Supercal 739

Compact Thermal Energy Meter

Single jet	Coaxial Multi-Jet Meter with G 2” thread	Coaxial Multi-Jet Meter with M77x1.5 thread	Coaxial Multi-Jet Meter with M62x2 thread




Application

The **Supercal 739** is an autonomous compact thermal energy meter consisting of a flow meter,
temperature sensors. It’s used in home automation, local and district heating/cooling systems to measure the consumption of heating or/and cooling energy for individual billing. a detachable integrator with a wide range of communications options and a pair of

The **Supercal 739** is available in various models, measures the temperature within the range of 0°C to 110°C and meets the requirements of the European Measuring Instruments Directive (MID) 2014/32/EU and the standard EN 1434 class 3.

Standard features

- Configured as a heat meter MID with temperature sensors Ø 5, Ø 5.2 or Ø 6 mm with 1.5m cable.
- Optical interface for readout and 6+1 years battery life time
- Easy to operate and read
- Non-volatile EEPROM memory, that keeps stored data even in case of power failure
- 18 monthly energy values for heat energy and volume
- Self-monitoring and error display

Model

The **Supercal 739** is available in the following model:

- Mechanical flow meter for flows q_p 0.6 m^3/h, q_p 1.5 m^3/h, q_p 2.5 m^3/h with
  - Single jet flow sensor
  - Coaxial multi jet flow sensor with G2” or a M77x1,5 thread
  - Coaxial multi jet flow sensor with M62x2 thread for flows qp1.5 and qp2.5 m^3/h

Size

The **Supercal 739** single jet is available in the following sizes:

- Flow meter for qp 0.6 m^3/h, with a length of either 110 mm
- Flow meter for qp 1.5 m^3/h, with a length of either 110 mm or 130 mm
- Flow meter for qp 2.5 m^3/h, with a length of either 110 mm or 130 mm

Options

The Supercal 739 can be ordered with following options

- ∅ 5,2 mm or ∅ 6 mm temperature sensors
- 12+1 years battery
- One of the following communications options:
  - Self-powered M-Bus
  - Bidirectional Radio SONTEX interface
  - Wireless M-Bus
  - LoRaWAN
  - Two pulse outputs either heating or cooling energy consumption and volume, or heating and cooling energy consumption
- Two additional pulse inputs

Functions

- Measure and record energy consumption and volume of the flow in heat or cooling applications
- Optionally measure and record the second "energy consumption", for heat/cooling applications
- If the two additional inputs were configured then record the provided values. The configuration can be done either through the optical interface, via M-Bus or by radio SONTEX.
- Display of consumption data depending on configuration:
  - 18 monthly energy heat, volume and, if configured, energy Tariff 1 (cooling energy)
  - 18 monthly values of additional pulse input 1 and 2 respectively
  - Set day values
- Display operating data including self-monitoring with error display

Temperature sensors

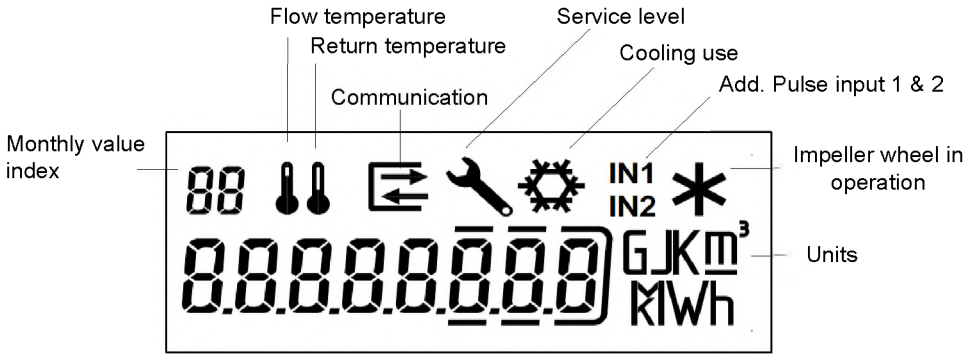
The pair of temperature sensors Pt 1'000 is connected to the integrator and is an integral part of the heat meter. The sensor with a colourless marking is mounted and sealed directly into the flow sensor. The temperature sensor with the orange marking must be mounted in the pipe "opposite" to the **Supercal 739**.
The temperature sensors mustn't be changed or modified.

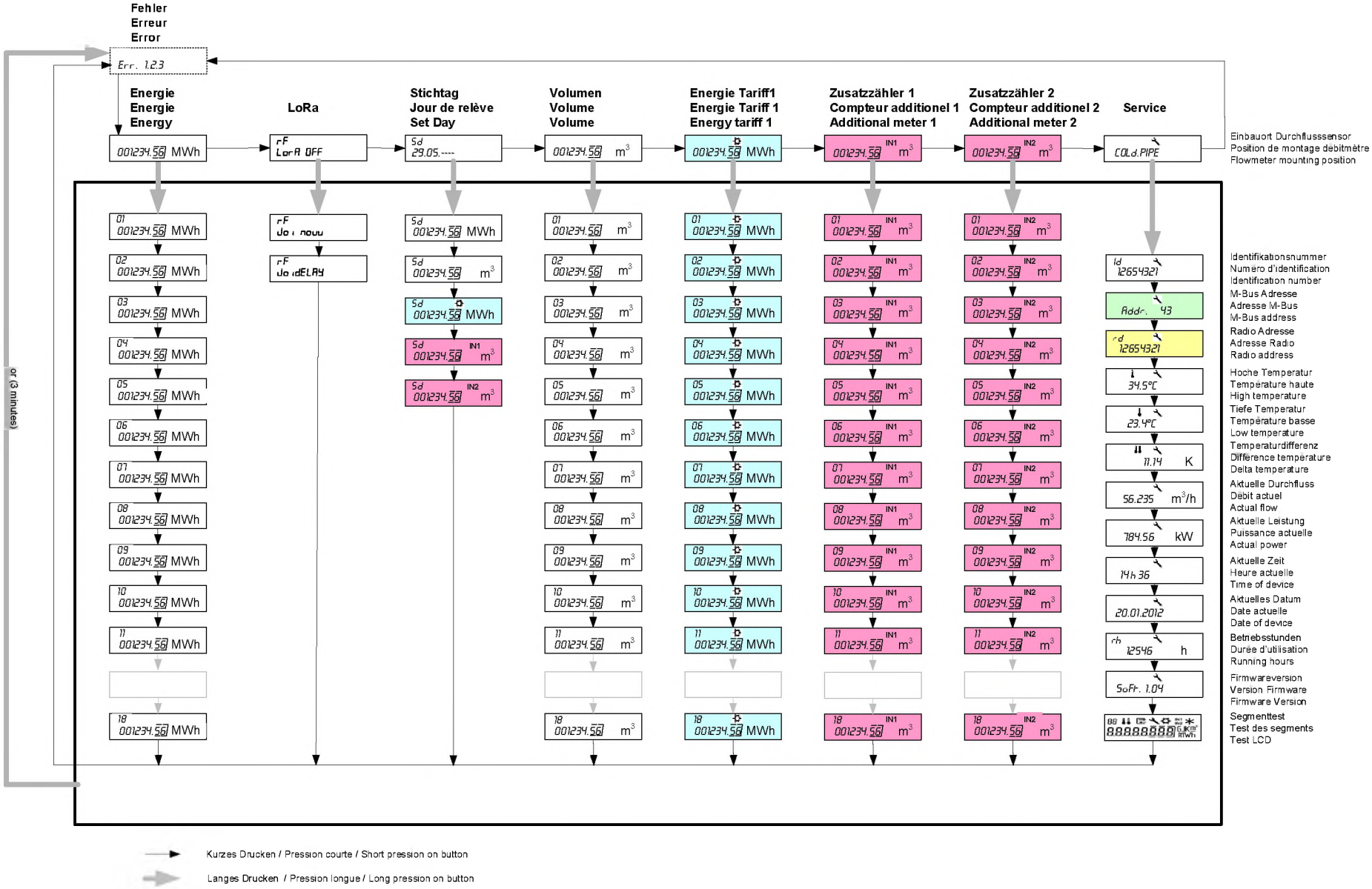
Integrator

The integrator is equipped with a large 8-digits display and can be rotated by 360°.
The integrator can be separated from the flow sensor and be installed separately. A cable of 0,6 meter connects the integrator to the flow sensor.
The housing has a protection index of IP65 against dust and humidity.

