



Data Sheet

ECLIPSE® MODEL 700

Guided Wave Radar Level Transmitter

247able.com













Eclipse® Model 700 Guided Wave Radar Level Transmitter

DESCRIPTION

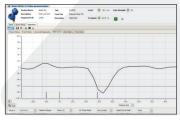
The Eclipse® Model 700 Transmitter is a loop-powered, 24 VDC level transmitter that is based upon the proven and accepted technology of Guided Wave Radar (GWR). Encompassing a number of significant engineering accomplishments, this leading edge level transmitter is designed to provide measurement performance well beyond that of many of the more traditional technologies.

This single transmitter can be used in a wide variety of applications ranging from very light hydrocarbons to water-based media.

One universal Model 700 transmitter can be used and interchanged with several different probe types and offers enhanced reliability as it is certified for use in critical SIL 2/3 hardware safety loops.

The ECLIPSE Model 700 supports both the FDT/DTM and Enhanced DD (EDDL) standards, which allow viewing of valuable configuration and diagnostic information such as the echo curve in tools such as PACTware™, AMS Device Manager, and various HART® Field Communicators.





Eclipse® Model 700 DTM

Measures Level, Interface, Volume and Flow



APPLICATIONS

MEDIA: Liquids, solids, or slurries; hydrocarbons to waterbased media (Dielectric Constant \mathcal{E}_{r} = 1.2–100)

VESSELS: Most process or storage vessels up to rated probe temperature and pressure.

CONDITIONS: All level measurement and control applications including process conditions exhibiting visible vapors, foam, surface agitation, bubbling or boiling, high fill/empty rates, low level and varying dielectric media or specific gravity.













FEATURES

- Multivariable, two-wire, 24 VDC loop-powered transmitter for level, interface, volume, or flow.
- Level measurement not affected by changing media characteristics.
- No need to move levels for calibration.
- · Overfill Capable probes allow for "true level" measurement all the way up to the process seal, without the need for special algorithms.
- 4-button keypad and graphic LCD display allow for convenient viewing of configuration parameters and echo curve.
- Proactive diagnostics advise not only what is wrong, but also offer troubleshooting tips.

- Nine common tank shapes for volumetric output.
- 30-point custom strapping table for uncommonlyshaped tanks.
- Two standard flumes and four standard weirs of various sizes for flow measurement.
- Generic flow equation for non-standard channels.
- Probe designs up to +200 °C/431 bar (+400 °F/ 6250 psi).
- Cryogenic applications down to -196 °C (-320 °F).
- SIL certification allows use in SIL 2/3 Loops
- No moving parts.

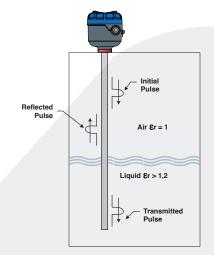
TECHNOLOGY

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

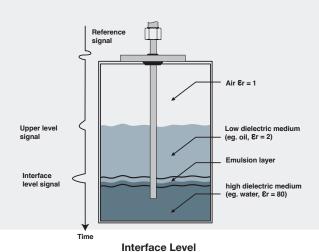
ECLIPSE Guided Wave Radar is based upon the technology of TDR (Time Domain Reflectometry). TDR utilizes pulses of electromagnetic energy transmitted down a wave guide (probe). When a pulse reaches a surface that has a higher dielectric constant than the air $(\mathcal{E}_r = 1)$ in which it is traveling, a portion of the pulse is reflected. The transit time of the pulse is then measured via high speed timing circuitry that provides an accurate measure of the liquid (or solids) level. The amplitude of the reflection depends on the dielectric constant of the product. The higher the dielectric constant, the larger is the reflection.

INTERFACE MEASUREMENT

The ECLIPSE Model 700 is capable of measuring both an upper liquid level and an interface liquid level. As only a portion of the pulse is reflected from a low dielectric upper surface, some of the transmitted energy continues down the GWR probe through the upper liquid. The remaining initial pulse is again reflected when it reaches the higher dielectric lower liquid. It is required that the upper liquid has a dielectric constant less than 10, and the lower liquid has a dielectric constant greater than 15. A typical interface application would be oil over water, with the upper layer of oil being non-conductive ($\mathcal{E}_r \approx 2.0$), and the lower layer of water being very conductive ($\varepsilon_r \approx 80$). The thickness of the upper layer could be as small as 50 mm (2") while the maximum upper layer is limited to the length of the GWR probe.



Overall Liquid Level



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SPECIAL APPLICATIONS

EMULSION LAYERS

As emulsion layers, also called "rag layers," can decrease the strength of the reflected signal in an interface application, GWR transmitters are typically recommended for applications that have clean, distinct layers.

However, the ECLIPSE Model 700, with its powerful internal measurement algorithms, will tend to detect the top of an emulsion layer.

Contact the factory for application assistance regarding emulsion layers in your specific application.

OVERFILL CAPABILITY

Although agencies like WHG or VLAREM certify Overfill proof protection, defined as the tested, reliable operation when the transmitter is used as overfill alarm, it is assumed in their analysis that the installation is designed in such a way that the vessel or side mounted cage cannot physically overfill.

However, there are practical applications where a GWR probe can be completely flooded with level all the way up to the process connection (face of the flange). Although

the affected areas are application dependent, typical GWR probes have a transition zone (or possibly dead zone) at the top of the probe where interacting signals can either affect the linearity of the measurement or, more dramatically, result in a complete loss of signal.

While some manufacturers of GWR transmitters may use special algorithms to "infer" level measurement when this undesirable signal interaction occurs and the actual level signal is lost, the ECLIPSE Model 700 offers a unique solution by utilizing a concept called Overfill Safe Operation.

An **Overfill safe probe** is defined by the fact that it has a predictable and uniform characteristic impedance all the way down the entire length of the waveguide (probe). These probes allow the ECLIPSE Model 700 to measure accurate levels up to the process flange without any non-measurable zone at the top of the GWR probe.

Overfill safe GWR probes are unique to ECLIPSE GWR, and coaxial probes can be installed at any location on the vessel. Overfill safe probes are offered in several coaxial designs.

PROBE OVERVIEW

Choosing the proper Guided Wave Radar (GWR) probe is the most important decision in the application process. The probe configuration establishes fundamental performance characteristics.

ECLIPSE Model 700 probes can be described by two basic configurations:

- Coaxial
- Single element (rigid rod or flexible cable)

Both of these probe configurations has specific strengths and weaknesses. Although there can be overlap, and different probes can certainly be used in similar applications, it is important to understand their basic differences so that one can choose the probe type that will offer optimal performance.

The descriptions that follow are facts relating to the physics of GWR technology and are not specific to the ECLIPSE Model 700.









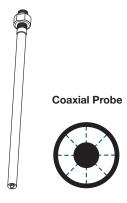


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COAXIAL PROBES

The coaxial probe is the most efficient of all GWR probe configurations and should be the first consideration in all applications. Analogous to the efficiency of coaxial cable, a coaxial probe allows almost unimpeded movement of the high frequency pulses throughout its length.

The electromagnetic field that develops between the inner rod and outer tube is completely contained and uniform down the entire length of the probe. See figure below. The result is a probe that is immune to any proximity affects from other objects in the vessel, and therefore, in essence, it can be used anywhere that it can mechanically fit.



The efficiency and overall sensitivity of a coaxial configuration yields robust signal strength, even in extremely low dielectric ($\varepsilon_{\rm r} \ge 1.4$) applications. The sensitivity of this "closed" design, however, also makes it more susceptible to measurement error in applications that can have coating and buildup.

All ECLIPSE Model 700 coaxial probes are Overfill Safe as standard, by design.

BASIC-FOR CLEAN LIQUIDS

The basic 22.5 mm (0.875") diameter coaxial GWR probe is only recommended for use in clean applications. Teflon®, PEEK, or alumina spacers centering the inner rod within the outer tube are located at 60 cm (24") intervals, resulting in a perfect characteristic impedance along the entire length of the probe.

