

WEIR FLOW TRANSMITTER

DATA SHEET FJC

This is a weir flow transmitter utilizing an induction potentiometer

A weir or parshall flume is installed along an open channel and the head of the water flowing through it is detected by a float and conveyed as a rotating angle to the induction potentiometer which transmits a signal current of 4 to 20mA DC proportionate to the flow rate.

FEATURES

1. High reliability

Use of a contactless induction potentiometer assures a long life and high reliability of the instrument.

2. A variety of specifications available

The transmitter can be provided with intrinsically safe explosion proofing, various materials for the components, an arrester plus other items.

The operating principle and structure of the transmitter are simplified for easy operation, maintenance and inspection.



SPECIFICATIONS

Measuring range: Any water head of 0 to 90...1800 mm

(see the attached characteristic curves for the relation between water head and flow

rate)

Indicator: Analog type (0 to 100% scale)

Allowance: $\pm 1.0\%$ (less than 10% of full scale is not

guaranteed; this accuracy does not include the instrumental error of weir and

flume)

Output signal: 4 to 20mA DC

Ripple content: 1.5% p-p (at approx. 25 kHz)

Allowable load resistance:

0 to 550Ω (at 24V DC)

Power supply: 13 to 33V DC

(less than 26V DC with intrinsically safe

explosion-proofing)

(less than 27V DC with arrester) 100/24V AC $\pm 10\%$, 50/60 Hz

(see example of configuration on final

page)

Wiring method: 2-wire system

Ambient temperature:

−30 to +80°C

(but not usable in freezing condition) 50°C max. with intrinsically safe ex-

plosionproofing 60°C max. with arrester Ambient humidity:

Less than 95% RH

Principal materials:

Wire rope; SUS304 (stainless steel)
Float; Hard PVC or SUS304
Counterweight; Coated with zinc
metallikon or SUS304

Instrument body; Aluminum alloy

Conduit connection:

G3/4 internal thread

Enclosure: Splash-proof (JIS C 0920)
Arrester: Built in when requested

Explosionproof structure:

Intrinsically safe explosion proofing

i3nG5

Mass: Approx. 10.5 kg (excluding float and coun-

terweight)

External dimensions (HxWxD):

320 x 304 x 218 mm

Finish color: Silver (melamine paint);

may be provided with acid and alkaliproof

treatment

Range of delivery:

Transmitter, Float, Counterweight,

Wire rope (Weir excluded)

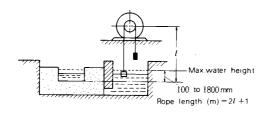


Fig. 1 Measuring Principle Diagram



Fig. 2 Weir Structural Diagram

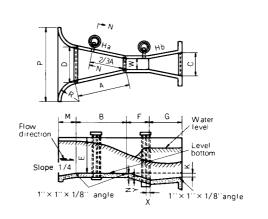


Fig. 3 Parshall Flume Structural Diagram

Applicable

Full – Width weir	Rectangular weir	Triangular weir
$B \ge 0.5m$ D = 0.3-2.5m h = 0.03 - 0.8m and less	$B = 0.5 - 6.3m$ $b = 0.15 - 5m$ $D = 0.15 - 3.5m$ $h = 0.03 - \sqrt{b} m$	B = 0.5 - 1.2m $D = 0.1 - 0.75m$ $h = 0.07 - 0.26m$ and less
than $\frac{B}{4}$	$\frac{bD}{B^2} \ge 0.06$	than $\frac{B}{3}$

Applicable

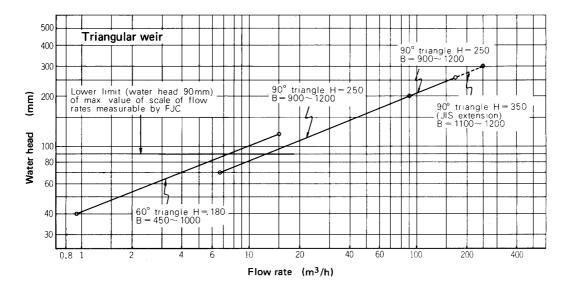
Calls	W (mm)	Flow rate (m³/h)		
Calls		Min.	Max.	
3 in 6 in 9 in 1 ft 1.5 ft 3 ft 4 ft 5 ft 6 ft 8 ft	76.2 152.4 228.6 304.8 457.2 609.6 914.4 1219.2 1524.0 1828.8 2133.6 2438.4	3 5 9 11 15 43 62 133 163 265 306 357	193 398 907 1641 2508 3374 5138 6922 8726 10551 12376 14221	