Display

The LCD display of the **Supercal 739** has a large, clear design and high contrast, making it easy to read the data.




Fehler
Erreur
Error
Err. 123
Energie
Energie
Energy
LoRa
Stichtag
Jour de relève
Set Day
Volumen
Volume
Volume
Energie Tariff1
Energie Tariff 1
Energy tariff 1
Zusatzzähler 1
Compteur additionel 1
Additional meter 1
Zusatzzähler 2
Compteur additionel 2
Additional meter 2
Service
001234.56 MWh
LorA OFF
Sd 29.05.----
001234.56 m³
001234.56 MWh
001234.56 m³
001234.56 m³
COLd.PIPE
Einbauort Durchflusssensor
Position de montage débitmètre
Flowmeter mounting position
or (3 minutes)
Id 12654321
Addr. 43
rd 12654321
34.5°C
23.4°C
11.14 K
56.235 m³/h
784.56 kW
14h 36
20.01.2012
rh 12546 h
SoFr. 1.04
Identifikationsnummer
Numéro d'identification
Identification number
M-Bus Adresse
Adresse M-Bus
M-Bus address
Radio Adresse
Adresse Radio
Radio address
Hoche Temperatur
Température haute
High temperature
Tiefe Temperatur
Température basse
Low temperature
Temperaturdifferenz
Différence température
Delta temperature
Aktuelle Durchfluss
Débit actuel
Actual flow
Aktuelle Leistung
Puissance actuelle
Actual power
Aktuelle Zeit
Heure actuelle
Time of device
Aktuelles Datum
Date actuelle
Date of device
Betriebsstunden
Durée d'utilisation
Running hours
Firmwareversion
Version Firmware
Firmware Version
Segmenttest
Test des segments
Test LCD
Kurzes Drucken / Pression courte / Short pression on button
Langes Drucken / Pression longue / Long pression on button

Error messages

Err 1	Flow higher than 1.2 x qs or faulty flow sensor.
Err 2	Measured temperature out of range or faulty temperature sensor.

Measuring principle

The medium flowing through the system drives the impeller wheel and the rotational speed is scanned electronically using a magnet (single jet) or inductive (coaxial multiple jet) principle detection. The temperature difference in the supply and return line is measured with a pair of platinum temperature sensors (Pt 1'000).

Energy calculation

The flow sensor records the flow. The thermal energy consumption, respectively the heating and cooling energy are calculated by means of the temperature difference between hot and cold pipe, the recorded volume, and the heat coefficient. The latter takes into consideration the density, the viscosity and the specific heat of the liquid used. All these are dynamically adapted in function of the temperature.

Cooling energy

The cooling energy in combined heat/cooling applications is stored in another memory than the heat energy and will be cumulated only if the two following conditions are fulfilled:

- Temperature difference(Δt) > -0.5K
- Supply temperature < 18°C

The cooling energy has the same physical unit as the heat energy. The cooling power and the temperature difference are in this case displayed with a minus sign (-). If required it is possible to order the **Supercal 739** with another threshold than the 18°C.

Non-volatile memory

The device parameters, as well as the cumulative values for energy and volume, cooling energy, monthly values, set day values, values of the pulse input counters 1 and 2, operating hours and error type are stored in a non-volatile memory (EEPROM), where they are saved even in case of a power failure (e.g. changing batteries). Once an hour and in the event of battery failure, the cumulative values are updated in the EEPROM.

Monthly values

At the end of each month, the monthly values are stored.
Depending on the configuration a total of 18 monthly values of heat energy, volume, cooling energy and of the additional pulses inputs 1 and 2 are memorized in the integrator.

Pulse inputs

As an option the **Supercal 739** offers the possibility to integrate two additional pulse inputs such as from a hot water and a cold water meter.

Communication options

Several communication interfaces are available.
The configuration of the selected communication option of the **Supercal 739** can be carried out with the free software Prog7x9 from Sontex.

TECHNICAL DATA SUPERCAL 739

Temperature sensors

2 wire temperature sensor	Pt1'000
Diameter	Ø5.0; Ø5.2, Ø6.0 mm
Cables length	1.5 m

Measurement

Approved temperature range θ	0...110°C
Approved for long term operating temperature θq	5...90°C
Differential range ΔΘ	3...75 K
Response limit	0.5 K
Temperature resolution t (display)	0.1 °C
Temperature resolution Δt (display)	0.01 K
Temperature-measurement cycle at nominal flow	10 seconds

Integrator General

Environment class	C
Mechanics	M1
Electronics	E1
Battery protection class	III
Cable connection between flow sensor and integrator	0.6 m, fix
Integrator Protection index	IP 65
Operating temperature	5...55°C
Operating temperature with radio option	5...40°C
Storage and transport temperature	-10...60°C

Display & Display units

LCD with 8-digits	
Energy	kWh, MWh, GJ
Volume	m^3
Additional pulse inputs	Volume or pulses
Temperature	°C
Δ Temperature	K

Power supply

Lithium Metal Battery (≤ 1g) 3VDC	6+1 or 12+1 years

Powered by M-Bus line

1 device = 2 M-Bus charges (max 2 x 1.5mA)

Pulse output

Open drain (MOS Transistor)	1 Hz, 500 ms
Vcc_{max} : 35 V_{DC} ; Icc_{max} : 25 mA	

Pulse inputs with a dry contact

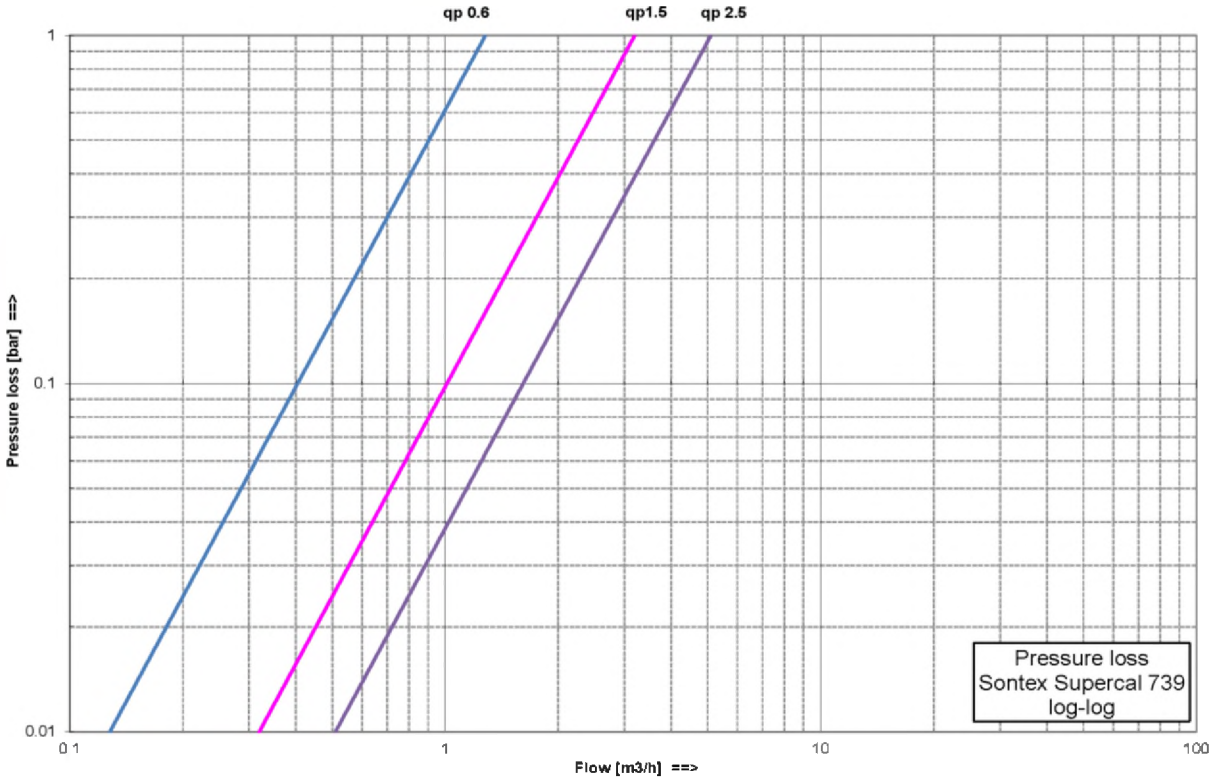
Power supply $_{internal}$	2.3 V_{DC}
$R_{pull\ UP\ internal}$	2 MΩ
Pulse factor	0...999.999 m^3/Imp or without unit