This probe is recommended in applications with viscosities up to 500 cP (mPa.s) maximum.

ENLARGED-FOR DIFFICULT LIQUIDS

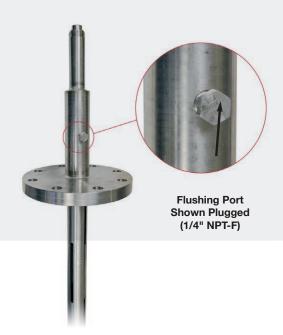
The Enlarged 45 mm (1.75") diameter coaxial GWR probes can be generally used for most applications. They can be installed directly into the tank as well as into bypass cages, stillwells or bridles.

The robust construction reduces the number of spacers required, allowing the probe to be used in applications where higher risk of buildup exists. To further reduce the possibility of media buildup, the use of a single bottom spacer is recommended up to probe lengths of 2.54 meters (100 inches). The overall sensitivity and performance of an enlarged coaxial GWR probe is identical to a standard coaxial GWR probe, but it offers the very important advantage that it can be used in applications with viscosities up to 2,000 cP (mPa.s).

OPTIONAL FLUSHING CONNECTION

The maintenance of coaxial GWR probes in applications suffering from buildup or crystallization can be significantly improved by using an optional flushing connection. This flushing connection is a metal extension with a port welded above the process connection. The port allows the user to purge the inside of the coaxial GWR probe during routine maintenance.

Note: The best approach to eliminate the effects of condensation or crystallization is to install adequate insulation or heat tracing (steam or electrical). A flushing connection is no substitute for proper maintenance, but will help to reduce the frequency of the intervention.















SINGLE ROD PROBES

Single element GWR probes act quite differently than the coaxial design. With only one conductor to work with, the pulses of energy develop between the single rod probe and the mounting nut or flange. In other words, the pulse propagates down and around the rod as it references its ground at the top of the tank.

The energy and efficiency of the pulse are directly related to how much metallic surface exists around it at the top of the vessel. This metallic surface at the top of the probe is called the "launch plate." The larger the launch plate, the more efficient the signal propagation down the probe.

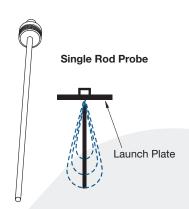
The figure at right shows the single element design and how the electromagnetic pulse effectively expands into a teardrop shape as it propagates away from the top of the tank (the inherent ground reference). This single element configuration (rod or cable) is less efficient, but can still operate with a minimum dielectric detection of approximately $\mathbf{\mathcal{E}}_{r} > 1.7$ in an open, non-metallic vessel.

However, this dielectric constant performance improves considerably ($\mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{r}} > 1.4$) when the single rod probe is installed in a metal cage/bridle, or mounted 50–150 mm (2–6") away from a metal tank wall. Because the design is "open," it exhibits two strong tendencies:

- It is the most forgiving of coating and buildup. (The PFA-insulated probe is the best choice for severe buildup and coating).
- It is most affected by proximity issues.

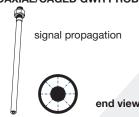
It is important to note that a parallel metal wall IN-CREASES the performance of a single rod probe while a singular, metal object protruding out near the probe may be improperly detected as a liquid level. These tendencies are application/installation dependent.

Contact the factory for additional support and questions.

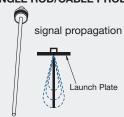


PROBE SELECTION GUIDE

COAXIAL/CAGED GWR PROBE







| GWR Probe® | Description | Application | Installation | Dielectric Range 23 | Temperature Range | Max. Pressure | Vacuum ④ | Overfill Safe | Viscosity cP (mPa.s) | |
|---------------|--|-----------------|--------------|---|--|----------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|--|
| | Coaxial GWR Probes—Liquids | | | | | | | | | |
| 7zT | Standard Temperature | Level/Interface | Tank/Chamber | ε _r 1.4–100 | -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +400 °F) | 70 bar (1000 psi) | Yes | Yes | 500/2000 | |
| 7zP | High Pressure | Level/Interface | Tank/Chamber | ε _r 1.4–100 | -196 to +200 °C 431 bar -320 to +400 °F) (6250 psi) | | Full | Yes | 500/2000 | |
| | | | | | R Probes—Liqu | | | | | |
| 7zF | Standard Level Tank | | Tank | ε _r 1.4-100 -40 to +200° C 70 bar (-40 to +400° F) (1000 ps | | 70 bar (1000 psi) | Yes | No ® | 10000 | |
| | Single Cable Flexible GWR Probes—Liquids | | | | | | | | | |
| 7z1 | Standard Temperature | Level | Tank | ε _r 1.4–100 | -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +400 °F) | 70 bar (1000 psi) | Yes | No ® | 10000 | |

- ① 2nd digit B=English, D=Metric
- ② Minimum \mathcal{E}_r 1.2 with end of probe analysis enabled.
- Single rod probes mounted directly into the vessel must be within 3–6 inches of metal tank wall to obtain minimum dielectric of 1.4, otherwise E min = 1.7.
- ECLIPSE probes containing o-rings can be used for vacuum (negative pressure) service, but only those probes with glass seals are hermetically sealed to <10-8 cc/sec @ 1 atmosphere helium.
 </p>
- © Overfill capability can be achieved with software.

Registered Address

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TRANSMITTER SPECIFICATIONS

FUNCTIONAL/PHYSICAL

| System Design | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Measurement Principle | e | Guided Wave Radar based on Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) | | | | |
| Input | | | | | | |
| Measured Variable | | Level, as determined by GWR time of flight | | | | |
| Span | | 15 cm to 30 m (6 inches to 100 feet) | | | | |
| Output | | | | | | |
| Туре | | 4 to 20 mA with HART: 3.8 mA to 20.5 mA useable (per NAMUR NE43) | | | | |
| Resolution | Analog: | .003 mA | | | | |
| | Digital Display: | 1 mm | | | | |
| Loop Resistance | | 590 ohms @ 24 VDC and 22 mA | | | | |
| Diagnostic Alarm | | Selectable: 3.6 mA, 22 mA (meets requirements of NAMUR NE 43), or HOLD last output | | | | |
| Diagnostic Indication | | Meets requirements of NAMUR NE107 | | | | |
| Damping | | Adjustable 0–10 seconds | | | | |
| User Interface | | | | | | |
| Keypad | | 4-button menu-driven data entry | | | | |
| Display | | Graphic liquid crystal display | | | | |
| Digital Communication | n/Systems | HART Version 7—with Field Communicator, AMS, or FDT | | | | |
| | | DTM (PACTware [™]), EDDL | | | | |
| Menu Languages | Transmitter LCD: | English, French, German, Spanish, Russian | | | | |
| | HART DD: | English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Portuguese, Polish | | | | |
| Power (at transmitter ter | minals) | 11 VDC minimum under certain conditions (refer to I&O Manual BE57-660) | | | | |
| Housing | | | | | | |
| Material | | IP67/die-cast aluminum A413 (<0.6 % copper); optional stainless steel | | | | |
| Net/Gross Weight | Aluminum: | 4 lbs. (1.8 kg) | | | | |
| Overall Dimensions | | H 137 mm (5.41") x W 123 mm (4.86") x D 116 mm (4.55") | | | | |
| Cable Entry | | 1/2" NPT or M20 | | | | |
| SIL 2/3 Capable (Certi | ified) | Safe Failure Fraction = 92.4 % (HART only) | | | | |
| | | Functional Safety to SIL 2/3 in accordance with IEC 61508 | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | |
| Operating Temperatur | e | -40 to +80 °C (-40 to +175 °F); LCD viewable -20 to +70 °C (-5 to +160 °F) | | | | |
| Storage Temperature | | -45 to +85 °C (-50 to +185 °F) | | | | |
| Humidity | | 0 to 99 %, non-condensing | | | | |
| Electromagnetic Com | patibility ① | Meets CE requirement (EN 61326) and NAMUR NE 21 ① | | | | |
| Surge Protection | | Meets CE EN 61326 (1000V) | | | | |
| Shock/Vibration | | ANSI/ISA-S71.03 Class SA1 (Shock); ANSI/ISA-S71.03 Class VC2 (Vibration) | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

① Single rod probes must be used in metallic vessel or stillwell to maintain CE noise immunity.













