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#### Standards and documents applied:

LST EN 1434-1:2015+A1:2019; LST EN 1434-2:2015+A1:2019;

LST EN 1434-4:2015+A1:2019;

LST EN 1434-5:2015+A1:2019;

WELMEC 7.2:2015.

The measuring instrument must correspond to following specifications:

## 1 Design of the instrument

#### 1.1 Construction

The thermal energy meter SonoMeter 40 can be produced in two design options:

- complete thermal energy meter, consisting of a flow sensor and calculator with inseparably connected temperature sensors Pt 500;
- combined thermal energy meter, consisting of a flow sensor and calculator with connected type approved temperature sensor Pt 500 pair.

In both cases, the flow sensor is inseparably connected to the calculator by 1,2 m length cable (optional - 2,5 m; 5,0 m or 10 m). Flow sensor  $q_p = (0,6-6,0)$  m<sup>3</sup>/h has intended space for temperature probe installation.

The calculator can be mounted directly on the flow sensor or separately on the wall or on a standard DIN rail.

The meter can be powered by:

- 3,6 V DC lithium battery;
- remote 12 V to 42 V DC or 12 V to 36 V AC power source;
- 230 V AC mains.



Fig.1. Thermal energy meter SonoMeter 40

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a) Flow sensor of the meter  $q_p = 0.6/1,0/1,5/2,5 \, \text{m}^3/\text{h}$  with threaded end connections G  $^3/\!\!/$  or G 1



b) Flow sensor of the meter  $q_p = 0.6/1.0/1.5/2.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  with flanged end connections DN20



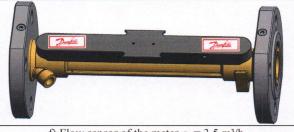
c) Flow sensor of the meter  $q_p = 3.5/6$  m<sup>3</sup>/h with threaded end connections G  $1\frac{1}{4}$  or G  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (triangular cross-section of the meter tube)



d) Flow sensor of the meter  $q_p = 3,5/6$  m<sup>3</sup>/h with flanged end connections DN25 or DN32 (triangular cross-section of the meter tube)



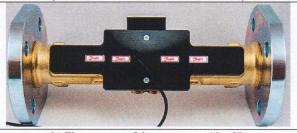
e) Flow sensor of the meter  $q_p = 3.5/ \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  with threaded end connections G 1½ (circular cross section of the meter tube)



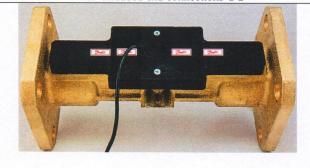
f) Flow sensor of the meter  $q_p = 3.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  with flanged end connections DN25 or DN32 (circular cross section of the meter tube)



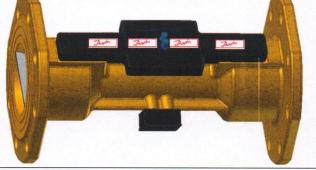
g) Flow sensor of the meter $q_p = 10 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  with threaded end connections G 2



h) Flow sensor of the meter  $q_p = 10 \text{ m}^3\text{/h}$  with flanged end connections DN40



i) Flow sensor of the meter  $q_p = 15 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  with flanged end connections DN50



j) Flow sensor of the meter  $q_p = 25/40/60 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  with flanged end connections (DN65/DN80/DN100)

Fig.2. Flow sensor of the thermal energy meter SonoMeter 40

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#### 1.2 Sensor

Thermal energy meter hardware consist of an ultrasonic flow sensor and calculator with inseparably connected resistance temperature sensors Pt 500 or with connected type approved temperature sensor Pt 500 pair.

For the meters  $q_p = (0.6 - 6.0)$ , direct mounted DS design type temperature probes according to LST EN 1434-2 are used. In case of large size meters, pocket mounted PL design type temperature probes according to LST EN 1434-2 are used. The pocket installation length can be 85; 120 or 210 mm.

The design and main dimensions of the temperature probes are shown in Fig. 3.

