

Introducing Thematel

Magnetrol's TA1 and TA2 transmitters measure mass flow by detecting heat dissipation from a heated surface.

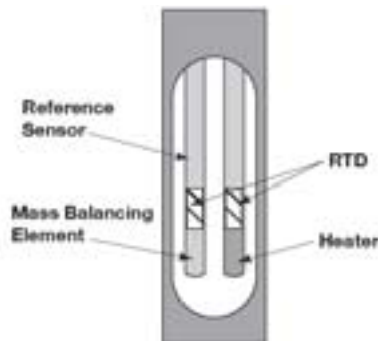
Mass Flow Measurement

Thermal flow meters measure flow rate in units of mass flow (SCFM or NM³/hr) rather than flow at operating conditions. Because temperature and pressure variations will influence a fluid's volume, mass flow measurement provides optimum measurement accuracy despite temperature and pressure variations.

In addition to greater measurement accuracy, mass flow is also measured to accommodate an industry's measurement standards. Chemicals react on the basis of mass relationships of ingredients. Combustion is based upon the mass flow rate of the air and fuel. In addition, a facility's gas consumption is based upon mass flow rate.

Thematel Technology

Operating on the basis of heat transfer, Thematel TA1 and TA2 transmitters measure mass flow by detecting heat dissipation from a heated surface. Their sensor probes contain two mass balanced elements with precision matched RTDs. The reference RTD measures the process temperature (up to +400 °F, +200 °C) while the second RTD measures the temperature of the heated sensor.



A brief discussion of TA1 and TA2 technology differences follows on the next page. For a thorough discussion of thermal dispersion technology, download our 32-page [Thematel Measurement Handbook](#) at www.magnetrol.com.

Thematel Benefits

Thematel flow meters offer distinct advantages over many traditional gas flow measuring methods*:

- ◆ Direct mass flow measurement does not require pressure or temperature compensation as do many gas flow technologies, such as differential pressure.
- ◆ Offers excellent low flow sensitivity: mass velocities of 25 ft/min (0.13 m/s) to 50,000 ft/min (250 m/s) (gas dependent).
- ◆ Measures low velocities as well as high flow rates for a turndown rate of 100:1 or more.
- ◆ Thematel probes create negligible pipe blockage resulting in very low pressure drops.
- ◆ Thematel's measurement functions are accomplished without moving parts—resulting in little or no maintenance and fewer on-line problems.
- ◆ Advanced temperature compensation provides high accuracy over the unit's entire operating range.
- ◆ Thematel transmitters have been engineered for easy installation and fast set-up while providing rugged, accurate and reliable service.
- ◆ Calibrated for you by Magnetrol, each instrument is ready for immediate field installation and operation.
- ◆ Installed cost of Thematel is very competitive with other gas flow measurement technologies.
- ◆ FM, CSA, ATEX approvals for combustible gases.
- ◆ Available as insertion or Inline styles.

*These conditions will compromise Thematel's performance: (1) a continuous presence of condensed moisture; (2) an excessive probe build-up; (3) an attempt to measure media for which the instrument was not calibrated.



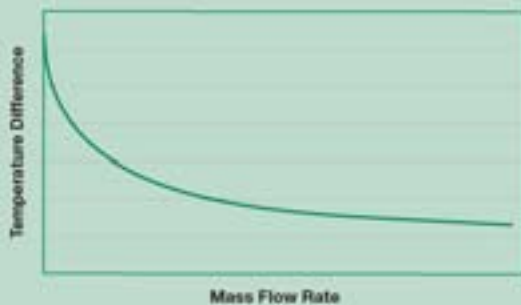
The Technology Differences

TA1 and TA2 transmitters differ by their method for measuring mass flow.

TA1



The TA1's **Constant Power** method employs constant power to the heater. The instrument measures the temperature difference between the heated sensor and the reference sensor measuring the process temperature. The temperature difference decreases as the flow rate increases. The change in temperature difference with mass flow rate is very large at the low flow rates, which provides excellent low flow sensitivity. As the flow rate increases, the temperature difference decreases yet the curve still shows good sensitivity at very high flow rates to provide high turndown capabilities.

