WISE AIR 4.0
MEASURE TO MANAGE

USER MANUAL · 2026 EDITION

WAFS-106

Insertion Thermal Mass Flow Sensor

Models covered: WAFS-106-A / -AH (250 mm shaft), WAFS-106-B / -BH (400 mm shaft)



0.1–250 Nm/s
Velocity range

±1% rdg
+0.3% FS accuracy

Modbus RTU
RS485, 4–20 mA, pulse

0–5.0 MPa
Hot-tap insertion

INSTALLATION · OPERATION · CONFIGURATION · MAINTENANCE

WISEAIR TECHNOLOGIES INDIA LLP

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ABOUT WISEAIR

WiseAir Technologies India LLP designs and supplies smart measurement instruments for compressed air and industrial gases — flow, dew point, pressure and power sensors, data loggers, smart drains and leak detection tools. Every WiseAir product is built to make compressed-air energy use **visible, measurable and manageable**.

WiseAir sensors work on their own or as part of the **WiseAir WASM-604 Smart Monitoring platform**, which collects data over Modbus / 4–20 mA, analyses it and reports energy, demand and leakage in real time.

DOCUMENT

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01 Safety and general information

Read this manual fully before you install, operate or service the sensor. Keep it with the sensor and make it available to everyone who works on it.

The WAFS-106 measures the flow of compressed air and other dry, non-corrosive, non-explosive gases in industrial pipelines. Use it only for this purpose and only within the limits given in *Technical specifications*.

WiseAir is not liable for damage caused by failure to follow this manual, by use outside the stated limits, or by opening or modifying the sensor in any way not described here. Any such action voids the warranty.

Symbols used in this manual

Symbol	Meaning
Danger	Risk of death or serious injury.
Warning	Risk of injury or damage to the sensor or the system.
Caution	Risk of incorrect measurement or minor damage.
Note / Tip	Useful information for correct use.

! **COMPRESSED AIR SAFETY**

- Escaping air or bursting parts can cause serious injury or death.
- Do not exceed the maximum permitted pressure of the sensor.
- Use only pressure-tight installation material rated for the system pressure.
- Depressurise the pipe before installation or maintenance work, unless you are following the hot-tap procedure in this manual.
- Keep clear of the line of any part that could be ejected under pressure.

! **ELECTRICAL SAFETY**

- Only qualified personnel may carry out electrical work.
- Follow all local regulations for electrical installations.
- Disconnect the power supply before any maintenance work.
- Use only a safety extra-low voltage (SELV) supply of 18–30 VDC.

INSTALLATION AND USE

- Do not use the sensor in explosive (hazardous) areas.
- Do not exceed the permitted operating, medium and storage limits.
- Install the sensor in the direction of flow marked on the housing.
- Avoid condensation on the sensor element; it seriously affects accuracy.
- Do not open or disassemble the sensor.
- Use a spanner on the hexagon to tighten the sensor; never turn it by the housing.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

- Transport temperature: −10 to +60 °C.
- Storage temperature: −10 to +50 °C, humidity < 90 % RH, non-condensing.
- Protect from direct sunlight and UV radiation during storage.
- Calibrate the sensor at least every 2 years.

02 Product overview

The WiseAir WAFS-106 is an insertion-type thermal mass flow sensor for compressed air and gases. It is installed through a ½" ball valve and can be inserted or removed while the line is under pressure.

Measuring principle

The sensor works on the thermal dispersion principle. Two precision RTD temperature elements sit in the gas stream. One element measures the gas temperature. The other is heated so that it stays warmer than the gas. Flowing gas carries heat away from the heated element. The heating power needed to hold the temperature difference rises with the mass flow, so the sensor converts this power directly into mass flow. The relationship is:

```
P / ΔT = K1 + K2 · f(Q)^K3

P  = heating power        ΔT = T(heated) − T(gas)
Q  = mass flow            K1, K2, K3 = gas-specific constants
```

Because the sensor measures mass flow directly, no separate pressure or temperature compensation is needed. The reading is shown as standard (normal) flow at the programmed reference conditions (factory setting 20 °C, 1 bar(a) per ISO 1217).

