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CDTX-45T **Portable Toroidal Conductivity**



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WARNING: These products are not designed for use in, and should not be used for, human applications.

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Part 1 - Introduction

1.1 General

The Model CDTX-45T Portable Conductivity monitor/analyzer provides an extremely versatile measurement system for monitoring and control of conductivity over the range of 20 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ to 2.000 Siemen/cm.

A battery card converts the instrument into a robust, portable measurement system that operates on one 9 VDC battery. Since this system utilizes the same high performance toroidal sensor as the standard configurations, it is a very durable portable monitoring system. It can be used on its own, or it can be used with other permanently installed continuous monitoring systems to simplify calibration by using the calibrate-by-reference method.

The CDTX-45T portable displays conductivity and sensor temperature. The instrument is used with the high performance toroidal sensors.

1.2 Features

- Standard CDTX-45T electronic transmitters are designed to be a fully isolated, battery operated instrument. The monitor can be quickly converted to either a loop power transmitter or line powered analyzer.
- Output Hold, Output Simulate, Output Alarm, and Output Delay Functions. All forced changes in output condition include bumpless transfer to provide gradual return to on-line signal levels and to avoid system control shocks on both analog outputs.
- Two 10-bit, isolated, 0-2.5 VDC analog outputs may be configured to track conductivity and temperature. Both analog outputs can be individually programmed to fail to specific values.
- Large, high contrast, custom Super-Twist display provides excellent readability even in low light conditions. The secondary line of display utilizes 5x7 dot matrix characters for clear message display. Two of four measured parameters may be on the display simultaneously.
- Sensor diagnostics monitor electrode coating/fouling, sensor leaks, and RTD condition. Diagnostic messages provide a clear description of any problem with no confusing error codes to look up. Messages are also included for diagnosing calibration problems.

- Quick and easy one-point calibration method and sensor zero-cal. To provide high accuracy, all calibration methods include stability monitors that check temperature and main parameter stability before accepting data.
- High accuracy Pt1000 temperature input. Temperature element can be user calibrated.
- Security lock feature to prevent unauthorized tampering with transmitter settings. All settings can be viewed while locked, but they cannot be changed.
- High reliability, microprocessor-based system with non-volatile memory back-up that utilizes no batteries. Low mass, surface mount PCB construction containing no adjustment potentiometers. All factory calibrations stored in non-volatile EEPROM.

1.3 CDTX-45T System Specifications

Enclosure	NEMA 4X, polycarbonate, stainless steel hardware, weatherproof and corrosion resistant, HWD: 4.4" (112 mm) × 4.4" (112 mm) × 3.5" (89 mm)
Mounting Options	Hand held, wall, panel, pipe/header.
Weight	DC transmitter configuration: 1 lb. (0.45 kg)
Display	Large, high-contrast, Super-Twist (STN) LCD; 4-digit main display with sign, 0.75" (19.1 mm) seven-segment characters; 12-digit secondary display, 0.3" (7.6 mm) 5×7 dot matrix characters
Keypad	4-key membrane type with tactile feedback, polycarbonate with UV coating, integral EMI/static shield and conductively coated window
Ambient Temperature	Service, -20 to 60 °C (-4 to 140 °F) Storage, -30 to 70 °C (-22 to 158 °F)
Ambient Humidity	0 to 95%, indoor/outdoor use, non-condensing to rated ambient temperature range
Electrical Certification	Ordinary Location, cCSAus (CSA and UL standards - both approved by CSA), pollution degree 2, installation category 2
EMI/RFI Influence	Designed to EN 61326-1
Output Isolation	600 V galvanic isolation
Filter	Adjustable 0-9.9 minutes additional damping to 90% step input
Temperature Input	Pt1000 RTD with automatic compensation
Displayed Parameters	Main input, 0.0 μS to 2000 mS % Concentration (if enabled) Sensor temperature, -10.0 to 110.0 °C (14 to 230°F)
Main Parameter Ranges	Automatic or manual selection of the following: 0 to 2000 μS 0.0 to 2.000 mS 0.00 to 20.00 mS 0.0 to 200.0 mS 0 to 2000 mS 0.000 to 2.000 S

