Operating Instructions

Radar sensor for continuous level measurement of water and wastewater

VEGAPULS WL 61

4 … 20 mA/HART - two-wire

Document ID: 38061

VEGA

Contents

38061-EN-160224

Safety instructions for Ex areas

Take note of the Ex specific safety instructions for Ex applications. These instructions are attached as documents to each instrument with Ex approval and are part of the operating instructions manual.

Editing status: 2016-01-29

38061-EN-160224

1 About this document

1.1 Function

This operating instructions manual provides all the information you need for mounting, connection and setup as well as important instructions for maintenance and fault rectification. Please read this information before putting the instrument into operation and keep this manual accessible in the immediate vicinity of the device.

1.2 Target group

This operating instructions manual is directed to trained specialist personnel. The contents of this manual should be made available to these personnel and put into practice by them.

1.3 Symbols used

Information, tip, note
This symbol indicates helpful additional information.

Caution: If this warning is ignored, faults or malfunctions can result.

Warning: If this warning is ignored, injury to persons and/or serious damage to the instrument can result.

Danger: If this warning is ignored, serious injury to persons and/or destruction of the instrument can result.

Ex applications
This symbol indicates special instructions for Ex applications.

- **List**
  The dot set in front indicates a list with no implied sequence.

→ **Action**
This arrow indicates a single action.

1 **Sequence of actions**
Numbers set in front indicate successive steps in a procedure.

Battery disposal
This symbol indicates special information about the disposal of batteries and accumulators.

2 For your safety

2.1 Authorised personnel

All operations described in this operating instructions manual must be carried out only by trained specialist personnel authorised by the plant operator.

During work on and with the device the required personal protective equipment must always be worn.

2.2 Appropriate use

VEGAPULS WL 61 is a sensor for continuous level measurement.

You can find detailed information about the area of application in chapter "*Product description*".

Operational reliability is ensured only if the instrument is properly used according to the specifications in the operating instructions manual as well as possible supplementary instructions.

2.3 Warning about incorrect use

Inappropriate or incorrect use of the instrument can give rise to application-specific hazards, e.g. vessel overfill or damage to system components through incorrect mounting or adjustment. Also the protective characteristics of the instrument can be influenced.

2.4 General safety instructions

This is a state-of-the-art instrument complying with all prevailing regulations and guidelines. The instrument must only be operated in a technically flawless and reliable condition. The operator is responsible for the trouble-free operation of the instrument.

During the entire duration of use, the user is obliged to determine the compliance of the necessary occupational safety measures with the current valid rules and regulations and also take note of new regulations.

The safety instructions in this operating instructions manual, the national installation standards as well as the valid safety regulations and accident prevention rules must be observed by the user.

For safety and warranty reasons, any invasive work on the device beyond that described in the operating instructions manual may be carried out only by personnel authorised by the manufacturer. Arbitrary conversions or modifications are explicitly forbidden.

The safety approval markings and safety tips on the device must also be observed.

Depending on the instrument version, the emitting frequencies are in the C, K or W band range. The low emitting frequencies are far below the internationally approved limit values. When used correctly, the device poses no danger to health.

2.5 CE conformity

The device fulfills the legal requirements of the applicable EC guidelines. By affixing the CE marking, we confirm successful testing of the product.

You can find the CE Certificate of Conformity in the download section of our homepage.

2.6 NAMUR recommendations

NAMUR is the automation technology user association in the process industry in Germany. The published NAMUR recommendations are accepted as the standard in field instrumentation.

The device fulfills the requirements of the following NAMUR recommendations:

- NE 43 – Signal level for malfunction information from measuring transducers
- NE 53 – Compatibility of field devices and display/adjustment components
- NE 107 - Self-monitoring and diagnosis of field devices

For further information see www.namur.de.

2.7 Radio license for Europe

The instrument meets the LPR (Level Probing Radar) radio standard EN 302729-1/2.

It is approved for unrestricted use inside and outside of closed vessels in countries of the EU and EFTA that have implemented this standard:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Great Britain, Ireland, Island, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Czech Republik and Cyprus.

Not included in the CE confirmity declaration are the countries Finland and Hungary implementing this radio standard at a later date.

For operation outside of closed vessels, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- The installation must be carried out by trained qualified personnel
- The instrument must be stationary mounted and the antenna directed vertically downward
- The mounting location must be at least 4 km away from radio astronomy stations, unless special permission was granted by the responsible national approval authority
- When installed within 4 to 40 km of a radio astronomy station, the instrument must not be mounted higher than 15 m above the ground.

You can find a list of the respective radio astronomy stations in chapter "*Supplement*".

2.8 Radio license for USA/Canada

This approval is only valid for USA and Canada. Hence the following texts are only available in English/French language.

The instrument is in conformity with part 15 of the FCC regulations.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- this device may not cause harmful interference, and
- this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.
- the antenna must be directed vertically downward

FCC requirements limit this device to be used only in a fixed installation, never in a portable installation or in installations that are in motion (i.e. cement trucks, etc.).

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- this device may not cause interference, and
- this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:

- l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage , et
- l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement

2.9 Environmental instructions

Protection of the environment is one of our most important duties. That is why we have introduced an environment management system with the goal of continuously improving company environmental protection. The environment management system is certified according to DIN EN ISO 14001.

Please help us fulfill this obligation by observing the environmental instructions in this manual:

- Chapter "*Packaging, transport and storage*"
- Chapter "*Disposal*"

3 Product description

3.1 Configuration

Type label

The type label contains the most important data for identification and use of the instrument:

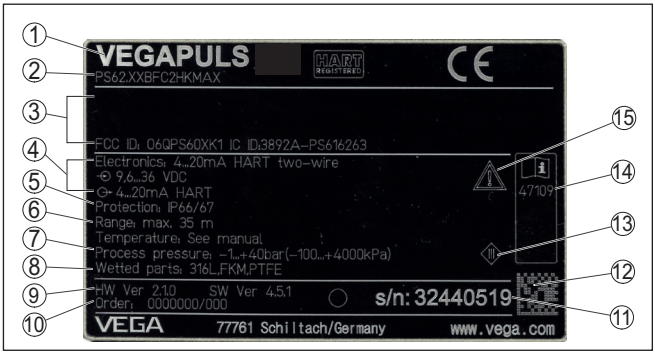


Fig. 1: Layout of the type label (example)

1 *Instrument type*
2 *Product code*
3 *Approvals*
4 *Power supply and signal output, electronics*
5 *Protection rating*
6 *Measuring range*
7 *Process and ambient temperature, process pressure*
8 *Material, wetted parts*
9 *Hardware and software version*
10 *Order number*
11 *Serial number of the instrument*
12 *Data-Matrix-Code for smartphone app*
13 *Symbol of the device protection class*
14 *ID number, instrument documentation*
15 *Reminder to observe the instrument documentation*

Serial number - Instrument search

The type label contains the serial number of the instrument. With it you can find the following instrument data on our homepage:

- Product code (HTML)
- Delivery date (HTML)
- Order-specific instrument features (HTML)
- Operating instructions and quick setup guide at the time of shipment (PDF)
- Order-specific sensor data for an electronics exchange (XML)
- Test certificate (PDF) - optional

Go to www.vega.com "*VEGA Tools*" and "*Instrument search*". Enter the serial number.

Alternatively, you can access the data via your smartphone:

- Download the smartphone app "*VEGA Tools*" from the "*Apple App Store*" or the "*Google Play Store*"
- Scan the Data Matrix code on the type label of the instrument or
- Enter the serial number manually in the app

Scope of this operating instructions manual

This operating instructions manual applies to the following instrument versions:

- Hardware from 1.0.0
- Software from 4.4.0

Scope of delivery

The scope of delivery encompasses:

- Radar sensor
- Optional mounting accessory
- Documentation
  - Quick setup guide VEGAPULS WL 61
  - Instructions for optional instrument features
  - Ex-specific "*Safety instructions*" (with Ex versions)
  - If necessary, further certificates
- DVD "*Software*", included therein
  - PACTware/DTM Collection
  - Driver software

Information:
In the operating instructions manual, the optional instrument features are described. The respective scope of delivery results from the order specification.

3.2 Principle of operation

Application area

The radar sensor VEGAPULS WL 61 is the ideal sensor for all applications in the water and waste water industry. It is particularly suitable for level measurement in water treatment, in pump stations as well as storm water overflow tanks, for flow measurement in open flumes and for gauge measurement.

Functional principle

The antenna of the radar sensor emits short radar pulses with a duration of approx. 1 ns. These pulses are reflected by the product and received by the antenna as echoes. The transit time of the radar pulses from emission to reception is proportional to the distance and hence to the level. The determined level is converted into an appropriate output signal and outputted as measured value.

3.3 Packaging, transport and storage

Packaging

Your instrument was protected by packaging during transport. Its capacity to handle normal loads during transport is assured by a test based on ISO 4180.

The packaging of standard instruments consists of environment-friendly, recyclable cardboard. For special versions, PE foam or PE foil is also used. Dispose of the packaging material via specialised recycling companies.

Transport

Transport must be carried out in due consideration of the notes on the transport packaging. Nonobservance of these instructions can cause damage to the device.

Transport inspection

The delivery must be checked for completeness and possible transit damage immediately at receipt. Ascertained transit damage or concealed defects must be appropriately dealt with.

Storage

Up to the time of installation, the packages must be left closed and stored according to the orientation and storage markings on the outside.

Unless otherwise indicated, the packages must be stored only under the following conditions:

- Not in the open
- Dry and dust free
- Not exposed to corrosive media
- Protected against solar radiation
- Avoiding mechanical shock and vibration

Storage and transport temperature

- Storage and transport temperature see chapter "*Supplement - Technical data - Ambient conditions*"
- Relative humidity 20 … 85 %

3.4 Accessories and replacement parts

VEGACONNECT

Der Schnittstellenadapter VEGACONNECT ermöglicht die Anbindung kommunikationsfähiger Geräte an die USB-Schnittstelle eines PCs. Zur Parametrierung dieser Geräte ist die Bediensoftware PACTware mit VEGA-DTM erforderlich.

Weitere Informationen finden Sie in der Betriebsanleitung "*Schnittstellenadapter VEGACONNECT*" (Document-ID 32628).

