ModMAG®

M-Series® | B-MAG Electromagnetic Flow Meters

Electromagnetic Flow Meters

M7600



Badger Meter

MAG-UM-00507-EN-06 (July 2026)

User Manual

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SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL

This manual contains information concerning the installation, operation and maintenance of the Badger Meter® M7600 electromagnetic flow meter. Read and understand the instructions given in this manual. Retain this manual in a readily accessible location for future reference.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Some procedures in this manual require special safety considerations. In such cases, the text is emphasized with the following symbols:

Symbol	Explanation
⚠WARNING	Warning indicates the potential for severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage. Comply with the instructions and proceed with care.
⚠CAUTION	Caution indicates the potential for minor personal injury or property damage. Comply with the instructions and proceed with care.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Badger Meter M7600 electromagnetic flow meter successfully combines the most advanced electromagnetic flow metering technology with the simplicity and ruggedness of the Badger Meter proven Batching Systems for Industrial Applications.

The M7600 meter is intended for fluid metering in most industries including water, wastewater, food and beverage, pharmaceutical, chemical and concrete.

The basic components of an electromagnetic flow meter are:

- The **detector**, which includes the flow tube, isolating liner and measuring electrodes.
- The **amplifier**, which is the electronic device responsible for the signal processing, flow calculation, display and output signals.

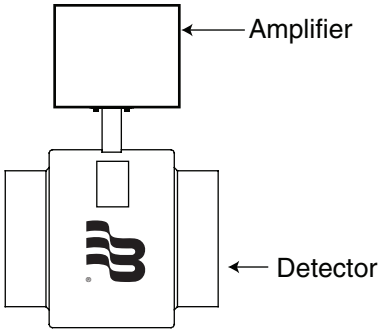


Figure 1: Amplifier and Detector

The construction materials of the wetted parts (liner and electrodes) should be appropriate for the specifications on the intended type of service. We recommend that you review all of the compatibilities consistent with the specifications.

Each meter is factory tested and calibrated. A calibration certificate is included with each meter.

UNPACKING AND INSPECTION

Follow these guidelines when unpacking the equipment.

- If a shipping container shows any sign of damage, have the shipper present when you unpack the meter.
- Follow all unpacking, lifting and moving instructions associated with the shipping container.
- Open the container and remove all packing materials. Store the shipping container and packing materials in the event the unit needs to be shipped for service.
- Verify that the shipment matches the packing list and your order form.
- Inspect the meter for any signs of shipping damage, scratches, or loose or broken parts.

NOTE: If the unit was damaged in transit, it is your responsibility to request an inspection report from the carrier within 48 hours. You must then file a claim with the carrier and contact Badger Meter for appropriate repairs or replacement.

- All detectors are shipped with a liner protector on each end to maintain proper form of the polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) material during shipping and storage.

NOTE: Do not remove the liner protectors until you are ready to install.

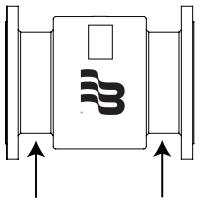
- Storage: If the meter is to be stored, place it in its original container in a dry, sheltered location. Storage temperature ranges are: –22 to 158 °F (–30 to 70 °C).

Rigging, Lifting and Moving Large Units

⚠CAUTION

WHEN RIGGING, LIFTING OR MOVING LARGE UNITS, FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES:

- DO NOT lift or move a meter by its amplifier, junction box, detector neck, or cables.
- Use a crane rigged with soft straps to lift and move meters with flow tubes that are between 2 inches and 4 inches (50 mm and 100 mm). Place the straps around the detector body, between the flanges, on each side of the detector.



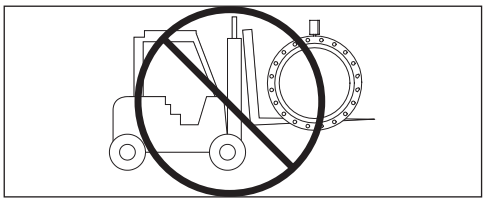
Place straps between flanges.

Figure 2: Rigging Large Units

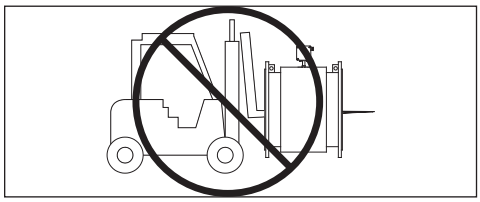


Figure 3: Sling-Rigged Lifting Methods

- Use the sling-rigged method to lift large detectors into a vertical position while they are still crated. Use this method to position while they are still crated. Use this method to position large detectors vertically into pipelines.
- Do not lift a detector with a forklift by positioning the detector body on the forks, with the flanges extending beyond the lift. This could dent the housing or damage the internal coil assemblies.
- Never place forklift forks, rigging chains, straps, slings, hooks or other lifting devices inside or through the detector's flow tube to hoist the unit. This could damage the isolating liner.



Do not lift detector with forklift.



Do not lift or rig lifting devices through detector.

Figure 4: Lifting and Rigging Cautions

METER LOCATION, ORIENTATION AND APPLICATIONS

Meter Mount Configuration

The meter mount configuration has the amplifier mounted directly on the detector. This compact, self-contained configuration minimizes installation wiring.

Temperature Ranges

⚠CAUTION

TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE METER, STRICTLY OBSERVE THE AMPLIFIER'S AND DETECTOR'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RANGES.

In regions with extremely high ambient temperatures, protect the detector.