TRANSMITTER SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED

FUNCTIONAL/PHYSICAL

Performance

| Reference Conditions ① | | Reflection from liquid, with dielectric constant in center of selected range, with | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | a 1.8 m (72") coaxial probe at +20 °C (+70 °F), in Auto Largest Threshold Mode | | | | |
| Linearity ② | Coaxial Probes: | <0.1% of probe length or 2.5 mm (0.1 inch), whichever is greater | | | | |
| | Single Rod/Cable: | <0.3% of probe length or 7.5 mm (0.3 inch), whichever is greater | | | | |
| Accuracy | Coaxial: | ±0.1% of probe length or ±2.5 mm (0.1 inch), whichever is greater | | | | |
| | Single Rod/Cable: | ±0.5% of probe length or ±13 mm (0.5 inch), whichever is greater | | | | |
| | Interface Operation: | Coaxial: ±25 mm (1 inch) for an interface thickness greater than 50 mm (2 inches) | | | | |
| Resolution | | ±1 mm or 0.1 inch | | | | |
| Repeatability | | <2.5 mm (0.1 inch) | | | | |
| Hysteresis | | <2.5 mm (0.1 inch) | | | | |
| Response Time | | Approximately 1 second | | | | |
| Initialization Time | | Less than 10 seconds | | | | |
| Ambient Temperatur | e Effect | Approx. $\pm 0.02~\%$ of probe length/degree C (for probes greater than 2.5 m (8 feet)) | | | | |
| Process Dielectric | | <7.5 mm (0.3 inch) within selected range | | | | |

① Specifications will degrade in Fixed Threshold mode.









② Linearity in top 46 cm (18 inches) of twin cable and single rod probes in tanks will be application dependent.





COAXIAL PROBE MATRIX

| | 7zT | 7zP | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Description | Standard Temperature | High Pressure | | | |
| Application | Level/Interface | Level/Interface | | | |
| Installation | Tank/Chamber | Tank/Chamber | | | |
| Overfill Safe | Yes | Yes | | | |
| Materials - Probe | 316/316L (1.4401/1.4404) | 316/316L (1.4401/1.4404) | | | |
| Process Seal | Teflon® TFE with Viton® o-rings ① | Hermetic Glass Ceramic, Inconel | | | |
| Spacers | Teflon® TFE | Teflon® TFE | | | |
| Probe Outside Diameter Enlarged Basic | 316 SS: 45 mm (1.75") 22.5 mm (0.87") | 316 SS: 45 mm (1.75") 22.5 mm (0.87") | | | |
| Process Connection Threaded Flanged | 3/4" NPT or 1" BSP Enlarged 2" NPT Various ASME and proprietary, EN1092 | 3/4" NPT or 1" BSP Enlarged 2" NPT Various ASME and proprietary, EN1092 | | | |
| Available Probe Length | 30 to 610 cm (12 to 240 inches) | 30 to 610 cm (12 to 240 inches) | | | |
| Transition Zones ② Top Bottom | 0 mm (0 inches) $\epsilon_{\rm r} = \text{1.4: 150 mm (6 inches) } \$,$ $\epsilon_{\rm r} = \text{80: 50 mm (2 inches)}$ | 0 mm (0 inches) $\epsilon_{\rm r} = \text{1.4: 150 mm (6 inches) } \$,$ $\epsilon_{\rm r} = \text{80: 50 mm (2 inches)}$ | | | |
| Process Temperature | -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +400 °F) | -196 to +200 °C (-320 to +400 °F) | | | |
| Max. Process Pressure ③ | 70 bar @ +20 °C (1000 psi @ +70 °F) | 431 bar @ +20 °C (6250 psi @ +70 °F) | | | |
| Dielectric Range | 1.4 to 100 ® | 1.4 to 100 ® | | | |
| Vacuum Service ④ | Negative Pressure, but no hermetic seal | Full Vacuum | | | |
| Viscosity Enlarged Basic | 2000cP (mPa.s) 500cP (mPa.s) | 2000cP (mPa.s) 500cP (mPa.s) | | | |
| Media Coating | Filming | Filming | | | |
| | | | | | |

- ① Other o-ring materials available upon request.
- ② Transition zones (areas with reduced accuracy) are dielectric dependent. It is recommended to set the 0-100 %
- Transition zones (areas with reduced accuracy) are delectric dependent. It is recommended to set the 0-100 % measuring range outside of the transition zones.
 Refer to chart on page 10.
 ECLIPSE probes containing o-rings can be used for vacuum (negative pressure) service, but only those probes with glass seal are hermetically sealed to <10-8 cc/sec @ 1 atmosphere helium.
 Can be reduced to 75 mm (3") when lower accuracy is acceptable.
 1.2 minimum dielectric when end of probe analysis is enabled.











SINGLE ROD RIGID PROBE MATRIX

SINGLE CABLE FLEXI-BLE PROBE MATRIX

| | 7zF |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Description | Standard Temperature |
| Application | Level |
| Installation | Tank/Chamber |
| Overfill Safe ⑦ | No |
| Materials — Probe | 316/316L (1.4401/1.4404) PFA Insulated 316/316L rod |
| Process Seal | Teflon® TFE with Viton® o- rings① |
| Spacers | None |
| Probe Outside Diameter | Bare: 10 mm (0.38") rod Coated: 16 mm (0.625") rod |
| Process Connection Threaded Flanged | 1" or 2" (NPT or BSP) Various ASME, EN1092 |
| Available Probe Length | 60 to 610 cm (24 to 240 inches) |
| Transition Zones ② Top Bottom | Application Dependent $\epsilon_{r} = \text{1.4: 150 mm (6 inches) } \$,$ $\epsilon_{r} = \text{80: 50 mm (2 inches)}$ |
| Process Temperature | -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +400 °F) |
| Max. Process Pressure ③ | 70 bar @ +20 °C (1000 psi @ +70 °F) |
| Dielectric Range | 1.4 to 100 ⑥ |
| Vacuum Service 4 | Negative Pressure, but no hermetic seal |
| Viscosity | 10,000cP (mPa.s) |
| Media Coating | Maximum Error 10 % of coated length (% Error is dependent on dielectric and thickness) |

| | 7z1 |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Description | Single Flexible Standard Temperature |
| Application | Level |
| Installation | Tank |
| Overfill Safe ® | No |
| Materials — Cable | 316 (1.4401) (optional PFA coating) |
| Process Seal | Teflon® TFE with Viton® o- rings① |
| Probe Outside Diameter | 5 mm (0.19 inches) |
| Process Connection Threaded Flanged | 1" NPT or 2" BSP Various ASME, EN1092, and proprietary flanges |
| Available Probe Length | 1 to 30 meters (3 to 100 feet) |
| Transition Zones ② Top Bottom | 30 cm (12 inches) 30 cm (12 inches) |
| Process Temperature | -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +400 °F) |
| Max. Process Pressure ③ | 70 bar @ +20 °C (1000 psi @ +70 °F) |
| Dielectric Range ® | 1.7 to 100 |
| Vacuum Service ④ | Negative Pressure, but no hermetic seal |
| Viscosity | 10,000 (mPa.s) |
| Media Coating | Maximum Error 10 % of coated length (% Error is dependent on dielectric and thickness) |









① Other o-ring materials available upon request.