VEGADIS 82

Das VEGADIS 82 ist geeignet zur Messwertanzeige und Bedienung von Sensoren mit HART-Protokoll. Es wird in die 4 … 20 mA/HART-Signalleitung eingeschleift.

Weitere Informationen finden Sie in der Betriebsanleitung "*VEGADIS 82*" (Document-ID 45300).

4 Mounting

4.1 General instructions

Suitability for the process conditions

Make sure that all parts of the instrument exposed to the process are suitable for the existing process conditions.

These are mainly:

- Active measuring component
- Process fitting
- Process seal

Process conditions are particularly:

- Process pressure
- Process temperature
- Chemical properties of the medium
- Abrasion and mechanical influences

You can find detailed information on the process conditions in chapter "*Technical data*" as well as on the type label.

4.2 Mounting versions

Straining clamp

Most simply mount the instrument via the straining clamp. For this purpose, the connection cable is provided with a strain relief wire of Kevlar.

In order to avoid faulty measured values, make sure that the sensor does not oscillate.

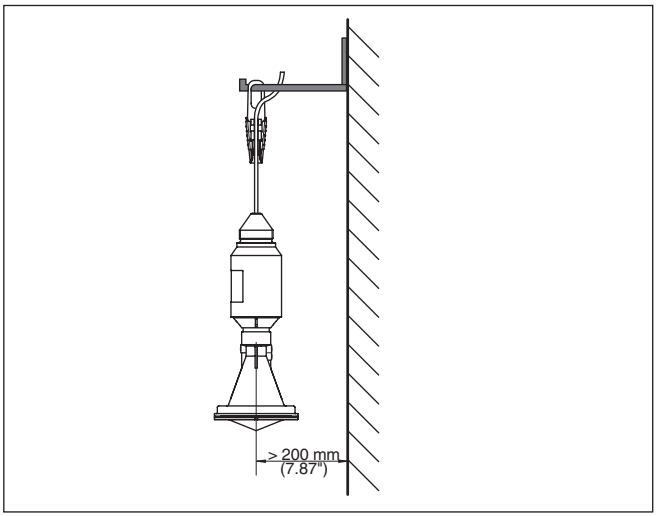


Fig. 2: Mounting via a straining clamp

Mounting bracket

For a rigid mounting, a mounting bracket with opening for thread G1½, e.g. from the VEGA product range, is recommended. The mounting of the sensor in the bracket is carried out via a G1½ counter

nut of plastic. Take note of chapter "*Mounting instructions*" for the distance to the wall.

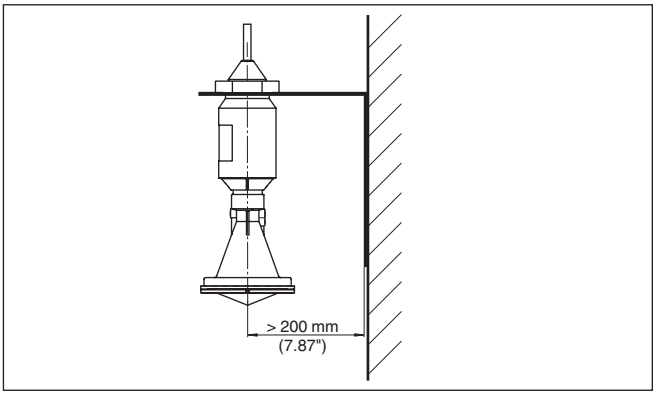


Fig. 3: Mounting via a mounting bracket

Mounting strap

The optional mounting strap enables sensor mounting on e.g. a ceiling, wall or bracket. It is available in the following versions:

- Length 300 mm for ceiling mounting
- Length 170 mm for wall mounting

Mounting strap - Ceiling mounting

The instrument is normally mounted vertically with a bracket on the ceiling.

This ensures swivelling of the sensor up to 180° for optimum orientation.

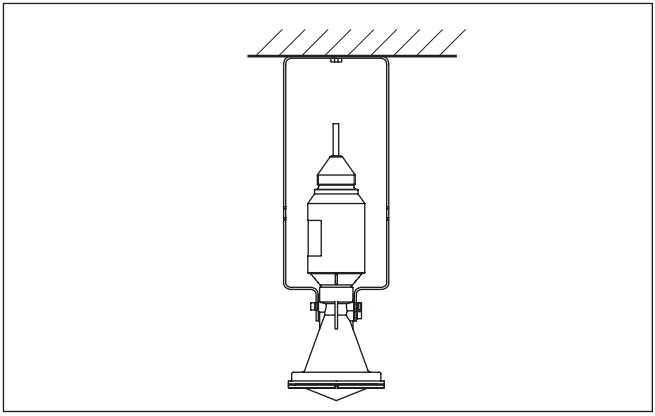


Fig. 4: Ceiling mounting via the mounting strap with length 300 mm

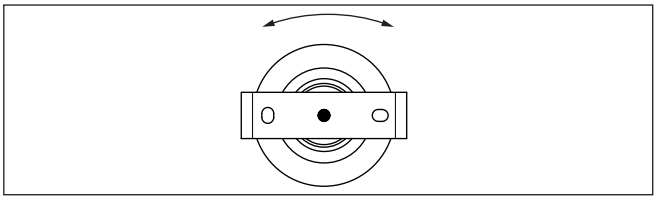


Fig. 5: Rotation in the centre with ceiling mounting

Mounting strap - Wall mounting

As an alternative the strap mounting is carried out horizontally or obliquely.

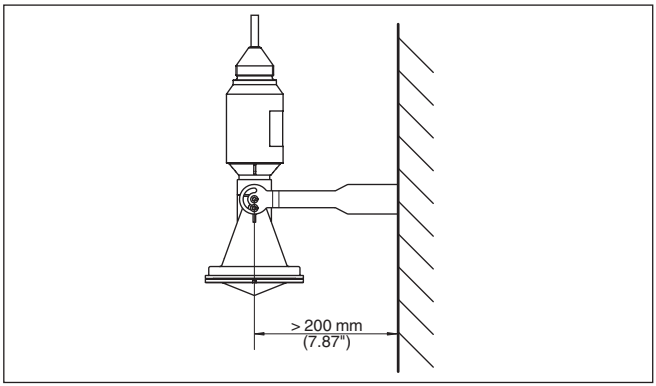


Fig. 6: Wall mounting via the mounting strap with length 170 mm

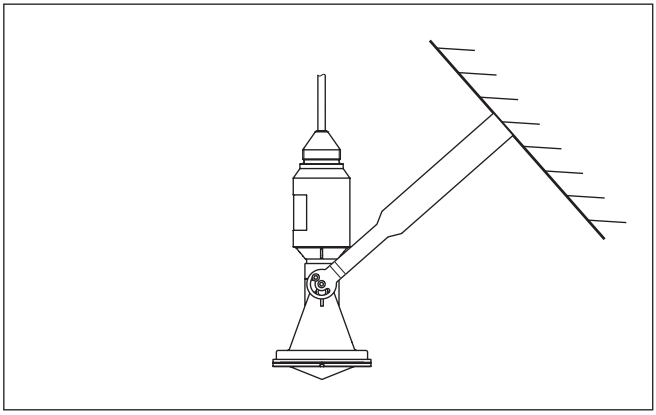


Fig. 7: Wall mounting with inclined wall via the mounting strap with length 300 mm

Flange mounting

For mounting the instrument on a socket or a manhole cover, an unassembled combi collar flange for DN 80 (ASME 3" or JIS 80) is optionally available also as retrofitting part.

You can find drawings of these mounting options in chapter "*Dimensions*".

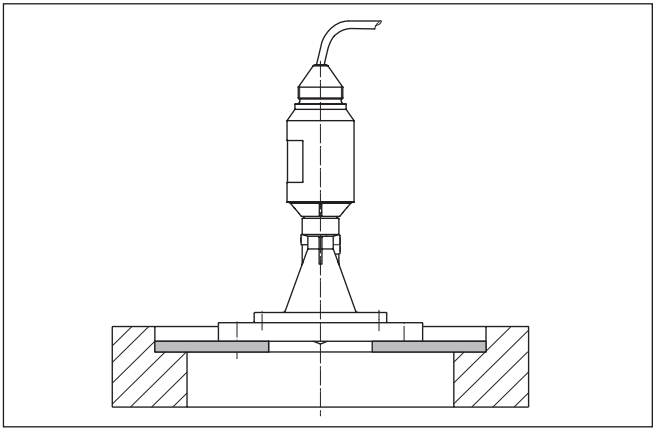


Fig. 8: Mounting by means of an adapter flange, for example, on a manhole lid.

4.3 Mounting preparations, mounting strap

The optional mounting strap is supplied unassembled. It must be screwed to the sensor before setup with the attached screws. Max. torque, see chapter "*Technical data*". Required tools: Allen wrench size 4.

There are two different variants of screwing the strap to the sensor. Depending on the selected variant, the sensor can be rotated in the strap infinitely variable through 180° or in three steps 0°, 90° and 180°.

4.4 Mounting instructions

Tight installation of the plastic horn antenna

For tight installation of the version with plastic horn antenna with compression or adapter flange, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

1. Use suitable flat seal, e.g. of EPDM with Shore hardness 25 or 50
2. Make sure the number of flange screws corresponds to the number of flange holes
3. Tighten all screws with the torque stated in the technical data

Polarisation

The emitted radar impulses of the radar sensor are electromagnetic waves. The polarisation is the direction of the electrical wave component. By turning the instrument in the connection flange or mounting strap, the polarisation can be used to reduce the effects of false echoes.

The position of the polarisation is marked by marking bars on the instrument.

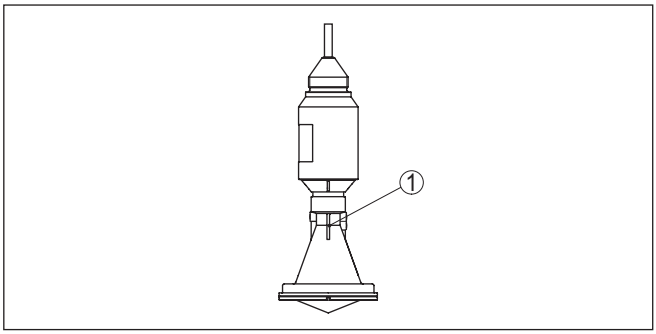


Fig. 9: Position of the polarisation

1 Marking bar

Installation position

When mounting the sensor, keep a distance of at least 200 mm (7.874 in) to the vessel wall. If the sensor is installed in the center of dished or round vessel tops, multiple echoes can arise. These can, however, be suppressed by an appropriate adjustment (see chapter "*Setup*").

