in the following subsections.

Product Overview 1-1

1.2 The 505 Mass Flow Meter

The Model 505 Mass Flow Meters come with an attached flow body and are designed to be installed in lines carrying air or other gases. It is extremely rugged and resistant to contamination, and is therefore particularly suitable for hot, dirty, or corrosive industrial environments. Because of the 505's exceptionally energy-efficient design, pressure drops across the 505 are extremely low, typically about two inches of water, or 1/15 of one psi.

The 505 is available in many sizes to suit a wide range of applications. Table 1-1 lists the various 505 models and summarizes some of their characteristics.

Table 1-1. 505 Sizes and Specifications

Maximum Flow/Units of Flow		Model Number	Inlet & Out- let Fitting Size	Maximum Pressure Drop (in inches of water) at Full Scale	Recom- mended Allowable Working Pressure (psi)
0-50)	SCCM	505-1-00 565 -\- €	1/4" MNPT x ② 6"	.05	1000
0-150 ਵ	SCCM	505-2-00 565-2-0	1/4" MNPT x	.05	1000
0-500	SCCM		1/4" MNPT x	.05	1000
0-1500 4	SCCM	505-4-00 565-4-1	1/4" MNPT x	.1	1000
0-5 / j	SLPM	505-5-00 S&5 - S -0	1/4" MNPT x	.3	1000
0-15 c	SLPM	505-6-00 S6S+6++(1/4" MNPT x	.5	1000
0-50	SLPM	505-6-04	1/4" MNPT x 6"	5.0	1000
0-50		505-7-02 ≤6≤ -7 - 0	3/8" MNPT x	.06	1000
0-1	SCFM	505-6-02 565-6-0	1/4" MNPT x	2.0	1000
0-1 10		505-7-0	3/8" MNPT x	.02	1000

Table 1-1 (continued). 505 Sizes and Specifications

Maximum Flow/Units of Flow		Model Number	inlet & Out- let Fitting Size	Maximum Pressure Drop (in inches of water) at Full Scale	Recom- mended Allowable Working Pressure (psi)
0-150	SCFM	505-9B-06 ै।	2" MNPT x 24"	.52	1000
0-150		505-10A-00 ^ह े	- -	2.6	900
0-175	SCFM	505-10-02 ತತ್ರಿ	2 1/2" MNPT x 30"	8.0	1000
0-200	SCFM	505-10A-02 %		4.6	900
0-200		505-11-00 36	4" MNPT x 48"	2.3	800
0-200		505-11-01 ებ	4" MNPT x 12"	2.3	800
0-300	SCFM	505-10-04	2 1/2" MNPT x 30"	10.5	1000
0-300		505-10A-04		10.5	900
0-300		505-11-02	4" MNPT x 48"	5.1	800
0-300		505-11-03 eta	4" MNPT x 12"	5.1	800
0-400	SCFM	505-10A-06 🏰		7.0	900
0-400		505-11-04 ⁴³	4" MNPT x 48"	7.0	800
0-400		505-11-05	4" MNPT x 12"	7.0	800
0-500	SCFM	505-12-00	6" MNPT x 66"	2.0	300
0-500		505-12-01	6" MNPT x 18"	2.0	300
0-600	SCFM	505-11-06	4" MNPT x 48"	6.7	800
0-600		505-11-07	4" MNPT x 12"	6.7	800
0-750	SCFM	505-12-02 48	6" MNPT x 66"	4.5	300
0-750		505-12-03 🍇	6" MNPT x 18"	4.5	300

Product Overview

1.2.1 505 Basic Components

All the 505s consist of the same basic components:

• DuraFlo™ ceramic flow sensor (Models 505-1 through 505-6), Mini MetalClad™ all-metal sensor (Models 505-7 through 505-9), or MetalClad™ all-metal sensor (Models 505-10 through 505-13).

NOTE: The sensor shipped with your 505 was specifically matched to your unit's electronics during factory calibration. Sensors are not interchangeable between different 505s.

- 316 stainless steel flow body with male National Pipe Thread fittings (MNPT)
- Two-wire current transmitter board housed in a weatherproof junction box attached to the flow body
- Power-supply/linearizer board unit housed in a rack module

All information is this guide applies equally to all 505 models unless specifically identified as applying only to a particular model or models.

Figure 1-2 shows the basic components of the 505.

Figure 1-2. 505 Basic Components:

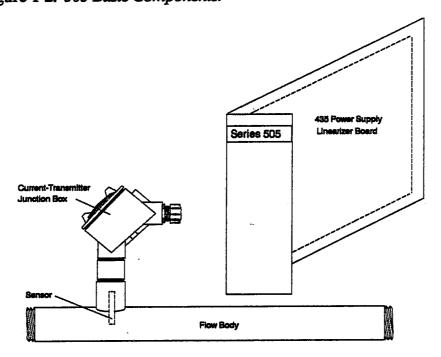
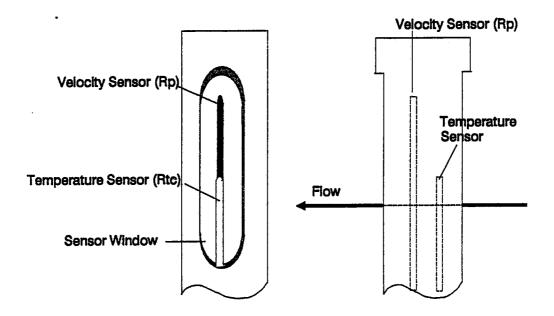


Figure 1-4. The Mini MetalClad and MetalClad Sensor: Two Views



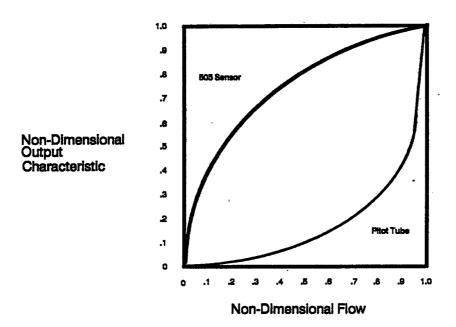
All Kurz sensors operate in the same manner. The temperature winding senses the ambient temperature of the flow. The velocity winding is then heated to approximately 75° to 100° F above the ambient temperature and is maintained at the same level of temperature differential (overheat) above the ambient temperature regardless of changes in ambient temperature.

CAUTION: The standard rating on the 505 sensor is for nonexplosive gases. If you plan to use it in flows of explosive gases, contact Kurz Instruments.

Because the temperature winding compensates for fluctuations in ambient temperature, the amount of electrical power needed to maintain the velocity winding's overheat is affected only by the flow of air or other gases over the sensor: The greater the flow, the greater its cooling effect on the sensor and the greater the electrical power needed to maintain the sensor's overheat. It is this power or current draw that is measured by the 505.

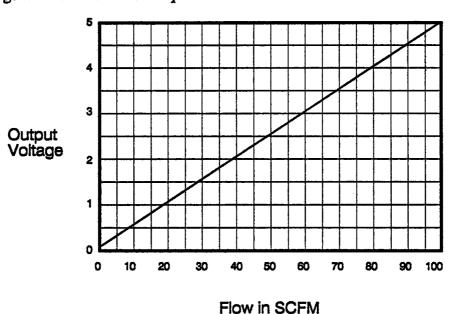
Product Overview 1-9

Figure 1-5. Sensor Output vs Flow



The linearizer converts the nonlinear draw into a linear voltage that is directly proportionate to flow: 0 Vdc indicates no flow, 5 Vdc indicates maximum measurable flow, and 2.5 Vdc indicates a flow exactly half of the maximum measurable flow, as shown in Figure 1-6.

Figure 1-6. Linearized Output



Product Overview

1-11

The 710 then applies this error signal to the 730 control valve to open or close the valve until the setpoint is reached. The +15 Vdc signal opens the valve and the -15 Vdc signal closes the valve. The valve stays in it's last position until it receives an error signal, and moves only while an error signal is present.

The setpoint reference signal that is compared to the 505's output signal can be generated by the 710 Controller or can be input externally to the 710 Controller. Using an external setpoint reference allows the setpoint (and therefore the flow rate) to vary according to computer control or respond to the state of other process variables. This also allows one flow control system to be slaved to another, to create a blending system for example.

The 710 controller board inside the 710 rack module includes a power supply that generates regulated +5 Vdc, +15 Vdc, and -15 Vdc supplies. The comparator circuit on the 710 board compares the 505's output signal to the setpoint reference signal and generates an error signal. Power transisitors on the 710 board drive the 730 valve motor with a +15 or -15 Vdc error signal.

The 710 controller is supplied in a standard 4.2"-wide rack module, which includes a 4 1/2-digit character LCD display, setpoint adjust potentiometer, switches for automatic or manual valve operation, and a provision for the external setpoint signal. Remote inputs (external set point signals) are usually of the same type and in the same units as the process variable input (with the exception of the 710-07-RMD). A typical 710 rack module is illustrated in Figure 1-7.

Product Overview 1-13

1.4 The 730 Electric Rotary Ramp Metering Valve

The Kurz Series 730 Electric Rotary Ramp Metering Valve provides the metering required for both isokinetic and constant flow control operations. The 730 is an electrical metering valve that combines the electric drive motor, the valve body, and limit switches into a well designed integrated package.

The standard valve incorporates a high torque DC gear motor designed to be operated by "error signals" (+15 or -15 Vdc signals) from the Series 710 Controller. The flow coefficient (C_v) of the 730 is linear over a wide range due to its nearly 300 degree rotation between a complete flow shutoff and full open. The standard full open to full close time is 30 seconds, unless an optional valve speed has been specified. In addition, the orifice size is unaffected by changes in system pressure and the valve remains in its last position during constant flow or during power shutoff.

Because the motor is used only when the valve must move to a new position during flow control, the motor operates only for brief periods and is usually idle. In this type of application the motor should enjoy an extremely long life and should not require replacement of the brushes.

The standard 730 valve is constructed of type 304 stainless steel and includes an O-Ring sealed motor cover with a 1/2" FNPT (female National Pipe Thread) conduit fitting. The Series 730 valves may be used with most fluids, including steam and liquids. Special materials of construction may be specified for hostile fluids or environments.

The cover of the valve can be removed for servicing or hookup by removing the 4 socket cap screws circumferentially mounted to the base of the valve motor cover housing. See Section 5 for information on servicing.

1.5 Specifications

The specifications for the system components included in the 7500 are summarized below.

1.5.1 505 Mass Flow Meter Specifications

Table 1-2. 505 Specifications

Sensor Construc-

tion:

Reference-grade 385 platinum RTD-type windings around a high-purity ceramic

core, sheathed in glass (Models 505-1 through 505-6) or stainless steel (Models

505-7 through 505-13).

Accuracy:

+/- (2% of reading + 1/2% of full scale)

Repeatability:

+/- 0.25%

Response Time:

1 second

Calibration:

Factory calibrated in NBS-traceable wind tunnel for air at 25° C and 760 mm Hg. Includes Calibration Certificate showing output voltage vs flow for 11 data points,

including zero flow.

Table 1-2. 505 Specifications (continued)

Operating Tempera-

ture Range of Electronics:

-20° C to +60° C

Units with high temperature sensors (HT

or HHT) use current-transmitter

enclosure placed remote from the flow

body via a 15-foot cable

Power Supply:

110VAC/60Hz Standard

220VAC/50-60Hz power supply

optionally available

Output:

Linear 0-5 Vdc standard. Isolated and nonisolated 4-20 mA outputs optionally available. For other nonstandard outputs,

consult factory.

Linearization:

11 breakpoint analog voltage offset type (11 amplifier stages) plus zero and span.

Optional digital linearizer available, see

Options section

Table 1-3. 710 Specifications (continued)

Enclosure:

Standard: 4.2" wide by 7" high rack

module

Optional 7500 system packages are available that house all system components in one large NEMA

enclosure.

Signal In:

Accepts 0-5 Vdc process variable input normally provided by 505 Mass Flow Meter. Alternatively accepts 0-5 Vdc process variable input provided

externally.

