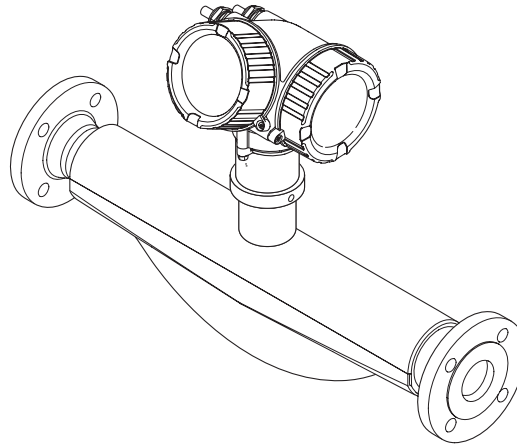
Brief Operating Instructions
Proline Promass F 200

Coriolis flowmeter



These Instructions are Brief Operating Instructions; they are not a substitute for the Operating Instructions pertaining to the device.

Detailed information about the device can be found in the Operating Instructions and the other documentation:
- On the CD-ROM supplied (not included in the delivery for all device versions).
- Available for all device versions via:
  - Internet: www.endress.com/deviceviewer
  - Smart phone/tablet: *Endress+Hauser Operations App*

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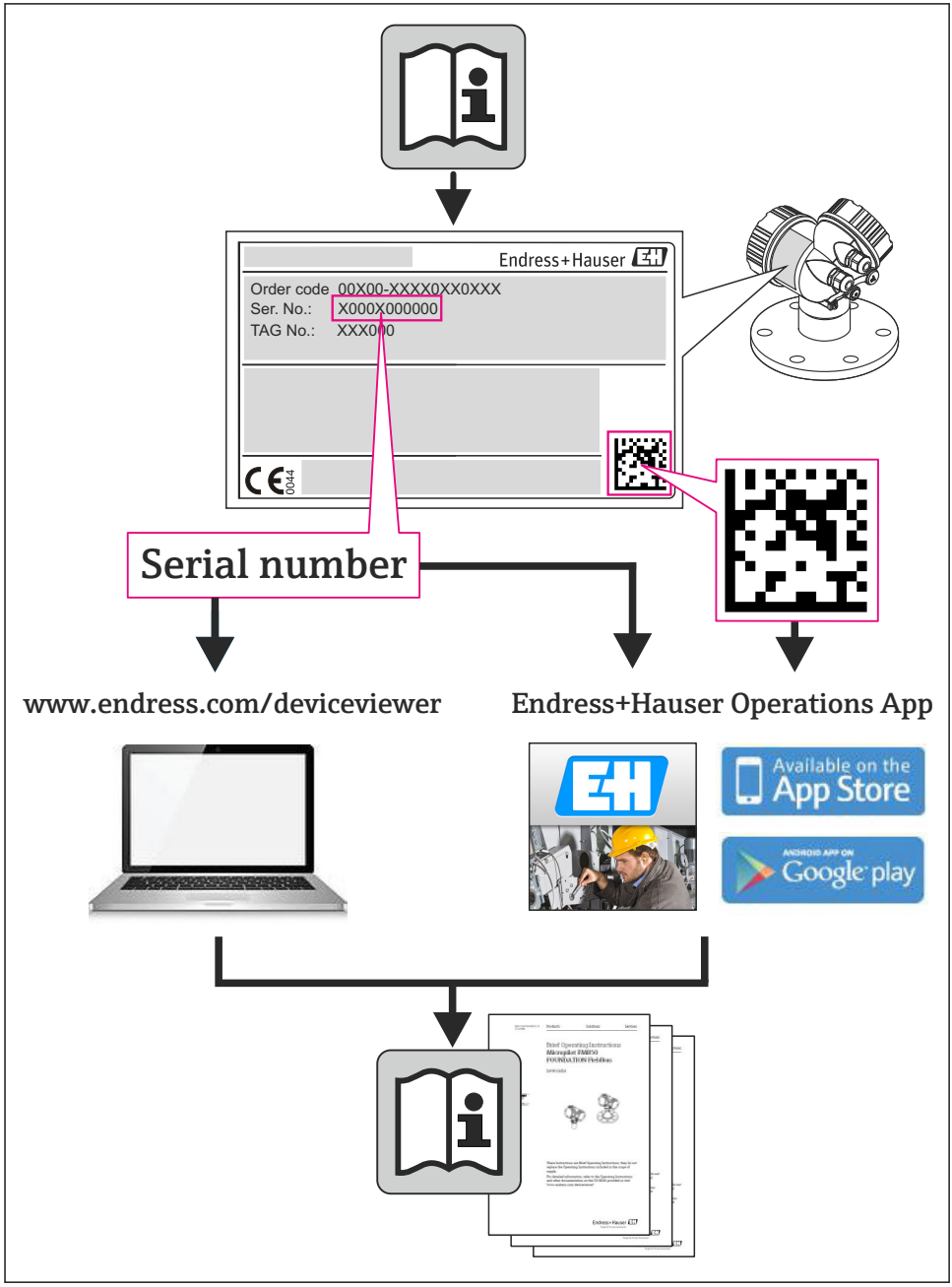
Endress+Hauser
Order code 00X00-XXXX0XX0XXX
Ser. No.: X000X000000
TAG No.: XXX000
0044
Serial number
www.endress.com/deviceviewer
Endress+Hauser Operations App
Available on the App Store
ANDROID APP ON Google play

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Table of contents

1 Document information

1.1 Symbols used

1.1.1 Safety symbols

Symbol	Meaning
DANGER	**DANGER!** This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation will result in serious or fatal injury.
WARNING	**WARNING!** This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in serious or fatal injury.
CAUTION	**CAUTION!** This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in minor or medium injury.
NOTICE	**NOTE!** This symbol contains information on procedures and other facts which do not result in personal injury.

1.1.2 Electrical symbols

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
⎓	Direct current	~	Alternating current
⎓ ~	Direct current and alternating current	⏚	**Ground connection** A grounded terminal which, as far as the operator is concerned, is grounded via a grounding system.
⏚	**Protective ground connection** A terminal which must be connected to ground prior to establishing any other connections.	⏚	**Equipotential connection** A connection that has to be connected to the plant grounding system: This may be a potential equalization line or a star grounding system depending on national or company codes of practice.

1.1.3 Tool symbols

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
	Torx screwdriver		Flat blade screwdriver
	Phillips head screwdriver		Allen key
	Open-ended wrench		

1.1.4 Symbols for certain types of information

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
	**Permitted** Procedures, processes or actions that are permitted.		**Preferred** Procedures, processes or actions that are preferred.
	**Forbidden** Procedures, processes or actions that are forbidden.		**Tip** Indicates additional information.
	Reference to documentation		Reference to page
	Reference to graphic	1., 2., 3. ...	Series of steps
	Result of a sequence of actions		Visual inspection

1.1.5 Symbols in graphics

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
1, 2, 3,...	Item numbers	1., 2., 3. ...	Series of steps
A, B, C, ...	Views	A-A, B-B, C-C, ...	Sections
	Hazardous area		Safe area (non-hazardous area)
	Flow direction		

2 Basic safety instructions

2.1 Requirements for the personnel

The personnel must fulfill the following requirements for its tasks:

- Trained, qualified specialists must have a relevant qualification for this specific function and task
- Are authorized by the plant owner/operator
- Are familiar with federal/national regulations
- Before beginning work, the specialist staff must have read and understood the instructions in the Operating Instructions and supplementary documentation as well as in the certificates (depending on the application)
- Following instructions and basic conditions

2.2 Designated use

Application and media
The measuring device described in these Instructions is intended only for flow measurement of liquids and gases.

Depending on the version ordered, the measuring device can also measure potentially explosive, flammable, poisonous and oxidizing media.

Measuring devices for use in hazardous areas, in hygienic applications or in applications where there is an increased risk due to process pressure, are labeled accordingly on the nameplate.

To ensure that the measuring device remains in proper condition for the operation time:
- ▶ Only use the measuring device in full compliance with the data on the nameplate and the general conditions listed in the Operating Instructions and supplementary documentation.
- ▶ Check the nameplate to verify if the device ordered can be put to its intended use in the approval-related area (e.g. explosion protection, pressure vessel safety).
- ▶ Use the measuring device only for media against which the process-wetted materials are adequately resistant.
- ▶ If the measuring device is not operated at atmospheric temperature, compliance with the relevant basic conditions specified in the associated device documentation is absolutely essential.
- ▶ Protect the measuring device permanently against corrosion from environmental influences.

Incorrect use
Non-designated use can compromise safety. The manufacturer is not liable for damage caused by improper or non-designated use.

⚠ WARNING

Danger of breakage of the measuring tube due to corrosive or abrasive fluids or from environmental conditions.
Housing breakage due to mechanical overload possible!
- ▶ Verify the compatibility of the process fluid with the measuring tube material.
- ▶ Ensure the resistance of all fluid-wetted materials in the process.
- ▶ Keep within the specified pressure and temperature range.

Verification for borderline cases:
- ▶ For special fluids and fluids for cleaning, Endress+Hauser is glad to provide assistance in verifying the corrosion resistance of fluid-wetted materials, but does not accept any warranty or liability as minute changes in the temperature, concentration or level of contamination in the process can alter the corrosion resistance properties.

Residual risks

⚠ WARNING

Danger of housing breaking due to measuring tube breakage!
- ▶ In the event of a measuring tube breakage for a device version without rupture disk it is possible for the pressure loading capacity of the sensor housing to be exceeded. This can lead to rupture or failure of the sensor housing.

The external surface temperature of the housing can increase by max. 20 K due to the power consumption of the electronic components. Hot process fluids passing through the measuring device will further increase the surface temperature of the housing. The surface of the sensor, in particular, can reach temperatures which are close to the fluid temperature.

Possible burn hazard due to fluid temperatures!
- ▶ For elevated fluid temperature, ensure protection against contact to prevent burns.

2.3 Workplace safety

For work on and with the device:
- ▶ Wear the required personal protective equipment according to federal/national regulations.

For welding work on the piping:
- ▶ Do not ground the welding unit via the measuring device.

If working on and with the device with wet hands:
- ▶ It is recommended to wear gloves on account of the higher risk of electric shock.

2.4 Operational safety

Risk of injury.
- ▶ Operate the device in proper technical condition and fail-safe condition only.
- ▶ The operator is responsible for interference-free operation of the device.

2.5 Product safety

This measuring device is designed in accordance with good engineering practice to meet state-of-the-art safety requirements, has been tested, and left the factory in a condition in which it is safe to operate.

It meets general safety standards and legal requirements. It also complies with the EC directives listed in the device-specific EC Declaration of Conformity. Endress+Hauser confirms this by affixing the CE mark to the device.

2.6 IT security

We only provide a warranty if the device is installed and used as described in the Operating Instructions. The device is equipped with security mechanisms to protect it against any inadvertent changes to the device settings.

IT security measures in line with operators' security standards and designed to provide additional protection for the device and device data transfer must be implemented by the operators themselves.