Amplifier	Ambient temperature	–4 to 140 °F (–20 to 60 °C)
Detector (PTFE)	Fluid temperature	–40 to 212 °F (–40 to 100 °C)

Pipelines and Fluid Flow

Take the following precautions during installation:

- Do not install the meter on pipes with extreme pipe vibrations. If pipes are vibrating, secure the piping with appropriate pipe supports in front of and behind the meter.
- Do not install the meter close to pipeline valves, fittings or impediments that can cause flow disturbances.
- Do not install the meter on suction sides of pumps.
- Do not install the meter on outlet sides of piston or diaphragm pumps. Pulsating flow can affect meter performance.
- Avoid installing the meter near equipment that produces electrical interference such as electric motors, transformers, variable frequency, and power cables.
- Verify that both ends of the signal cables are securely fastened.
- Place power cables and signal cables in separate conduits.
- Place the meter where there is enough access for installation and maintenance tasks.

Meter Orientation

Mag meters can operate accurately in any pipeline orientation and can measure volumetric flow in forward and reverse directions.

NOTE: A "Forward Flow" direction arrow is printed on the detector label.

Vertical Placement

Mag meters perform best when placed vertically, with liquid flowing upward and meter electrodes in a closed, full pipe. Vertical placement allows the pipe to remain completely full, even in low flow, low pressure applications, and it prevents solids build-up, sediment deposit and accumulation on the liner and electrodes.

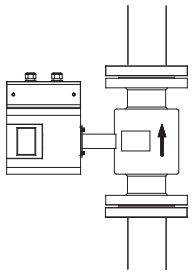


Figure 5: Vertical placement

Horizontal Placement

The M7600 meters are equipped with an *Empty Pipe Detection* feature. If an electrode mounted in the pipe is not covered by fluid for five seconds, the meter will display an Empty Pipe Detection condition. The meter will send out an error message and stop measuring flow. When the electrode is again covered with fluid, the error message disappears and the meter will begin measuring.

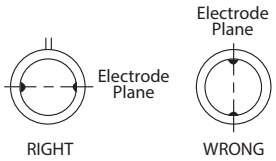


Figure 6: Horizontal placement

When installing the meter on a horizontal pipe, mount the detector to the pipe with the flow-measuring electrode axis in a horizontal plane (three and nine o'clock). This placement helps prevent solids build-up, sediment deposit and accumulation on the electrodes.

Straight Pipe Requirements

Sufficient straight-pipe runs are required at the detector inlet and outlet for optimum meter accuracy and performance. An equivalent of three diameters of straight pipe is required on the inlet (upstream) side. Two diameters are required on the outlet (downstream) side.

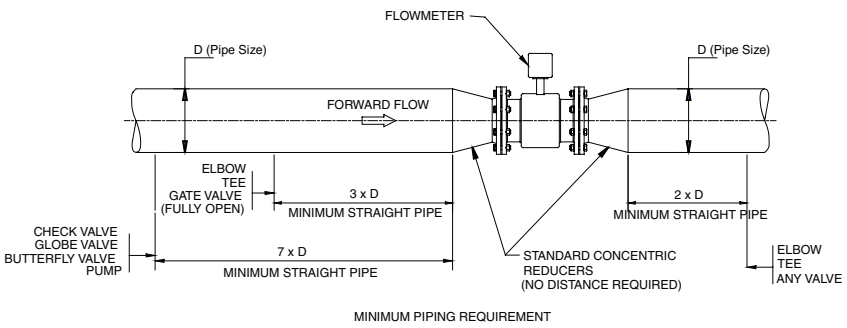


Figure 7: Straight pipe requirements

Pipe Reducer Requirements

With pipe reducers, a smaller meter can be mounted in larger pipelines. This arrangement may increase low-flow accuracy.

There are no special requirements for standard, concentric, pipe reducers.

Custom fabricated pipe reducers must have an approximate slope angle of 15 degrees to minimize flow disturbances and excessive loss of head. If this is not possible, install the custom pipe reducers as if they were fittings and install the required amount of straight pipe.

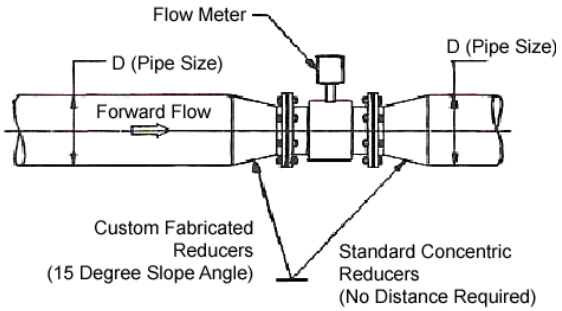


Figure 8: Pipe reducer requirements

Chemical Injection Applications

For water line applications with a chemical injection point, install the meter upstream of the injection point. This eliminates any meter performance issues.

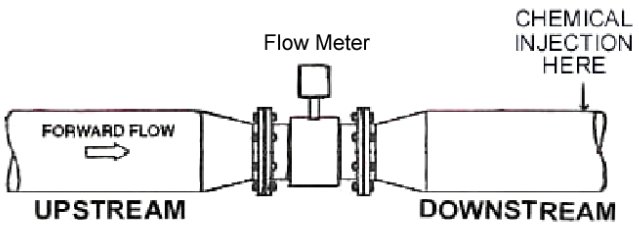


Figure 9: Chemical injection point upstream of meter

If a meter must be installed downstream of a chemical injection connection, the distance between the meter and the injection point should be between 50 and 100 feet (15 and 30 meters). The distance must be long enough to allow the water or chemical solution to reach the meter in a complete, homogeneous mixture.

If the injection point is too close, the meter senses the two different conductivities for each liquid. This will likely result in inaccurate measurements. The injection method—spaced bursts, continuous stream of drips or liquid or gas—can also affect downstream readings by the meter.