710 controller modules that accept a 4-20 mA, 0-2 Vdc, or 1-5 Vdc process variable signal are also available. Consult factory

regarding other external inputs.

Signal Out:

+ 15 Vdc or -15 Vdc signal drives the 730

valve over a two-wire hookup (2nd wire is

ground)

Hookup:

Rear-mounted barrier screw terminal

provided for hookup of signal in and valve control signal

Table 1-4. 730 Specifications (continued)

Cycle Times:

Full CLOSE to full OPEN is normally approximately 35 to 40 seconds when the 2426:1 ratio gearmotor is used.

Less pronounced gear ratios result in faster cycle times, but can result in loss of some precision in fine metering. Select other cycle times only where flow is rapidly changing.

It is very simple and economical to swap out gearmotors in the field with only a screwdriver should you wish to change the valve cycle time.

Hookup:

Two-wire hookup. One wire is ground.
The other wire carries the +15 Vdc or
-15 Vdc signal from the 710 controller
that opens or closes the valve respectively.

Motor Cover:

The cover for the motor is constructed of the same material as the valve (e.g. 316 stainless steel covers are provided with 316 stainless steel valves). All motor covers include cable fitting which may be removed to run conduit into the 1/2" FNPT fitting provided.

Shutoff:

While a pressure assisted shutoff plug is a standard feature, the 730 valves are metering valves, not shutoff valves. For users requiring 100% confidence in total shutoff we recommend installation of a simple normally open closed solenoid valve downstream of the Kurz 730 valve.

Section 2: Installation

This section explains how to install your 7500 Mass Flow Controller. The instructions given in this section are necessarily general in nature; every installation is unique. If you need further assistance with your installation, contact Kurz Instruments, Inc. at (408) 646-5911.

2.1 Checking the Contents of the Shipping Carton

Normally no special precautions need to be observed during unpacking of your flow control system. Depending on the number of systems or system components, the electronics for the 7500 (710 Controller and 505 Power-Supply/Linearizer rack modules) may or may not be shipped in the same physical box as the 505 Flow Meter and 730 Valve.

Of course, any external damage to the package(s) should be reported to the carrier. Open the shipping carton(s) and remove the protective foam packaging material that covers the 7500 and any options shipped with it. Check to see that the shipping carton contains everything you ordered. If you ordered your 7500 without any options, the contents of the shipping carton should be as shown in Figure 1-1.

Any options you ordered should be specified on the Unit Description Sheet at the front of this manual. Available options are listed, described, and (where applicable) pictured in Section 4, "Options". If the options specified on the Unit Description Sheet do not match the options you ordered or the options actually shipped, contact Kurz immediately.

Usually the 505 Mass Flow Meter and the 730 Electric Rotary Ramp Metering Valve are already mated or piped together. In most cases the valve will be installed downstream from the 505 flow meter.

Make sure the NBS-traceable calibration certificate for the 505 Mass Flow Meter is included. Verify that the line size and pipe schedule shown on the calibration certificate are correct.

2.3 Installing the 505 Mass Flow Meter

2.3.1 Determining Flow Meter Location

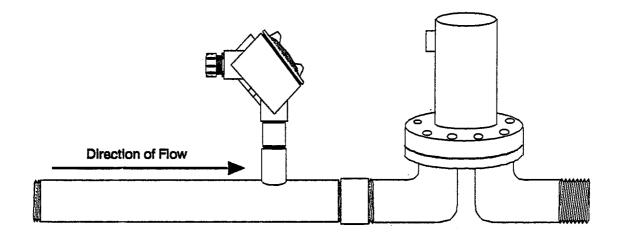
The flow body itself provides the required unobstructed runs upstream and downstream from the sensor. Even so, it is a good idea to install the 505 near the center of a long, straight pipe section, if possible.

Unless it has been specifically calibrated for another orientation, the flow meter must be installed in a horizontal run, with the junction box extending straight up. You must therefore choose a location where there is sufficient clearance for the junction box.

2.3.2 Orientation

Note that the flow body is not symmetrical—it has a long end and a short end (relative to the T connection for the junction box). You must install the 505 so that flow enters through the long end of the flow body and exits through the short end. Figure 2-1 illustrates the position of the flow meter is relation to the flow.

Figure 2-1. Flow Meter's Position in Relation to Flow



In consulting Table 2-1, there are two things you should bear in mind:

- Table 2-1 applies to stranded copper wire at 65° F. Resistance in other kinds of wire, or in stranded copper wire at different temperatures, will vary.
- American Wire Gauge (AWG) numbers are inversely proportionate to the size of wire they apply to. That is, the smallest AWG number specifies the largest wire and vice versa.

Table 2-1. Approximate Loop Resistance in Current-Transmitter Wire

AWG#	Ohms/Ft	Maximum Loop (Ft)	Maximum Run (Ft)
4	.0003	13,333	6,667
8	.0005	8,000	4,000
10	.0008	5,000	2,500
12	.002	2,000	1,000
14	.003	1,333	667
16	.005	800	400
18	.008	500	250
20	.012	333	167
22	.019	211	105
24	.030	133	67
28	.077	52 .	26

WARNING: Always unplug the power cords for the 710 and 505 rack modules before you make connections. Failure to unplug or disconnect the power cord will result in severe shock hazard and possible damage to the circuits and/or sensor.

2.4.1 Connecting the 465 Current-Transmitter to the 505 Rack Module

The two-wire current loop must be connected between the 465 Current-Transmitter Board in the 505 flow meter and the 505 rack module containing the 435R1 Power-Supply/Linearizer Board. The 7500 system is shipped with 15 feet of wire already connected to the current-transmitter terminals and exiting a conduit fitting on the junction box of the flow meter. You can either splice longer wires onto the existing wires or replace them with wires of your own. Make sure that the wire gauge and length do not cause the resistance in the current-loop to exceed 4 ohms.

The black wire attached to terminal 1 of 465TB1 is the return signal. You should connect this wire to terminal 5 on the back of the 505 rack module. The white wire attached to terminal 2 of 465TB1 is the +24 Vdc power supply. You should connect this wire to terminal 6 on the back of the 505 rack module. These connections are shown in Figure 2-3. Note that, because of the 505's reverse polarity protection, the connections between the 465 Current-Transmitter Board and the 505 rack module can be reversed without damaging the 505.

To 710TB1-5 To 710TB1-6 **505 RACK MODULE** 505TB1 BK (Gnd) (1)(2)465TB1 WT (+0-5 Vdc) 0 WT (+) 465TB1-2 6 <u>(5)</u> 485TB1-1 0 BK (-) 0 0 Connect 505TB1-5 to 465TB1-1 Connect 505TB1-6 to 465TB1-2

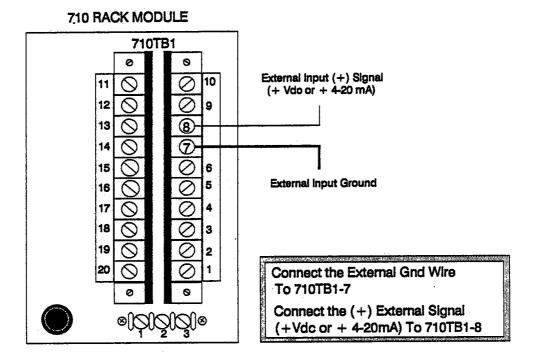
Figure 2-3. Two-wire Current Loop Connections

Installation

2.4.3 Connecting an External Setpoint Signal

If you are using an external setpoint reference signal to control the flow, connect the inputs to the 710 rack module as shown in Figure 2-5. These connections can be used to input either an external voltage or 4-20 mA reference signal.

Figure 2-5. Connecting an External Setpoint Reference Signal to the 710



Section 3: Operation and Maintenance

This section describes the operation and routine maintenance of the 7500 Mass Flow Control System.

3.1 Operation

As discussed in the previous sections, the 7500 system controls flow by comparing the 0-5 Vdc or optional 4-20 mA output signal generated by the 505 Mass Flow Meter to a setpoint reference voltage or 4-20 mA signal. When the actual rate of flow (as indicated by the output signal from the 505) is less than the setpoint flow rate (as indicated by a setpoint reference signal) the 710 outputs a + 15 Vdc error signal to open the valve thereby increasing flow. When the actual rate of flow (as indicated by the output signal from the 505) is greater than the setpoint flow rate (as indicated by a setpoint reference signal) the 710 outputs a -15 Vdc error signal to close the valve thereby decreasing flow.

The setpoint reference signal can be generated by the 710 Controller or can be input externally to the 710 Controller. The valve stays in it's last position until it receives an error signal, and moves only while an error signal is present.

The simplest way to explain the modes of operation for the 7500 is to explain the functions of the control switches. Typically the Series 505 Mass Flow Meter rack module will have an ON/OFF switch only. All the other controls for the standard 7500 are on the 710 Controller rack module. As shown in Figure 3-1 on the next page, these operator controls include:

ON/OFF Switch

DISPLAY Select Switch

FUNCTION Select Switch

MANUAL VALVE OPEN/CLOSE Switch

SET-POINT ADJ. Locking Potentiometer

3.1.1 The DISPLAY Select Switch

The DISPLAY select switch allows you to choose the type of reading that is displayed on the LCD display. The reading will be displayed in your particular control system's engineering units (typically a unit of flow or lbs.). Depending on the switch position, the LCD display indicates:

- 1.) the actual flow
- 2.) the 7500's internal setpoint flow
- 3.) the external setpoint flow (if used)

Normally the DISPLAY select will be set FLOW RATE. The reading displayed is the flow as measured by the 505 Mass Flow Meter. Because the flow meter is directly upstream of the flow control valve, the reading displayed is the actual current rate of flow control.

The other two positions on the DISPLAY select switch are used to display the setpoint flow rate in engineering units. When the DISPLAY switch is set to the SET-POINT position, the LCD display provides a flow reading derived from the 7500's internal setpoint reference voltage as set by the SET-POINT ADJ. locking potentiometer. This SET-POINT switch position should be selected when adjusting the SET-POINT ADJ. locking potentiometer to set or change the 7500's internal flow control setpoint.

You can select to use an external 0-5 Vdc or other external setpoint in place of the 7500's internal setpoint. The external setpoint is selected using the FUNCTION select switch described in the next subsection. When the DISPLAY select switch is set to EXTERNAL INPUT the display provides a flow reading derived from the external setpoint reference voltage or 4-20 mA reference input. This display is helpful when setting or changing the external setpoint signal used to control the flow.

3.1.4 The SET-POINT ADJ. Locking Potentiometer

This locking potentiometer allows you to adjust the 7500's internal setpoint reference signal. This 10-turn potentiometer trims the supplied 0-5 Vdc (or optional 4-20 mA) setpoint signal to the level by which the 505's signal output signal will be compared.

3.2 Calculating Actual Flow

For most air-flow monitoring applications, the mass of the flowing gas is the relevant variable. The 505's sensor was designed with this fact in mind. The sensor accurately registers mass flow at any temperature and pressure. Its output is therefore calibrated in standard units.

Those units are referenced to a standard temperature of 25° C (77° F) and standard atmospheric pressure of 760 mm (29.92 inches) of mercury. A flow reading obtained for air at a different temperature and/or pressure will not be the actual volumetric flow of that air.

Generally, standard flow is a much more useful measurement than actual flow. Sometimes, however, you may want to calculate the **actual** flow of an airflow whose temperature or pressure differs significantly from the standard temperature and pressure.