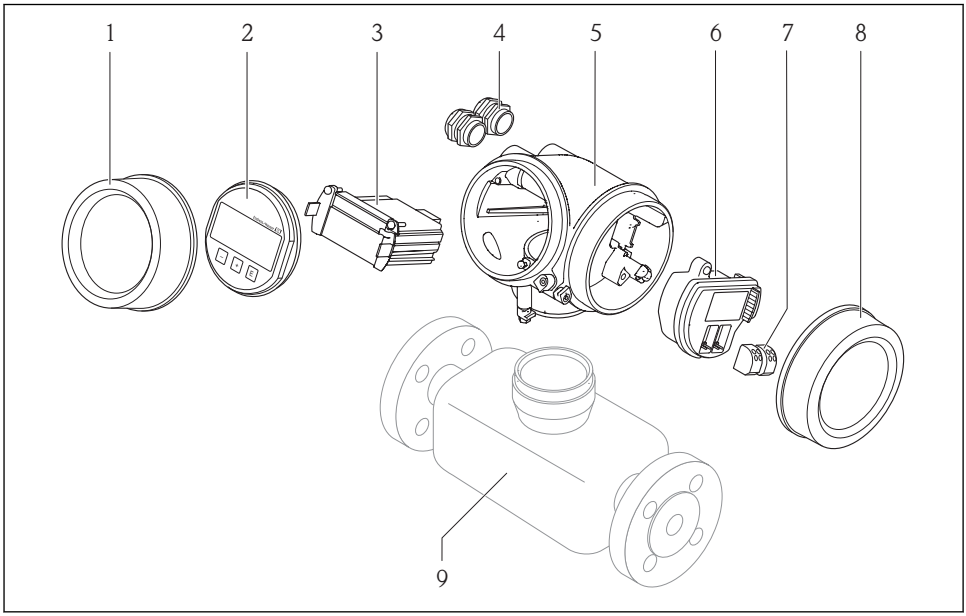
3 Product description

The device consists of a transmitter and a sensor.

The device is available as a compact version:
The transmitter and sensor form a mechanical unit.

For detailed information on the product description, see the Operating Instructions for the device.

3.1 Product design

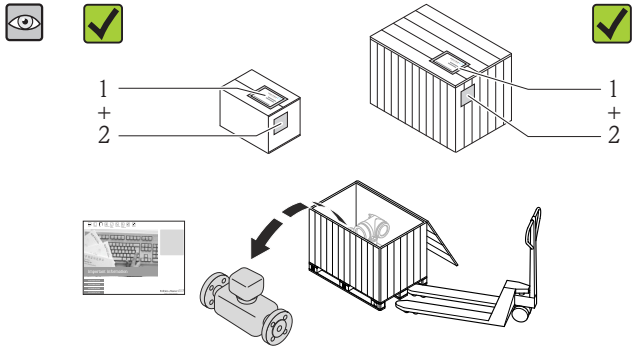


1 Important components of a measuring device

1 *Electronics compartment cover*
2 *Display module*
3 *Main electronics module*
4 *Cable glands*
5 *Transmitter housing (incl. integrated HistoROM)*
6 *I/O electronics module*
7 *Terminals (spring loaded terminals, pluggable)*
8 *Connection compartment cover*
9 *Sensor (incl. HistoROM S-DAT)*

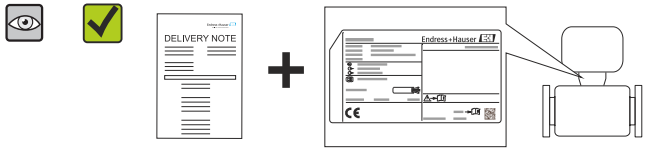
4 Incoming acceptance and product identification

4.1 Incoming acceptance

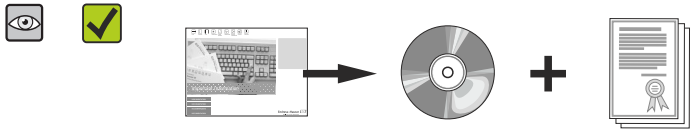


Are the order codes on the delivery note (1) and the product sticker (2) identical?

Are the goods undamaged?



Do the nameplate data match the ordering information on the delivery note?

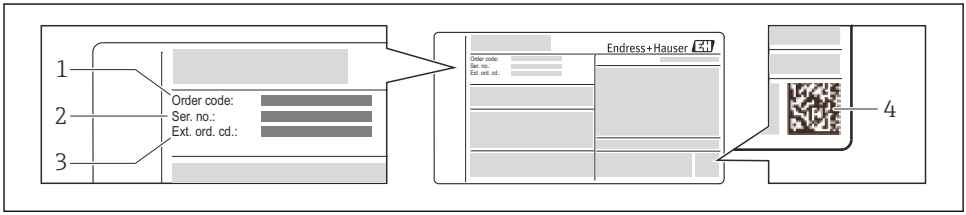


Is the CD-ROM with the Technical Documentation (depends on device version) and documents present?

- If one of the conditions is not satisfied, contact your Endress+Hauser Sales Center.
- Depending on the device version, the CD-ROM might not be part of the delivery! The Technical Documentation is available via the Internet or via the *Endress+Hauser Operations App*.

4.2 Product identification

The following options are available for identification of the measuring device:
- Nameplate specifications
- Order code with breakdown of the device features on the delivery note
- Enter serial numbers from nameplates in *W@M Device Viewer* (www.endress.com/deviceviewer): All information about the measuring device is displayed.
- Enter the serial number from the nameplates into the *Endress+Hauser Operations App* or scan the 2-D matrix code (QR code) on the nameplate with the *Endress+Hauser Operations App*: all the information for the measuring device is displayed.



2 *Example of a nameplate*

1 Order code
2 Serial number (Ser. no.)
3 Extended order code (Ext. ord. cd.)
4 2-D matrix code (QR code)

For detailed information on the breakdown of the specifications on the nameplate, see the Operating Instructions for the device .

5 Storage and transport

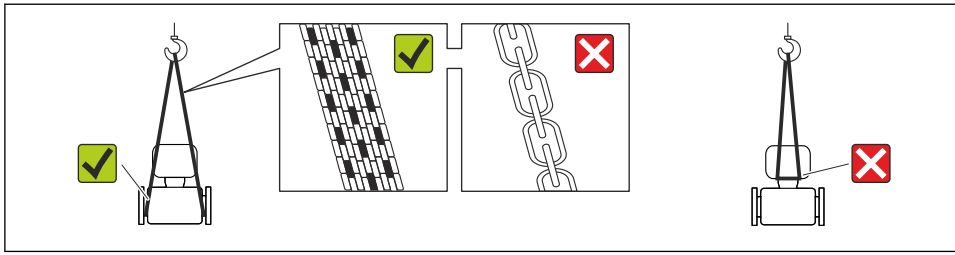
5.1 Storage conditions

Observe the following notes for storage:
- Store in original packaging.
- Do not remove protective covers or protective caps installed on process connections.
- Protect from direct sunlight.
- Store in a dry and dust-free place.
- Do not store outdoors.

Storage temperature: –40 to +80 °C (–40 to +176 °F),
Order code for "Test, Certificate", option JM: –50 to +60 °C (–58 to +140 °F),

5.2 Transporting the product

Transport the measuring device to the measuring point in the original packaging.



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Do not remove protective covers or caps installed on process connections. They prevent mechanical damage to the sealing surfaces and contamination in the measuring tube.

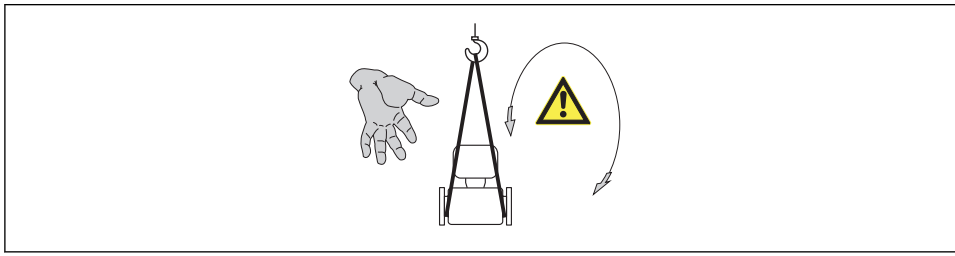
5.2.1 Measuring devices without lifting lugs

WARNING

Center of gravity of the measuring device is higher than the suspension points of the webbing slings.

Risk of injury if the measuring device slips.

- ▶ Secure the measuring device against slipping or turning.
- ▶ Observe the weight specified on the packaging (stick-on label).



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5.2.2 Measuring devices with lifting lugs

CAUTION

Special transportation instructions for devices with lifting lugs

- ▶ Only use the lifting lugs fitted on the device or flanges to transport the device.
- ▶ The device must always be secured at two lifting lugs at least.

5.2.3 Transporting with a fork lift

If transporting in wood crates, the floor structure enables the crates to be lifted lengthwise or at both sides using a forklift.

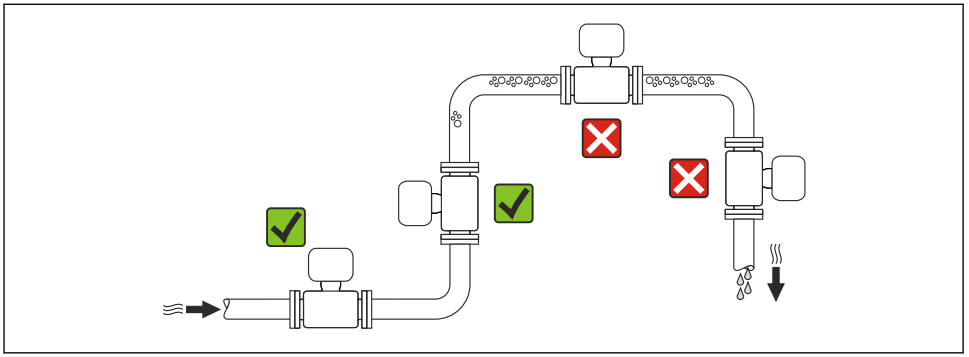
6 Installation

6.1 Installation conditions

No special measures such as supports are necessary. External forces are absorbed by the construction of the device.

6.1.1 Mounting position

Mounting location



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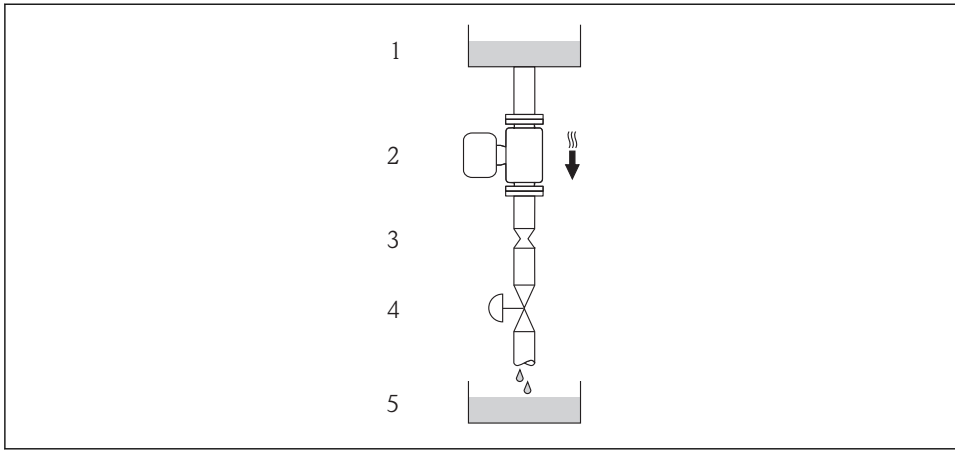
Installation in down pipes

However, the following installation suggestion allows for installation in an open vertical pipeline. Pipe restrictions or the use of an orifice with a smaller cross-section than the nominal diameter prevent the sensor running empty while measurement is in progress.