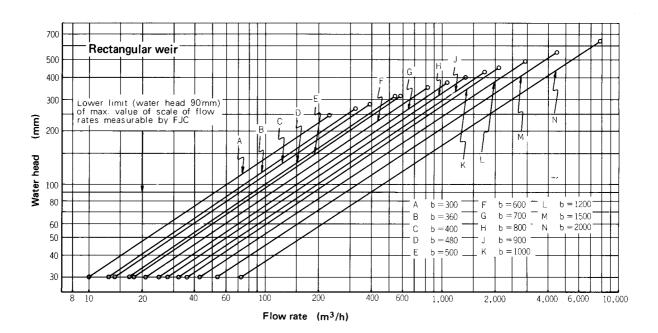
CODE SYMBOLS

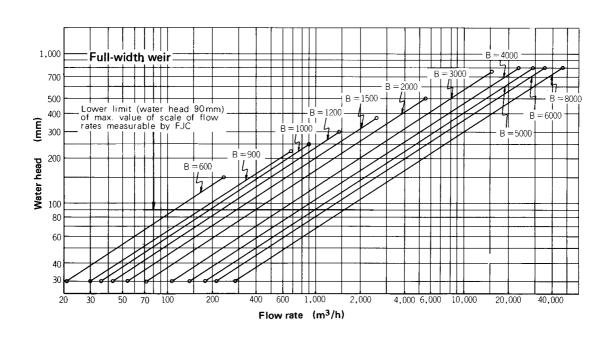
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10					
FJC	4 - 0		Description		
A B C D E			Length of wire rope 5 m 10 m 15 m 20 m 25 m		
V S E S			Material of float Poly vinyl chloride SUS304 (stainless steel) Material of counterweight Iron SUS304 (stainless steel)		
	A B		Transmitter, Arrester 4 to 20mA DC 4 to 20mA DC intrinsically safe explosionproof structure for instrumentation system 4 to 20mA DC, with arrester		
·	*	Y B D	Treatment For general use Acid and alkaliproof treatment Chlorine-proof treatment		

• Asterisked (*) items: Nonstandard.

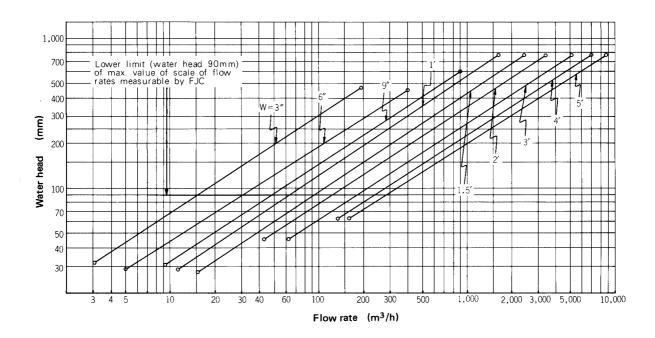
Weir flow rate vs. water head curves



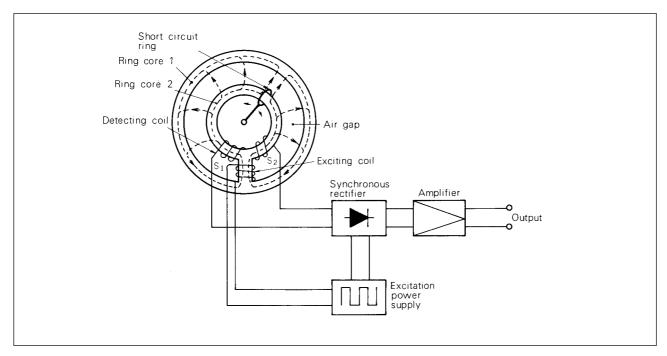




Parshall flume flow rate vs. water head curves (w:3 in to 5ft)