Partially-Filled Pipe Situations

In some locations, the process pipe may be momentarily only partially filled. Examples include: lack of back pressure, insufficient line pressure and gravity flow applications.

To eliminate these situations:

- Do not install the meter at the highest point of the pipeline.
- Do not install the meter in a vertical, downward flow section of pipe.
- Always position the ON/OFF valves on the downstream side of the meter.

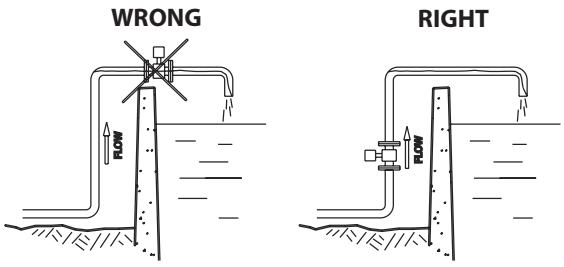


Figure 10: Incorrect meter placement

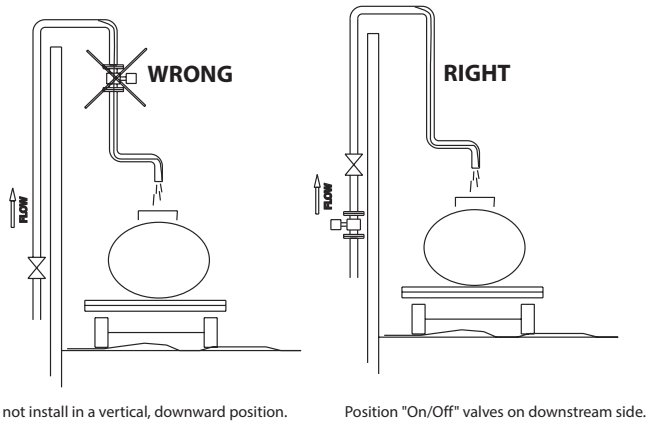


Figure 11: Position valves on downstream side

To minimize the possibility of partially-full pipe flows in horizontal, gravity or low pressure applications, create a pipe arrangement that ensures the detector remains full of liquid at all times.

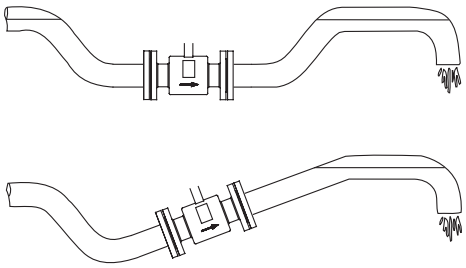


Figure 12: Pipe positioned to keep water in detector

METER GASKETS AND GROUNDING

Gasket and grounding requirements must be considered when determining the meter location, orientation and application. Grounding rings are provided with the M7600 meter.

Meter/Pipeline Connection Gaskets

You must install gaskets (provided) between the detector's isolating liner and the pipeline flange to ensure a proper and secure hydraulic seal. Use gaskets that are compatible with the fluid. Center each gasket on the flange to avoid flow restrictions or turbulence in the line.

During installation, do not use graphite or any electrically conductive sealing compound to hold the gaskets. This could compromise the accuracy of the measuring signal.

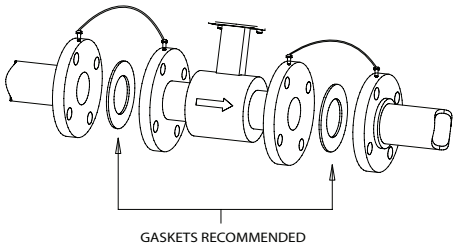


Figure 13: Meter/pipeline connection gaskets

Meter Grounding

Process pipeline material can be either electrically conductive (metal) or not electrically conductive (made of or lined with PVC, fiberglass or concrete).

It is essential that the mag meter amplifier's input ground (zero voltage reference) be electrically connected to the liquid media and to a good, solid earth ground reference.

Conductive Pipe Grounding

To achieve an adequate ground, the meter body MUST be electrically connected to the liquid media. The mag meter flanges are provided with grounding bolts for this purpose.

If the pipe material is electrically conductive, simply install grounding straps between these grounding bolts and the mating flanges.

To ensure a good electrical connection at the mating flanges, we recommend that you drill and tap the flanges and install a grounding screw (not provided).

These grounding straps must be copper wire, at least 12 AWG size. They must be connected on both sides (inlet and outlet) of the detector and to a local, earth ground.

Pipelines with Cathodic Protection

As for pipelines with cathodic protection, install meter potential-free. No electric connection from the meter to the pipeline system may exist and power supply is to be provided via isolating transformer.

⚠CAUTION

GROUNDING RINGS ALSO NEED TO BE INSTALLED ISOLATED FROM THE PIPELINE SYSTEM.

Observe national rules for potential-free installations.

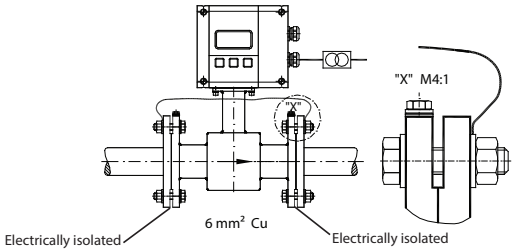


Figure 14: Cathodic protection

POWER CONNECTIONS

Wiring Safety

⚠WARNING

AT INSTALLATION, BE SURE TO COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- Disconnect power to the unit before attempting any connection or service to the unit.
- Do not bundle or route signal lines with power lines.
- Keep all lines as short as possible.
- Use twisted pair shielded wire for all output wiring.
- Observe all applicable local electrical codes.