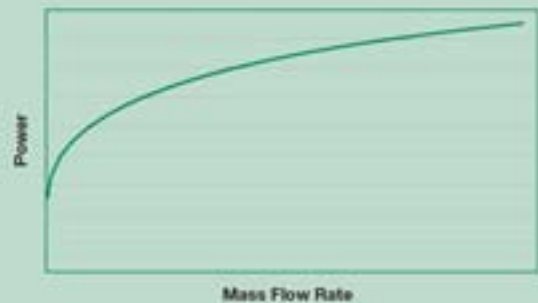


TA2

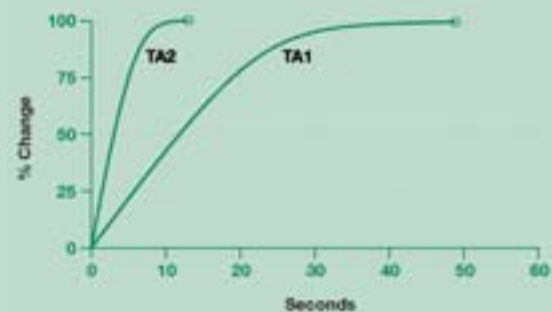


The TA2's **Constant Temperature Difference** method maintains a constant temperature difference between heated and reference sensors. As flow rate increases, more power is required to maintain the constant temperature difference. At low mass flow rates with little heat transfer, the amount of power required to maintain temperature difference is low.

As mass flow rate increases, power requirements increase. Changes in heat transfer are greatest at low velocities for excellent low flow sensitivity. As the mass flow rate increases, power increases permit flow measurement at very high flow rates to provide high turndown.



RESPONSE TIMES: TA1 and TA2 response times differ, as charted at right. With TA1's passive method, the temperature difference is dependent upon how long it takes the heated sensor to react to flow changes. The TA2 responds faster because it maintains a constant temperature difference between the RTDs. The TA2 uses control algorithms to provide a significantly faster response time than the TA1, which results in improved real time gas flow measurement.





TA1 and TA2 SPECIFICATIONS

Supply Voltage: 120 VAC, 50-60 Hz
240 VAC, 50-60 Hz
24 VDC

Flow Range: 25-50,000 SFPM (0.13-250 Nm/s)
(gas dependent)

Flow Accuracy: $\pm 1\%$ of reading plus 0.5%
of calibrated scale

Temperature Accuracy: $\pm 2^\circ$ F (1° C)

Repeatability: $\pm 0.5\%$ of reading

Sensor Range: -50° to $+400^\circ$ F (-45° to $+200^\circ$ C)
Rated to 1,500 psig (103 bar)

Turn Down: 100:1 (application dependent)

TA2 IN DEPTH

Integral or Remote:

All electronics are housed in a compact, explosion-proof enclosure mounted on the probe or at a remote location.

Display: Optional two-line, 16 digits/line, alphanumeric display module with four-button keypad for easy configuration. Displays flow rate, temperature, totalized flow, and diagnostic messages.

TA2's Electronics Features:

- Automatic Temperature Compensation
- Automatic Pipe Blockage Adjustment
- Automatic Mass Flow Measurement Correction for changes in gas properties over the entire temperature range of the instrument.
- Diagnostic monitoring of electronics, probe sensors, heater circuit and wiring
- Software totalizer displays (on a nine-digit display) the totalized flow usage in the user's choice of engineering units. The totalizer can be reset using key pad or HART®
- Easy, intuitive Software Programming
- Flow Profile Compensation
- Active or passive 4-20mA output
- Optional HART/AMS communications allows remote configuration of the TA2

TA1

- Remote mount
- RS-485 Modbus communications
- 16-button front cover keypad
- Up to four 10-amp relays



Insertion (left) or In-Line style (above)

Process Connections: Selection of process connections includes threads, welded flange construction, and use with a compression fitting.