Key features

- Direct mass-flow measurement – no pressure or temperature compensation needed.
- Integrated gas temperature measurement.
- Wide 1:2500 turndown: 0.1 to 250 Nm/s.
- No moving parts and very low pressure drop.
- Full digital signal processing and full electrical isolation for a stable signal.
- 2.8" wide-angle colour LCD with capacitive touch screen.
- RS485 Modbus RTU and isolated 4–20 mA / pulse output as standard.
- Bluetooth for wireless configuration and data transfer.
- Optional data logger for 10,000,000 readings (models -AH, -BH).
- Fits pipes from DN20 upward through a G½ ball valve.

Typical applications

- Compressed air consumption measurement.
- Leak detection and leakage rate determination.

- Gas consumption of a single machine or a whole plant.
- Process gases such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide and oxygen.

WHY A THERMAL MASS FLOW SENSOR?

Orifice plates and vortex meters create a permanent pressure drop that raises compressor energy use. A thermal insertion sensor has almost no pressure drop and measures directly in standard flow units.

03 What's in the box

- WAFS-106 flow sensor (shaft length as ordered)
- Power adapter
- User manual
- Spanner for mounting
- Calibration certificate
- Connection cable, 2 m, with two 5-pin M12 connectors
- Stainless steel weld nipple
- Stainless steel ½" ball valve

Optional accessories

- Y-type M12 splitter for connecting several sensors on one RS485 bus.
- WiseAir WADL-301 data logger.
- WASM-604 Smart Monitoring platform for data acquisition, reports and alerts.
- High-pressure installation device for pressures above 1.6 MPa.

Contact your WiseAir dealer for prices and other accessories.



Standard scope of supply (cable and accessories may vary)

04 Technical specifications

MEASUREMENT

Measuring principle	Thermal mass flow (thermal dispersion), insertion type
Measured values	Normal flow, normal velocity, consumption (totaliser), gas temperature
Velocity range	0.1 ... 250 Nm/s (turndown 1:2500)
Accuracy	±(1 % of reading + 0.3 % of full scale)
Reference conditions	20 °C, 1 bar(a) per ISO 1217 (programmable)
Gases	Compressed air, argon (Ar), carbon dioxide (CO_2), helium (He), hydrogen (H_2), natural gas, nitrogen (N_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), oxygen (O_2). Other gases: specify the gas composition when ordering.

OUTPUTS AND COMMUNICATION

Analogue	4–20 mA (isolated) / pulse output
Digital	RS485, Modbus RTU
Wireless	Bluetooth (standard); LoRa (option)
Connectors	2 × 5-pin M12, female; micro USB service port

POWER SUPPLY

Supply voltage	18–30 VDC
Power consumption	5 W max.

DISPLAY AND DATA LOGGER

Display	2.8" colour LCD with capacitive touch screen
Data logger	10,000,000 readings (models -AH and -BH)

OPERATING CONDITIONS

Ambient temperature	−30 ... +70 °C
Medium temperature	−40 ... +150 °C
Operating pressure	0 ... 5.0 MPa (0 ... 50 bar(g)); above 1.6 MPa (16 bar(g)) a high-pressure installation device is required
Storage	−10 ... +50 °C, < 90 % RH, non-condensing

MECHANICAL

Process connection	G½ (ISO 228-1), via ½" ball valve
Shaft length	250 mm (-A, -AH) or 400 mm (-B, -BH)
Pipe size	DN20 and larger (see flow-range table)
EMC	IEC 61326-1

Ordering codes

Model	Shaft length	Data logger	Range	Display
WAFS-106-A	250 mm	–	0.1 ... 250 Nm/s	2.8" touch LCD
WAFS-106-B	400 mm	–	0.1 ... 250 Nm/s	2.8" touch LCD
WAFS-106-AH	250 mm	Built-in	0.1 ... 250 Nm/s	2.8" touch LCD
WAFS-106-BH	400 mm	Built-in	0.1 ... 250 Nm/s	2.8" touch LCD

05 Flow ranges

The table gives the flow for each pipe size, in Nm³/h with cfm in brackets. Values are based on the pipe inner diameter (ID) shown. For other inner diameters, enter the actual ID in **Settings > Pipe Diameter**.