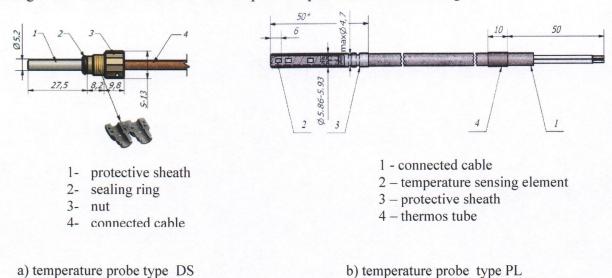


Fig.3. Design and main dimensions of the temperature probes

### 1.3 Measurement value processing

The energy, consumed for heating, is calculated by integrating the temperature difference and the volume of the heat-conveying liquid over time. The temperature difference is calculated from the resistance of the temperature sensors pair connected to the calculator and converts it to temperature according to formulas of LST EN 60751.

## 1.4 Indication of the measurement results

The accumulated quantity of thermal energy is presented on the LCD display in the MWh. Other units (Gcal, GJ) can be chosen too as an option.

# 1.5 Optional equipment and functions subject to MID requirements None.

#### 1.6 Technical documentation

Ultrasonic energy meter for heating and cooling SonoMeter 40. Technical description and operation guide, 12-07-2021.

Test instruction of the thermal energy meter SonoMeter 40, 08-2020.

Drawing of the front label of the meter, 12-07-2021.

Drawing of the side label of the meter, 03-05-2021.

Other reference documents on which basis this certificate is issued, are stored in a file Nr. LEI-12-MP-118.21.

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### Integrated equipment and functions not subject to MID

Optical interface according to the requirements of LST EN 62056-21, integrated in the meter, is intended for data reading, meter parameters setting and optical pulse output in test mode.

Two pulse outputs for energy and volume pulses (optional). Class of pulse output device according to LST EN 1434-2: OB in operating mode, OD in test mode.

Two programmable pulse inputs for volume pulses (optional). Class of pulse input device – IB according to LST EN 1434-2.

When the complete meter has a pulse input/otput function, it is supplied with inseparably connected 1,5 m input/output cable.

The meter can be without a communication interface or equipped with one or both of the following communication interfaces:

- M-Bus:
- 868 MHz RF (wM-Bus S1, T1 or LoRa).

The meter can be equipped with one of the following additional communication interfaces:

- M-Bus;
- CL (current loop);
- RS485 (MODBUS or BacNet);
- MiniBus.

The meter can be used also for cooling energy measurement under rated operating conditions, listed in section 2.1.

#### 2 Technical data

#### 2.1 Rated operating conditions

### 2.1.1 Measurand

Heating energy, calculated from the measured volume of water and the measured difference of water temperature in flow and return pipes.

#### 2.1.2 Measurement range

Limits of the temperature  $\Theta$  / limits of temperature differences  $\Delta\Theta$ :

```
/ 2 K* to 70 K, or 3 K to 70 K;
0 °C to 90 °C
0 °C to 130 °C / 2 K* to 110 K, or 3 K to 110 K;
0 °C to 180 °C** / 2 K* to 175 K**, or 3 K to 175 K**;
```

#### Notes:

- 1. \* for meters with the lower limit of the temperature difference 2 K the requirements of the Directive 2014/32/EU are not applied.
- 2. \*\* can only be applied to a combined thermal energy meter with a separately connected type approved temperature sensor pair.