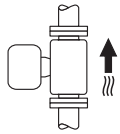
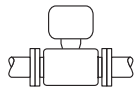
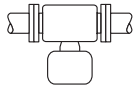
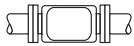
3 Installation in a down pipe (e.g. for batching applications)

1 Supply tank
2 Sensor
3 Orifice plate, pipe restriction
4 Valve
5 Batching tank

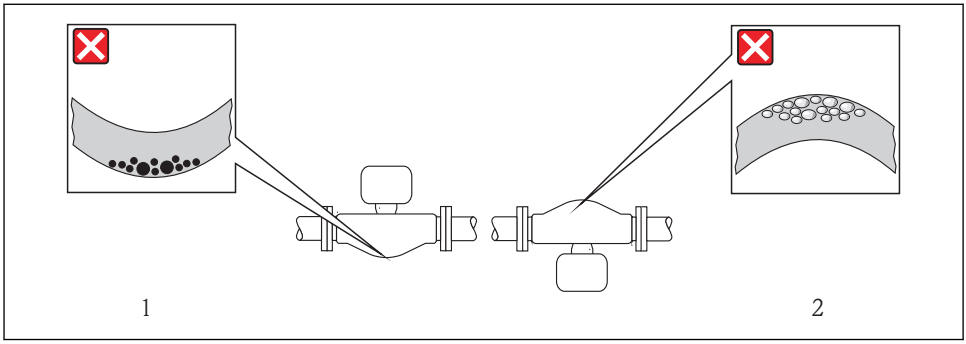
DN		Ø orifice plate, pipe restriction	
[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]
8	⅜	6	0.24
15	½	10	0.40
25	1	14	0.55
40	1½	22	0.87
50	2	28	1.10
80	3	50	1.97

Orientation

The direction of the arrow on the sensor nameplate helps you to install the sensor according to the flow direction.

Orientation			Recommendation
A	Vertical orientation	 A0015591	✓✓
B	Horizontal orientation, transmitter head up	 A0015589	✓✓ 1) Exception:
C	Horizontal orientation, transmitter head down	 A0015590	✓✓ 2) Exception:
D	Horizontal orientation, transmitter head at side	 A0015592	✗

1) Applications with low process temperatures may reduce the ambient temperature. To maintain the minimum ambient temperature for the transmitter, this orientation is recommended.
2) Applications with high process temperatures may increase the ambient temperature. To maintain the maximum ambient temperature for the transmitter, this orientation is recommended.



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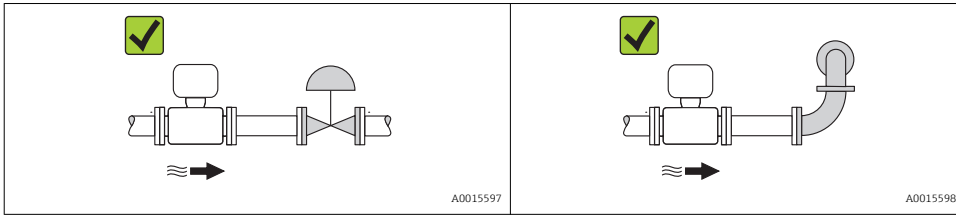
Inlet and outlet runs

No special precautions need to be taken for fittings which create turbulence, such as valves, elbows or T-pieces, as long as no cavitation occurs → 15.



For the dimensions and installation lengths of the device, see the "Technical Information" document, "Mechanical construction" section

6.1.2 Requirements from environment and process

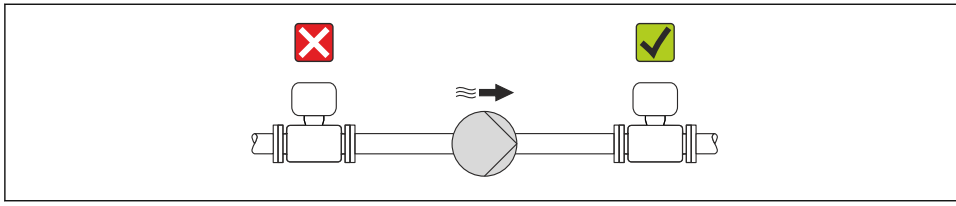
Ambient temperature range

Measuring device	−40 to +60 °C (−40 to +140 °F)
Local display	−20 to +60 °C (−4 to +140 °F) The readability of the display may be impaired at temperatures outside the temperature range.

▶ If operating outdoors:
Avoid direct sunlight, particularly in warm climatic regions.

System pressure

For this reason, the following mounting locations are recommended:
- At the lowest point in a vertical pipe
- Downstream from pumps (no danger of vacuum)



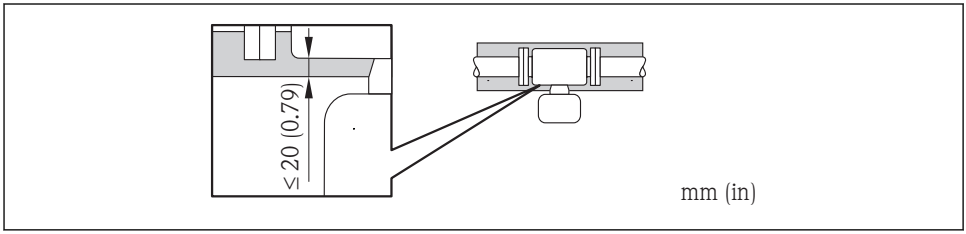
Thermal insulation

In the case of some fluids, it is important that the heat radiated from the sensor to the transmitter is kept to a minimum. A wide range of materials can be used for the required insulation.

NOTICE

Electronics overheating on account of thermal insulation!

- Observe maximum permitted insulation height of the transmitter neck so that the transmitter head is completely free.



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t	Insulation thickness
T_m	Medium temperature
$T_{40(104)}$	Maximum recommended insulation thickness at an ambient temperature of T_a = 40 °C (104 °F)
$T_{60(140)}$	Maximum recommended insulation thickness at an ambient temperature of T_a = 60 °C (140 °F)

Maximum recommended insulation thickness for the extended temperature range and insulation

For the extended temperature range, version with long extension neck, order code for "Measuring tube material", option SD, SE, SF, TH or extension neck for insulation, order code for "Sensor option", option CG:

Heating

NOTICE

Electronics can overheat due to elevated ambient temperature!

- Observe maximum permitted ambient temperature for the transmitter → 15.
- Depending on the fluid temperature, take the device orientation requirements into account .

NOTICE

Danger of overheating when heating

- Ensure that the temperature at the lower end of the transmitter housing does not exceed 80 °C (176 °F)
- Ensure that convection takes place on a sufficiently large scale at the transmitter neck.
- Ensure that a sufficiently large area of the housing support remains exposed. The uncovered part serves as a radiator and protects the electronics from overheating and excessive cooling.

Heating options

If a fluid requires that no heat loss should occur at the sensor, users can avail of the following heating options:
- Electrical heating, e.g. with electric band heaters
- Via pipes carrying hot water or steam
- Via heating jackets

For detailed information about heating with electrical band heaters, refer to the Operating Instructions for the device on the CD-ROM provided

Vibrations

The high oscillation frequency of the measuring tubes ensures that the correct operation of the measuring system is not influenced by plant vibrations.

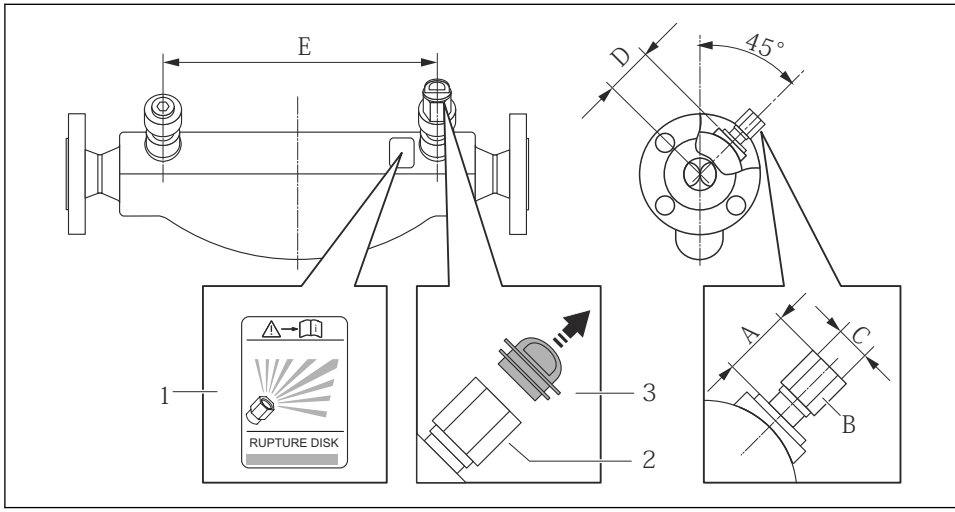
6.1.3 Special mounting instructions

Rupture disk

Make sure that the function and operation of the rupture disk is not impeded through the installation of the device. The position of the rupture disk is indicated on a sticker beside it. For additional information that is relevant to the process .

The existing connecting nozzles are not intended for the purpose of rinsing or pressure monitoring, but instead serve as the mounting location for the rupture disk.

In the internal thread of the rupture disk a discharge device can be screwed to drain the leaking medium in case of a failure of the rupture disk.



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1 Rupture disk label
2 Rupture disk with 1/2" NPT internal thread with 1" width across flat
3 Transport protection

DN		A		B	C	D		E	
[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	[in]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]
8	3/8	Approx. 42	Approx. 1.65	AF 1	½ NPT	62	2.44	216	8.50
15	½	Approx. 42	Approx. 1.65	AF 1	½ NPT	62	2.44	220	8.66
25	1	Approx. 42	Approx. 1.65	AF 1	½ NPT	62	2.44	260	10.24
40	1½	Approx. 42	Approx. 1.65	AF 1	½ NPT	67	2.64	310	12.20
50	2	Approx. 42	Approx. 1.65	AF 1	½ NPT	79	3.11	452	17.78
80	3	Approx. 42	Approx. 1.65	AF 1	½ NPT	101	3.98	560	22.0

For detailed information about using a rupture disk, refer to the Operating Instructions for the device on the CD-ROM provided

Zero point adjustment

All measuring devices are calibrated in accordance with state-of-the-art technology. Calibration takes place under reference conditions . Therefore, a zero point adjustment in the field is generally not required.

Experience shows that zero point adjustment is advisable only in special cases:
- To achieve maximum measuring accuracy even with low flow rates
- Under extreme process or operating conditions (e.g. very high process temperatures or very high-viscosity fluids).

6.2 Mounting the measuring device

6.2.1 Required tools

For transmitter

- For turning the transmitter housing: Open-ended wrench8 mm
- For opening the securing clamps: Allen key3 mm

For sensor

For flanges and other process connections: Corresponding mounting tools

6.2.2 Preparing the measuring device

1. Remove all remaining transport packaging.
2. Remove any protective covers or protective caps present from the sensor.
3. Remove stick-on label on the electronics compartment cover.

