

Installation Procedures

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),

Hole Dia.: 1-1/8” for pipe sizes: 2” to 16” (DN-50 to DN-400)

See fig. (A-Air/Gas) OR Fig. (B-Liquid/Steam) on page 4
4. – Clean and deburr the drilled hole on both sides of the pipe wall.
(Inside and outside edges/surfaces).
5. – Weld the Weld Fitting (Thread-o-let) to the pipe, (included with sensor).
Note: Make sure the drilled hole diameter is centered with the weld fitting
(Thread-o-let).
6. – Install the 1” compression fitting by threading it into the thread-o-let manually,
then tighten further with a wrench.
7. - Insert the “Wedgebar” sensor through the threadolet until it reaches the
opposite wall and orient it in the direction of the flow arrow stamped on
the head, or the 3-valve manifold. see Fig. (E) page 4
8. - While holding the sensor by hand, tighten with a wrench the compression nut
by 1-1/4 turns or more until it is very tight in order to prevent any leakage.
9. – Install the ½” instrument valves (Optional) on the “Wedgebar” head and make
sure that all valves are completely close (including 3-valve manifold head
in case of IT3V option-Integral Manifold Head).
- 10- At startup, check sensor orientation in the direction of flow.

Remote Transmitter Connections:**Connecting Tubing:**

- 1 - Use ½” stainless steel tubing to connect the transmitter and the “Wedgebar” sensor.
Note: You may use ¼” Tubing if DP-Gauge is used.
- 3 – In case of high temp. applications; tubing should be long enough to ensure reduced temperature at transmitter.
Typically 4 to 6 feet minimum, (1 to 2 Meters).
- 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.
(30 to 45 degrees)
- 6 – Tighten and properly support connections/tubing to prevent sagging and vibrations. Also use appropriate pipe thread sealant compound when connecting threaded fittings.
- 7 – Connecting tubing must be tight and free of any leaks.