Probe: All-welded 316 stainless steel; Hastelloy C-276 optional. Process temperatures to $+400^\circ$ F ($+200^\circ$ C); Pressure rating to 1,500 psig (103 bar); ratings are dependent upon process connections.

Convenience: Probe is field-replaceable; Optional hot tap Retractable Probe Assembly (RPA) allows for probe installation or removal without a process shut-down. At right, standard and high pressure RPAs.

Protection: Sensor is protected within a durable enclosure to prevent damage if the probe is inserted too far into a pipe.



Mass Flow of Air

Applications: The flow of air (78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and traces of eight other gases) is monitored in nearly all industrial settings, including applications for processing; air/gas mixing; cooling; blowing & drying; combustion; aeration; ventilation; filtration; ingredient mixing; air sampling, and many others. Significant air-flow variables include pipe diameters, wide flow ranges, varying velocities and low flow sensitivity. Large-duct flow applications for Thematel include combustion air flow used in determining fuel-to-air mixtures for industrial boilers, heaters and kilns.

TA1/TA2 Air Flow Applications:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Aeration Flows | Wastewater Treatment |
| • Combustion Air | Boilers, Kilns, Heaters |
| • Test Air Flow | Pump and Equipment Mfgs. |
| • Air Flow Rate | Metals Processing and Recovery |
| • Spray Drying | Food, Bio-Pharm, Chemical |
| • Remediation | Agricultural, Environmental |
| • Heat Treating | Manufacturing, Metals |
| • Drying Air Flow | Pulp and Paper |
| • Reheat Air Flow | PowerGen |
| • Low Flow Detection | All Industries |



The combustion efficiency of burners, furnaces and dryers is enhanced by obtaining repeatable flow measurement of the inlet combustion air. Ducts can vary from six-inches in diameter to many square feet. Too little air and combustion is incomplete; too much air and combustion efficiency is greatly reduced.

Application Insights

Measuring Mass Flow in Large Pipes and Ducts.

The larger the diameter of a pipe, stack or duct, the greater the likelihood of significant flow velocity profile distortions. In these highly skewed flow conditions, a single point flow meter won't do the job. So, what's the best measurement solution?

A frequent choice for greater measurement accuracy is the multi-point sensor array. Here, two or more flow sensors are placed along an extended-length insertion element. With more sensor points across the interior expanse of the duct, the more representative will be the flow measurement. And, if you install two of these arrays in crisscross

fashion inside the duct (as diagramed at top right), you have a sensor array that will provide very good results. The price you pay for this set-up, however, is cost; for the multi-point array is engineering-intensive at the front end, and maintenance-intensive down the line.

Option #2 is to insert four TA2s (or more, as needed) from opposite sides of a duct (bottom right) and average their output signals. This approach uses standard Thematel flow meters for accurate and reliable mass flow measurement at a lower installed cost, and with less maintenance headaches in the future. ■



ABOVE: Two, custom-engineered multi-point arrays. BELOW: Four standard TA2 flow meters.



Compressed Air Flow

Applications: Air that is compressed and contained at a pressure greater than atmosphere has become industry's universal power source. Seventy percent of all manufacturers operate compressed air (CA). Process operations dependent upon CA include pneumatic tools; materials handling; painting; oxidation; fractionation; cryogenics; refrigeration; dehydration; filtration and aeration. Flow meters help ensure efficient operation at rated SCFM output and are used to detect leaks. A Flow Meter with a Totalizer provides an accurate measurement of CA consumption.

