# M910 troubleshooting

Service manual





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# 1 M910 troubleshooting

## 1.1 Display is not working

#### Disconnect the power supply.

- a) Check the fuse (it is located under the back cover) and replace it with a new fuse of the same rating if necessary.
- b) Check the power supply cable.
- c) Check the power supply voltage (value, frequency and stability).

#### 1.2 Unstable reading / unstable zero

- a) Check earthing of the sensor. See chapter **Sensor earthing**.
- b) Check measuring electrodes in the sensor. Electrodes must be clean.
- c) Check electromagnetic disturbance. The reason can be source of electromagnetic disturbance near the flowmeter (pumps, transducers, DC/DC or AC/DC convertors).
- d) Check connection cables between sensor and transmitter (remote version only).
- e) Check the sensor. See chapter Sensor testing
- f) Check the transmitter using the internal flow simulator (not available for M910E).
- g) Pipe must be completely full with conductive liquid. Liquid must be without bubbles. See chapter **Sensor installation.**
- h) Flowmeters with rubber liner can display unstable zero after installation. It is recommended to soak the liner 24 hours before the installation. Other possibility is to soak it after installation with the process liquid. However in this case the flowmeter can show small deviation for zero flowrate during the first day after installation.

## 1.3 Error 01 – Current error

Reason: Current loop analog output is disconnected.

- a) Check connection cables of current loop output.
- b) Switch current loop test in setup menu (General submenu) to OFF if current loop output is not used.

#### 1.4 Error 45 – Excitation error

Reason: Excitation current of the coils is too low.

- a) Check connection cables between sensor and transmitter (remote version only).
- b) Check the sensor. See chapter Sensor testing
- c) Check the transmitter using the internal flow simulator (not available for M910E).

## 1.5 Error 46 – Empty pipe

Reason: High noise level on measuring electrodes (pipe without conductive liquid).

- a) Check earthing of the sensor. See chapter Sensor earthing.
- b) Check measuring electrodes in the sensor. Electrodes must be clean.
- c) Check electromagnetic disturbance. The reason can be source of electromagnetic disturbance near the flowmeter (pumps, transducers, DC/DC or AC/DC convertors).
- d) Check connection cables between sensor and transmitter (remote version only).
- e) Check the sensor. See chapter **Sensor testing**
- f) Check the transmitter using the internal flow simulator (not available for M910E).
- g) Pipe must be completely full with conductive liquid. Liquid must be without bubbles. See chapter **Sensor installation.**



## 1.6 Sensor testing

Sensor terminal strip (remote version):





Sensor connector (compact version):



For tests 1 and 3, you need an Ohmmeter with a measurement range of 0-20 M $\Omega$ . Measurement Voltage has to be more than 5V.

Before testing, it is necessary to connect terminal strip no. 2 (GND) to the grounding screw on the neck of the sensor.

	Check resistance:	Expected Value:	Probable cause if different value:
1	- 1 x 2 (EL1 x GND) - 3 x 2 (EL2 x GND)	1 kΩ to 1 MΩWith a full sensor tube> 1 MΩWith an empty sensortube	Lower value: Short-circuit on the electrode Higher value: If the value with a full sensor tube is higher, the electrode is not connected.
2	- 5 x 6 (EXCITATION)	30 to 120 Ω	Lower value: Short-circuit on the excitation coils Higher value: Disconnected or interrupted excitation.
3	- 5 x 2 (EX1 x GND) - 6 x 2 (EX2 x GND)	> 10 MΩ	Lower value: Coils not isolated from the sensor body

If measured values are outside mentioned limits check connectors and cables (short circuits or disconnected cables) and for compact version check the lock position of the connector.

## 1.7 Sensor installation



#### Vibration

To avoid mechanical damage protect both electronic unit and sensor against mechanical vibrations. When strong vibrations are possible, both the input and output pipe must be mechanically fixed or the remote version with a separate electronic unit should be used.

#### Overheating

To avoid overheating, the electronic unit should be protected against direct sunlight especially in areas with a warm climate with ambient temperatures over 30 °C. If necessary a sunshade has to be mounted over the electronic unit or a remote version with a separate electronic unit should be used.

## 1.8 Sensor earthing

To ensure the correct operation of the flowmeter an earthing connection between the sensor and pipeline must be made. The sensor is equipped with screw connection for an earthing wire. This screw has to be connected to the flange on the pipeline. Use copper wire to connect between the flange and the earth screw on the sensor.

If the pipeline is manufactured from a non-electrically conductive material, or if the pipe is lined with a similar material, special grounding rings must be installed between flanges.

#### Metal pipeline

Plastic pipeline / pipeline with internal coating





#### Only with grounding rings





## <u>Manufacturer</u>

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