Single Jet Flow Sensor

qp	Threaded connection		Mounting length	Mat.	PN	Maximal flow qs	Minimal flow qi	Low flow threshold value (50°C)	Threaded hole for sensor	Total Meter Weight	Kvs value (20°C)	Pressure loss at qp
m^3/h	G"	DN	mm		bar	m^3/h	l/h	l/h		kg	m^3/h	bar
	(EN ISO 228-1)						*(h / v)					
0.6	3/4"	*(15)*	110	Br	16	1,2	12 / 24	3	Yes	0.8	1.3	0.22
1.5	3/4"	*(15)*	110	Br	16	3,0	30 / 60	3	Yes	0.9	3.2	0.22
1.5	1"	*(20)*	130	Br	16	3,0	30 / 60	3	Yes	1.0	3.2	0.22
2.5	1"	*(20)*	130	Br	16	5,0	50 / 100	8	Yes	1.1	5.1	0.24

*(h / v): Horizontal mounting / vertical mounting; Br: brass
16 bar = 1.6 MPa

Pressure loss curve



Metrological class

EN 1434 class 3

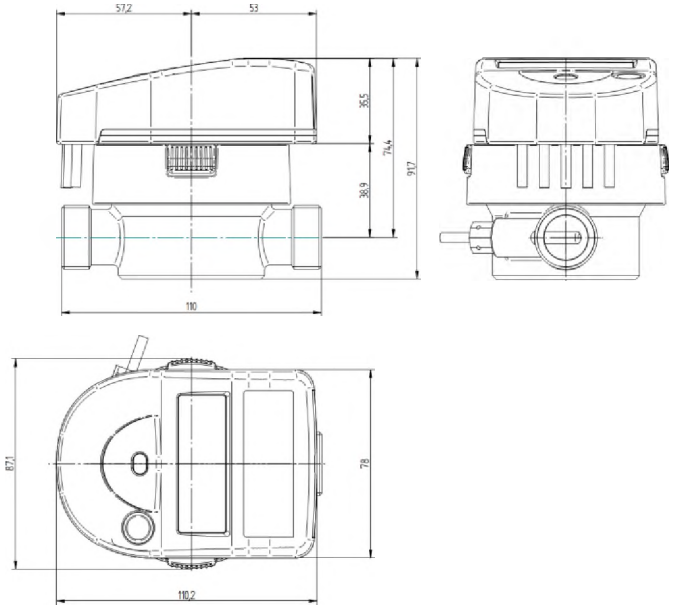
Mounting

The Supercal 739 should not be mounted on the side where the continuous operating temperature of the liquid exceeds 90°C or is below 5°C.
Length of straight section fitted upstream/downstream of each flow meter (EN1434):
U3 / D0 for: L=110mm and L=130mm

Dimensions

Dimensions integrator	110.2 mm x 87.1 mm
Total Height	91.7 mm
Height from the axis of the tube	74.4 mm
Height without integrator	38.9 m

Supercal 739, single jet
(L: 110 mm)



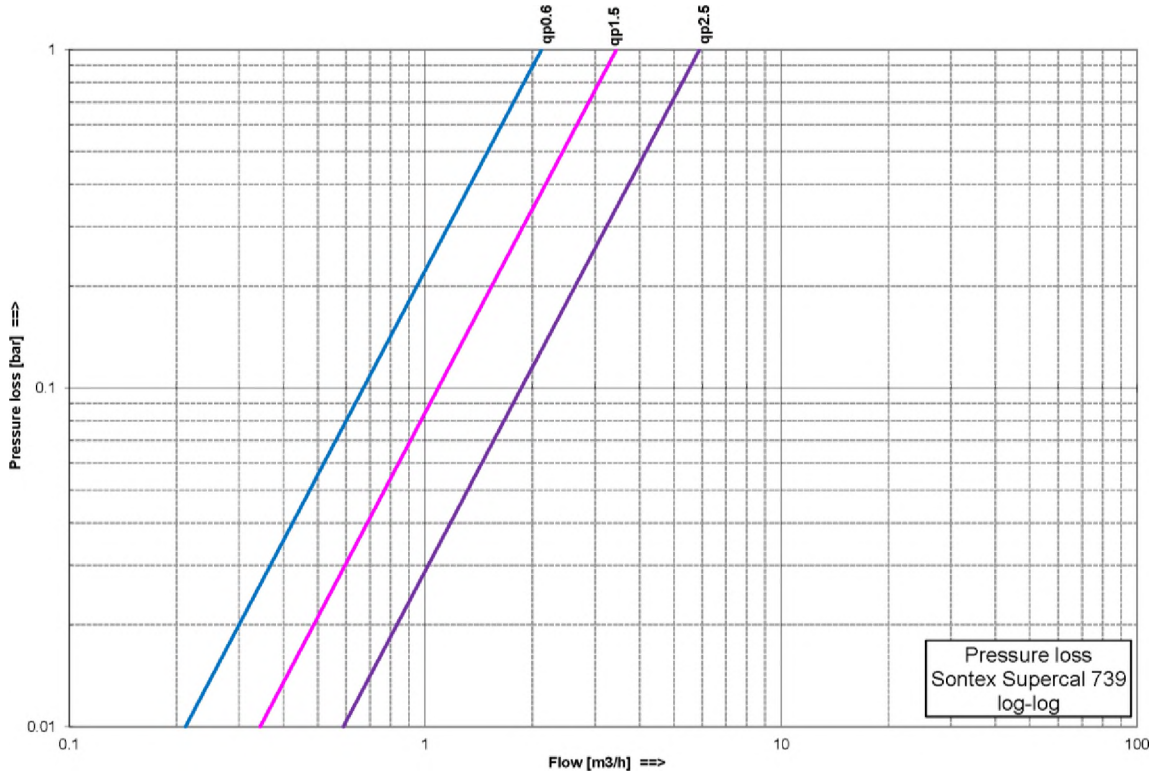
Coaxial Multiple Jet Flow Sensor with G2" connection

qp	Threaded connection *EAS		Mounting length	Mat.	PN	Maximal flow qs	Minimal flow qi	Low flow threshold value (50°C)	Threaded hole for sensor	Total Meter Weight	Kvs value (20°C)	Pressure loss at qp
m^3/h	G"	DN	mm		bar	m^3/h	l/h	l/h		kg	m^3/h	bar
	(EN ISO 228-1)											
0.6	3/4"	*(15)*	110	Br	16	1,2	12	8	Yes	0.6	1.7	0.08
1.5	3/4"	*(15)*	110	Br	16	3,0	15	10	Yes	0.6	3.4	0.19
1.5	1"	*(20)*	130	Br	16	3,0	15	10	Yes	0.6	3.4	0.19
2.5	1"	*(20)*	130	Br	16	5,0	25	17	Yes	0.7	5.9	0.18