TA1/TA2 Compressed Air Flow Applications:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| • Automation & Process Systems | All Industries |
| • Pneumatic tools, Painting | All Industries |
| • Materials Handling Systems | All Industries |
| • Filling, Capping, Packaging | Bottling, Packaging |
| • PET, PE Bottle Blowing | Plastic Containers |
| • Labs, Pill Coating | Pharmaceuticals |
| • Soil Remediation | Environmental Industry |
| • Drilling, Pipelines | Oil and Natural Gas |
| • Pressurizing Gas Lines | Natural Gas |
| • Food & Drug Processing | Foods, Pharmaceuticals |

Nitrogen Gas Flow

Applications: Nitrogen gas (N₂) is the most widely used commercial gas. Colorless, odorless, tasteless, and nonflammable, its inertness makes it an ideal blanketing gas to protect flammable or explosive solids and liquids from contact with air. Keeping chemicals, pharmaceuticals and foods within a nitrogen atmosphere keeps them protected from oxygen and moisture degradation. Oil, gas and petrochemical industries purge tanks and pipes with nitrogen to replace hazardous or undesirable atmospheres. In refinery maintenance, nitrogen quickly cools catalyst temperatures to vastly reduce shutdown time.

TA1/TA2 Nitrogen Gas Flow Applications:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| • Tank Blanketing | Chemicals, Foods, Hydrocarbons
Bio-Pharm, Semi-Conductor |
| • Gas Purging | Natural Gas, Refinery Industries |
| • Pressure Transfer | Storage Vessels, All Industries |
| • Cooling, Freezing | Refineries, Food Processing |
| • Forming Control | Metal Casting |
| • Heat Treatment | Shield Gas for Steel and Iron |
| • Pill & Tablet coating | Pharmaceutical, Nutritional |
| • Inerting of LNG | Tankers, Transport Vessels |
| • Drilling, Processing | Oil and Natural Gas Industries |



Natural gas is one of the major energy sources for fueling large central power stations as well as smaller industrial furnaces and boilers. Flow rate measurement and totalization of flow usage are vital to efficient operations.



This Glycol Regeneration Skid serving a natural gas field in Holland features three TA2s—two measuring air flow to an incinerator and one measuring natural gas.



Nitrogen flow in a two-inch line at a chemical plant. Point-of-use consumption of compressed air and gases will permit the user to obtain improved usage rate information for more efficient operations. Some centralized facilities bill the individual plants for gas usage.

Natural Gas Flow

Applications: Natural gas is a mixture of hydrocarbon gases, primarily (70-90%) methane (CH_4). In its pure form it is colorless, odorless and combustible. The cleanest burning fossil fuel, natural gas trails electricity as the second most used energy source in industry. Industrial demand accounts for 40 percent of total natural gas demand, the highest of any sector. With a multitude of industrial uses, natural gas is consumed primarily in pulp and paper; metals manufacture; power generation; petroleum refining; stone, clay and glass manufacture; chemicals production; plastic resin production; and food processing.

TA1/TA2 Natural Gas Flow Applications:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| • Extraction, Production | Natural Gas Industry |
| • Waste Treatment, Incineration | All Industry Sectors |
| • Co-Firing Technology | Power Generation |
| • Base Ingredients, Feedstocks | Plastics, Chemicals, Bio-Pharm |
| • Preheating, IR heating | Iron and Steel, Powder Coating |
| • Processing | Food, Chemicals, Refining, Paper |
| • Manufacturing | Stone, Clay and Glass |
| • Primary and Backup Fuels | Industrial Boilers, Furnaces |
| • Gas Desiccant Systems | Plastics, Bio-Pharm, Confections |
| • Gas Absorption Systems | Heating & Cooling of H_2O |



Natural gas flow at a gas production plant is monitored to provide flow measurement from each individual well. The main custody transfer meter is positioned downstream from where the flow from individual lines is combined.

Application Insights

Thermatel: Precisely Calibrated To Your Gas Flow Requirements.

Every gas has distinct thermal properties that affect the convective heat transfer of the Thermatel sensor. It is for this reason that each flow meter is calibrated in Magnetrol's Calibration Lab to our customer's specific requirements. The instrument is performance tested under conditions of gas composition, flow rates, velocities, and temperatures. Once installed, the unit goes directly into service without any need for field set-up, calibration, or adjustment.