The technical characteristics of the meter flow sensor are given in Table 1:

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Table 1

| End connections   | Flow-rate, m <sup>3</sup> /h |                    |   | Pressure loss  | Overall length, |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|
|   | Permanent $q_p$              | Maximum $q_{ m s}$ | $\begin{array}{c} \text{Minimum} \\ q_{\text{i}} \end{array}$ | at $q_p$ , kPa | mm              |
| G 3/4   | 0,6                          | 1,2                | 0,006   | 7              | 110             |
| G 1 or DN20   | 0,6                          | 1,2                | 0,006   | 0,9            | 190             |
| G 3/4   | 1,0                          | 2,0                | 0,010   | 11,3           | 110             |
| G 1 or DN20   | 1,0                          | 2,0                | 0,010   | 2,5            | 190             |
| G 3/4   | 1,5                          | 3,0                | 0,006   | 17,1           | 110             |
| G 3/4   | 1,5                          | 3,0                | 0,006   | 17,1           | 165             |
| G 1 or DN20   | 1,5                          | 3,0                | 0,006   | 5,8            | 190             |
| G 3/4   | 1,5                          | 3,0                | 0,015   | 17,1           | 110             |
| G 3/4   | 1,5                          | 3,0                | 0,015   | 17,1           | 165             |
| G 1 or DN20   | 1,5                          | 3,0                | 0,015   | 5,8            | 190             |
| G 1   | 1,5                          | 3,0                | 0,015   | 7,2            | 130             |
| G 1   | 2,5                          | 5,0                | 0,010   | 19,8           | 130             |
| G 1 or DN20   | 2,5                          | 5,0                | 0,010   | 9,4            | 190             |
| G1  | 2,5                          | 5,0                | 0,025   | 19,8           | 130             |
| G 1 or DN20   | 2,5                          | 5,0                | 0,025   | 9,4            | 190             |
| G 1¼, or G 1½,<br>or DN25, or DN32  | 3,5                          | 7,0                | 0,035   | 4*             | 260             |
| G 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , or DN25,<br>or DN32                                   | 3,5                          | 7,0                | 0,014   | 9**            | 260             |
| G 1 ¼, or DN25,<br>or DN32  | 3,5                          | 7,0                | 0,035   | 9**            | 260             |
| G 1¼, or G 1½,<br>or DN25, or DN32  | 6,0                          | 12,0               | 0,024   | 10             | 260             |
| G 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , or G 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , or DN25, or DN32 | 6,0                          | 12,0               | 0,060   | 10             | 260             |
| G 2 or DN40   | 10,0                         | 20,0               | 0,040   | 18             | 300             |
| G 2 or DN40   | 10,0                         | 20,0               | 0,100   | 18             | 300             |
| DN50  | 15,0                         | 30,0               | 0,060   | 12             | 270             |
| DN50  | 15,0                         | 30,0               | 0,150   | 12             | 270             |
| DN65  | 25,0                         | 50,0               | 0,100   | 20             | 300             |
| DN65  | 25,0                         | 50,0               | 0,250   | 20             | 300             |
| DN80  | 40,0                         | 80,0               | 0,160   | 18             | 300             |
| DN80  | 40,0                         | 80,0               | 0,400   | 18             | 300             |
| DN100   | 60,0                         | 120,0              | 0,240   | 18             | 360             |
| DN100   | 60,0                         | 120,0              | 0,600   | 18             | 360             |

#### Notes:

- 1. \* flow sensor with triangular cross-section of the meter tube.
- 2. \*\* flow sensor with circular cross section of the meter tube.

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Temperature limits of heat-conveying liquid  $\Theta_q$ :

when the calculator is mounted on the flow sensor
 when the calculator is mounted separately
 0,1 °C to 90 °C;
 0,1 °C to 130 °C.

2.1.3 Accuracy class

Accuracy class : 2 or 3\*according to LST EN 1434-1.

Note: \* - only meters with a permanent flow rate  $q_p$  from 0,6 m<sup>3</sup>/h to 6 m<sup>3</sup>/h can also be of accuracy class 3.

### 2.1.4 Environmental conditions / Influence quantities

Ambient temperature : 5 °C to 55 °C; Humidity level : condensing; Installations : indoor; Mechanical environment : class M1; Electromagnetic environment : class E2.

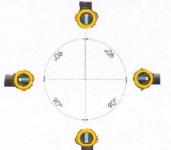
### 2.1.5 Maximum admissible working pressure

The maximum admissible working pressure/nominal pressure (PS/PN) of the meter is 16 bar or 25 bar.