*EAS: base; Br: brass

16 bar = 1.6 MPa

Pressure loss curve



Metrological class

EN 1434 class 3

Mounting

External thread of the coaxial part G2"

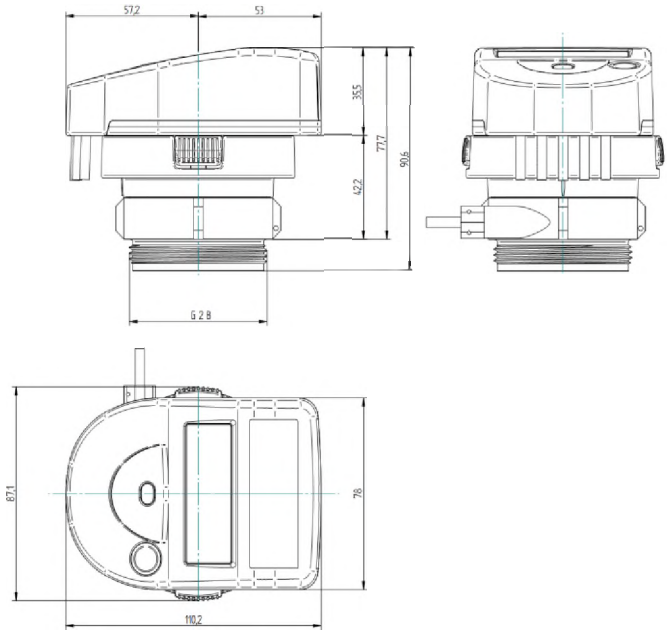
The Supercal 739 should not be mounted on the side where the continuous operating temperature of the liquid exceeds 90°C or is below 5°C.

Length of straight section fitted upstream/downstream of each flow meter (EN1434):
U0 / D0 for: L=110mm and L=130mm

Dimensions

Dimensions integrator	110.2 mm x 87.1 mm
Total height	90.6 mm
Height from the base	77.7 mm
Height without integrator	42.2 mm

Supercal 739, Coaxial Multiple Jet Flow Sensor with G2” connection



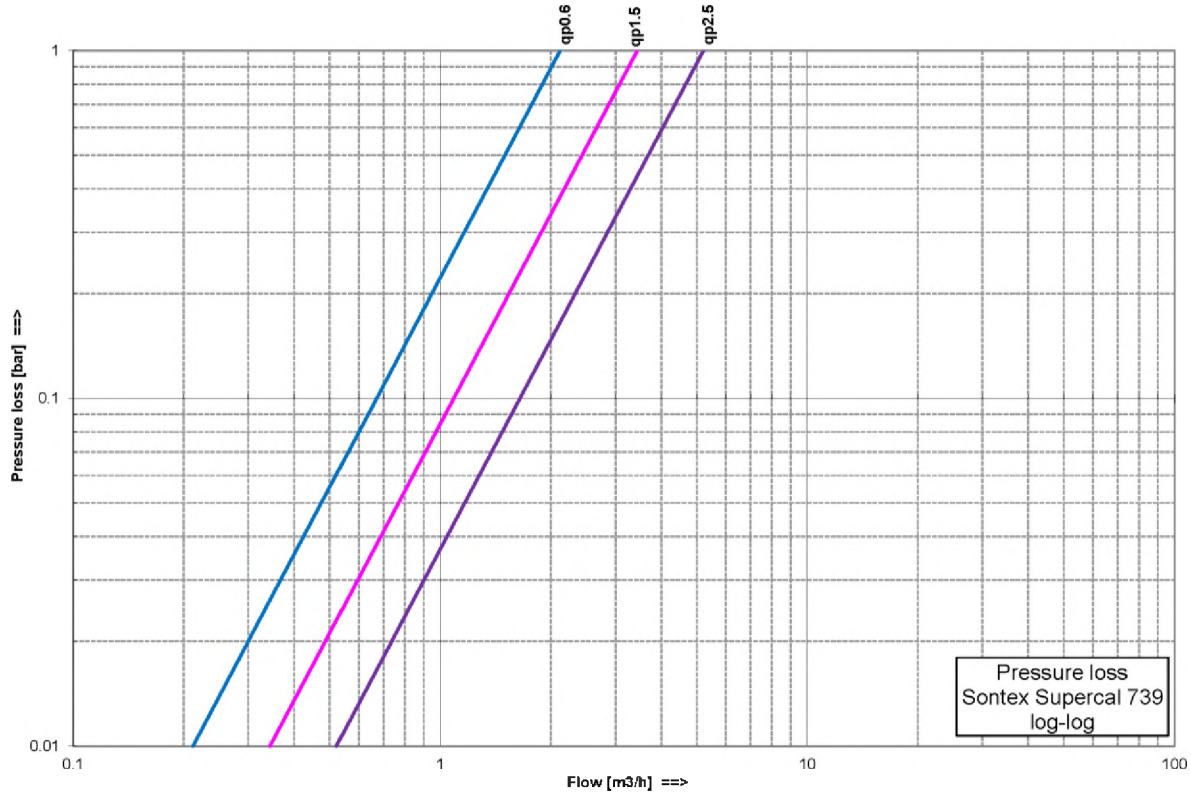
Coaxial Multiple Jet Flow Sensor with M77x1.5 connection

qp	Threaded connection *EAS		Mounting length	Mat.	PN	Maximal flow qs	Minimal flow qi	Low flow threshold value (50°C)	Threaded hole for sensor	Total Meter Weight	Kvs value (20°C)	Pressure loss at qp
m^3/h	G"	DN	mm		bar	m^3/h	l/h	l/h		kg	m^3/h	bar
	(EN ISO 228-1)											
0.6	3/4"	*(15)*	110	Br	16	1,2	12	8	Yes	0.8	1.7	0.08
1.5	3/4"	*(15)*	110	Br	16	3,0	15	10	Yes	0.8	3.4	0.19
1.5	1"	*(20)*	130	Br	16	3,0	15	10	Yes	0.8	3.4	0.19
2.5	1"	*(20)*	130	Br	16	5,0	25	17	Yes	0.9	5.2	0.23

*EAS: base; Br: brass

16 bar = 1.6 MPa

Pressure loss curve



Metrological class

EN 1434 class 3

Mounting

External thread of the coaxial part M77x1.5

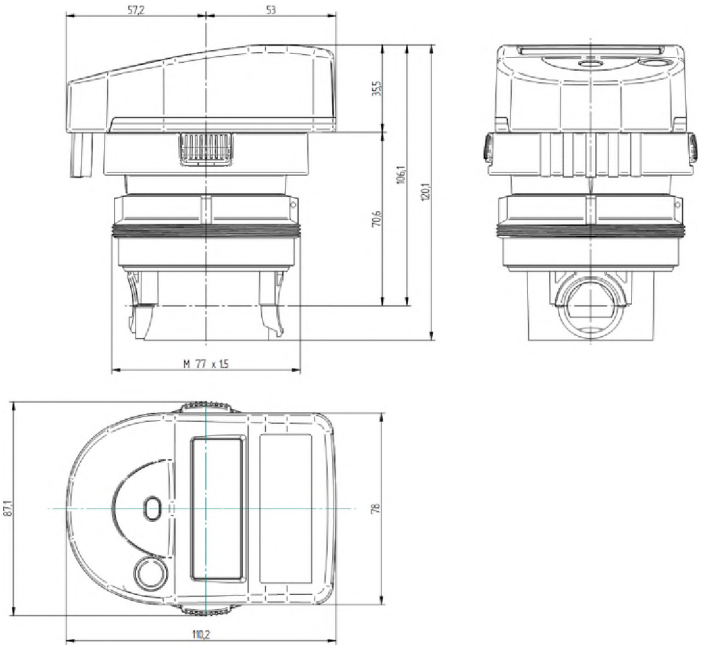
The Supercal 739 should not be mounted on the side where the continuous operating temperature of the liquid exceeds 90°C or is below 5°C.