Battery Operated:

Power:	Generic 9 VDC alkaline battery, low battery indication at 6.75 VDC. Lithium 9 VDC battery recommended for max performance.
Enclosure:	NEMA 4X, polycarbonate, stainless steel hardware, weatherproof and corrosion resistant, HWD: 4.4" (112 mm) x 4.4" (112 mm) x 3.5" (89 mm)
Mounting Options	Supplied with carrying handle and cable glands installed.
Outputs:	Two 0-2.5 VDC isolated outputs are provided on for connection to data recorders, etc.
Battery Life:	Approximately 100 hours with alkaline battery. Use of lithium cell increases life to approximately 300 hours.

1.4 CDTX-45T Performance Specifications**(Common to all variations)**

Accuracy	0.3% of span or better ($\pm 0.1 \mu\text{S}$)
Repeatability	0.3% of span or better ($\pm 0.1 \mu\text{S}$)
Sensitivity	0.05% of span ($\pm 0.1 \mu\text{S}$)
Stability	0.1% of span per 24 hours, non-cumulative
Warm-up Time	7 seconds to rated performance
Supply Voltage Effects	$\pm 0.05\%$ span
Instrument Response Time	12 seconds to 90% of step input at lowest setting
Temperature Drift	Span or zero, 0.03% of span/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Max. Sensor-Instrument Distance	200 ft. (18.3 meters)
Sensor Type	Toroidal - 6 wire (paired and shielded) input

Part 2 – System Specifications

2.1 General

The CDTX-45T Portable Conductivity System comes complete with a specially designed handle that allows the system to be comfortably carried, or quickly strapped to a railing. Although the system is designed to be a portable system, it can be permanently mounted for longer term field use. This is possible due to the very long battery life spans that can be achieved with the system.

2.2 Portable Handle

A removable handle is included with each unit that provides not only comfortable transportation of the system, but the integral locking strap allows the system to be quickly mounted to pipes or rails for longer term use in one area.