If you cannot maintain this distance, you should carry out a false signal storage during setup. This applies particularly if buildup on the vessel wall is expected. In such cases, we recommend repeating the false signal storage at a later date with existing buildup.

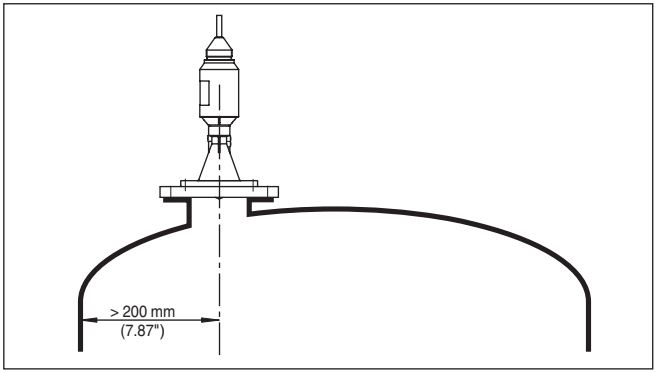


Fig. 10: Mounting of the radar sensor on round vessel tops

In vessels with conical bottom it can be advantageous to mount the sensor in the center of the vessel, as measurement is then possible down to the lowest point of the vessel bottom.

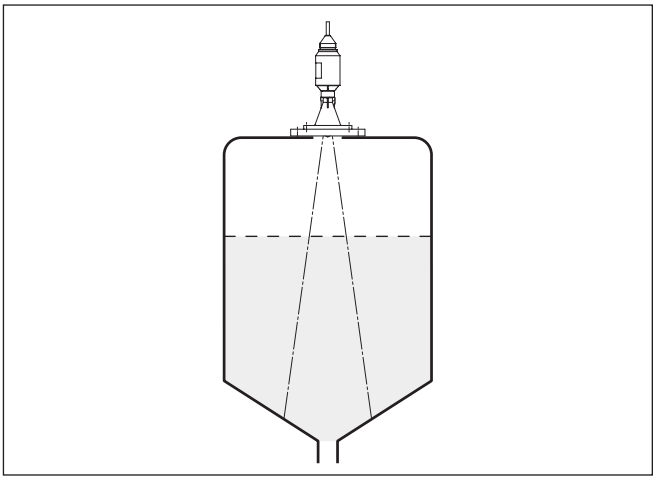


Fig. 11: Mounting of the radar sensor on vessels with conical bottom

Inflowing medium

Do not mount the instrument in or above the filling stream. Make sure that you detect the product surface, not the inflowing product.

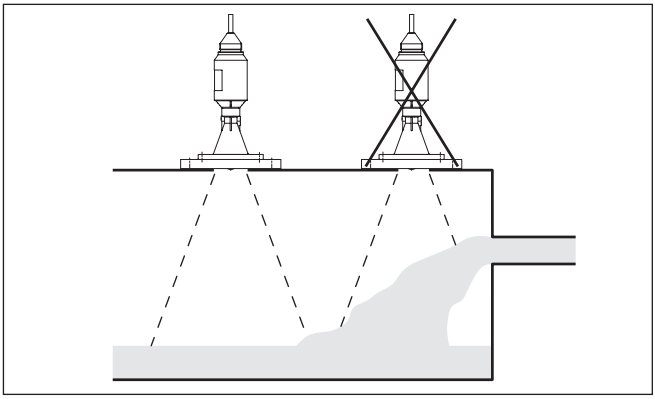


Fig. 12: Mounting of the radar sensor with inflowing medium

Socket

Approximate values of the socket heights are shown in the following illustration. The socket end should be smooth and burr-free, if possible also rounded. After mounting, you have to carry out a false signal memory during the parameter adjustment.

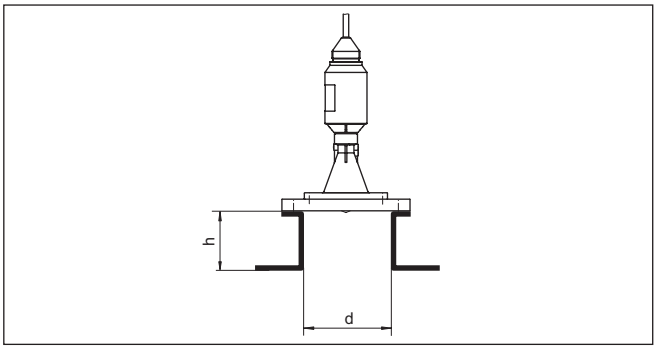


Fig. 13: Deviating socket dimensions

The below charts specify the max. pipe socket length h depending on the diameter d.

Socket diameter d	Socket length h
80 mm	≤ 300 mm
100 mm	≤ 400 mm
150 mm	≤ 500 mm

Socket diameter d	Socket length h
3"	≤ 11.8 in
4"	≤ 15.8 in
6"	≤ 19.7 in

Sensor orientation

Direct the sensor as perpendicular as possible to the product surface to achieve optimum measurement results.

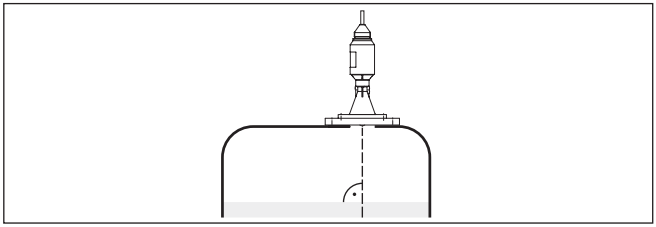


Fig. 14: Orientation of the sensor

Vessel installations

The mounting location of the radar sensor should be a place where no other equipment or fixtures cross the path of the radar signals.

Vessel installations, such as e.g. ladders, limit switches, heating spirals, struts, etc., can cause false echoes and impair the useful echo. Make sure when planning your measuring point that the radar sensor has a "clear view" to the measured product.

In case of existing vessel installations, a false echo storage should be carried out during setup.

If large vessel installations such as struts or supports cause false echoes, these can be attenuated through supplementary measures. Small, inclined sheet metal baffles above the installations scatter the radar signals and prevent direct interfering reflections.

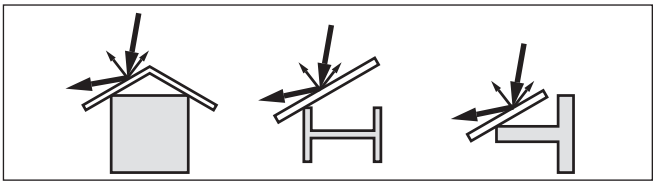


Fig. 15: Cover flat, large-area profiles with deflectors

Foam generation

Through the action of filling, stirring and other processes in the vessel, compact foam can form on the product surface, damping the emitted signals considerably.

If foams are causing measurement errors, the biggest possible radar antennas, the electronics with increased sensitivity or low frequency radar sensors (C band) should be used.

As an alternative, sensors with guided microwave can be used. These are unaffected by foam generation and are best suited for such applications.

Flow measurement with rectangular overfall

The short examples give you introductory information on flow measurement. Detailed planning information is available from flume manufacturers and in special literature.

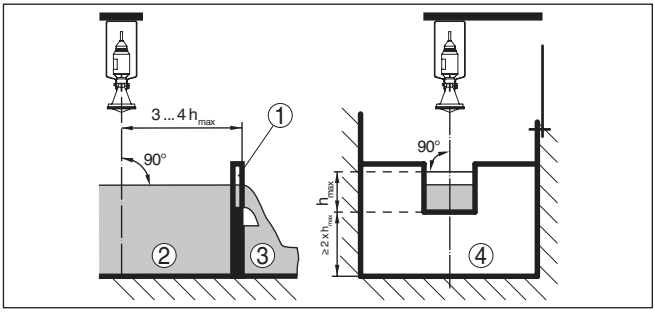


Fig. 16: Flow measurement with rectangular overfall: $d_{min.}$ = min. distance of the sensor (see chapter "Technical data"); $h_{max.}$ = max. filling of the rectangular spillway

1 Overflow orifice (side view)
2 Headwater
3 Tailwater
4 Overfall orifice (view from tailwater)

In general, the following points must be observed:

- Install the sensor on the headwater side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the overfall orifice

- Distance of orifice opening above ground
- Min. distance of the orifice opening to tailwater
- Min. distance of the sensor to max. storage level

Flow measurement with Khafagi Venturi flume

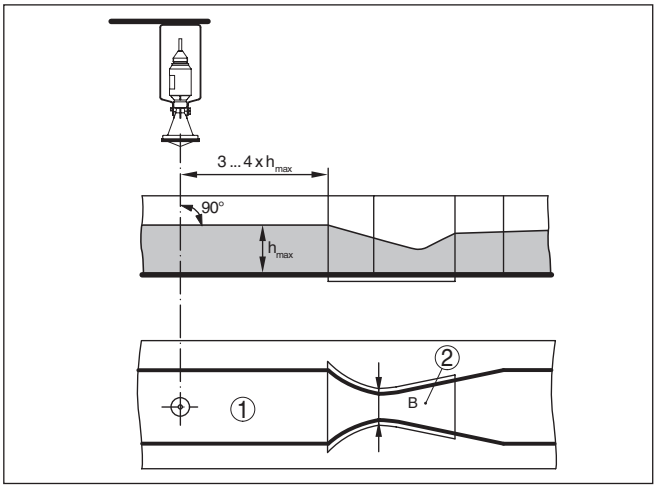


Fig. 17: Flow measurement with Khafagi-Venturi flume: $h_{max.}$ = max. filling of the flume; B = tightest constriction in the flume

1 Position sensor
2 Venturi flume

In general, the following points must be observed:

- Installation of the sensor at the inlet side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the Venturi flume
- Min. distance of the sensor to max. storage level

5 Connecting to power supply

5.1 Preparing the connection

Safety instructions

Always keep in mind the following safety instructions:

Warning:
Connect only in the complete absence of line voltage.

- The electrical connection must only be carried out by trained personnel authorised by the plant operator.
- If overvoltage surges are expected, overvoltage arresters should be installed.