Opening the Cover

The M7600 amplifier's design lets you open the cover without completely removing it.

Follow these steps:

1. Completely remove the top two screws from the amplifier using a blade/slotted screwdriver.
2. Loosen both of the bottom screws so that the round head of each screw clears the top face of the cover.
3. Pull down the cover to the open position.

- For the 2 x M20 cable inlets, use only flexible electric cables.
- Use separate cable inlets to separate power from signal and input/output cables.



Figure 15: Remove two screws



Figure 16: Open the cover

Power Supply Connections

External Disconnect

⚠CAUTION

- Install an external disconnect switch or circuit breaker that meets local standards.
- Position the M7600 meter in an accessible location.
- Position and identify the disconnect device so as to provide safe and easy operation.
- Label the disconnect device as being for the mag meter.

AC Power Wiring

For the AC power connections, use three wire-sheathed cable with an overall cable diameter of 0.2–0.45 inch (5–12 mm). For signal output, use 18–22 gauge (0.25–0.75 mm^2) shielded wire. Overall cable diameter between 0.12–0.35 inch (3–9 mm).

⚠CAUTION

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS, CONNECT MAIN POWER ONLY AFTER ALL OTHER WIRING HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

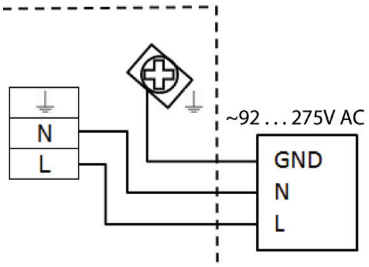
The amplifier is a microprocessor device. It is important that the power supply be as "clean" as possible. Avoid using power lines that feed heavy loads: pumps, motors, *etc.* If dedicated lines are not available, a filtering or isolation system may be required.

Take national applicable rules into account.

- Observe type plate (mains voltage and frequency)
- Equipment shall be provided with a external means for disconnecting it from each operating energy supply source. The disconnecting means shall disconnect all current-carrying conductors.

1. Open the cover (see *"Opening the Cover" on page 12*).
2. Push the power cable through the upper cable inlet.
3. Connect as shown in *Figure 17*.
4. Close the cover and tighten the screws.

Power supply 92–275V AC (50/60 Hz)
Recommended cable size min. 0.75 mm^2



Power supply 9–36V DC (max. 9 W)
Recommended cable size min. 0.75 mm^2

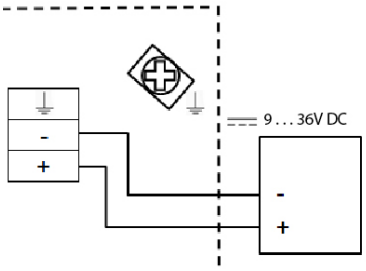


Figure 17: Power connections

Configuring Input/Output (I/O)

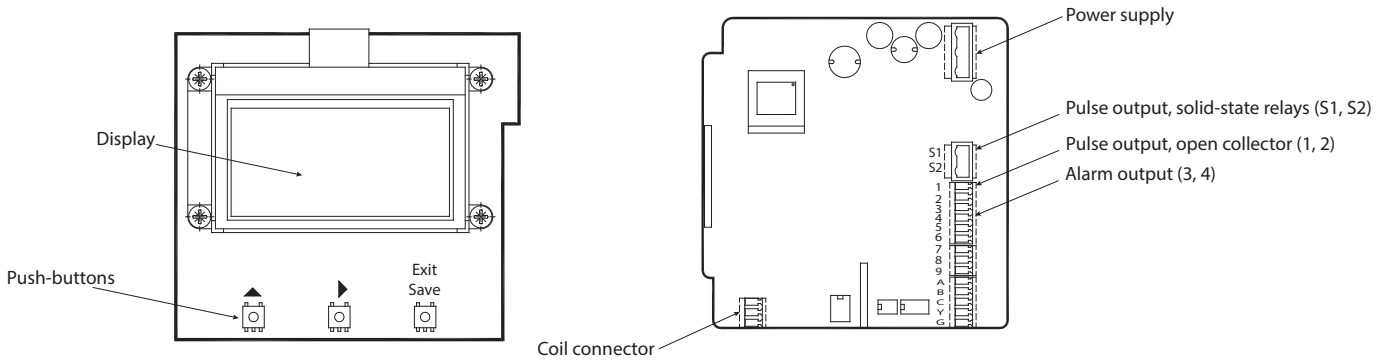


Figure 18: Configuring I/O

Output	Description	Terminal
Pulse Output	Open collector max. 10 kHz Passive max. 32V DC, <100 Hz 100 mA, >100 Hz 20 mA	1 and 2
	Solid-state relays max. 230V AC, 500 mA, max. 1 Hz	S1 and S2
Alarm Output	Open collector Passive max. 32V DC, 100 mA	3 and 4

Table 1: Input/output descriptions

⚠CAUTION

- ***USE SEPARATE CABLE INLETS FOR CABLES CONNECTED TO THE SOLID-STATE RELAY OUTPUT AND CABLES CONNECTED TO THE OTHER INPUT/OUTPUTS.***
- ***IN MULTIPHASE NETWORKS, SOLID-STATE RELAY SHOULD HANDLE ONLY THE SAME PHASE THAT IS USED FOR POWERING THE METER.***

Connecting the M7600 Meter to 110V AC from Batch Control Panel Power Supply

Typical concrete batch panel.