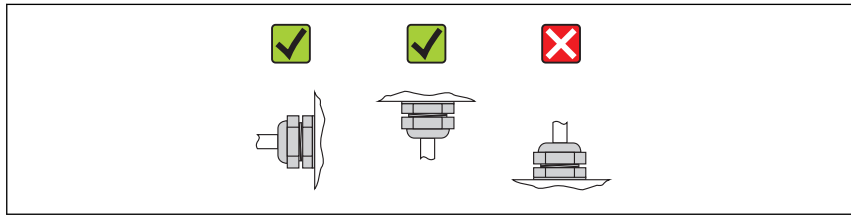
6.2.3 Mounting the measuring device

WARNING

Danger due to improper process sealing!

- ▶ Ensure that the inside diameters of the gaskets are greater than or equal to that of the process connections and piping.
- ▶ Ensure that the gaskets are clean and undamaged.
- ▶ Install the gaskets correctly.

1. Ensure that the direction of the arrow on the nameplate of the sensor matches the flow direction of the fluid.
2. Install the measuring device or turn the transmitter housing so that the cable entries do not point upwards.



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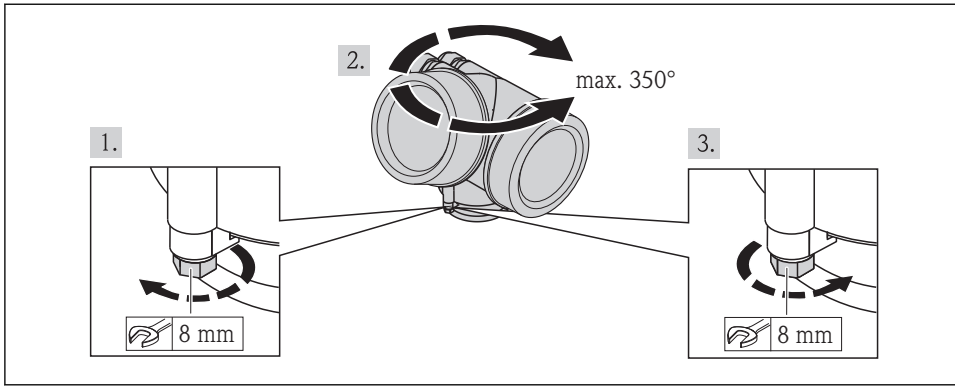
6.2.4 Turning the transmitter housing

To provide easier access to the connection compartment or display module, the transmitter housing can be turned.



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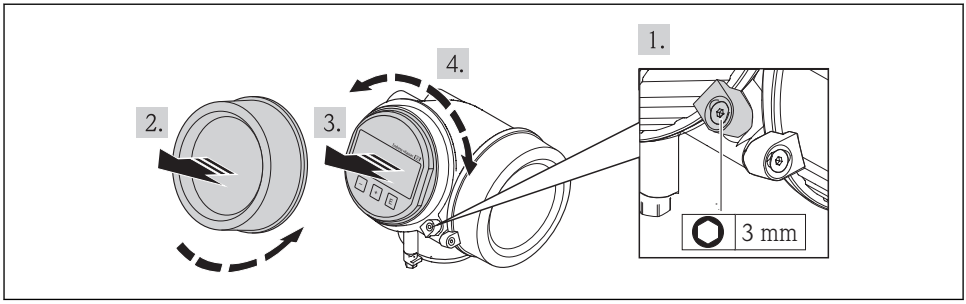
6.2.5 Turning the display module

The display module can be turned to optimize display readability and operability.



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6.3 Post-installation check

Is the device undamaged (visual inspection)?	❑
Does the measuring device conform to the measuring point specifications? For example: ▪ Process temperature ▪ Process pressure (refer to the chapter on "Pressure-temperature ratings" of the "Technical Information" document on the CD-ROM provided) ▪ Ambient temperature → 🖹 15 ▪ Measuring range	❑
Has the correct orientation for the sensor been selected ? ▪ According to sensor type ▪ According to medium temperature ▪ According to medium properties (outgassing, with entrained solids)	❑
Does the arrow on the sensor nameplate match the direction of flow of the fluid through the piping → 🖹 13?	❑
Are the measuring point identification and labeling correct (visual inspection)?	❑
Is the device adequately protected from precipitation and direct sunlight?	❑
Are the securing screw and securing clamp tightened securely?	❑

7 Electrical connection

The measuring device does not have an internal circuit breaker. For this reason, assign the measuring device a switch or power-circuit breaker so that the power supply line can be easily disconnected from the mains.

7.1 Connection conditions

7.1.1 Required tools

- For cable entries: Use corresponding tools
- For securing clamp: Allen key 3 mm
- Wire stripper
- When using stranded cables: crimping tool for ferrule
- For removing cables from terminal: flat blade screwdriver ≤3 mm (0.12 in)

7.1.2 Connecting cable requirements

The connecting cables provided by the customer must fulfill the following requirements.

Electrical safety

In accordance with applicable federal/national regulations.

Permitted temperature range

- −40 °C (−40 °F) to +80 °C (+176 °F)
- Minimum requirement: cable temperature range ≥ ambient temperature +20 K

Signal cable

Current output

- For 4-20 mA: standard installation cable is sufficient.
- For 4-20 mA HART: Shielded cable recommended. Observe grounding concept of the plant.

Pulse/frequency/switch output

Standard installation cable is sufficient.

FOUNDATION Fieldbus

Twisted, shielded two-wire cable.

For further information on planning and installing FOUNDATION Fieldbus networks see:

- Operating Instructions for "FOUNDATION Fieldbus Overview" (BA00013S)
- FOUNDATION Fieldbus Guideline
- IEC 61158-2 (MBP)

PROFIBUS PA

Twisted, shielded two-wire cable. Cable type A is recommended.

For further information on planning and installing PROFIBUS PA networks see:

- Operating Instructions "PROFIBUS DP/PA: Guidelines for planning and commissioning" (BA00034S)
- PNO Directive 2.092 "PROFIBUS PA User and Installation Guideline"
- IEC 61158-2 (MBP)

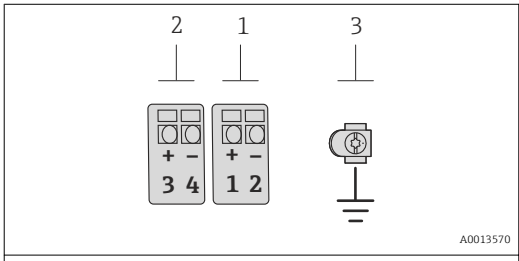
Cable diameter

- Cable glands supplied:
  M20 × 1.5 with cable ϕ 6 to 12 mm (0.24 to 0.47 in)
- Plug-in spring terminals for device version without integrated overvoltage protection: wire cross-sections 0.5 to 2.5 mm^2 (20 to 14 AWG)
- Screw terminals for device version with integrated overvoltage protection: wire cross-sections 0.2 to 2.5 mm^2 (24 to 14 AWG)

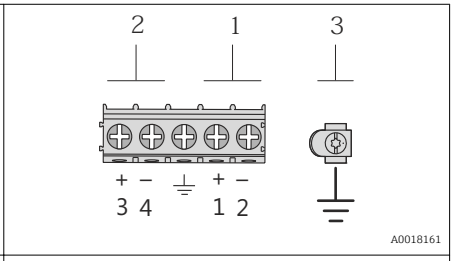
7.1.3 Terminal assignment

Transmitter

Connection versions



Maximum number of terminals, without integrated overvoltage protection



Maximum number of terminals, with integrated overvoltage protection

1 Output 1 (passive): supply voltage and signal transmission
2 Output 2 (passive): supply voltage and signal transmission
3 Ground terminal for cable shield

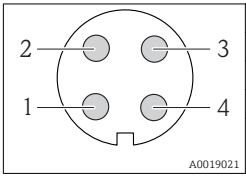
Order code for "Output"	Terminal numbers			
	Output 1		Output 2	
	1 (+)	2 (-)	3 (+)	4 (-)
Option **A**	4-20 mA HART (passive)		-	
Option **B** [1]	4-20 mA HART (passive)		Pulse/frequency/switch output (passive)	
Option **C** [1]	4-20 mA HART (passive)		4-20 mA analog (passive)	
Option **E** [1] [2]	FOUNDATION Fieldbus		Pulse/frequency/switch output (passive)	
Option **G** [1] [3]	PROFIBUS PA		Pulse/frequency/switch output (passive)	

1) Output 1 must always be used; output 2 is optional.
2) FOUNDATION Fieldbus with integrated reverse polarity protection.
3) PROFIBUS PA with integrated reverse polarity protection.

7.1.4 Pin assignment, device plug

PROFIBUS PA

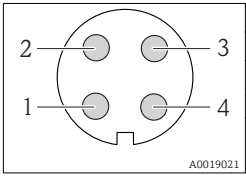
Device plug for signal transmission (device side)



Pin		Assignment	Coding	Plug/socket
1	+	PROFIBUS PA +	A	Plug
2		Grounding		
3	-	PROFIBUS PA –		
4		Not assigned		

FOUNDATION Fieldbus

Device plug for signal transmission (device side)



Pin		Assignment	Coding	Plug/socket
1	+	Signal +	A	Plug
2	-	Signal –		
3		Not assigned		
4		Grounding		

7.1.5 Shielding and grounding

PROFIBUS PA and FOUNDATION Fieldbus

Optimum electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of the fieldbus system can only be guaranteed if the system components and, in particular, the lines are shielded and the shield forms as complete a cover as possible. A shield coverage of 90% is ideal.

- To ensure an optimum EMC protective effect, connect the shield as often as possible to the reference ground.
- For reasons of explosion protection, you should refrain from grounding however.

To comply with both requirements, the fieldbus system allows three different types of shielding:

- Shielding at both ends.
- Shielding at one end on the feed side with capacitance termination at the field device.
- Shielding at one end on the feed side.

Experience shows that the best results with regard to EMC are achieved in most cases in installations with one-sided shielding on the feed side (without capacitance termination at the field device). Appropriate measures with regard to input wiring must be taken to allow unrestricted operation when EMC interference is present. These measures have been taken into account for this device. Operation in the event of disturbance variables as per NAMUR NE21 is thus guaranteed.

Where applicable, national installation regulations and guidelines must be observed during the installation!

Where there are large differences in potential between the individual grounding points, only one point of the shielding is connected directly with the reference ground. In systems without

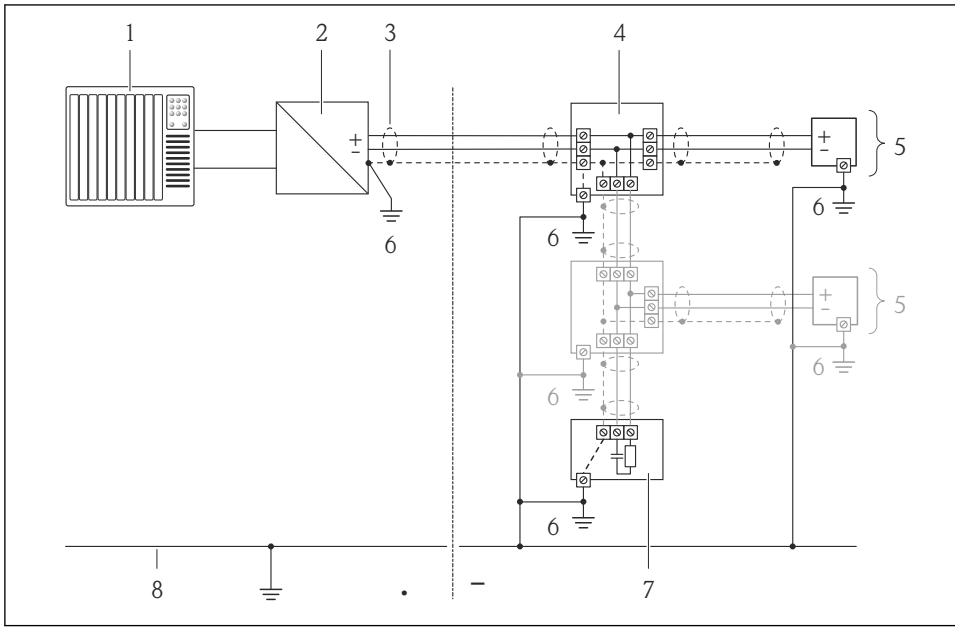
potential equalization, therefore, cable shielding of fieldbus systems should only be grounded on one side, for example at the fieldbus supply unit or at safety barriers.

