



## OPTIMASS 1000 Handbook

Sensor for mass flow

The documentation is only complete when used in combination with the relevant documentation for the signal converter.

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## 1.1 Software history

Release date	Software version	Documentation
Aug 2008	V2.2.xx	MA MFC 300 R02
		MA OPTIMASS 1000 R01

## 1.2 Intended use

This mass flowmeter is designed for the direct measurement of mass flow rate, product density and product temperature. Indirectly, it also enables the measurement of parameters like total mass, concentration of dissolved substances and the volume flow. For use in hazardous areas, special codes and regulations are also applicable and these are specified in a separate documentation.

**CAUTION!**

*Responsibility for the use of the measuring devices with regard to suitability, intended use and corrosion resistance of the used materials against the measured fluid lies solely with the operator.*

**INFORMATION!**

*This device is a Group 1, Class A device as specified within CISPR11:2009. It is intended for use in industrial environment. There may be potential difficulties in ensuring electromagnetic compatibility in other environments, due to conducted as well as radiated disturbances.*

**INFORMATION!**

*The manufacturer is not liable for any damage resulting from improper use or use for other than the intended purpose.*

## 1.3 CE certification

CE marking



This device conforms with the following EC directives:

- EMC Directive 2004/108/EC
- ATEX Directive 94/9/EC
- Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC
- Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC

The manufacturer declares conformity and the device carries the CE mark.

## **1.4 Associated documents**

This handbook should be read in conjunction with relevant documents in relation to:

- hazardous areas
- communications
- concentration
- corrosion

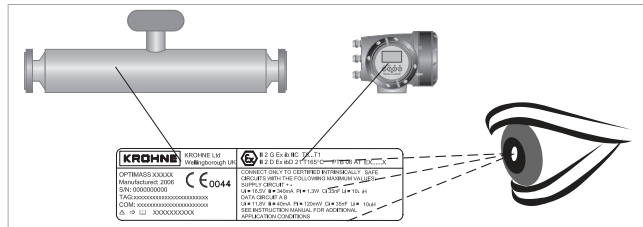
## 1.5 Pressure Equipment Directive (PED)



**LEGAL NOTICE!**

*The Pressure Equipment Directive places legal requirements on both the manufacturer and the end user. Please read this section carefully!*

## Visual check



To ensure the PED integrity of the meter, you **MUST** check that the serial numbers on the converter nameplate and the sensor nameplate are the same.

To comply with the requirements of the Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) the manufacturer provides all the relevant technical data in the technical data section of this handbook. In addition to which, the following should also be noted:

- Secondary pressure containment is NOT supplied as standard.
- The non PED / CRN approved outer cylinder has a typical burst pressure greater than 100 barg / 1450 psig at 20°C / 68°F.
- The wiring feedthrough is made of Epoxy, PPS or PEEK with two O-rings made from FPM / FKM & Hydrogenated Nitrile.
- If the measuring tube/s fails, the O-ring and feedthrough will be in contact with the process product.
- You MUST make sure that the O-ring ring and feedthrough material is suitable for the application.
- Alternative O-ring materials are available on request.

## Secondary pressure containment

Where the meter is being used to measure high pressure gases and / or gases kept as liquids by high pressure and / or where there is a risk of tube failure because of the use of corrosive or erosive fluids, frequent pressure and / or thermal cycling, seismic or other shock loading, a secondary containment option **MUST** be purchased

Where the above situation applies and the process pressure exceeds the secondary pressure containment (please refer to technical data) or where secondary pressure containment is not available, the burst disc option **MUST** also be purchased. For more information, please contact your nearest representative.



**DANGER!**

*If it is suspected that the primary measuring tube has failed, de-pressurise the meter and remove it from service as soon as it is safe to do so.*

## 1.6 Dirty gas

Dirty gas is gas that carries sand or other solid particles. Dirty gas causes excessive wear to the primary measuring tube that can eventually result in complete tube failure. In some situations tube failure where gas is being measured, can be very dangerous.



**DANGER!**

*If the meter is being used to measure gas and there is a risk that the gas might be dirty, you must fit a filter upstream of the meter to catch solid particles.*

## 1.7 Safety instructions from the manufacturer

### 1.7.1 Copyright and data protection

The contents of this document have been created with great care. Nevertheless, we provide no guarantee that the contents are correct, complete or up-to-date.

The contents and works in this document are subject to copyright. Contributions from third parties are identified as such. Reproduction, processing, dissemination and any type of use beyond what is permitted under copyright requires written authorisation from the respective author and/or the manufacturer.

The manufacturer tries always to observe the copyrights of others, and to draw on works created in-house or works in the public domain.

The collection of personal data (such as names, street addresses or e-mail addresses) in the manufacturer's documents is always on a voluntary basis whenever possible. Whenever feasible, it is always possible to make use of the offerings and services without providing any personal data.

We draw your attention to the fact that data transmission over the Internet (e.g. when communicating by e-mail) may involve gaps in security. It is not possible to protect such data completely against access by third parties.

We hereby expressly prohibit the use of the contact data published as part of our duty to publish an imprint for the purpose of sending us any advertising or informational materials that we have not expressly requested.

### 1.7.2 Disclaimer

The manufacturer will not be liable for any damage of any kind by using its product, including, but not limited to direct, indirect or incidental and consequential damages.

This disclaimer does not apply in case the manufacturer has acted on purpose or with gross negligence. In the event any applicable law does not allow such limitations on implied warranties or the exclusion of limitation of certain damages, you may, if such law applies to you, not be subject to some or all of the above disclaimer, exclusions or limitations.

Any product purchased from the manufacturer is warranted in accordance with the relevant product documentation and our Terms and Conditions of Sale.

The manufacturer reserves the right to alter the content of its documents, including this disclaimer in any way, at any time, for any reason, without prior notification, and will not be liable in any way for possible consequences of such changes.



### 1.7.3 Product liability and warranty

The operator shall bear responsibility for the suitability of the device for the specific purpose. The manufacturer accepts no liability for the consequences of misuse by the operator. Improper installation or operation of the devices (systems) will cause the warranty to be void. The respective "Standard Terms and Conditions" which form the basis for the sales contract shall also apply.

### 1.7.4 Information concerning the documentation

To prevent any injury to the user or damage to the device it is essential that you read the information in this document and observe applicable national standards, safety requirements and accident prevention regulations.

If this document is not in your native language and if you have any problems understanding the text, we advise you to contact your local office for assistance. The manufacturer can not accept responsibility for any damage or injury caused by misunderstanding of the information in this document.

This document is provided to help you establish operating conditions, which will permit safe and efficient use of this device. Special considerations and precautions are also described in the document, which appear in the form of icons as shown below.

### 1.7.5 Warnings and symbols used

Safety warnings are indicated by the following symbols.



**DANGER!**

*This warning refers to the immediate danger when working with electricity.*



**DANGER!**

*This warning refers to the immediate danger of burns caused by heat or hot surfaces.*



**DANGER!**

*This warning refers to the immediate danger when using this device in a hazardous atmosphere.*



**DANGER!**

*These warnings must be observed without fail. Even partial disregard of this warning can lead to serious health problems and even death. There is also the risk of seriously damaging the device or parts of the operator's plant.*



**WARNING!**

*Disregarding this safety warning, even if only in part, poses the risk of serious health problems. There is also the risk of damaging the device or parts of the operator's plant.*



**CAUTION!**

*Disregarding these instructions can result in damage to the device or to parts of the operator's plant.*



**INFORMATION!**

*These instructions contain important information for the handling of the device.*



**LEGAL NOTICE!**

*This note contains information on statutory directives and standards.*



• **HANDLING**

This symbol designates all instructions for actions to be carried out by the operator in the specified sequence.

➡ **RESULT**

This symbol refers to all important consequences of the previous actions.

## 1.8 Safety instructions for the operator



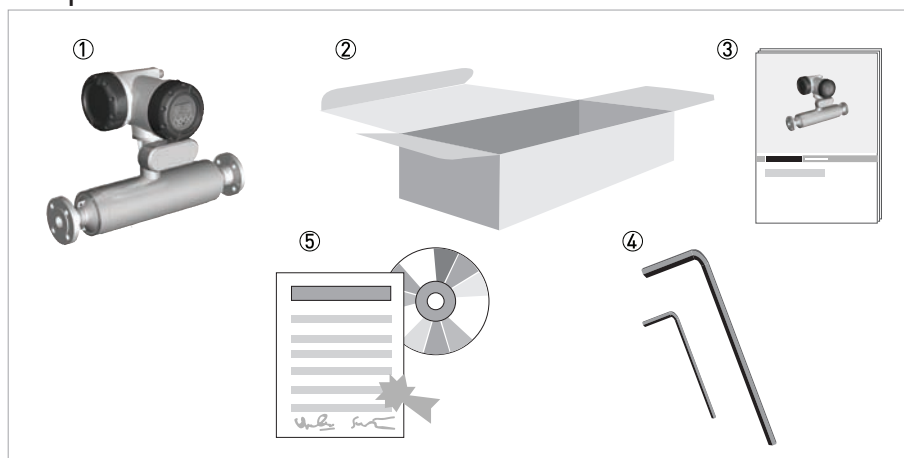
**WARNING!**

*In general, devices from the manufacturer may only be installed, commissioned, operated and maintained by properly trained and authorized personnel.*

*This document is provided to help you establish operating conditions, which will permit safe and efficient use of this device.*

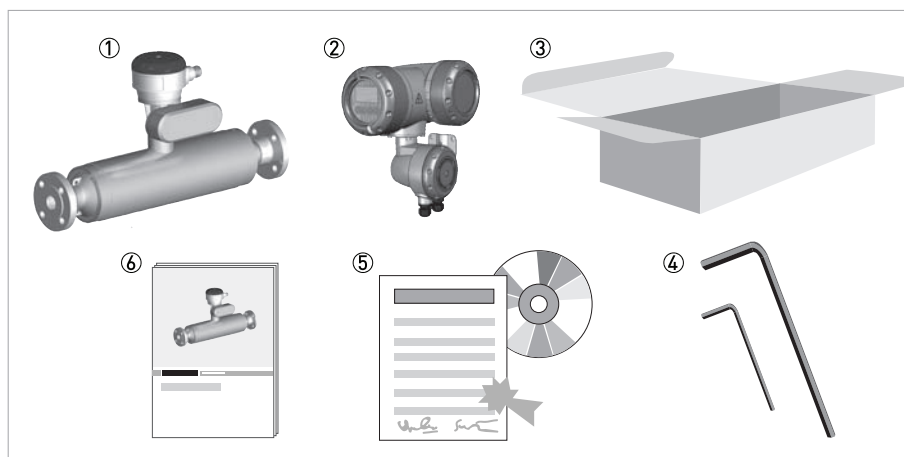
## 2.1 Scope of delivery

### Compact version



- ① Mass flowmeter.
- ② Carton.
- ③ Documentation.
- ④ 2.5 mm and 5 mm hex head tools.
- ⑤ CD-ROM and calibration certificate.