Voltage supply

Power supply and current signal are carried on the same two-wire cable. The operating voltage can differ depending on the instrument version.

The data for power supply are specified in chapter "*Technical data*".

Provide a reliable separation between the supply circuit and the mains circuits according to DIN EN 61140 VDE 0140-1.

Keep in mind the following additional factors that influence the operating voltage:

- Lower output voltage of the power supply unit under nominal load (e.g. with a sensor current of 20.5 mA or 22 mA in case of fault)
- Influence of additional instruments in the circuit (see load values in chapter "*Technical data*")

Connection cable

The instrument is connected with standard two-wire cable without screen. If electromagnetic interference is expected which is above the test values of EN 61326-1 for industrial areas, screened cable should be used.

Use cable with round cross section for instruments with housing and cable gland. To ensure the seal effect of the cable gland (IP protection rating), find out which cable outer diameter the cable gland is suitable for.

Use a cable gland fitting the cable diameter.

We generally recommend the use of screened cable for HART multidrop mode.

5.2 Wiring plan

Wire assignment, connection cable

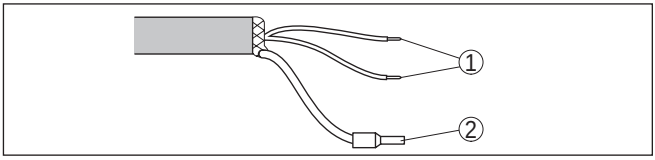


Fig. 18: Wire assignment in permanently connected connection cable

1 brown (+) and blue (-) to power supply or to the processing system
2 Shielding

5.3 Switch-on phase

After connecting the instrument to power supply or after a voltage recurrence, the instrument carries out a self-check for approx. 30 s:

- Internal check of the electronics
- Indication of the instrument type, hardware and software version, measurement loop name on the display or PC
- Indication of the status message "*F 105 Determine measured value*" on the display or PC
- The output signal jumps to the set fault current

As soon as a plausible measured value is found, the corresponding current is outputted to the signal cable. The value corresponds to the actual level as well as the settings already carried out, e.g. factory setting.

6 Set up with VEGADI 82

6.1 Principle of operation and connection

The VEGADIS 82 is an external display and adjustment unit without additional external energy.

The instrument is suitable for measured value indication and adjustment of sensors with HART protocol. It can be connected at any point to the 4 … 20 mA signal cable. A separate external energy is not required.

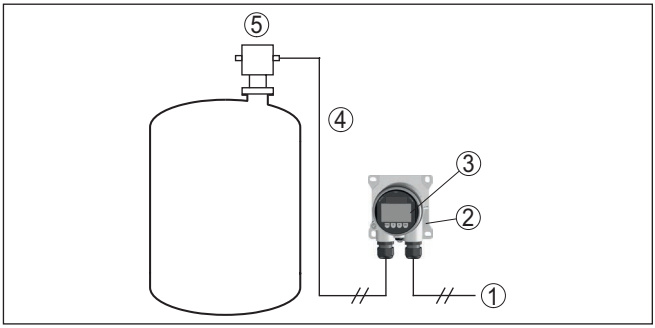
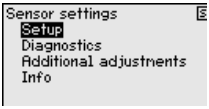


Fig. 19: Connection of the VEGADIS 82 to the sensor, adjustment via the display and adjustment module

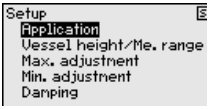
1 *Voltage supply/Signal output sensor*
2 *VEGADIS 82*
3 *Display and adjustment module*
4 *4 … 20 mA/HART signal cable*
5 *Sensor*

6.2 Adjustment volume

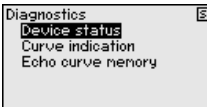
Main menu: Setup, Diagnosis, Additional adjustments, Info



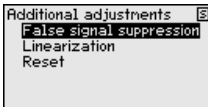
Setup: Settings, for example, for medium, application, vessel form, adjustment, signal output



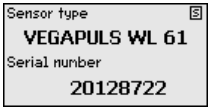
Diagnosis: Information, for example on the instrument status, peak value, reliability, echo curve memory as well as simulation



Additional adjustment: False signal suppression, linearization, reset



Info: Instrument type and serial number



6.3 Setup steps

You can find a detailed description of the setup steps for VEGAPULS WL 61 in the operating instructions manual "*VEGADIS 82 - 4 … 20 mA/HART*".

7 Setup with PACTware

7.1 Connect the PC

Via the interface adapter on VEGADIS 82

The PC is connected via the interface adapter VEGACONNECT to VEGADIS 82.

Parameter adjustment options:

- VEGADIS 82
- Sensor

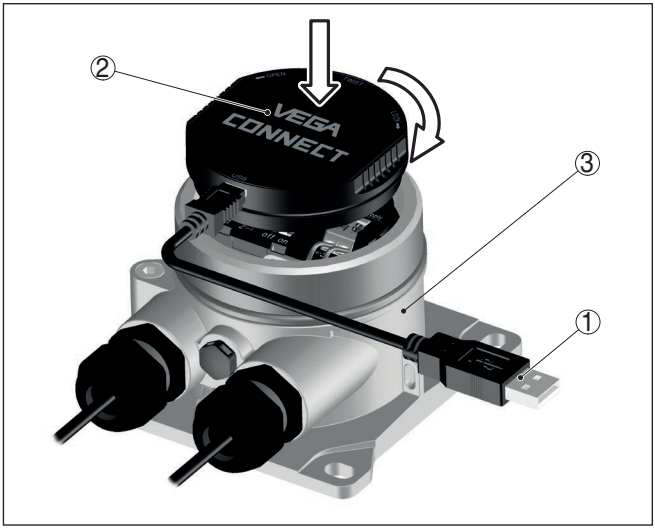


Fig. 20: Connection of the PC via interface adapter

1 USB cable to the PC
2 Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
3 VEGADIS 82

Via interface adapter to the signal cable

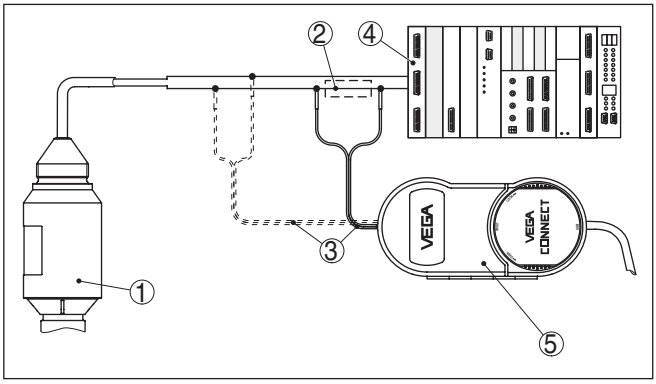


Fig. 21: Connecting the PC to the signal cable

1 Sensor
2 HART resistance 250 Ω (optional depending on evaluation)
3 Connection cable with 2 mm pins and terminals
4 Processing system/PLC/Voltage supply
5 Interface adapter VEGACONNECT

Note:
With power supply units with integrated HART resistance (internal resistance approx. 250 Ω), an additional external resistance is not necessary. This applies, e.g. to the VEGA instruments VEGATRENN 149A, VEGAMET 381, VEGAMET 391. Common Ex separators are also usually equipped with a sufficient current limitation resistance. In such cases, the interface converter can be connected parallel to the 4 … 20 mA cable (dashed line in the previous illustration).

Via interface adapter to the VEGAMET signal conditioning instrument

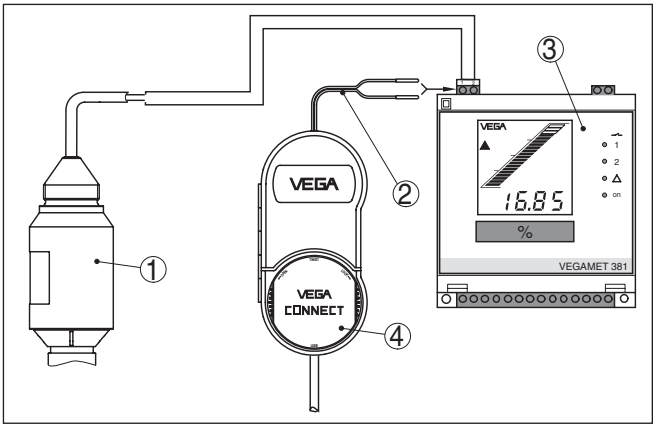


Fig. 22: Connection of the PC to the VEGAMET signal conditioning instrument

1 *Sensor*
2 *Connection cable with 2 mm pins*
3 *Signal conditioning instrument, e.g. VEGAMET 381*
4 *Interface adapter VEGACONNECT*

7.2 Parameter adjustment

Prerequisites

For parameter adjustment of the instrument via a Windows PC, the configuration software PACTware and a suitable instrument driver (DTM) according to FDT standard are required. The latest PACTware version as well as all available DTMs are compiled in a DTM Collection. The DTMs can also be integrated into other frame applications according to FDT standard.

Note:
To ensure that all instrument functions are supported, you should always use the latest DTM Collection. Furthermore, not all described functions are included in older firmware versions. You can download the latest instrument software from our homepage. A description of the update procedure is also available in the Internet.

Further setup steps are described in the operating instructions manual "*DTM Collection/PACTware*" attached to each DTM Collection and which can also be downloaded from the Internet. Detailed descriptions are available in the online help of PACTware and the DTMs.

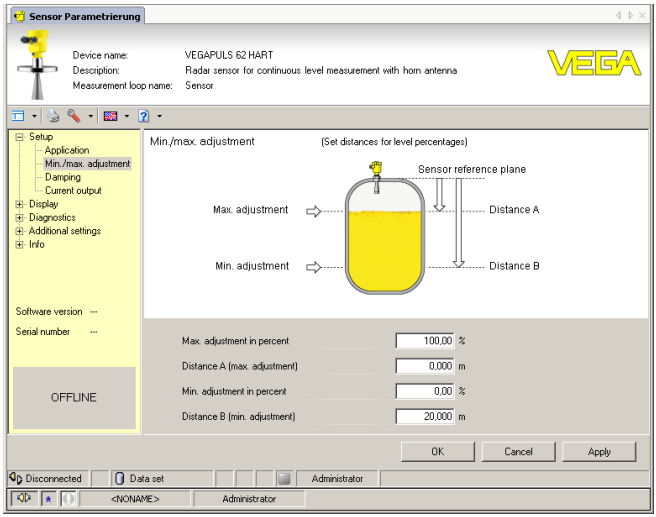


Fig. 23: Example of a DTM view

Standard/Full version

All device DTMs are available as a free-of-charge standard version and as a full version that must be purchased. In the standard version, all functions for complete setup are already included. An assistant for simple project configuration simplifies the adjustment considerably. Saving/printing the project as well as import/export functions are also part of the standard version.