The formula for deriving actual flow from indicated flow is given below:

$$F_{act} = F_{ind} \frac{d_s}{d_a}$$

where:

 $d_s = Standard air density (25° C; 760 mm Hg).$

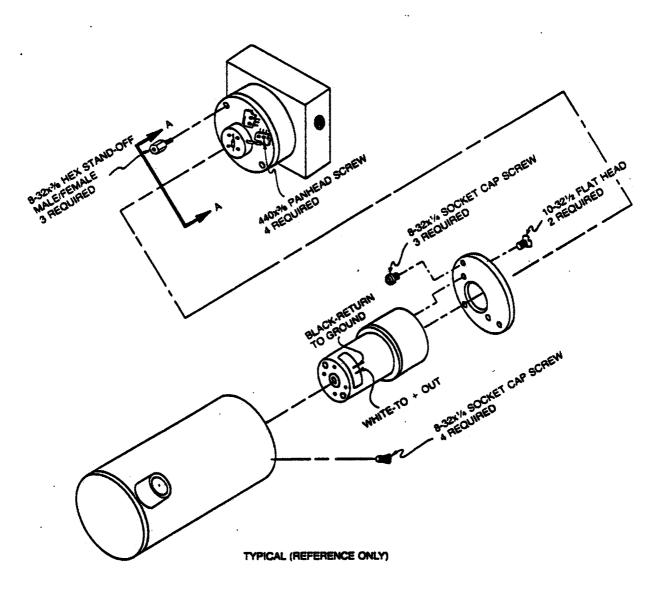
d_a = Actual air density at local temperature and barometric pressure.

F_{act} = Actual air flow in cubic feet per minute.

 F_{ind} = Indicated flow in standard cubic feet per minute.

To disassemble smaller valves refer to Figure 3-2. First remove the motor cover housing by removing the 4 socket cap screws placed around the base of the valve's motor cover housing. Before you remove the motor you will need to remove the motor lead wires. It may be helpful to mark the leads with a + or - to indicate how the wires should be reinstalled.

Figure 3-2. Motor Assembly

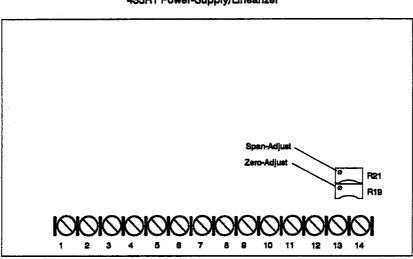


If you do recalibrate the 505 yourself, follow the procedure described below. You will need:

- a digital voltmeter accurate to +/-.001 Vdc
- a flat-bladed screwdriver with a narrow blade and a long shaft

The velocity calibration procedure consists of running a flow of known velocity through the 505 and adjusting the zero and span potentiometers on the 435R1 Power-Supply/Linearizer Board. Figure 3-3 shows their locations.

Figure 3-3. Power-Supply/Linearizer Board: Zero and Span Potentiometers



435R1 Power-Supply/Linearizer

Step 1: Set the flow to 0.

Step 2: Check the voltage between Terminal Screw 2 (linear output) and Terminal Screw 3 (ground). If necessary, adjust the zero-control potentiometer up or down until you get a reading of zero volts.

NOTE: You should check for zero voltage either immediately after powering the 505 or after first running flow through the meter and then returning to zero flow. This is necessary because, after several minutes at zero flow, the heat produced by the velocity winding (R_p) begins to affect the ambient temperature winding (R_{tc}) .

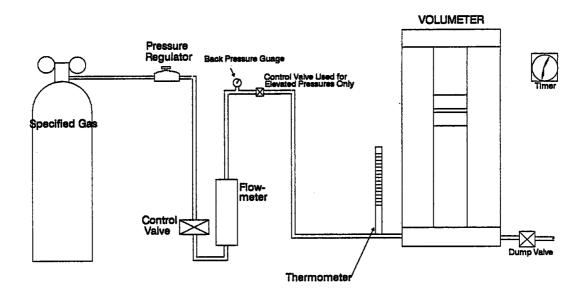
Section 4: Options

This section lists and describes some of the more popular options available with the 7500 Mass Flow Control System. The options discussed in this section are

- Specialty Gas Calibrations
- 220 Vac/60 Hz Power Supply
- 4-20 mA Output
- HT High-Temperature Sensor
- HHT Very-High-Temperature Sensor
- Teflon-Coated Sensor
- Remote Current-Transmitter Electronics
- NEMA Enclosure For 7500 Electronics
- Optional Engineering Units
- Dual Alarm
- Totalizer
- Sensor Safety Circuit
- Smaller 740 Valve Series
- Dual Range Option
- Alternative Power-Supply\Linearizer Boards

Other custom options may be available. Contact Kurz Instruments if you have special needs not covered by the options described in this section.

Figure 4-1. Specialty Gas Calibration



4.2 220 Vac/60 Hz Power Supply

The standard power supply used in the 505 and 710 rack modules is 110 Vac/60 Hz.

220 Vac/60Hz power supplies are optionally available.

4.3 4-20 mA Output

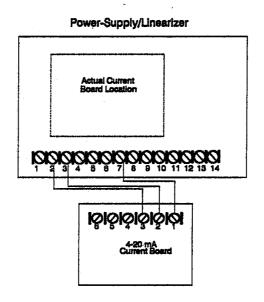
The standard output from the 505 Mass Flow Meter is a linearized 0-5 Vdc signal. An optional 4-20 milliamp (mA) board can be installed to convert this linear 0-5 Vdc signal to a 4-20 mA signal. Non-isolated (Model 131) and isolated (Model 132) versions are available.

A 4-20 mA output signal is appropriate when the distance between the 505 rack module and the device receiving the linearized signal is such that a significant voltage drop would occur in the standard 0-5 Vdc signal. A 4-20 mA output signal is unaffected by distance, as long as the total resistance in the loop is less than 800 ohms.

Options

When the 4-20 mA board is mounted on standoffs above the main 435R1 Power-Supply/Linearizer Board in the 505 rack module it is connected to that board as shown in Figure 4-3.

Figure 4-3. 4-20 mA Current Board Connections



Alternatively, the 4-20 mA board may have been installed in it's own rack module. In this case the linearized 0-5 Vdc output from the 505 flow meter will be input to the 4-20 mA module as shown in Figure 4-4. The 131RM or 132RM will also get power and ground from the 505 rack module.

The 4-20 mA board converts the 0-5 Vdc signal and signal ground to (+) and (-) 4-20 mA signals. The 4-20 mA signals are output on terminals 13 and 14 on the back of the Model 131 or 132 rack module, also shown in Figure 4-4.

Options

4.3.2 Isolated

Isolated 4-20 mA output is appropriate when it is necessary to isolate the electronics of the receiving device from the electronics of the 435R1 Power-Supply/Linearizer Board. Electrical isolation between the receiving device and the system prevents ground loop problems. Isolated 4-20 mA output is achieved by routing the 505's 0-5 Vdc output signal and signal ground to the inputs of the Model 132 4-20 mA Current Board or Module.

4.4 HT High-Temperature Sensor

The standard 505 sensor is rated for temperatures from 0° C to 125° C.

The optional HT high-temperature sensor is rated from 0° C to 250° C.

4.5 HHT Very-High-Temperature Sensor Option with the 465R5 Current-Transmitter Board

The standard 505 sensor is rated for temperatures from 0° C to + 125° C.

The optional HHT very-high-temperature sensor is rated from 0° C to +500° C. The HHT sensor is only available on Models 505-10 through 505-13.

If you have purchased the HHT sensor option, the 465R4 Current-Transmitter Board (normally installed in the junction box on the head of the 505 Mass Flow Meter) is replaced by the 465R5 Current-Transmitter Board.

4:6 Teflon-Coated Sensor

The standard 505 sensor is highly resistant to particulate contamination. For particularly dirty flows containing resinous or sticky materials, however, you may wish to order the special teflon-coated sensor.

The teflon-coated sensor generally allows longer intervals between cleanings and is more easily cleaned if it does become heavily loaded with contaminants.

4-7

4.9 Optional Engineering Units

The standard units of measurement displayed on the LCD digital display of 710 module are Standard Cubic Centimeters per Minute (SCCM), Standard Liters per Minute (SLPM), or Standard Cubic Feet per minute (SCFM), depending on the size of the meter. Readouts in other units of measurement, including Pounds Mass per Minute are optionally available. If you prefer some other unit, contact Kurz Instruments for more information.

4.10 Dual Alarm

The Model 111R1 dual alarm board allows you to activate an audible alarm or other device of your choice based on the flow sensed by the flow meter. The board provides two relays, one of which is activated when flow drops below a specified minimum, and one of which is activated when flow exceeds a specified maximum. You set both maximum and minimum values by adjusting potentiometers on the 111R1 printed circuit board. You could, for example, specify that the low alarm relay be activated when flow falls below 10% of full range, and that the high alarm relay be activated when flow exceeds 90% of full range.

As shipped, the low alarm relay is activated when the flow falls below 20% of the full range and the high alarm relay is activated when flow exceeds 80% of the full range.

The low-adjust and high-adjust potentiometers are shown in Figure 4-6, as are the terminal screws used to connect the 111R1 board to other devices.

To set the low alarm value, you must, with the 111R1 board properly connected, run a flow whose volume represents the desired low alarm limit through the flow body of the meter. You then adjust the low-adjust potentiometer until the low-flow relay closes.

To set the high alarm value, run a flow at the desired high alarm limit through the flow body and adjust the high-adjust potentiometer until the high-flow relay closes.

Options 4-9

NOTE: Even with the sensor safety circuit installed, the sensor normally operates at an overheat of approximately 100° F above the ambient temperature of the gas flow it is monitoring. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the ambient temperature of an explosive gas flow is kept substantially more than 100° F BELOW the ignition temperature of the gas. (A good rule of thumb is to keep flow temperature at least 20% below the gas's ignition temperature.)

4.13 740 Flow Control Valve

For flow control of slower flows or where increased flow control is required, the 740 valve may be substituted for the standard 730 valve. The 740 valve is operated in the same way as the 730 valve. It opens and closes dependent on the error signal transmitted from the 710 Controller.

However, the 740 uses + and - 13 Vdc error signals to open or close the valve. Therefore the 710 controller board is modified to transmit a + 13 Vdc error signal to open the 740 valve and a - 13 Vdc error signal to close the 740 valve.

End of Section 4

Options 4-11

Section 5: Testing

This section describes some of the bench testing procedures you can perform on the 710R1 Controller Board, 435R1 Power-Supply/Linearizer Board, 465R4 Current-Transmitter Board, and optional 465R5 Current-Transmitter Board.

You may want to perform these tests before you install the 7500 system and/or at regular intervals thereafter to verify that the unit is functioning properly.

NOTE: Any warranty service to be performed at the customer's site must be previously approved in writing by Kurz Instruments.

Nonwarranty service should be performed only by a certified electrical technician. Refer to Appendix A for component layouts and schematics.

5.1 Testing the 710R1 Board

To perform the tests for the 710R1 board, you will need an ohmmeter and a digital voltage meter accurate to within +/-.001 Vdc.

The test consists of checking the the contacts of the operator control switches and checking the voltage between the DC ground terminals and test points specified. First test all switch contacts using the ohmmeter. Refer to drawing number 340085 in Appendix A for the contact locations.

Next test the voltage between the specified terminals on Terminal Block 1 (TB1) of the 710R1 board. These test points are indicated in the illustration shown in Figure 5-1.

Testing 5-1

Error Signal:

Measure the voltage between terminals 11 (motor ground) and 10 (error signal). With the FUNCTION select switch set to FLOW CONTROL and the DISPLAY select switch set to FLOW RATE, make note of the current flow rate. Next, turn the DISPLAY select switch set to SET-POINT, make note of the current setpoint.

Vary the setpoint by adjusting the SET-POINT ADJ. potentiometer. As you adjust the SET-POINT ADJ. locking potentiometer to a higher setpoint, a + 15 Vdc (or optional + 13 Vdc) motor error signal should be output from the 710 board. As you adjust the SET-POINT ADJ. potentiometer to a lower setpoint, a -15 Vdc (or optional -13 Vdc) motor error signal should be output from the 710 board. Return the setpoint to the original setting.

5.2 Power-On Voltage Test for the 435R1 Board

To perform the power-on voltage test for the 435R1 Power-Supply Linearizer Board, you will need a digital voltage meter accurate to within +/-.001 Vdc.