② Transition zones (areas with reduced accuracy) are dielectric dependent. It is recommended to set the 0-100 % measuring range outside of the transition zones.

³ Refer to chart on page 10.

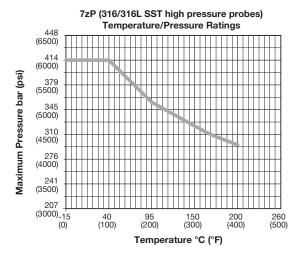
[©] Can be reduced to 75 mm (3") when lower accuracy is acceptable.

^{© 1.2} minimum dielectric when end of probe analysis is enabled.

 $[\]ensuremath{\mathfrak{D}}$ Overfill capability can be achieved with software.









(0) -15 (0)

40 (100)

7zF, 7zT, 7z1

| High Pressur | LowPressure | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Temp. °C (°F) | SST | All Materials | |
| -40 (-40) | 6000 | 750 | |
| 20 (+70) | 6000 | 1000 | |
| 40 (+100) | 6000 | 1000 | |
| 95 (+200) | 5160 | 650 | |
| 150 (+300) | 4660 | 400 | |
| 200 (+400) | 4280 | 270 | |

- 7zP with threaded fittings have 248 bar (3600 psi) rating.
- Maximum pressure for 1" NPT or 1" BSP: 316 SST probe: 139 bar (2016 psi).
- Maximum pressure for 2" NPT or 2" BSP: 316 SST probe: 414 bar (6000 psi).

MAGNETROL CHAMBERS

A brief description of the MAGNETROL chamber offering follows. For more details, refer to bulletin 41-140.

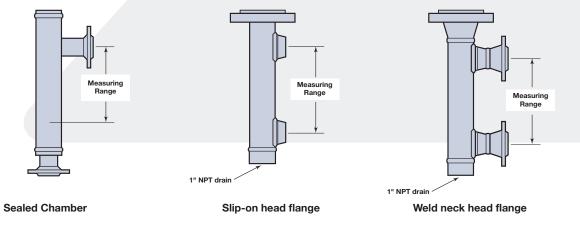
MAGNETROL has a long tradition in offering cost-effective chambers. The MAGNETROL external chamber is a self-contained cage designed for use with our top mounting level transmitters or switches. Quality construction and a wide selection of configurations make this cage an ideal means of utilizing the power of Guided Wave Radar without mounting directly into the process vessel.



MAGNETROL chambers are available with a wide variety of options, and can be manufactured to comply with various regulations such as:

- Commercial Design
- ASME B31.1 Design Code
- ASME B31.3 Design Code
- NACE Design Code
- PED

Some Model 700 probes can be installed into chambers as small as 2". When a new chamber is required, it can be ordered together with a factory pre-configured Model 700 for a true "plug and play" installation.



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General high temperature/high

pressure applications,

hydrocarbons, full vacuum

(hermetic), ammonia, chlorine

O-RING (SEAL) SELECTION CHART

O-RING/SEAL SPECIFICATIONS O-Ring/Seal Max. Process Min. Process Max. Process Not Recommended For Recommended for Code Material **Applications** Temperature **Temperature** Pressure **Applications** Ketones (MEK, acetone), skydrol fluids, amines, 70 bar @ 20 °C anhydrous ammonia, low 200 °C @ 16 bar -40 °C 0 Viton® GFLT (1000 psi @ molecular weight esters General purpose, ethylene (-40 °F) (400 °F @ 230 psi) 70 °F) and ethers, hot hydrofluoric or chlorosulfuric acids. sour HCs Inorganic and organic acids Hot water/steam, hot (including hydro fluids and nitric), 70 bar @ 20 °C 200 °C @ 16 bar -40 °C (1000 psi @ 70 °F) aliphatic amines, ethylene aldehydes, ethylene, organic oils, 2 Kalrez® 4079 (400 °F @ 232 psi) (-40 °F) oxide, propylene oxide glycols, silicone oils, vinegar, sour HCs Inorganic and organic acids (including hydro fluids and nitric), Black liquor, freon 43, Simriz SZ485 70 bar @ 20 °C aldehydes, ethylene, organic oils, 200 °C @ 16 bar -20 °C freon 75, galden, KEL-F (formerly (1000 psi @ 70 °F) glycols, silicone oils, vinegar, sour 8 Aegis PF128) (400 °F @ 232 psi) (-4 °F) liquid, molten potassium, HCs, steam, amines, ethylene 1 molten sodium oxide, propylene oxide, NACE applications Inorganic and organic acids (including hydro fluids and nitric), 70 bar @ 20 °C 200 °C @ 16 bar -40 °C Hot water/steam, hot aldehydes, ethylene, organic oils, (1000 psi @ 70 °F) Α Kalrez® 6375 (400 °F @ 232 psi) (-40 °F) aliphatic amines glycols, silicone oils, vinegar, sour HCs. ethylene oxide, propylene oxide

431 bar @

20 °C

(6250 psi @ 70 °F)

-195 °C

(-320 °F)

Hot alkaline solutions HF

acid, media with ph>12,

direct exposure to

saturated steam

450 °C @ 248 bar

(850 °F @ 3600 psi)

Glass Ceramic

Allov

D or N









① Maximum +150 °C (+300 °F) for use on steam.





AGENCY APPROVALS









These units are in compliance with the EMC-directive 2014/30/EU, the PED-directive 2014/68/EU and the ATEX directive 2014/34/EU.

Intrinsically Safe

US: FM19US0182X

Class I, II, III, Div 1, Group A, B, C, D, E, F, G, T4...T1 Class I, Zone 0 AEx ia IIC T4...T1 Ga Ta =-40 $^{\circ}$ C to + 70 $^{\circ}$ C Type 4X, IP66/67

Canada: FM19CA0094X

Class I, II, III, Div 1, Group A, B, C, D, E, F, G, T4...T1 Zone 0, Ex ia IIC T4...T1 Ga Ta =-40 °C to + 70 °C Type 4X, IP66/67

ATEX - FM19ATEX0197X:

II 1 G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Ta = -40 °C to +70 °C IP 66/67

IEC - IECEx FMG 19.0037X:

Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Ta = -40 °C to +70 °C IP 66/67

Non-Incendive

US: FM19US0182X

Class I, II, III, Div 2, Group A, B, C, D, E, F, G, T4...T1 Class I, Zone 2 AEx nA IIC T4...T1 Gc Ta =-15 °C to + 70 °C Type 4X, IP66/67

Canada: FM19CA0094X

Class I, II, III, Div 2, Group A, B, C, D, E, F, G, T4...T1 Zone 2, Ex nA IIC T4...T1 Gc Ta =-15 °C to + 70 °C Type 4X, IP66/67

ATEX - FM19ATEX0199X:

II 3 G Ex nA IIC T4...T1 Gc Ta = -15 °C to +70 °C IP 66/67

IEC - IECEx FMG 19.0037X:

Ex nA IIC T4 Gc Ta = -15 °C to + 70 °C IP 66/67

The following approval standards are applicable:

FM3600:2018, FM3610:2010, FM3611:2018, FM3616:2011, FM3810:2018, UL60079-0:2019, ANSI/ISA 60079-11:2014, ANSI/ISA 60079-15:2012, ANSI/ISA 60079-26:2014, ANSI/NEMA 250:2003, ANSI/IEC 60529:2004, CSA-C22.2 No. 25:2009, CSA-C22.2 No. 30:2007, CSA- C22.2 No. 94:2001, CSA-C22.2 No. 157:2012, CSA-C22.2 No. 213:2012, CAN/CSA 60079-0:2019 CAN/CSA 60079-11:2011 CAN/CSA 60079-15:2012 C22.2 No. 60529:R2010, ANSI/ISA 12.27.01, EN/IEC60079-0:2018, EN60079-11:2012, EN60079-15:2010, EN60079-26:2007, EN60529+A1:1991-2000, IEC60079-0:2017, IEC60079-1:2014, IEC60079-11:2011, IEC60079-15:2010, IEC60079-26:2006, ANSI/ISA 12.27.01:2011













AGENCY APPROVALS

Special Conditions of Use

- 1. The enclosure contains aluminum and is considered to present a potential risk of ignition by impact or friction. Care must be taken during installation and use to prevent impact or friction.
- 2. The risk of electrostatic discharge shall be minimized at installation, following the directions given in the instructions.
- 3. For installation with ambient temperature of +70 °C, refer to the manufacturer's instructions for guidance on proper selection of conductors.
- 4. WARNING Explosion Hazard: Do not disconnect equipment when flammable or combustible atmoshpere is present.