### Remote version

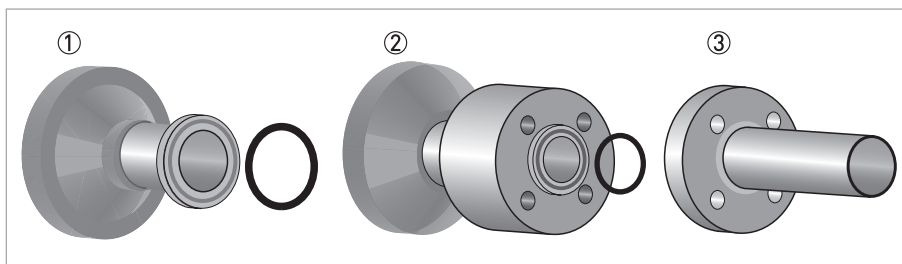


- ① Mass flowmeter.
- ② Converter. This will be either: field (as shown), wall or rack.
- ③ Carton.
- ④ 2.5 mm and 5 mm hex head tools.
- ⑤ CD-ROM and calibration certificate.
- ⑥ Documentation.

If any items are missing, please contact the manufacturer.

If your meter has flange connections, the flange specification is stamped on the outer edge of the flange. Check that the specification on the flange is the same as your order.

### 2.1.1 Meters with hygienic connections



- ① Fully welded - the O-rings between the meter and the process pipework are not supplied as standard but can be ordered.
- ② DIN 11864-2 Form A - the O-rings between the Form A and Form B parts of the connection are not supplied as standard but can be ordered.
- ③ The 11864-2 Form B is not supplied as part of this connection but it can be ordered.

## 2.2 Nameplates



### INFORMATION!

*Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order. Check for the correct supply voltage printed on the nameplate.*

## 2.3 CSA Dual Seal

To comply with the requirements of ANSI/ISA - 12.27.01-2003 "Requirements for process Sealing Between electrical systems and Flammable or Combustible process Fluids" a secondary seal is incorporated into all OPTIMASS / GAS products. If the primary seal fails, the secondary seal will prevent escaping fluid reaching the electronic compartment.

Pressures and / or temperatures are limited by tube, temperature, connection and Ex limits. Check the meter nameplates and relevant documentation for full details. On all meters operating on gas measurement, the casing of the meter is fitted with a burst disc. If the primary seal (tube) fails leakage will occur from the burst disc. Install the meter so that the burst disc is pointing away from personnel.

**Liquids** (Example model code: OPTIMASS 1000C S25 - LIQUID)

### Pressure and temperature data:

OPTIMASS 1000 / 1300 / 1010 -40°C...+130°C and 100...10000 kPa

Pressures and/or temperatures may be further limited by tube, temperature, connection and Ex limits. Consult the meter nameplate and relevant documentation for full details.

If the primary seal fails, the casing of the meter will fill with liquid and the meter will stop working. The meter will notify the operator by going into <Startup> mode and a diagnostic error will be shown on the converter or PLC display. This is an indication that the primary seal (tube) has failed and the status of the meter should be checked.

### Meter status:

The meter will also go into <Startup> mode if the primary seal (tube) fails, or if they are not completely filled with fluid. For example, if the meter is drained or re/filled.

To check the status of the meter, drain and re/fill with fluid and note the converter or PLC display. See the relevant section of the converter handbook for a list of status messages and diagnostics information.

If the meter remains in <Startup> mode you MUST assume that the primary seal (tube) has failed and the appropriate action MUST be taken.

**Gases** (Example model code: OPTIMASS 1000C S25 - GAS)

**Pressure / temperature data:**

-40°C...+130°C and 500...10000 kPa

Pressures and/or temperatures may be further limited by tube, temperature, connection and Ex limits. Consult the meter nameplate and relevant documentation for full details.

On all meters operating on gas measurement the casing of the meter is fitted with a burst disc. If the primary seal (tube/s) fails leakage will occur from the burst disc. Install the meter so that the burst disc is pointing away from personnel.

**Regular maintenance of the burst disc:**

Carry out regular maintenance checks on burst discs for leakage and/or blockages. On all OPTIMASS meters, the primary seal is considered to be the measuring tube of the meter. The materials of construction of the measuring tube/s are described within the relevant sections of this handbook and the customer's product and any other fluid flowing through the tube must be compatible with the material of construction. If failure of the primary seal is suspected then the process line should be de-pressurised and the meter removed as soon as it is safe to do so. Please contact customer service for servicing or replacement of the meter.

## 2.4 Temperature differential and thermal shock

### Temperature differential

The maximum difference between ambient temperature and process (operating) temperature is 110°C / 230°F.

### Thermal shock

Thermal shock occurs when there is a sudden and extreme change (shift) in process temperature. To avoid thermal shock, refer to the following table for the maximum temperature shift.

Meter	Maximum temperature shift
S15	+80°C / +176°F
S25	
S40	+110°C / +230°F
S50	



### **CAUTION!**

*Operation outside these limits may result in shifts in density and mass flow calibration. Repeated shocking may also lead to premature failure of the meter! However, higher thermal shocks are possible at lower working pressures. For more information, please contact your nearest representative.*

### 3.1 General notes on installation

**INFORMATION!**

*Inspect the packaging carefully for damages or signs of rough handling. Report damage to the carrier and to the local office of the manufacturer.*

**INFORMATION!**

*Do a check of the packing list to make sure that you have all the elements given in the order.*

**INFORMATION!**

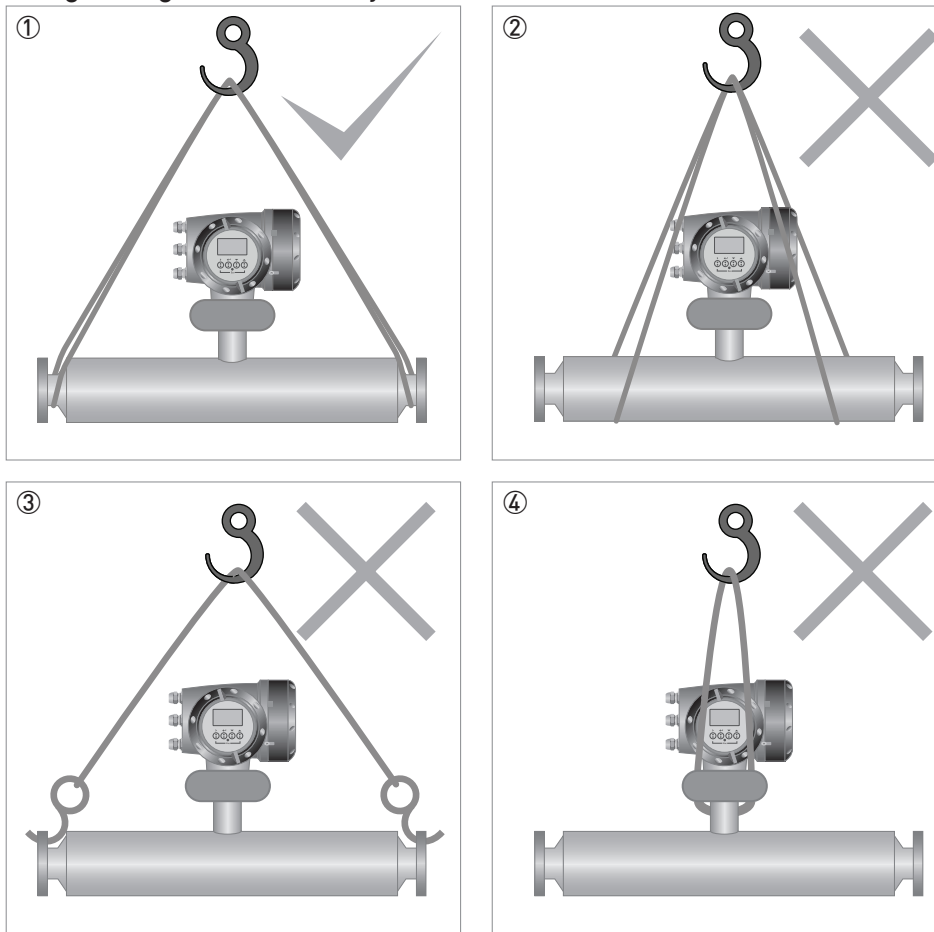
*Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order. Check for the correct supply voltage printed on the nameplate.*

### 3.2 Storage

- Store the device in a dry and dust-free location.
- Avoid direct exposure to the sun.
- Store the device in its original packing.
- Do not allow the ambient temperature to fall below -50°C / -58°F or rise above +85°C / +185°F.

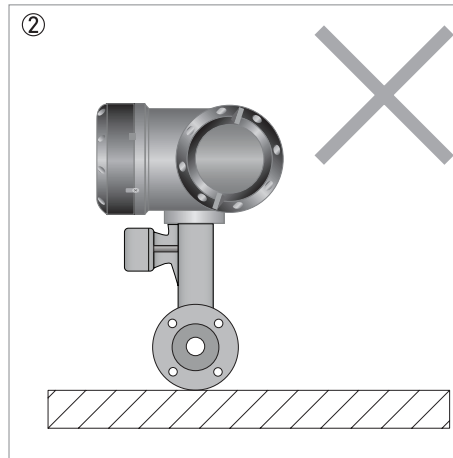
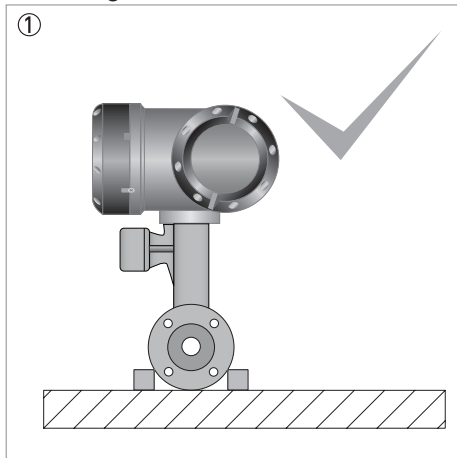
### 3.3 Handling

Using a sling to lift and carry the meter

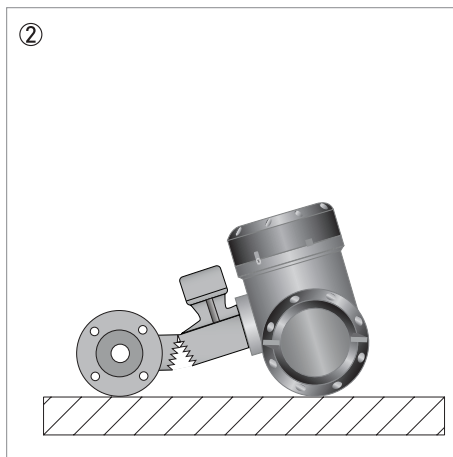
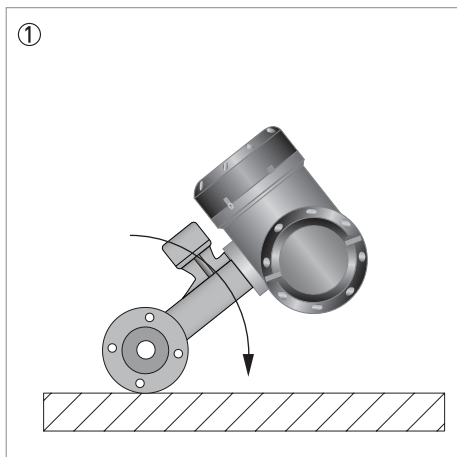


- ① Use a well maintained sling to lift the meter by the spigots.
- ② DO NOT lift the meter with the sling part way along the outer cylinder.
- ③ DO NOT lift the meter using the flange bolt holes.
- ④ DO NOT lift the meter by the converter housing or the electronics stem.



**Standing the meter before installation**

- ① When standing the meter prior to installation, use blocks or similar to keep the meter upright.  
② NEVER stand the meter upright without blocks (or similar) .