In the full version there is also an extended print function for complete project documentation as well as a save function for measured value and echo curves. In addition, there is a tank calculation program as well as a multiviewer for display and analysis of the saved measured value and echo curves.

The standard version is available as a download under www.vega.com/downloads and "*Software*". The full version is available on CD from the agency serving you.

7.3 Saving the parameter adjustment data

We recommend documenting or saving the parameter adjustment data via PACTware. That way the data are available for multiple use or service purposes.

8 Set up with other systems

8.1 DD adjustment programs

Device descriptions as Enhanced Device Description (EDD) are available for DD adjustment programs such as, for example, AMS™ and PDM.

The files can be downloaded at www.vega.com/downloads under "*Software*".

8.2 Field Communicator 375, 475

Device descriptions for the instrument are available as EDD for parameter adjustment with the Field Communicator 375 or 475.

For the integration of the EDD in the Field Communicator 375 or 475, the software "Easy Upgrade Utility" is required which is available from the manufacturer. This software is updated via the Internet and new EDDs are automatically taken over into the device catalogue of this software after they are released by the manufacturer. They can then be transferred to a Field Communicator.

9 Diagnosis, asset management and service

9.1 Maintenance

If the instrument is used correctly, no maintenance is required in normal operation.

9.2 Measured value and event memory

The instrument has several memories which are available for diagnostic purposes. The data remain there even in case of voltage interruption.

Measured value memory

Up to 100,000 measured values can be stored in the sensor in a ring memory. Each entry contains date/time as well as the respective measured value. Storable values are for example:

- Distance
- Filling height
- Percentage value
- Lin. percent
- Scaled
- Current value
- Meas. certainty
- Electronics temperature

When the instrument is shipped, the measured value memory is active and stores distance, measurement certainty and electronics temperature every 3 minutes.

The requested values and recording conditions are set via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD. Data are thus read out and also reset.

Event memory

Up to 500 events are automatically stored with a time stamp in the sensor (non-deletable). Each entry contains date/time, event type, event description and value. Event types are for example:

- Modification of a parameter
- Switch-on and switch-off times
- Status messages (according to NE 107)
- Error messages (according to NE 107)

The data are read out via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD.

Echo curve memory

The echo curves are stored with date and time and the corresponding echo data. The memory is divided into two sections:

Echo curve of the setup: This is used as reference echo curve for the measurement conditions during setup. Changes in the measurement conditions during operation or buildup on the sensor can thus be recognized. The echo curve of the setup is stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD
- Display and adjustment module

Further echo curves: Up to 10 echo curves can be stored in a ring buffer in this memory section. Further echo curves are stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD

9.3 Asset Management function

The instrument features self-monitoring and diagnostics according to NE 107 and VDI/VDE 2650. In addition to the status messages in the following tables, detailed error messages are available under menu item "*Diagnostics*" via the display and adjustment module, PACTware/DTM and EDD.

Status messages

The status messages are divided into the following categories:

- Failure
- Function check
- Out of specification
- Maintenance requirement

and explained by pictographs:

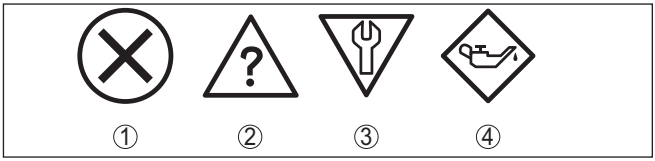


Fig. 24: Pictographs of the status messages

1 Failure - red
2 Out of specification - yellow
3 Function check - orange
4 Maintenance - blue

Failure: Due to a malfunction in the instrument, a failure message is outputted.

This status message is always active. It cannot be deactivated by the user.

Function check: The instrument is in operation, the measured value is temporarily invalid (for example during simulation).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Out of specification: The measured value is unstable because the instrument specification is exceeded (e.g. electronics temperature).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Maintenance: Due to external influences, the instrument function is limited. The measurement is affected, but the measured value is still valid. Plan in maintenance for the instrument because a failure is expected in the near future (e.g. due to buildup).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Failure

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Failure*" and gives information on the cause and how to eliminate it. Keep in mind that some specifications are only valid for four-wire instruments and the electronics of VEGAPULS WL 61 cannot be exchanged by the user.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification	DevSpec State in CMD 48
F013 no measured value available	– Sensor does not detect an echo during operation – Antenna system dirty or defective	– Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment – Clean or exchange process component or antenna	Bit 0 of Byte 0…5
F017 Adjustment span too small	– Adjustment not within specification	– Change adjustment according to the limit values (difference between min. and max. ≥ 10 mm)	Bit 1 of Byte 0…5
F025 Error in the linearization table	– Index markers are not continuously rising, for example illogical value pairs	– Check linearization table – Delete table/ Create new	Bit 2 of Byte 0…5
F036 No operable software	– Failed or interrupted software update	– Repeat software update – Check electronics version – Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 3 of Byte 0…5
F040 Error in the electronics	– Hardware defect	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 4 of Byte 0…5
F080	– General software error	– Disconnect operating voltage briefly	Bit 5 of Byte 0…5
F105 Determine measured value	– The instrument is still in the start phase, the measured value could not yet be determined	– Wait for the end of the switch-on phase – Duration depending on the version and parameter adjustment up to approximately 3 min.	Bit 6 of Byte 0…5

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification	DevSpec State in CMD 48
F113 Communication error	– EMC interference – Transmission error with the external communication with 4-wire power supply unit	– Remove EMC influences – Exchange 4-wire power supply unit or electronics	Bit 12 of Byte 0…5
F125 Impermissible electronics temperature	– Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range	– Check ambient temperature – Isolate electronics – Use instrument with higher temperature range	Bit 7 of Byte 0…5
F260 Error in the calibration	– Error in the calibration carried out in the factory – Error in the EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 8 of Byte 0…5
F261 Error in the configuration	– Error during setup – False signal suppression faulty – Error when carrying out a reset	– Repeat setup – Repeat reset	Bit 9 of Byte 0…5
F264 Installation/Set-up error	– Adjustment not within the vessel height/measuring range – Max. measuring range of the instrument not sufficient	– Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment – Use an instrument with bigger measuring range	Bit 10 of Byte 0…5
F265 Measurement function disturbed	– Sensor no longer carries out a measurement – Operating voltage too low	– Check operating voltage – Carry out a reset – Disconnect operating voltage briefly	Bit 11 of Byte 0…5

Function check

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Function check*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification	DevSpec State in CMD 48
C700 Simulation active	– A simulation is active	– Finish simulation – Wait for the automatic end after 60 mins.	"Simulation Active" in "Standardized Status 0"

Out of specification

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Out of specification*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification	DevSpec State in CMD 48
S600 Impermissible electronics temperature	– Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range	– Check ambient temperature – Isolate electronics – Use instrument with higher temperature range	Bit 5 of Byte 14…24
S601 Overfilling	– Danger of vessel overfilling	– Make sure that there is no further filling – Check level in the vessel	Bit 6 of Byte 14…24

Maintenance

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Maintenance*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification	DevSpec State in CMD 48
M500 Error with the reset delivery status	– With the reset to delivery status, the data could not be restored	– Repeat reset – Load XML file with sensor data into the sensor	Bit 0 of Byte 14…24
M501 Error in the non-active linearization table	– Hardware error EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 1 of Byte 14…24
M502 Error in the diagnosis memory	– Hardware error EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 2 of Byte 14…24
M503 Meas. reliability too low	– The echo/noise ratio is too small for reliable measurement	– Check installation and process conditions – Clean the antenna – Change polarisation direction – Use instrument with higher sensitivity	Bit 3 of Byte 14…24
M504 Error on an device interface	– Hardware defect	– Check connections – Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 4 of Byte 14…24

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification	DevSpec State in CMD 48
M505 No echo available	– Level echo can no longer be detected	– Clean the antenna – Use a more suitable antenna/sensor – Remove possible false echoes – Optimize sensor position and orientation	Bit 7 of Byte 14…24

9.4 Rectify faults

Reaction when malfunction occurs

The operator of the system is responsible for taking suitable measures to rectify faults.

Procedure for fault rectification

The first measures are:

- Evaluation of fault messages, for example via the display and adjustment module
- Checking the output signal
- Treatment of measurement errors

Further comprehensive diagnostics options are available with a PC with PACTware and the suitable DTM. In many cases, the reasons can be determined in this way and faults rectified.

Check the 4 … 20 mA signal

Connect a multimeter in the suitable measuring range according to the wiring plan. The following table describes possible errors in the current signal and helps to eliminate them:

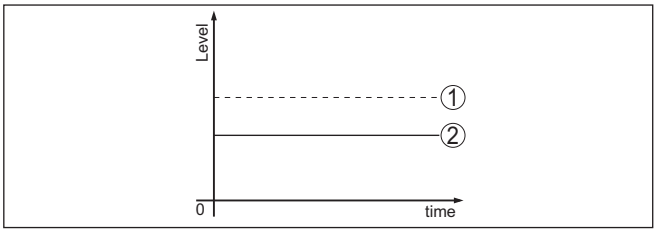
Error	Cause	Rectification
4 … 20 mA signal not stable	– Fluctuations of the measured variable	– Set damping appropriate to the instrument via the display and adjustment module or PACTware/DTM
4 … 20 mA signal missing	– Electrical connection faulty	– Check connection according to chapter "*Connection steps*" and if necessary, correct according to chapter "*Wiring plan*"
	– Voltage supply missing	– Check cables for breaks; repair if necessary
	– Operating voltage too low or load resistance too high	– Check, adapt if necessary
Current signal greater than 22 mA or less than 3.6 mA	– Electronics module in the sensor defective	– Exchange the instrument or send it in for repair

Treatment of measurement errors with liquids

The below tables show typical examples of application-related measurement errors with liquids. The measurement errors are differentiated according to the following:

- Constant level
- Filling
- Emptying

The images in column "*Error pattern*" show the real level as a broken line and the level displayed by the sensor as a continuous line.