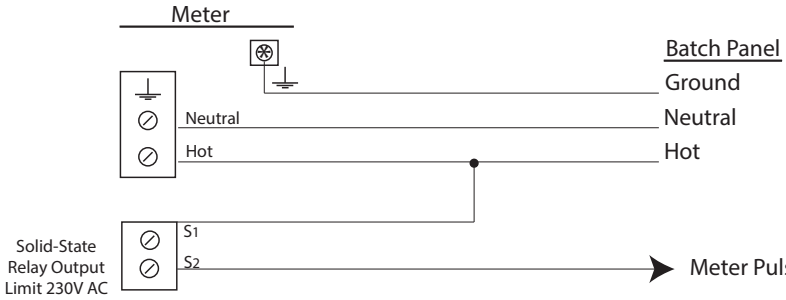


Figure 19: Batch panel power connections

- The connection shown in *Figure 19 is for batch panels that require a 115V AC hot pulse for meter signals.*
- Consult the batch panel manufacturer to confirm the required pulse signal.
- For a 115V AC neutral pulse signal to the batch panel, take the S2 jumper to the 115 neutral power supply.

⚠CAUTION

DO NOT PASS MORE THAN 230V AC THROUGH THE SOLID-STATE RELAY.

Interfacing with Special Batch Controller Input Cards and Troubleshooting AC Pulses

When connecting the M7600 solid-state relay output (S1 and S2) to a 110V/120V AC batch controller input card, the pulse output behavior varies depending on the internal electrical design (impedance) of the batch controller's pulse input card.

To determine if the controller input impedance is the issue, you can temporarily connect a "dummy load" (like a standard 60 Watt incandescent light bulb) in parallel with the batch controller input. If the pulses start working with the extra load, the controller's input is likely too high impedance for the M7600 pulse output circuitry's current requirements.

To correct non-functional AC pulse problems with the M7600 AC pulse output, an external power resistor must be added between the output terminal and the common (neutral) terminal. To know which size resistor to use, it is important to understand the load impedance of the batch controller's input card. There are generally two types of cards that are used in batch controllers: high-impedance cards and low-impedance cards.

High-Impedance Cards (>50 kΩ or Sensitive Opto-Cards)

- **Possible Symptom**: The controller input light stays on constantly or an Off state voltage between 11–80V AC is measured at the input terminal.
- **The Problem:** The meter's internal snubber capacitor slowly leaks a tiny amount of current. High-impedance cards trap this leakage voltage, making the controller think the pulse is always on.
- **Solution:** Connect a 15 kΩ, 2-Watt safety resistor (P/N RSF2JT15K0) or a temporary incandescent light bulb in parallel across the controller's input terminal and neutral line. This drains the voltage down to a safe ~4V AC, which cleanly extinguishes the indicator light between pulses.

Low-Impedance Cards (<20 kΩ / Standard AC Input Cards)

- **Possible Symptom:** The meter misfires, counts erratically or drops batches entirely even though the voltage successfully drops to 0VA C when off.
- **The Problem:** The controller card draws so little current that it starves the meter's switching mechanism, preventing it from latching into a stable On state.
- **Solution:** Connect a 2.2 kΩ (10 W) or 3.3 kΩ (5 W) wirewound safety resistor in parallel across the controller's input terminal and neutral line. This boosts the active current draw above 25 mA, which forces a stable, crisp pulse.

⚠WARNING

CRITICAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENT: EXTERNAL POWER RESISTORS GENERATE HEAT DURING OPERATION. NEVER GLUE, ZIP-TIE OR LAY THE RESISTOR BODY FLAT AGAINST PLASTIC TERMINAL BLOCKS, WIRE TRACKS OR INSULATION. MOUNT RESISTORS SO THEY ARE SUSPENDED IN AIR WITH A MINIMUM 1/8 IN. (3 MM) CLEARANCE BENEATH THE RESISTOR BODY TO ALLOW PROPER VENTILATION AND HEAT DISSIPATION.

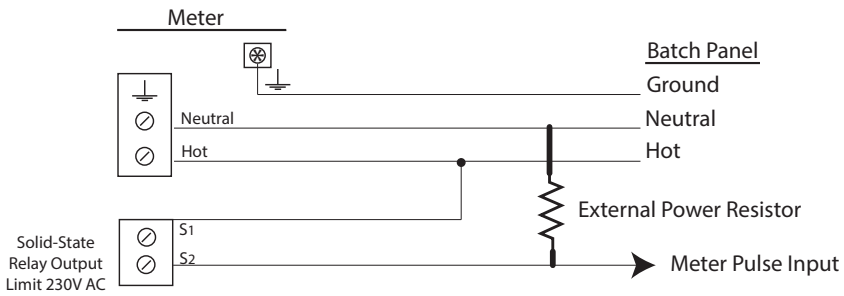


Figure 20: Batch panel power connections with resistor

Wiring to a PC-200 Controller

To connect the open collector scaled pulse output from the Model M7600 meter to the PC-200 controller, follow *Figure 21*.