### 2.1.6 Mounting position of the flow sensor

Flow sensor of the meter can be mounted either horizontally, vertically or inclined.

In case of installation horizontally or inclined, flow sensors with end connections G <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, G 1 or DN20 can be rotated about the mounting axis at any angle (Fig. 4 a)). Larger size flow sensors must by rotated about the mounting axis as shown in Fig. 4 b).





- a) for flow sensors with end connections G 3/4, G 1 or DN20
- b) for flow sensors other sizes

Fig.4. Mounting positions of the flow sensor relative to the longitudinal axis

#### 3 Interfaces and compatibility conditions

The combined meter has two temperature measurement channels for connecting Pt 500 temperature sensors. Connection of the temperature sensors is according to the two-wire scheme.

Communication interfaces of the meter are presented in section 1.7 of this appendix.

## 4 Requirements on production, putting into use and utilization

## 4.1 Requirements on production

At the end of the manufacturing and adjustment process the meters shall be tested according to the requirements of the LST EN 1434-5. The errors of the meters shall not exceed the maximum permissible errors, described in Annex VI (MI-004) of Directive 2014/32/EU.

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The flow sensors can be tested with cold water  $(25 \pm 5)$  °C.

Note: the energy measuring error determination test shall be carried out when the flow sensor is installed in inlet and when the flow sensor is installed in outlet (in both cases).

## 4.2 Requirements on putting into use

The thermal energy meter must be installed in accordance with the requirements of technical description listed in section 1.6.

Before the putting into use, the meter can be supplied in transport mode (this is indicated by the ,,<->" symbol on LCD display). In this mode, the configuring of the meter parameters (referred to the technical description, section 5.2.1) by means of a button or via the optical interface using the E3-CONFIGURATOR software is possible without affecting the seals on the meter (see section 6.1.1 of this appendix).

Transport mode switches off itself after 0,001 m³ of water volume passed through the meter, or it can be switched of by means via the optical interface using the E3-CONFIGURATOR software.

For flow sensors of the meter with nominal diameter DN65 to DN100 necessary straight pipelines lengths are: upstream  $\geq 5 \times DN$ , downstream  $\geq 3 \times DN$ . For flow sensors of other sizes the straight pipelines installation in upstream and downstream the sensor are not necessary.

### 4.3 Requirements for consistent utilization

No special requirements identified.

#### 5 Control of the measuring process after tasks of the instrument in use

#### 5.1 Documentation of the procedure

Test instruction of the thermal energy meter SonoMeter 40, 08-2021.

#### 5.2 Special equipment or software

- optical reading head according to standard LST EN 62056-21;
- service software **E3-CONFIGURATOR**.

#### 5.3 Identification of hardware and software

Identification of hardware:

- see Fig. 1, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 of this appendix.

Identification of software: version number of the software is 0.01. This number can be displayed on the device's display according to the request.

#### 5.4 Calibration-adjustment procedure

The tests are carried out according to the test instruction of the thermal energy meter SonoMeter 40 given on pages 11 to 13 of this appendix in accordance with the requirements of the LST EN 1434-5.

#### Security measures 6

#### 6.1 Sealing

#### 6.1.1 Sealing of the heat meter calculator

The newly manufactured complete meter calculator shall not be subject to additional sealing. Access to the calculator cover release latch (Fig. 5, pos. 1), the parameter change and test mode activation contacts (Fig. 5, pos. 2) and adjustment data activation contacts (Fig. 5, pos. 3) is protected by easy break-out screens.

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When the abovementioned casing screens are break-out (after opening the calculator casing, changing the meter parameters, adjusting the meter or activation the test mode), open slots are sealed with metrological seal-stickers (Fig. 5, pos. 1 and pos. 3) and with the protective seal-sticker of heat supplier (Fig 5, pos. 2).