WAFS-106 flow ranges – Nm³/h (cfm)

DN	ID (mm)	Minimum (0.1 Nm/s)	Standard range max. (120 Nm/s)	High range max. (250 Nm/s)
20	20	0.11 (0.06)	136 (79)	283 (166)
25	25	0.18 (0.12)	212 (124)	442 (260)
32	32	0.29 (0.18)	347 (204)	724 (425)
40	40	0.45 (0.29)	543 (319)	1,131 (666)
50	50	0.71 (0.41)	848 (499)	1,767 (1040)
65	65	1.19 (0.71)	1,434 (843)	2,986 (1757)
80	80	1.81 (1.06)	2,171 (1278)	4,524 (2662)
100	100	2.83 (1.65)	3,393 (1996)	7,069 (4160)
125	125	4.42 (2.59)	5,301 (3120)	11,045 (6499)
150	150	6.36 (3.77)	7,634 (4493)	15,904 (9360)
200	200	11 (6.65)	13,572 (7986)	28,274 (16639)
250	250	18 (10.42)	21,206 (12479)	44,179 (25999)
300	300	25 (14.95)	30,536 (17970)	63,617 (37439)

Nm³/h values are calculated as velocity × pipe cross-section at the reference conditions; cfm values are as published. For pipes larger than DN300 contact WiseAir to confirm that the shaft length reaches the pipe centre.

06 Mechanical installation

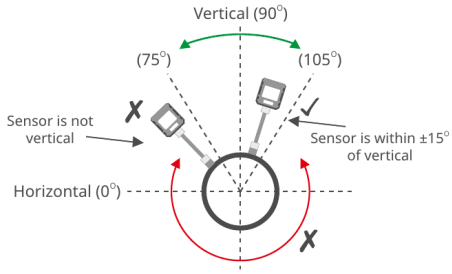
Check that the sensor is rated for your system before you install it (see *Technical specifications*). Purge the pipeline first so that dirt cannot damage the sensor element.

INCORRECT INSTALLATION

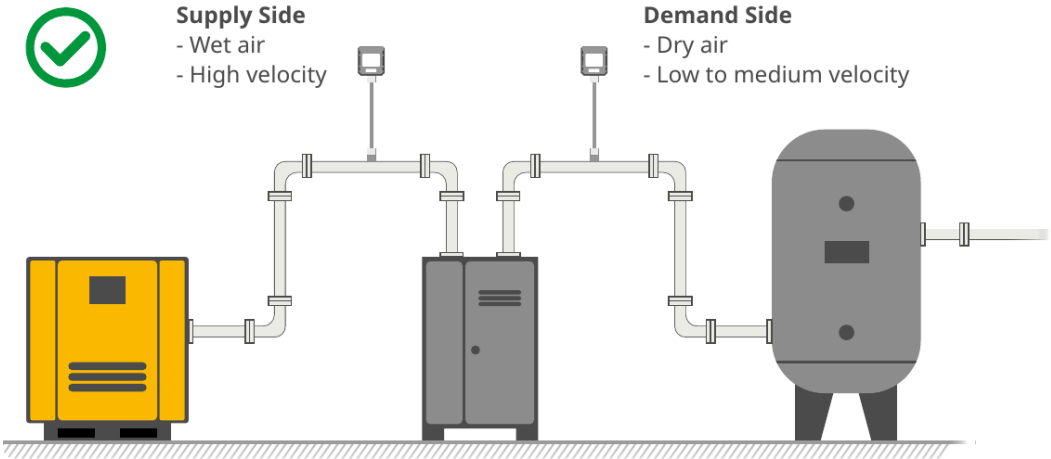
Incorrect installation can damage the sensor or cause wrong readings. Water in the shaft or head damages the sensor and voids the warranty.

Step 1 – Choose the location

- Install on a **horizontal** pipe.
- Mount the sensor upright, at 90° ±15° to the pipe (75° to 105°).
- Install after the first filter or water separator, not directly on the compressor outlet when the gas can condense.
- Keep away from bends, seams, reductions, valves and other obstructions (Step 2).
- Leave enough room above the pipe to insert and remove the sensor.
- The sensor is for indoor use. Outdoors, protect it from sun and rain.
- Do not install on a vertical pipe, upside down or at an angle.