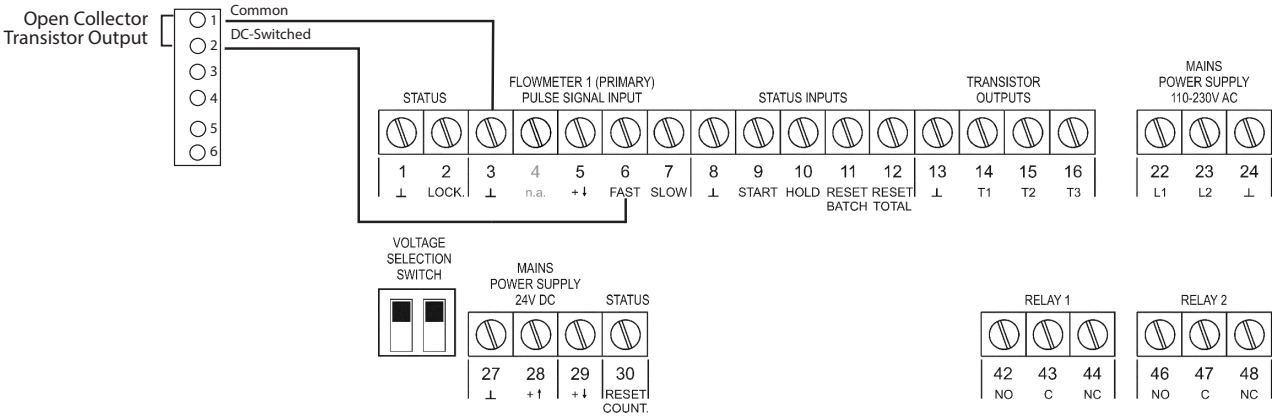


Figure 21: Wiring to a PC-200 controller

Wiring to an ER-10 Industrial Register

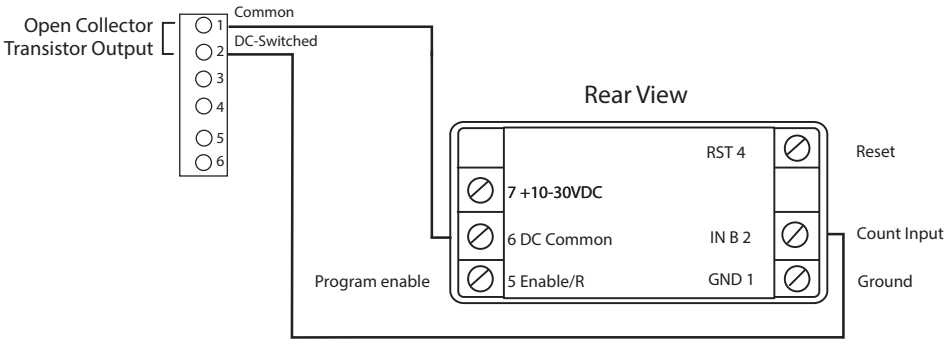


Figure 22: Wiring to an ER-10 register

Terminal	Function	Operation
1	Ground	—
2	Input B Count input	Count input Contact closure of NPN 100 Hz max
3	—	Not used
4	Reset	Connect to ground to reset totalizer. This is a maintained or level-sensitive reset.
5	Program enable	Connect to ground to enter program mode.
6	Backlight common	—
7	Backlight power	Connect to power to light display.

Table 2: ER-10 wiring terminals

MENU PROGRAMMING OPTIONS

Screen Layout

The following M7600 meter programming options are available from the M7600 Menu:

- *Scale factor*
- *Pulse/unit*
- *Flow unit*
- *Totalizer unit*

Function Buttons

All M7600 programming is accomplished using the three function buttons located on the front of the amplifier. Screen navigation, digit, and parameter selection is performed by pressing a combination of these three buttons.

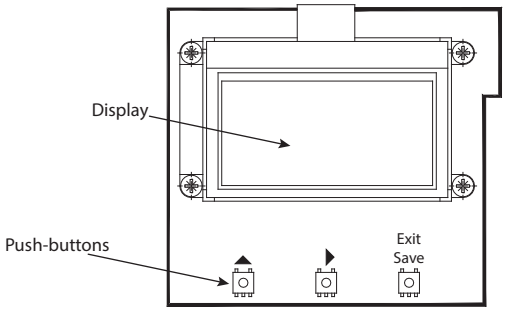


Figure 23: Function buttons

Press the **Exit/Save** button to access the M7600 programming options.

Press the **left button** to scroll through the programming options.

Press the **center button** to edit a programmable option.

For selection list options (for instance, Totalizer Unit or Flow Unit), press the **left button** to change the value. Press the **right button** to confirm the new value.

For numerical options (for instance, Scale Factor or Pulse/Unit), press the **left button** to change the numerical digit value. Press the **center button** to move to the next numerical digit. When all digits are entered, press the **right button** to confirm the new value.

Status Icons

Communication interface is activated

Meter is unlocked

Error message

Empty pipe detection

M7600 Menu

Scale Factor

Changing the scale factor lets you adjust the meter's accuracy without disturbing parameters set by the factory. You can tune the meter to meet changing application requirements in a range of ± 10% (0.90 to 1.10).

If it is necessary to recalibrate the meter, follow these steps:

1. Determine the exact quantity of fluid that actually passed through the meter by using a calibrated volumetric container or by weighing the container.
2. Note the volume of fluid indicated by meter.
3. Note the current scale factor on the meter LCD (scale factor menu).
4. Use the following formula to calculate the new scale factor for recalibration:

$$\frac{\text{Qty delivered}}{\text{Qty on meter}} \times \text{Old scale factor} = \text{New scale factor}$$

5. Use the meter push-buttons to enter the new scale factor.
6. Rerun test to verify that the recalibration is correct.

Example:

You have a 3" size meter in your installation. You run a test batch quantity of 210 gallons. The totalizer on the meter indicates 203 gallons. Your present scale factor on the meter is 1.00.

Using the formula:

$$\frac{210}{203} \times 1.0 = 1.03$$

Your new scale factor is 1.03.