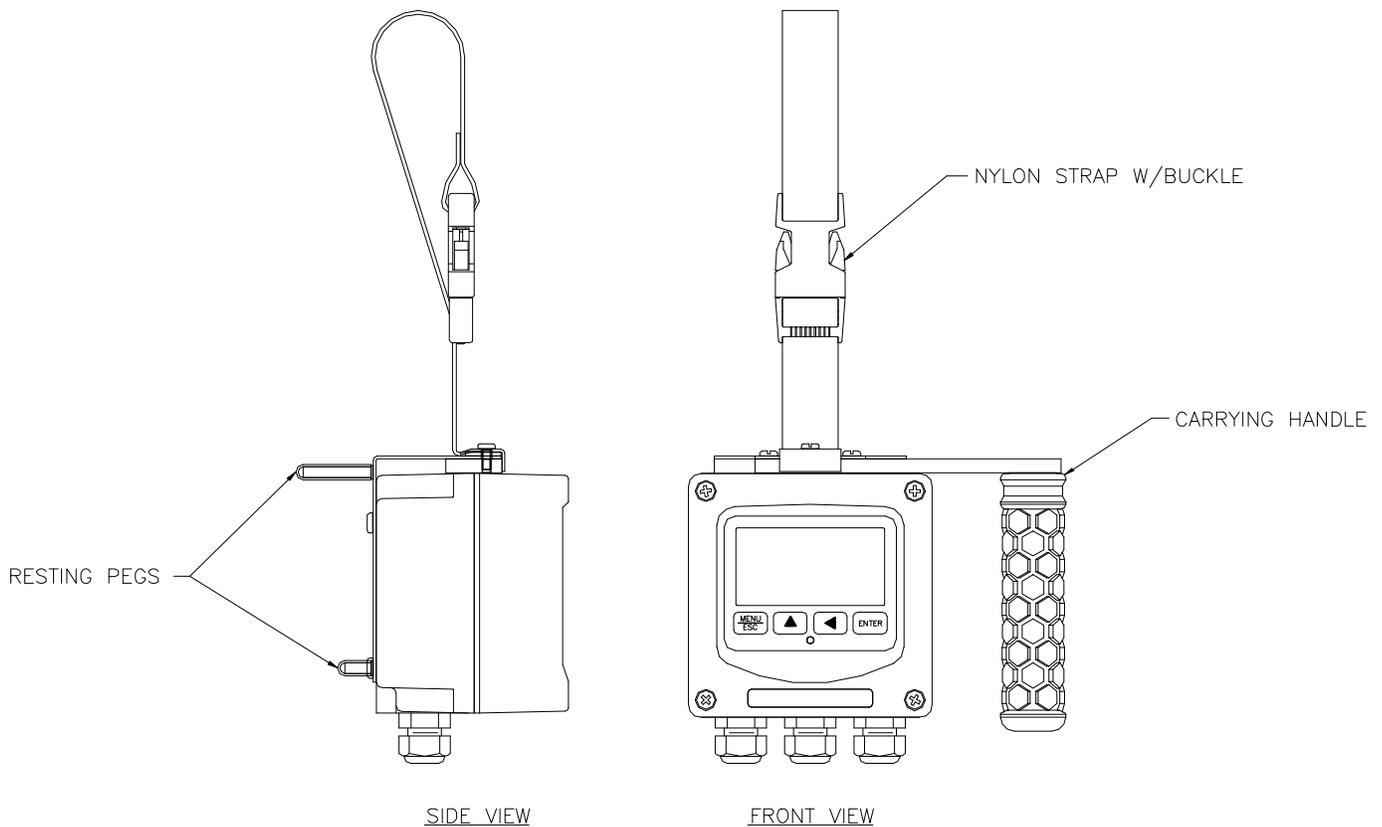


Figure 1 – Portable Unit Overview

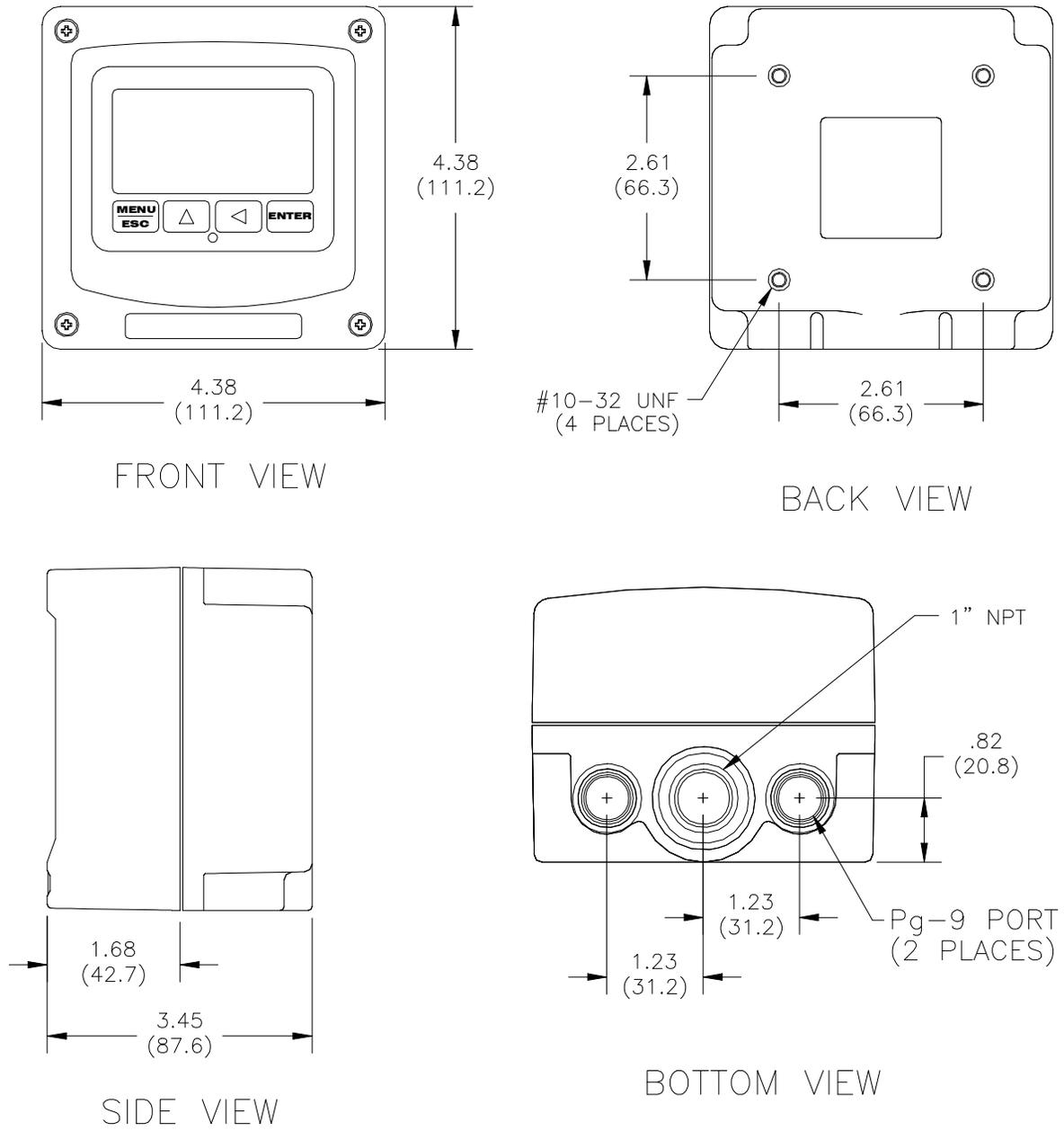


Figure 2 – CDTX-45T Battery Powered Dimensions

Part 3 – Electrical Installation

3.1 General

The sensor cable can be quickly connected to the terminal strip by matching the wire colors on the cable to the color designations on the label in the monitor. Keep signal cable away from AC power lines, adjustable frequency drives, motors, or other noisy electrical signal lines.

3.2 Direct Sensor Connection

Sensor connections are made in accordance with Figure 3. The sensor cable can be routed into the enclosure through one of cord-grips supplied with the unit. Some loose cable is needed near the installation point so that the sensor can be inserted and removed easily from the flowcell.

Cord-grips used for sealing the cable should be snugly tightened after electrical connections have been made to prevent moisture incursion. When stripping cables, leave adequate length for connections in the transmitter enclosure as shown below. The standard 20 ft. sensor cable normally supplied with the system is already stripped and ready for wiring. This cable can be cut to a shorter length if desired to remove extra cable in a given installation. Do not cut the cable so short as to make installation and removal of the sensor difficult.