Length of straight section fitted upstream/downstream of each flow meter (EN1434):
U0 / D0 for: L=110mm and L=130mm

Dimensions

Dimensions integrator	110.2 mm x 87.1 mm
Total height	120.1 mm
Height from the middle of the base	106.1 mm
Height without integrator	70.6 mm

Supercal 739, Coaxial Multiple Jet Flow Sensor with M77x1.5 connection



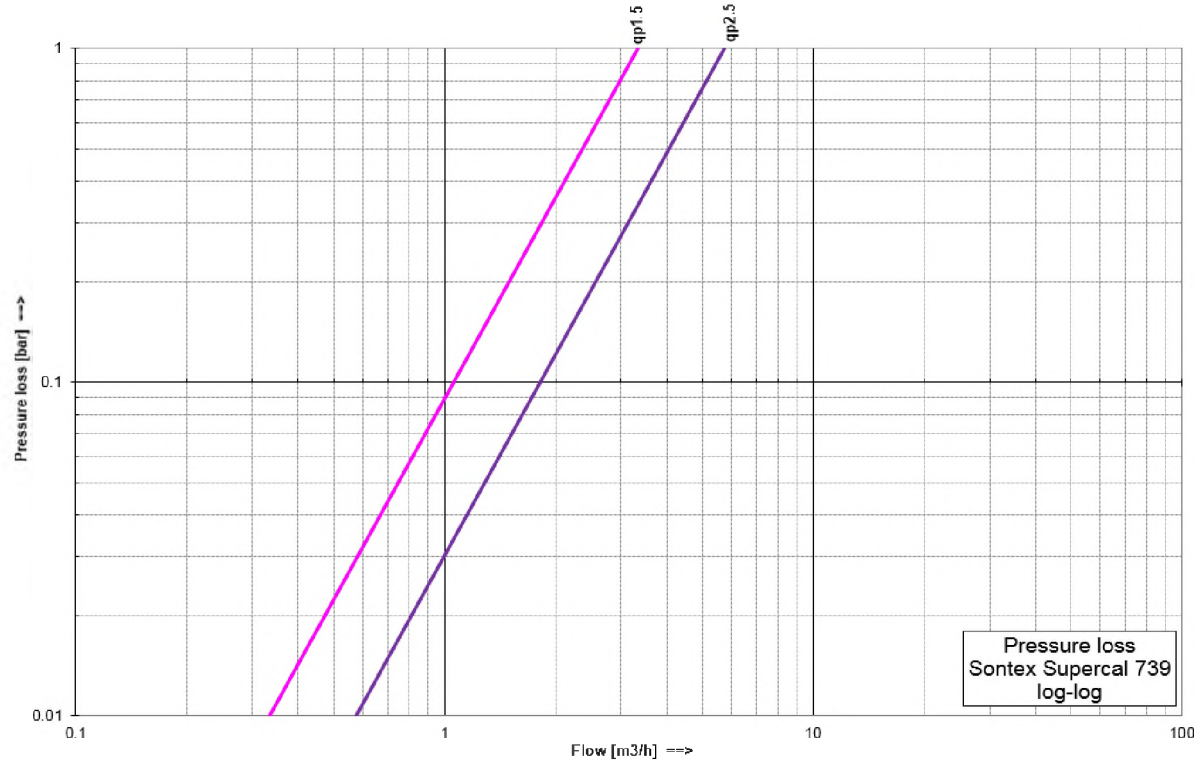
Coaxial Multiple Jet Flow Sensor with M62 x 2 connection

qp	Threaded connection *EAS		Mounting length	Mat.	PN	Maximal flow qs	Minimal flow qi	Low flow threshold value (50°C)	Threaded hole for sensor	Total Meter Weight	Kvs value (20°C)	Pressure loss at qp
m^3/h	G"	DN	mm		bar	m^3/h	l/h	l/h		Kg	m^3/h	bar
	(EN ISO 228-1)											
1.5	3/4"	*(15)*	110	Me	16	3,0	30	10	Ja	0.7	3.4	0.20
1.5	1"	*(20)*	130	Me	16	3,0	30	10	Ja	0.7	3.4	0.20
2.5	1"	*(20)*	130	Me	16	5,0	50	15	Ja	0.7	5.7	0.19

*EAS: base; Br: brass

16 bar = 1.6 MPa

Pressure loss curve



Metrological class

EN 1434 class 3

Mounting

External thread of the coaxial part M62x2

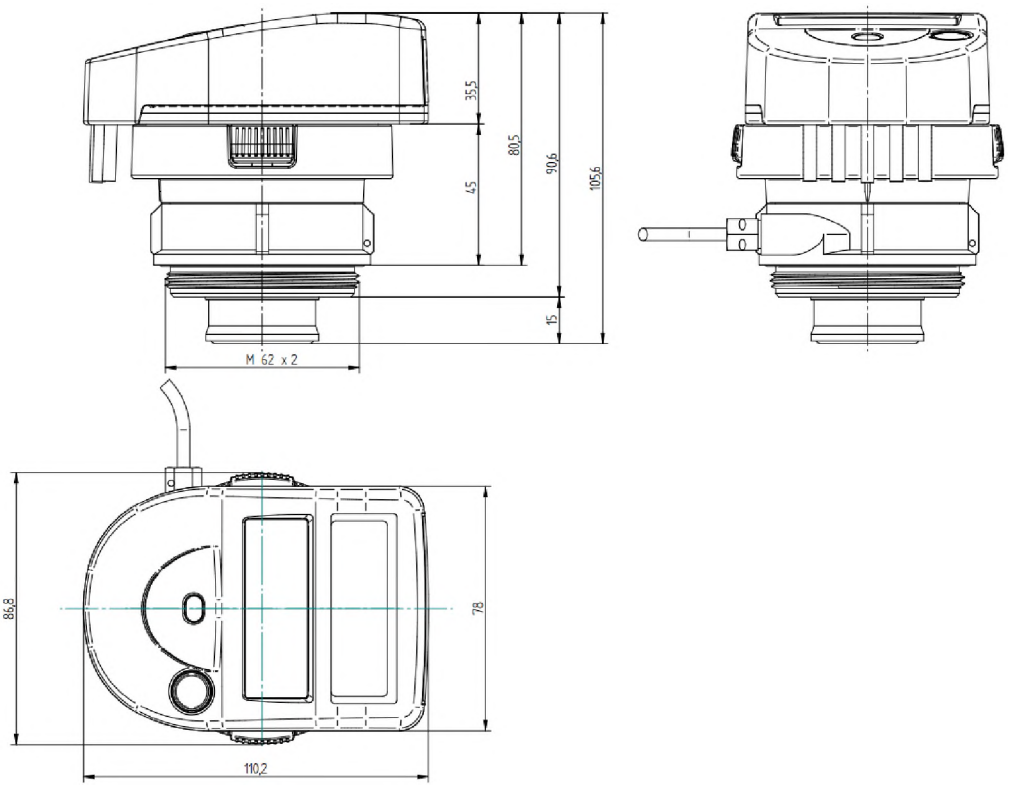
The Supercal 739 should not be mounted on the side where the continuous operating temperature of the liquid exceeds 90°C or is below 5°C.

