

Pressure Transducer for measuring Water Level
with analog 4-20 mA Output and Barometric Pressure compensation.



Basic Handling & Operation:

- Ensure that the cable is handled & stored with large loops and NOT KINKED (which blocks the barometric compensation tube).



Big Loops, No Kinks

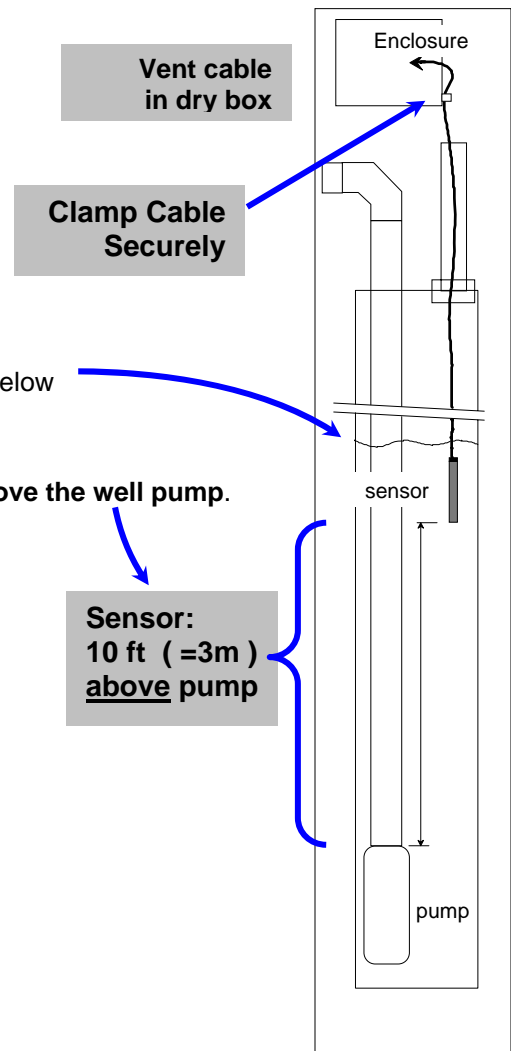
Installation Notes:

Groundwater Installations:

- **Terminate cable into dry enclosure** – to avoid moisture entering pressure compensation tube in cable.
- **Don't Lose Your Sensor:** Ensure that the cable is clamped securely to topside hardware **BEFORE** deploying sensor down well.
- It is not necessary to locate the sensor at the well's bottom – merely below the lowest likely water level.
- Avoid cable entanglements by **installing sensor at least ten feet above the well pump.**

Open-Channel Installations:

- Keep debris, silt or mud away from sensor (eg: Open Channel installations) by housing sensor in **perforated conduit** or wellscreen.
- **Use Long-Sweep Elbows** (PVC conduit fittings) to ease cable deployment through conduit for riverbank monitoring of flow / level in open channels.



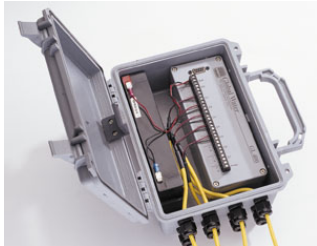
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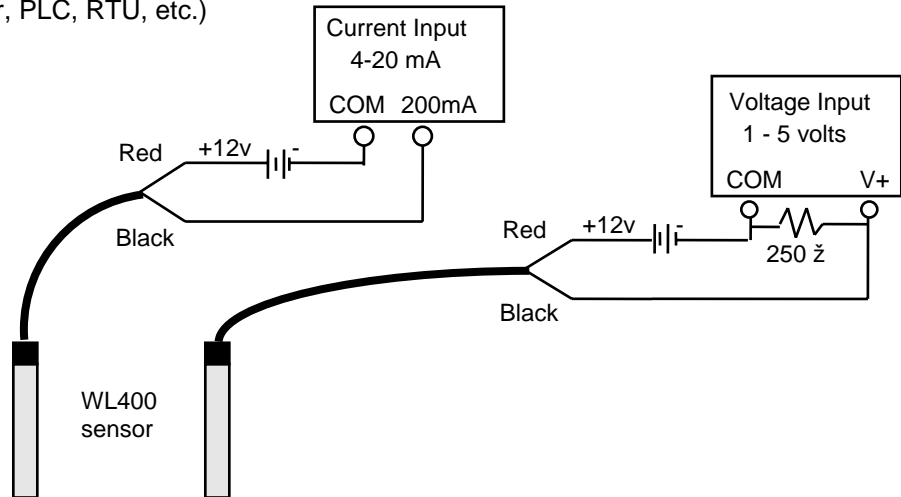
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Wiring Notes:

- Connect sensor cable to Analog Input (Current or Voltage) terminals of data collection device (eg: Global GL500 Data Logger, PLC, RTU, etc.)



**ALWAYS CONNECT
SENSOR WITH THE
POWER TURNED OFF**



- When testing or troubleshooting the level sensor, **disconnect it from your system power source**, and connect to an independent battery or power supply and read output with multimeter.



- To test actual sensor output, submerge sensor in a water column and look for a current output at or above 4mA and below 20mA. The output increases with increasing depth.