WFP Series Flow Sensor Instructions

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General Information

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The WFP Series are impeller-type insertion meters designed for use in pipe sizes 1/2" to 8". High-quality jewel bearings and nickel-bound tungsten carbide shaft are used. Bodies are machined from solid rod for maximum precision. Low-flow performance is superior. The rotation of the rotor is detected by a non-drag Hall-effect sensor. Output is a pulse-type square wave, which can be sent long distances (up to 2,000 feet) without a transmitter.

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WFP meters are ideal for chemical proportioning applications.

The WPF Series require special fittings, since they are not depth-adjustable. Installation in the fitting ensures correct depth placement in the pipe. PVC fittings are available.

Specifications

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Sensor

	Hall Effect Sensor	12 VDC current sink- ing pulse
Materia	ls	01
	Sensor Body	PVC
	Rotor	Kynar
	Shaft	Nickel-bound
		tungsten carbide,
		ceramic optional
	Bearings	Ruby jewel
Pipe Si	ze	
	IP81	1/2" to 4" (12-100mm)
	IP82	6" to 8" (150-200mm)
Maximu	um Pressure	175 PSI (12 bar) at 75° *
Maximu	um Temperature	130° F (55° C)*
Accura	су	1-1/2% FS

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Flow Range (GPM)

		51585						<mark>г 51586 </mark> - Т	
	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1-1/2"	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"
Min	0.28	0.5	0.8	1.9	3.1	6.9	12	27	47
Max	28	50	80	190	314	691	1200	2700	4700

Cable

#22 AWG 3-con, 18'

* (see Pressure vs. Temperature chart)



Features



Installation



Fitting Installation. WFP Series meters require special fittings. The meter fitting must first be installed in the pipeline. Straight pipe of at least ten times the diameter upstream of the meter and five diameters downstream are strongly recommended. Inadequate straight pipe, especially downstream of an elbow, change in pipe diameter, or partially-opened valve, can result in significant inaccuracy. Typically this inaccuracy is in the form of the meter reading high. Some WFP Series meter fittings are supplied with upstream straight pipe.



In the larger sizes, the length provided is less than ten diameters upstream and five downstream. It is not advisable to connect directly to the end of these fittings with a flow-disturbing device such as a valve or elbow. If possible, straight pipe should be added to these fittings.



A PVC fitting is usually installed by solvent welding. Saddle fittings (size 3" and above) require a hole to be cut in the pipe. The recommended hole size is 1-3/4". **Meter Installation.** After the meter fitting is installed in the pipeline, the meter can be installed in the fitting. Press the meter into the fitting as far as it will go. Then retain the meter in place by inserting the u-pin. This pin can be installed from either side. It is sometimes necessary to rotate the probe back and forth slightly to start the pin into the slots on the probe. Slide the pin in as far as it will go.



Meter Connection. See the "WFP Series Connections" diagram for meter connections. Three leads must be connected. These three leads are color coded. The red wire is 6-24 VDC positive, the black is negative, and the white wire is the signal lead.

WFP Series Connections



K-factor. If the WFP Series meter is ordered with its fitting, the meter is factory calibrated in the fitting. A K-factor (meter factor) is indicated on the side of the fitting. This represents the actual number of pulses per gallon the meter produced during the factory flow test. This number can entered into The Web Mask to make it read properly.

Maintenance and Repair

Rotor Replacement. Rotors are easily field-replaced. Shaft and rotor are a single unit, and are not replaced separately. If replacement is due only to normal shaft wear, bearing replacement is probably not necessary. If the rotor has been damaged by impact, the bearings should also be replaced. Rotor and bearings can be ordered as a kit. Follow these steps:

1. Unscrew the threaded bearing housings to expose the shaft ends. If bearings are being replaced, back them completely out.

2. Remove the rotor. Put the new rotor in its place.

3. Thread in one bearing housing part way, then the other. Take care to start the end of the shaft into the bearing hole before tightening further.

4. Screw in bearing housings until they bottom. **Note: Do not use excessive force.**

5. Check for free spin. Blowing lightly on the rotor should result in it spinning rapidly and coasting to a smooth stop.



Sensor Replacement. It is very unusual for a sensor to require replacement in normal use. The primary cause of sensor failure is overvoltage (inadvertent connection of line voltage, for example) or incorrect polarity on hookup. The sensor is replaced by removing the the strain relief, then threading out the sensor retainer plug. Remove the entire sensor capsule by pulling on the cable. The new sensor capsule can then be installed. It is important to orient the sensor capsule properly. Replace the retainer plug, and then replace and tighten the strain relief.

Troubleshooting Guide						
Problem	Probable Cause	To Check	To Repair			
No signal after installation	Insufficient flow	See Min. GPM for size	Contact Walchem			
	Bad connections to control electronics	Check connections at control. Check polarity: red (+), black (-), white (signal)	Re-connect if necessary			
	Incompatible control	Does control: 1) provide 6-24VDC power; 2) accept current sinking inputs	Contact Walchem			
	Damaged or missing rotor	Remove meter and check visually for free spinning	Obtain new rotor and replace			
Inaccurate metering	Not enough straight pipe between meter and flow disturbance	See recommendations, measure	Move meter away from flow disturbance or field calibrate			

WFP Series Parts Listing			
1	Strain Relief	51595	
2	Sensor Retainer	51596	
3	Sensor	51597	
4	Body	*	
5	Bearing assembly (2)	51598	
6	0-ring	51599	
7	Rotor	51600	
8	Fitting	*	

*Consult Walchem