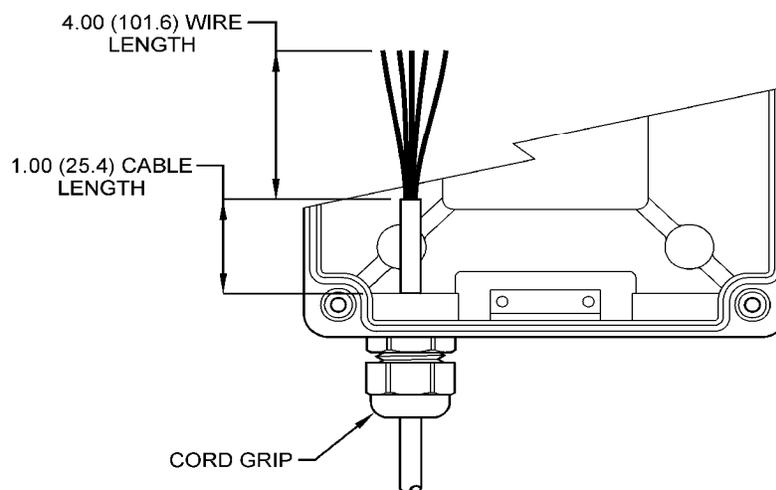


Figure 3 - Sensor Cable Preparation

3.3 Sensor Connection

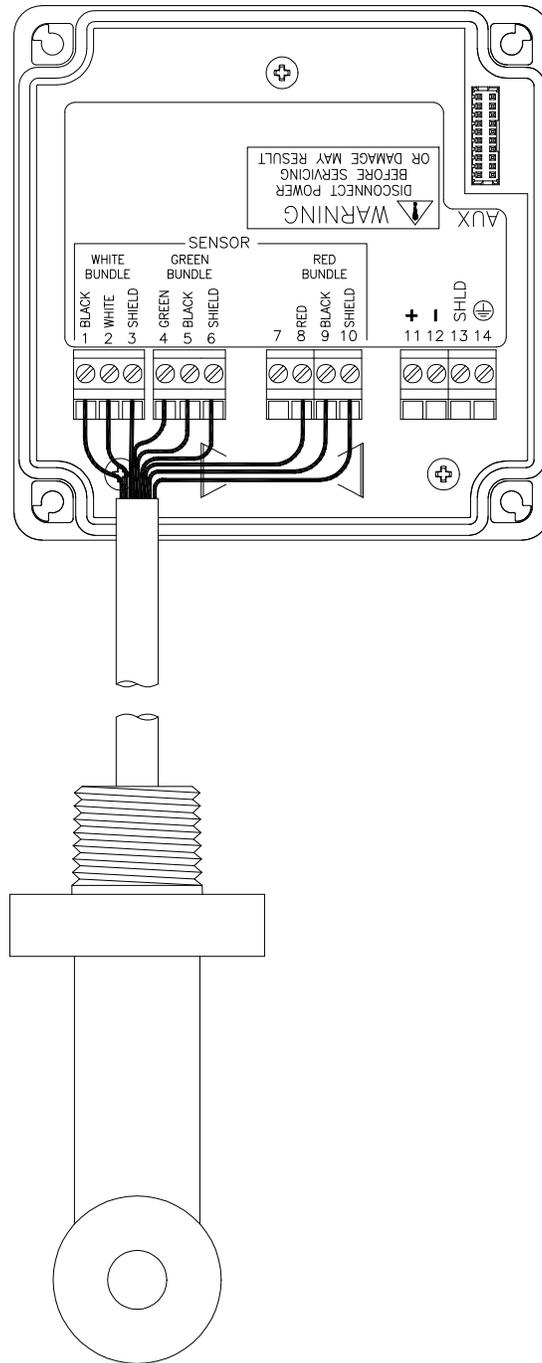


Figure 4 - Loop Powered Connection, CDTX-45T Transmitter

Notes: 1. Voltage between Terminals 11 and 12 MUST be between 16 and 35 VDC.

Part 4 – Configuration

4.1 General

To turn the system ON, simply press and hold the MENU key for approximately 5 seconds and the display will come on. The instrument will turn off automatically after 30 minutes if no keys are pressed – optimizing battery life. This mode of operation is ideal for portable operation where intermediate readings are being taken. Assuming the instrument is used perhaps an hour per day, this would result in a battery lifespan of about 3 months. For continuous operation with no automatic shut-off, turn the Auto-OFF feature to OFF in the DIAG menu. With a standard 9 VDC alkaline battery, this would produce about 250 hours of operation. Installing a 9 VDC lithium battery instead of alkaline will increase operation time in all modes by 4 times. It should be noted that rechargeable 9 VDC batteries reduce operational times dramatically, as they typically contain much less energy than standard batteries.

The PWR switch disconnects the 9 VDC battery and is only used to disconnect the battery if the system is not to be used for a long period of time (> 3 months of storage). Otherwise, leave this switch in the ON position. The red dip switch is only for factory use.

The "B" will flash on the display next to the main measurement indication when the instrument requires battery replacement. If the battery is not replaced, eventually the unit may not turn on in the normal operating mode. Once the low battery condition is indicated, the instrument will only stay powered for 10 minutes.