This test consists of checking the voltage between DC Ground (terminal screw 3) and each of nine test points (TP1-TP9) on the 435R1 board. The correct voltage for each test point is listed below. Figure 5-2 shows the location of the test points.

Test Point 4, Regulated Supply Voltage: +15 Vdc +/-3%

Test Point 5, Regulated Supply Voltage: -12 Vdc + /-3%

Test Point 6, Regulated Supply Voltage: +5 Vdc +/-3%

Test Point 7, Reference Voltage: +2.49 Vdc +/-.01%

Test Point 8, Reference Voltage: -5 Vdc +/- .01%

Test Point 9, Nonlinear Signal Input to Linearizer Circuitry: 0-5 Vdc +/- .025 Vdc at zero; +/- .125 Vdc at full span

5.3 Current-Transmitter Board Bridge-Voltage Tests

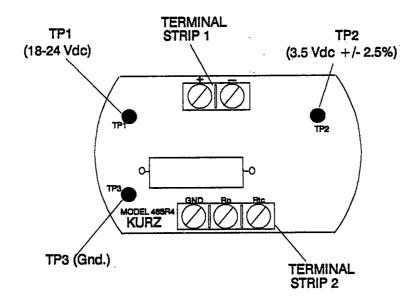
To perform the test on the 465R4 or 465R5 Current-Transmitter Boards you will need a digital voltage meter accurate to within +/-.001 Vdc. Each test procedure consists of checking the voltage between DC ground and each of the points indicated.

If you are calibrating a 465R4 Current-Transmitter Board, perform the testing procedure described in subsection 5.3.1. If you are calibrating a 465R5 Current-Transmitter Board, perform the procedure listed in subsection 5.3.2.

5.3.1 Testing the 465R4 Current-Transmitter Board

The test for the 465R4 Current-Transmitter Board consists of checking the voltages between pairs of test points on the board. The test points are labeled on the board itself as "TP1", "TP2", and "TP3". They are called out for easy reference in Figure 5-3.

Figure 5-3. 465R4 Current-Transmitter Board Test Points



- Step 1: Check the voltage between TP1 and TP3 (ground). This is the unregulated supply voltage (from the 435R1 board) and should read in the range of 18-24 Vdc.
- Step 2: Check the voltage between TP2 and TP3 (ground). This is the bridge voltage and should read 3.5 Vdc +/- 2.5% (this is the nominal reading; refer to your calibration certificate for the exact rated voltage of your unit).

CAUTION: If the bridge voltage is +5 Vdc or more (with no flow moving past the sensor), and the voltage does not start to drop below five volts within five to ten seconds, turn power off **immediately**. Supplying power for more than five to ten seconds under these conditions may result in damage to the probe.

CAUTION: If the bridge voltage is +5 Vdc or more (with no flow moving past the sensor), and the voltage does not start to drop below five volts within five to ten seconds, turn power off immediately. Supplying power for more than five to ten seconds under these conditions may result in damage to the probe.

End of Section 5

Testing 5-9

•	1	
TB. 1	SIGNAL DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
1 2	OUT OUT	CIRCUIT GROUND GND REG. (+) SUPPLY +15 VDC
3 4	OUT OUT	CIRCUIT GROUND GND REG. (-) SUPPLY -15 VDC
5 6	IN IN	CIRCUIT GROUND GND MASS FLOW SIGNAL 0-5 VDC LINEAR
7 8	IN IN	EXT. (-) 4-20 MA (+) 4-20 MA
9 10	IN (OPT.) IN	CIRCUIT GROUND GND 161 TEMP. INPUT 0-5 VDC LINEAR
11	OUT	CIRCUIT GROUND GND DISPLAY SWITCH
12	OUT	SELECTED OUTPUT ± 0-5 VDC
13 14	OUT (OPT.) OUT	CURRENT LOOP (-) 4-20 MA OUTPUT (+) 4-20 MA
15 16	OUT	VALVE MOTOR GROUND GND (+) OR (-) SUPPLY TO VALVE (+) OR (-) 15 VDC
17 18	IN (OPT.) IN	CIRCUIT GROUND GND 142 FLOW SIGNAL 0-5 VDC LINEAR
19 20	OUT (OPT.) OUT	UNREG. (-) SUPPLY -24 VDC UNREG. (+) SUPPLY +24 VDC
TB. 2		
1 2 3	IN	AC POWER INPUT AC GND ACC
		Notes: Wire direct when supplied into Kurz enclosure (unless otherwise specified.)
	APPROVALS	DATE TITLE: Model 7500 Flow Controller
	INITIATED Tring	Model 710 (1/4 or 1/6 RM)
KUP7	APPROVED COLA	rear-mounted terminal board description. (4-20 MA ext. input)
HAR JECTHON 11 THE	1 16. F. 2.41.	DWG NO. 340208 REV. 0 SHT 1 OF 1

TB. 1	SIGI DIREC		DESCRIPTION	
1 2	OUT		CIRCUIT GROUND REG. (+) SUPPLY	GND +15 VDC
3 4	OUT OUT		CIRCUIT GROUND REG. (-) SUPPLY	GND -15 VDC
5 6	IN IN		CIRCUIT GROUND MASS FLOW SIGNAL	GND 0-5 VDC LINEAR
7 8	IN IN		EXT. INPUT	GND (+) 0-5 VDC
9	IN IN	(OPT.)	CIRCUIT GROUND 161 TEMP. INPUT	GND 0-5 VDC LINEAR
1	OUT		CIRCUIT GROUND	GND
2	OUT		DISPLAY SWITCH SELECTED OUTPUT	± 0-5 VDC
3	OUT OUT	(OPT.)	CURRENT LOOP OUTPUT	(-) 4-20 MA (+) 4-20 MA
5 6	OUT	-	VALVE MOTOR GROUND (+) OR (-) SUPPLY TO VALVE	GND (+) OR (-) 15 VI
7 8	IN IN	(OPT.)	CIRCUIT GROUND 142 FLOW SIGNAL	GND 0-5 VDC LINEAR
9	OUT	(OPT.)	UNREG. (-) SUPPLY UNREG. (+) SUPPLY	-24 VDC +24 VDC
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	IN		POWER INPUT	AC AC GND ACC

Notes: Wire direct when supplied into Kurz enclosure (unless otherwise specified.)

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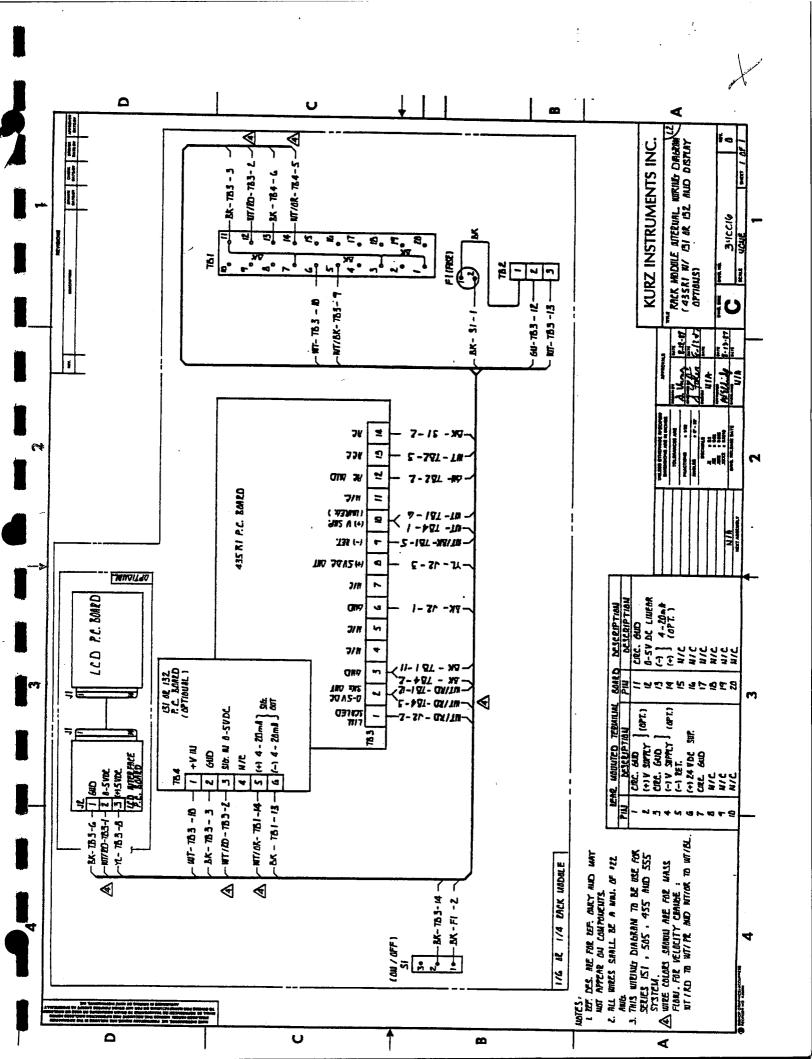
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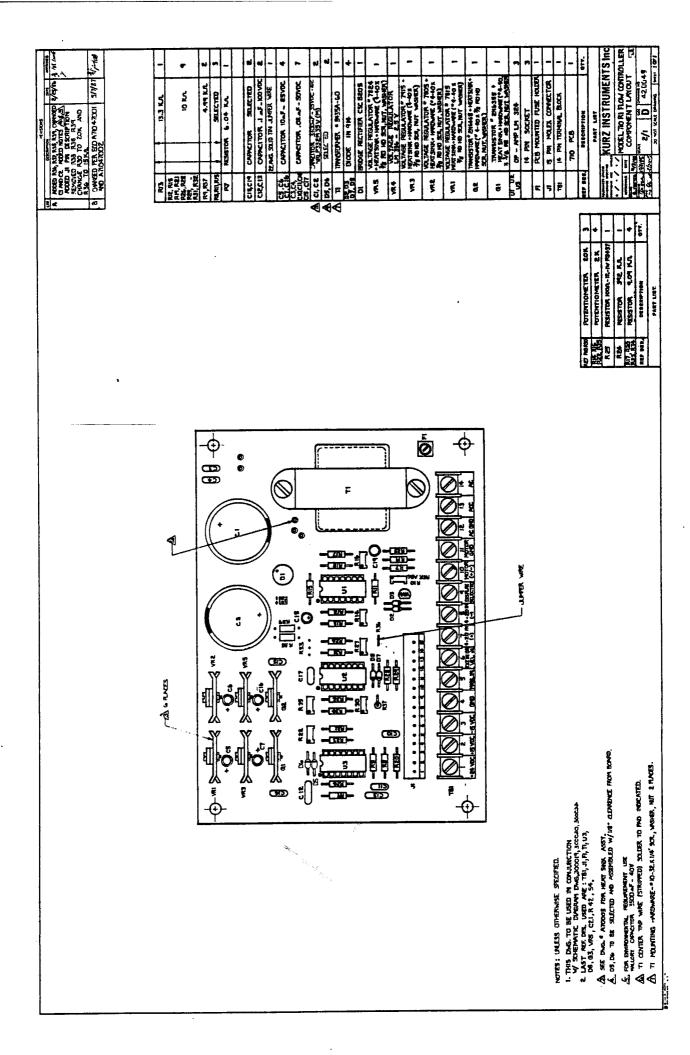
Model 7500 Flow Controller
Model 710 (1/4 or 1/6 RM)
rear-mounted terminal board
description. (0-5 VDC ext. input)

