

QUICK START GUIDE

TECO StockRite Series Consistency Transmitters

PRESENTER



Andre Rog

P&P Products Manager

QUICK START GUIDE

- A successful calibration will consist of several steps
 - Define the Sensor
 - Auto Cal the Sensor
 - Set the Strain Factor
 - Setup velocity compensation (optional)
 - Assign Consistency Values
-

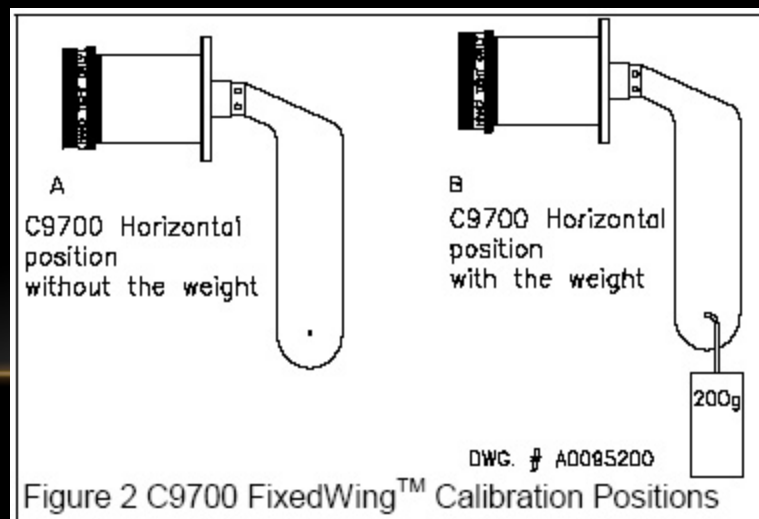
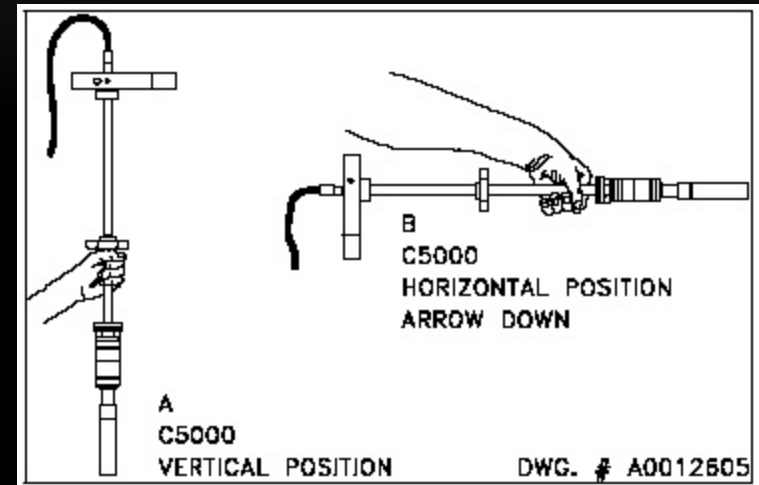
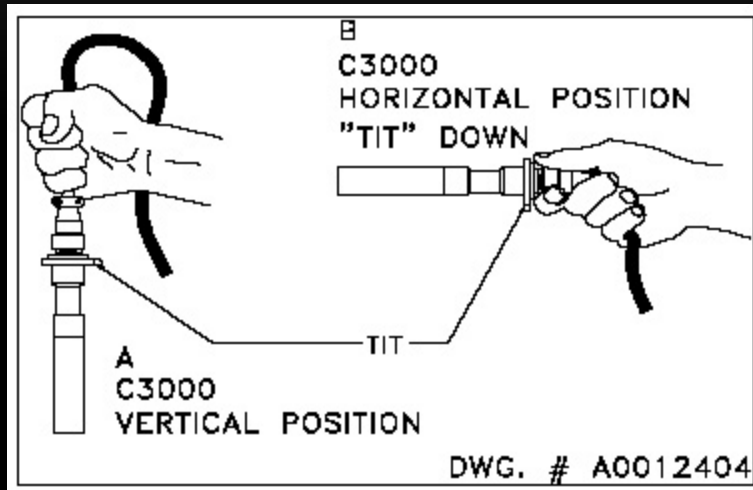
DEFINE THE SENSOR

- You have to tell the transmitter what sensor is being used.
- Specify type, length and material

AUTO CAL THE SENSOR

- This procedure normalizes the response of a sensor using the force of gravity as a reference
 - This is useful because you can then swap out normalized sensors and get the same reading without recalibrating
 - It also zeros out the effect of gravity on the sensor in its application orientation
-

AUTO CAL THE SENSOR



SET THE STRAIN FACTOR

- The Strain Factor is a sensor gain factor
 - It can be used to adjust the output of the transmitter relative to strain based on stock type
 - We have pre-programmed the transmitter with strain factors for various furnish types
 - These are good starting points, but may need to be adjusted later
-

SETUP VELOCITY COMPENSATION

- Velocity compensation is recommended for applications with high or variable flow rates
- The C6000 accepts a 4-20ma signal for flow rate input