Length of straight section fitted upstream/downstream of each flow meter (EN1434):
U0 / D0 for: L=110mm and L=130mm

Dimension

Dimensions integrator	110.2 mm x 86.8 mm
Total height	105.6 mm
Height from the middle of the base	90.6 mm
Height without integrator	45.0 mm

Supercal 739, Coaxial Multiple Jet Flow Sensor with M62x2 connection



Supercal 749

Fluidic Oscillation Compact Heat Meter

Application

The **Superstatic 749** is an autonomous compact thermal energy meter consisting of a flow meter a detachable integrator with a wide range of communications options and a pair of temperature sensors.
It's used in home automation, local and district heating/cooling systems to measure the consumption of heating or/and cooling energy for individual billing.

The **Superstatic 749** is designed on the basis of the proven **fluid oscillation** principle used exclusively by Sontex. Thanks to the use of a static flow sensor, the heat meter **Superstatic 749** does not have any moving parts and thus no wear. The fluid oscillation principle guarantees a high stability and repeatability for a reliable and precise measurement of flow and thermal energy. It is optimally suited for glycol and other mixtures.

It's built for flows of qp 0.6 m^3/h, qp 1.5 m^3/h and qp 2.5 m^3/h and measures the temperature within the range of 0°C to 110°C. Through its two additional optional pulse inputs, it is possible to connect, e.g., two water meters (hot and cold) and read their values remotely via the heat meter.
The **Superstatic 749** meets the requirements of the European Measuring Instruments Directive (MID) 2014/32/EU and the standard EN 1434 class 2.

Benefits

Permanent flow detection thanks to the fluidic oscillation measuring principle

- Corrosion resistant materials
- No moving parts, thus no wear
- Not sensitive to dirt, air bubbles and liquids with changing viscosity
- Self-cleaning thanks to the fluidic oscillation pulse in the flow meter
- Long-term stability, accurate and reliable measurement

Standard features

The heat and cooling meters **Superstatic 749** are optimized for the measurement and calculation of energy consumption in district or local heating systems.

- Configured as a heat meter MID with temperature sensors Ø 5 mm, 1.5m
- Optical interface for readout and 6+1 years battery
- Easy to operate and read
- Non-volatile EEPROM memory, that keeps stored data even in case of power failure
- 18 monthly energy values for heat energy and volume
- Self-monitoring and error display

Sizes

The **Superstatic 749** is available in the following sizes:

- Flow meter for qp 0.6 m^3/h, with a length of either 110 mm
- Flow meter for qp 1.5 m^3/h, with a length of either 110 mm or 130 mm or 190 mm
- Flow meter for qp 2.5 m^3/h, with a length of either 130 mm or 190 mm

Options

The **Superstatic 749** can be ordered with following options

- ∅ 5,2 mm or ∅ 6 mm temperature sensors
- 12+1 years battery
- One of the following communications options:
  - Self-powered M-Bus,
  - Bidirectional Radio SONTEX interface,
  - Wireless M-Bus,
  - LoRaWAN,
  - Two pulse outputs either heating or cooling energy consumption and volume, or heating and cooling energy consumption.
- Two additional pulse inputs

Functions

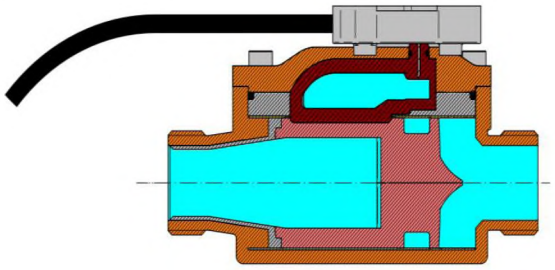
- Measure and record energy consumption and volume of the flow in heat or cooling applications
- Optionally measure and record a second “energy consumption”, for heat/cooling applications
- If two additional inputs were configured then record the provided values. The configuration can be done either through the optical interface, or via M-Bus or by radio SONTEX
- Display of consumption data depending on configuration:
  - 18 monthly energy and volume values
  - 18 monthly cooling energy values
  - 18 monthly values of additional pulse input 1
  - 18 monthly values of additional pulse input 2
  - Set day values
- Display operating data including self-monitoring with error display

Fluid oscillation flow sensor: The principle

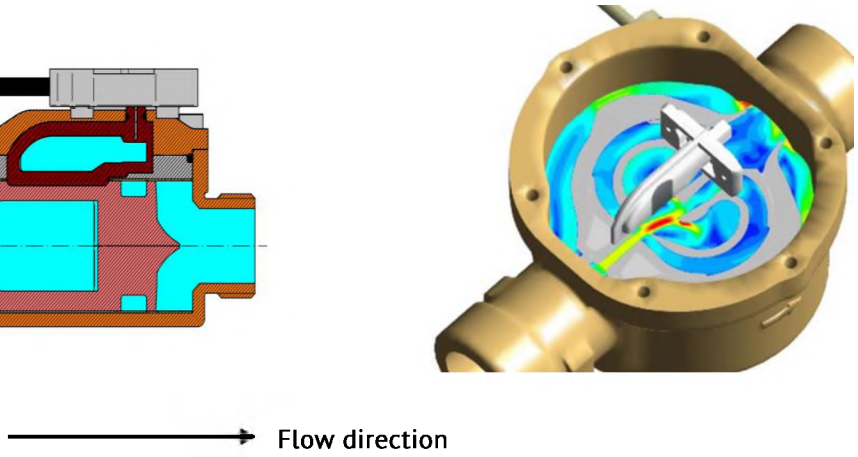
Picture1: The liquid passes through a special insert, the oscillator. Before passing the oscillator, the liquid is led to a nozzle and accelerated to a jet (oscillating jet). Opposite of the nozzle, the jet is redirected to the left or right into a channel. Due to the differential pressure generated in the channel, part of the liquid flows to the piezo-sensor above and part flows back to the pipe. The pressure of the liquid on the piezo-sensor generates an electrical pulse. Thus the liquid flows back to the pipe through a return loop and redirects the jet into the other channel. The liquid of this channel flows on the other side of the piezo-sensor and generates again an electrical pulse.

Picture 2: The animated top view on the oscillator shows the differences in velocity: The oscillation jet accelerated by the nozzle with the highest velocity and is visible in red. The jet that has slowed down is represented in blue.

The electrical pulses generated by the piezo-sensor with differential pressure correspond to the movement, the frequency of the jet. The electrical pulses are processed, amplified and filtered by the electronics. The electrical pulses are recorded by the integrator connected through a cable to the flow sensor and converted into flow. The frequency of the oscillation jet, i.e. the electrical pulse, is proportional to the flow.



Picture 1: Section through the flow sensor



Picture 2: Schematic of oscillator with oscillating jet (RED)

Temperature sensors

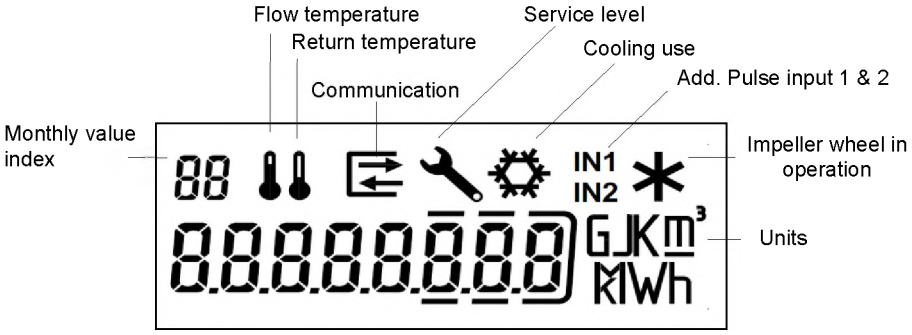
The pair of temperature sensors Pt 1'000 is connected to the integrator and is an integral part of the heat meter. The sensor with a colourless marking is mounted and sealed directly into the flow sensor. The temperature sensor with the orange marking must be mounted in the pipe "opposite" to the **Superstatic 749**. The temperature sensors mustn't be changed or modified.

