

Pulsar® Model R96 Pulse Burst Radar Level Transmitter

DESCRIPTION

The Pulsar® R96 is a 24 VDC, loop-powered, non-contact radar transmitter. Enhanced performance and innovative diagnostics bring simplicity to an often complicated technology.

Pulsar non-contact radar is the perfect complement to the Eclipse® Model 706 guided wave radar transmitter. Together, these transmitters offer the ultimate solution to the vast majority of process level applications.

TECHNOLOGY

The Pulsar radar transmitter is based on pulse burst radar technology combined with equivalent time sampling circuitry. Short bursts of 6 GHz microwave energy are emitted and subsequently reflected from the liquid level surface. Distance is calculated by the equation **D = Transit time (round-trip)/2**. Liquid level is then calculated by applying the tank height value.

APPLICATIONS

MEDIA: Liquids and slurries; hydrocarbons to water-based media (dielectric 1.7–100)

VESSELS: Most metal and concrete process or storage vessels up to rated temperature and pressure. Pits and sumps as well as glass-lined tanks.

CONDITIONS: Virtually all level measurement and control applications including process conditions exhibiting varying specific gravity and dielectric, visible vapors, high fill/empty rates, turbulence, low to moderate foam and buildup.



FEATURES

- Multivariable two-wire, 24 VDC loop-powered transmitter for level or volume
- Performance not process dependent (changing specific gravity and dielectric have no effect)
- 6 GHz operating frequency offers superior performance in the tougher applications with turbulence, foam, and heavy vapors
- Echo Rejection setup is simple, intuitive and effective
- Antenna designs to +400°F (+200°C), -14.7 to 750 psig (-1.0 to 51.7 bar)
- Range up to 130 feet (40 meters)
- Quick connect/disconnect antenna coupling allows vessel to remain sealed
- Extremely low output at antenna: < .01 mW (avg), < 2 mW (max); hundreds of times less than a cell phone
- 4-button keypad and graphic LCD display allow for convenient viewing of configuration parameters and echo curve
- Proactive diagnostics advise not only what is wrong, but also offer troubleshooting tips
- Available for use in SIL 2 Loops (92.7% SFF, with full FMEDA report available)
- PACTware™ PC Program and enhanced DTMs for advanced configuration and troubleshooting
- Available with HART® or FOUNDATION fieldbus™ digital output

TECHNOLOGY

PULSE BURST RADAR

Pulsar R96 is a top-mounted, downward-looking pulse burst radar operating at 6 GHz. Unlike true pulse devices (e.g. Eclipse Guided Wave Radar) which transmit a single, sharp (fast rise-time) waveform of wide-band energy (Figure 1), the Pulsar R96 emits short bursts of 6 GHz energy (Figure 2) and measures the transit time of the signal reflected off the liquid surface.

Distance is calculated utilizing the equation Distance equals the Speed of light multiplied by the transit time divided by two (Distance = $C \times \text{Transit Time} / 2$), then developing the level value by factoring in tank height and other configuration information (Figure 3). The exact reference point for distance and level calculations is the sensor reference point (bottom of an NPT thread, top of a BSP thread, or face of a flange).

The exact level measurement is extracted from false target reflections and other background noise via the use of sophisticated signal processing. The Pulsar Model R96 circuitry is extremely energy efficient so duty cycling is not necessary to accomplish effective measurement.

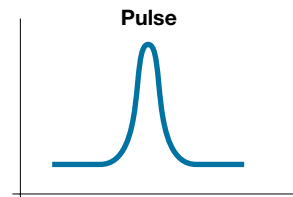


Figure 1

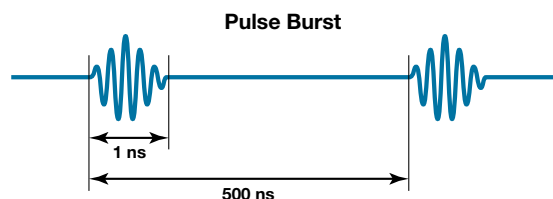


Figure 2

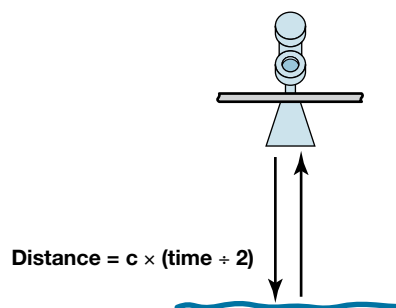


Figure 3

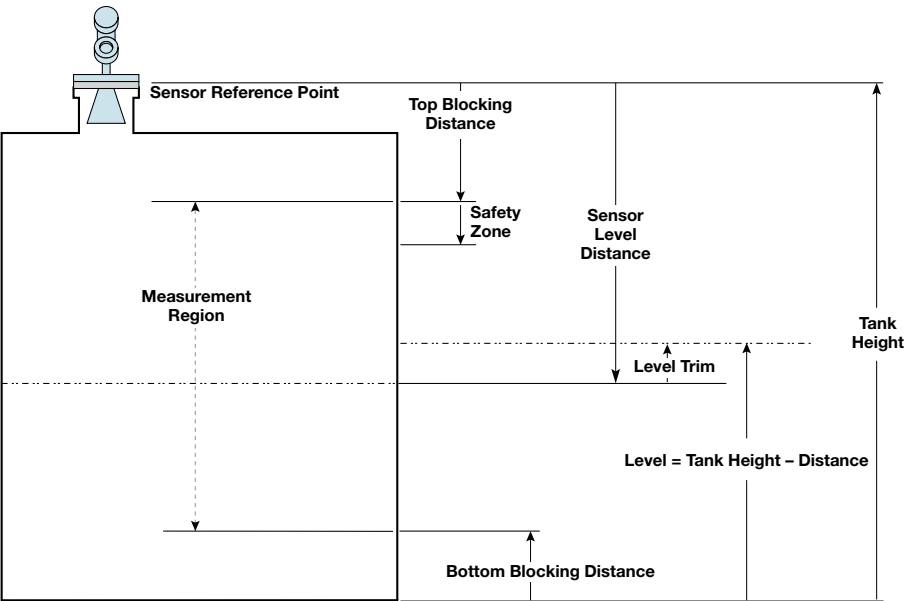
OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Radar applications are characterized by three basic conditions:

- Dielectric (process medium)
- Distance (measuring range)
- Disturbances (turbulence, foam, false targets, multiple reflections and rate of change)

The Pulsar R96 Radar transmitter is offered with two antenna configurations:

- 4" (100 mm) Horn
- 6" (150 mm) Horn



$$\text{Distance} = \text{Sensor Level Distance} - \text{Level Trim}$$

Figure 4

Maximum measuring range (distance) is measured from the sensor reference point (face of flange) to the bottom of the tank. Refer to Figure 4.

Ideally, the 6" (150 mm) horn antenna should be used to ensure the best possible performance in all operational conditions. However, since that is impractical in most cases, other antennas are available. The chart below shows the maximum measuring range of each antenna based on dielectric and turbulence. Refer to Figure 5.

Obstructions, noise and media buildup drastically decrease reliable measurement. Although it is theoretically possible to measure a liquid level on the antenna, liquid should not be allowed closer than 2 inches (50 mm) from the bottom of the antenna due to the decrease in accuracy when liquid level is present on the antenna. Refer to Figure 6.

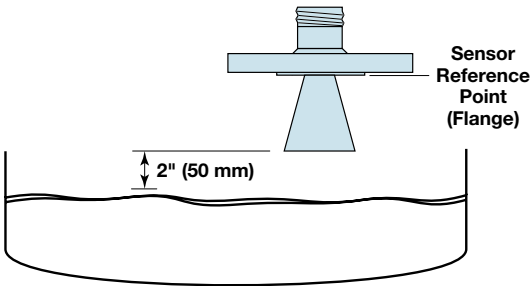


Figure 6

R96 Maximum Recommended Measuring Range in feet (meters)						
	Turbulence None or Light			Turbulence Medium or Heavy		
Dielectric >	1.7 – 3	3 – 10	10 – 100	1.7 – 3	3 – 10	10 – 100
Antenna Type						
4" Horn	16 (5)	39 (12)	66 (20)	10 (3)	29 (9)	39 (12)
6" Horn	33 (10)	82 (25)	131 (40)	16 (5)	39 (12)	52 (16)

Figure 5

MOUNTING

LOCATION

Ideally, the radar transmitter should be mounted 1/2 radius from center of the tank providing an unobstructed signal path to the liquid surface where it should illuminate (with microwave energy) the largest possible surface area. Do not install in center of tank top or within 18 inches (45 cm) of tank wall. Tank walls may produce reflections that must be minimized during field configuration (Antenna Orientation). Refer to Figure 7.

BEAM ANGLE

The various antenna designs exhibit different beam patterns. Figure 9 shows the beam spread for all Pulsar antennas. Ideally the beam pattern should illuminate the maximum liquid surface with a minimum striking other objects in the vessel including the tank wall. Use these drawings to determine the optimum installation location

OBSTRUCTIONS

TAlmost any object that falls within the beam pattern will cause reflections that may be misinterpreted as a false liquid level. Although the Pulsar Model R96 has a powerful Echo Rejection routine, all possible precautions should be taken to minimize false target reflections with proper installation and orientation. Refer to Figures 8 & 9.

