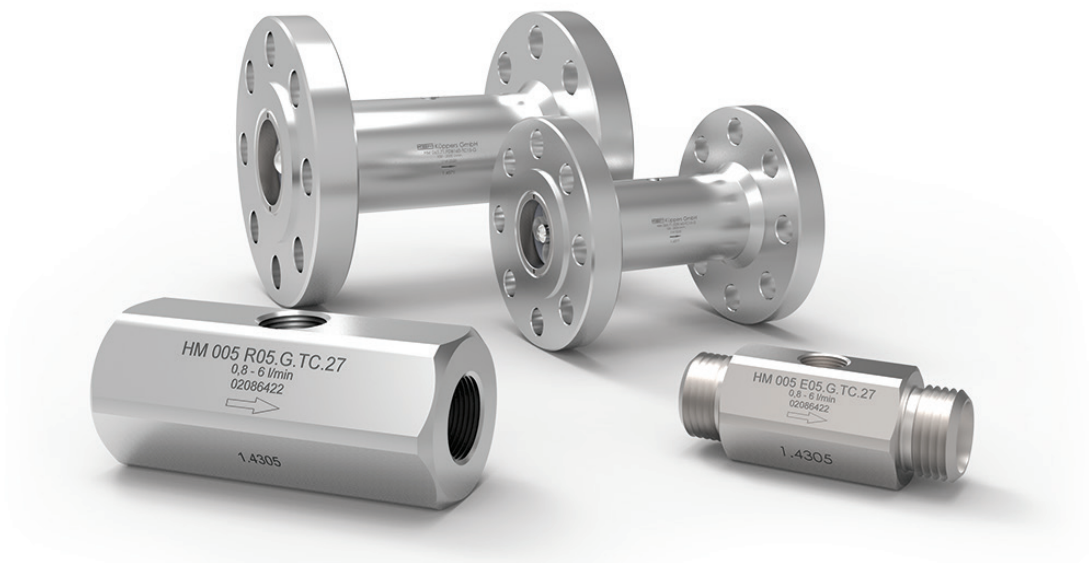


Technical Datasheet



HM Series

Turbine Flow Meters

Description

Turbine flow meters (hereinafter referred to as turbines) are used for the precise measurement of instantaneous flow rates and flow quantities of low-viscosity fluids.

Every different type varies by the direction of the inflow and by the method of recording the measurements.

Principle and Design

Turbine flow meters are mediate volume transmitters similar to a Woltmann's Sail Wheel. The volume passing through the tube is measured by the mean velocity of the streaming fluid. Flow rectifiers ensure a laminar flow in the axial direction of the wheel.

A light-weight turbine wheel carried concentrically in the tube body is rotated by the fluid. The revolutions per minute (RPM) of the turbine wheel is directly proportional to the mean flow velocity within the tube diameter and corresponds to the volume flow over a wide range.

The following equation applies (excluding mechanical and hydraulic loss):

Equation 1

$$Q = c \cdot 2\pi \cdot r \cdot A \cdot n \cdot \cot\alpha$$

Q = Flow rate

c = Correction factor

r = Mean radius of blades in dm

A = Effective area in dm²

n = RPM

α = Angel between blade and wheel axle with $r = r$ mean

An inductive pickup or a carrier-frequency pickup is screwed into the turbine flow meter. The pickup will detect the RPM of the turbine wheel through the non-magnetic turbinebody without magnetic drag and without coming into contact with the measuring medium. The turbine wheel is made from stainless steel and has sufficient magnetic conductivity.

With carrier-frequency pickups each passing of a rotor blade will influence the electric field of the pickup. The frequency of the amplitude modulation of the carrier corresponds to the RMP of the turbine wheel.

With inductive pickups each passing of a rotor blade will influence the magnetic field of the pickup. The change in magnetic flux induces a voltage in the pickup. The frequency of the sinusoidal alteration corresponds to the RPM of the turbinewheel.

After amplifying and transforming the pickup signal a squarewave pulse signal is available. The number of pulses per time unit is in proportion with the instantaneous flow rate.