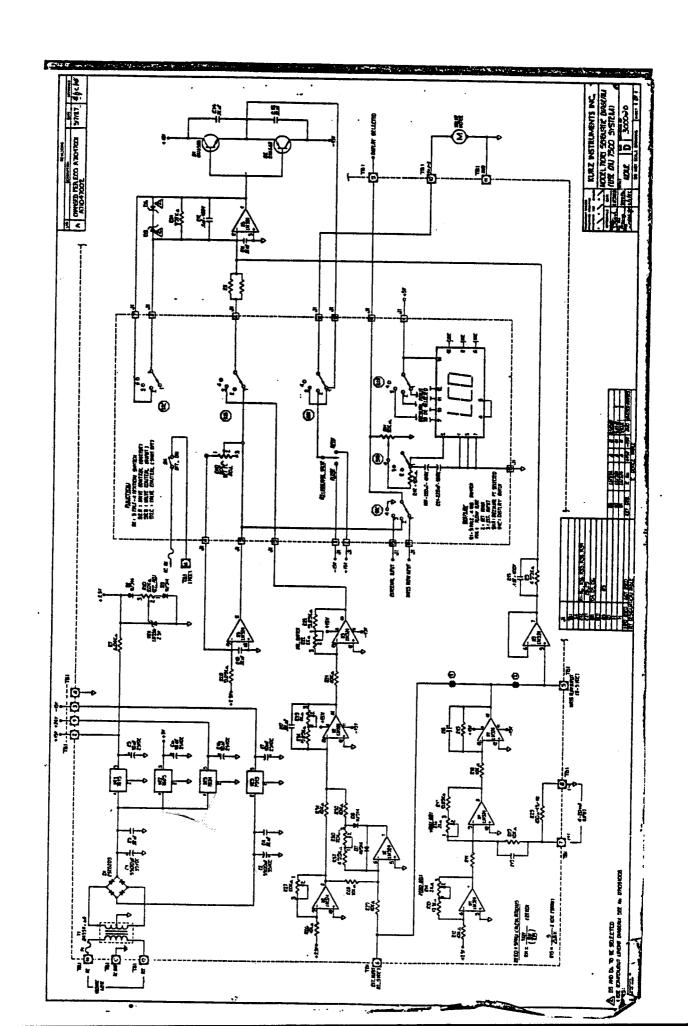
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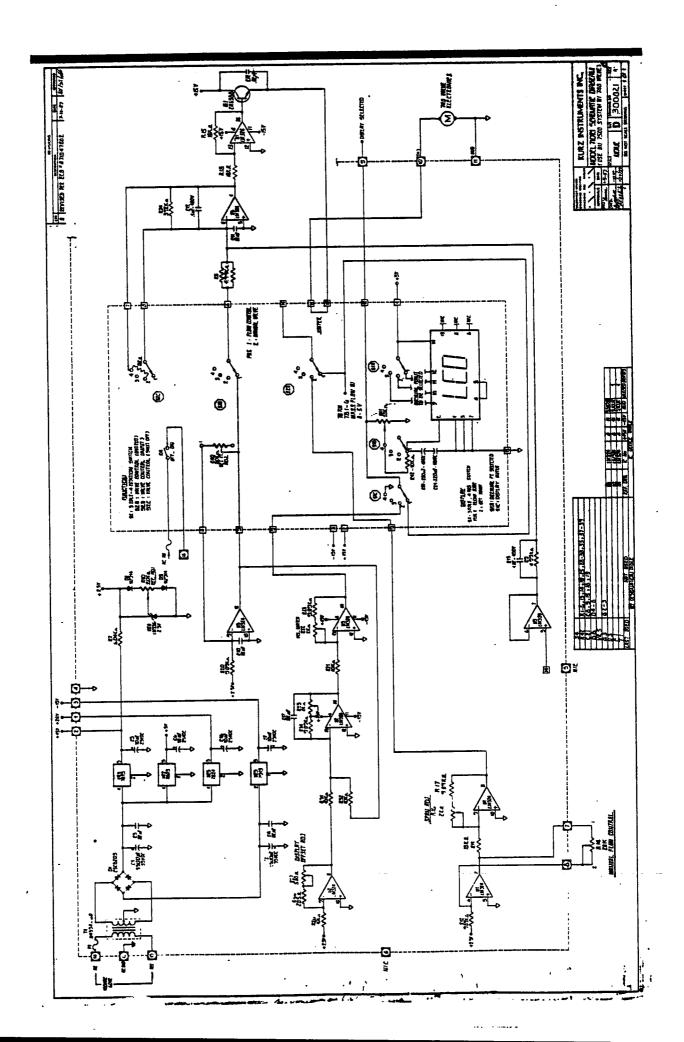
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12	9		SPARE	
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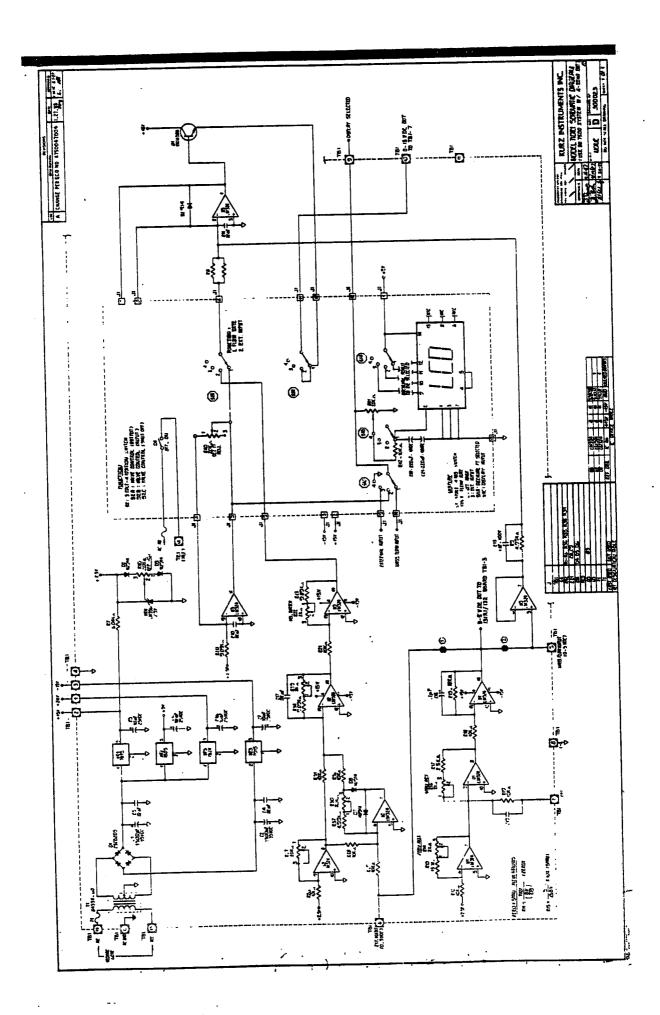
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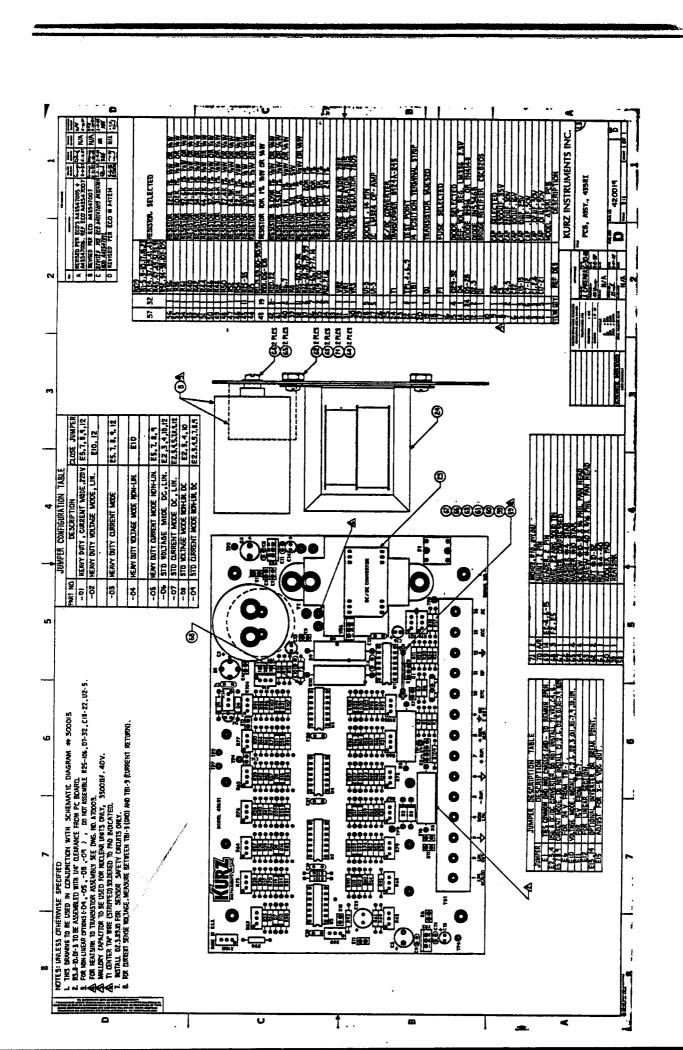