Our customer has total control over field configuration of the TA1 or TA2. By using a simplified procedure, they can configure the instrument in order to change pipe or duct size, the range and

span of the 4-20 mA signal, the units of measurement, or installation factors.

Some competitors' flow meters require their calibration to include a specified cable length, and any subsequent cable changes will affect the unit's accuracy. The TA1 and TA2's cable length is independent of their calibration. This allows our customers to provide their own cable, or change its length in the field.

The TA2's probe and circuit boards are also field replaceable. New calibration factors can be entered into the instrument by using the TA2's keypad or with a HART® remote communicator. ■



Magnetrol's NIST Traceable Calibration Facility



Argon Gas Flow

Applications: Composing slightly less than 1% of the air, Argon (**Ar**) is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, non-corrosive, nonflammable, and nontoxic gas. It is the most abundant of the “rare” gases, those with an extremely weak tendency to chemically interact with other materials. Argon is commercially valued in multi-industry applications for its near total inertness and low cost. Argon is utilized to produce specialty products; protect and maintain product quality; and lower operating costs in steelmaking. It is essential in metal fabrication; light bulbs; the production of electronic equipment; and in thermal glass and plastics manufacture.

TA1/TA2 Argon Gas Flow Applications:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • Degasification | Aluminum, Titanium, Stainless Steel |
| • Heat Transfer | Electronics, Semiconductors |
| • Bulb Media | Fluorescent, Incandescent Lighting |
| • Thermal Media | Thermopane Window Manufacturing |
| • Argon Lasers | DNA Sequencing, Electronics, Printing |
| • Arc, Tig, Mig Welding | Manufacturing, Metal Fabrication |
| • Filler Gas | Silicone and Germanium Manufacturing |
| • Gas-plasma Treating | Plastics, Painting and Coating |
| • Spectrometry | Anodizing, Plating, Powder Coating |
| • Cryoablation | Medical technology |

Hydrogen Gas Flow

Applications: Hydrogen (**H₂**), the lightest of gases, is colorless, odorless, tasteless, flammable and nontoxic (at atmosphere). It has the highest combustion energy release per unit of weight of any commonly occurring material. Hydrogen’s industrial applications include chemical processing; metal production; petroleum refining; electronics; power; pharmaceuticals and foods. With the development of a viable fuel cell technology, new application opportunities in the automotive sector will no doubt surface. Consideration must be given to Hydrogen’s volatility and its greater cooling effect on the sensor compared to other gases.

TA1/TA2 Hydrogen Gas Flow Applications:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| • Treating, Welding, Annealing | Steel, Stainless Steel, Copper |
| • Hydrodesulfurization | Oil Refineries |
| • Catalytic Cracking | Oil Refineries |
| • Vitamin Manufacturing | Pharmaceuticals, Supplements |
| • Oxidation Preventative | Glass Manufacturing |
| • Hydrogenation of Fatty Acids | Food and Dairy |
| • Carrier Gas | Integrated Circuits |
| • Generator Coolant | Power Generation |
| • Rocket Fuel, Fuel Cells | Aerospace, Automotive |
| • Making NH ₃ , CH ₃ OH, H ₂ O ₂ | Chemicals, Polymers, Solvents |



The flow of large ducts and stacks, as in this power generation boiler, can be measured using multiple standard TA2s to obtain an averaging of the flow rate. This approach is more economical and easier to maintain than custom-designed, multiple-point array systems.



Retractable Probe Assemblies (RPAs) permit installation of the instrument in applications which must remain in continuous operation. RPA designs with pressure ratings up to 720 psi are available.



Hydrogen gas has many industrial applications. Using a catalyst and large quantities of hydrogen, hydrotreatment (above) removes 90% of the sulfur, oxygen, nitrogen and metals from gasoline refinery feedstocks.

