HIGH-FLOW DURA-METER™ QUICK ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Connect paddle wheel circuit wire to faceplate
Connect the (2) 9V batteries
Install 9V batteries into meter body
Secure face plate to meter body and ensure you do not pinch any cables
Install the (4) 10-32 bolts and slightly snug to tightness

HFM3_Assembly_Installation_022024

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

The following are principles of operation for the Dura High-Flow Meter, intended to guide installation, and not to be construed as a complete troubleshooting guide.

Good results can be assured by following these five principles.

THE FLOW RATE OF THE SYSTEM MUST BE WITHIN THE RECOMMENDED RANGE FOR THE METER. All flow meters have a minimum flow rate they will measure for their nominal size. No flow meter reads down to 0. This lower limit is a result of the flow velocity not containing enough momentum to keep the paddle wheel spinning. Below a certain flow rate the paddle no longer spins linearly with respect to the flow rate. This is the lowest flow rate the meter can accurately measure. The meter may indicate flow rates below this value but will contain a large inaccuracy. At some point the flow velocity becomes too low and the meter will indicate 0, even though there is still flow. The bottom line – if you don't have an adequate flow rate, you won't get satisfactory results.

- THE SYSTEM MUST BE FULL OF FLUID AT ALL TIMES. The meter and plumbing must be completely full of liquid! Flow should ALWAYS be horizontal or upward. Downward flow will not provide consistent movement of liquid across the paddlewheel. Consistent flow across the paddlewheel is essential for accuracy and consistency. To encourage this, in a horizontal installation, the paddlewheel should be at "10 o'clock" or "2 o'clock" position when viewed from the end of the flow meter. It should NOT be at "12 o'clock" or "6 o'clock"!
- THERE MUST BE A SUFFICIENT LENGTH OF STRAIGHT PIPE BEFORE AND AFTER THE METER. To develop a uniform flow profile in the pipe, a straight length of smooth pipe must be both upstream and downstream of the meter. The meter should be installed away from sources of turbulence, such as pumps, strainers, elbows, etc. The diagram is a general idea of lengths of pipe needed to develop uniform flow and get accurate results from the flow meter. If an adequate run of straight pipe isn't possible, a reduction in accuracy may result. Typically, the error is uniform (linear) across the flow range. If the flow profile is consistent, the flow meter can be adjusted for it by manual calibration. The instruction manual illustrates the manual calibration method. Installation of meter with horizontal OR vertical pipe

10X diameter 5X diameter

(4) INSTALLATION OF METER WITH HORIZONTAL OR VERTICAL PIPE. Install the meter in the plumbing system where the meter and pipe will always be full of liquid. Again, the installation should be designed with the goal of the flow across the paddlewheel being constant and consistent. It is also important for accuracy that the meter sees the same flow profile in use as it saw during calibration.

Install flow meter at the location where the pipe is filled with liquid.



🕟 THE FLUID ENTERING THE METER MUST BE FREE OF DEBRIS. A strainer should be installed before the flow meter to lengthen service life and improve measurement accuracy. The strainer will remove impurities or foreign objects from the fluid that can interfere with the mechanical components. Be aware that the strainer will cause turbulence, and for that reason should be installed as far away from the meter as is practical.

Fluid Flow Direction



HIGH-FLOW DURA-METER**

The meter will turn ON with any button press or when fluid passes through the meter. It will turn OFF when not in use.

Use buttons to navigate the four main menus; **Reset, Prog**ram, **Cal**ibration, **Info**. The buttons correspond to the on screen indicators.

(2) 9 Volt batteries provide about 35 hours of use with the backlight turned ON. Battery life is extended with the backlight OFF.

Pe	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS		
	Nominal Size	2"	3"
	Model	DP-HFM2	DP-HFM3
	Connection	M220 flange	M300 flange
	Meter Accuracy	+/- 0.5%*	+/- 0.5%*
	Non-conductive Fluids	Yes	Yes
	Fluid Flow Initiates Measurement	Yes	Yes
	Battery Size/Voltage	(2) 9 Volt	(2) 9 Volt
	Battery Life Indicator	Yes	Yes
	Backlit Display	Yes	Yes
	Maximum Pressure	150 PSI	150 PSI
	Minimum GPM	40	80
	Maximum GPM	300	700
	Minimum Temp	+ 32 °F	+ 32 °F
	Maximum Temp	+ 140 °F	+ 140 °F
	Meter Type/Style	Paddlewheel	Paddlewheel
	Body Construction Material	GF Polypropylene	GF Polypropylene
	addle Bearing Construction Material	Sapphire	Sapphire
	Electrodes Construction Material	No	No
	Minimum Straight Inlet	5X diameter	5X diameter
	Minimum Straight Outlet	10X diameter	10X diameter
	Field Calibration Capability *	Yes *	Yes *

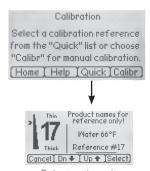
^{*}With manual calibration

CALIBRATION

NOTE: Use a primed system. Verify your calibration. Fluid viscocity changes with temperature.

QUICK Calibration

/ Great for fleet use



Select a viscocity reference number using water as the baseline.





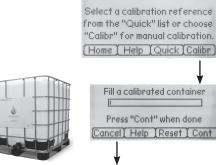
Adjust 🕴

Each viscosity reference number represents 1% change. (i.e.) If the meter reads high, lower the viscosity reference number. Adjust the value Up or Down Repeat as needed.

PREFERRED METHOD MANUAL CALIBRATION

Calibration

/ Most accurate
/ Usually only takes one attempt
/ Adjustable to compensate for
different measurement containers



Method 1: With a Calibrated Container Fill a calibrated container.

Method 2: Without a Calibrated Container Fill a container that can be weighed with approximately 100 gallons. Divide the weight by fluid density to determine gallons dispensed.





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