REPLACEMENT OF DISPLACER TRANSMITTERS

ECLIPSE has proven to be the ideal replacement for existing torque tube transmitters. In numerous applications worldwide, customers have found the performance of ECLIPSE Guided Wave Radar transmitters to be superior to that of antiquated torque tube transmitters.

There are several benefits to using the ECLIPSE Model 706 as a replacement for torque tube transmitters:

• Cost:

The cost of a new Model 700 transmitter cost is comparable to rebuilding an aging torque tube.

• Installation:

No field calibration is necessary. The Model 700 transmitter can be configured in minutes with no level movement. (Complete factory pre-configuration is available, which can further decrease the installation effort)

• Performance:

The ECLIPSE Model 700 is unaffected by changes in specific gravity and has no moving parts that can wear and lose tolerance.

• Ease of replacement:

Proprietary and standard ASME flanges are offered on all ECLIPSE Model 700 probes so existing chamber/cages can be used.

In order to match the proper ECLIPSE transmitter with the proper external cage, consider the following:

• Type of application:

Use the proper GWR probe for the application, see pages 8 and 9.

• Overfill proof:

For optimum performance, use an overfill-safe probe in all chamber applications.

Note: "Overfill" occurs when the level rises above the maximum range of operation. Some GWR probes may provide erroneous output in this zone unless an optimal, impedance-matched design is used.

• Minimum Cage Size:

- Basic coaxial or single rod probes: 2" minimum
- Enlarged coaxial probes: 3" minimum





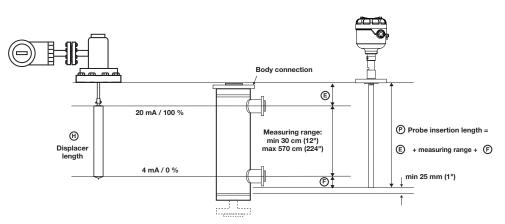








REPLACEMENT OF DISPLACER TRANSMITTERS







Recommended probe length for replacing displacer transmitters

The table below helps to define the GWR probe length for the most common displacer transmitters. Refer to the proprietary flange selection guide.

| Manufacturer | Туре | Process Connection | Displacer Length mm (inches) | Probe Length ① mm (inches) |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| MAGNETROL | EZ & PN Modulevel® | ASME/EN flange | ≥ 356 (14") | Displacer + 178 (7) |

① Round down resulting calculation to the nearest mm/inch.



Several models are available for quick shipment, within max. 4 weeks after factory receipt of purchase order, through the Expedite Ship Plan (ESP). To take advantage of ESP, simply match the blue (or combination of green and blue) model number codes.

ESP delivery is limited to a maximum of 10 units per order. Contact your local representative for lead times on larger volume orders, as well as other products and options.









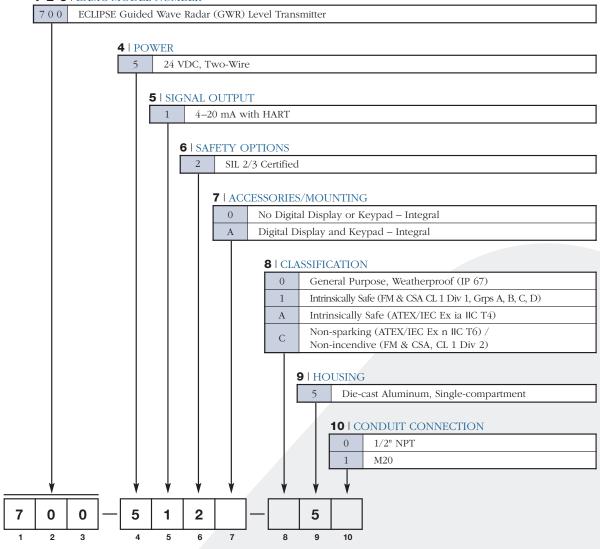




MODEL NUMBER

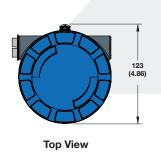
TRANSMITTER

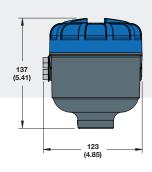
1 2 3 | BASIC MODEL NUMBER

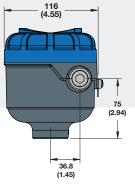


DIMENSIONS

mm (inches)







Side Views

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Web













MODEL NUMBER

SMALL COAXIAL PROBE

1 | TECHNOLOGY

7 ECLIPSE GWR Probes - Model 700

2 | MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

| В | English (inches) |
|---|----------------------|
| D | Metric (centimeters) |

3 | CONFIGURATION/STYLE (RIGID)

| P | Small Coaxial, High Pressure: Overfill w/Glass Seal (+200 °C/+400 °F) — Available only with 10th digit N |
|---|--|
| T | Small Coaxial, Overfill Standard O-Ring Seal (+200 °C/+400 °F) — NOT available with 10th digit N |

4 5 | PROCESS CONNECTION – SIZE/TYPE (consult factory for other process connections)

Threaded

| 1 1 | 3/4" NPT Thread | 2 2 | 1" BSP (G1) Thread |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| 4 1 | 2" NPT Thread — Available only with 3rd Digit D | 4 2 | 2" BSP (G1) Thread — Available only with 3rd Digit D |

ASME Flanges

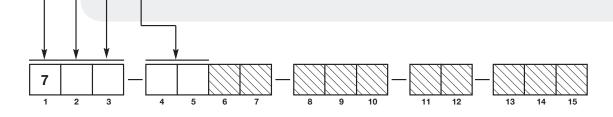
| 2 3 | 1" 150# ASME RF ①② | 38 | 1 1/2 | "2500# ASME RF ④ | 53 | 3" | 150# ASME RF | 63 | 4" | 150# ASME RF |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|-------|--------------------|-----|----|----------------|-----|----|----------------|
| 2 4 | 1" 300# ASME RF ①② | 3 N | 1 1/2 | "2500# ASME RTJ ④ | 5 4 | 3" | 300# ASME RF | 6 4 | 4" | 300# ASME RF |
| 2 5 | 1" 600# ASME RF ①② | 4 3 | 2" | 150# ASME RF | 5 5 | 3" | 600# ASME RF | 65 | 4" | 600# ASME RF |
| 2 K | 1" 600# ASME RTJ ①② | 4 4 | 2" | 300# ASME RF | 56 | 3" | 900# ASME RF | 66 | 4" | 900# ASME RF |
| 3 3 | 1 1/2" 150# ASME RF ② | 4 5 | 2" | 600# ASME RF | 5 7 | 3" | 1500# ASME RF | 67 | 4" | 1500# ASME RF |
| 3 4 | 1 1/2" 300# ASME RF ② | 47 | 2" | 900/1500# ASME RF | 58 | 3" | 2500# ASME RF | 68 | 4" | 2500# ASME RF |
| 3 5 | 1 1/2" 600# ASME RF ② | 48 | 2" | 2500# ASME RF | 5 K | 3" | 600# ASME RTJ | 6 K | 4" | 600# ASME RTJ |
| 3 K | 1 1/2" 600# ASME RTJ ② | 4 K | 2" | 600# ASME RTJ | 5 L | 3" | 900# ASME RTJ | 6 L | 4" | 900# ASME RTJ |
| 3 7 | 1 1/2" 900/1500# ASME RF② | 4 M | 2" | 900/1500# ASME RTJ | 5 M | 3" | 1500# ASME RTJ | 6 M | 4" | 1500# ASME RTJ |
| 3 M | 1 1/2"900/1500# ASME RTJ② | 4 N | 2" | 2500# ASME RTJ | 5 N | 3" | 2500# ASME RTJ | 6 N | 4" | 2500# ASME RTJ |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