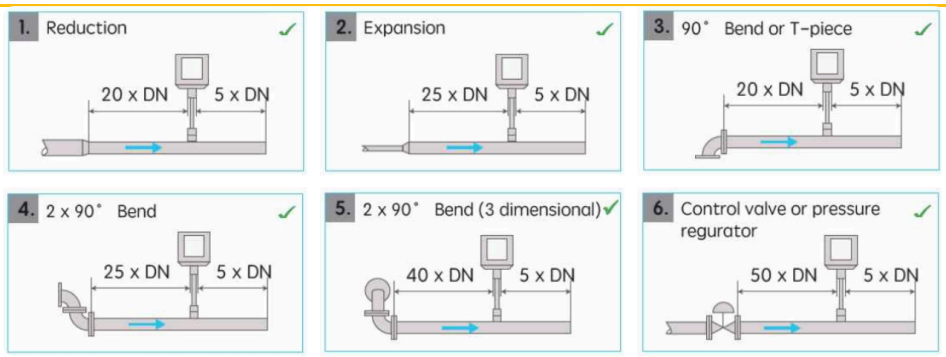
Mount within ±15° of vertical



Typical positions: supply side (after the first water separator; wet air, high velocity) and demand side (dry air, low to medium velocity)

Step 2 – Provide straight pipe runs

Obstructions disturb the flow profile. Place the sensor on a long, straight section of pipe so that the inlet (upstream) side is 20 to 50 × DN from the nearest obstruction and the outlet (downstream) side is at least 5 × DN from the next one.



Minimum straight pipe runs (DN = pipe diameter; the arrow shows the flow direction)

Obstruction upstream	Inlet (upstream)	Outlet (downstream)
1. Reduction	20 × DN	5 × DN
2. Expansion	25 × DN	5 × DN
3. 90° bend or T-piece	20 × DN	5 × DN
4. Two 90° bends in one plane	25 × DN	5 × DN
5. Two 90° bends in different planes (3-dimensional)	40 × DN	5 × DN
6. Control valve or pressure regulator	50 × DN	5 × DN

Worked examples (DN50 pipe, 50 mm)

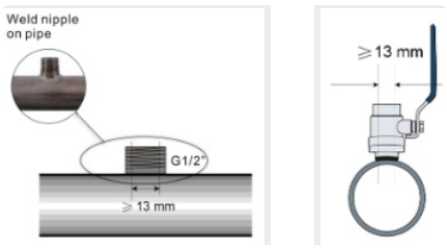
Situation	Requirement	Result
Sensor after a 90° bend	Inlet 20 × 50 mm = 1.0 m; outlet 5 × 50 mm = 0.25 m	Needs 1.25 m of straight pipe
Sensor after an S-bend followed by a control valve	Use the strictest case, the control valve: inlet 50 × 50 mm = 2.5 m; outlet 0.25 m	Needs 2.75 m of straight pipe
1.0 m straight section between a bend and an expansion to DN80	Inlet 1.0 m from the bend + outlet 0.25 m before the expansion = 1.25 m	Only 1.0 m available – choose another location

! **NOT ENOUGH STRAIGHT PIPE**

If the available straight length is shorter than required (for example, 20 × DN after a double bend that needs 25 + 5 = 30 × DN), the reading will be inaccurate. Choose another location.

Step 3 – Fit the weld nipple and ball valve

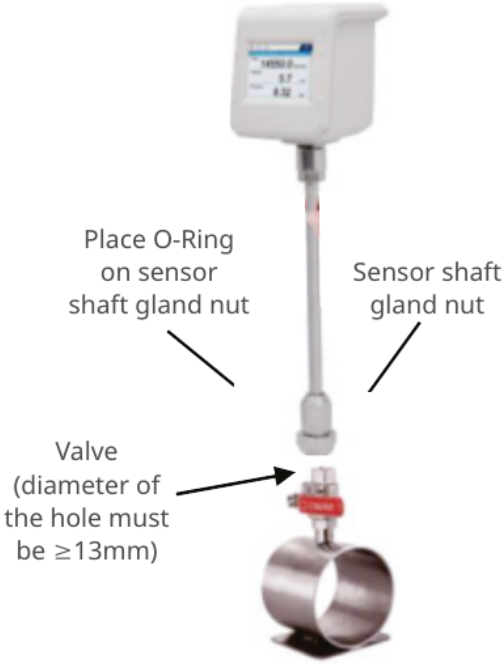
- Weld the supplied nipple to the top of the pipe and drill through the pipe wall.
- The hole through the pipe wall and the valve must be at least 13 mm, or the shaft will not pass.
- Use a ball valve with a G½ inner thread (supplied).
- Fit the valve and check all joints for leaks.



Weld nipple, G½ thread, bore ≥ 13 mm

Step 4 – Insert the sensor

1. **Fit the O-ring**
   Place the O-ring on the shaft gland nut.
2. **Screw in**
   Screw the sensor into the ball valve hand-tight, then tighten with the spanner on the hexagon.
3. **Open the valve**
   Open the ball valve slowly. Keep your body out of line with the shaft.
4. **Set the depth**
   Push the shaft in until the tip is at the centre of the pipe (Step 5), then tighten the gland nut to lock the shaft.