NOTICE

In systems without potential matching, the multiple grounding of the cable shield causes mains frequency equalizing currents!

Damage to the bus cable shield.

- Only ground the bus cable shield to either the local ground or the protective ground at one end. Insulate the shield that is not connected.



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1 *Controller (e.g. PLC)*
2 *Segment coupler PROFIBUS DP/PA or Power Conditioner (FOUNDATION Fieldbus)*
3 *Cable shield*
4 *T-box*
5 *Measuring device*
6 *Local grounding*
7 *Bus terminator*
8 *Potential matching line*

7.1.6 Requirements for the supply unit

Supply voltage

Transmitter

Order code for "Output"	Minimum terminal voltage	Maximum terminal voltage
Option **A** [1) 2)]: 4-20 mA HART	▪ For 4 mA: ≥ DC 17.9 V ▪ For 20 mA: ≥ DC 13.5 V	DC 35 V
Option **B** [1) 2)]: 4-20 mA HART, pulse/frequency/switch output	▪ For 4 mA: ≥ DC 17.9 V ▪ For 20 mA: ≥ DC 13.5 V	DC 35 V
Option **C** [1) 2)]: 4-20 mA HART + 4-20 mA analog	▪ For 4 mA: ≥ DC 17.9 V ▪ For 20 mA: ≥ DC 13.5 V	DC 30 V
Option **E** [3)]: FOUNDATION Fieldbus, pulse/frequency/switch output	≥ DC 9 V	DC 32 V
Option **G** [3)]: PROFIBUS PA, pulse/frequency/switch output	≥ DC 9 V	DC 32 V

1) External supply voltage of the power supply unit with load.
2) For device versions with SD03 local display: The terminal voltage must be increased by DC 2 V if backlighting is used.
3) For device version with SD03 local display: The terminal voltage must be increased by DC 0.5 V if backlighting is used.

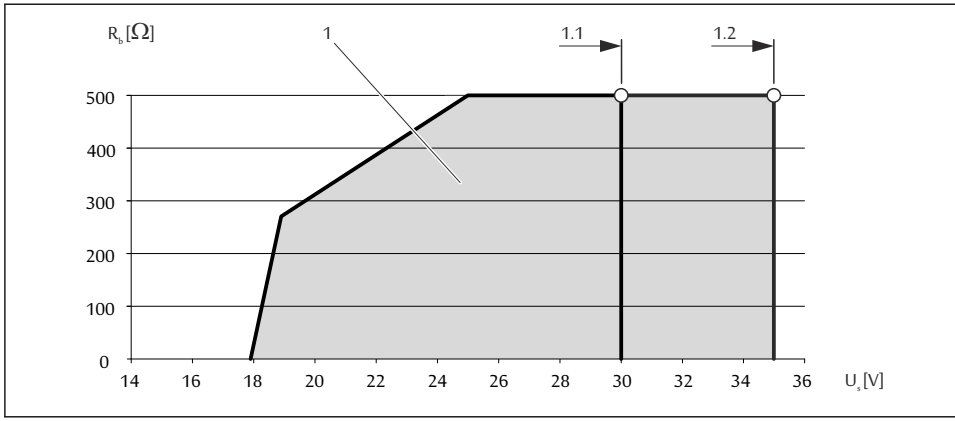
Load

Load for current output: 0 to 500 Ω, depending on the external supply voltage of the power supply unit

Calculation of the maximum load

Depending on the supply voltage of the power supply unit (U_S), the maximum load (R_B) including line resistance must be observed to ensure adequate terminal voltage at the device. In doing so, observe the minimum terminal voltage

- For U_S = 17.9 to 18.9 V: $R_B \leq (U_S - 17.9\ V): 0.0036\ A$
- For U_S = 18.9 to 24 V: $R_B \leq (U_S - 13\ V): 0.022\ A$
- For U_S = ≥ 24 V: $R_B \leq 500\ \Omega$



1 Operating range
1.1 For order code for "Output", option A "4-20 mA HART"/option B "4-20 mA HART, pulse/frequency/switch output" with Ex i and option C "4-20 mA HART + 4-20 mA analog"
1.2 For order code for "Output", option A "4-20 mA HART"/option B "4-20 mA HART, pulse/frequency/switch output" with non-Ex and Ex d

Sample calculation
Supply voltage of the power supply unit: U_S = 19 V
Maximum load: $R_B \leq$ (19 V - 13 V): 0.022 A = 273 Ω

7.1.7 Preparing the measuring device

1. Remove dummy plug if present.
2. NOTICE
   Insufficient sealing of the housing!
   Operational reliability of the measuring device could be compromised.
   ▶ Use suitable cable glands corresponding to the degree of protection.

   If measuring device is delivered without cable glands:
   Provide suitable cable gland for corresponding connecting cable .
3. If measuring device is delivered with cable glands:
   Observe cable specification .

7.2 Connecting the measuring device

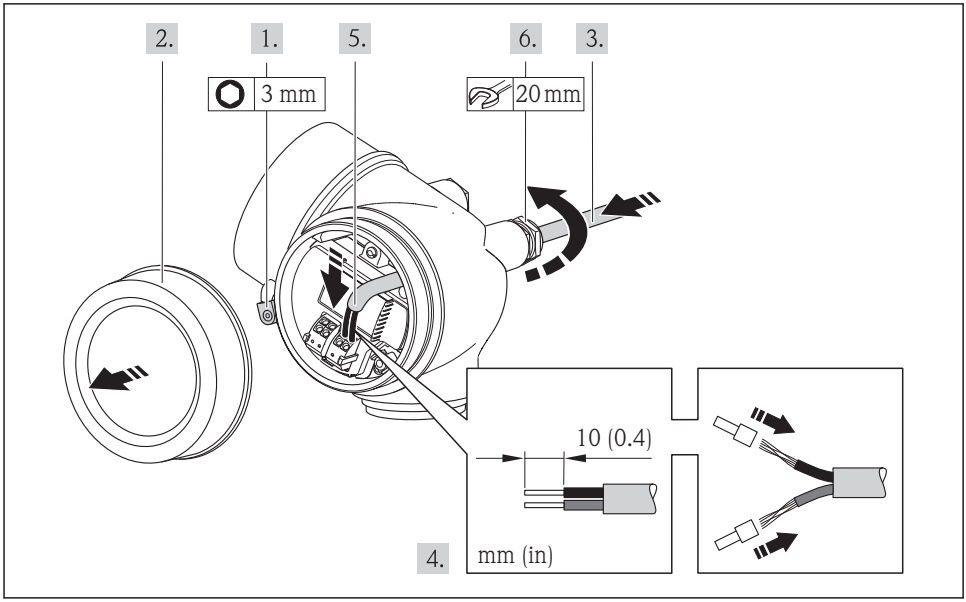
NOTICE
Limitation of electrical safety due to incorrect connection!
▶ For use in potentially explosive atmospheres, observe the information in the device-specific Ex documentation.

7.2.1 Connecting the transmitter

The connection of the transmitter depends on the following order codes:

Connection version: terminals or device plug

Connection via terminals



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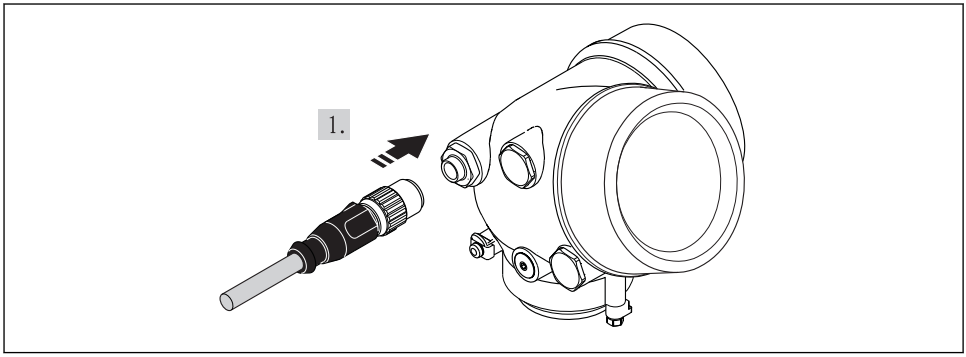
- Connect the cable in accordance with the terminal assignment . For HART communication: when connecting the cable shielding to the ground terminal, observe the grounding concept of the facility.

Connection via device plug



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- Plug in the device plug and tighten firmly.

7.2.2 Ensuring potential equalization

Requirements

No special measures for potential equalization are required.

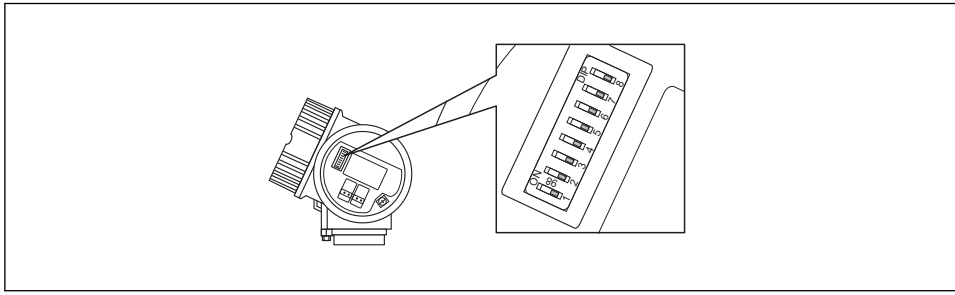
For devices intended for use in hazardous locations, please observe the guidelines in the Ex documentation (XA).

7.3 Hardware settings

7.3.1 Setting the device address

PROFIBUS PA

The address must always be configured for a PROFIBUS DP/PA device. The valid address range is between 1 and 126. In a PROFIBUS DP/PA network, each address can only be assigned once. If an address is not configured correctly, the device is not recognized by the master. All measuring devices are delivered from the factory with the device address 126 and with the software addressing method.



A0015686

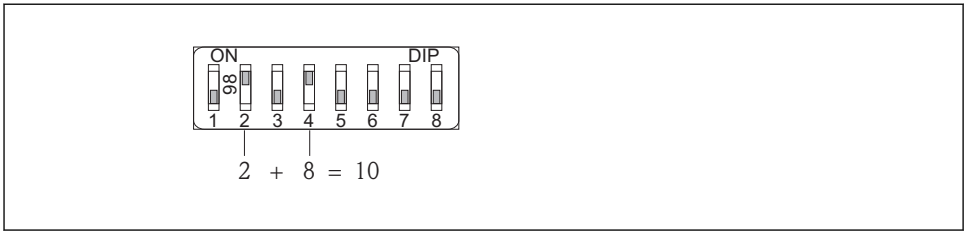
4 Address switch in the connection compartment

Hardware addressing

1. Set switch 8 to the "OFF" position.
2. Using switches 1 to 7, set the address as indicated in the table below.

The change of address takes effect after 10 seconds. The device is restarted.