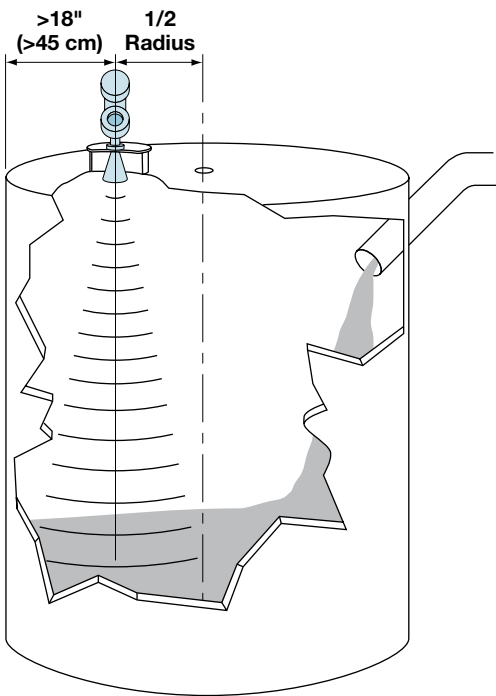


Figure 7

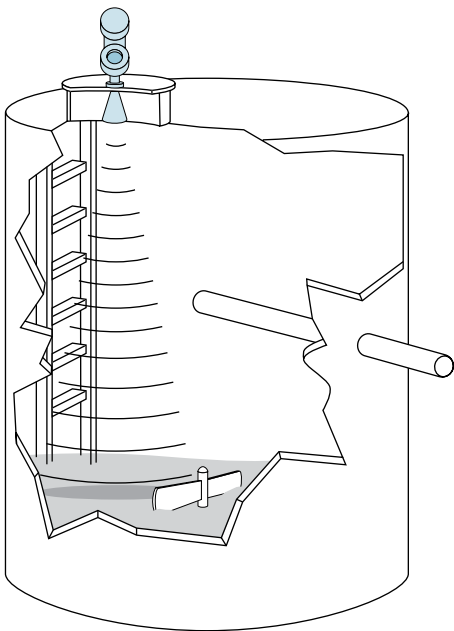
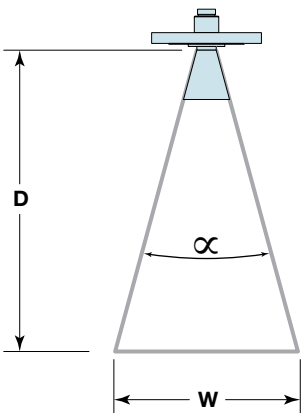


Figure 8



Antenna Beam Angle (α)	Beam Spread, W @-3dB; ft (m)	
	4" Horn 25°	6" Horn 17°
Distance, D		
10 (3)	4.5 (1.4)	3.0 (1.0)
20 (6)	8.9 (2.7)	6.0 (1.8)
30 (9)	13.3 (4.1)	9.0 (2.7)
40 (12)	17.8 (5.4)	12.0 (3.7)
50 (15)	22.2 (6.8)	15.0 (4.6)
60 (18)	26.6 (8.1)	18.0 (5.5)
65 (20)	28.9 (8.8)	19.5 (6.0)
98 (30)	*	29.3 (9.0)
130 (40)	*	39.0 (12.0)

* Dielectric rod and 4" horn not recommended beyond 65 feet (20 meters).

Figure 9

MOUNTING

NOZZLES

Improper installation in a nozzle creates “ringing” (undesired signals) which will adversely affect measurement. The antenna should always be mounted so the active section of the antenna is a minimum of 0.5" (12 mm) below the nozzle. Be sure to include any nozzle dimension inside the vessel. Refer to Figure 10. Standard antennas are shown below for reference.

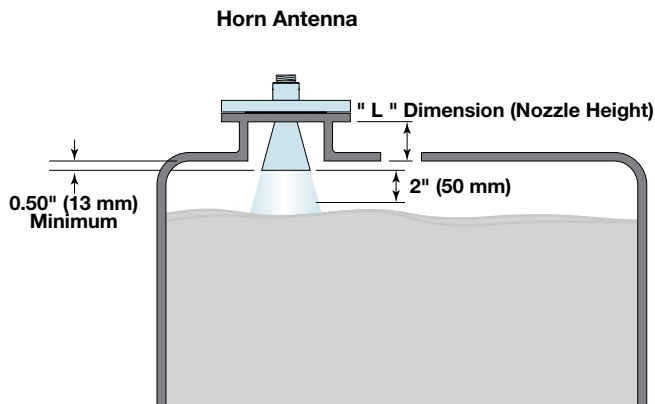
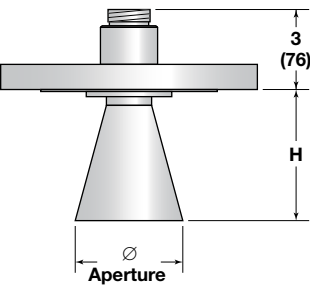


Figure 10



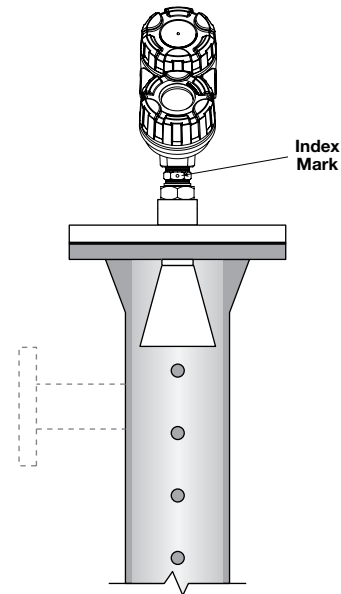
HORNS – inches (mm)

Model #	Antenna Extension (maximum 'L' dimension)	4" Horn	6" Horn
8th Digit		Dim H	Dim H
1	4 (100)	4.6 (117)	↓
2	8 (200)	8.4 (213)	8.3 (211)
3	12 (300)	12.4 (315)	12.4 (315)
Aperture		3.75 (95)	5.75 (146)

STANDPIPES AND STILLWELLS

The Pulsar Model R96 can be mounted in a standpipe or stillwell but certain items must be considered:

- Metal stillwells only: Sizes 4–8 inches (100–200 mm).
- Diameter must be consistent throughout length; no reducers.
- Use only horn antennas sized to pipe ID; 4–6"
- (100–150mm); 8" pipe can use a 6" horn.
- Stillwell length must cover complete range of measurement (i.e., liquid must be in stillwell).
- Welds should be smooth.
- Vents: holes <0.5" diameter, slots <0.5" width.
- If an isolation valve is used, it must be a full port ball valve with an I.D. equal to the pipe diameter.
- Bridles/Bypass Installations: The launcher (index mark) should be rotated 90° from process connections.
- onfiguration must include a non-zero entry for PIPE I.D.
- There will be some increased dielectric sensitivity;
- system GAIN will be reduced when PIPE ID >0.
- There will be a slight reduction in Maximum Range based on the table at right.