EN Flanges

| DI TIMI | -800 | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| ВW | DN 25, PN 16/25/40 | 0 EN 1092-1 TYPE B1①@ | EW | DN 80, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| ΒZ | DN 25, PN 63/100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2①@ | EΒ | DN 80, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| СВ | DN 40, PN 16/25/40 | 0 EN 1092-1 TYPE B1@ | E D | DN 80, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| СС | DN 40, PN 63/100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2@ | EE | DN 80, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| C F | DN 40, PN 160 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2@ | EF | DN 80, PN 160 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| C G | DN 40, PN 250 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2@ | E G | DN 80, PN 250 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| СН | DN 40, PN 320 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2@ | EΗ | DN 80, PN 320 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| СЈ | DN 40, PN 400 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2@ | ЕJ | DN 80, PN 400 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| DW | DN 50, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 | F W | DN 100, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| DΖ | DN 50, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 | F Z | DN 100, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| D D | DN 50, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 | F D | DN 100, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| DE | DN 50, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 | FE | DN 100, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| DF | DN 50, PN 160 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 | FF | DN 100, PN 160 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| DG | DN 50, PN 250 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 | F G | DN 100, PN 250 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| DΗ | DN 50, PN 320 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 | FH | DN 100, PN 320 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| DЈ | DN 50, PN 400 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 | F J | DN 100, PN 400 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |

① Confirm mounting conditions/nozzle diameter to ensure sufficient clearance.

② Not available with 3rd Digit P



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MODEL NUMBER CONTINUED

SMALL COAXIAL PROBE

| TITLANGE OPTIONS — Offset flanges are available only with small coaxial probes |
|--|
| |

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MODEL NUMBER

ENLARGED COAXIAL PROBE

1 | TECHNOLOGY

7 ECLIPSE GWR Probes - Model 700

2 | MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

| В | English (inches) |
|---|----------------------|
| D | Metric (centimeters) |

3 | CONFIGURATION/STYLE (RIGID)

| Р | Enlarged Coaxial, High Pressure: Overfill w/Glass Seal (+200 °C/+400 °F) — Available only with 10th digit N |
|---|---|
| Т | Enlarged Coaxial, Overfill Standard O-Ring Seal (+200 °C/+400 °F) — NOT available with 10th digit N |

$\textbf{4.5} \mid \text{PROCESS CONNECTION} - \text{SIZE/TYPE (consult factory for other process connections)} \\$ Threaded

| ASME Flanges | | | | |
|--------------|----|-----------------|--|--|
| 4 3 | 2" | 150# ASME RF ① | | |
| 4 4 | 2" | 300# ASME RF ① | | |
| 4 5 | 2" | 600# ASME RF ① | | |
| 4 K | 2" | 600# ASME RTJ ① | | |
| 5 3 | 3" | 150# ASME RF | | |
| 5 4 | 3" | 300# ASME RF | | |
| 5 5 | 3" | 600# ASME RF | | |
| 56 | 3" | 900# ASME RF | | |
| 57 | 3" | 1500# ASME RF | | |
| 58 | 3" | 2500# ASME RF | | |
| 5K | 3" | 600# ASME RTJ | | |
| 51 | 3" | 900# ASMF RTI | | |

2" NPT Thread ①

| 5M | 3" | 1500# ASME RTJ |
|-----|----|----------------|
| 5N | 3" | 2500# ASME RTJ |
| 63 | 4" | 150# ASME RF |
| 6 4 | 4" | 300# ASME RF |
| 6.5 | 4" | 600# ASME RF |
| 6 6 | 4" | 900# ASME RF |
| 67 | 4" | 1500# ASME RF |
| 68 | 4" | 2500# ASME RF |
| 6K | 4" | 600# ASME RTJ |
| 6L | 4" | 900# ASME RTJ |
| 6M | 4" | 1500# ASME RTJ |
| 6N | 4" | 2500# ASME RTJ |

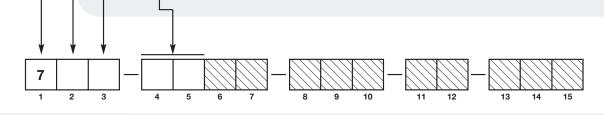
2" BSP (G1) Thread ①

EN Flanges

| DW | DN 50, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1① |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|
| DΖ | DN 50, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1① |
| D D | DN 50, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 ① |
| DE | DN 50, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 ① |
| EW | DN 80, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| ΕZ | DN 80, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| ΕD | DN 80, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| ΕE | DN 80, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| ΕF | DN 80, PN 160 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| E G | DN 80, PN 250 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |

| ЕН | DN 80, PN 320 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| ΕJ | DN 80, PN 400 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| F W | DN 100, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| FΖ | DN 100, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| F D | DN 100, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| FΕ | DN 100, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| FF | DN 100, PN 160 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| F G | DN 100, PN 250 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| FΗ | DN 100, PN 320 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| F J | DN 100, PN 400 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |

 $[\]ensuremath{\textcircled{1}}$ Confirm mounting conditions/nozzle diameter to ensure sufficient clearance.



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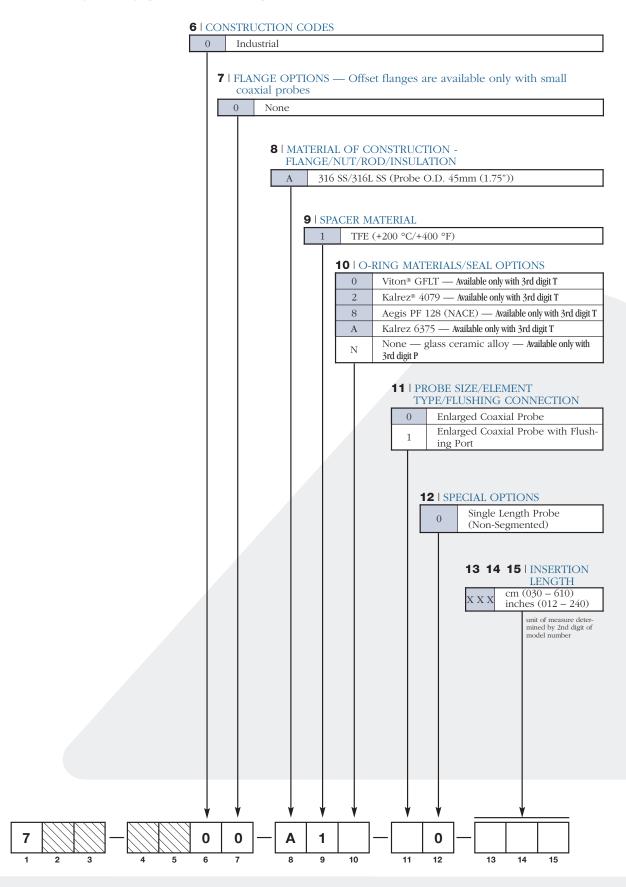






MODEL NUMBER CONTINUED

ENLARGED COAXIAL PROBE



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MODEL NUMBER

SINGLE ROD RIGID PROBE

1 | TECHNOLOGY

7 ECLIPSE GWR Probes - Model 700

2 | MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

| В | English (inches) | | |
|---|----------------------|--|--|
| D | Metric (centimeters) | | |