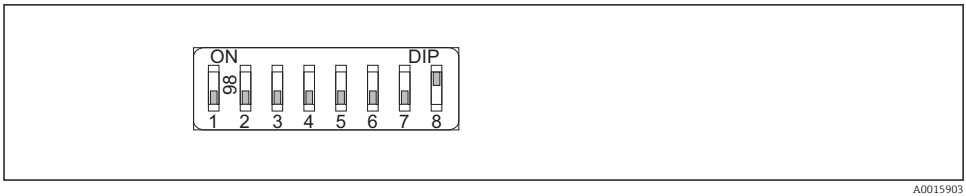
Switch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Value in "ON" position	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
Value in "OFF" position	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



5 Example of hardware addressing; switch 8 is set to the "OFF" position; switches 1 to 7 define the address.

Software addressing

1. Set switch 8 to "ON".
   ↳ The device restarts automatically and reports the current address (factory setting: 126).
2. Configuring the address via the operating menu: **Setup** menu→**Communication** submenu→**Device address** parameter



6 Example of software addressing; switch 8 is set to the "ON" position; the address is defined in the operating menu ("Setup" menu→"Communication" submenu→"Device address" parameter).

7.4 Ensuring the degree of protection

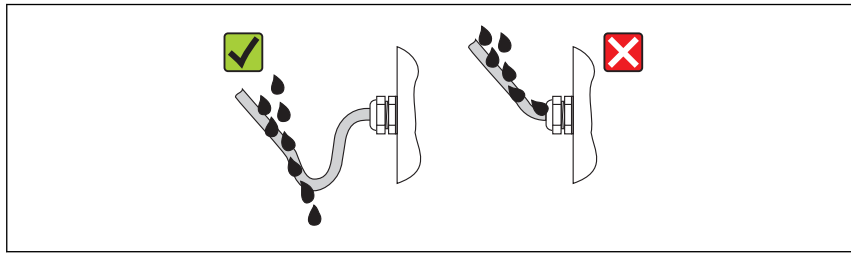
The measuring device fulfills all the requirements for the IP66/67 degree of protection, Type 4X enclosure.

To guarantee IP66/67 degree of protection, Type 4X enclosure, carry out the following steps after the electrical connection:

1. Check that the housing seals are clean and fitted correctly. Dry, clean or replace the seals if necessary.
2. Tighten all housing screws and screw covers.
3. Firmly tighten the cable glands.

4. To ensure that moisture does not enter the cable entry, route the cable so that it loops down before the cable entry ("water trap").

↳



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5. Insert dummy plugs into unused cable entries.

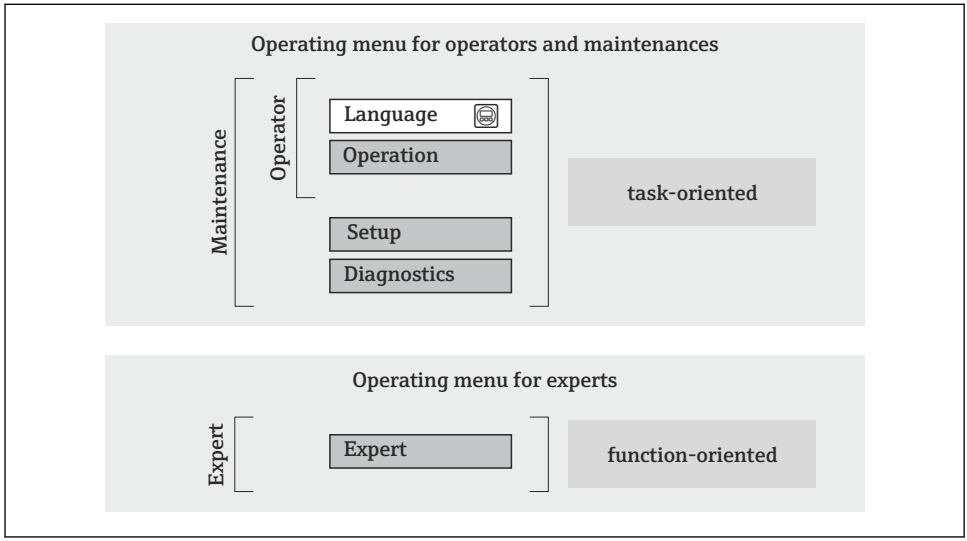
7.5 Post-connection check

Are cables or the device undamaged (visual inspection)?	❑
Do the cables comply with the requirements ?	❑
Do the cables have adequate strain relief?	❑
Are all the cable glands installed, firmly tightened and leak-tight? Cable run with "water trap" → 🖹 30 ?	❑
Depending on the device version: are all the device plugs firmly tightened ?	❑
Does the supply voltage match the specifications on the transmitter nameplate ?	❑
Is the terminal assignment correct ?	❑
Is the terminal assignment or the pin assignment of the device plug correct?	❑
If supply voltage is present, do values appear on the display module?	❑
Are all housing covers installed and firmly tightened?	❑
Is the securing clamp tightened correctly?	❑

8 Operation options

8.1 Structure and function of the operating menu

8.1.1 Structure of the operating menu



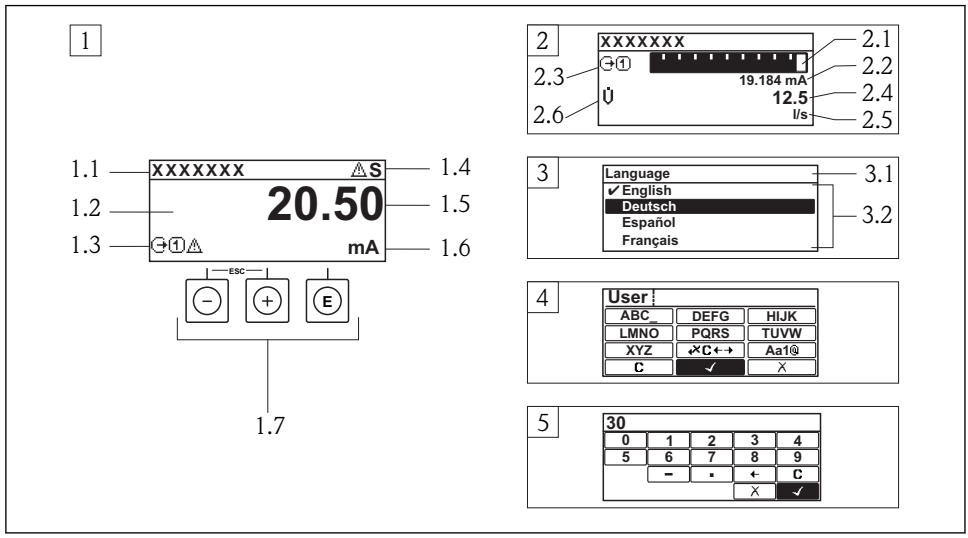
7 *Schematic structure of the operating menu*

8.1.2 Operating philosophy

The individual parts of the operating menu are assigned to certain user roles (operator, maintenance etc.). Each user role contains typical tasks within the device lifecycle.

For detailed information on the operating philosophy, see the Operating Instructions for the device.

8.2 Access to the operating menu via the local display



A0014013

1 Operational display with measured value shown as "1 value, max." (example)
1.1 Device tag
1.2 Display area for measured values (4-line)
1.3 Explanatory symbols for measured value: Measured value type, measuring channel number, symbol for diagnostic behavior
1.4 Status area
1.5 Measured value
1.6 Unit for the measured value
1.7 Operating elements
2 Operational display with measured value shown as "1 bar graph + 1 value" (example)
2.1 Bar graph display for measured value 1
2.2 Measured value 1 with unit
2.3 Explanatory symbols for measured value 1: measured value type, measuring channel number
2.4 Measured value 2
2.5 Unit for measured value 2
2.6 Explanatory symbols for measured value 2: measured value type, measuring channel number
3 Navigation view: picklist of a parameter
3.1 Navigation path and status area
3.2 Display area for navigation: ✔ designates the current parameter value
4 Editing view: text editor with input mask
5 Editing view: numeric editor with input mask

8.2.1 Operational display

Status area

The following symbols appear in the status area of the operational display at the top right:
- Status signals
  - **F**: Failure
  - **C**: Function check
  - **S**: Out of specification
  - **M**: Maintenance required
- Diagnostic behavior
  - : Alarm
  - : Warning
- : Locking (the device is locked via the hardware)
- : Communication (communication via remote operation is active)

Display area

- Measured variables (depending on the device version), e.g.:
  - : Volume flow
  - : Mass flow
  - : Density
  - **G**: Conductivity
  - : Temperature
- : Totalizer (the measurement channel number indicates which totalizer is displayed)
- : Output (the measurement channel number indicates which output is displayed)
- : Input
- 1 … 4: Measurement channel number (if more than one channel is present for the same measured variable type)
- Diagnostic behavior (for a diagnostic event that concerns the displayed measured variable)
  - : Alarm
  - : Warning

8.2.2 Navigation view

Status area

The following appears in the status area of the navigation view in the top right corner:
- Of the submenu
  - The direct access code for the parameter you are navigating to (e.g. 0022-1)
  - If a diagnostic event is present, the diagnostic behavior and status signal
- In the wizard
  If a diagnostic event is present, the diagnostic behavior and status signal

Display area

- Icons for menus
  - : Operation
  - : Setup
  - : Diagnostics
  - : Expert
- : Submenus
- : Wizards
- : Parameters within a wizard
- : Parameter locked

8.2.3 Editing view

Input mask

Operating symbols in the numeric editor

Key	Meaning	Key	Meaning
	Confirms selection.		Moves the input position one position to the left.
	Exits the input without applying the changes.		Inserts decimal separator at the input position.
	Inserts minus sign at the input position.		Clears all entered characters.

Operating symbols in the text editor

Key	Meaning	Key	Meaning
	Confirms selection.		Switches to the selection of the correction tools.
	Exits the input without applying the changes.		Clears all entered characters.
	Toggle ▪ Between upper-case and lower-case letters ▪ For entering numbers ▪ For entering special characters		

Correction symbols under

Key	Meaning	Key	Meaning
	Clears all entered characters.		Moves the input position one position to the left.
	Moves the input position one position to the right.		Deletes one character immediately to the left of the input position.