HORNS – inches (mm)

PIPE I.D.		Propagation Speed Factor	Maximum Range	
inch	mm		feet	meters
4	100	0.955	62.7	19.1
6	150	0.955	64.3	19.6
8	200	0.99	65.0	19.8

Figure 11

MOUNTING

ORIENTATION

The Pulsar Model R96 transmitter utilizes a linearly polarized, microwave beam that can be rotated to improve its performance. Proper orientation can minimize unwanted target reflections, decrease sidewall reflections (multipath) and maximize direct reflections from the liquid surface. The index mark located on the side of the launcher is oriented in the same direction as the polarization. 45° is initially recommended. Refer to Figure 12.

The index mark is also present for reference (1 dot: GP/IS or 2 dots: XP). The launcher is considered to be at 0° when the index mark is closest to the tank wall.

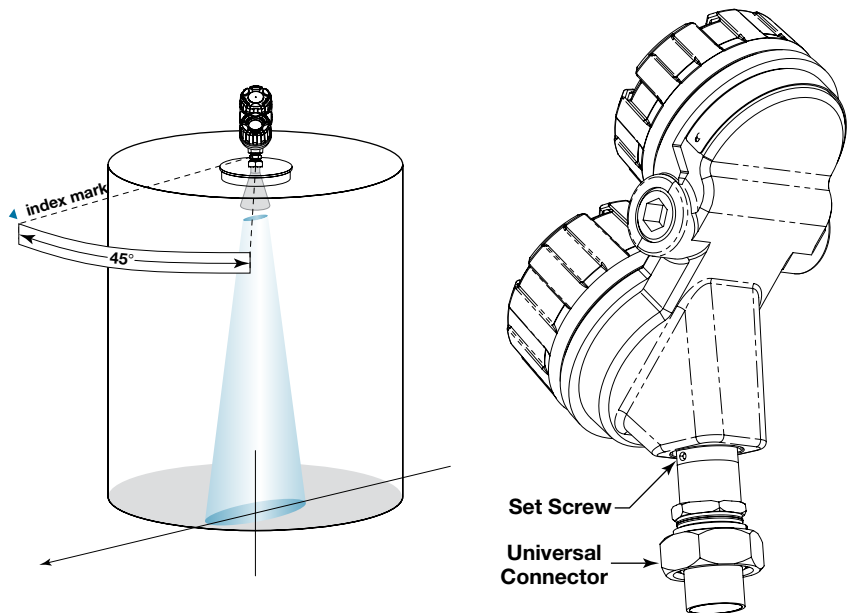


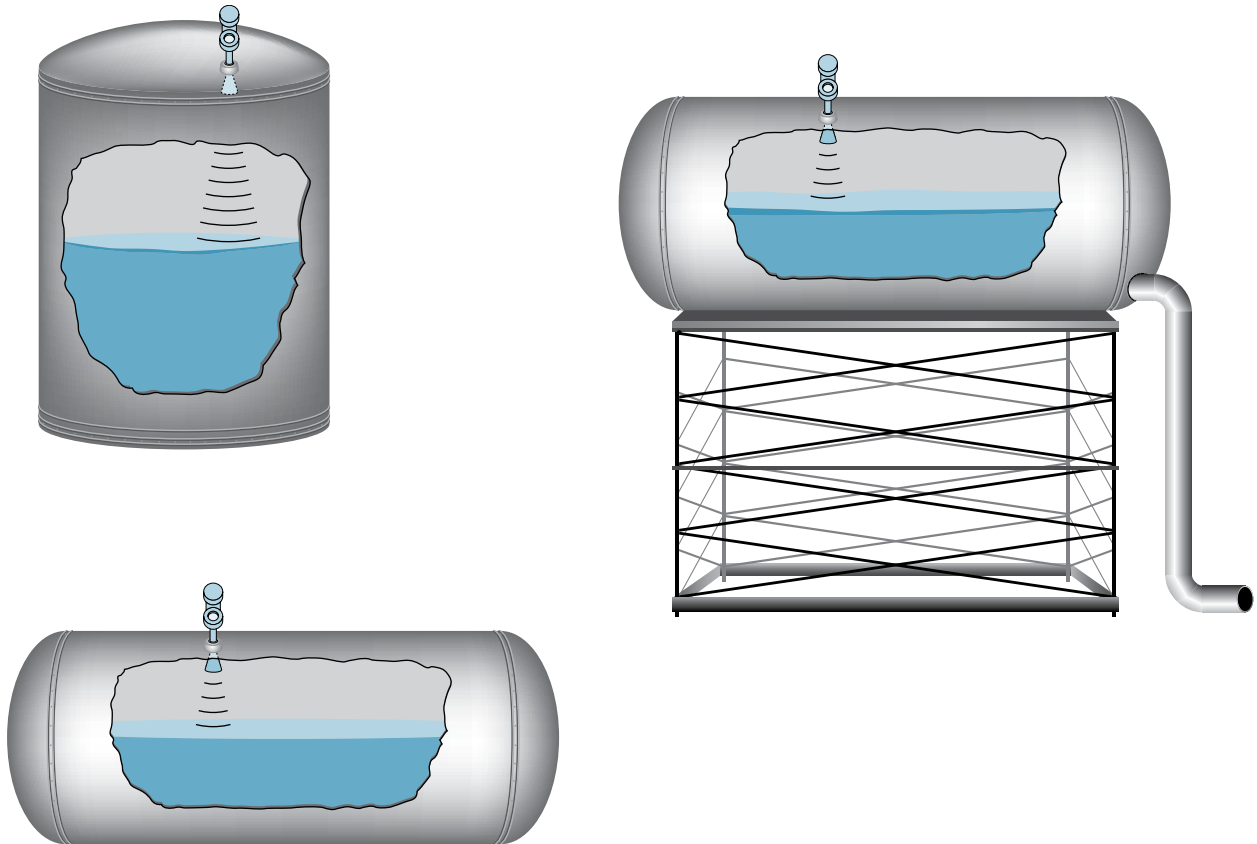
Figure 12

APPLICATIONS

PULSE BURST RADAR

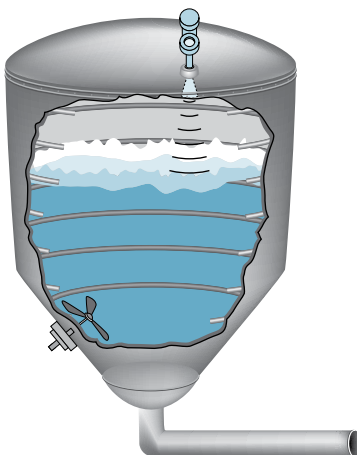
STORAGE AND INTERMEDIATE HOLDING TANKS

CONDITIONS – Calm Surfaces



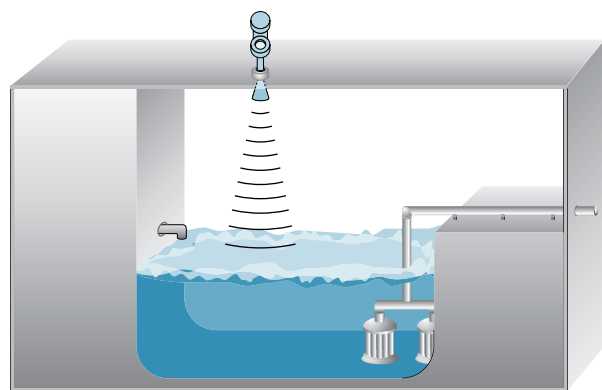
REACTORS

CONDITIONS – Calm Surfaces



ENCLOSED SUMPS

CONDITIONS – Turbulence, Foam, and Changing Dielectric

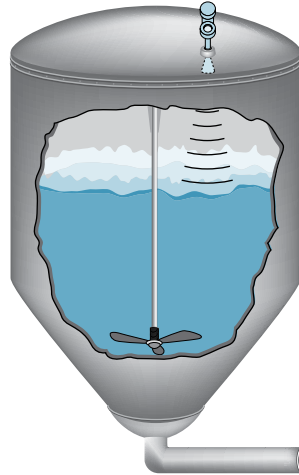
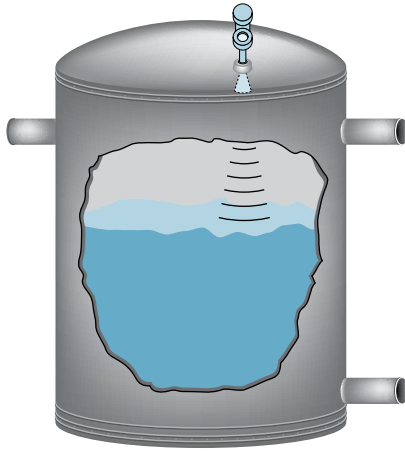


APPLICATIONS

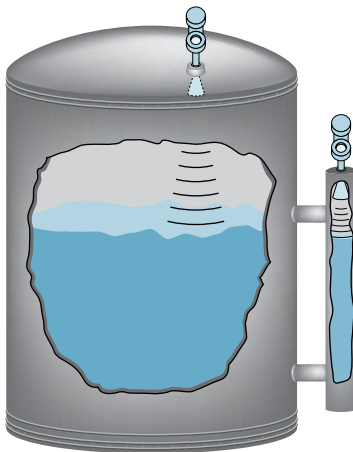
PULSE BURST RADAR