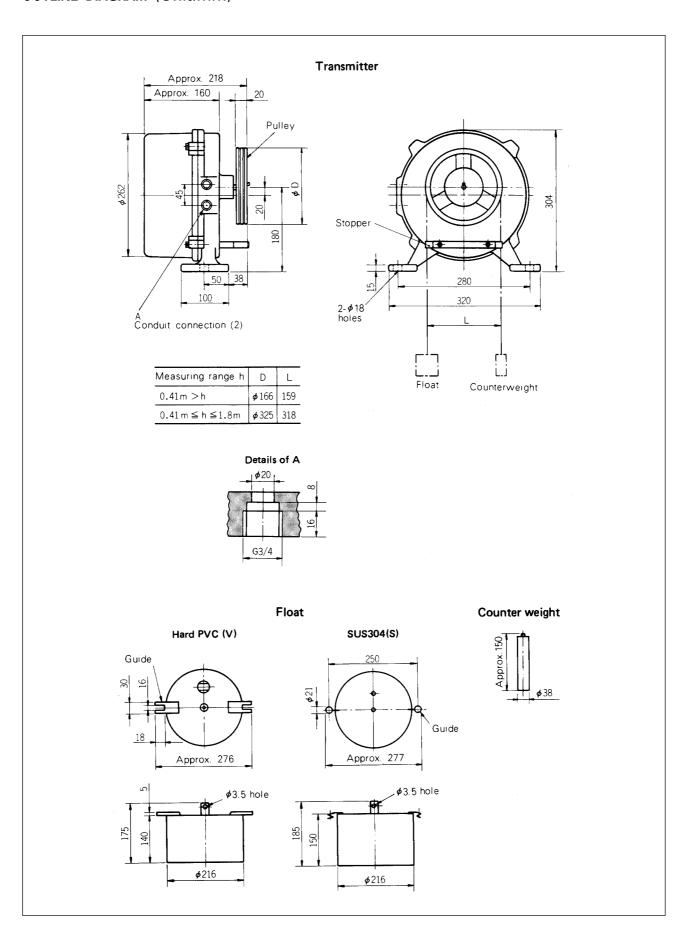
PRINCIPLE OF INDUCTION POTENTIOMETER



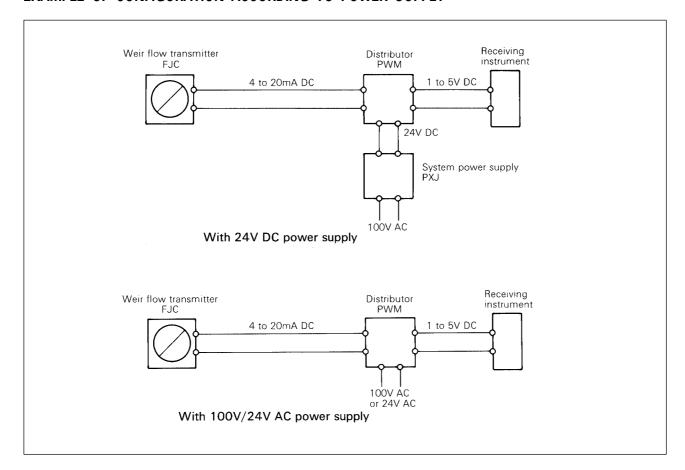
When the short circuit ring is positioned at the center, the magnetic flux at left and right sides is equal and the voltages produced at detecting coils S_1 and S_2 are equal. But if the ring rotates to the right side for example, then

the flux at S_1 will increase and that at S_2 will decrease. Upon detecting this difference, an output voltage is produced which is proportional to the ring displacement (input rotating angle).

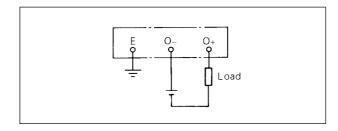
OUTLINE DIAGRAM (Unit:mm)



EXAMPLE OF CONFIGURATION ACCORDING TO POWER SUPPLY



CONNECTION DIAGRAMS



ORDERING INFORMATION

- 1. Object to be measured or application
- 2. Product name
- 3. Code symbols
- 4. Measuring range
- 5. Weir specs (kind of weir and dimensions of each part, B. b. D)
- 6. Parshall flume size (W)
- 7. Float and counterweight material
- 8. Whether arrester and explosion proofing required

RELATED INSTRUMENT

Distributor

▲ Caution on Safety

*Before using this product, be sure to read its instruction manual in advance.

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