Pulse/Unit

The Pulses/Unit parameter lets you set how many pulses per unit of measure will be transmitted.
The maximum output frequency of 10,000 pulses/sec.
10 kHz must not be exceeded for the Open Collector.
1 Hz must not be exceeded for the Solid-State Relay.
If both are used, 1 Hz must not be exceeded.
For example, assuming the unit of measure is gallons:

- Setting the Pulses/Unit to 1 will transmit 1 pulse every gallon
- Setting the Pulses/Unit to 0.01 will transmit 1 pulse every 100 gallons

You must configure pulses/unit if the function of the selected output is to be open collector or solid-state.

Pulse Width

This parameter establishes the "On" duration of the transmitted pulse. The configurable range is 0–2000 ms. If 0 ms is configured, pulse width is automatically adapted depending on pulse frequency (pulse/pause ration 1:1). During configuration, the program checks if pulses/unit and pulse width are in accordance with full scale defined. If not, an error alarm is displayed. In case of an error alarm, scale, pulse width or full scale need to be adapted.

Flow Unit

Flow Units let you select among the Flow Units listed below. Flow units are automatically converted into the selected unit.

Display	Flow Unit	Display	Flow Unit
L/s	Liters/Second	gal/s	Gallons/Second
L/min	Liters/Minute	gal/min	Gallons/Minute
L/h	Liters/Hour	gal/h	Gallons/Hour
m^3/s	Cubic Meters/Second	MG/D	MillionGallons/Day
m^3/min	Cubic Meters/Minute	IG/s	ImperialGallons/Second
m^3/h	Cubic Meters/Hour	IG/min	ImperialGallons/Minute
ft^3/s	Cubic Feet/Second	IG/h	ImperialGallons/Hour
ft^3/m	Cubic Feet/Minute	Oz/min	Ounce/Minute
ft^3/h	Cubic Feet/Hour	bbl/min	Barrel/Minute

<table>
<tr><td>Full Scale Flow</td><td>This parameter sets the maximum flow the system is expected to measure. This parameter has influence on other system parameters like analog output or low flow cutoff.
In terms of flow velocity, the meter's range is 0.3–12 m/sec.
The full scale flow is valid for both flow directions.
NOTE: If the flow rate exceeds the full scale setting, an error message indicates that the configured full scale range has been exceeded.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Totalizer Unit</td><td>This parameter establishes the units of measure for the totalizers.
<table>
<tr><th>Display</th><th>Totalizer Unit</th><th>Display</th><th>Totalizer Unit</th></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>Liters</td><td>MG</td><td>Million Gallons</td></tr>
<tr><td>hL</td><td>Hectoliter</td><td>IG</td><td>Imperial Gallons</td></tr>
<tr><td>m^3</td><td>Cubic Meters</td><td>bbl</td><td>Barrel</td></tr>
<tr><td>ft^3</td><td>Cubic Feet</td><td>Oz</td><td>Fluid Ounces</td></tr>
<tr><td>gal</td><td>U.S. Gallons</td><td>Aft</td><td>Acre Foot</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

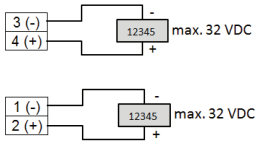
Advanced Setup Menu

Out 1 Function
Out 2 Function

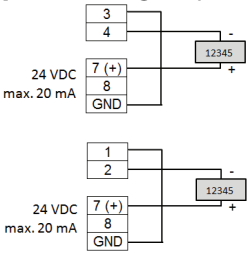
From the submenus *Out 1 Function* and *Out 2 Function*, you can configure functional operation of the 2 digital outputs. For example, you can select **Forward Pulse** for the digital output and define the pulses-per-totalizer unit via "pulse scale."

The two outputs can be operated as open collector passively or actively.

Passive Output

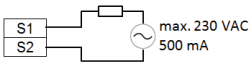


Active Output (if analog output is not used)



Solid-State Relay

The solid-state relay is functionally linked with Output 2. See the table below.



The following functions can be selected for Outputs 1 and 2 as well as for the solid-state relay. The solid-state relay function is linked with the function of Output 2.

Function	Meaning	Out1	Out2 / Solid-State Relay
Off	Digital output is switched off.	X	X
Test	Used only for the Verification Device.	X	X
Comparator	TBD	X	X
Empty Pipe Error	Indicates when a pipe is empty.	X	X
Error Alarm	Indicates a meter error condition.	X	X
Forward Pulses	Generates pulses during forward flow conditions.	X	X
Reverse Pulses	Generates pulses during reverse flow conditions.	X	X
Direction	Indicates current flow direction.	X	X
Loopback	Shows the status of the digital input.	X	X
Min./Max. Alarm	Establishes, as a percentage of full scale flow, the threshold at which the output alarm will be activated. Flow rates below or above the threshold will activate the output alarm.	X	X
Frequency	TBD	X	X
Rotary Encoder	TBD	X	X
Preset	Indicates when a preset batch amount has been realized.	X	X

Out Type 1
Out Type 2

This parameter lets you set the output switch to normally open or normally closed. If normally open is selected, the output switch is open (no current) when the output is inactive, and closed (current flows) when the output is active. If normally closed is selected, the output switch is closed (current flows) when the output is inactive, and open (no current) when the output is active.