MIXERS AND BLENDING VESSELS

CONDITIONS – CTurbulence, Foam, and Changing Dielectric



CHAMBERS AND BYPASS



PROBLEMATIC APPLICATIONS

GUIDED WAVE RADAR ALTERNATIVE

Some applications can be problematic for Non-Contact Radar. The following are examples of when Guided Wave Radar is recommended.

- Extremely low dielectric media ($\epsilon_r < 1.7$)
- Very weak reflections from the liquid surface (particularly during turbulence) can cause poor performance.
- Tanks heavily cluttered with false targets (mixers, pumps, ladders, pipes, etc.)
- During times of very low liquid levels of low dielectric media, the metal tank bottom may be detected, which can deteriorate performance.

- Foam can either absorb or reflect the microwave energy depending upon the depth, dielectric, density and wall thickness of the bubbles. Due to typical variations in the amount (depth) of foam, it is impossible to quantify performance. It may be possible to receive most, some or none of the transmitted energy.
- Extremely high liquid level (Overflow) conditions when liquid very near the antenna can cause erroneous readings and measurement failure.

Refer to Eclipse Model 706 Guided Wave Radar bulletin 57-106.

AGENCY APPROVALS



These units are in compliance with the RED-directive 2014/53/EU, the PED-directive 2014/68/EU and the ATEX directive 2014/34/EU.