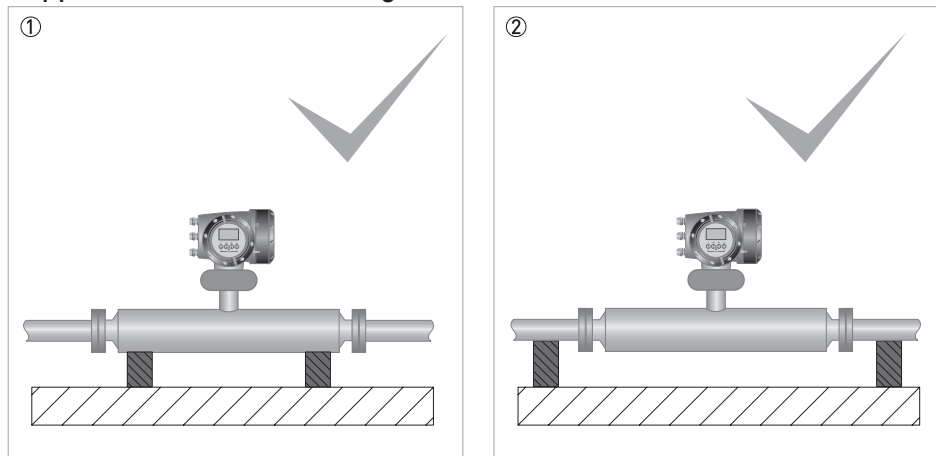


- ① If the meter is not blocked it can roll over  
② This can cause severe damage to the meter, or injury to personnel

### 3.4 Installation conditions

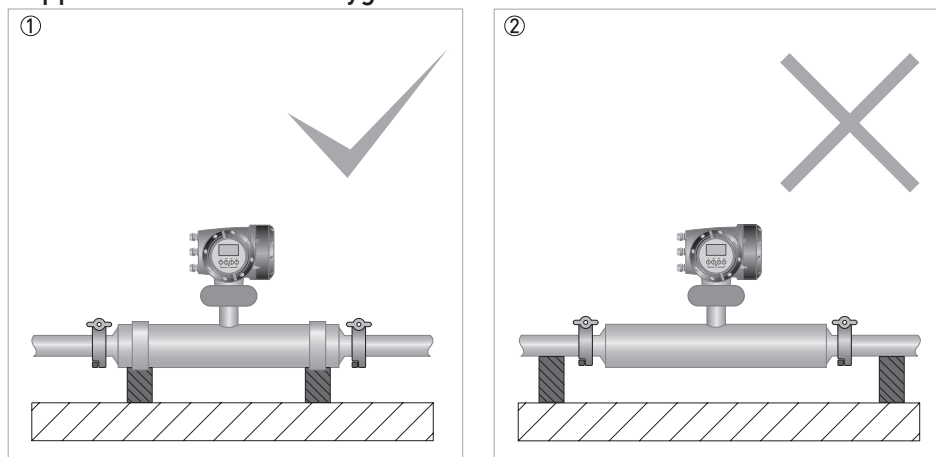
#### 3.4.1 Supporting the meter

##### Support for meters with flange connections



- ① The meter can be supported directly by its body
- ② The meter can also be supported by the process pipework

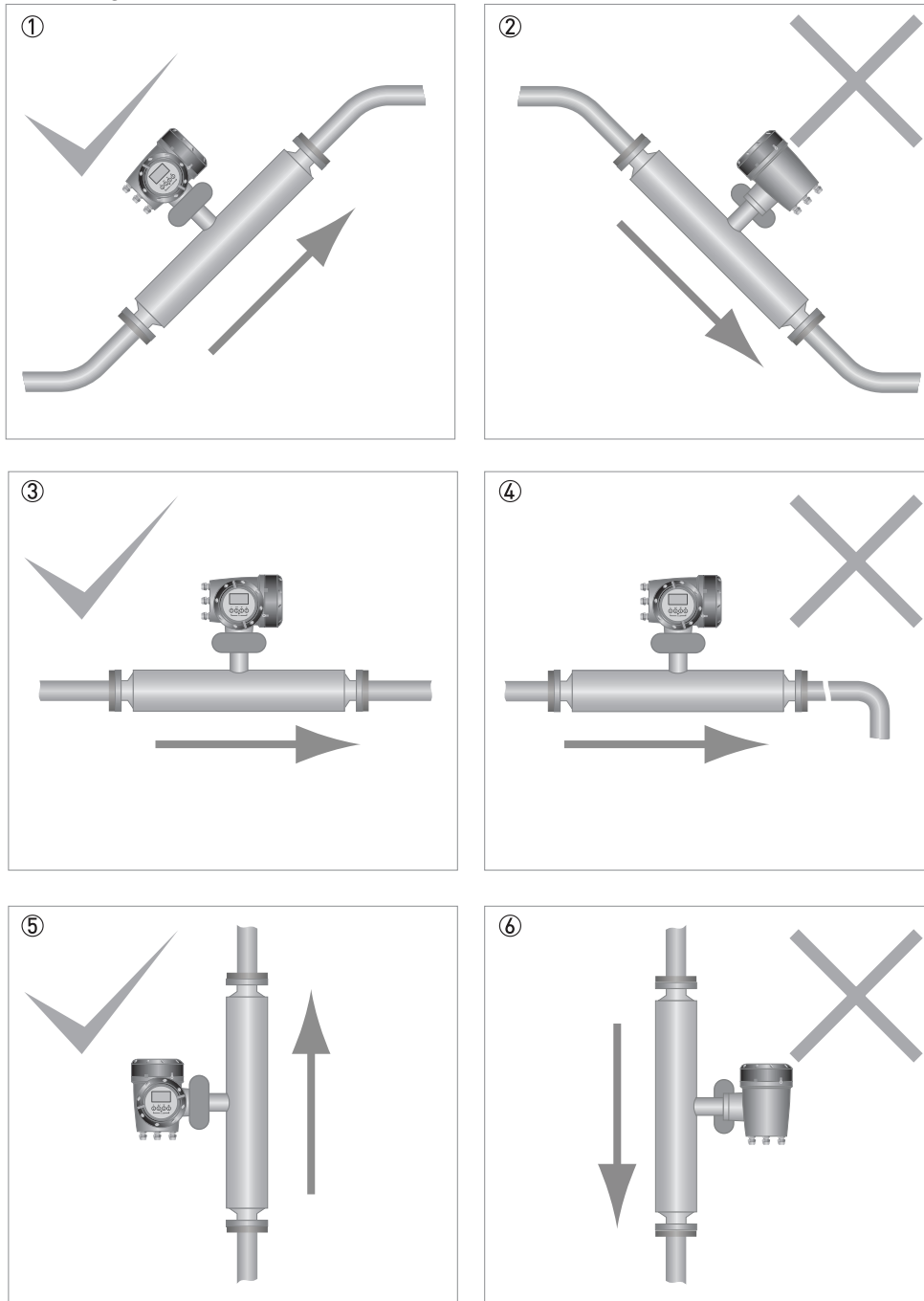
##### Support for meters with hygienic connections



- ① Always support the meter body.
- ② DO NOT use the process pipework to support the weight of the meter. The thin wall of the pipework usually used in the hygienic industry, is not strong enough to carry the weight of the meter.

### 3.4.2 Mounting the meter

#### Mounting positions

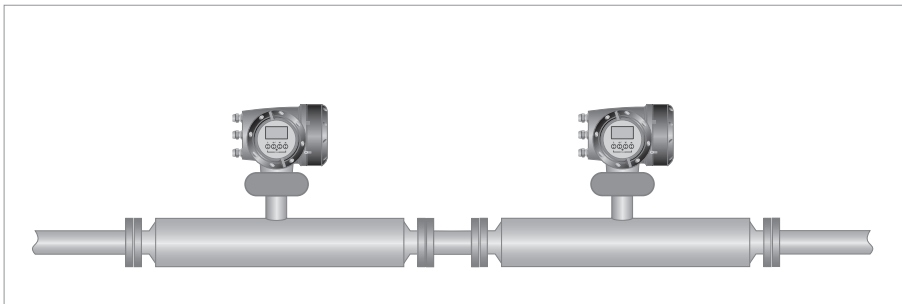


- ① The meter can be mounted at an angle but it is recommended that the flow is uphill.
- ② Avoid mounting the meter with the flow running downhill because it can cause siphoning. If the meter has to be mounted with the flow running downhill, install an orifice plate or control valve downstream of the meter to maintain backpressure.
- ③ Horizontal mounting with flow running left to right.
- ④ Avoid mounting meter with long vertical runs after the meter as it can cause cavitation. Where the installation includes a vertical run after the meter, install an orifice plate or control valve downstream to maintain backpressure.
- ⑤ The meter can be mounted vertically but it is recommended that the flow is uphill.
- ⑥ Avoid mounting the meter vertically with the flow running downhill. This can cause siphoning. If the meter has to be installed this way, install an orifice plate or control valve downstream to maintain backpressure.

### 3.4.3 Cross talk

Where more than one meter is being installed, a very high level of immunity to cross talk means that the meters can be mounted within close proximity to each other. The meters can be mounted either in series or parallel, as shown.

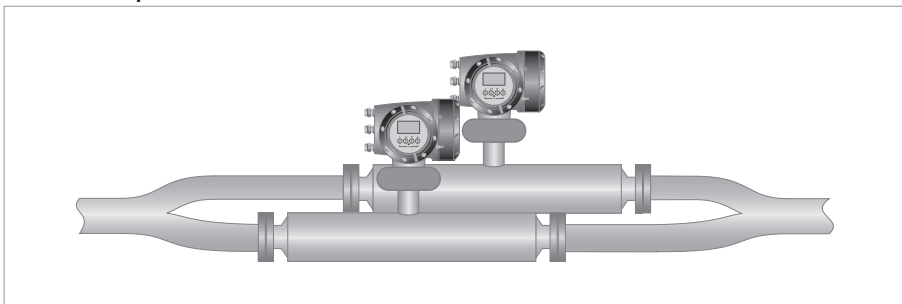
#### Meters in series



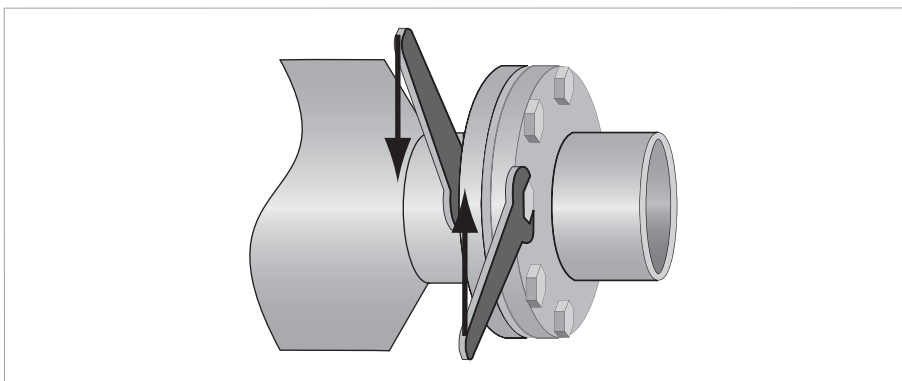
#### **INFORMATION!**

*Where the meters are installed in series, it is strongly recommended that the process pipe diameter remains constant. For more information, please contact the manufacturer.*