Integrator

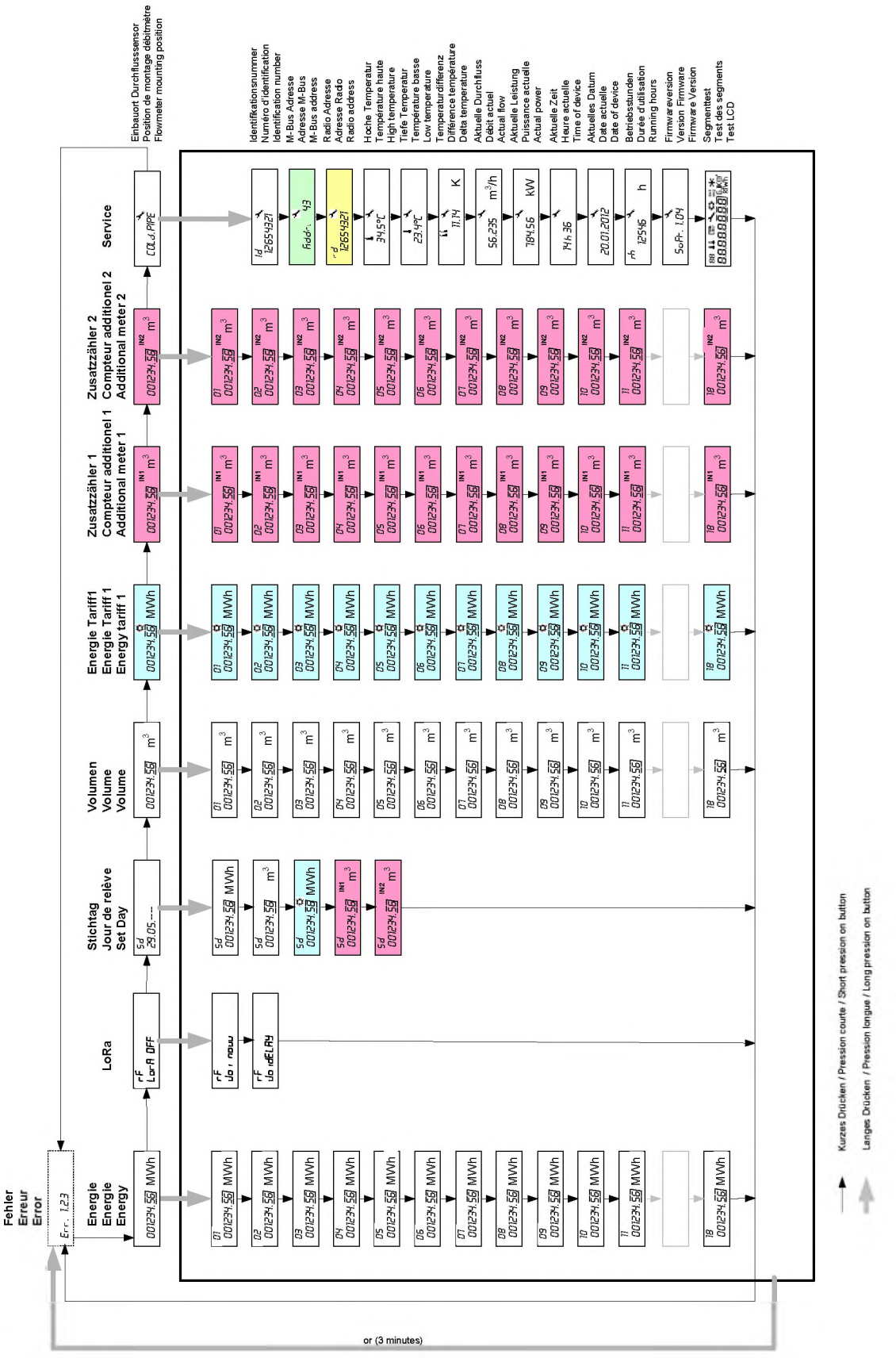
The integrator is equipped with a large 8-digits display and can be rotated by 360°. The integrator can be separated from the flow sensor and be installed separately. A cable of 0,6 meter connects the integrator to the flow sensor.
The housing has a protection index of IP65 against dust and humidity.

Display

The LCD display of the **Superstatic 749** has a large, clear design and high contrast, making it easy to read the data.



Display sequences



Error messages

Err 1	Flow higher than 1.2 x qs or faulty flow sensor.
Err 2	Measured temperature out of range or faulty temperature sensor.

Energy calculation

The flow sensor counts up the volume of the liquid flowing through the sensor. The thermal energy consumption, respectively the heating and cooling energy are calculated by means of the temperature difference between hot and cold pipe, the recorded volume, and the heat coefficient. The latter takes into consideration the density, the viscosity and the specific heat of the liquid used. All these are dynamically adapted in function of the temperature.

Solar-, cooling and other installations

The standards allow for approvals using water as heating and or cooling liquid and the **Superstatic 749**, while having received all according approvals, ensures also a precise measurement with other liquids.
The calculator contains the data for many different special liquids and, by means of the free software Prog7x9, it is possible to select the liquid, its level of concentration if so defined and be set to calculate properly the energy consumption.

Cooling energy

The cooling energy in combined heat/cooling applications is stored in another memory than the heat energy and will be cumulated only if the two following conditions are fulfilled:

- Temperature difference (Δt) > -0.5K
- Supply temperature < 18°C

The cooling energy has the same physical unit as the heat energy. The cooling power and the temperature difference are in this case displayed with a minus sign (-). If required it is possible to order the **Superstatic 749** with another threshold than the 18°C.

Non-volatile memory

The device parameters, as well as the cumulative values for energy and volume, cooling energy, monthly values, set day values, values of the pulses input counters 1 and 2, operating hours and error type are stored in a non-volatile memory (EEPROM), where the are saved even in case of a power failure (e.g. changing batteries). Once an hour and in the event of battery failure, the cumulative values are updated in the EEPROM.

Monthly values

At the end of each month, the monthly values are stored.
Depending on the configuration a total of 18 monthly values of heat energy, volume, cooling energy and of the additional pulses inputs 1 and 2 are memorized in the integrator.

Pulse inputs

As an option the **Superstatic 749** offers the possibility to integrate two additional pulse inputs such as from a hot water and a cold water meter.

Communication options

Several communication interfaces are available.
The configuration of the communication option of the **Superstatic 749** can be carried out with the free software Prog7X9 available from Sontex.

TECHNICAL DATA SUPERSTATIC 749

Temperature sensors

2 wire temperature sensor	Pt1'000
Diameter	Ø5.0; Ø5.2, Ø6.0 mm
Cables length	1.5 m

Measurement

Approved temperature range	0...110°C
Approved for long term operating temperature θq	5...90°C
Differential range	3...75 K
Response limit	0.5 K
Temperature resolution t (display)	0.1 °C
Temperature resolution Δt (display)	0.01 K
Temperature-measurement cycle at nominal flow	10 seconds
Flow-measurement cycle	**Permanent**

Integrator General

Environment class	C
Mechanics	M1
Electronics	E1
Battery protection class	III
Cable connection between flow sensor and integrator	0.6 m, fix
Integrator Protection index	IP 65
Operating temperature	5...55°C
Operating temperature with radio option	5...40°C
Storage and transport temperature	-10...60°C

Display & Display units

	8-digits LCD
Energy	kWh, MWh, GJ
Volume	m^3
Additional pulse inputs	Volume or pulses
Temperature	°C
Δ Temperature	K

Power supply

Lithium Metal Battery (≤ 1g) 3VDC	6+1 or 12+1 years

Powered by M-Bus line

1 device = 2 M-Bus charges (max 2 x 1.5mA)

Pulse output

Open drain (MOS Transistor)	1 Hz, 500 ms
Vcc_{max} : 35 V_{DC} ; Icc_{max} : 25mA	