Explosion Proof US/Canada: Class I, Div 1, Group B, C, D, T4 Class I, Zone 1 A Ex db ia IIB+H2 T4 Class I, Zone 1 Ex d ia IIB+H2 T4 Ta = -40° C to +70° C Type 4X, IP67 Flame Proof ATEX – FM14ATEX0058X II 1/2 G Ex db ia IIB + H2 T4... T1 Ga/Gb Ta = -40° C to +70° C IP67 IEC – IECEx FMG 15.0034X Ex db ia IIB + H2 T4...T1 Ga/Gb Ta = -40° C to +70° C IP67	Non- Incendive US/Canada: Class I, II, III, Div 2, Group A, B, C, D, E, F, G, T4 Class 1, Zone 2 AEx ec ia IIC T4 Class 1, Zone 2 Ex ec ia IIC T4 Ta = -40° C to +70° C Type 4X, IP67 Non-Sparking ATEX - FM14ATEX0059X: II 3 G Ex ec IIC T4 Gc Ta = -15° C to +70° C IP67 IEC – IECEx FMG 15.0034X Ex ec IIC T4 Gc Ta = -15° C to + 70° C IP67
Intrinsically Safe US/Canada: Class I, II, III, Div 1, Group A, B, C, D, E, F, G, T4 Class I, Zone 0 AEx ia IIC T4 Class I, Zone 0 Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Ta = -40° C to + 70° C Type 4X, IP67 ATEX – FM14ATEX0058X: II 1 G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Ta = -40° C to +70° C IP67 IEC – IECEx FMG 15.0034X: Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Ta = -40° C to +70° C IP67	

This equipment with chargeable non-conductive parts, e.g. enclosure's paint and antenna use PTFE, Co-polymer Polypropylene or Noryl En265, is provided with a warning label referring to the safety measures that must be taken if there is electrostatic charging during operation. For use in hazardous area, the equipment and side to be installed, e.g. tank, must be connected to earth and be attention to not only the measuring object, e.g. liquids, gases, powders and etc., but also the related conditions, e.g. tank container, vessel and etc. (According to IEC 60079- 32-1).

FCC (ID# LPN-R96) Compliance Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

Telecommunications Approvals

Agency	In-Tank	Out of Tank
FCC	47 CFR, Part 15, Subpart C, Section 15.209 Unintentional Radiators	47 CFR, Part 15, Subpart C, Section 15.256
ISED	RSS-211	RSS-211

SPECIFICATIONS

FUNCTIONAL/PHYSICAL

System Design	
Measurement Principle	Pulse burst radar 6 GHz
Input	
Measured Variable	Level, determined by the time-of-flight of radar pulse reflections
Span	0.5 to 130 feet (0.2 to 40 meters)
Output	
Type	4 to 20 mA with HART: 3.8 mA to 20.5 mA useable (per NAMUR NE43) FOUNDATION fieldbus™: H1 (ITK Ver. 6.1.2)
Resolution	Analog: .003 mA / Digital Display: 1 mm
Loop Resistance	591 ohms @ 24 VDC and 22 mA
Diagnostic Alarm	Selectable: 3.6 mA, 22 mA (meets requirements of NAMUR NE 43), or HOLD last output
Diagnostic Indication	Meets requirements of Namur NE107
Damping	Adjustable 0–10 seconds
User Interface	
Keypad	4-button menu-driven data entry
Display	Graphic Liquid Crystal Display
Digital Communication	HART Version 7—with Field Communicator, Foundation fieldbus™, AMS, or FDT DTM (PACTware™), EDDL
Menu Languages	Transmitter LCD: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian HART DD: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Portuguese FOUNDATION fieldbus Host System: English
Power (Measured at instrument terminals)	HART: General Purpose (Weather proof)/Intrinsically Safe/Explosion-proof: 11 VDC minimum at terminals under certain conditions (refer to Manual 58-602) FOUNDATION fieldbus™: 9 to 17.5 VDC FISCO, FNICO, Explosion Proof, General Purpose and Weather Proof
Housing	
Material	IP67/die-cast aluminum A413 (<0.6% copper); optional stainless steel
Net/Gross Weight	Aluminum: 2.0 kg (4.5 lbs.) / Stainless Steel: 4.50 kg (10.0 lbs.)
Overall Dimensions	H 8.34" (212 mm) × W 4.03" (102 mm) × D 7.56" (192 mm)
Cable Entry	½" NPT or M20
SIL 2 Hardware (Safety Integrity Level)	Safe Failure Fraction = 92.7% (HART only) Functional Safety to SIL 2 as 1oo1 in accordance with IEC 61508 (Full FMEDA report available upon request)

ENVIRONMENT

Operating Temperature	-40° to +175° F (-40° to +80° C); LCD viewable -5° to +160° F (-20° to +70° C)
Storage Temperature	-50° to +185° F (-45° to +85° C)
Humidity	0–99%, non-condensing
Electromagnetic Compatibility	Meets CE requirement (EN 61326) and NAMUR NE 21
Surge Protection	Meets CE EN 61326 (1000V)
Shock/Vibration	ANSI/ISA-S71.03 Class SA1 (Shock); ANSI/ISA-S71.03 Class VC2 (Vibration)