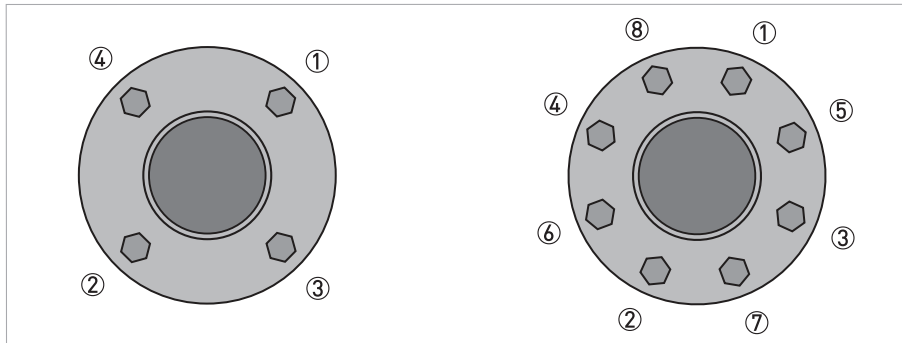
#### Meters in parallel



### 3.4.4 Flange connections

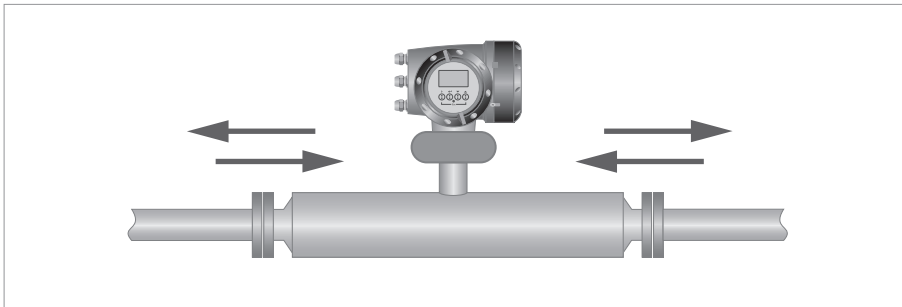


Tighten the flange bolts evenly and in turn.



Use a regular pattern to tighten the bolts evenly

### 3.4.5 Maximum pipework forces (end loadings)



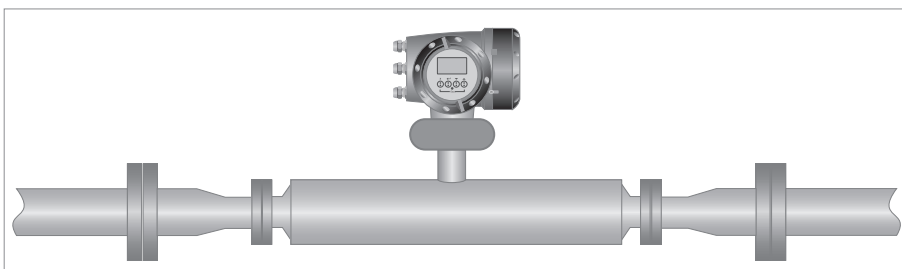
Mass flowmeters have a maximum level of force (negative or positive) that can be applied to the ends of the meter. Refer to the table below for permitted forces.

#### Maximum end loadings

		S15	S25	S40	S50
<b>Flanges</b>					
20°C	40 barg	25kN	38kN	48kN	99kN
	100 barg	17kN	19kN	15kN	20kN
130°C	32 barg	18kN	28kN	35kN	72kN
	80 barg	12kN	12kN	7kN	8kN
<b>Hygienic (all connections)</b>					
130°C	10 barg	5kN	9kN	12kN	12kN

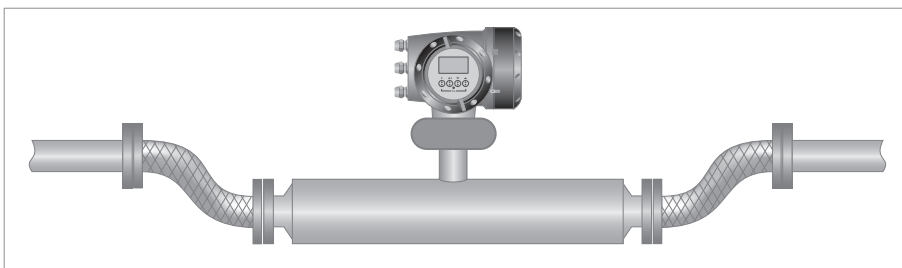
- These (axial) loads have been calculated, based on 316L schedule 40 process pipework, where un-radiographed butt welds have been used in pipe joints.
- The loads shown are the maximum permitted static load. If loads are cycling (between tension and compression) these loads should be reduced. For advice, consult the manufacturer.

### 3.4.6 Pipework reducers



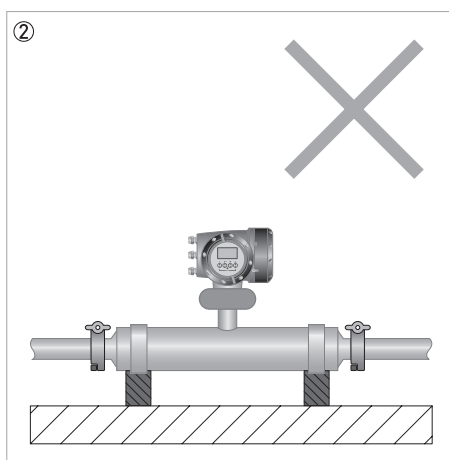
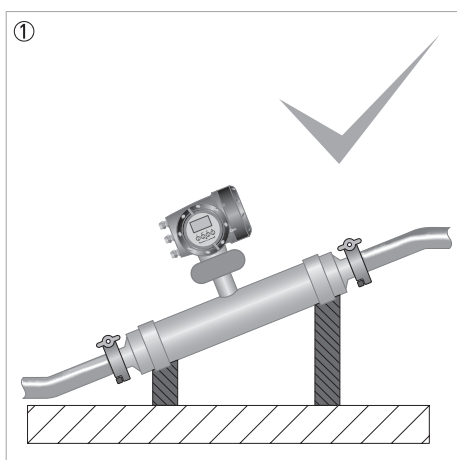
Always avoid extreme step changes in pipe size. Use pipework reducers, where there is a large difference between pipework size and meter flanges.

### 3.4.7 Flexible connections



Flexible connections can be used but because of the high flow rates associated with large diameter meters, it is recommended that flexible connections are not used on meters larger than size 80.

### 3.4.8 Hygienic installations



- ① Install the meter at an angle to allow self-draining.
- ② DO NOT install the meter horizontally.

Where the meter has been approved by the sanitary requirements of the European Hygienic Engineering and Design Group, you **MUST** give consideration to:

- Installation - install the meter at an angle to allow self-draining (see illustration).
- Cleaning fluids - cleaning fluids should flow uphill with a velocity rate greater than 1.5 m/s / 5ft/s. If the process flow is downhill, install a flow restrictor downstream of the meter. This will make sure that the meter is completely filled with the cleaning fluid.
- Process connections and seals **MUST** be in accordance with EHEDG documentation.

The manufacturer also recommends that you refer to EHEDG ([www.ehedg.org](http://www.ehedg.org)) document number 8 "HYGIENIC EQUIPMENT DESIGN CRITERIA".

### 3.4.9 Heating and insulation

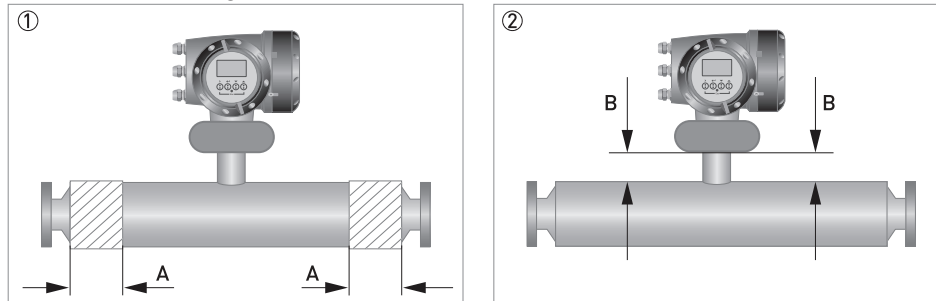
#### Heating

The meter can be heated by electrical tape (or similar) as shown. **ONLY** heat the meter in the area marked A.

#### Insulation

The meter can also be insulated to a maximum depth as shown (B). Do not insulate above this depth as this will cause the electronics to overheat.

#### Electrical heating and insulation



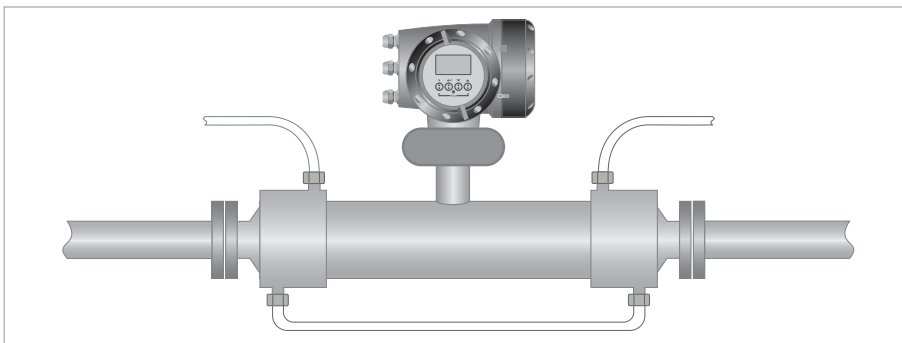
- ① Area that can be heated (A). Refer to the table for the maximum sizes.  
 ② Maximum depth of insulation (B). DO NOT insulate above this depth.

#### Heated area

Dimension of A [mm]	15	25	40	50
	65	75	110	125
Dimension of A [inches]	15	25	40	50
	2.56	2.9	4.3	4.9

### Factory fitted heating jacket

If the meter has been ordered with a heating jacket, it will be supplied with NPT, Ermeto or flange connections.



### Connecting / using the heating jacket

- Use reinforced flexible hoses to connect the heating jacket to the heat source.
- The heating jacket material is 316L but the heating medium is also in contact with the outer cylinder, which might be a lower grade stainless steel.
- Suitable heating mediums are steam or hot oil. Avoid the use of heating mediums that can cause crevice corrosion in Stainless Steel.
- Where liquid is being used, set up the pipe configuration so that air can be vented from the system.
- Where steam is being used, set up the pipe configuration so that condensation can be drained off.
- Heat the jacket to working temperature before flowing the process fluid through the meter.



#### CAUTION!

*The maximum heating pressure and temperature for heating jackets is 10 barg at 130°C / 145 psig at 266°F*

### Heating times

Temperature [°C / °F] ①	Time [minutes]			
	15	25	40	50
40 / 104	15			
60 / 140	45			
80 / 176	75			
100 / 212	135			
120 / 248	480			
① Measured at the centre of the measuring tube.				



### Reference conditions

Ambient temperature	+25°C / +77°F
Heating medium	Hot liquid
Heating medium temperature	+130°C / +266°F

### 3.4.10 Purge ports

If the meter has been ordered with a purge port, it will be supplied with NPT female connections which are clearly marked. The connections are sealed with NPT plugs and PTFE tape.