8.2.4 Operating elements

Keys and meaning
Minus key ▪ *In a menu, submenu:* Moves the selection bar upwards in a choose list. ▪ *With a wizard:* Confirms the parameter value and goes to the previous parameter. ▪ *With a text and numeric editor:* Moves the selection bar to the left (backwards) in an input screen.
Plus key ▪ *In a menu, submenu:* Moves the selection bar downwards in a choose list. ▪ *With a wizard:* Confirms the parameter value and goes to the next parameter. ▪ *With a text and numeric editor:* Moves the selection bar to the right (forwards) in an input screen.
Enter key *For operational display* ▪ Pressing the key briefly opens the operating menu. ▪ Pressing the key for 2 s opens the context menu. *In a menu, submenu* ▪ Pressing the key briefly: – Opens the selected menu, submenu or parameter. – Starts the wizard. – If help text is open, closes the help text of the parameter. ▪ Pressing the key for 2 s for parameter: If present, opens the help text for the function of the parameter. *With a wizard:* Opens the editing view of the parameter. *With a text and numeric editor:* ▪ Pressing the key briefly: – Opens the selected group. – Carries out the selected action. ▪ Pressing the key for 2 s confirms the edited parameter value.
Escape key combination (press keys simultaneously) *In a menu, submenu* ▪ Pressing the key briefly: – Exits the current menu level and takes you to the next higher level. – If help text is open, closes the help text of the parameter. ▪ Pressing the key for 2 s for the parameter: Returns you to the operational display ("home position"). *With a wizard:* Exits the wizard and takes you to the next higher level. *With a text and numeric editor:* Closes the text or numeric editor without applying changes.
Minus/Enter key combination (press the keys simultaneously) Reduces the contrast (brighter setting).
Plus/Enter key combination (press and hold down the keys simultaneously) Increases the contrast (darker setting).
Minus/Plus/Enter key combination (press the keys simultaneously) *For operational display:* Enables or disables the keypad lock (only SD02 display module).

8.2.5 Further information

For further information on the following topics, see the Operating Instructions for the device
- Calling up help text
- User roles and related access authorization
- Disabling write protection via access code
- Enabling and disabling the keypad lock

8.3 Access to the operating menu via the operating tool

For detailed information about access to the operating menu via operating tool, refer to the Operating Instructions for the device .

9 System integration

For detailed information on system integration, see the Operating Instructions for the device.

9.1 FOUNDATION Fieldbus cyclic data transmission

9.1.1 Cyclic data transmission

Cyclic data transmission when using the device master file (GSD).

Block model

The block model shows which input and output data the measuring device makes available for cyclic data exchange. Cyclic data exchange takes place with a FOUNDATION Fieldbus master (Class 1), e.g. a control system etc.

Display text (xxxx... = serial number)	Base index	Description
RESOURCE_ xxxxxxxxxxx	400	Resource block
SETUP_ xxxxxxxxxxx	600	"Setup" Transducer block
ADVANCED_SETUP_ xxxxxxxxxxx	800	"Advanced setup" Transducer block
DISPLAY_ xxxxxxxxxxx	1000	"Display" Transducer block
HISTOROM_ xxxxxxxxxxx	1200	"HistoROM" Transducer block
DIAGNOSTIC_ xxxxxxxxxxx	1400	"Diagnostic" Transducer block
EXPERT_CONFIG_xxxxxxxxxxx	1600	"Expert configuration" Transducer block
EXPERT_INFO_xxxxxxxxxxx	1800	"Expert information" Transducer block
SERVICE_SENSOR_xxxxxxxxxxx	2000	"Service sensor" Transducer block
SERVICE_INFO_xxxxxxxxxxx	2200	"Service info" Transducer block
TOTAL_INVENTORY_COUNTER_xxxxxxxxxxx	2400	"Totalizer" Transducer block

Display text (xxxx... = serial number)	Base index	Description
HEARTBEAT_RESULTS1_ xxxxxxxxxx	2600	"Heartbeat results 1" Transducer block
HEARTBEAT_RESULTS2_ xxxxxxxxxx	2800	"Heartbeat results 2" Transducer block
HEARTBEAT_RESULTS3_ xxxxxxxxxx	3000	"Heartbeat results 3" Transducer block
HEARTBEAT_RESULTS4_ xxxxxxxxxx	3200	"Heartbeat results 4" Transducer block
HEARTBEAT_TECHNOLOGY_ xxxxxxxxxx	3400	"Heartbeat" Transducer block
ANALOG_INPUT_1_xxxxxxxxxx	3600	Analog Input function block 1 (AI)
ANALOG_INPUT_2_xxxxxxxxxx	3800	Analog Input function block 2 (AI)
ANALOG_INPUT_3_xxxxxxxxxx	4000	Analog Input function block 3 (AI)
ANALOG_INPUT_4_xxxxxxxxxx	4200	Analog Input function block 4 (AI)
ANALOG_INPUT_5_xxxxxxxxxx	4400	Analog Input function block 5 (AI)
ANALOG_INPUT_6_xxxxxxxxxx	4600	Analog Input function block 6 (AI)
MULTI_ANALOG_OUTPUT_ xxxxxxxxxx	4800	Multiple Analog Output block (MAO)
DIGITAL_INPUT_1_ xxxxxxxxxx	5000	Digital Input function block 1 (DI)
DIGITAL_INPUT_2_ xxxxxxxxxx	5200	Digital Input function block 2 (DI)
MULTI_DIGITAL_OUTPUT_ xxxxxxxxxx	5400	Multiple Digital Output block (MDO)
PID_ xxxxxxxxxx	5600	PID function block (PID)
INTEGRATOR_xxxxxxxxxx	5800	Integrator function block (INTG)

Assignment of the measured values in the function blocks

The input value of a function block is defined via the CHANNEL parameter.

AI module (Analog Input)

Description

Six Analog Input blocks are available.

CHANNEL	Measured variable
0	Uninitialized (factory setting)
7	Temperature
9	Volume flow
11	Mass flow
13	Corrected volume flow
14	Density
15	Reference density
16	Totalizer 1

CHANNEL	Measured variable
17	Totalizer 2
18	Totalizer 3

MAO module (Multiple Analog Output)

Description

Channel	Name
121	Channel_0

Structure

Channel_0							
Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	Value 6	Value 7	Value 8

Values	Measured variable
Value 1	External pressure [1]
Value 2	Not assigned
Value 3	Not assigned
Value 4	Not assigned
Value 5	Not assigned
Value 6	Not assigned
Value 7	Not assigned
Value 8	Not assigned

1) The compensation variables must be transmitted to the device in the SI basic unit

The selection is made via: "Setup" menu → Select medium → Pressure compensation

DI module (Discrete Input)

Two Discrete Input blocks are available.

Description

CHANNEL	Device function	State
0	Uninitialized (factory setting)	–
101	Switch output state	0 = off, 1 = active

CHANNEL	Device function	State
102	Empty pipe detection	0 = full, 1 = empty
103	Low flow cut off	0 = off, 1 = active
105	Status verification [1)]	0 = good, 1 = bad

1) Only available with the Heartbeat Verification application package

MDO module (Multiple Discrete Output)

Description

Channel	Name
122	Channel_DO

Structure

Channel_DO							
Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	Value 6	Value 7	Value 8

Value	Device function	State
Value 1	Reset totalizer 1	0 = off, 1 = execute
Value 2	Reset totalizer 2	0 = off, 1 = execute
Value 3	Reset totalizer 3	0 = off, 1 = execute
Value 4	Flow override	0 = off, 1 = active
Value 5	Start heartbeat verification [1)]	0 = off, 1 = start
Value 6	Status switch output	0 = off, 1 = on
Value 7	Start zero point adjustment	0 = off, 1 = start
Value 8	Not assigned	–

1) Only available with the Heartbeat Verification application package

Methods

Method	Block/accessibility via menu	Description
Set to "AUTO" mode	Block: – accessibility via menu: Configure/ Setup → Expert → Block Mode → Resource & Transducer blocks	This method sets the Resource Block and all the Transducer Blocks to the AUTO (Automatic) mode.
Set to "OOS" mode	Block: – accessibility via menu: Configure/ Setup → Expert → Block Mode → Resource & Transducer blocks	This method sets the Resource Block and all the Transducer Blocks to the OOS (Out of service) mode.

Method	Block/accessibility via menu	Description
Restart	Block: Resource block – accessibility via menu: Actions → Methods → Calibrate → Restart	This method is used for selecting the setting for the restart parameter in the Resource Block. This resets device parameters to a specific value. The following options are supported: ▪ Uninitialized ▪ Run ▪ Resource ▪ Defaults ▪ Processor ▪ To factory defaults ▪ To delivery settings ▪ ENP restart ▪ To transducer defaults ▪ Factory default blocks
ENP parameter	Block: Resource block – accessibility via menu: Actions → Methods→ Calibrate → ENP parameter	This method is used to display and configure the parameters of the electronic nameplate (ENP).
Overview diagnostics - Remedy information	Block: Diagnostic Transducer block – accessibility via link: Namur symbol	This method is used to display the diagnostic event with the highest priority that is currently active and the corresponding remedial measures.
Actual diagnostics – Remedy information	Block: Diagnostic Transducer block accessibility via menu: Configure/Setup → Diagnostics → Actual diagnostics Alternative accessibility via menu: Device/Diagnostics → Diagnostics	This method is used to display remedial measures for the diagnostic event with the highest priority that is currently active. This method is only available if an appropriate diagnostic event has occurred.
Previous diagnostics – Remedy information	Block: Diagnostic Transducer block accessibility via menu: Configure/Setup → Diagnostics → Previous diagnostics Alternative accessibility via menu: Device/ Diagnostics → Diagnostics	This method is used to display remedial measures for the previous diagnostic event. This method is only available if an appropriate diagnostic event has occurred.
Diagnostics 1 – Remedy information	Block: Diagnostic Transducer block accessibility via menu: Configure/Setup → Diagnostics → Diagnostic list → Diagnostics 1 Alternatively accessible via menu: ▪ Device/Diagnostics → Diagnostics list ▪ Instrument health status → Diagnostic list	This method is used to display remedial measures for the diagnostic event with the highest priority that is currently active. This method is only available if an appropriate diagnostic event has occurred.
Diagnostics 2 – Remedy information	Block: Diagnostic Transducer block accessibility via menu: Configure/Setup → Diagnostics → Diagnostic list → Diagnostics 2 Alternatively accessible via menu: ▪ Device/Diagnostics → Diagnostics list ▪ Instrument health status → Diagnostic list	This method is used to display remedial measures for an additional active diagnostic event. This method is only available if an appropriate diagnostic event has occurred.

9.2 Cyclic data transfer PROFIBUS PA

9.2.1 Cyclic data transmission

Cyclic data transmission when using the device master file (GSD).

Block model

The block model shows which input and output data the measuring device makes available for cyclic data exchange. Cyclic data exchange takes place with a PROFIBUS master (Class 1), e.g. a control system etc.

Measuring device					Control system
Transducer Block	Analog Input block 1 to 6	→ 43	Output value AI	→	PROFIBUS PA
	Totalizer block 1 to 3	→ 43	Output value TOTAL	→	
			Controller SETTOT	←	
			Configuration MODETOT	←	
	Analog Output block 1	→ 44	Input values AO	←	
	Discrete Input block 1 to 2	→ 45	Output values DI	→	
	Discrete Output block 1 to 4	→ 45	Input values DO	←	

Defined order of modules

The modules are permanently assigned to the slots, i.e. when configuring the modules, the order and the arrangement of the modules must be respected.

Slot	Module	Function block
1...6	AI	Analog Input block 1 to 4
7	TOTAL or SETTOT_TOTAL or SETOT_MODETOT_TOTAL	Totalizer block 1
8		Totalizer block 2
9		Totalizer block 3
10	AO	Analog Output block 1
11...12	DI	Discrete Input block 1 to 2
13...16	DO	Discrete Output block 1 to 3

To optimize the data throughput rate of the PROFIBUS network, it is advisable to only configure modules that are processed in the PROFIBUS master system. If this results in gaps between the configured modules, these gaps must be assigned to the EMPTY_MODULE.