Advanced Setup Menu *(continued from previous page)*	***Set Min./Max.***	The *Flow Set Point* (min., max.) establishes, as a percentage of full scale flow, the threshold at which the output alarm is activated. You can freely select thresholds in 1% steps. Flow rates below/above the threshold activate the output alarm.
	Pipe Diameter	This parameter is set at the factory. In the event the transmitter is replaced, verify that the pipe diameter matches the installed pipe size.
	Detector Factor	This parameter is set at the factory. In the event the transmitter is replaced, verify that the detector factor matches the installed meter detector factor.
	Detector Offset	This parameter is set at the factory. In the event the transmitter is replaced, verify that the detector offset matches the installed meter detector offset.
	Flow Simulation Mode	Flow Simulation provides output simulation based on a percentage of the Full Scale Flow. Simulation does not accumulate the totalizers. The range of simulation includes –100 to 100% of the Full Scale Flow. The *Flow Simulation* parameter lets you set the range of simulation in 10% increments. To change the Flow Simulation, follow these steps from the *Inputs/Outputs* menu: 1. Select **Flow Simulation** to view the *Flow Simulation* display. 2. Click [**+**] to increment the percentage by 10, or click [**–**] to decrement the percentage by 10. 3. Press [**E**] to save the displayed setting and return to the *Inputs/Outputs* menu. This function remains active after exiting the menu.
	Meter Serial Number	This parameter is set at the factory.
	Empty Pipe Enable/Disable	When set to **ON**, *Empty Pipe Detect* indicates to the outputs and the display that the meter is not completely filled. When set to **OFF**, *Empty Pipe Detect* is disabled.
	Low Flow Cutoff	*Low Flow Cutoff* defines the threshold at which flow measurement is forced to zero. The cutoff value can be from 0–10% of the full scale flow. Increasing this threshold helps prevent false readings during "no flow" conditions, possibly caused by vibrations or liquid fluctuations.

MAINTENANCE

Mandatory, routine or scheduled maintenance should not be required for the M7600 Mag Meter electronics or flow tube after proper installation. However, some occurrences may require personnel to perform the following:

- Flow tube and electrode cleaning
- Circuit board replacement

⚠WARNING

DO NOT CLEAN COMPONENTS INSIDE THE AMPLIFIER OR JUNCTION BOX.

Cleaning the Flow Tube and Electrode

At times flow tube, electrodes, amplifier/junction box housings and the amplifier window may need periodic cleaning, depending on process fluid properties, fluid flow rate and surrounding environment.

Clean the flow tube and electrodes by following the material handling and cleaning procedures documented in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) guidelines for the products(s) that were in contact with the flow tube and electrodes.

Should flow tube and/or electrode cleaning become necessary:

1. Disconnect detector from pipeline.
2. Clean electrodes according to SDS guidelines.
3. Reconnect detector to pipeline.

TROUBLESHOOTING

The M7600 mag meter is designed for many years of optimal performance. However, should it malfunction, there are certain things that we recommend you check before contacting our Technical Support department or your local Badger Meter Representative.

Errors & Warnings

NOTE: The M7600 display flashes whenever an error is detected.

Description	Possible Cause	Recommended Action
Coil disconnected	• Meter is not connected. • Connection to meter is interrupted.	Check if meter is connected and make sure that cable connection is not interrupted. You can also contact Badger Meter Technical Support.
Coil shorted	Coil cables shorted.	Check coil cables.
Empty pipe	Pipe may not be full.	Make sure that pipe is always filled at the measuring point.
	Medium with low conductivity.	Calibrate meter, see *"M7600 Menu" on page 18*.
	Cable is broken or disconnected.	Check the cable for the empty pipe signal.
Range	Actual flow rate is exceeding the programmed full scale by more than 100%.	Reduce the flow rate or increase the programmed full scale.
Pulse output	Pulse rate exceeds the maximum	Reduce pulse scale (pulse/unit) and/or reduce pulse width configuration.
AD error	Input signal from detector is too high.	Check the grounding scheme of the meter installation. See *"Meter Grounding" on page 11*.
Excitation frequency	The excitation frequency is too high for this detector.	Decrease the excitation frequency in the Menu.
EEPROM	Configuration file is missing.	Contact Badger Meter Technical Support.
Configuration	Configuration file is corrupted.	Contact Badger Meter Technical Support.
Measure Timeout	Measurement was not completed within specific time.	Contact Badger Meter Technical Support.

SPECIFICATIONS

Performance	
Sizes	Sizes 1/2–4 in. (15–100 mm)
Flow Range	0.14–1320 gpm (0.53–5000 lpm)
Accuracy	±0.5% of rate for velocities greater than 1.64 ft/s, ±0.008 ft/s less than 1.64 ft/s
	±0.5% of rate for velocities greater than 0.50 m/s, ±2.5 mm/s less than 0.50 m/s
	Note: The maximum measuring error depends on the installation conditions.
Repeatability	±0.1%
Fluid Temperature	Maximum fluid temperature: 212 °F (100 °C)
Storage Temperature	–40 to 140 °F (–40 to 60 °C)
Ambient Temperature	–4 to 140 °F (–20 to 60 °C)
Fluid Conductivity	Minimum liquid conductivity: 5 microhms/cm
Flow Direction	Unidirectional
Pressure Limits	Working pressure: 232 psi (16 bar)
Materials of Construction	
Flow Tube	AISI 316 stainless steel
Detector Housing	Flange material: carbon steel, enamel paint finishing
Liner Material	PTFE
End Connection	ANSI 150# carbon steel flanges
Electrodes Materials	Hastelloy C22
Amplifier Housing	Powder-coated cast aluminum, NEMA 4
	Meter mounted only
Cable Entries	Two 1/2 in. NPT cord grip
Grounding Rings	Standard (pre-installed)
Optional Grounding Electrodes	2
Inputs	
Power Supply	92–275V AC
Coil Excitation	Pulsed DC
Programming	PC user interface
Outputs	
Digital Output	Output 1: solid-state relay up to 230V, 500 mA
	Output 2: opto-isolated open collector, 50 mA at 24V DC
Frequency Output	Maximum output frequency: 10 kHz
Pulse Width	50% duty cycle
Approvals	
Meter Enclosure	NEMA 4

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