#### **CAUTION!**

*DO NOT remove these plugs.*

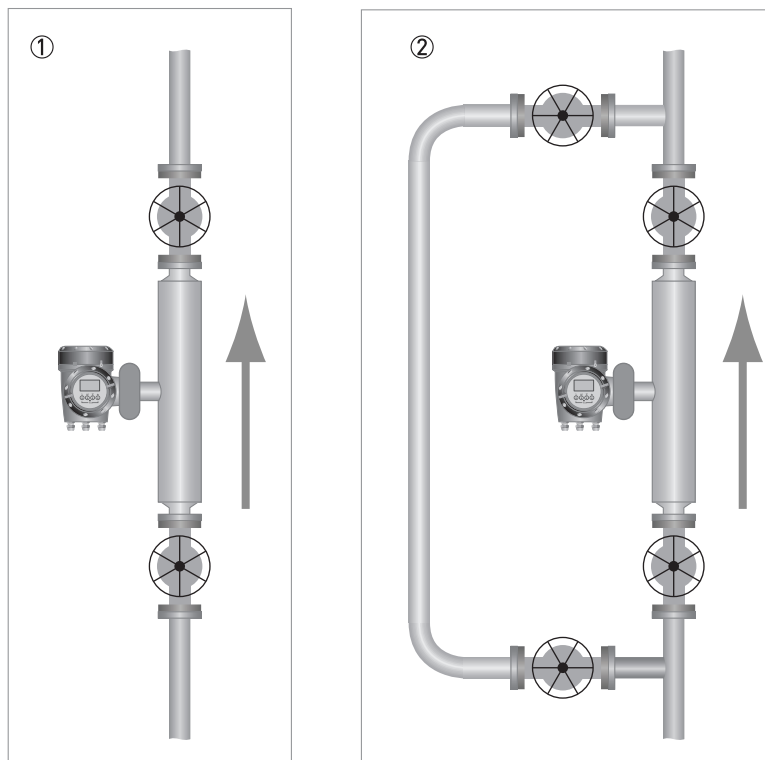
*The meter is factory sealed with a dry nitrogen gas fill and if moisture is allowed to enter the meter casing it will cause damage. The plugs should only be removed to purge the meter casing in the event that the primary measuring tube fails.*

*If it is suspected that the primary measuring tube has failed, de-pressurise the meter and remove it from service, as soon as it is safe to do so.*

### 3.4.11 Zero calibration

The procedure for zero calibration is contained in the converter handbook. However, the following information should be considered when installing the meter.

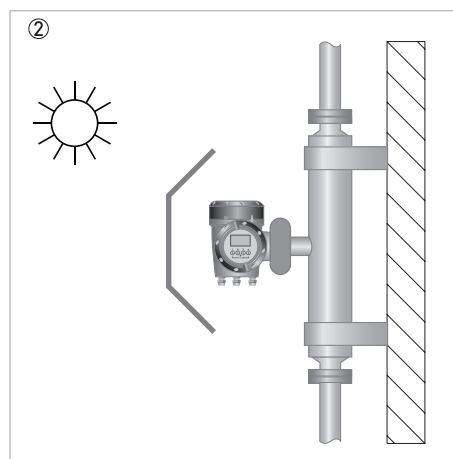
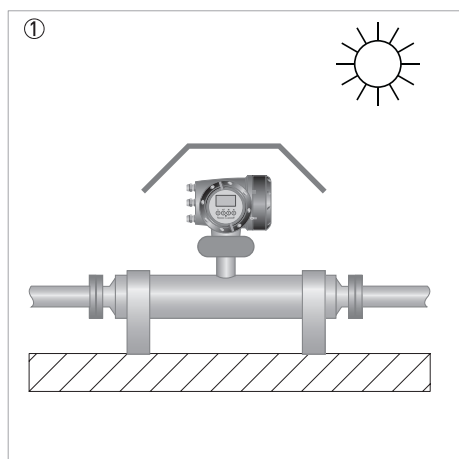
#### Zero calibration



- ① Where the meter has been installed vertically, install shut-off valves either side of the meter to assist with zero calibration.
- ② If the process flow cannot be stopped, install a bypass section for zero calibration.

### 3.4.12 Sunshades

The meter **MUST** be protected from strong sunlight.



- ① Horizontal installation
- ② Vertical installation

## 4.1 Safety instructions

**DANGER!**

*All work on the electrical connections may only be carried out with the power disconnected. Take note of the voltage data on the nameplate!*

**DANGER!**

*Observe the national regulations for electrical installations!*

**DANGER!**

*For devices used in hazardous areas, additional safety notes apply; please refer to the Ex documentation.*

**WARNING!**

*Observe without fail the local occupational health and safety regulations. Any work done on the electrical components of the measuring device may only be carried out by properly trained specialists.*

**INFORMATION!**

*Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order. Check for the correct supply voltage printed on the nameplate.*

## 4.2 Electrical and I/O connections

For information regarding electrical and I/O connections, please refer to the handbook for the relevant signal converter.

## 5.1 Spare parts availability

The manufacturer adheres to the basic principle that functionally adequate spare parts for each device or each important accessory part will be kept available for a period of 3 years after delivery of the last production run for the device.

This regulation only applies to spare parts which are subject to wear and tear under normal operating conditions.

## 5.2 Availability of services

The manufacturer offers a range of services to support the customer after expiration of the warranty. These include repair, maintenance, technical support and training.



### **INFORMATION!**

*For more precise information, please contact your local sales office.*

## 5.3 Returning the device to the manufacturer

### 5.3.1 General information

This device has been carefully manufactured and tested. If installed and operated in accordance with these operating instructions, it will rarely present any problems.



### **CAUTION!**

*Should you nevertheless need to return a device for inspection or repair, please pay strict attention to the following points:*

- *Due to statutory regulations on environmental protection and safeguarding the health and safety of the personnel, the manufacturer may only handle, test and repair returned devices that have been in contact with products without risk to personnel and environment.*
- *This means that the manufacturer can only service this device if it is accompanied by the following certificate (see next section) confirming that the device is safe to handle.*



### **CAUTION!**

*If the device has been operated with toxic, caustic, flammable or water-endangering products, you are kindly requested:*

- *to check and ensure, if necessary by rinsing or neutralising, that all cavities are free from such dangerous substances,*
- *to enclose a certificate with the device confirming that is safe to handle and stating the product used.*

### 5.3.2 Form (for copying) to accompany a returned device



**CAUTION!**

*To avoid any risk for our service personel, this form has to be accessible from outside of the packaging with the returned device.*

Company:		Address:	
Department:		Name:	
Tel. no.:		Fax no. and/or Email address:	
Manufacturer's order no. or serial no.:			
The device has been operated with the following medium:			
This medium is:	<input type="checkbox"/>	radioactive	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	water-hazardous	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	toxic	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	caustic	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	flammable	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	We checked that all cavities in the device are free from such substances.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	We have flushed out and neutralized all cavities in the device.		
We hereby confirm that there is no risk to persons or the environment through any residual media contained in the device when it is returned.			
Date:		Signature:	
Stamp:			

### 5.4 Disposal



**CAUTION!**

*Disposal must be carried out in accordance with legislation applicable in your country.*

**Separate collection of WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) in the European Union:**

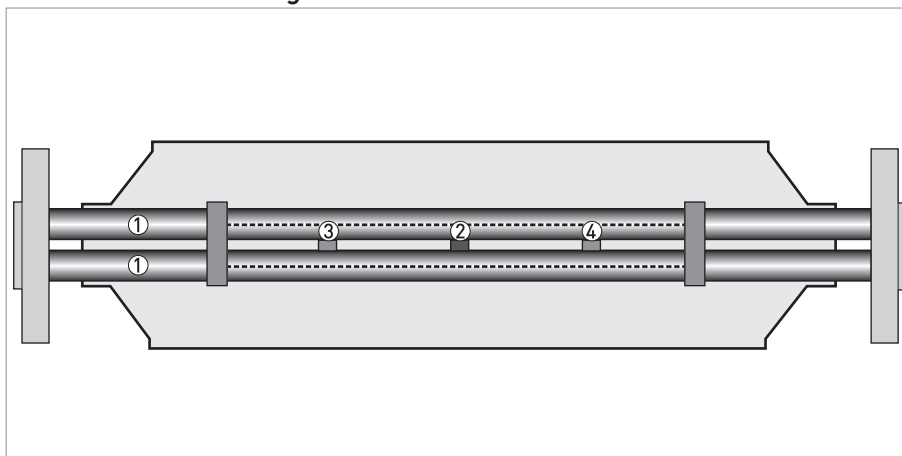


According to the directive 2012/19/EU, the monitoring and control instruments marked with the WEEE symbol and reaching their end-of-life **must not be disposed of with other waste**.

The user must dispose of the WEEE to a designated collection point for the recycling of WEEE or send them back to our local organisation or authorised representative.

## 6.1 Measuring principle (twin tube)

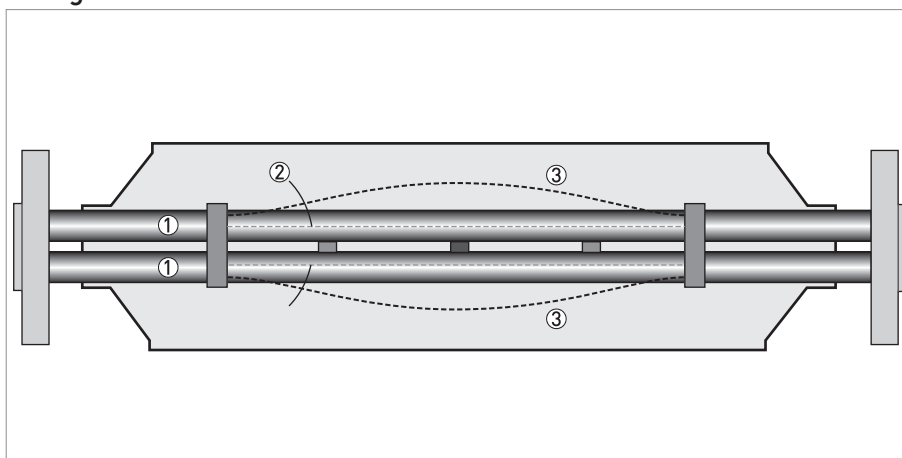
Static meter not energised and with no flow



- ① Measuring tubes
- ② Drive coil
- ③ Sensor 1
- ④ Sensor 2

A Coriolis twin tube mass flowmeter consists of two measuring tubes ① a drive coil ② and two sensors (③ and ④) that are positioned either side of the drive coil.

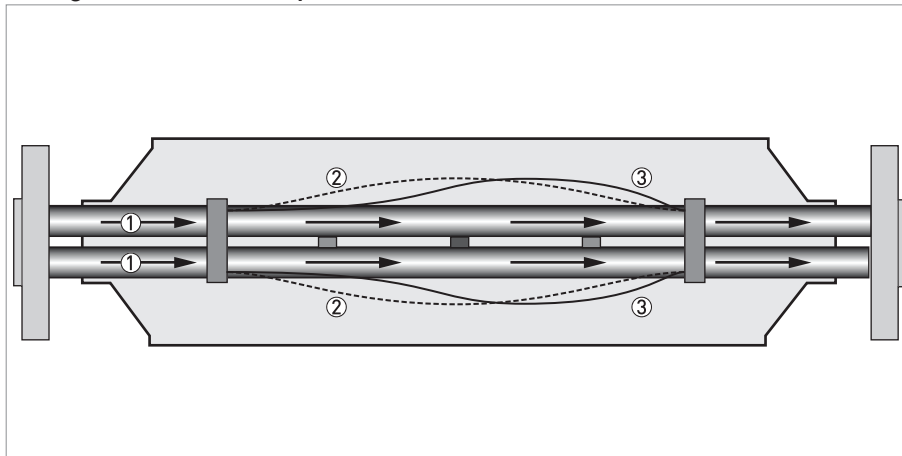
Energised meter



- ① Measuring tubes
- ② Direction of oscillation
- ③ Sine wave

When the meter is energised, the drive coil vibrates the measuring tubes causing them to oscillate and produce a sine wave ③. The sine wave is monitored by the two sensors.

