

Installation Procedures-Remote Transmitter

1. – For “Wedgebar” proper installation location, see page –3-.
Location Instructions as per AGA, ISA, ISO-5167
and ASME/ANSI.
(Min. recommended Upstream and Downstream pipe diameters
will ensure optimum performance).
2. – Choose the proper location as per (1) above.
3. – Clean and grind the chosen location insertion point.
Drill a hole into the pipe at the proper side:
(Top for Gas/Air OR Bottom / Side for liquid and steam flow)
Note: For vertical pipe: At any location around the pipe around the pipe.

Hole Dia.:
 $\Phi 1-1/8''$ for pipe sizes: 2'' To 16''
In case of double support: Dril $\Phi 5/8''$ hole at the opposite side (180°)

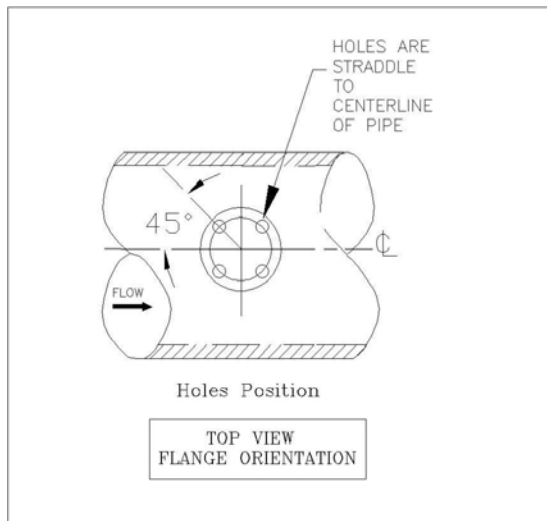
See fig. (A) or Fig. (B) on page 4.

4. – Clean and deburr the drilled holes on both sides of the pipe wall.
(Inside and outside edges/surfaces).
5. – Weld the mounting hardware (Weld Fitting and Flange Assembly) to the pipe,

$1-1/2''$ for pipe sizes (4'' To 16'')
In case of double support: Weld the $1/2''$ threadolet to the opposite side (180°)

Notes:

- Make sure the drilled holes diameters are centered with the welded fittings.
- Orient the bolt pattern of the mounting flanged assembly as below:



Important: Holes are straddle to the centerline of pipe

6. – Install the supplied gasket on top of mounting flange.
7. - Insert the “Wedgebar” sensor through the mounting flange, and the double support hole. Orient the flange in the direction of the flow arrow stamped on the sensor’s head.
- 8.- Tighten the bolts and nuts as per recommended standard practice.
9. – For Steam, mount the ½” gate valves and Tees on the sensor’s head. (use appropriate thread sealant and tighten properly).

Remote Transmitter Connections:

- 1 - Use ½” stainless steel tubing to connect the transmitter and the “Wedgebar” Pitot (use ½” compression fittings).
- 2 – Do not insulate the connecting tubing.
- 3 – Tubing should be long enough to ensure reduced temperature at transmitter. Typically 6 to 8 feet minimum.
- 4 – Outdoor installations may require heat tracing in order to prevent the connecting tubing from freezing.
- 5 – Connecting tubing must slope equally downward to the Transmitter. (1 in. per foot typical).
- 6 – Tighten and properly support connections/tubing to prevent sagging and vibration. Also use appropriate pipe thread sealant compound when connecting threaded fittings.
- 7 – Connecting tubing must be tight and free of any leaks.