4.2 Hardware Details

The CDTX-45T portable instrument is operated by software settings.

Note: Do not attempt to connect external DC or AC power supplies to the portable unit or severe damage will result.

Note: The power terminals MUST NOT be connected to an external power supply when this board is installed or serious damage will result.

4.3 User Interface

The user interface for the instrument consists of a custom display and a membrane keypad. All functions are accessed from this user interface (no internal jumpers, pots, etc.).

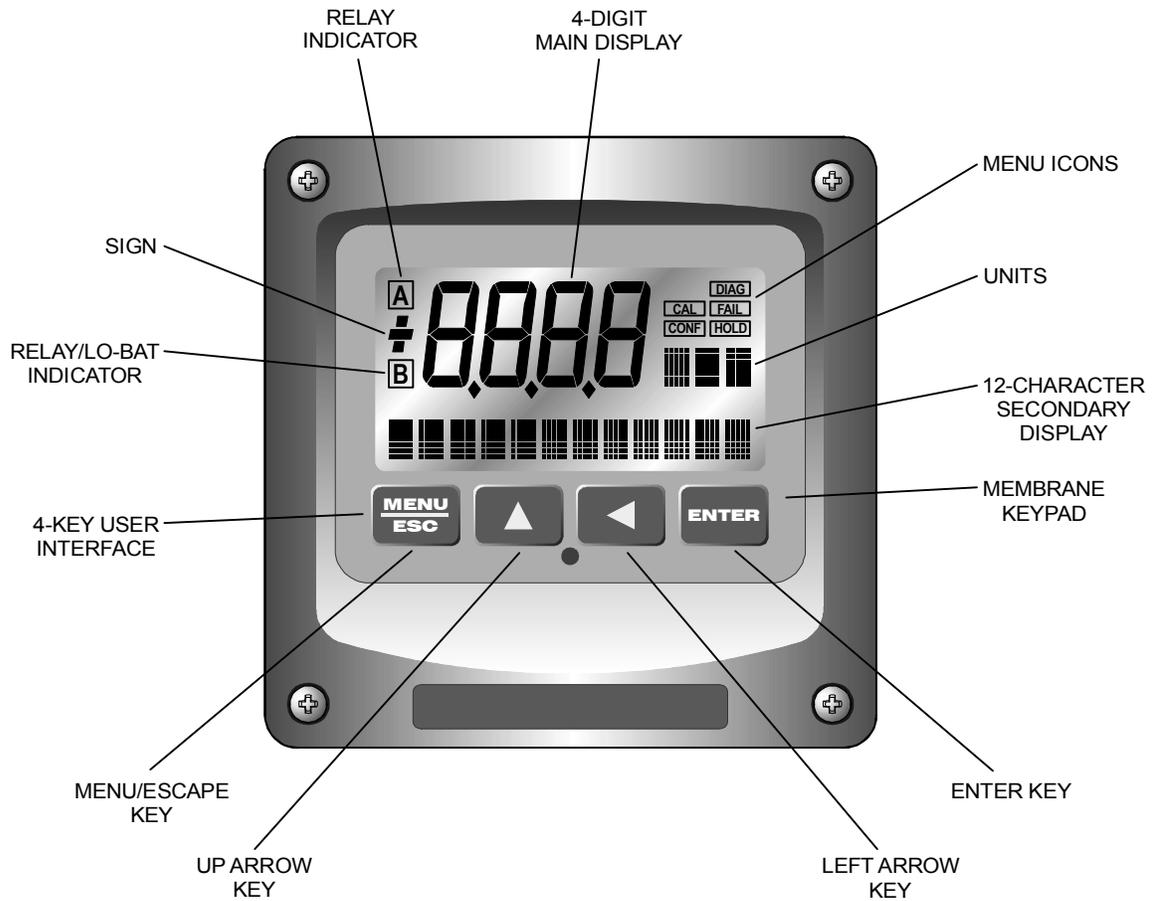


Figure 5 - User Interface

4.4 Keys

All user configurations occur through the use of four membrane keys. These keys are used as follows:

- MENU/ESC** To scroll through the menu section headers or to escape from anywhere in software. The escape sequence allows the user to back out of any changes in a logical manner. Using the escape key aborts all changes to the current screen and backs the user out one level in the software tree. The manual will refer to this key as either MENU or ESC, depending upon its particular function. In the battery-powered version, this is also the ON button.
- UP (arrow)** To scroll through individual list or display items and to change number values.
- LEFT (arrow)** To move the cursor from right to left during changes to a number value.
- ENTER** To select a menu section or list item for change and to store any change.