For the combined device, additional metrological seals shall be used to seal access to the protective cap mounting screw (Fig. 6, pos. 1) and the activation contacts for the adjustment data if the protective screen (Fig. 6, pos. 2) has been broken.

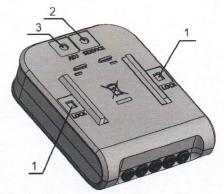


Fig.5. Sealing the calculator of the meter

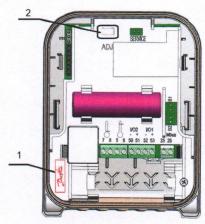
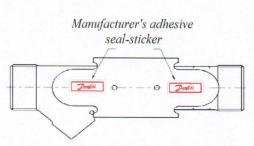


Fig.6. Additional sealing of the combined device calculator

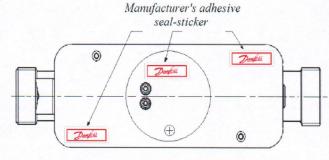
#### 6.1.2 Sealing of the flow sensor

Sealing of the flow sensor of the meter:

- the manufacturer's adhesive warranty seal - sticker on the bolts of the cover (Fig. 7).



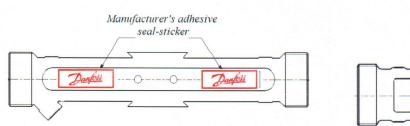
a) sealing of the flow sensor  $q_p = 0.6/1.0/1.5/2.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ 



b) sealing of the flow sensor  $q_p = 3,5/6 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  (triangular cross-section of the meter tube)

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Manufacturer's adhesive
seal-sticker

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c) sealing of the flow sensor  $q_p = 3.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  (circular cross-section of the meter tube)

d) sealing of the flow sensor  $q_p = 10/15/25/40/60 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ 

Fig.7. Sealing of flow sensor



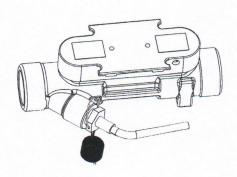
Fig. 8. Manufacturer's adhesive seal-sticker

## 6.1.3 Sealing of the temperature sensor pair

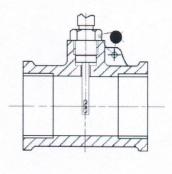
The temperature sensors must be sealed with hanged seal of heat supplier to ensure that after the temperature sensors have been installed, it is not possibility of dismantle, remove or altering the sensors without evident damage on the sensors or the seal (Fig. 9 and Fig. 10).



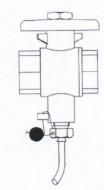
Fig. 9. Sealing of the PL type temperature probes



 a) Sealing of the temperature probe, mounted in the flow sensor body



b) Sealing of the temperature probe, mounted in the three-way fitting



c) Sealing of the temperature probe, mounted in the ball valve

Fig. 10. Sealing of the DS type temperature probes

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## 7 Marking and inscriptions

## 7.1 Information to be borne by and to accompany the measuring instrument

At least the following information shall appear on the heat meter calculator label:

- EU-type examination certificate number;
- manufacturer's mark or name;
- type designation;
- year of manufacture and serial number;
- limits of the temperature;
- limits of temperature differences;
- limits of flow-rate: maximum  $q_s$ , permanent  $q_p$  and minimum  $q_i$ ;
- the maximum admissible working pressure/nominal pressure (PS/PN);
- voltage level for external power supply;
- accuracy class;
- climatic class;
- electromagnetic class;
- mechanical class.

Information about the location of the meter's flow sensor is shown on the device's LCD indicator: when the flow sensor is installed in inlet – the  $\frac{1}{2}$  sign, when the flow sensor is installed in outlet – the  $\frac{1}{2}$  sign.

Arrow to indicate the direction of the flow shall appear on flow sensor body.

For the complete meter, the supply line temperature probe cable is marked with a red plastic tube and the outlet temperature sensor cable must be marked with a blue color plastic tube.

Pockets, in which the PL type temperature probes are fitted, must be marked with the mark "EN 1434".