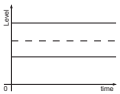
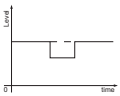
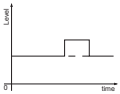


1 Real level
2 Level displayed by the sensor

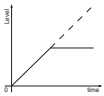
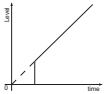
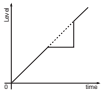
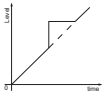
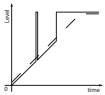
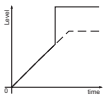
Notes:

- Wherever the sensor displays a constant value, the reason could also be the fault setting of the current output to "*Hold value*"
- If the level indication is too low, the reason could be a line resistance that is too high

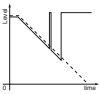
Measurement error with constant level

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
1. Measured value shows a too low or too high level		– Min./max. adjustment not correct	– Adapt min./max. adjustment
		– Incorrect linearization curve	– Adapt linearization curve
		– Installation in a bypass tube or standpipe, hence running time error (small measurement error close to 100 %/large error close to 0 %)	– Check parameter "Application" with respect to vessel form, adapt if necessary (bypass, standpipe, diameter)
2. Measured value jumps towards 0 %		– Multiple echo (vessel top, product surface) with amplitude higher than the level echo	– Check parameter "Application", especially vessel top, type of medium, dished bottom, high dielectric constant, and adapt if necessary
3. Measured value jumps towards 100 %		– Due to the process, the amplitude of the level echo sinks – A false signal suppression was not carried out	– Carry out a false signal suppression
		– Amplitude or position of a false signal has changed (e.g. condensation, buildup); false signal suppression no longer matches actual conditions	– Determine the reason for the changed false signals, carry out false signal suppression, e.g. with condensation

Measurement error during filling

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
4. Measured value remains unchanged during filling		– False signals in the close range too big or level echo too small – Strong foam or spout generation – Max. adjustment not correct	– Eliminate false signals in the close range – Check measurement situation: Antenna must protrude out of the socket, installations – Remove contamination on the antenna – In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction – Create a new false signal suppression – Adapt max. adjustment
5. Measured value remains in the bottom section during filling		– Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with ε_r < 2.5 oil-based, solvents	– Check parameters Medium, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary
6. Measured value remains momentarily unchanged during filling and then jumps to the correct level		– Turbulence on the product surface, quick filling	– Check parameters, change if necessary, e.g. in dosing vessel, reactor
7. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during filling		– Amplitude of a multiple echo (vessel top - product surface) is larger than the level echo	– Check parameter "Application", especially vessel top, type of medium, dished bottom, high dielectric constant, and adapt if necessary
		– The level echo cannot be distinguished from the false signal at a false signal position (jumps to multiple echo)	– In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction – Chose a more suitable installation position
8. Measured value jumps towards 100 % during filling		– Due to strong turbulence and foam generation during filling, the amplitude of the level echo sinks. Measured value jumps to false signal	– Carry out a false signal suppression
9. Measured value jumps sporadically to 100 % during filling		– Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna	– Carry out a false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression with condensation/contamination in the close range by editing
10. Measured value jumps to ≥ 100 % or 0 m distance		– Level echo is no longer detected in the close range due to foam generation or false signals in the close range. The sensor goes into overfill protection mode. The max. level (0 m distance) as well as the status message "Overfill protection" are outputted.	– Check measuring site: Antenna must protrude out of the socket – Remove contamination on the antenna – Use a sensor with a more suitable antenna

Measurement error during emptying

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
11. Measured value remains unchanged in the close range during emptying		– False signal larger than the level echo – Level echo too small	– Eliminate false signal in the close range. Check: Antenna must protrude from the socket – Remove contamination on the antenna – In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction – After eliminating the false signals, the false signal suppression must be deleted. Carry out a new false signal suppression
12. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during emptying		– Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with $\varepsilon_r < 2.5$ oil-based, solvents	– Check parameters Medium type, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary
13. Measured value jumps sporadically towards 100 % during emptying		– Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna	– Carry out false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression in the close range by editing – With bulk solids, use radar sensor with purging air connection

Reaction after fault rectification

Depending on the reason for the fault and the measures taken, the steps described in chapter "*Setup*" must be carried out again or must be checked for plausibility and completeness.

24 hour service hotline

Should these measures not be successful, please call in urgent cases the VEGA service hotline under the phone no. **+49 1805 858550**.

The hotline is also available outside normal working hours, seven days a week around the clock.

Since we offer this service worldwide, the support is provided in English. The service itself is free of charge, the only costs involved are the normal call charges.

9.5 Software update

The following components are required to update the instrument software:

- Instrument
- Voltage supply
- Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
- PC with PACTware
- Current instrument software as file

You can find the current instrument software as well as detailed information on the procedure in the download area of our homepage: www.vega.com.

Caution:
Instruments with approvals can be bound to certain software versions. Therefore make sure that the approval is still effective after a software update is carried out.

You can find detailed information in the download area at www.vega.com.

9.6 How to proceed if a repair is necessary

You can find an instrument return form as well as detailed information of the procedure in the download area on our homepage: www.vega.com.

By doing this you help us carry out the repair quickly and without having to call back for needed information.

If a repair is necessary, please proceed as follows:

- Print and fill out one form per instrument
- Clean the instrument and pack it damage-proof
- Attach the completed form and, if need be, also a safety data sheet outside on the packaging
- Please contact the agency serving you to get the address for the return shipment. You can find the agency on our home page www.vega.com.

10 Dismount

10.1 Dismounting steps

Warning:
Before dismounting, be aware of dangerous process conditions such as e.g. pressure in the vessel or pipeline, high temperatures, corrosive or toxic products etc.

Take note of chapters "*Mounting*" and "*Connecting to power supply*" and carry out the listed steps in reverse order.

10.2 Disposal

The instrument consists of materials which can be recycled by specialised recycling companies. We use recyclable materials and have designed the parts to be easily separable.

Correct disposal avoids negative effects on humans and the environment and ensures recycling of useful raw materials.

Materials: see chapter "*Technical data*"

If you have no way to dispose of the old instrument properly, please contact us concerning return and disposal.

WEEE directive 2002/96/EG
This instrument is not subject to the WEEE directive 2002/96/EG and the respective national laws. Pass the instrument directly on to a specialised recycling company and do not use the municipal collecting points. These may be used only for privately used products according to the WEEE directive.

11 Supplement

11.1 Technical data

General data	
Materials, wetted parts	
– Adapter flange	PP-GF30 black
– Seal, adapter flange	FKM (COG VI500), EPDM (COG AP310)
– Antenna	PBT-GF 30
– Focussing lense	PP
Materials, non-wetted parts	
– Compression flange	PP-GF30 black
– Mounting strap	316L
– Fixing screws, mounting strap	316L
– Fixing screws, adapter flange	304
– Housing	plastic PBT (Polyester)
– type label support on cable	PE hard
Process fitting, mounting thread on the housing	
– Flange	DIN from DN 80, ASME from 3", JIS from DN 100 10K
– Pipe thread, cylindrical (ISO 228 T1)	G1½
Instrument weight, depending on process fitting	0.7 … 3.4 kg (1.543 … 7.496 lbs)
Weight suspension cable	0.1 kg/m (0.07 lbs/ft)

Torques	
Max. torques	
– Mounting screws, mounting strap on sensor housing	4 Nm (2.950 lbf ft)
– Flange screws, compression flange DN 80	5 Nm (3.689 lbf ft)
– Flange screws, adapter flange DN 100	7 Nm (5.163 lbf ft)

Input variable	
Measured variable	The measured quantity is the distance between the end of the sensor antenna and the product surface. The reference plane for the measurement is the lower side of the flange.

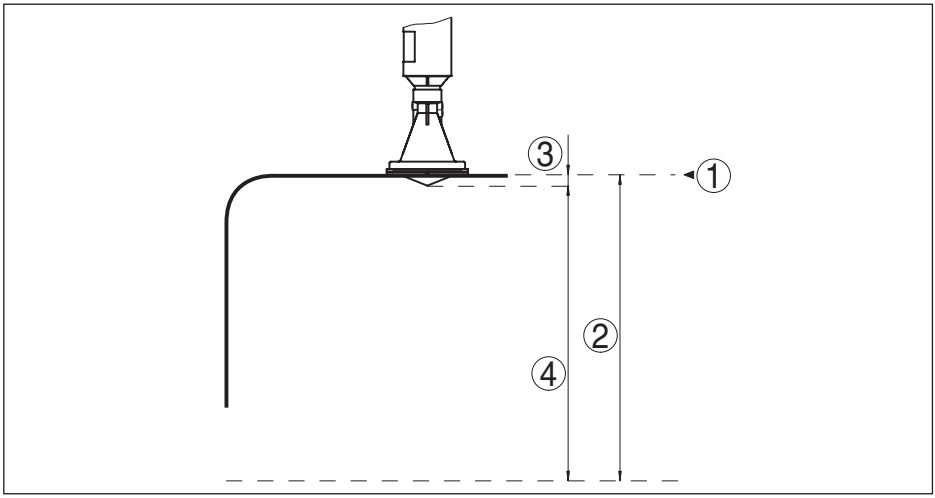


Fig. 39: Data of the input variable

1 Reference plane
2 Measured variable, max. measuring range
3 Antenna length
4 Utilisable measuring range

Max. measuring range	15 m (49.21 ft)

Output variable	
Output signal	4 … 20 mA/HART
Range of the output signal	3.8 … 20.5 mA/HART (default setting)
Signal resolution	0.3 µA
Resolution, digital	< 1 mm (0.039 in)
Failure signal current output (adjustable)	mA-value unchanged 20.5 mA, 22 mA, < 3.6 mA
Max. output current	22 mA
Starting current	≤ 3.6 mA; ≤ 10 mA for 5 ms after switching on
Load	see load diagram under Power supply
Damping (63 % of the input variable), adjustable	0 … 999 s
HART output values according to HART 7.0[1)]	
– PV (Primary Value)	Distance
– SV (Secondary Value)	Percent
– TV (Third Value)	Lin. percent
– QV (Fourth Value)	Scaled
Fulfilled HART specification	7.0
Further information on Manufacturer ID, Device ID, Device Revision	See website of HART Communication Foundation