O-ring and gland nut

! **INSERTING UNDER PRESSURE**

Hold the shaft firmly while the gland nut is loose; line pressure pushes the shaft outwards. Above 1.6 MPa (16 bar(g)) use a high-pressure installation device. If in doubt, depressurise the line first.

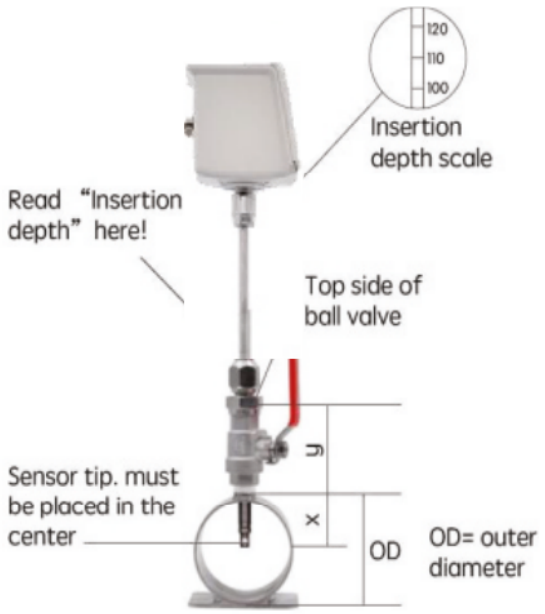
Step 5 – Set the insertion depth

Use the depth scale on the shaft to place the tip at the centre of the pipe. Read the scale at the top face of the ball valve.

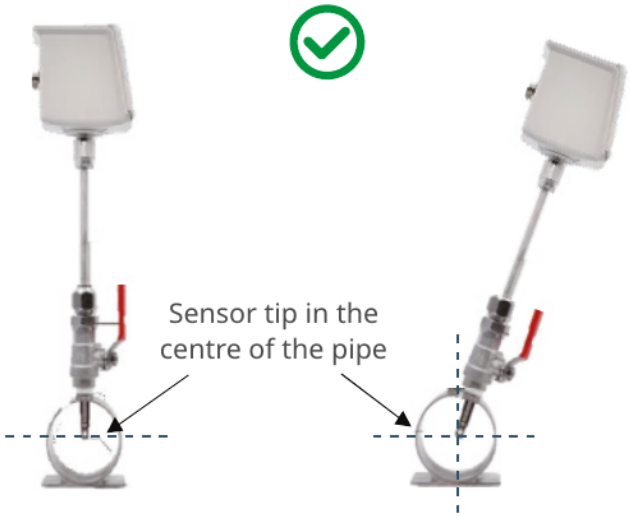
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Insertion depth = OD / 2 + Y

OD = outer diameter of the pipe
Y  = height from pipe surface to top of ball valve
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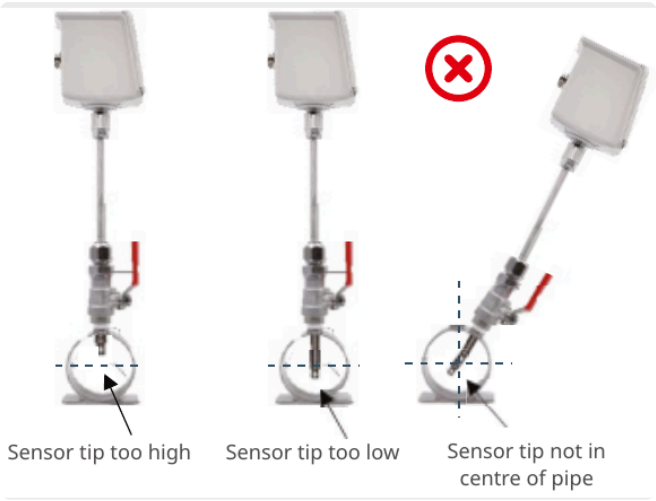
Example: tube outer diameter 100 mm, valve height 87 mm.
Insertion depth = 100 / 2 + 87 = **137 mm**. Push the shaft in until the scale reads 137 mm at the top of the valve, then tighten the gland nut.