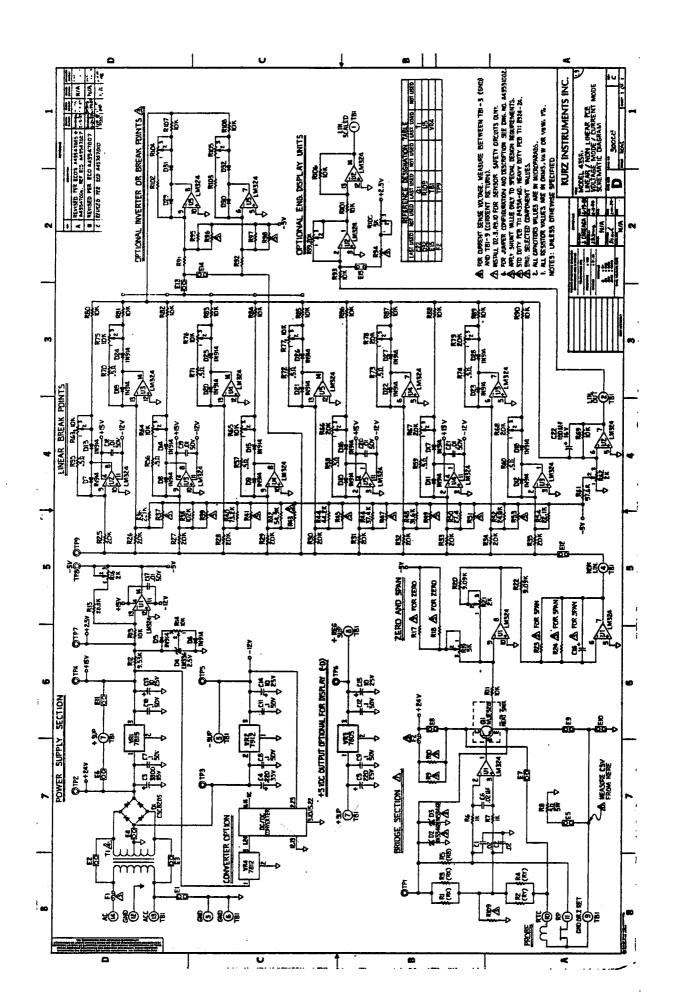


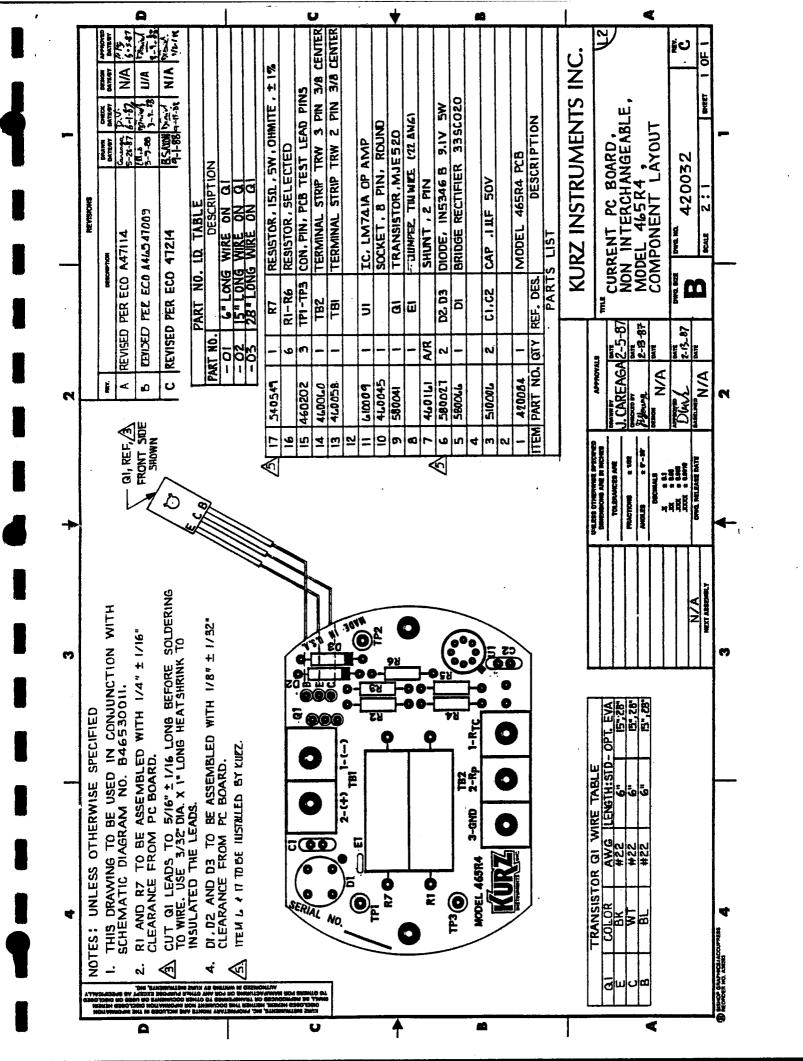


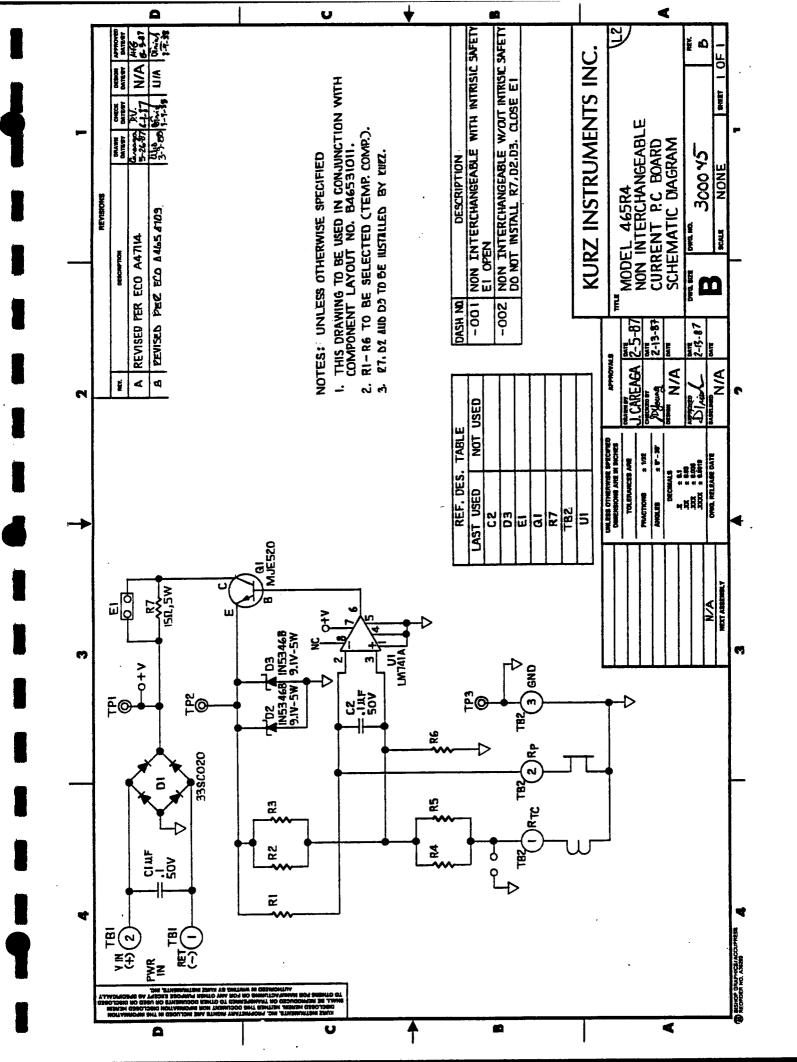


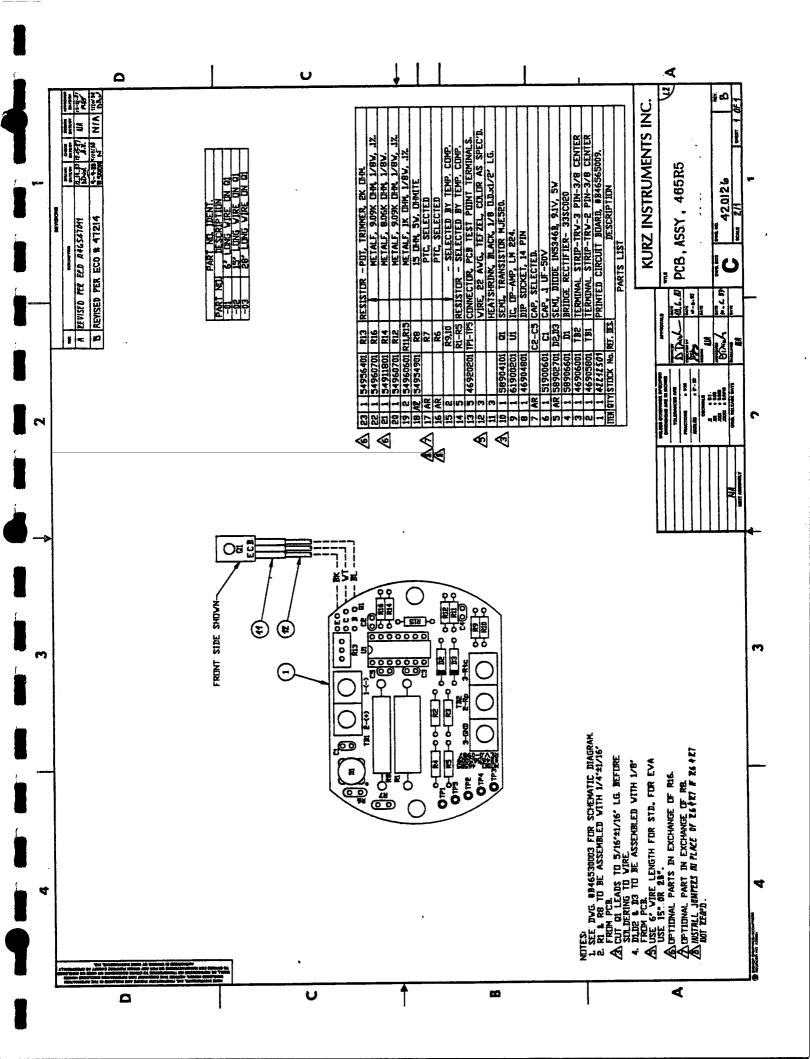


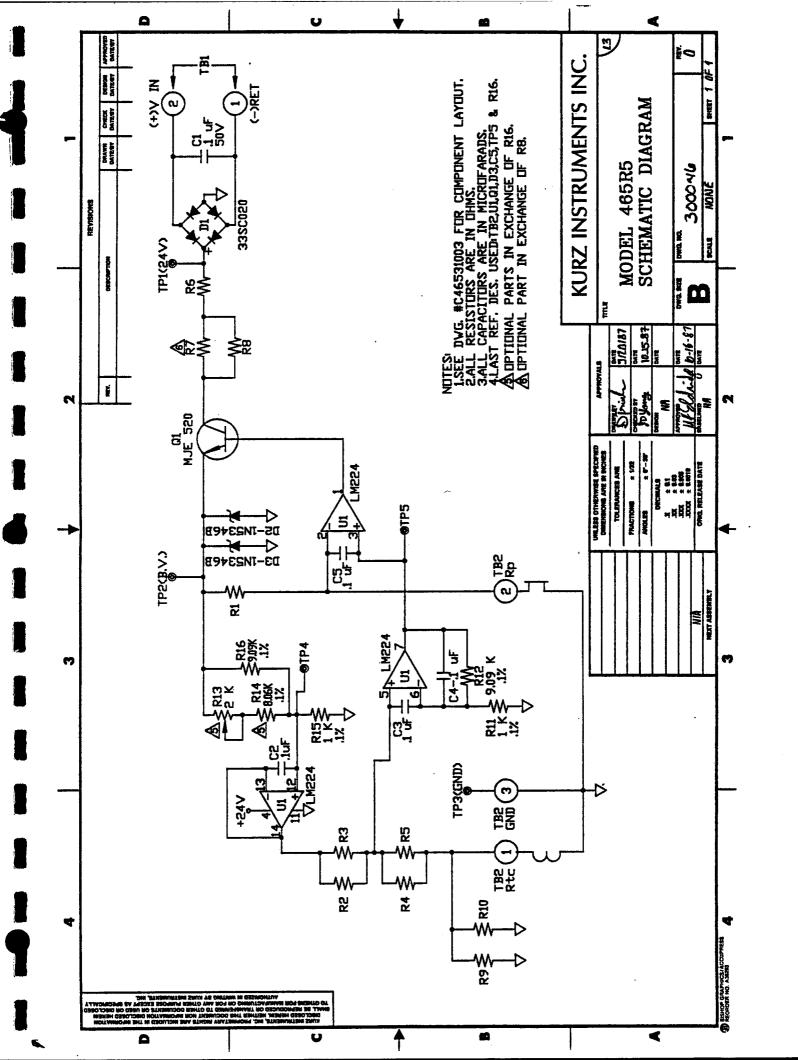


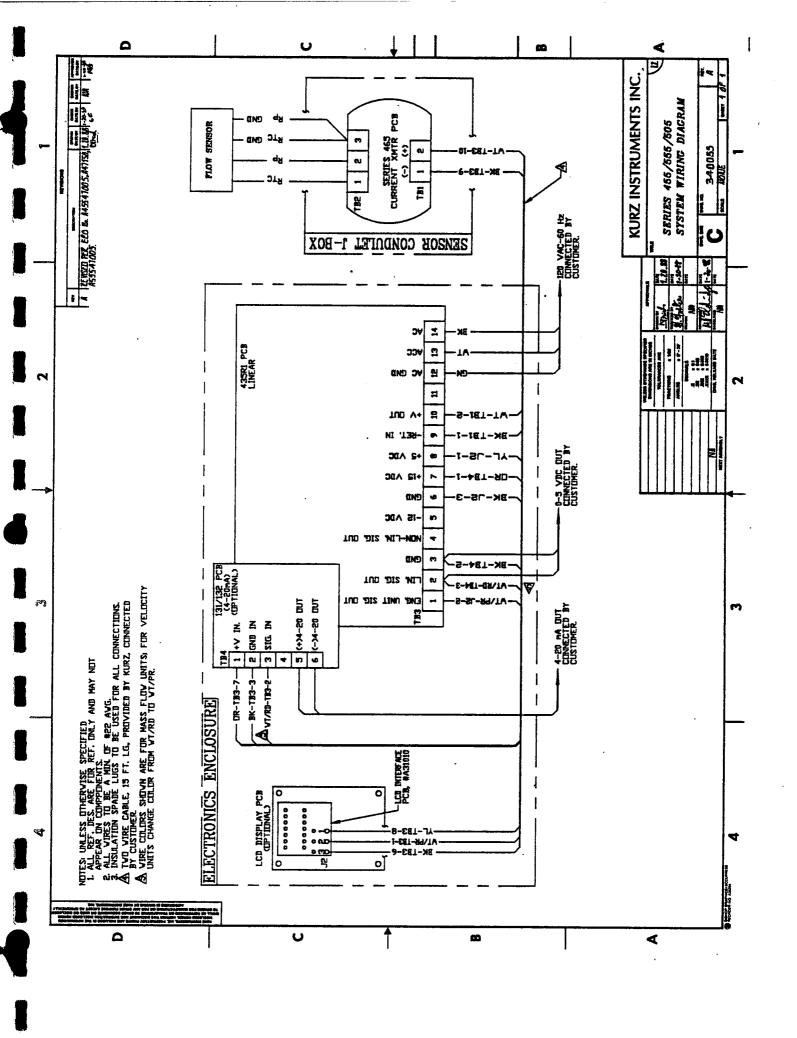


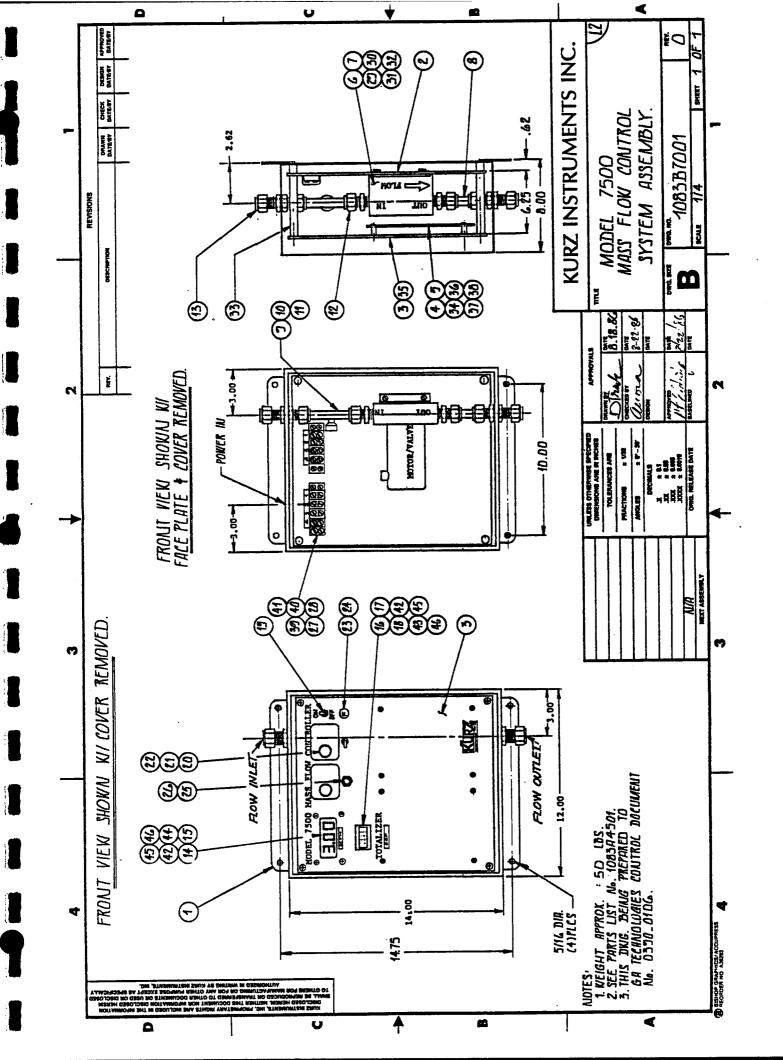


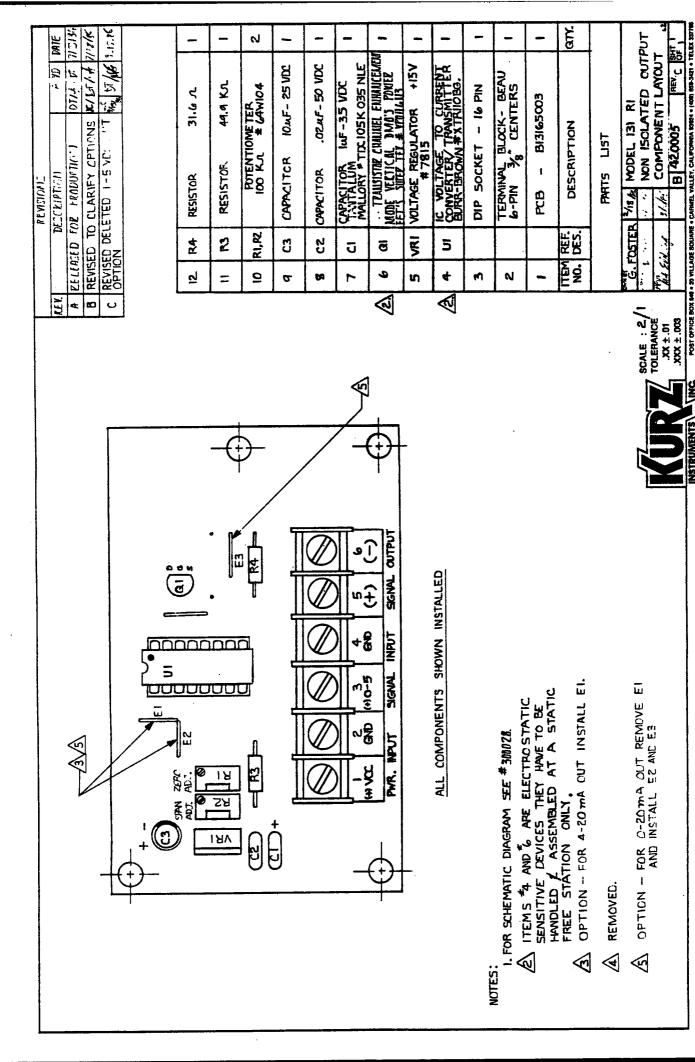


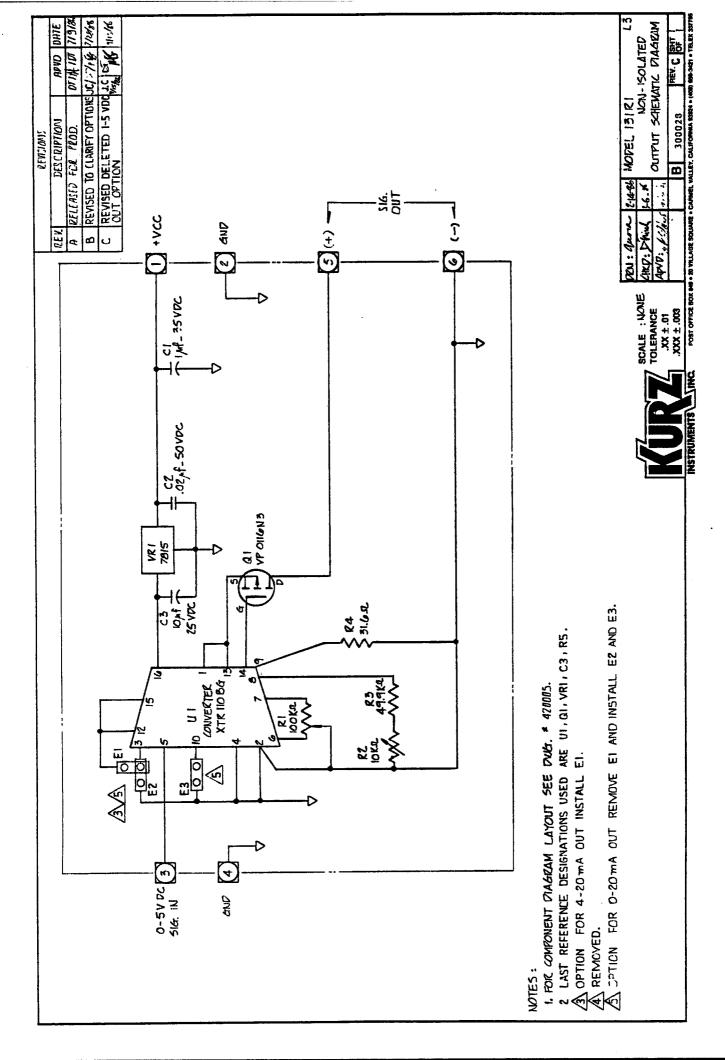


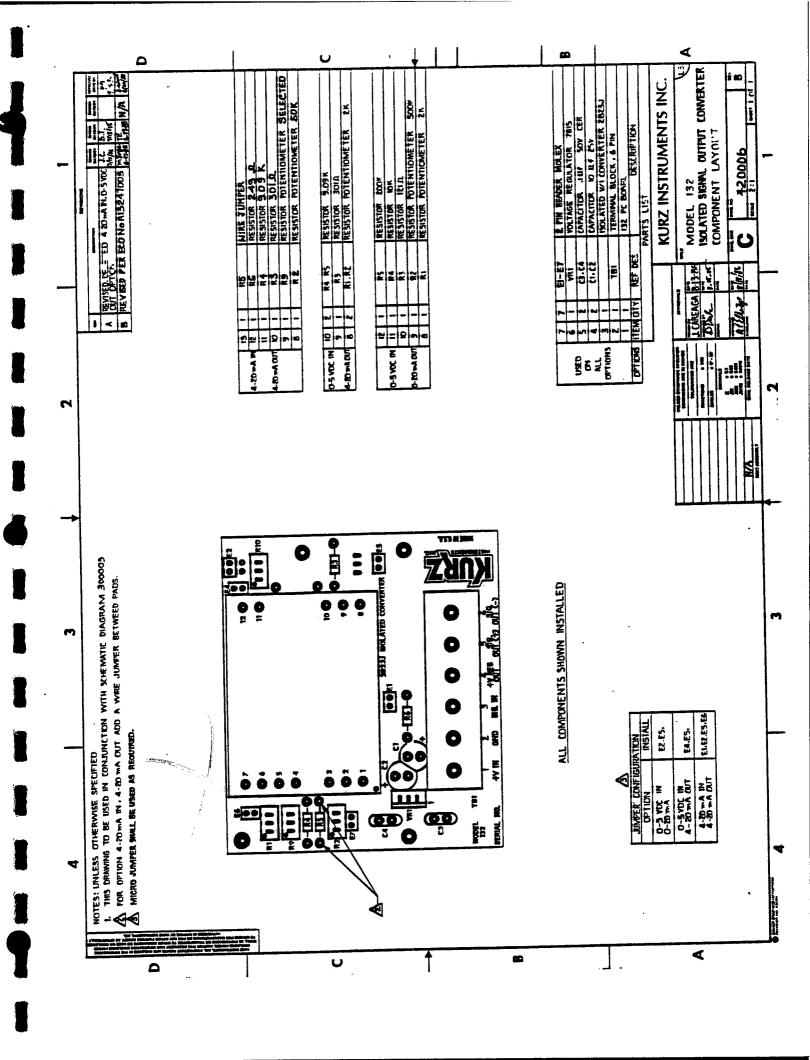


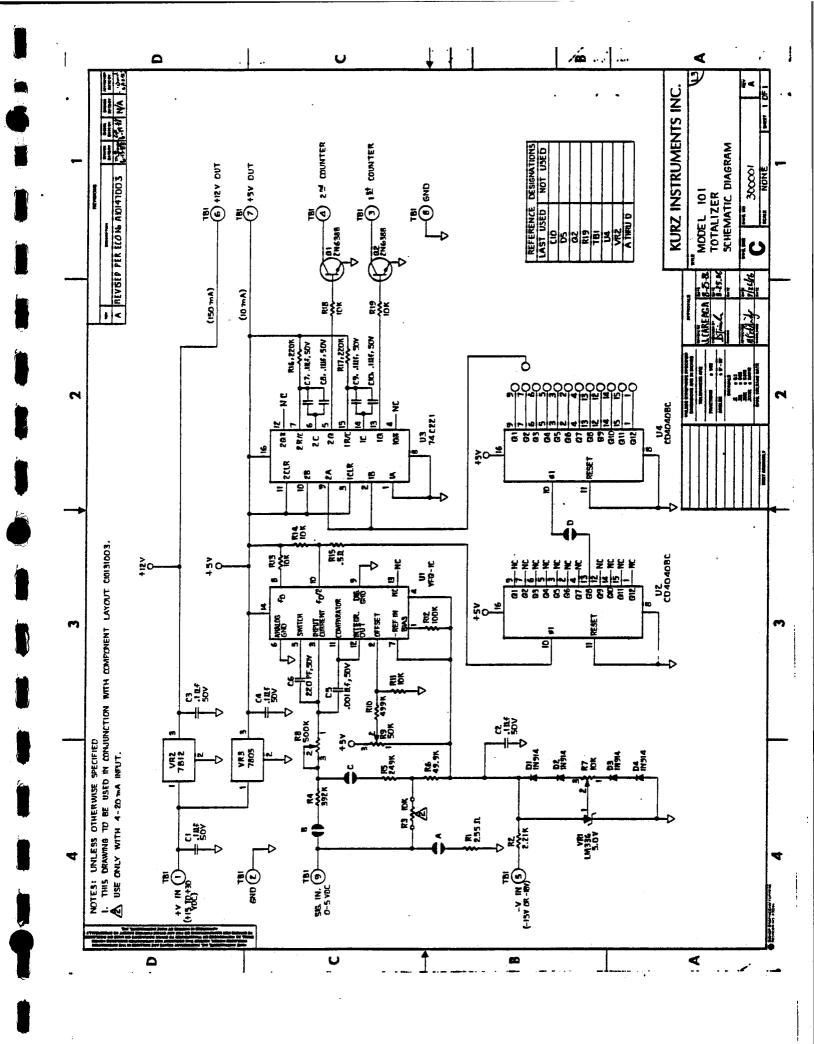




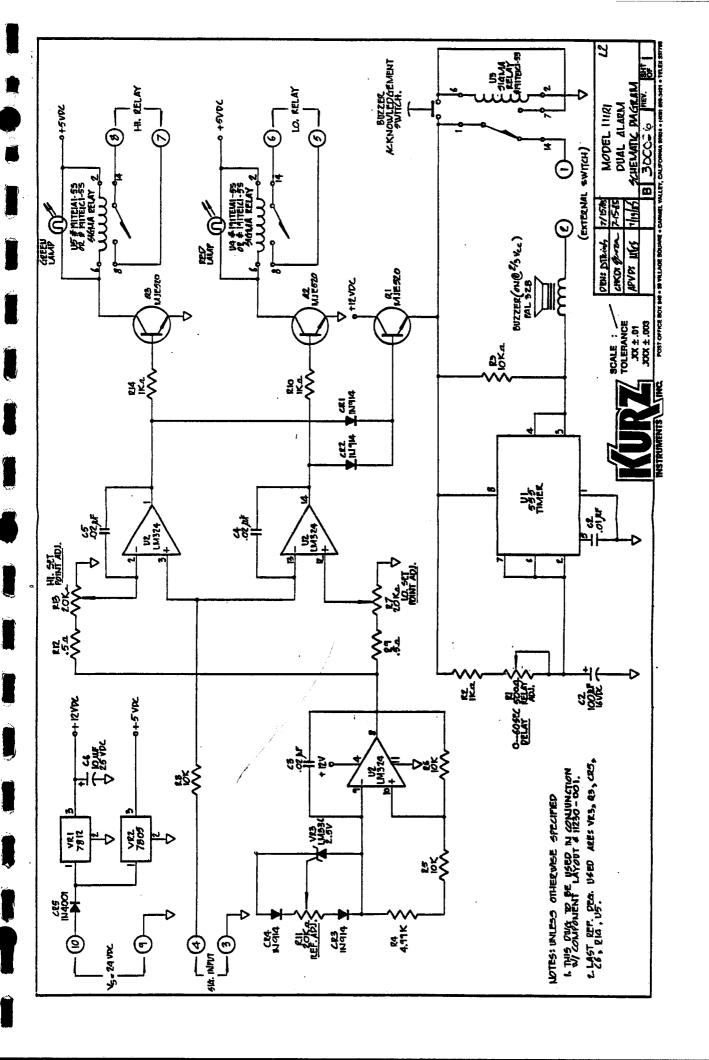


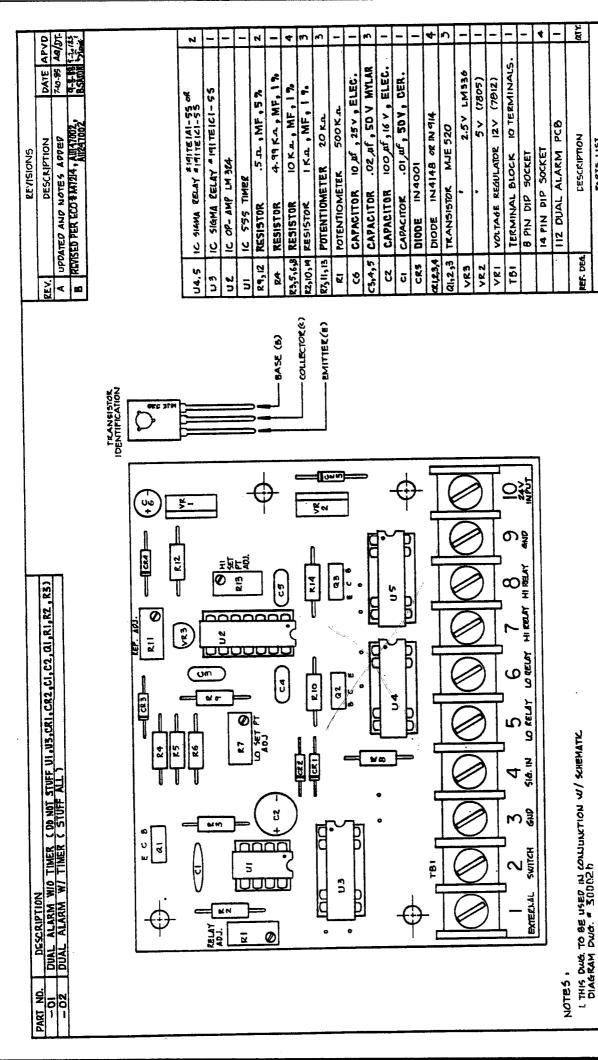






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RESISTOR 49.7K 1/8W PS.
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RESISTOR 249K 1/8W PS. TOTALIZER COMPONENT LAYOUT RESISTOR 2.21K 1/8W 1% DESCRIPTION VOLTAGE REGULATOR 780 VOLTAGE REGULATOR 781 CAPACITOR 220PF 50V CAPACITOR . DOI 11 50V CAPACITOR . 111 50V C 4-2000 TRANSISTOR 2N6388 REVISED PER ECO No 47246 MODEL 101 PCB MODEL 101 REVISED PER ECO AIDI 47001 SOCKET 16 PIN SOCKET 14 PIN IC. CD4040BC IC. VFG-1C WIRE JUMPER DIODE IN914 74C221 PARTS LIST C R3,11,13,14,18,19 D1.D2,D3,D4 dulk REF DES 91,02 CI-CA.C7-U2 , U4 