### Energised meter with process flow



- ① Process flow
- ② Sine wave
- ③ Phase shift

When a fluid or gas passes through the tubes, the coriolis effect causes a phase shift in the sine wave that is detected by the two sensors. This phase shift is directly proportional to the mass flow.

Density measurement is made by evaluation of the frequency of vibration and temperature measurement is made using a Pt500 sensor.

## 6.2 Technical data



### INFORMATION!

- The following data is provided for general applications. If you require data that is more relevant to your specific application, please contact us or your local sales office.
- Additional information (certificates, special tools, software,...) and complete product documentation can be downloaded free of charge from the website (Downloadcenter).

### Measuring system

Measuring principle	Coriolis mass flow
Application range	Mass flow and density measurement of fluids, gases and solids
Measured values	Mass, density, temperature
Calculated values	Volume, referred density, concentration, velocity

### Design

Basic	System consists of a measuring sensor and a converter to process the output signal
Features	Fully welded maintenance free sensor with twin straight measuring tubes
<b>Variants</b>	
Compact version	Integral converter
Remote version	Available with field, wall or 19" rack mount versions of the converter
Modbus version	Sensor with integral electronics providing Modbus output for connection to a PLC

### Measuring accuracy

<b>Mass</b>	
Liquid	±0.15% of actual measured flow rate + zero stability
Gas	±0.5% of actual measured flow rate + zero stability
Repeatability	Better than 0.05% plus zero stability (includes the combined effects of repeatability, linearity and hysteresis)
<b>Zero stability</b>	
Stainless Steel	±0.01% of maximum flow rate with respective sensor size
<b>Reference conditions</b>	
Product	Water
Temperature	20°C / 68°F
Operating pressure	1 barg / 14.5 psig
<b>Effect on sensor zero point caused by a shift in process temperature</b>	
Stainless Steel	0.001% per 1°C / 0.00055% per 1°F
<b>Effect on sensor zero point caused by a shift in process pressure</b>	
Stainless Steel	0.00012% of the max flow rate per 1 bar <sub>rel.</sub> / 0.000083% of the max flow rate per 1 psig
<b>Density</b>	
Measuring range	400...2500 kg/m <sup>3</sup> / 25...155 lbs/ft <sup>3</sup>
Accuracy	±2 kg/m <sup>3</sup> / ±0.13 lbs/ft <sup>3</sup> (S15: ±5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> / ±0.33 lbs/ft <sup>3</sup> )
On site calibration	±0.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> / ±0.033 lbs/ft <sup>3</sup>



<b>Temperature</b>	
Accuracy	±1°C / 1.8°F

### Operating conditions

<b>Maximum flow rates</b>	
S15	6500 kg/h / 240 lbs/min
S25	27000 kg/h / 990 lbs/min
S40	80000 kg/h / 2935 lbs/min
S50	170000 kg/h / 6235 lbs/min
<b>Ambient temperature</b>	
Compact version with Aluminium converter	-40...+60°C / -40...+140°F Extended temperature range: +65°C / +149°F for some I/O options. For more information contact manufacturer.
Compact version with Stainless Steel converter	-40...+55°C / -40...+130°F
Remote versions	-40...+65°C / -40...+149°F
<b>Process temperature</b>	
Flanged connection	-40...+130°C / -40...+266°F
Hygienic connection	-40...+130°C / -40...+266°F
<b>Nominal pressure at 20°C / 68°F</b>	
<b>Measuring tube</b>	
Stainless Steel	-1...100 barg / -14.5...1450 psig
<b>Outer cylinder</b>	
Non PED / CRN approved	Typical burst pressure > 100 barg / 1450 psig at 20°C
PED / CRN approved secondary containment	-1...63 barg / -14.5...910 psig
PED approved secondary containment	-1...100 barg / -14.5...1450 psig
<b>Fluid properties</b>	
Permissible physical condition	Liquids, gases, slurries
Permissible gas content (volume)	Contact manufacturer for information
Permissible solid content (volume)	Contact manufacturer for information
Protection category (acc. to EN 60529)	IP 67, NEMA 4X

### Installation conditions

Inlet runs	None required
Outlet runs	None required

### Materials

Measuring tube	Stainless Steel UNS S31803 (1.4462)
Spigot	Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (CF3M / 1.4409) dual certified
Flanges	Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (1.4401 / 1.4404) dual certified
Outer cylinder	Stainless Steel 304 / 304L (1.4301 / 1.4307) dual certified
	Optional Stainless Steel 316 / 316L (1.4401 / 1.4404) dual certified
<b>Heating jacket version</b>	
Heating jacket	Stainless Steel 316L (1.4404)
	The outer cylinder is in contact with the heating medium

All versions	
Sensor electronics housing	Stainless Steel 316L (1.4409)
Junction box (remote version)	Die cast Aluminium (polyurethane coating)
	Optional Stainless Steel 316 (1.4401)

### Process connections

Flange	
DIN	DN15...80 / PN40...100
ASME	½...3" / ASME 150...600
JIS	15...80A / 10...20K
Hygienic	
Tri-clover	1...3"
Tri-clamp DIN 32676	DN25...80
Tri-clamp ISO 2852	1...3"
DIN 11864-2 Form A	DN25...80
Male thread DIN 11851	DN25...80
Male thread SMS	1...3"
Male thread IDF / ISS	1...3"
Male thread RJT	1...3"

### Electrical connections

Electrical connections	For full details, including: power supply, power consumption etc., see technical data for the relevant converter
I/O	For full details of I/O options, including data streams and protocols, see technical data for the relevant converter

### Approvals and certifications

Mechanical	
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) acc. to CE	Namur NE 21/5.95
	2004/108/EC (EMC)
	2006/95/EC (Low Voltage Directive)
European Pressure Equipment Directive	PED 97-23 EC (acc. to AD 2000 Regelwerk)
Factory Mutual / CSA	Class I, Div 1 groups A, B, C, D
	Class II, Div 1 groups E, F, G
	Class III, Div 1 hazardous areas
	Class I, Div 2 groups A, B, C, D
	Class II, Div 2 groups F, G
	Class III, Div 2 hazardous areas
ANSI / CSA (Dual Seal)	12.27.901-2003
Hygienic	3A 28-03

<b>ATEX (acc. 94/9/EC)</b>	
<b>OPTIMASS 1300C non Ex i Signal outputs without heating jacket / insulation</b>	
Ex d connection compartment	II 2 G Ex d [ib] IIC T4....T1
	Optional: II 2 G Ex d [ib] IIC T6....T1
	II 2 D Ex tD A21 IP6x T185°C
	Optional: II 2 D Ex tD A21 IP6x T160°C
Ex e connection compartment	II 2 G Ex de [ib] IIC T4....T1
	Optional: II 2 G Ex de [ib] IIC T6....T1
	II 2 D Ex tD A21 IP6x T185°C
	Optional: II 2 D Ex tD A21 IP6x T160°C
<b>OPTIMASS 1300C non Ex i signal outputs with heating jacket / insulation</b>	
Ex d connection compartment	II 2 G Ex d [ib] IIC T4....T1
	Optional: II 2 G Ex d [ib] IIC T6....T1
	II 2 D Ex tD A21 IP6x T195°C
	Optional: II 2 D Ex tD A21 IP6x T165°C
Ex e connection compartment	II 2 G Ex de [ib] IIC T4....T1
	Optional: II 2 G Ex de [ib] IIC T6....T1
	II 2 D Ex tD A21 IP6x T195°C
	Optional: II 2 D Ex tD A21 IP6x T165°C
<b>OPTIMASS 1300C Ex i signal outputs without heating jacket / insulation</b>	
Ex d connection compartment	II 2(1) G Ex d [ia/ib] IIC T4....T1
	Optional: II 2(1) G Ex d [ia/ib] IIC T6....T1
	II 2(1) D Ex tD [iaD] A21 IP6x T185°C
	Optional: II 2(1) D Ex tD [iaD] A21 IP6x T160°C
Ex e connection compartment	II 2(1) G Ex de [ia/ib] IIC T4....T1
	Optional: II 2(1) G Ex de [ia/ib] IIC T6....T1
	II 2(1) D Ex tD [iaD] A21 IP6x T185°C
	Optional: II 2(1) D Ex tD [iaD] A21 IP6x T160°C
<b>OPTIMASS 1300C Ex i signal outputs with heating jacket / insulation</b>	
Ex d connection compartment	II 2(1) G Ex d [ia/ib] IIC T4....T1
	Optional: II 2(1) G Ex d [ia/ib] IIC T6....T1
	II 2(1) D Ex tD [iaD] A21 IP6x T195°C
	Optional: II 2(1) D Ex tD [iaD] A21 IP6x T165°C
Ex e connection compartment	II 2(1) G Ex de [ia/ib] IIC T4....T1
	Optional: II 2(1) G Ex de [ia/ib] IIC T6....T1
	II 2(1) D Ex tD [iaD] A21 IP6x T195°C
	Optional: II 2(1) D Ex tD [iaD] A21 IP6x T165°C
OPTIMASS 1000 / 1010C without heating / insulation	II 2 G Ex ib IIC T4...T1
	Optional: II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1
	II 2 D Ex ibD 21 T175 °C
	Optional: II 2 D Ex ibD 21 T165 °C

OPTIMASS 1000 / 1010C with heating / insulation	II 2 G Ex ib IIC T4...T1
	Optional: II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1
	II 2 D Ex ibD 21 T175 °C
	Optional: II 2 D Ex ibD 21 T165 °C

## ATEX (acc. 94/9/EC) temperature limits (standard)

	Ambient temp. T <sub>amb</sub> °C	Max. medium temp. T <sub>m</sub> °C	Temp. class	Max. surface temp. °C
OPTIMASS 1000 / 1010C - with or without heating jacket / insulation	65	89	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T175
OPTIMASS 1300C - aluminium converter housing - no heating jacket / insulation	50	70	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T185
	60	60	T4 - T1	T125
	65 ①	65	T4 - T1	T130
OPTIMASS 1300C- aluminium converter housing - heating jacket / insulation	40	65	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T195
	50	65	T4	T130
		100	T3 - T1	T165
	60	60	T4 - T1	T125
	65 ①	65	T4 - T1	T130
OPTIMASS 1300C - SS converter housing - no heating jacket / insulation	50	70	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T185
	55	55	T4 - T1	T120
OPTIMASS 1300C - SS converter housing - heating jacket / insulation	40	65	T4	T130
		120	T3 - T1	T185
	50	65	T4	T130
		75	T3 - T1	T140
	55	55	T4 - T1	T120

① depending on I/O option. Please call for more information.