Applications

- Dosing systems
- Consumption measurement
- Monitoring systems

Features

- High resolution
- Fast Response time
- Temperature Range from $-196\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ up to $+350\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- High Pressure Resistance
- Low Pressure Drop
- Resistant to contamination with solids

Principle (continued)

Equation 2

n	=	RPM
Q	=	Instantaneous flow in l/min
K	=	Pulses per volume unit
v	=	Kinematic viscosity

The ideal K-factor, which is to be derived from equation 1, really is a function of geometrical dimensions, flow velocity and kinematic viscosity. The turbine design provides a sufficiently constant K-factor over a certain velocity range. Considering calculating factors, equation 3 can be derived from equation 2:

Equation 3

Q	=	Instantaneous flow
f	=	Frequency in Hz
K	=	K-factor in pulses/ltr.

Advantages of KEM Turbines

Fast response time and high resolution

The turbine wheel's low moment of inertia allows a fast acceleration from standstill up to full number of revolutions within 5 to 50 msec. For that reason rapidly rising flow rates and pulsating flows may be detected. The resolution can amount to as much as 109,000 pulses per litre.

Wide temperature range from $-196\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ up to $+350\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Standard turbine flow meters: $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ up to $+120\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.Special models for cryogenic liquids: $-196\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Special models with high-temperature pickups: up to $+350\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

High Pressure Resistance and Low Pressure Drop

KEM turbines are available for pressures up to 630 bars and up to 4,000 bar using high-pressure adapters or BASF high-pressure flanges. A major advantage over other flow meters can be found in the low pressure drop figures. These depend on viscosity and turbine size and have to be observed at very low working pressures only.

Resistant to contamination with solids

Turbine wheel and bearings are designed in a way that solids are flushed through the turbine with the medium. Furthermore the twist of flow in this area has a self-cleaning effect preventing solids from blocking the turbine.



Technical Data

Type	Measuring Range ltr./min	K-Factor*, pulses/ltr.	Frequency*, in Hz	Output Signal, mVss
HM 9 EP	0.03 up to 0.8	139,000	1,970	0.5 up to 5
HM 3/1,5	0.3 up to 1.5	32,000 32,500	1,000 1,000	0.5 up to 5
HM 3/4	0.5 up to 4	24,000 19,000	1,250 1,250	0.5 up to 5
HM 5/6	0.8 up to 6	17,800 17,800	1,740 1,780	1.0 up to 10
HM 5/10	1.2 up to 10	11,000 11,000	1,750 1,750	1.0 up to 10
HM 7	2.0 up to 20	5,200 5,200	1,800 1,800	1.5 up to 15
HM 9	3.3 up to 33	1,900 4,200	1,080 2,200	1.7 up to 17
HM 11	6.0 up to 60	1,300 2,730	1,350 2,700	2.0 up to 20
HM 13	8.5 up to 85	900 1,900	1,300 2,600	2.5 up to 25
HM 17	12 up to 120	380 840	800 1,650	2.7 up to 27
HM 19	15 up to 150	310 650	925 1,600	2.9 up to 30
HM 22	20 up to 200	217 450	800 1,600	3.1 up to 31
HM 24	25 up to 250	170 362	800 2,000	3.8 up to 40
HM 28	30 up to 360	155 320	960 2,000	4.0 up to 42
HM 30	35 up to 400	130 270	860 1,850	4.1 up to 45
HM 36	40 up to 500	60 135	600 1,200	4.3 up to 48
HM 40	50 up to 750	105 110	1,320 1,400	4.5 up to 52
HM 50	70 up to 1,200	65	1,400	6.0 up to 64
HM 65	100 up to 2,000	25	850	10 up to 80
HM 80	160 up to 3,200	11	615	15 up to 100
HM 100	250 up to 5,000	7	560	20 up to 120
		pulses/m³		
HM 125	300 up to 6,600	4,500	495	30 up to 125
HM 150	350 up to 10,000	3,400	420	35 up to 140
HM 200	430 up to 13,400	412	134	40 up to 150
HM 250	830 up to 25,000	266	150	45 up to 160
HM 300	1,600 up to 48,000	135	110	50 up to 180

* The wheel's axial pitch is halved for viscosities from 8 mm²/s onwards, therefore pulse rates will double for dia 9 up to 36.
All K-factors and output signals are average values. Exact specifications can be taken from individual calibration records.
Linearity: each $\pm 0.5\%$ at 1 mm²/a

Materials**Stainless steel as per DIN (AISI)**

Component	Standard material	Special material
Housing	1.4305 (1.4404 with flange versions)	1.4404
Internal parts	1.4305 (303)	1.4404
Wheel	1.4122 (303)	1.4460 (329)
Bearing	Tungsten carbide	Tungsten carbide or teflon

Turbine Flow Meters for special applications

Different designs are available in accordance with the application. Individual datasheets are available.