### 7.2 Conformity marking

In addition, the label of heat meter calculator should contain the following marking:

- "CE" marking;
- metrology marking, consisting of the capital letter "M" and the last two digits of the year of its affixing, surrounded by a rectangle;
- identification number of the notified body, which carried out the conformity assessment.

#### 8 List of the drawings attached to the certificate.

Drawing of the front label of the meter, 12-07-2021. Drawing of the side label of the meter, 03-05-2021.

### 9 Certificate history

| Issue             | Date and reference №                | Description                               |  |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1                 | 2                                   | 3   |  |
| LT-1621-MI004-047 | 03-09-2021,<br>No. LEI-12-MP-118.21 | Type examination certificate first issued |  |

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## Test instruction of the thermal energy meter SonoMeter 40

#### 1. Activation of the test mode

The test mode can be activated in one of the following ways:

#### 1.1. Activation of the test mode with the button

The test mode is activated by the meter's control button according to the following procedure:

- long press the button, on the meter's LCD select page "INF";
- short press the button, select "tEST on Wh" (when it is necessary to activate the energy pulse output via the optical interface) or "tEST On m<sup>344</sup> (when it is necessary to activate the volume pulse output via the optical interface):
- long press the button, open the 4- digits security password input window:



- short press the button, select digit in the first position, after that long press the button and go to the next position;
- after selecting the digit in the fourth position, long press the button, the massage "PASS" appears briefly (when the password entered correctly) and the meter switches to test mode – the sign "TEST" appears;
- if the password was entered incorrectly, the message "FAIL" appears briefly and the meter returns to the operating mode, and the procedure for turning on the test mode must be repeated initially;
- the password value is fixed: 0001.

NOTE: when the test mode is activated by the button, the volume and energy accumulated in the test mode are added to the meter's energy and volume readings in operating mode (after turning off the test mode).

#### 1.2. Activation of the test mode by short-circuiting the contacts

Remove the screen "SERVICE" on the back of the calculator or, if the screen has already broken down, a protective seal-sticker is removed (Fig. 5, pos. 2 of this appendix), or, for a combined device, opens the calculator box. By shortcircuiting the contacts "SERVICE", the SERVICE mode is activated, symbol "<->" and sign "TEST" are displayed on the LCD.

In this mode:

- volume pulses are generated via the optical interface of the meter. The button can be used to toggle the energy pulse output by selecting the menu item "tEST on Wh";
- the energy pulses are generated in the 1st pulse output and the volume pulses in the 2st pulse output (when the meter is supplied with a connected pulse input/output cable or the meter is combined);
- it is possible to simulate volume pulses for determination the energy measurement errors;
- it is possible to change the parameters of the meter configuration.

NOTE: when the test mode is activated by short-circuiting the contacts "SERVICE", the volume and energy accumulated in the test mode are not added to the meter's operating mode volume and energy readings.

#### 1.3. Activation of test mode with software E3-CONFIGURATOR

The test mode can be activated via the optical interface using the software E3-CONFIGURATOR and optical scan head in accordance with LST EN 62056-21 standard. In this case, optionally volume or energy pulses are generated via the optical interface of the meter.

#### 2. Determination of measurement errors of the meter

#### 2.1. Volume measuring errors determination test

The detyermination of volume measurement errors shall be carried out in the hydrodynamic test bench in the following order:

1) The test mode is activated in accordance with section 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 of this instruction;

Test instruction of the thermal energy meter SonoMeter 40, 08-2021

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- 2) The volume measuring errors should be evaluated at control flow rates specified in LST EN1434-5. The volume of water, passing through the meter can be read directly from the indicating device (with resolution 1 ml), via meter optical output, using the optical reading head according to LST EN 62056-21 or trough wired volume pulse 2<sup>nd</sup> output (for a complete meter with a connected pulse input /output cable and for a combined meter activated in test mode according to p.1.2 of this instruction);
- 3) Volume pulse values in test mode are presented in table 1p:

Table 1p

| 10 10                           |                           |  |  |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Permanent flow-rate $q_p$       | Volume pulse value        |  |  |
| of the meter, m <sup>3</sup> /h | in test mode, litre/pulse |  |  |
| 0,6 and 1,0                     | 0,002                     |  |  |
| 1,5                             | 0,004                     |  |  |
| 2,5                             | 0,005                     |  |  |
| 3,5 and 6                       | 0,02                      |  |  |
| 10; 15 and 25                   | 0,05                      |  |  |
| 40 and 60                       | 0,2                       |  |  |

#### 2.2. Energy measurement errors determination test

The energy measurement error of a calculator with temperature sensors pair shall be evaluated by immersing the temperature sensors in a temperature regulated baths. The test shall be performed in the following order:

- 1) The test mode is activated in accordance with section 1.2 of this instruction;
- 2) The meter temperature sensors are immersed in thermostatic baths, which form the supply and return line temperature and temperature difference values specified in LST EN 1434-5.

NOTE: for a combined meter, the energy measurement error determination may be performed separately for a calculator with a flow sensor. In this case, the temperature and temperature differences of the supply and return line specified in LST EN 1434-5 are simulated by connecting the reference resistors to the calculator terminals No.5;6;7;8.

3) Long press the button (for more than 5 seconds) activates the simulation of the volume pulses (the meter display periodically shows "SF" with the nominal flow rate of the meter, m<sup>3</sup>/h):

TEST m<sup>3</sup>/h
SF 1.500

- 4) After 2,5 min. the volume simulation is completed, the sign "SF" turns off. To calculate the energy measurement error, the simulated volume and energy readings shall be visually read from the meter display;
- 5) The amount of volume or energy can be read through the wired pulse output (if it is equipped in the meter);
- 6) The amount of volume or energy can be read through the meter's optical interface output using an optical scan head that complies with LST EN 62056-21;
- 7) Energy pulse values in test mode are presented in table 2p:

Table 2p

| Permanent flow-rate $q_p$       | Energy pulse value based on displayed energy units: |               |                 |  |  |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------|--|--|
| of the meter, m <sup>3</sup> /h | "kWh", "MWh"  | "GJ"          | "Gcal"          |  |  |
| 0,6 and 1,0                     | 0,1 Wh/pulse  | 0,5 kJ/ pulse | 0,1 kcal/ pulse |  |  |
| 1,5                             | 0,2 Wh/ pulse                                       | 1 kJ/ pulse   | 0,2 kcal/ pulse |  |  |
| 2,5                             | 0,5 Wh/ pulse                                       | 2 kJ/ pulse   | 0,5 kcal/ pulse |  |  |
| 3,5 and 6                       | 1 Wh/ pulse   | 5 kJ/ pulse   | 1 kcal/ pulse   |  |  |
| 10; 15 and 25                   | 2 Wh/ pulse   | 10 kJ/ pulse  | 2 kcal/ pulse   |  |  |
| 40 and 60                       | 5 Wh/ pulse   | 20 kJ/ pulse  | 5 kcal/ pulse   |  |  |
| 0,6 and 1,0                     | 10 Wh/ pulse  | 50 kJ/ pulse  | 10 kcal/ pulse  |  |  |

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#### 3. Turn off the test mode

The test mode can be turned off in one of the following ways:

