



The ecom-B is a Compact, Robust, Light-weight Flue Gas Analyser



Product Features

- Up to 3 gas sensors (Longlife)
- ± 100 hPa differential pressure measurement (option)
- IR interface for ecom-P thermal printer (option)
- Soot measurement via soot pump (option)
- Backlit display
- Optical condensate monitoring
- 3-chamber tubing, coaxial sampling probe and T -Room sensor
- Emission, temperature and draught measurement without plug connection change
- Internal memory for 300 measurements - ecom PC software
- Comprehensive accessory program

Measured values - O₂ (0-21%) - CO (0-4000 ppm) - Gas temperature (0-500°C) - Air temperature (0-99°C) - Pressure (± 100 hPa)

[More information](#)



Limited Time Offer

10% Additional discounts offered on the ECD complete industrial liquid analytical range of equipment. Valid for order placement from August 1 till August 30. Available to customers within our sales territory.

[Check It Now!](#)

Beamex has released MC6 new firmware upgrade and HART DD's



Firmware Update version 1.60 for Beamex® MC6 A new firmware update for the Beamex® MC6 Advanced Field Calibrator and Communicator. Please note that if your MC6 currently has version 1.00, you cannot update directly to version 1.60. You must first update to version 1.10, 1.11 or 1.12 and after that you can update to 1.60.

Beamex® MC6 HART Device Description package Version HART160530D.bxf
 Beamex® MC6 Advanced Field calibrator / communicator.
 Release date 30 May, 2016
 Version update for MC6 HART Device Description package

McCrometer Leads The Way In Meeting New ISO 5167-5 Cone Meter Standard



"With multiple suppliers making various claims, our customers have long wanted the International Standards Organization to provide them with assurance about cone meter accuracy claims and installation requirements," Voss said.



With decades of proven performance, the innovative **V-Cone® Flow Meter** from McCrometer conforms to the new industry standard ISO 5167 Part 5: Cone Meters, which helps engineers make better informed decisions about cone flow meters in the same way that they've relied on Parts 1-4 for other types of differential pressure (dP) meters. "We're proud to have assisted in developing this new ISO standard for cone meters, which is something that our customers have been requesting for years," said Nick Voss, General Manager of McCrometer's Oil, Gas & Industrial Process business unit.

McCrometer's V-Cone meter, Voss explained, already conforms to the American Petroleum Institute's API 22.2 Testing Protocol for Differential Pressure Flow Devices. It also is certifiable to local or regional standards including: Measurement Canada, INMETRO, GOST and others.

"With ISO, there is now a second respected global standard for cone meters, which explains their principle of operation, the differing performance accuracy of calibrated versus uncalibrated meters and their minimal straight pipe run installation requirements," Voss said.

The new ISO 5167-5 standard confirms that uncalibrated cone meters perform at no better than $\pm 5\%$ accuracy. Laboratory calibrated cone meters, such as the V-Cone meter, are accurate to $\pm 0.5\%$, which is a significant performance difference.

In addition, the new standard includes a groundbreaking section, providing explicit guidance on how to calibrate a cone meter. This includes a recommendation that each flow meter is calibrated in laboratories accredited to the ISO 17025 standard. McCrometer operates one of only six flow labs in the USA accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 through NVLAP.

Finally, ISO 5167-5 verifies cone meters can be installed with a straight pipe run of only 0-3 diameters upstream and 0-1 diameters downstream. This feature is useful in crowded locations or where space and weight are a concern such as offshore platforms and vessels.

[More information](#)

GAUGE, ABSOLUTE, SEALED & DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE DEFINED

Pressure is a simple concept, defined as the force applied perpendicular to the surface of an object per unit area over which that force is distributed. There are many ways to reference and identify pressure, which is largely dependent upon the application.

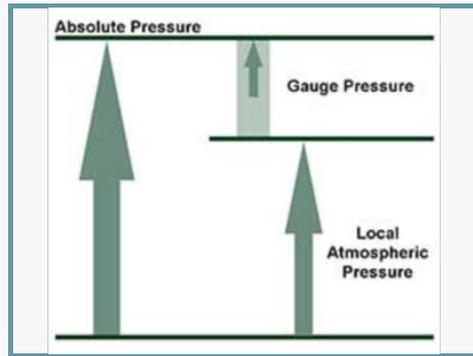
In many applications, there is a common misconception that all pressure measurement needs to be absolute. While there are certainly applications in which absolute pressure measurement makes sense, most applications only require gauge pressure. Understanding the details of an application can make selecting an appropriate pressure sensor easy. Below are a few of the most commonly referenced types of pressure:

Gauge Pressure (kPa) references the atmosphere around the sensor, or ambient air pressure. Put simply it is the absolute pressure minus the atmospheric pressure. Using Gauge Pressure ensures that at any location in the world, the sensor will always reference the location in which it is installed.

While Gauge Pressure is measured from atmospheric, **Absolute Pressure (kPa_{abs})** is measured from absolute zero pressure, so when the pressure port is exposed to the atmosphere the sensor will indicate atmospheric pressure (approx. 100 kPa). Absolute Pressure uses a full vacuum as its reference - it is the gauge pressure of the media plus the pressure of the atmosphere. In different locations and elevations, the reference point can change because of atmospheric pressure variations. The atmospheric pressure varies with temperature and altitude above sea level. An absolute pressure sensor eliminates the reference to varying atmospheric pressure and relying on a specific pressure range for reference.

Sealed Pressure (kPa_s) is referenced to the prevailing atmospheric pressure which is hermetically sealed in the chamber within the sensor. No venting is needed because the reference point is pre-determined. When the pressure port is exposed to ambient atmosphere the sensor will indicate 0 psi when the ambient atmosphere is identical to the sealed atmosphere. These sensors are useful in applications where it is not possible to provide a vent path, such as a depth sensor used inside a submersible vehicle with no surface vent tube, in which the sensor needs to measure depth relative to atmospheric pressure at the surface. A sealed pressure sensor can also be used to provide additional containment for high pressure safety in case the diaphragm bursts.

Differential Pressure simply indicates the pressure difference between two pressure measurements. A differential pressure sensor is used to identify the difference between two separate pressure input ports. For example, differential pressure is used to monitor the pressure drop (or loss) from area of an object to the other, such as pressures outside and inside a pipe, levels within a pressure vessel, before and after a barrier in a flow path, or even between two points along any flow path.



AMS News

Welcome to the July AMS newsletter. The sales team of AMS held a very successful meeting with great presentations on the equipment used in various industries. This has greatly enhanced our knowledge to discuss various applications with our customers. Further a range of improvements to enhance our representation were discussed and training on a range of equipment of rbr, our latest partner. We would also like to welcome Wendy Upasema who has joined AMS as an internal sales engineer.

With the first six months of the year gone AMS can look back on a successful period with achieving many of their goals for the year so far. Several of our product lines are performing very well and with some others making good in roads. With the various projects that are in the pipeline and other activities planned we are looking forward to another six months of success.



Haze Control Product Family by optek-Danulat

The Haze Control 4000 is a powerful, microprocessor based converter. The advanced modular design has been specifically engineered for high precision haze (turbidity) measurements. The menu based software is easy to use and configure and available in German, English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Russian and Portuguese. The software includes adjustable signal damping, 16 linearization tables and advanced calculation capabilities. An integrated data logger captures vital process information for quality assurance and plant control records. This data is easily transferred to a PC via a RS232 port.

[More info...](#)

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