



CAPM-3 Carrier Frequency Pickup Module

Installation & Technical Guide

Installation:

- Ensure that the flow meter sensor cavity is free of debris prior to installation.
- Mount the CAPM-3 onto the flow meter and fasten with mounting screws.

**Wiring should be installed by a qualified instrumentation technician.
Some basic installation guidelines are reviewed overleaf.**

Description:

The CAPM-3 is a Carrier Frequency sensor which means there is no permanent magnet in the pickup, and any magnetic drag on the flow meter is avoided. The CAPM-3 requires a supply voltage between 10 VDC to 30 VDC. A diode in the supply input prevents damage to the module in case the polarity of the supply voltage is wrong. The output signal is a square wave, voltage pulse of approximate amplitude (supply - 1.5 V). The frequency is proportional to the flow rate.

The output is a sourcing open collector transistor (PNP Type).

An NPN sinking type is available and is designated as CAPM-3N.

Technical Data

Supply Voltage: 10 to 30 Volt DC
 Supply Current: 9 mA @ 15 Volt, Max 18 mA
 Minimum Signal: 0.5 Hz
 Signal Output: Square wave, $V_{High} \approx V_{CC} - 1.5V$
 $V_{Low} \approx 0V$

Duty Cycle: 50%
 Frequency Output: Flow dependent, up to 2000 Hz
 Load: >500Ω
 Driving Capacity: 10 mA Max
 Temperature Range: -60°F to 185°F (-50°C to 85°C)

Connections:

A – +10 to 30 Volt DC supply voltage
 B – Ground for supply and signals
 C – Frequency signal output

Note: If signal does not go to ground, connect external resistor, 5 K-10 Kohm, between input and ground of monitoring equipment.

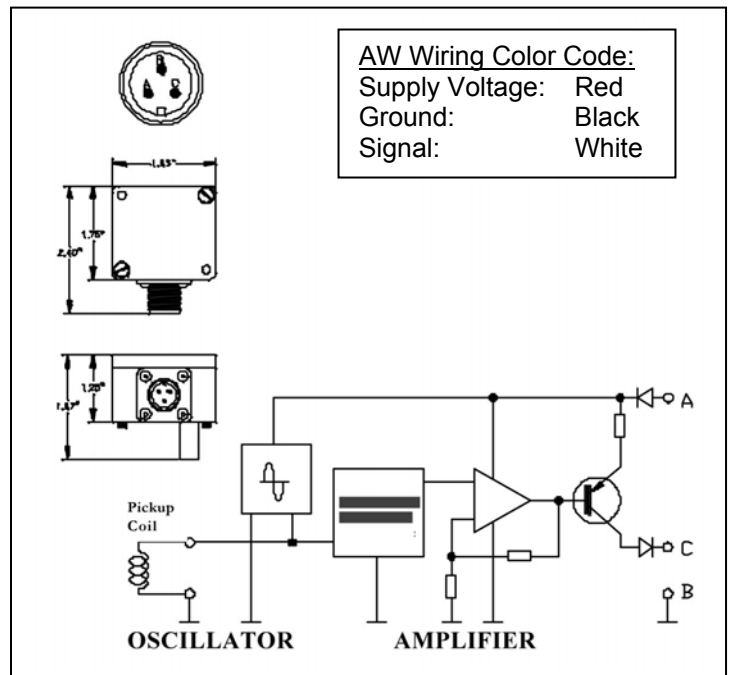


Figure 1

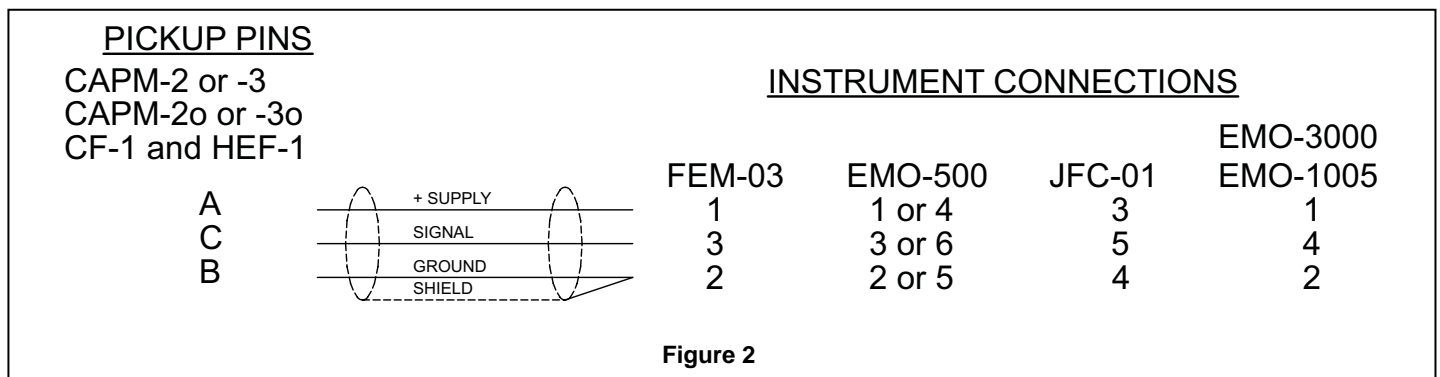
Electrical Installation Tips for Sensors and Flow Meters

Wiring should be installed by a qualified electrician or instrumentation technician. When dealing with low voltage/power signals from pickups and transmitters, it is important to use a shielded cable between the transmitter and the signal processing unit. A shielded cable will keep most of the electromagnetic interference (EMI) from entering the signal cable and disrupting the signal before it can be processed. A 20-22 gauge 3 or 4 conductor cable with shield is acceptable. Recommended cable: Belden #88723 2 pair stranded, 22 awg Teflon coated cable. This cable is available from AW Flow Meters.

When hooking up to instrumentation, connect the shield together with the wire for the signal ground, to the **Instrument Ground** terminal.

NEVER CONNECT THE SHIELD TO GROUND AT BOTH ENDS.

When hooking up to AW-Lake instrumentation, refer to the following drawing:



1. To prevent extraneous signal noise, ensure that a clean, central ground is established for both the flow meter and sensor.
2. Where possible, keep the signal cable at least 1 foot from any cable handling 110 Volt AC. If several signal cables are used, consider using metal conduit tubing for the signal cables for extra protection and shield from external noise and EMI. If possible, ground the conduit at one end. Ground to a water pipe or another good ground connection.
3. Place the pickup well away from motors, starters and relays. If used in a location where there are starters and other controls using relays, be sure there are diodes mounted across the coils for DC relays, and an R-C network for AC relays. This will dampen EMI from the relays when they operate.
4. Supply clean, regulated DC power with a ripple under 3% of supply

If the sensor appears faulty, review the following steps:

1. Detach the wiring connector from the sensor. Using a short wire, repeatedly touch pin A to C inside the wiring connector. These simulated pulses should register at the instrument. If this does not occur, verify that the wiring connections are set up as shown in Figure 2 above and check the instrument. If using a non-AW instrument, check the specifications for signal compatibility.
2. If the pulses do register, re-attach the wiring connector to the sensor and rapidly move a screwdriver back and forth 1/16" in front of the sensor nose. If pulses register, the sensor is okay. If not, contact the factory for a return tracking number.

Note: If the sensor transmits a frequency irrespective of flow or by touch, the cable shielding and/or grounding is faulty and the equipment is behaving as an antenna.