[1)] Default values can be assigned individually

Accuracy (according to DIN EN 60770-1)

Process reference conditions according to DIN EN 61298-1	
– Temperature	+18 … +30 °C (+64 … +86 °F)
– Relative humidity	45 … 75 %
– Air pressure	860 … 1060 mbar/86 … 106 kPa (12.5 … 15.4 psig)
Installation reference conditions	
– Min. distance to internal installations	> 200 mm (7.874 in)
– Reflector	Flat plate reflector
– False reflections	Biggest false signal, 20 dB smaller than the useful signal
Deviation with liquids	See following diagrams

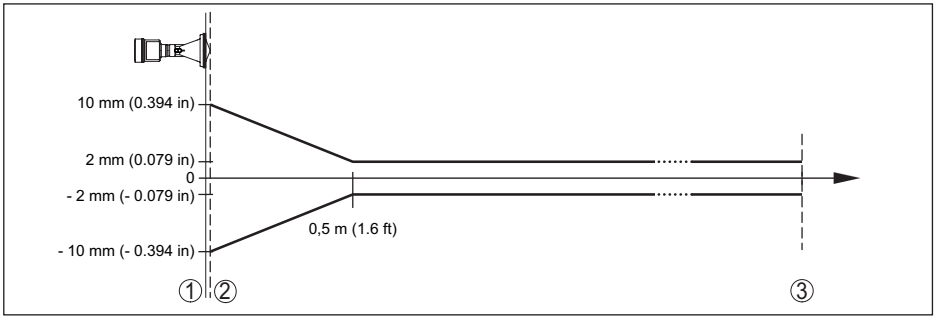


Fig. 40: Deviation under reference conditions

1 Reference plane
2 Antenna edge
3 Recommended measuring range

Repeatability	≤ ±1 mm

Variables influencing measurement accuracy

Specifications apply to the digital measured value

Temperature drift - Digital output	±3 mm/10 K, max. 10 mm
Additional deviation through electromagnetic interference acc. to EN 61326	< ±50 mm

Specifications apply also to the current output

Temperature drift - Current output	±0.03 %/10 K relating to the 16 mA span max. ±0.3 %
Deviation on the current output through analogue/digital conversion	< ±15 µA
Deviation in the current output due to strong, high-frequency electromagnetic fields acc. to EN 61326	< ±150 µA

Characteristics and performance data

Measuring frequency	K-band (26 GHz technology)
Measuring cycle time approx.	450 ms

Step response time[2]	≤ 3 s
Beam angle[3]	10°
Emitted HF power[4]	
– Average spectral transmission power density	-34 dBm/MHz EIRP
– Max. spectral transmission power density	+6 dBm/50 MHz EIRP
– Max. power density at a distance of 1 m	< 1 µW/cm²

Ambient conditions

Ambient, storage and transport temperature	-40 … +80 °C (-40 … +176 °F)

Process conditions

For the process conditions, please also note the specifications on the type label. The lower value always applies.

Vessel pressure	-1 … 2 bar (-100 … 200 kPa/-14.5 … 29.0 psig)
Process temperature (measured on the process fitting)	-40 … +80 °C (-40 … +176 °F)
Vibration resistance	
– With adapter flange	2 g at 5 … 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance)
– with mounting strap	1 g at 5 … 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance)
Shock resistance	100 g, 6 ms according to EN 60068-2-27 (mechanical shock)

Electromechanical data - version IP 66/IP 68 (2 bar)

Cable entry	IP 68 cable gland
Connection cable	
– Configuration	two wires, one Kevlar cable, braiding, cover
– Wire cross-section	0.5 mm² (AWG 20)
– Standard length	6 m (19.69 ft)
– Max. length	550 m (1804 ft)
– Min. bending radius	25 mm (0.984 in) with 25 °C (77 °F)
– Diameter approx.	8 mm (0.315 in)
– Wire isolating and cable cover	PUR
– Colour - standard	Black
– Colour - Ex-version	Blue
– Fire protection classification	UL94-V0

[2] Time span after a sudden distance change of max. 0.5 m until the output signal reaches for the first time 90% of the final value (IEC 61298-2).
[3] Outside the specified beam angle, the energy of the radar signal is reduced by 50 % (-3 dB)
[4] EIRP: Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power

38061-EN-160224

Integrated clock	
Date format	Day.Month.Year
Time format	12 h/24 h
Time zone Ex factory	CET
Rate deviation max.	10.5 min/year

Additional output parameter - Electronics temperature	
Output of the temperature values	
– Analogue	Via the additional current output
– Digital	Depending on the electronics version via the HART, Profibus PA, Foundation Fieldbus or Modbus signal
Range	-40 … +85 °C (-40 … +185 °F)
Resolution	< 0.1 K
Accuracy	±3 K

Voltage supply	
Operating voltage	
– Non-Ex instrument	9.6 … 35 V DC
– Ex ia instrument	9.6 … 30 V DC
Reverse voltage protection	Integrated
Permissible residual ripple - Non-Ex, Ex-ia instrument	
– for 9.6 V< U_N < 14 V	≤ 0.7 V_{eff} (16 … 400 Hz)
– for 18 V< U_N < 36 V	≤ 1.0 V_{eff} (16 … 400 Hz)
Load resistor	
– Calculation	(U_B - U_{min})/0.022 A
– Example - Non-Ex instrument with U_B= 24 V DC	(24 V - 9.6 V)/0.022 A = 655 Ω

Electrical protective measures	
Protection rating	IP 66/IP 68 (2 bar), NEMA 6P
Protection rating (IEC 61010-1)	III

Approvals

Instruments with approvals can have different technical specifications depending on the version.

For that reason the associated approval documents of these instruments have to be carefully noted. They are part of the delivery or can be downloaded under www.vega.com, "*VEGA Tools*" and "*Instrument search*" as well as in the download area.

11.2 Radio astronomy stations

Certain requirements for the use outside closed vessels result from the radio license for Europe of VEGAPULS WL 61. You can find the requirements in chapter "*Radio license for Europe*". Some of these requirements refer to radio astronomy stations. The following table states the geographic positions of radio astronomy stations in Europe:

Country	Name of the Station	Geographic Latitude	Geographic Longitude
Finland	Metsähovi	60°13'04" N	24°23'37" E
	Tuorla	60°24'56" N	24°26'31" E
France	Plateau de Bure	44°38'01" N	05°54'26" E
	Floirac	44°50'10" N	00°31'37" W
Germany	Effelsberg	50°31'32" N	06°53'00" E
Hungary	Penc	47°47'22" N	19°16'53" E
Italy	Medicina	44°31'14" N	11°38'49" E
	Noto	36°52'34" N	14°59'21" E
	Sardinia	39°29'50" N	09°14'40" E
Poland	Krakow- Fort Skala	50°03'18" N	19°49'36" E
Russia	Dmitrov	56°26'00" N	37°27'00" E
	Kalyazin	57°13'22" N	37°54'01" E
	Pushchino	54°49'00" N	37°40'00" E
	Zelenchukskaya	43°49'53" N	41°35'32" E
Spain	Yebes	40°31'27" N	03°05'22" W
	Robledo	40°25'38" N	04°14'57" W
Switzerland	Bleien	47°20'26" N	08°06'44" E
Sweden	Onsala	57°23'45" N	11°55'35" E
UK	Cambridge	52°09'59" N	00°02'20" E
	Darnhall	53°09'22" N	02°32'03" W
	Jodrell Bank	53°14'10" N	02°18'26" W
	Knockin	52°47'24" N	02°59'45" W
	Pickmere	53°17'18" N	02°26'38" W

11.3 Dimensions

The following dimensional drawings represent only an extract of all possible versions. Detailed dimensional drawings can be downloaded at www.vega.com/downloads under "*Drawings*".