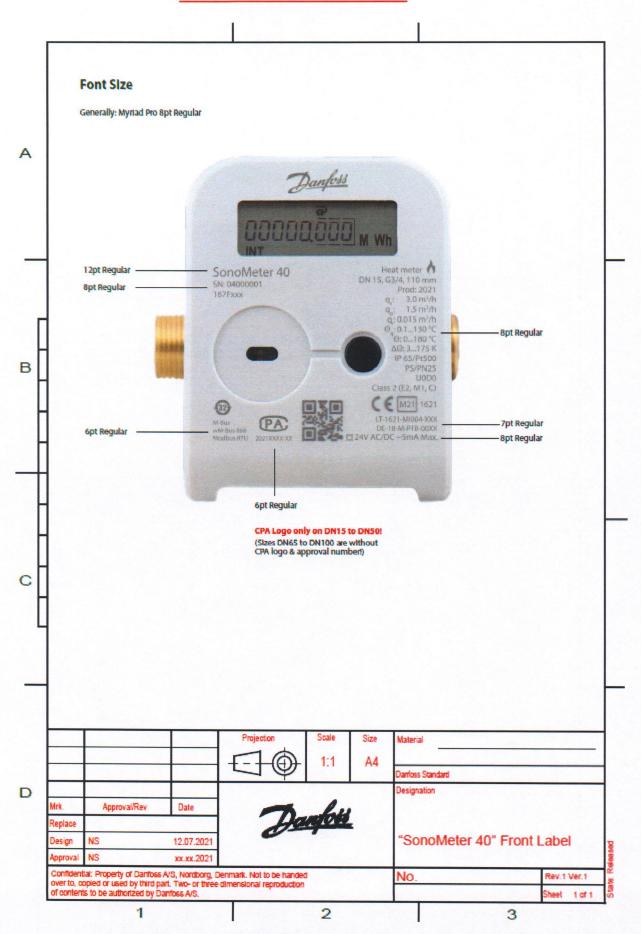
- long press the button select page "INF"on the meter's LCD → short presses the button select "tEST off" on the LCD  $\rightarrow$  long press the button and the test mode is turn off, there is no sign "TEST" on the screen (when the test mode is activated in accordance with section 1.1 of this instruction);
- by short-circuiting the contacts "SERVICE", (when the test mode is activated in accordance with section 1.2 of this instruction);
- via the optical interface, using the software E3-CONFIGURATOR and optical head that complies with LST EN 62056-21 standard (when the test mode is activated in accordance with section 1.1 or 1.3 of this instruction);
- the meter switches to the operating mode by itself 12 hours after activation the test mode.

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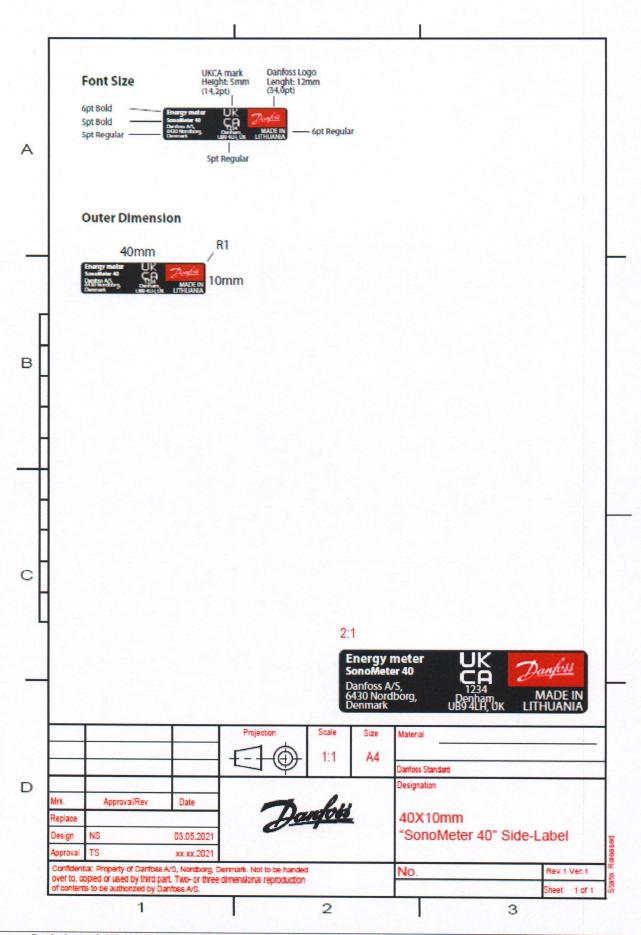
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