4.5 Display

The large custom display provides clear information for general measurement use and user configuration. There are three main areas of the display: the main parameter display, the secondary message line, and the icon area.

Main Parameter During normal operation, the main parameter display indicates the present process input with sign and units. This main display may be configured to display any of the main measurements that the system provides. During configuration, this area displays other useful set-up information to the user.



Lower Line

During normal operation, the lower line of the display indicates user-selected secondary measurements that the system is making. This also includes calibration data from the last calibration sequence and the transmitter model number and software version. During configuration, the lower line displays menu items and set-up prompts to the user. Finally, the lower line will display error messages when necessary. For a description of all display messages, refer to Section 7.3.



Icon Area

The icon area contains display icons that assist the user in set-up and indicate important states of system functions. The CAL, CONFIG, and DIAG icons are used to tell the user what branch of the software tree the user is in while scrolling through the menu items. This improves software map navigation dramatically. Upon entry into a menu, the title is displayed (such as CAL), and then the title disappears to make way for the actual menu item. However, the icon stays on.



HOLD

The HOLD icon indicates that the analog output of the transmitter has been put into output hold. In this case, the output is locked to the last input value measured when the HOLD function was entered. HOLD values are retained even if the unit power is cycled.

FAIL

The FAIL icon indicates that the system diagnostic function has detected a problem that requires immediate attention. This icon is automatically cleared once the problem has been resolved.

4.6 Software

The software of the CDTX-45T is organized in an easy to follow menu-based system. All user settings are organized under five menu sections: Measure, Calibration [CAL], Configuration [CONFIG], Control [CONTROL] and Diagnostics [DIAG].

Note: The default Measure Menu is display-only and has no menu icon.

4.61 Software Navigation

Within the CAL, CONFIG, CONTROL, and DIAG menu sections is a list of selectable items. Once a selectable item is selected with the MENU key, with the MENU key, the user can access the item list in this section by pressing either the ENTER key or the UP arrow key. The list items can then be scrolled through using the UP arrow key. Once the last item is reached, the list wraps around and the first item is shown again. The items in the menu sections are organized such that more frequently used functions are first, while more permanent function settings are later in the list. See Figure 6 - Software Map

for a visual description of the software.

Each list item allows a change to a stored system variable. List items are designed in one of two forms: simple single variable, or multiple variable sequence. In the single variable format, the user can quickly modify one parameter - for example, changing temperature display units from °F to °C. In the multiple variable sequence, variables are changed as the result of some process. For example, the calibration of conductivity generally requires more than one piece of information to be entered. The majority of the menu items in the software consist of the single variable format type.

Any data that may be changed will be flashing. This flashing indicates user entry mode and is initiated by pressing the ENTER key. The UP arrow key will increase a flashing digit from 0 to 9. The LEFT arrow key moves the flashing digit from right to left. Once the change has been completed, pressing ENTER again stores the variable and stops the flashing. Pressing ESC aborts the change and also exits user entry mode.

The starting (default) screen is always the Measure Menu. The UP arrow key is used to select the desired display. From anywhere in this section the user can press the MENU key to select one of the four Menu Sections.

The UP arrow icon next to all list items on the display is a reminder to scroll through the list using the UP arrow key.

To select a list item for modification, first select the proper menu with the MENU key. Scroll to the list item with the UP arrow key and then press the ENTER key.