Reading the insertion depth



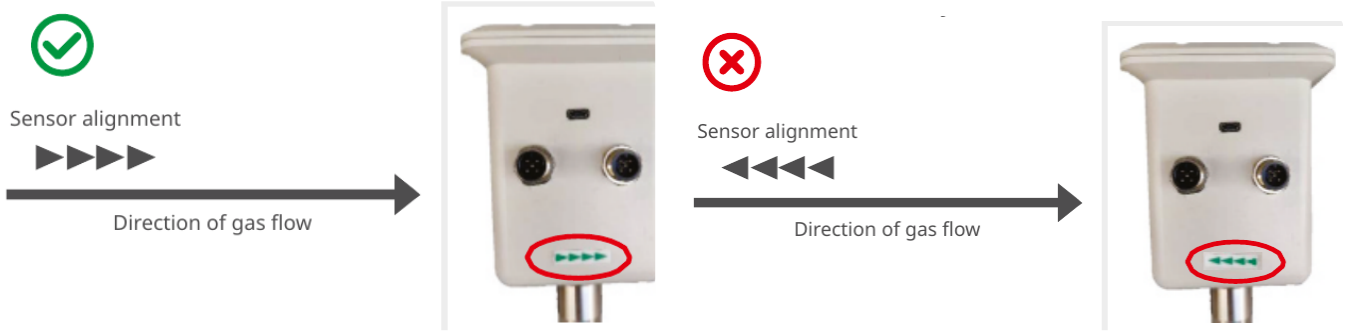
Correct: tip at the centre of the pipe



Incorrect: tip too high, too low or off-centre

Step 6 – Align with the flow direction

The sensor measures in one direction only. Four green arrows on the connector side of the housing show the flow direction. Turn the sensor so that the arrows point the same way as the gas flow and the sensor window faces the flow squarely, then tighten the gland nut.



Correct: arrows in the flow direction

Incorrect: arrows against the flow

Removing the sensor

1. Hold the shaft and loosen the gland nut carefully.
2. Pull the shaft out until the tip is clear of the ball valve.
3. Close the ball valve fully.
4. Unscrew the sensor from the valve.

07 Electrical connection

The sensor has two 5-pin M12 sockets on the underside of the housing: **A** (power and Modbus) and **B** (analogue and pulse outputs), plus a micro USB service port.

> **CAUTION**
> Screw the M12 connectors in by hand. Do not force them; this can damage the pins.

> **WARNING**
> Switch off the power supply before connecting or disconnecting cables.



1 = Connector A, 2 = Connector B, 3 = micro USB



M12 pin numbering, viewed on the sensor sockets (left: A, right: B)

Pin	Connector A – power and Modbus	Connector B – outputs
1	RS485 Data + (A)	4–20 mA +
2	RS485 Data – (B)	4–20 mA –
3	Not used	Pulse
4	+18 … 30 VDC	Pulse
5	0 V (supply ground)	Not used

Wiring notes

- Always power the sensor through connector A (pins 4 and 5), even if you use only the analogue output.
- Use shielded twisted-pair cable for RS485. Connect Data + and Data – to the same terminals on every device on the bus. Terminate long buses at both ends.
- The 4–20 mA output is electrically isolated. Configure its channel and scaling in **Settings > Analog Setting**.
- The pulse output gives one pulse per set volume (**m^3/pulse**) for totalising consumption.
- Keep signal cables away from power cables and variable-speed drives.

08 Display and configuration

The sensor has a 2.8" colour LCD with a capacitive touch screen. Use your fingertip; the screen does not respond to fingernails, pens or gloves.

Navigating

- Swipe up or down to see more items in a list (a scroll bar shows on the right).
- Swipe left or right to move between the three home-screen pages (shown by the dots at the bottom).
- Tap an item to open it.
- Press the arrow button to save a selection and go back.

Unlocking the screen

The screen locks automatically after 60 seconds. To unlock it, press and hold the lock symbol and drag it to the right. Change the lock time in **Settings > System Setting > Screen Setting**.

Menu icon (top left)

- **Home** – return to the home screen.
- **Camera** – save a screenshot of the current screen.
- **Notepad** – open the data-logging information.
- **USB** – shown when a USB device is connected; press it before removing the device.

Settings icon (top right)

Opens the settings menu shown in the table below.