3 | CONFIGURATION/STYLE (RIGID)

F Single Rod, Standard (200 °C/+400 °F)

$\textbf{4 5} \mid \texttt{PROCESS CONNECTION} - \texttt{SIZE/TYPE} \ (consult \ factory \ for \ other \ process \ connections) \\ \textcircled{0}$

Threaded

| 1 1 | 3/4" NPT Thread | 2 2 | 1" BSP (G1) Thread |
|-----|-----------------|-----|--------------------|
| 2 1 | 1" NPT Thread | 4 2 | 2" BSP (G1) Thread |
| 4 1 | 2" NPT Thread | | - |

ASME Flanges

| 3 3 | 1 1/2" 150# ASME RF ① | 4 N |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| 3 4 | 1 1/2" 300# ASME RF ① | 5 3 |
| 3 5 | 1 1/2" 600# ASME RF ① | 5 4 |
| 4 3 | 2" 150# ASME RF ① | 5 5 |
| 4 4 | 2" 300# ASME RF ① | 5 6 |
| 4 5 | 2" 600# ASME RF ① | 5 7 |
| 47 | 2" 900/1500# ASME RF | 5 8 |
| 48 | 2" 2500# ASME RF | 5 K |
| 4 K | 2" 600# ASME RTJ | 5 L |
| 4 M | 2" 900/1500# ASME RTJ | 5 M |

| 4 N | 2" | 2500# ASME RTJ |
|-----|----|----------------|
| 5 3 | 3" | 150# ASME RF |
| 5 4 | 3" | 300# ASME RF |
| 5 5 | 3" | 600# ASME RF |
| 5 6 | 3" | 900# ASME RF |
| 5 7 | 3" | 1500# ASME RF |
| 58 | 3" | 2500# ASME RF |
| 5 K | 3" | 600# ASME RTJ |
| 5 L | 3" | 900# ASME RTJ |
| 5 M | 3" | 1500# ASME RTJ |
| | | |

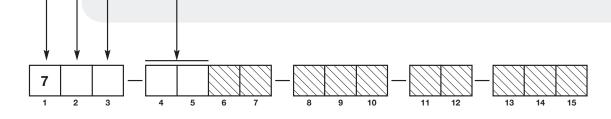
| 5 N | 3" | 2500# ASME RTJ |
|-----|----|----------------|
| 63 | 4" | 150# ASME RF |
| 6 4 | 4" | 300# ASME RF |
| 65 | 4" | 600# ASME RF |
| 66 | 4" | 900# ASME RF |
| 67 | 4" | 1500# ASME RF |
| 68 | 4" | 2500# ASME RF |
| 6 K | 4" | 600# ASME RTJ |
| 6 L | 4" | 900# ASME RTJ |
| 6 M | 4" | 1500# ASME RTJ |
| 6 N | 4" | 2500# ASME RTJ |
| | | |

EN Flanges

| C Z | DN 40, PN 16/25/4 | 0 EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
| СС | DN 40, PN 63/100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| C F | DN 40, PN 160 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| CG | DN 40, PN 250 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| DW | DN 50, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1① |
| DΖ | DN 50, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1① |
| D D | DN 50, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2① |
| DE | DN 50, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2① |
| DF | DN 50, PN 160 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| DG | DN 50, PN 250 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| DΗ | DN 50, PN 320 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| DЈ | DN 50, PN 400 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| ΕA | DN 80, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE A① |
| ЕВ | DN 80, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE A |

| E D | DN 80, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| ΕE | DN 80, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| ΕF | DN 80, PN 160 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| E G | DN 80, PN 250 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| EΗ | DN 80, PN 320 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| ЕЈ | DN 80, PN 400 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| F W | DN 100, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| FΖ | DN 100, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| F D | DN 100, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| FΕ | DN 100, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| FF | DN 100, PN 160 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| F G | DN 100, PN 250 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| FΗ | DN 100, PN 320 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| FJ | DN 100, PN 400 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |

① Confirm mounting conditions/nozzle diameter to ensure sufficient clearance.



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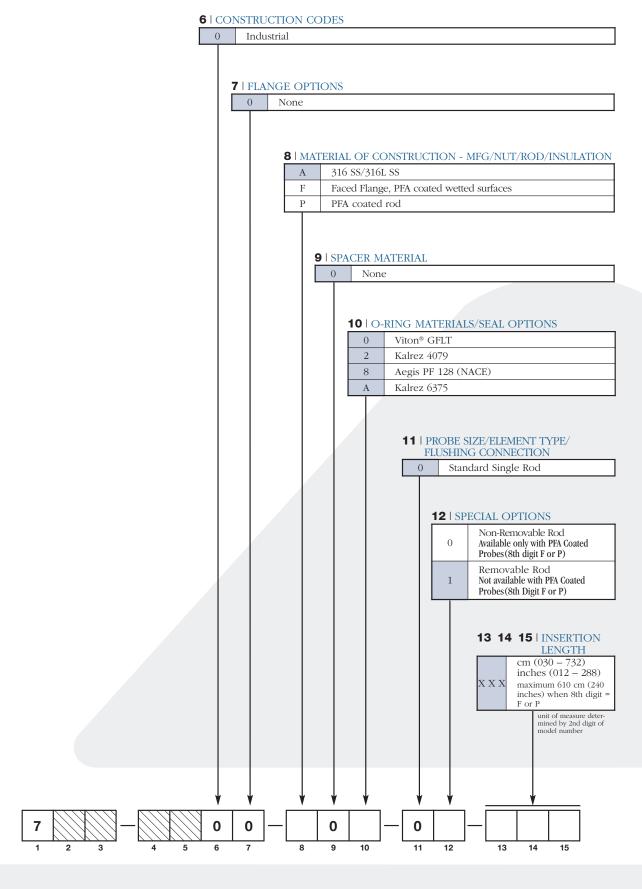






MODEL NUMBER CONTINUED

SINGLE ROD RIGID PROBE



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Tel: +44 (0)1224 725999 | Email: ab@able.co.uk













MODEL NUMBER

SINGLE FLEXIBLE PROBE

1 | TECHNOLOGY

7 ECLIPSE GWR Probes - Model 700

2 | MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

| | В | English |
|---|---|---------|
| I | D | Metric |

3 | SPECIALTY FLEXIBLE PROBES

Single Cable Flexible standard for in-tank applications (+200 °C/+400 °F)

4 5 | PROCESS CONNECTION – SIZE/TYPE (consult factory for other process connections) Threaded

| 2 1 | 1" NPT Thread | |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| 3 1 | 1 1/2" NPT Thread | |
| 4 1 | 4 1 2" NPT Thread | |

| 2.2 | 1" BSP (G1) Thread |
|-----|--------------------|
| 4 2 | 2" BSP (G1) Thread |

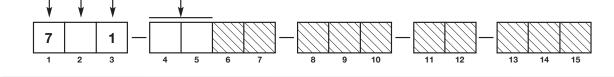
ASME Flanges

| 4 3 | 2" 150# ASME RF ① | 5 3 | 3" 150# ASME RF | 6 3 | 4" 150# ASME RF |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|
| 4 4 | 2" 300# ASME RF ① | 5 4 | 3" 300# ASME RF | 6 4 | 4" 300# ASME RF |
| 4 5 | 2" 600# ASME RF ① | 5.5 | 3" 600# ASME RF | 6.5 | 4" 600# ASME RF |

EN Flanges

| DW | DN 50, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 ① |
|-----|------------------|---------------------|
| DΖ | DN 50, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 ① |
| D D | DN 50, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 ① |
| DE | DN 50, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 ① |
| ΕW | DN 80, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| ΕZ | DN 80, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| ΕD | DN 80, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| ΕE | DN 80, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| F W | DN 100, PN 16 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| FΖ | DN 100, PN 25/40 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B1 |
| F D | DN 100, PN 63 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |
| FE | DN 100, PN 100 | EN 1092-1 TYPE B2 |

① Confirm mounting conditions/nozzle diameter to ensure sufficient clearance.