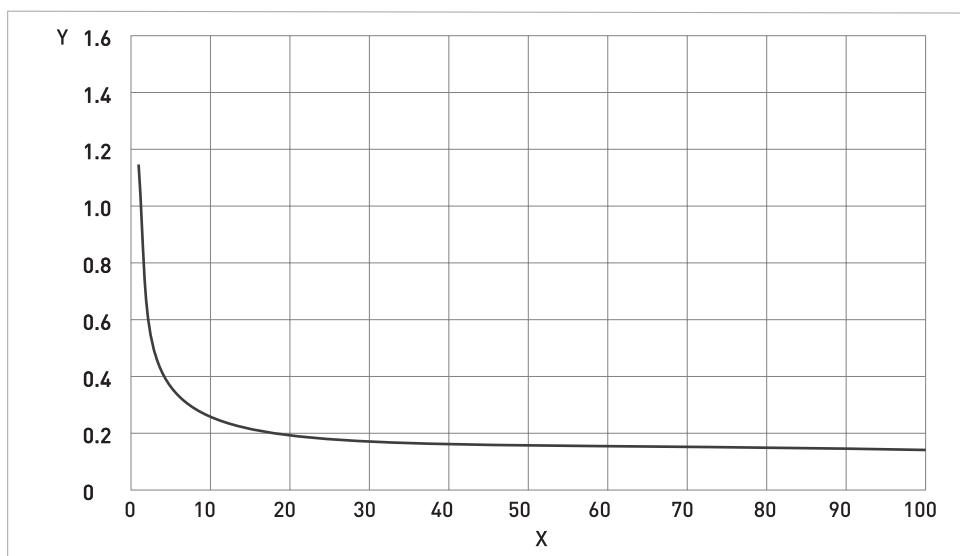
## ATEX (acc. 94/9/EC) temperature limits (T6)

	Ambient temp. T <sub>amb</sub> °C	Max. medium temp. T <sub>m</sub> °C	Temp. class	Max. surface temp. °C
OPTIMASS 1000 / 1010C T6 - with or without heating jacket / insulation	40	45	T6	T80
		60	T5	T95
		95	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T165
	50	60	T5	T95
		95	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T165
	65	95	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T165

	Ambient temp. T <sub>amb</sub> °C	Max. medium temp. T <sub>m</sub> °C	Temp. class	Max. surface temp. °C
OPTIMASS 1300C T6 - aluminium converter housing - no heating jacket / insulation	40	45	T6	T80
		60	T5	T95
		100	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T155
	50	60	T5	T95
		100	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T160
	60	60	T4 - T1	T95
	65 ①	65	T4 - T1	T100
OPTIMASS 1300C T6 - aluminium converter housing - heating jacket / insulation	40	45	T6	T80
		60	T5	T95
		95	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T165
	50	60	T5	T95
		95	T4	T130
		100	T3 - T1	T135
	60	60	T4 - T1	T95
	65 ①	65	T4 - T1	T100
OPTIMASS 1300C T6 - Stainless Steel converter housing - no heating jacket / insulation	40	45	T6	T80
		60	T5	T95
		100	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T155
	50	60	T5	T95
		100	T4	T130
		130	T3 - T1	T160
	55	55	T4 - T1	T95
OPTIMASS 1300C T6 - Stainless Steel converter housing - heating jacket / insulation	40	45	T6	T80
		60	T5	T95
		95	T4	T130
		120	T3 - T1	T155
	50	60	T5	T95
		75	T4 - T1	T110
	55	55	T4 - T1	T130

① depending on I/O option. Please call for more information.

### 6.3 Measuring accuracy



X flow rate [%]

Y measuring error [%]

#### Measuring error

The measuring error is obtained from the combined effects of accuracy and zero stability.

#### Reference conditions

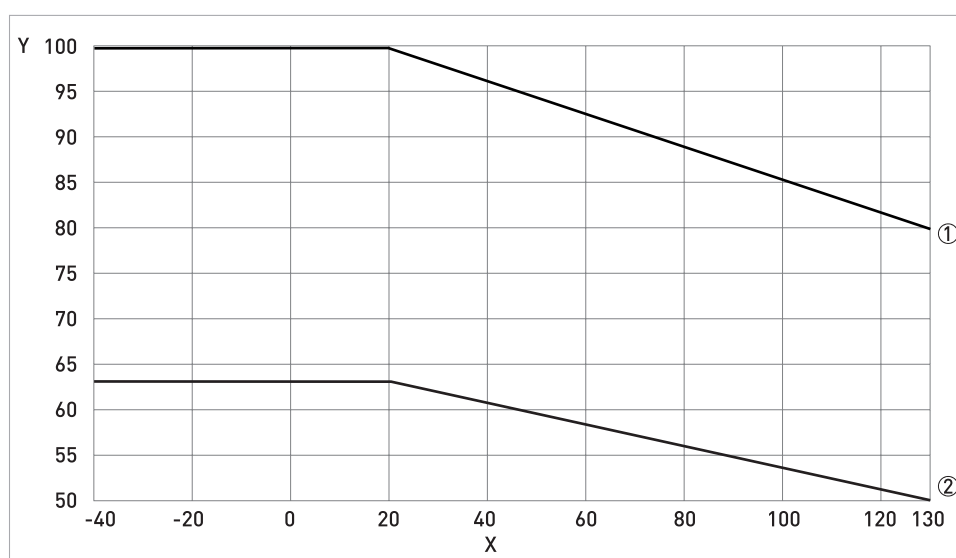
Product	Water
Temperature	+20°C / +68°F
Operating pressure	1 barg / 14.5 psig

## 6.4 Guidelines for maximum operating pressure

### Notes:

- Ensure that the meter is used within its operating limits
- All hygienic process connections have a maximum operating rating of 10 barg at 130°C / 145 psig at 266°F

### Pressure / temperature de-rating, all meter sizes, in metric (flanged connections as per EN 1092-1)



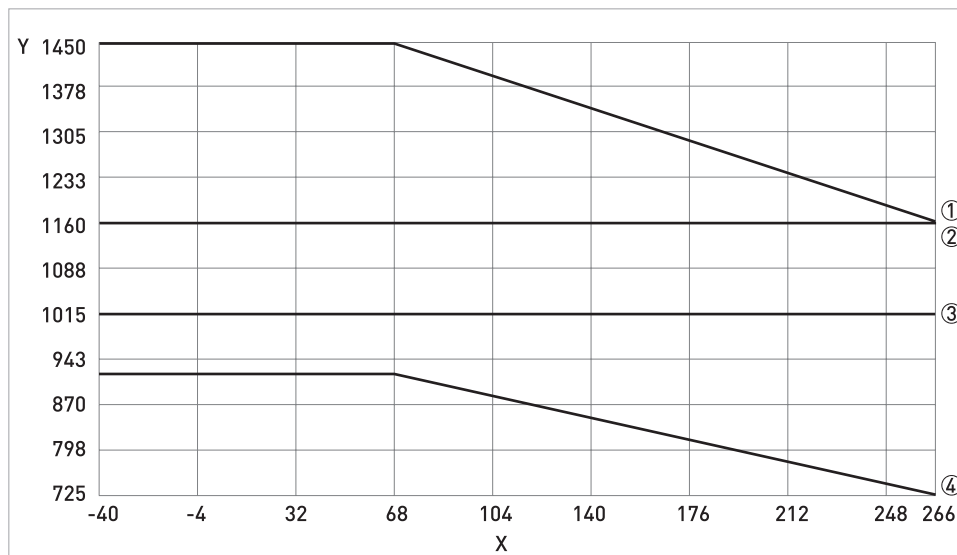
X temperature [°C]

Y pressure [barg]

① Measuring tubes and 100barg 316L secondary containment (PED)

② 63 barg 304L / 316 secondary containment (PED)

**Pressure / temperature de-rating, all meter sizes, in imperial (flanged connections as per ASME B16.5)**



X temperature [°F]

Y pressure [psig]

- ① Measuring tubes S15 / S25 (CRN)
- ② Measuring tubes S40 (CRN)
- ③ Measuring tubes S50 (CRN)
- ④ Secondary containment 304L / 316L (CRN)

### Flanges

- DIN flange ratings are based on EN 1092-1 2001 table 18 (1% proof stress) material group 14E0
- ASME flange ratings are based on ASME B16.5 2003 table 2 material group 2.2
- JIS flange ratings are based on JIS 2220: 2001 table 1 division 1 material group 022a

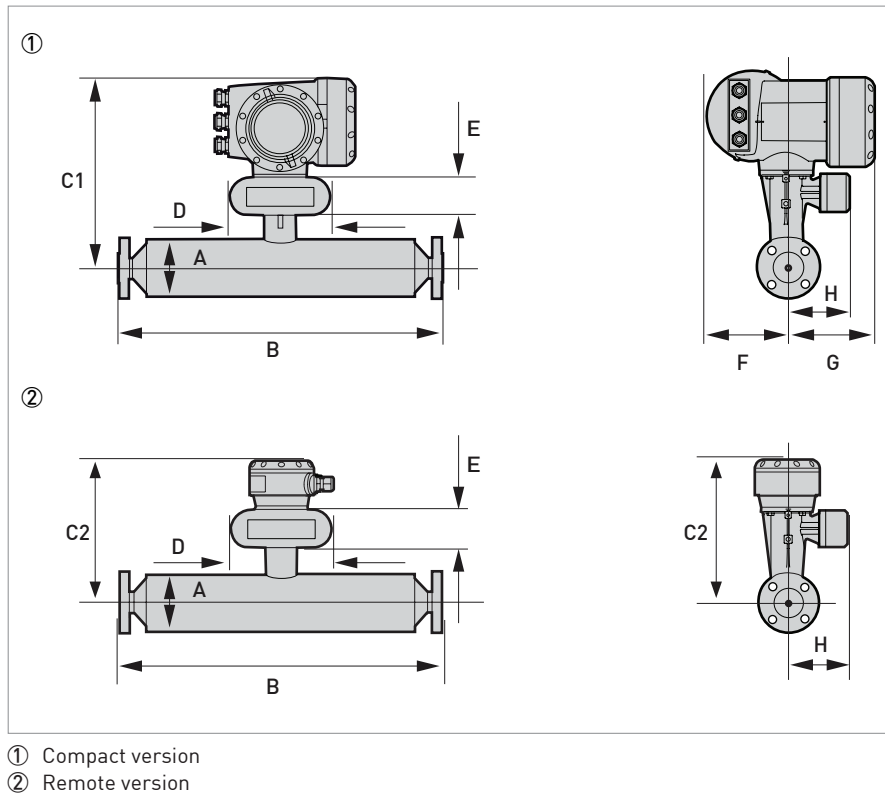
### Notes

- The maximum operating pressure will be either the flange rating or the measuring tube rating, **WHICHEVER IS THE LOWER!**
- The manufacturer recommends that the seals are replaced at regular intervals. This will maintain the hygienic integrity of the connection.