Menu structure

Menu	Item	Options / description
Home	Readings	Normal flow, normal velocity, normal consumption, flow, temperature, pressure*
Settings	Pipe Diameter	Inner diameter of the pipe (not the outer diameter)
	Unit Setting	Flow: m^3/h, m^3/min, m^3/s, l/min, l/s, cfm, kg/h, kg/min, kg/s Velocity: m/s, ft/s Consumption: m^3, ft^3, kg Pressure: Pa, hPa, kPa, MPa, mbar, bar, psi Temperature: °C, °F
	Gas Type	Air, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur hexafluoride, argon, helium, methane, nitrous oxide, ethane, propane, butane, biogas, natural gas
	Logging	Logging on/off, history
	ScreenShot	View saved screenshots
	Normalization	Reference temperature and pressure for normal flow (default 20 °C, 100 kPa); flow unit prefix
	RS485 Setting	Baud rate (1200 ... 115200), parity (none, odd, even), stop bits (1, 2), response delay, device address
	Analog Setting	4–20 mA channel (flow, velocity, pressure*, temperature, normal flow, normal velocity); 4–20 mA scaling low / high; pulse output; volume per pulse (m^3/pulse)
	System Setting	Screen Setting (rotation, brightness, screen timeout); Language Setting; System Information; System Update
	Advanced Setting (password protected)	Velocity offset ratio, velocity filter gradient, consumption (actual / normal), anti-condensation, constant temperature, pressure calibration*, cut-off velocity, new password, password reset

* Pressure items apply only to sensors with a pressure input; contact WiseAir support. Advanced settings are factory set; contact WiseAir support before changing them. The password is supplied by WiseAir on request.

WIRELESS SET-UP

The sensor has Bluetooth as standard for wireless configuration and data transfer. Contact WiseAir support for the WiseAir Configuration App and pairing instructions.

Changing the display language

1. Unlock the screen if the lock symbol is shown.
2. Open the Menu icon (top left) and press **Home**.
3. Press the Settings icon (top right).
4. Scroll to the bottom and press **System Setting** (second item from the bottom).
5. Press **Language Setting** (second item from the top).
6. Select the language and press the arrow button to save and return.

09 Communication (Modbus RTU)

The sensor communicates over RS485 using the Modbus RTU protocol. Change the settings in **Settings > RS485 Setting** or through the configuration registers below.

Default RS485 settings

Device address	Baud rate	Data / parity / stop	Response time	Response delay	Frame spacing
1	9600 bps	8 / N / 1	1 s	0 ms	7 characters

Measured values (holding registers, read only)

Register address	Data type	Length	Value
0	32-bit float (Float_L)	4 bytes (2 registers)	Flow
2	32-bit float (Float_L)	4 bytes (2 registers)	Velocity
4	64-bit double (Double_L)	8 bytes (4 registers)	Consumption (totaliser)
8	32-bit float	4 bytes (2 registers)	Temperature

Read with function code 03 (read holding registers). Values are in the units selected on the display. The suffix "_L" denotes the word order used by the sensor; confirm the order in your master device if values look wrong.

Communication configuration (holding registers)

Register no.	Address	Length	Description	Default	Access
51	50	2 bytes	Restart device – write 1 to restart	–	Write
52	51	2 bytes	Device address, 1–247	1	Read / write
53	52	2 bytes	Baud rate code (baud rate ÷ 100): 12 = 1200, 24 = 2400, 48 = 4800, 96 = 9600, 144 = 14400, 192 = 19200, 384 = 38400, 560 = 56000, 576 = 57600, 1152 = 115200 bps	96 (9600 bps)	Read / write
54	53	2 bytes	Parity: 0 = none, 1 = odd, 2 = even	0	Read / write
55	54	2 bytes	Stop bits: 1 = 1 bit, 2 = 2 bits	1	Read / write
56	55	2 bytes	Response delay, 0–255 ms (1 ms per step)	0	Read / write

"Register no." is the 1-based register number; "Address" is the 0-based address sent in the Modbus frame. New communication settings take effect after a restart.

CONNECTING TO WISEAIR MONITORING

For continuous monitoring, connect the RS485 line to a WiseAir WADL-301 data logger or gateway and view the data on the WASM-604 Smart Monitoring platform (smartmonitoring.wiseair.asia). Use a Y-type M12 splitter to connect several sensors on one RS485 bus; give each sensor a unique address.