Registered Address

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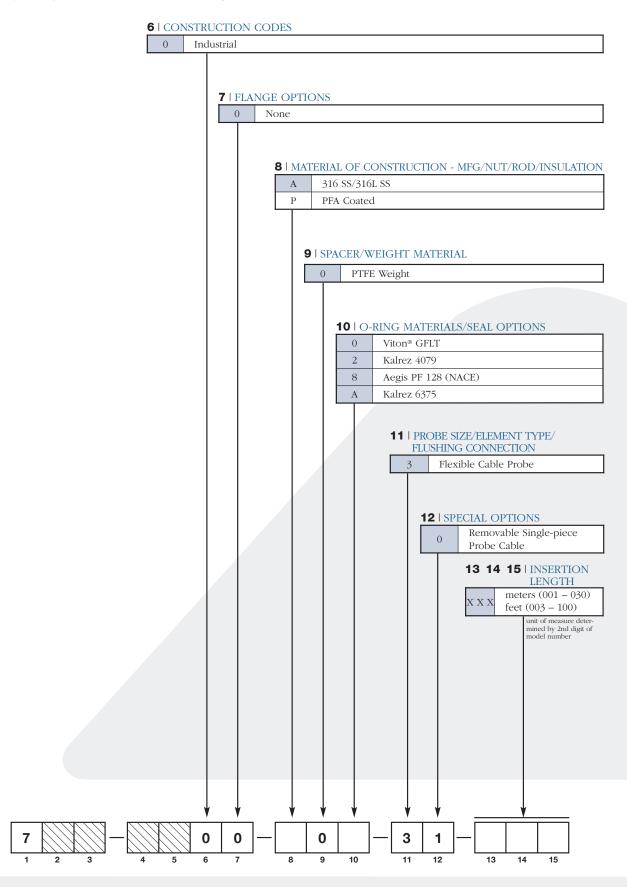






MODEL NUMBER CONTINUED

SINGLE FLEXIBLE PROBE



Registered Address

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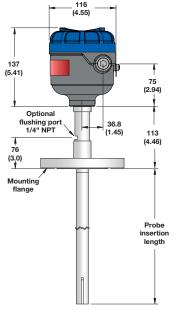




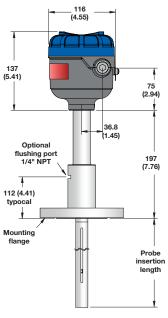


COAXIAL PROBE DIMENSIONS

mm (inches)



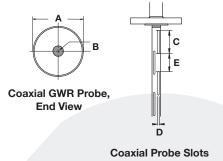
Model 7zT with flanged connection



Model 7zP with flanged connection

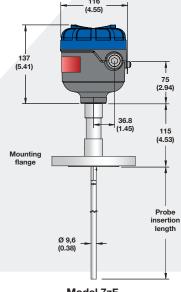
mm (inches)

| Dim. | Small Diameter | Enlarged (standard) |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Α | 22.5 (0.88) | 45 (1.75) - SST |
| В | 8 (0.31) | 16 (0.63) |
| С | 100 (4.08) | 153 (6.05) |
| D | 4 (0.15) | 8 (0.30) |
| Е | 96 (3.78) | 138 (5.45) |



SINGLE ROD RIGID PROBE DIMENSIONS

mm (inches)



Model 7zF with flanged connection







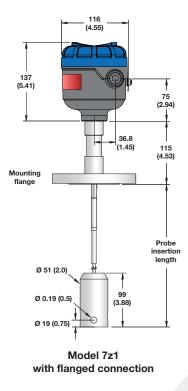




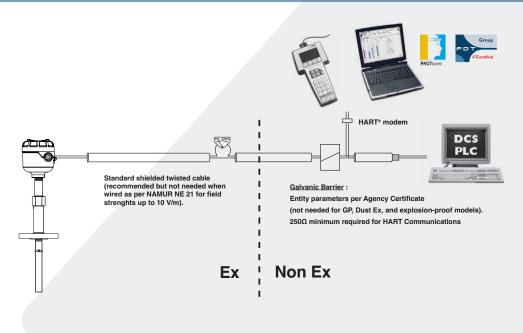


SINGLE CABLE FLEXIBLE PROBE DIMENSIONS

mm (inches)



ELECTRICAL WIRING



Web













"IN TANK" STANDARD SINGLE ROD PROBE

MOUNTING CONSIDERATIONS

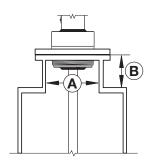
1. Turbulence

The bottom of rigid probes should be stabilized if turbulence will cause a deflection of more than 75 mm (3") at the end of a 3 m (10') length. The probe should not make contact with metal.

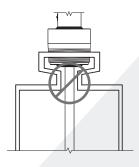
2. Nozzle

Single rod performance in nozzles can be improved by ensuring the following:

- Nozzle must be 50 mm (2") or larger diameter.
- · Nozzle should be as short as possible.
- Nozzle inside diameter (A) should be ≥ to nozzle height (B).
 - If this is not the case, adjustments to BLOCKING DISTANCE and/or SENSITIV-ITY parameters may be required.



Correct Installation



Pipe reducers should not be used

3. Metallic (conductive) obstructions in tank.

Although it depends on the transmitter configuration, objects in the proximity of the probe can cause erroneous readings. Please refer to the table below for guidelines, but please contact the factory with any questions as the distances shown can be reduced with the use of PACTware™.

| Distance to probe | Acceptable objects |
|-------------------|--|
| < 150 mm (6") | Continuous, smooth, parallel, conductive surface (e.g. metal tank wall); probe should not touch tank wall |
| > 150 mm (6") | < 1"/DN25 diameter pipe and beams, ladder rungs |
| > 300 mm (12") | < 3"/DN80 diameter pipe and beams, concrete walls |
| > 450 mm (18") | All remaining objects |

Note: A metal stillwell/cage of max. 6"/DN150 size or a metal tank wall parallel to the probe within 150 mm (6") will allow the unit to operate accurately in media with dielectrics down to \mathbf{E}_{r} 1.4.

4. Non-metallic vessels

A metal flange is highly recommended for optimum performance in plastic vessels.

NOTE: Singe rod probes must be used in metallic vessels or stillwell to maintain CE noise immunity.

Shutdown / Overfill protection

Special consideration is necessary in any shutdown/ overfill protection application where single rod GWR probes are used. To ensure proper measurement, use Overfill Capable single rod probes, such as the Model 7yG, L, or J Caged probes in the appropriate cage/chamber/stillwell. Refer to the Model 706 bulletin BE57-106 for more information.













AURORA® CHAMBER



The Orion Instruments® Aurora® is the patented combination of the ECLIPSE Guided Wave Radar transmitter and a Magnetic Level Indicator (MLI). The integration of these two independent technologies provides excellent redundancy. A custom float positioned within the AU-RORA chamber travels up and down following level changes. The float contains an internal group of magnets that are "coupled" with magnets in the flags of the visual indicator mounted on the outside of the chamber. As the float moves, the flags rotate to expose the color of their opposite side. The position where the flag's color changes corresponds to a point on the measuring scale indicating true level. In addition to this external visual indicator operated by the AURORA internal float, the ECLIPSE Model 700 transmitter reflects electromagnetic radar pulses directly off the liquid surface providing a real-time continuous level output.

Refer to the Orion Instruments® ORI-138 brochure for details and additional options on AURORA chambers.

Regardless of whether a standard chamber or AURORA chamber is being used it is important to remember:

- Ensure that the Model 700 probe extends at least 100 mm (4") past the lower process connection of the chamber
- Utilize Overfill-capable probes for optimal GWR performance.