181 VRZ ZR RZ **₹88** CAREAGA i < m ΩTY A/R 9 25 27 28 25 25 2 F 3 5 2 5 5 5 5 2 2 2 2 호의 2 **** 2 8 **(E) (** ð 1 0 I. THIS DRAWING TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM SOCIOD **E** 8 5 ₩() 5 8 (818)= (A18)= ₽0 R3 ONLY WITH 4-20-A INPUT, KURZ TO ASSEMBLE AS READ. ALL DIODES TO BE ASSEMBLED WITH THE CATHODE TO THE P.C.B. ₹ 5 5 **©**O 9 40 VR3 3 2 1 5 S m() 0<u>₹</u> 4 심 20 8 C E U H MOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ~ **≘**(€ 8 -V IN (-IS OR -IB) +12 OUT +5 OUT **σ**Ο RIS D COUNTER О SIG. IN. 276 TB1 -4 TB1 -5 TB1 -6 TBI-8 TBI-9 TB1-3 7-191 USE **€** 4 U 8





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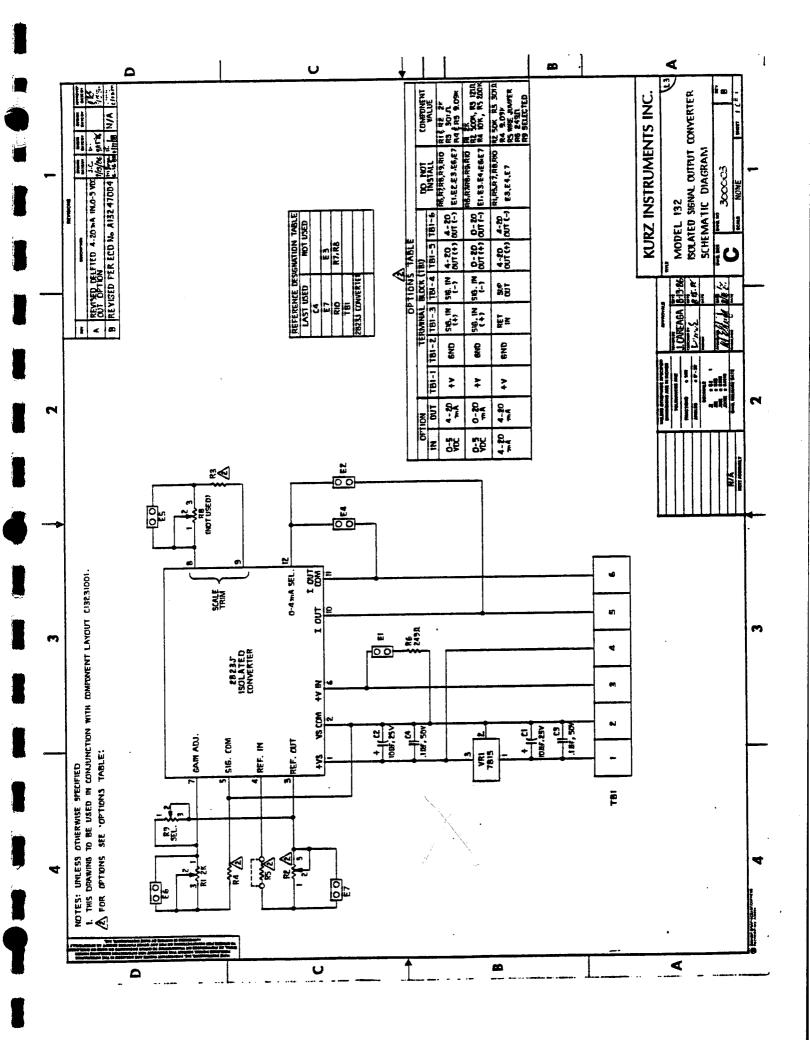
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Appendix A: Component Layout and Schematic Drawings

This appendix contains components layout and schematic drawings for the 7500 system and its components. These drawings are included as an aid to those users who want to perform their own testing and servicing.

NOTE: If you want to perform your own warranty service, you must first obtain written authorization from Kurz Instruments.