Fluid food:	HM...RV with dairy connections as per DIN 11851
Pharmaceutical fluids:	HM...FT with »Tri-Clamp« connections
High pressure rates:	HM...FHD with BASF flanges up to 4,000 bar HM...AC mit Autoclave-threads
Small flow rates:	HM 9 EP with sapphire bearings
Alternative connections:	HM...E with Ermeto threads HM...F with flanges as per DIN or ANSI HM...R with female inch-type threads
Lightweight design :	HM...U Aluminium

Accuracy**Linearity corresponding to actual flow**

It defines the max. percentual difference between a specific K-factor and the average K-factor. Linearity usually amounts to $\pm 0.15\%$ up to $\pm 1\%$ within the linear measuring range of the turbine flow meter. The linearity range of hydrodynamic flow meters as turbine flow meters depends on the Reynold's number of the measuring medium and the nominal diameter of the turbine flow meter. As viscosity increases linearity deteriorates and the linear measuring range will be smaller at low flow velocities. The influence of viscosity decreases with increasing nominal diameters.

Repeatability

It gives the percentual difference between two measuring results at identical flow rates. It usually amounts to 0.05 up to 0.1%. Only with small turbine flow meters below 9 mm diameter will repeatability increase to 0.2 %.

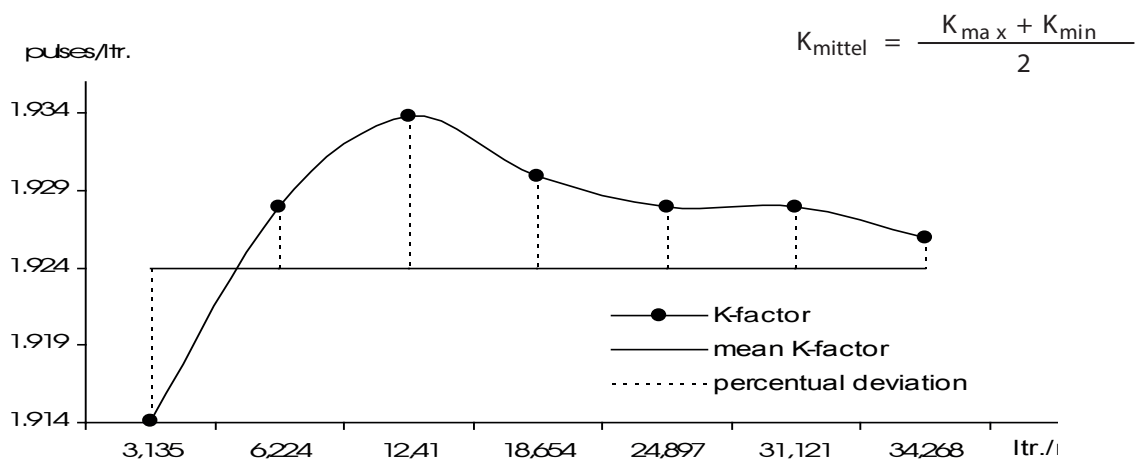
Calibration

All turbines are calibrated before they leave our factory, and individual calibration records are supplied with the meters. Calibrations are performed on our volumetric calibration rigs or, on special request, in our DKD calibration laboratory. It is possible to calibrate at different viscosities. Therefore viscosity variations in an application may be compensated by using the prevailing viscosity. Comparative measurements with our DKD lab ensure that calibration results have a valid relationship to nationally recognized standards.