SPECIFICATIONS

PERFORMANCE

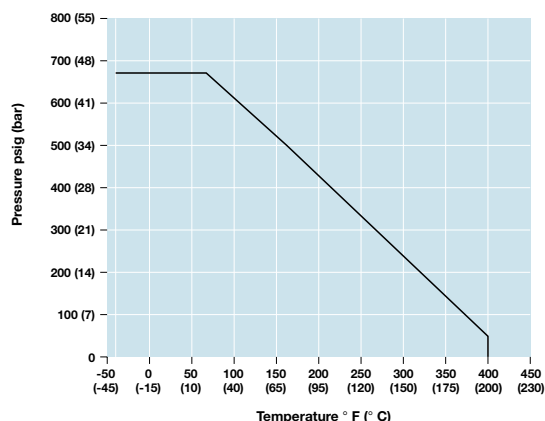
Reference Conditions	Reflection from ideal reflector at +20 °C (+70 °F)
Linearity	±0.3 inch (8 mm) or 0.1% of tank height (whichever is greater)
Measured Error	±0.3 inch (8 mm) or 0.1% of tank height (whichever is greater) (Performance will degrade slightly within 60" (1.5 m) of antenna)
Resolution	0.1 inch or 1mm
Repeatability	±0.2 inch (5 mm) or 0.05% of tank height (whichever is greater)
Response Time	< 2 seconds (configuration dependent)
Initialization Time	< 30 seconds
Ambient Temperature Effect	Digital: Horn Antenna: Average 0.12 inch (3 mm) / 10 K, max of ±0.4 inch (10 mm) over the entire temperature range -40 to +175 °F (-40 to +80 °C) Analog Current Output (additional error with reference to 16 mA span) Average 0.03% / 10 K. max 0.45% over entire temperature range -40° to +175° F (-40° to +80° C)
Maximum Rate of Change	450 cm (180 inches)/minute
FOUNDATION fieldbus™	ITK Version 6.1.2 IH1 Device Class Link Master (LAS)—selectable ON/OFF H1 Profile Class 31PS, 32L Function Blocks (6) AI, (2) Transducer, (1) Resource, (1) Arithmetic, (1) Signal Characterizer, (2) PID, (1) Input Selector Quiescent Current 17 mA Execution Time 15 ms (30 ms PID Block) Device Revision 01 DD Version 0x01

ANTENNA SPECIFICATIONS

FUNCTIONAL/PHYSICAL

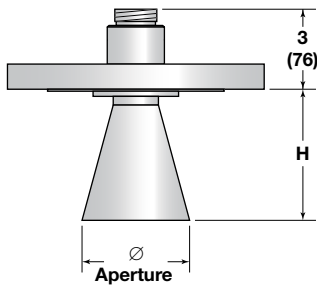
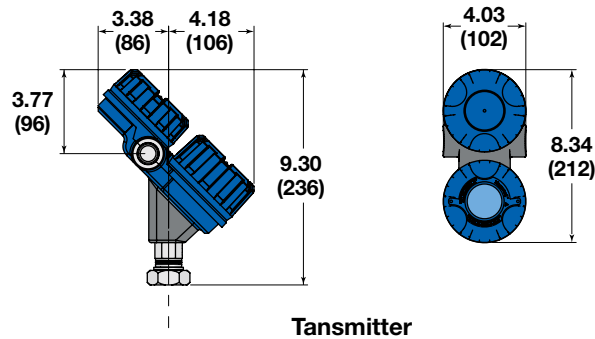
Model	4" and 6" Horn
Materials	316 SS (Hastelloy C and Monel opt.), Viton® O-rings
Process Connection	ANSI or EN flanges
Maximum Process Temperature	+400 °F @ 50 psig (+200 °C @ 3.5 bar)
Maximum Process Pressure	-14.7 to 675 psig @ +70 °F (-1.0 to 46.5 bar @ +20 °C)
Minimum Dielectric (application dependent)	1.7 (1.4 with stillwells)

TEMPERATURE/ PRESSURE CHART



DIMENSIONAL SPECIFICATIONS

INCHES (MM)



HORNS – inches (mm)

Model #	Antenna Extension (maximum 'L' dimension)	4" Horn	6" Horn
8th Digit	Dim H	Dim H	Dim H
1	4 (100)	4.6 (117)	↓
2	8 (200)	8.4 (213)	8.3 (211)
3	12 (300)	12.4 (315)	12.4 (315)
Aperture		3.75 (95)	5.75 (146)

O-RING (SEAL) SELECTION CHART

Material	Code	Maximum Temperature	Maximum Pressure	Min. Temp.	Recommended For Use In	Not Recommended For Use In
Viton® GFLT	0	+400 °F @ 232 psig (+200 °C @ 16 bar)	750 psig @ +70 °F (51.7 bar @ +20 °C)	-40 °F (-40 °C)	General purpose, ethylene	Ketones (MEK, acetone), skydrol fluids, amines, anhydrous ammonia, low molecular weight esters and ethers, hot hydrofluoric or chlorosulfuric acids, sour HCs
EPDM	1	+250 °F @ 200 psig (+125 °C @ 14 bar)	750 psig @ +70 °F (51.7 bar @ +20 °C)	-60 °F (-50 °C)	Acetone, MEK, skydrol fluids anhydrous ammonia	Petroleum oils, di-ester base lubricants, propane, steam
Kalrez® (4079)	2	+400 °F @ 232 psig (+200 °C @ 16 bar)	750 psig @ +70 °F (51.7 bar @ +20 °C)	-40 °F (-40 °C)	Inorganic and organic acids (including HF and nitric), aldehydes, ethylene, glycols, organic oils, silicone oils, vinegar, sour HCs	Black liquor, hot water/ steam, hot aliphatic amines, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, molten sodium, molten potassium
Simriz SZ485 (formerly Aegis PF128)	8	+400 °F @ 232 psig (+200 °C @ 16 bar)	750 psig @ +70 °F (51.7 bar @ +20 °C)	-4 °F (-20 °C)	Inorganic and organic acids (including HF and nitric), aldehydes, ethylene, glycols, organic oils, silicone oils, vinegar, sour HCs, steam, amines, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide	Black liquor, Freon 43, Freon 75, Galden, KEL-F liquid, molten sodium, molten potassium