Unauthorized service performed during the warranty period voids your warranty. Please read the warranty statement at the front of this guide before performing any service.

The following drawings are included in this appendix:

Drawing No.	Description
340088, Rev B	Model 7500 Flow Controller 710RMD Wiring Diagram
1300C3202, Rev 0	Model 7500 System Interconnection Wiring Diagram (4-20mA Ext. Input)
340095, Rev B	Valve/Motor Wiring Interconnection
340209, Rev 0	Model 7500 Flow Controller Model 710 (1/4 or 1/6 RM) rear-mounted terminal board description. (0-5 VDC ext. input)
340208, Rev 0	Model 7500 Flow Controller Model 710 (1/4 or 1/6 RM) rear-mounted terminal board description. (4-20 MA ext. input)
340225, Rev 0	Linear Output Module (1/4 or 1/6 RM) Two-wire sensor input Rear-mounted terminal description
340016, Rev 0	Rack Module Internal Wiring Diagram (435R1 w/ 131 or 132 and Display Options)

Drawing No.	Description
420099, Rev B	Model 111R1 Dual Alarm Component Layout
300026	Model 111R1 Dual Alarm Schematic Diagram
420001, Rev B	Model 101 Totalizer Component Layout
300001, Rev A	Model 101 Totalizer Schematic Diagram

Appendix A A-3