During calibration the volume of a tank determined as accurate as $\pm 0.01\%$ is filled with a constant flow passing through the turbine flow meter. The output pulses of the turbine flow meter are added electronically and calculated for a volume unit to receive the K-factor in pulses per litre. Strictly speaking this K-factor applies only for a certain flow velocity or flow volume respectively. For the application of turbine flow meters, however, it is necessary to know the linear measuring range, i. e. the range with a constant K-factor. This range is determined by successively repeating the filling process at constant frequency intervals and different flow velocities. These individual measurements will result in the calibration curve from which the average K-factor can be drawn. The average K-factor applies for the entire measuring range.

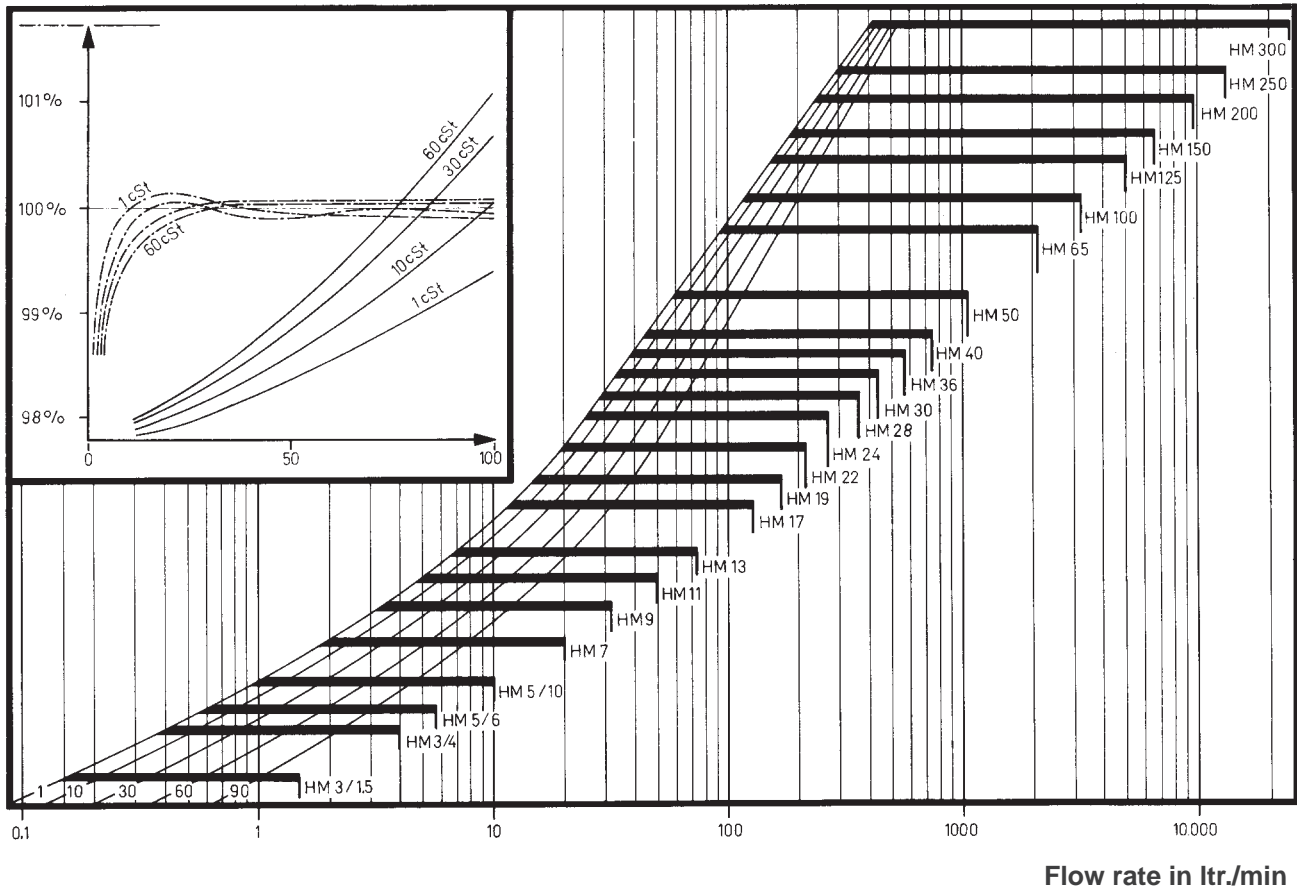
Example

Turbine HM 9 E (3 up to 30 ltr./min)