Oxygen Gas Flow

Applications: Oxygen (O_2) is the second-largest volume industrial gas. Because it forms compounds with virtually all chemical elements it is most often bound with other elements in silicates, oxides, and water compounds. Oxygen is highly oxidizing and reacts vigorously with combustible materials generating heat in the reaction process. Ozone (O_3) is an allotropic form of oxygen that is more reactive. Oxygen finds numerous uses in steelmaking and metals refining; chemicals and pharmaceuticals; petroleum processing; glass and ceramic manufacture; pulp and paper manufacture; and in municipal and industrial effluent treatment.

TA1/TA2 Oxygen Gas Flow Applications:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Furnace Combustion | Steel Making, Haz Mat Industry |
| • Metal Processing | Copper, Lead, Zinc Manufacturing |
| • Glass Smelters | Glass Manufacturing |
| • Raw Material for Oxidation | Chemical Industry |
| • Coal Gasification | Chemical Feedstock Production |
| • Catalyst Regeneration | Oil Refineries |
| • Oxy-fuel Furnaces | Glass Manufacturing, Pulp & Paper |
| • Pulp Bleaching Agent | Pulp & Paper |
| • Biological Treatment | Municipal Wastewater Treatment |
| • Water Oxygenators | Aqua Culture, Water Treatment |



The largest industrial user of gaseous oxygen is the steel industry. Oxygen-enriched air increases combustion temperatures in open hearth and blast furnaces.

Application Insights

The Inline Advantages

Magnetrol offers an inline sensor for the TA1 and TA2 Mass Flow Meters. The principle reasons for using an inline—or flow body—configuration for mass flow measurement are:

- The inline configuration measures lower flow rates within smaller pipe sizes. Flow rates of less than 1 SCFM ($1.7 \text{ Nm}^3/\text{h}$) can be detected in pipe sizes as small as $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- As most flow meters are of the in-line type, they represent a more traditional approach to flow measurement. Also, the flow body can be used to replace other flow meters of the same dimensions.
- The inline style provides optional flow conditioning to obtain a predictable flow profile and remove swirl at the sensor. This is especially important when an insufficient straight run of pipe is placed before the flow meter. ■



TA2 with Flow Body

Carbon Dioxide Gas Flow

Applications: Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is an odorless, colorless, non-combustible and slightly toxic gas with a pungent acidic taste. It constitutes a fraction of our air, about 0.036%. Carbon dioxide is valued in industry for its reactivity, inertness and ability to create cold conditions. Large quantities of gaseous CO_2 are produced and consumed in making fertilizers, plastic resins, and rubber. Other important uses include beverage carbonation; food and pharmaceutical processing; enhancement of oil recovery from oil wells; a raw material for producing many chemicals; treatment of alkaline water; and manufacturing CO_2 fire extinguishing systems.

TA1/TA2 Carbon Dioxide Flow Applications:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • MIG/MAG Welding Shield | Metal Industries |
| • Casting Mold Hardening | Metal Industries |
| • Dry-Ice Feed | Manufacturing, Construction |
| • Urea, Methanol Production | Chemical Industry |
| • Oil Extraction Well Priming | Petroleum Industry |
| • Flash Removal | Rubber and Plastics |
| • Dry Ice & CO_2 Coolant | Food and Beverages |
| • Beverage Carbonation | Soft Drinks, Beer, Sparkling Wine |
| • Blanketing Agent | Foods, Pharmaceuticals |
| • Fertilizer Processing | Agricultural Chemicals |

Exhaust & Waste Gas

Applications: Exhaust gases in a wide variety of compositions range from the ecologically benign to toxic emissions. Off-gases are vapors emitted from extraction and treatment systems that are discharged directly to the atmosphere, captured or destroyed. Hydrocarbon gases from industrial operations are often “flared” in a high-temperature oxidation process which burns combustible components of waste. Natural gas, propane, ethylene, propylene, butadiene and butane constitute over 95 percent of the waste gases flared. Consideration must be given to changes in gas composition, abruptness of flow change, low pressures, and a wide range of velocities.