DEVIATION METER

- At this point, you have setup the system as a deviation meter
- The range of the deviation depends on the values for the consistency span and zero
- Values of 100 and 0 would output 0 to 100%

CONSISTENCY CALIBRATION

- If you want the transmitter to output consistencies directly, you have to adjust the values for the strain factor and the consistency span and zero
 - You can let the meter calculate these for you using the built-in routine under "Compute Attributes"
 - You can calculate them offline using the formula in the Appendix
-

BUILT-IN ROUTINE

```
SPAN LBL:      100.000  PERCENT
ZERO LBL:      0.000   PERCENT
STRAIN FCT:    1.000   %FS/F.
BIAS:         40.000   PERCENT
```

DESIRED LABELS.

```
SPAN:         100.000
ZERO:         0.000
```

	LAB RESULT	STRAIN SAMPLE
TEST1:	[EMPTY]	[EMPTY]
TEST2:	[EMPTY]	[EMPTY]

TEST #1	TEST #2	COMPUTE	CNCL
SAMPLE	SAMPLE	SETTINGS	QUIT

F1

F2

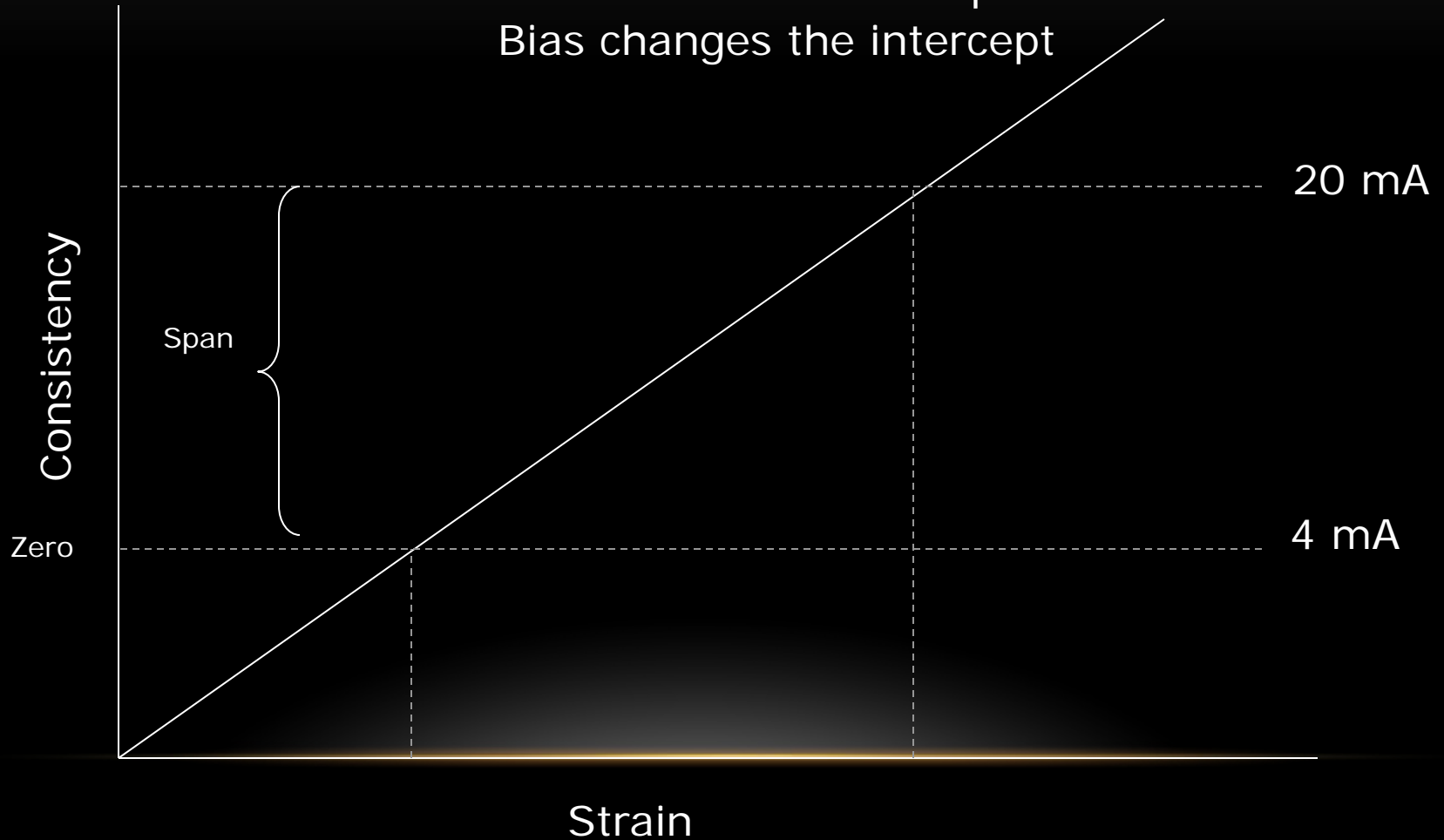
F3

F4

Figure 29 Typical Lab Cal Screen

CONSISTENCY CALIBRATION

Strain Factor is the slope
Bias changes the intercept



FINISHED!

- The system is now calibrated and measuring consistency