Pulse inputs with a dry contact

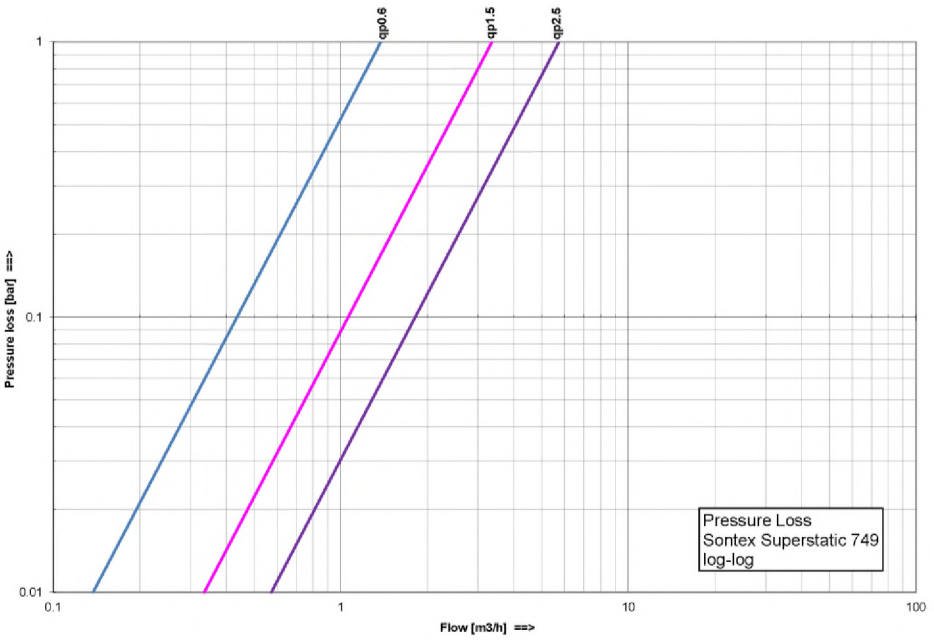
Power supply $_{internal}$	2.3 V_{DC}
$R_{pull\ UP\ internal}$	2 MΩ
Pulse factor	0...999.999 m^3/Imp or without unit

Fluidic Oscillation Flow Sensor

qp	Threaded connection		Mounting length	Mat.	PN	Maximal flow qs	Minimal flow qi	Low flow threshold value (50°C)	Threaded hole for sensor	Total Meter Weight	Kvs value (20°C)	Pressure loss at qp
m^3/h	G"	DN	mm		bar	m^3/h	l/h	l/h		kg	m^3/h	bar
	(EN ISO 228-1)											
0.6	3/4"	*(15)*	110	Brass	16	1,2	6	4	Yes	1.2	1.4	0.19
1.5	3/4"	*(15)*	110	Brass	16	3	15	10	Yes	1.3	3.4	0.2
1.5	1"	*(20)*	130	Brass	16	3	15	10	Yes	1.4	3.4	0.2
1.5	1"	*(20)*	190	Brass	16	3	15	10	Yes	1.6	3.4	0.2
2.5	1"	*(20)*	130	Brass	16	5	25	17	Yes	1.4	5.7	0.19
2.5	1"	*(20)*	190	Brass	16	5	25	17	Yes	1.6	5.7	0.19

16 bar = 1.6 MPa

Pressure loss curve



Metrological class

EN 1434 class 2

Mounting

The Superstatic 749 should not be mounted on the side where the continuous operating temperature of the liquid exceeds 90°C or is below 5°C.

Length of straight section fitted upstream/downstream of each flow meter (EN1434):
U3 / D0 for: L=110 mm
U0 / D0 for: L=130 mm and L=190 mm

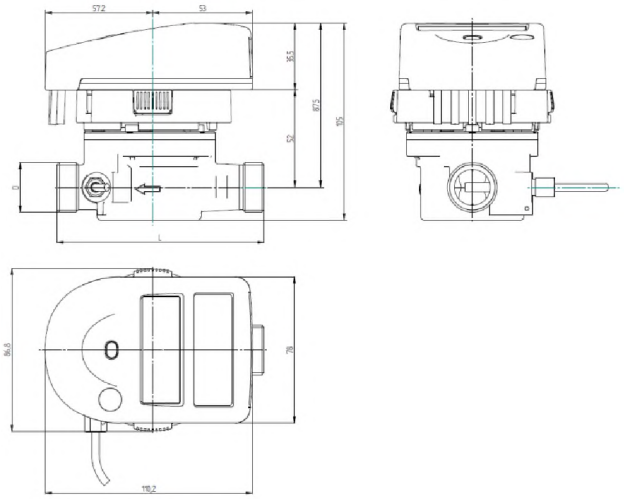
Flow sensor protection index

IP 68

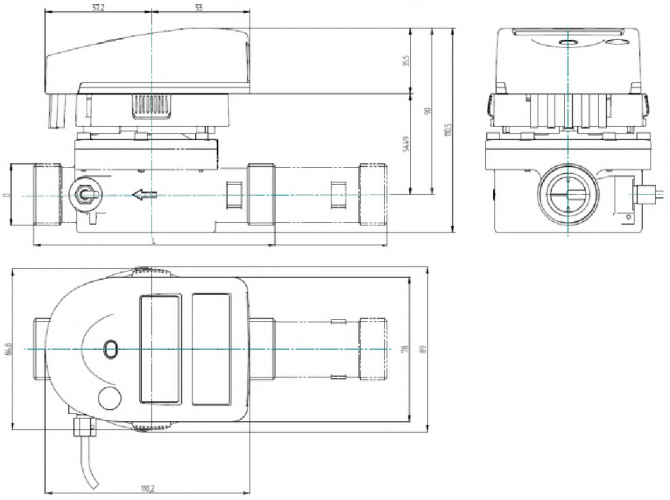
Dimensions

	qp 0.6 m^3/h	qp 1.5 m^3/h	qp 2.5 m^3/h
Mounting length [L]	110 mm	110/130/190 mm	130/190 mm
Integrator	110.2 x 86.8 mm	110.2 x 86.8 mm	110.2 x 86.8 mm
Total height	105.0 mm	110.5 mm	108.0 mm
Height from the axis of the tube	87.5 mm	90.0 mm	87.5 mm
Height without integrator	52.0 mm	54.5 mm	52.0 mm

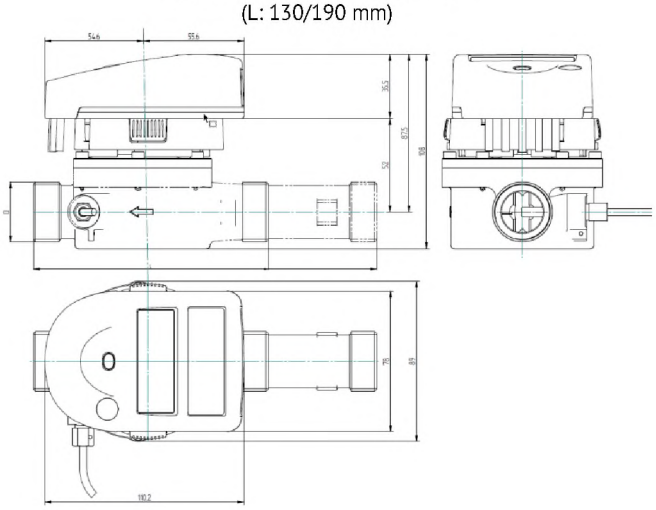
Superstatic 749 qp 0.6 m^3/h
(L: 110 mm)



Superstatic 749 qp 1.5 m^3/h
(L: 110/130/190 mm)



Superstatic 749 qp 2.5m^3/h
(L: 130/190 mm)



Superstatic 749, qp1.5, 190 mm

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