## 6.5 Dimensions and weights

### 6.5.1 Flanged versions



### Meter weights (all flanges)

	Weight [kg]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
Aluminium (compact)	13.5	16.5	29.5	57.5
Stainless Steel (compact)	18.8	21.8	34.8	62.8
Aluminium (remote)	11.5	14.5	25.5	51.5
Stainless Steel (remote)	12.4	15.4	26.4	52.4

	Weight [lbs]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
Aluminium (compact)	30	36.3	65	127
Stainless Steel (compact)	41	48	77	138
Aluminium (remote)	25	32	56	113
Stainless Steel (remote)	27	33.8	58	115

## Measuring tube in Stainless Steel

	Dimensions [mm]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
A	101.6	114.3	168.3	219.1
C1 (compact)	311	317	344	370
C2 (remote)	231	237	264	290
D	160			
E	60			
F	123.5			
G	137			
H	98.5			

	Dimensions [inches]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
A	4	4.5	6.6	8.6
C1 (compact)	12.2	12.5	13.5	14.6
C2 (remote)	9	9.3	10.4	11.4
D	6.3			
E	2.4			
F	4.9			
G	5.4			
H	3.9			

## Flange connections

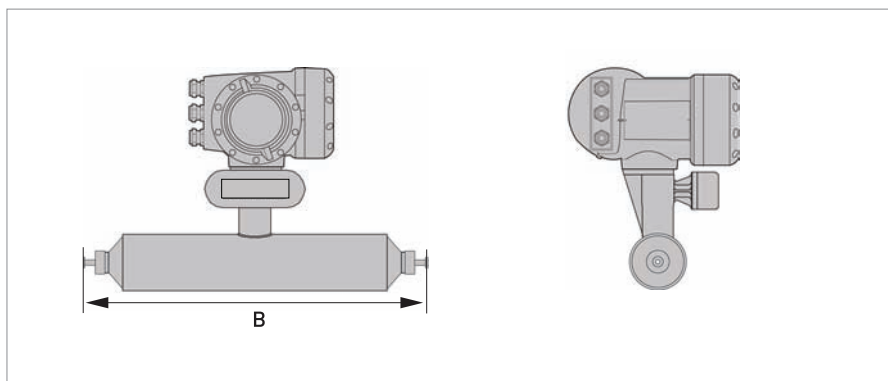
	Dimension B [mm]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
<b>PN40</b>				
DN15	498	-	-	-
DN25	503	531	-	-
DN40	513	541	706	-
DN50	-	547	712	862
DN80	-	-	732	882
DN100	-	-	-	896
<b>PN63</b>				
DN50	-	-	740	890
DN80	-	-	-	910
<b>PN100</b>				
DN15	513	-	-	-
DN25	538	567	-	-
DN40	-	575	740	-
DN50	-	-	752	902
DN80	-	-	-	922

ASME 150				
½"	518	-	-	-
¾"	528	-	-	-
1"	534	563	-	-
1½"	-	575	740	-
2"	-	579	744	894
3"	-	-	756	906
4"	-	-	-	920
ASME 300				
½"	528	-	-	-
¾"	538	-	-	-
1"	546	575	-	-
1½"	-	589	754	-
2"	-	-	756	906
3"	-	-	-	926
ASME 600				
½"	541	-	-	-
¾"	550	-	-	-
1"	558	589	-	-
1½"	-	603	770	-
2"	-	-	774	926
3"	-	-	-	944
JIS 10K				
50A	-	-	712	862
80A	-	-	-	882
JIS 20K				
15A	498	-	-	-
25A	503	531	-	-
40A	-	541	706	-
50A	-	-	712	862
80A	-	-	-	882

	Dimension B [inches]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
PN40				
DN15	19.6	-	-	-
DN25	19.8	21	-	-
DN40	20.2	21.3	27.8	-
DN50	-	21.5	28	33.9
DN80	-	-	28.8	34.7
DN100	-	-	-	35.3

<b>PN63</b>				
DN50	-	-	29	35
DN80	-	-	-	35.8
<b>PN100</b>				
DN15	20.2	-	-	-
DN25	21.2	22.3	-	-
DN40	-	22.6	29	-
DN50	-	-	29.6	35.5
DN80	-	-	-	36.3
<b>ASME 150</b>				
½"	20.4	-	-	-
¾"	20.8	-	-	-
1"	21	22.2	-	-
1½"	-	22.5	29.1	-
2"	-	22.8	29.3	35.2
3"	-	-	29.8	35.7
4"	-	-	-	36.2
<b>ASME 300</b>				
½"	20.8	-	-	-
¾"	21.2	-	-	-
1"	21.5	22.6	-	-
1½"	-	23.2	29.7	-
2"	-	-	29.8	35.7
3"	-	-	-	36.4
<b>ASME 600</b>				
½"	21.3	-	-	-
¾"	21.6	-	-	-
1"	22	23.2	-	-
1½"	-	23.7	30.3	-
2"	-	-	30.5	36.4
3"	-	-	-	37.2
<b>JIS 10K</b>				
50A	-	-	28	33.9
80A	-	-	-	34.7
<b>JIS 20K</b>				
15A	19.6	-	-	-
25A	19.8	20.9	-	-
40A	-	21.3	27.8	-
50A	-	-	28	33.9
80A	-	-	-	34.7

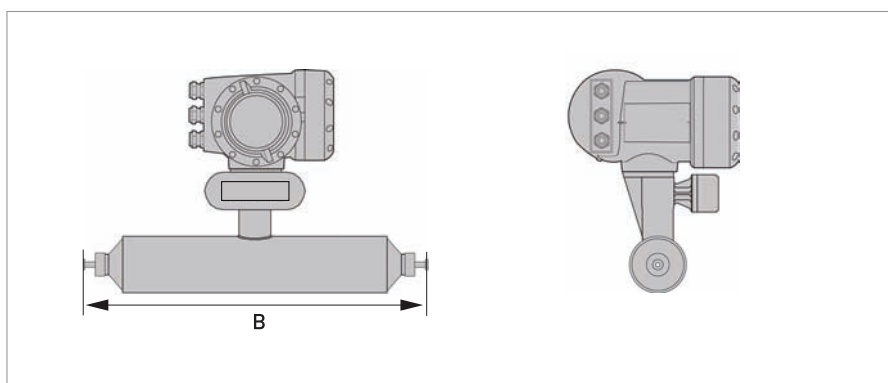
### 6.5.2 Hygienic versions



#### Hygienic connections: all welded versions

	Dimension B [mm]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
<b>Tri-clover</b>				
1"	487	-	-	-
1½"	-	534	-	-
2"	-	-	691	-
3"	-	-	-	832
<b>Tri-clamp DIN 32676</b>				
DN10	-	-	-	-
DN15	-	-	-	-
DN25	468	-	-	-
DN40	-	515	-	-
DN50	-	-	677	-
DN80	-	-	-	836
<b>Tri-clamp ISO 2852</b>				
1"	473	-	-	-
1½"	-	502	-	-
2"	-	-	667	-
3"	-	-	-	817
<b>DIN 11864-2 form A</b>				
DN25	505	-	-	-
DN40	-	562	-	-
DN50	-	-	724	-
DN80	-	-	-	896

	Dimension B [inches]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
<b>Tri-clover</b>				
1"	19.2	-	-	-
1½"	-	21	-	-
2"	-	-	27.2	-
3"	-	-	-	32.7
<b>Tri-clamp DIN 32676</b>				
DN10	-	-	-	-
DN15	-	-	-	-
DN25	18.4	-	-	-
DN40	-	20.3	-	-
DN50	-	-	26.6	-
DN80	-	-	-	32.9
<b>Tri-clamp ISO 2852</b>				
1"	18.6	-	-	-
1½"	-	19.8	-	-
2"	-	-	26.3	-
3"	-	-	-	32.2
<b>DIN 11864-2 form A</b>				
DN25	19.9	-	-	-
DN40	-	22.2	-	-
DN50	-	-	28.5	-
DN80	-	-	-	35.3



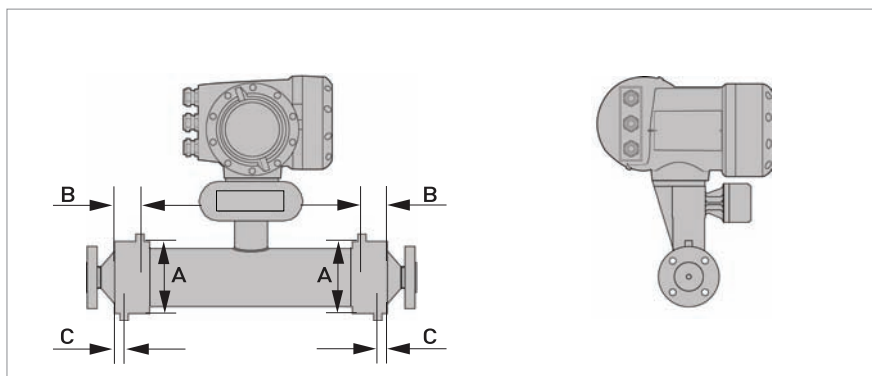
### Hygienic connections: adapter versions (male thread)

	Dimension B [mm]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
<b>Male thread DIN 11851</b>				
DN25	483	-	-	-
DN40	-	538	-	-
DN50	-	-	704	-
DN80	-	-	-	870
<b>Male thread SMS</b>				
1"	474	-	-	-
1½"	-	537	-	-
2"	-	-	694	-
3"	-	-	-	837
<b>Male thread IDF/ISS</b>				
1"	487	-	-	-
1½"	-	534	-	-
2"	-	-	691	-
3"	-	-	-	832
<b>Male thread RJT</b>				
1"	498	-	-	-
1½"	-	545	-	-
2"	-	-	702	-
3"	-	-	-	843

	Dimension B [inches]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
<b>Male thread DIN 11851</b>				
DN25	19	-	-	-
DN40	-	21.2	-	-
DN50	-	-	27.7	-
DN80	-	-	-	34.2
<b>Male thread SMS</b>				
1"	18.7	-	-	-
1½"	-	21.1	-	-
2"	-	-	27.3	-
3"	-	-	-	32.9
<b>Male thread IDF/ISS</b>				
1"	19.2	-	-	-
1½"	-	21	-	-
2"	-	-	27.2	-
3"	-	-	-	32.7
<b>Male thread RJT</b>				
1"	19.6	-	-	-
1½"	-	21.4	-	-
2"	-	-	27.6	-
3"	-	-	-	33.2



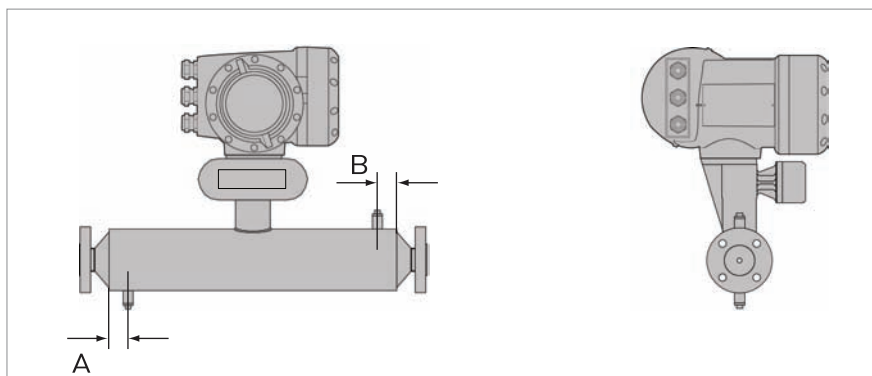
### 6.5.3 Heating jacket version



	Dimensions [mm]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
Heating connection size	12 mm (ERMETO)			25
A	115 ±1	142 ±1	206 ±1	254 ±1
B	51	55	90	105
C	20			26

	Dimensions [inches]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
Heating connection size	½" (NPTF)			1
A	4.5 ±0.04	5.6 ±0.04	8.1 ±0.04	10 ±0.04
B	2.0	2.2	3.5	4.1
C	0.8			1.0

## 6.5.4 Purge port option



	Dimensions [mm]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
A	55 ±1.0		65 ±1.0	
B	55 ±1.0		65 ±1.0	

	Dimensions [inches]			
	S15	S25	S40	S50
A	2.2 ±0.04		2.5 ±0.04	
B	2.2 ±0.04		2.5 ±0.04	





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