Description of the modules

The data structure is described from the perspective of the PROFIBUS master:
- Input data: Are sent from the measuring device to the PROFIBUS master.
- Output data: Are sent from the PROFIBUS master to the measuring device.

AI module (Analog Input)

Transmit an input variable from the measuring device to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1).

Selection: input variable

The input variable can be specified using the CHANNEL parameter.

CHANNEL	Input variable	CHANNEL	Input variable
32961	Mass flow	32850	Density
33122	Volume flow	33092	Reference density
33093	Corrected volume flow	33101	Temperature

Factory setting

Function block	Factory setting	Function block	Factory setting
AI 1	Volume flow	AI 4	Density
AI 2	Mass flow	AI 5	Reference density
AI 3	Corrected volume flow	AI 6	Temperature

TOTAL module

Transmit a totalizer value from the measuring device to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1).

Selection: totalizer value

The totalizer value can be specified using the CHANNEL parameter.

CHANNEL	Input variable	CHANNEL	Input variable
32961	Mass flow	33093	Corrected volume flow
33122	Volume flow		

SETTOT_TOTAL module

The module combination consists of the SETTOT and TOTAL functions:
- SETTOT: Control the totalizers via the PROFIBUS master.
- TOTAL: Transmit totalizer value, along with the status, to the PROFIBUS master.

Selection: control totalizer

CHANNEL	Value SETTOT	Control totalizer
33310	0	Totalize
33046	1	Resetting
33308	2	Adopt totalizer initial setting

Factory setting

Function block	Factory setting: Value SETTOT (meaning)
Totalizer 1, 2 and 3	0 (totalizing)

SETTOT_MODETOT_TOTAL module

The module combination consists of the SETTOT, MODETOT and TOTAL functions:
- SETTOT: Control the totalizers via the PROFIBUS master.
- MODETOT: Configure the totalizers via the PROFIBUS master.
- TOTAL: Transmit totalizer value, along with the status, to the PROFIBUS master.

Selection: totalizer configuration

CHANNEL	MODETOT value	Totalizer configuration
33306	0	Balancing
33028	1	Balance the positive flow
32976	2	Balance the negative flow
32928	3	Stop totalizing

Factory setting

Function block	Factory setting: Value MODETOT (meaning)
Totalizer 1, 2 and 3	0 (balancing)

AO module (Analog Output)

Transmit a compensation value from the PROFIBUS master (Class 1) to the measuring device.

Assigned compensation values

A compensation value is permanently assigned to the individual Analog Output blocks.

CHANNEL	Function block	Compensation value
306	AO 1	External pressure [1]

1) The compensation variables must be transmitted to the device in the SI basic unit

The selection is made via: "Expert" menu → Sensor → External compensation

DI module (Discrete Input)

Transmit discrete input values from the measuring device to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1).

Selection: device function

The device function can be specified using the CHANNEL parameter.

CHANNEL	Device function	Factory setting: Status (meaning)
893	Status switch output	▪ 0 (device function not active) ▪ 1 (device function active)
894	Empty pipe detection	
895	Low flow cut off	
1430	Status verification [1]	

1) Only available with the Heartbeat Verification application package

Factory setting

Function block	Factory setting	Function block	Factory setting
DI 1	Empty pipe detection	DI 2	Low flow cut off

DO module (Discrete Output)

Transmit discrete output values from the PROFIBUS master (Class 1) to the measuring device.

Assigned device functions

A device function is permanently assigned to the individual Discrete Output blocks.

CHANNEL	Function block	Device function	Values: control (meaning)
891	DO 1	Flow override	▪ 0 (disable device function) ▪ 1 (enable device function)
890	DO 2	Zero point adjustment	

CHANNEL	Function block	Device function	Values: control (meaning)
253	DO 3	Pulse/freq./switch output	
1429	DO 4	Start verification [1]	

1) Only available with the Heartbeat Verification application package

EMPTY_MODULE module

This module is used to assign empty spaces arising from modules not being used in the slots → 42.

10 Commissioning

10.1 Function check

Before commissioning the measuring device:

▶ Make sure that the post-installation and post-connection checks have been performed.

- "Post-installation check" checklist → 20
- "Post-connection check" checklist → 31

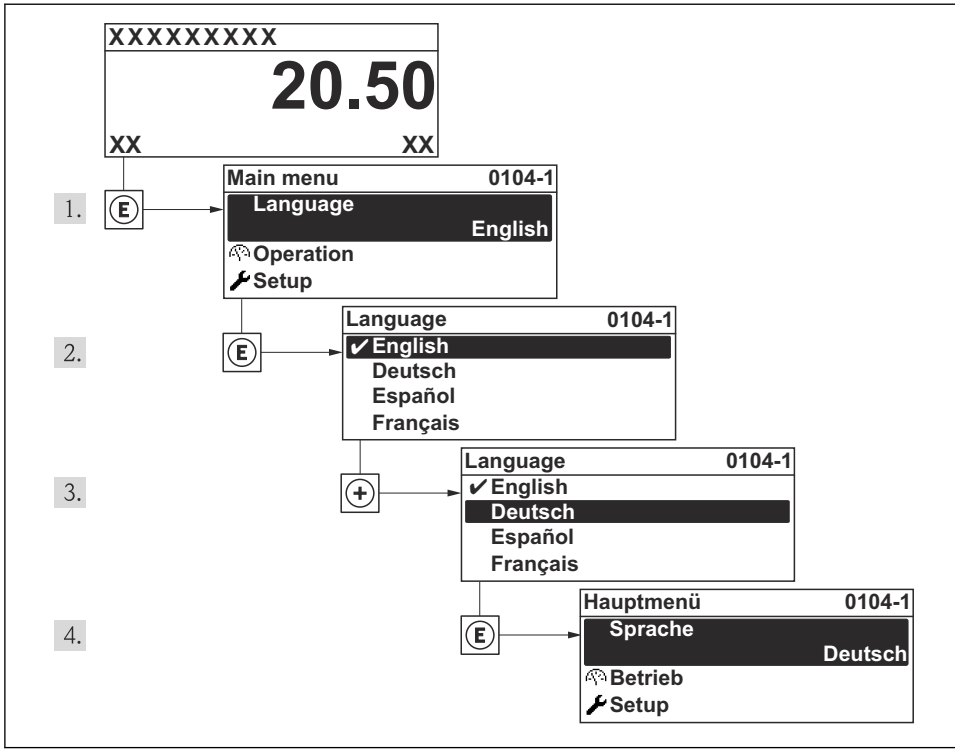
10.2 Switching on the measuring device

▶ After a successful function check, switch on the measuring device.
  ↳ After a successful startup, the local display switches automatically from the startup display to the operational display.

If nothing appears on the local display or a diagnostic message is displayed, refer to the Operating Instructions for the device → 2

10.3 Setting the operating language

Factory setting: English or ordered local language



8 Taking the example of the local display

10.4 Configuring the measuring device

The **Setup** menu with its **System units** submenu and various guided wizards enable fast commissioning of the measuring device.

The desired units can be selected in the **System units** submenu. The wizards systematically guide the user through all the parameters required for configuration, such as parameters for measurement or outputs.

The wizards available in the particular device can vary on account of the device version (e.g. communication method).

Wizard	Meaning
Select medium	Define the medium
Current output 1 to 2	Set current output 1-2
Pulse/frequency/switch output	Configure the selected output type
Analog inputs	Configure the analog inputs

Wizard	Meaning
Display	Configure the measured value display
Output conditioning	Define the output conditioning
Low flow cut off	Set the low flow cut off
Partially filled pipe detection	Configure partial and empty pipe detection
Current input	Configure the current input

10.5 Defining the tag name

To enable fast identification of the measuring point within the system, you can enter a unique designation using the **Device tag** parameter and thus change the factory setting.

Navigation

"Setup" menu → Device tag

Parameter overview with brief description

Parameter	Description	User entry	Factory setting
Device tag	Enter the name for the measuring point.	Max. 32 characters such as letters, numbers or special characters (e.g. @, %, /).	Promass

10.6 Protecting settings from unauthorized access

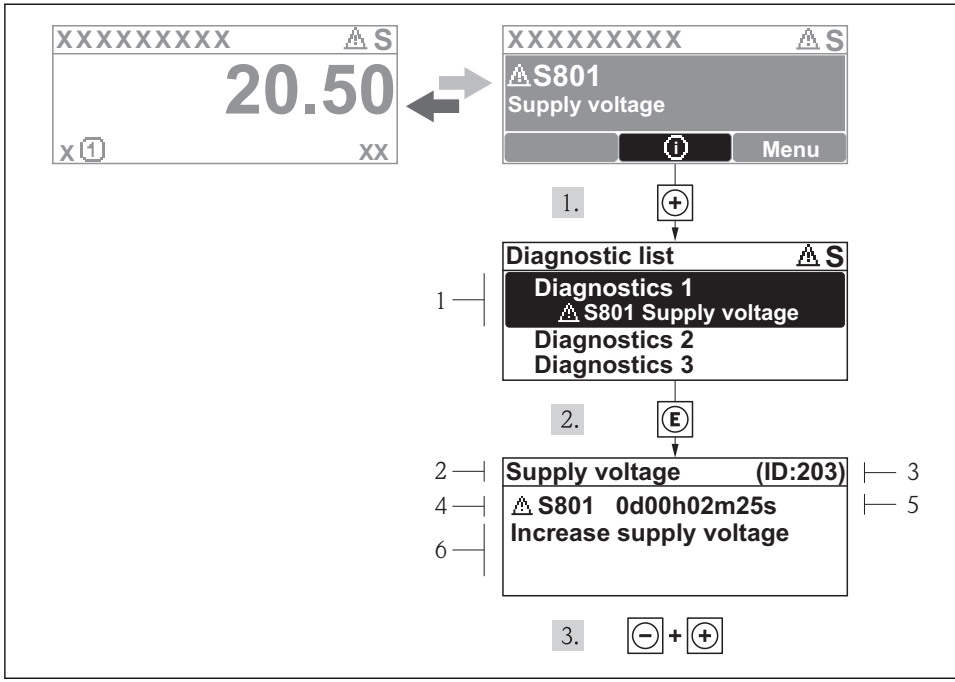
The following options exist for protecting the configuration of the measuring device from unintentional modification after commissioning:

- Write protection via access code
- Write protection via write protection switch
- Write protection via keypad lock
- FOUNDATION Fieldbus: write protection via block operation

For detailed information on protecting the settings against unauthorized access, see the Operating Instructions for the device.

11 Diagnostic information

Faults detected by the self-monitoring system of the measuring device are displayed as a diagnostic message in alternation with the operational display. The message on remedial measures can be called up from the diagnostic messages, and contains important information on the fault.



9 *Message for remedial measures*

1 *Diagnostic information*
2 *Short text*
3 *Service ID*
4 *Diagnostic behavior with diagnostic code*
5 *Operation time of occurrence*
6 *Remedial measures*

The user is in the diagnostic message.

1. Press ⊞ (ⓘ symbol).
   ↳ The **Diagnostic list** submenu opens.
2. Select the desired diagnostic event with ⊞ or ⊟ and press Ⓔ .
   ↳ The message for the remedial measures for the selected diagnostic event opens.
3. Press ⊟ + ⊞ simultaneously.
   ↳ The message for the remedial measures closes.

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