VEGAPULS WL 61, basic version

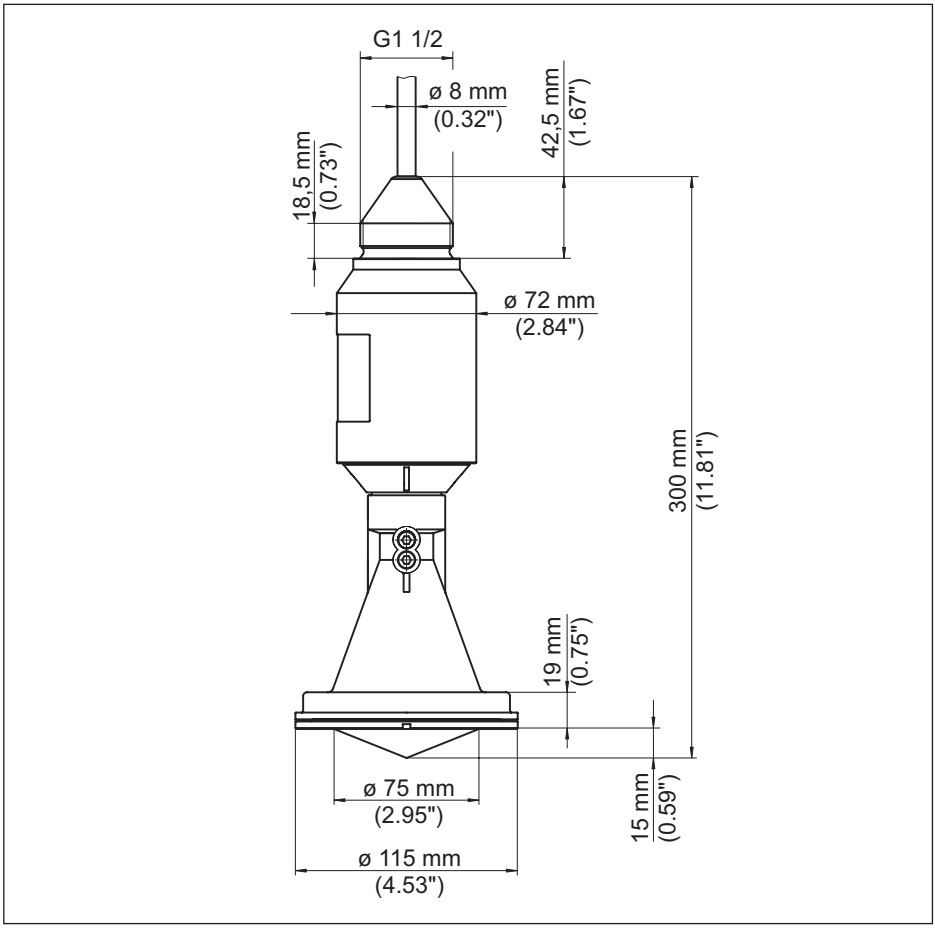


Fig. 41: VEGAPULS WL 61, basic version

VEGAPULS WL 61, version with mounting strap

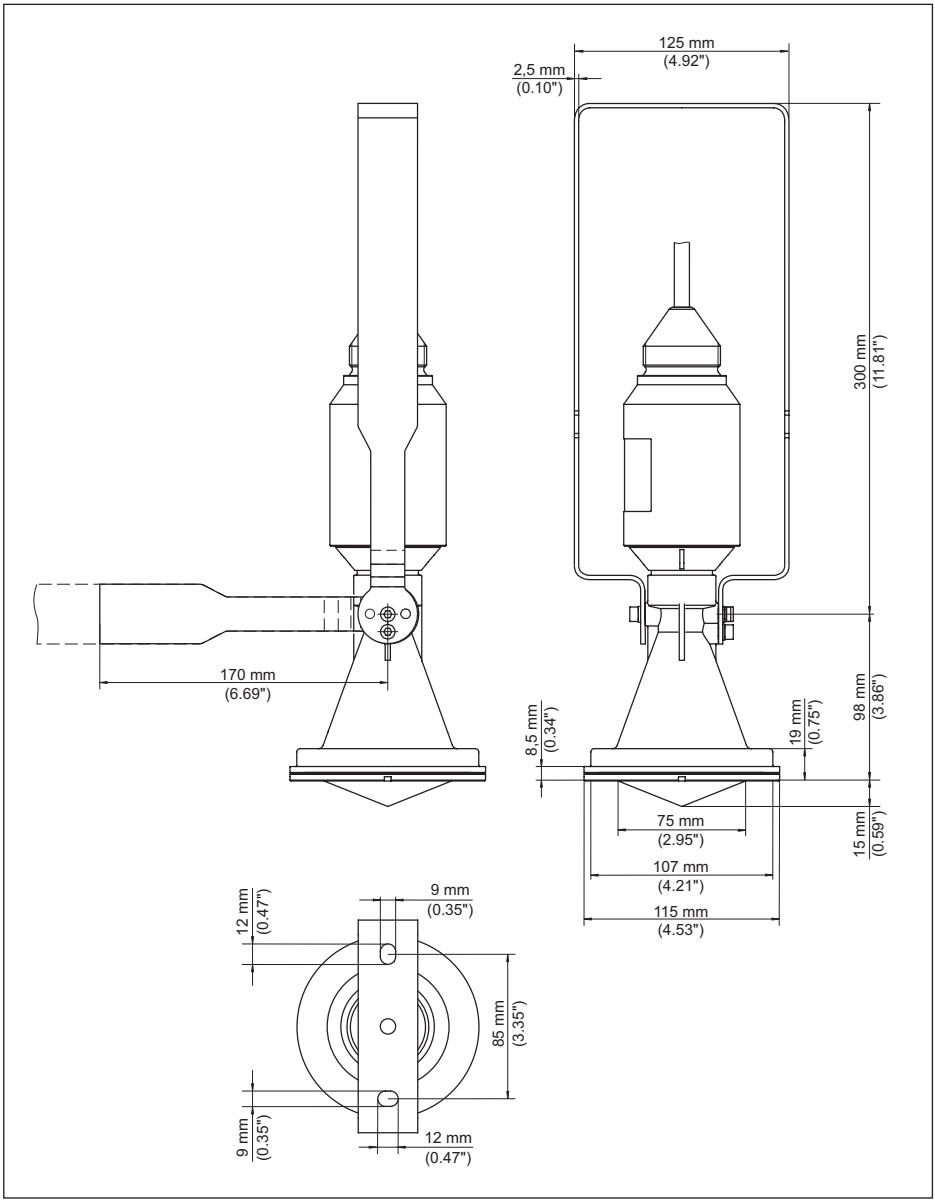


Fig. 42: VEGAPULS WL 61, version with mounting strap in 170 or 300 mm length

VEGAPULS WL 61, version with compression flange

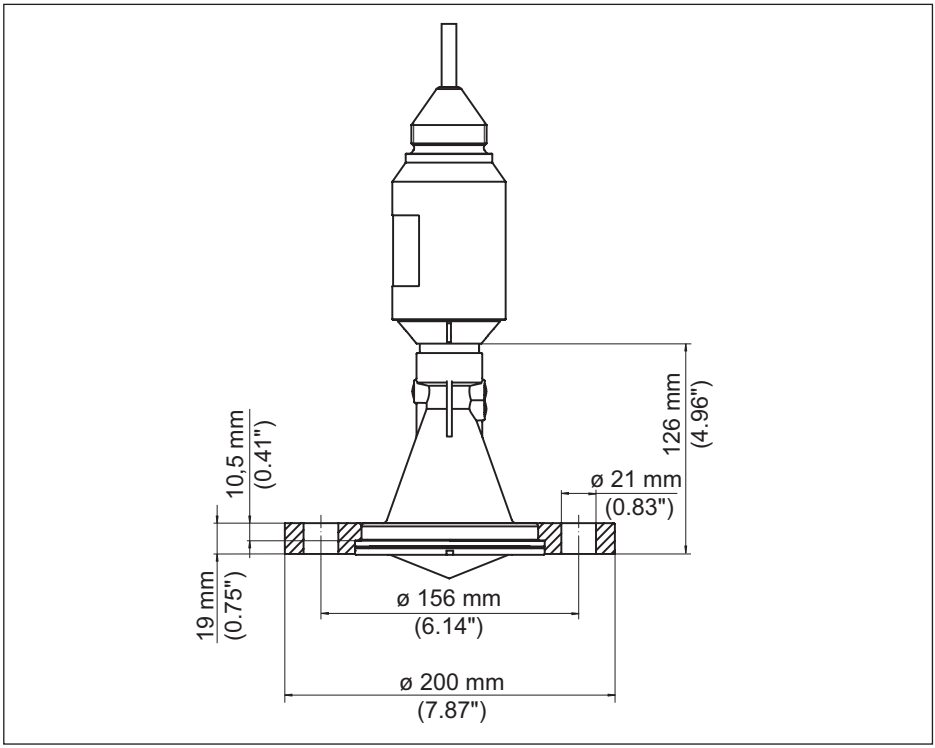


Fig. 43: VEGAPULS WL 61, compression flange DN 80/3"/JIS80

VEGAPULS WL 61, version with adapter flange

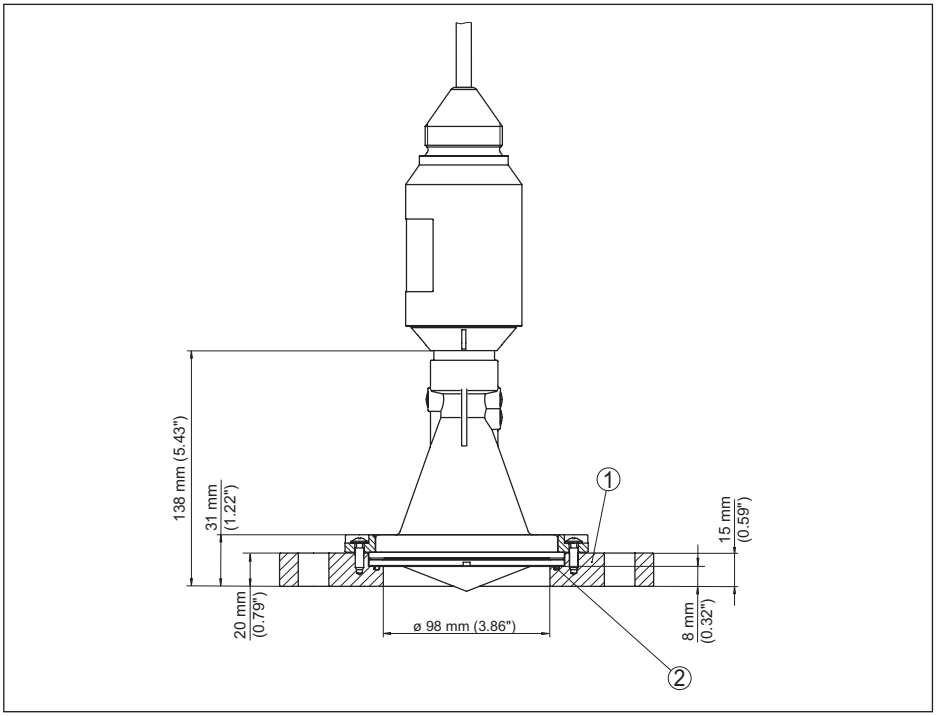


Fig. 44: VEGAPULS WL 61, adapter flange DN 100/4"/JIS 100 as well as DN 150/6"/JIS 150

1 Adapter flange
2 Seal

11.4 Industrial property rights

VEGA product lines are global protected by industrial property rights. Further information see www.vega.com.

VEGA Produktfamilien sind weltweit geschützt durch gewerbliche Schutzrechte.

Nähere Informationen unter www.vega.com.

Les lignes de produits VEGA sont globalement protégées par des droits de propriété intellectuelle. Pour plus d'informations, on pourra se référer au site www.vega.com.

VEGA lineas de productos están protegidas por los derechos en el campo de la propiedad industrial. Para mayor información revise la pagina web www.vega.com.

Линии продукции фирмы ВЕГА защищаются по всему миру правами на интеллектуальную собственность. Дальнейшую информацию смотрите на сайте www.vega.com.

VEGA系列产品在全球享有知识产权保护。

进一步信息请参见网站<www.vega.com。

11.5 Trademark

All the brands as well as trade and company names used are property of their lawful proprietor/ originator.

INDEX

38061-EN-160224

Printing date:

All statements concerning scope of delivery, application, practical use and operating conditions of the sensors and processing systems correspond to the information available at the time of printing.
Subject to change without prior notice

38061-EN-160224