10 Maintenance, cleaning and calibration

Cleaning

- Disconnect the power and depressurise (or isolate) the sensor before cleaning the sensor element.
- Clean the housing and screen with a clean, dry cloth.
- For stubborn marks on the sensor element use only distilled water or isopropyl alcohol. Do not touch the element with tools or abrasive material.
- Contamination (oil, dust, water) on the sensor element changes the calibration. Cleaning may not restore the original accuracy; recalibrate if in doubt.

Calibration

Each sensor is calibrated before delivery. The calibration date is on the calibration certificate supplied with the sensor. How often calibration is needed depends mainly on how contaminated the gas is.

Calibrate the sensor every 2 years. Because the sensor is an insertion type, you can remove it through the ball valve for calibration without shutting the system down (see *Removing the sensor*). Calibration is not covered by the product warranty. Contact WiseAir support to arrange calibration.

11 Troubleshooting

Symptom	Possible cause	Action
Screen does not respond to touch	Screen locked; dirty screen; using fingernail, pen or glove	Unlock the screen. Clean it. Touch with a bare fingertip; try pressing more firmly or more lightly.
Not all menu items visible	List is longer than the screen	Swipe up or down; watch the scroll bar on the right.
Display in the wrong language	Language changed	Follow *Changing the display language*.
No display	No power; wrong wiring	Check 18–30 VDC on connector A pins 4 (+) and 5 (0 V).
Reading is zero at low flow	Flow below the cut-off velocity	Check the cut-off velocity in Advanced Setting with WiseAir support.
Reading too high or too low	Wrong pipe inner diameter, gas type or units; normalisation changed	Check Pipe Diameter (inner diameter), Gas Type and units. Reset normalisation to 20 °C / 100 kPa if it was changed.
Reading unstable or wrong	Incorrect installation; tip not centred; not upright	Check flow direction and straight pipe runs. Check insertion depth and that the sensor is upright (±15°).
Reading drifts over time	Contaminated sensor element; condensate	Clean the element. Install after a filter / water separator. Recalibrate.
No Modbus communication	Wrong address, baud rate or parity; A/B swapped; bus not terminated	Check settings against the master. Swap Data+ / Data−. Terminate long RS485 lines.
4–20 mA signal wrong	Wrong channel or scaling	Check Analog Setting: channel, scaling low and high.

If the problem remains, note the serial number and the readings shown, then contact WiseAir support (details on the back cover).

12 Warranty and service

WiseAir Technologies gives a 12-month warranty on this sensor from the date of delivery. The warranty covers defects in material and workmanship when the sensor is used within the stated operating conditions. Report any fault immediately and within the warranty period.

During the warranty period WiseAir will repair or replace a faulty sensor free of charge for parts and repair labour. Other costs, such as removal, reinstallation and transport, are charged. A warranty repair does not extend the warranty period.

Not covered

- Improper use or failure to follow this manual.
- Use of unsuitable accessories.
- External influences such as vibration, transport damage, excess heat or moisture.
- Calibration.

Warranty is void if

- The sensor is opened without written instruction in this manual.
- Repairs or modifications are made by third parties or unauthorised persons.
- The serial number is changed, damaged or removed.

For service, calibration or spare parts, contact your WiseAir dealer or WiseAir support (details on the back cover).

13 Commissioning report

ABOUT THE SENSOR	
Part number	
Serial number	
Installed by	
Installed on	
Calibration valid until	
Warranty valid until	
SITE	
Customer	
Location	
Pipe ID / gas / unit	
Modbus address	

Installation checklist

No.	Task	Yes	N/A	No	Comments
1	Sensor installed in the correct location and orientation	☐	☐	☐	
2	Required straight pipe runs available upstream and downstream	☐	☐	☐	
3	Sensor tip at the centre of the pipe (insertion depth checked)	☐	☐	☐	
4	Sensor aligned with the direction of gas flow	☐	☐	☐	
5	Electrical wiring checked (power, RS485, 4–20 mA / pulse)	☐	☐	☐	
6	Settings checked: pipe inner diameter, units, gas type	☐	☐	☐	
7	Modbus / analogue settings checked at the receiving device	☐	☐	☐	
8	Readings (flow, velocity, consumption, temperature) visible on the display	☐	☐	☐	

WiseAir representative

Customer

WISE AIR 4.0
MEASURE TO MANAGE

Need help with your WAFS-106?

Our product specialists support installation, commissioning, configuration and calibration — remotely or on site.

CALL

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> When you contact support, please keep the sensor serial number, firmware version and a photo of the installation ready.

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Specifications are subject to change without notice.