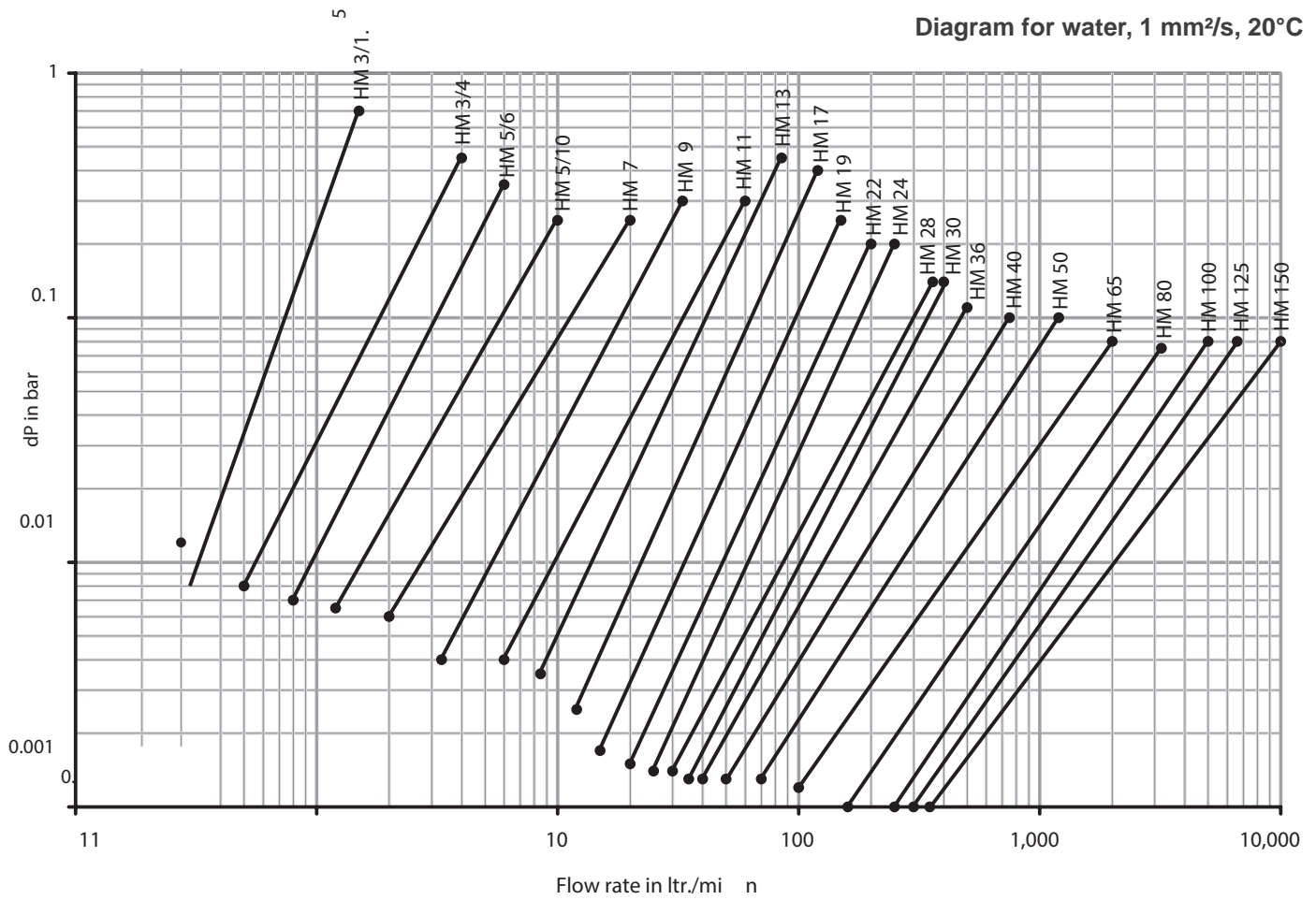


Measuring range at different viscosities

K-Factor / Pressure Drop



Pressure Drop



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