TA1/TA2 Exhaust & Waste Gas Applications:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| • Vent Lines | All Industries |
| • Waste CO_2 | Petrochemicals, Chemical Production |
| • SO_2 Off-Gas | Metals, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals |
| • Flare Stacks, Headers | Oil Platforms, Refineries; Chemicals |
| • Flue Gas | Power Generation |
| • Waste-to-Energy Gas | Landfill, Waste Treatment Plant |
| • Waste Flow Mixing | Incinerators, All Industries |
| • Flare Gas Recovery | Electricity, Steam, Hot Water Generation |
| • NC Gas Disposal | Pulp and Paper |



Measuring natural gas flow to a furnace. The use of an insertion probe permits the TA2 to be installed in lines of various sizes and with considerable installation flexibility while also ensuring economical mass flow measurement.



Today's refineries and chemical plants frequently burn-off waste gases in a flare line. Because both flow rates and gas compositions vary, the TA2 can be used to obtain relative flow indication.



Due to environmental laws and restrictions, oil and gas platform operators must monitor and report the amount of flared gases. The consistent composition, low flow sensitivity, and high turndown capabilities make the TA2 an ideal flow meter for this service.

LFG, Digester & Bio-Gas

Applications: These gases are typically composed of 65% methane (CH_4) and 35% carbon dioxide (CO_2). Landfill gas (LFG) is generated from the degradation of biodegradable wastes. Digester gas results from the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in municipal wastewater treatment. Bio-gas is created from livestock production, agricultural and industrial effluents and sewage treatment. Flaring and venting as management strategies for these gases is giving way to energy harvesting technologies with the economic advantage of creating heat, electricity, fuel or feed-stocks while also reducing carbon emissions that would ordinarily result from flaring operations.

TA1/TA2 LFG, Digester & Bio-Gas Applications:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Anaerobic Digestion Gas | Municipal Wastewater Treatment |
| • Methane Gas for Heat, Power | Boilers, Power Co-Generation |
| • Digester Gas Recirculation | Wastewater Treatment |
| • Bio-Mass to Bio-Gas | Wood Scrub-to-Gas Conversion |
| • LFG Monitoring, Harvesting | Municipal Landfills |
| • Sewer Gas Processing | Municipal Treatment Systems |
| • Displacement Digester | Manure to Bio-gas Conversion |
| • Gas Venting and Flaring | Landfills and General Industry |
| • Bio-Engine and Motor Fuel | Generator, Engine Manufacturers |



Bio-gas, a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide, results from the decomposition of organic materials and can be harvested as a fuel source. Due to its low flow sensitivity and low pressure drop, the TA2 is an excellent flow meter for measuring bio-gases.

Application Insights



Temperature Compensation of the Mass Flow Measurement

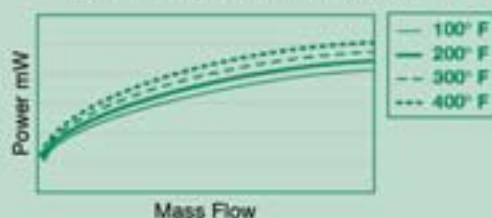
Thermal Mass Flow Transmitters measure heat transfer and infer the mass flow based upon calibration information. The gas properties that effect convective heat transfer, however, are effected by changing temperatures.

After extensive testing and analysis on the effect of changes in flow at different temperatures, Magnetrol has developed a proprietary method of providing temperature compensation over the entire operating range of the instrument.

Thermatel Flow Meters measure the temperature and then apply a correction in the flow measurement based upon the operating temperature.

The charts below show data from the TA2 with and without temperature compensation. These graphs demonstrate the effectiveness of Magnetrol's temperature compensation of the mass flow measurement based upon varying gas properties. ■

TA2 Uncompensated Flow Data



TA2 Compensated Flow Data





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PLEASE NOTE: The instruments recommended in this guide are based on field experience with similar applications and are included as a general guide to flow control selection. Because all applications differ, however, customers should determine suitability for their own purposes.