TRANSMITTER MODEL NUMBER

1-3 | MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

R 9 6 Through-Air Radar Level Transmitter- 6 GHz Pulse Radar

4 | POWER

5 24 VDC, Two Wire

5 | SIGNAL OUTPUT

1 4-20 mA with HART

2 FOUNDATION fieldbus

6 | SAFETY OPTIONS

0 None (FOUNDATION fieldbus only) (5th digit = 2)

1 SIL 2 Hardware - HART only (5th digit = 1)

7 | ACCESSORIES

0 No Digital Display and Keypad

A Digital Display and Keypad

8 | CLASSIFICATION

0 General Purpose, Weatherproof (IP 67)

1 Intrinsically Safe (FM & CSA)

3 Explosion-proof (FM & CSA)

A Intrinsically Safe (ATEX/IEC)

B Flame-proof (ATEX/IEC)

C Non-sparking (ATEX)

9 | HOUSING

1 Die-cast Aluminum, Dual Compartment, 20-degree

2 Investment Cast, Stainless Steel, Dual Compartment, 20-degree

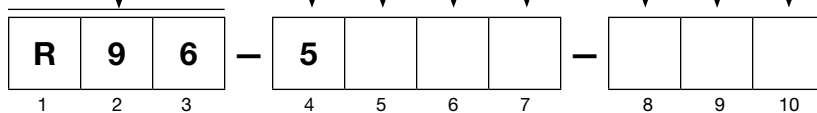
10 | CONDUIT CONNECTION

0 1/2" NPT

1 M20

2 1/2" NPT with sunshade

3 M20 with sunshade



ANTENNA MODEL NUMBER

1-2 | TECHNOLOGY / OPERATING FREQUENCY

R A	Pulsar radar antenna / 6 GHz
------------	------------------------------

3 | CONFIGURATION/STYLE

4	4" horn
6	6" horn

4 | MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION

A	316/316L stainless steel
B	Hastelloy® C
K	316/316L SS; ASME B31.1 and B31.3 (meets CRN specifications)

5-6 | PROCESS CONNECTION – SIZE/TYPE

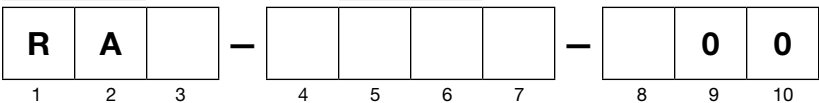
ASME Flanges		EN (DIN) Flanges		
6 3	4" 150# ASME raised face flange	F A	DN 100, PN16	EN 1092-1 Type A
6 4	4" 300# ASME raised face flange	F B	DN 100, PN 25/40	EN 1092-1 Type A
6 5	4" 600# ASME raised face flange	F D	DN 100, PN 63	EN 1092-1 Type B2
7 3	6" 150# ASME raised face flange	G A	DN 150, PN16	EN 1092-1 Type A
7 4	6" 300# ASME raised face flange	G B	DN 150, PN 25/40	EN 1092-1 Type A
7 5	6" 600# ASME raised face flange	G D	DN 150, PN 63	EN 1092-1 Type B2

7 | O-RINGS

0	Viton® GFLT
1	EPDM
2	Kalrez 4079
8	Simriz SZ485 (formerly Aegis PF128)

8 | ANTENNA EXTENSION

1	For nozzle height ≤ 4" (100 mm) - Configuration Style code 4 only
2	For nozzle height ≤ 8" (200 mm)
3	For nozzle height ≤ 12" (300 mm)



*This page intentionally
left blank*

QUALITY

The quality assurance system in place at AMETEK LMS guarantees the highest level of quality throughout the company. AMETEK LMS is committed to providing full customer satisfaction both in quality products and quality service.

The AMETEK LMS quality assurance system is certified to ISO 9001, affirming our commitment to internationally recognized quality management standards and continuous improvement.

WARRANTY



All AMETEK LMS electronic level and flow controls are warranted free of defects in materials or workmanship for eighteen months from the date of original factory shipment.

If returned within the warranty period; and, upon factory inspection of the control, the cause of the claim is determined to be covered under the warranty; then, AMETEK LMS will repair or replace the

control at no cost to the purchaser (or owner) other than transportation.

AMETEK LMS shall not be liable for misapplication, labor claims, direct or consequential damage or expense arising from the installation or use of equipment. There are no other warranties expressed or implied, except special written warranties covering some AMETEK LMS products.

For additional information, see Instruction Manual 58-602.

Pulsar Pulse Burst Radar transmitters may be protected by one or more of the following U.S. Patent Nos.:
US 6,062,095; US 6,980,174; US 7,102,584; US 7,106,248; US 7,271,646



AMETEK-Measurement.com

705 Enterprise Street • Aurora, Illinois 60504-8149 USA
630.969.4000 • info.magnetrol@ametek.com

Copyright © 2026 AMETEK Magnetrol USA, LLC

Performance specifications are effective with date of issue and are subject to change without notice.

BULLETIN: 58-102.6
EFFECTIVE: May 2026
SUPERCEDES: April 2026