This tells the system that the user wishes to perform a change on that item. For single item type screens, once the user presses the ENTER key, part or all of the variable will begin to flash, indicating that the user may modify that variable using the arrow keys. However, if the instrument is locked, the transmitter will display the message **Locked!** and will not enter user entry mode. The instrument must be unlocked by entering the proper code value to allow authorized changes to user entered values. Once the variable has been reset, pressing the ENTER key again causes the change to be stored and the flashing to stop. The message **Accepted!** will be displayed if the change is within pre-defined variable limits. If the user decides not to modify the value after it has already been partially changed, pressing the ESC key aborts the modification and returns the entry to its original stored value.

In a menu item which is a multiple variable sequence type, once the ENTER key is pressed there may be several prompts and sequences that are run to complete the modification. The ESC key can always be used to abort the sequence without changing any stored variables.

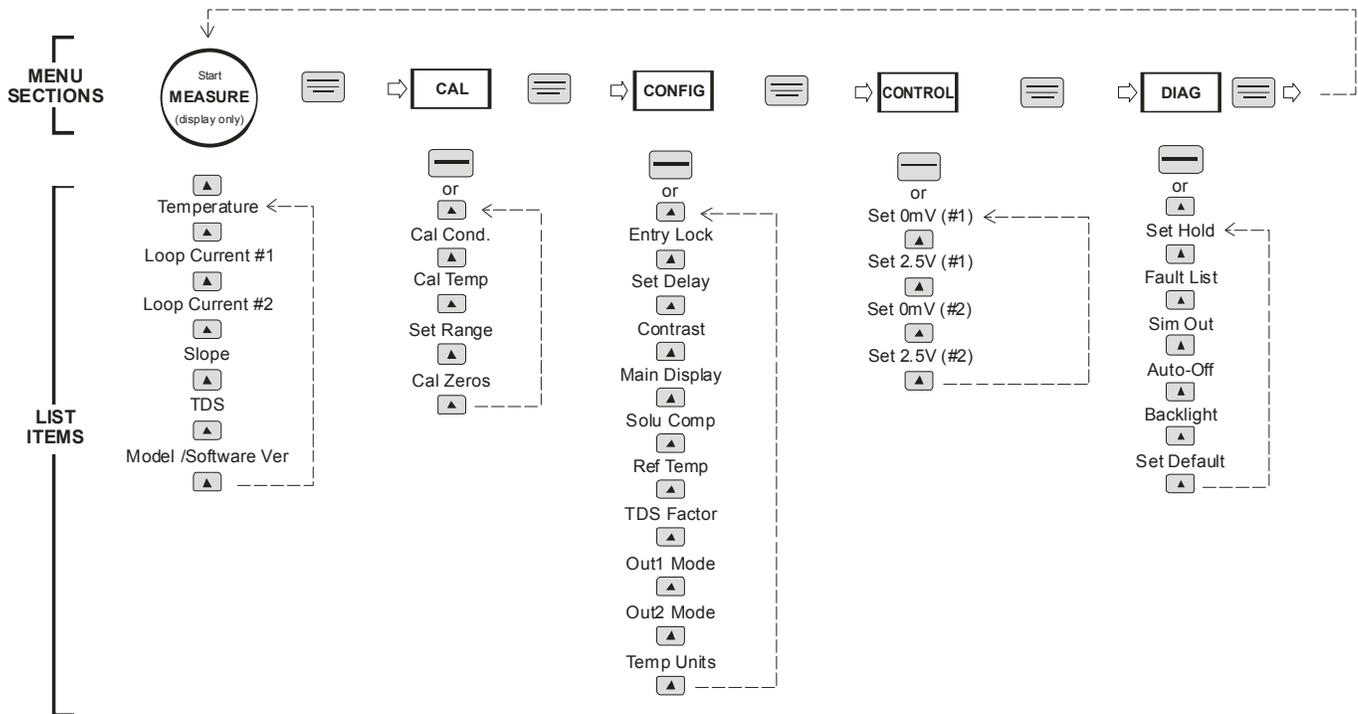


Figure 6 - Software Map

4.62 Measure Menu [MEASURE]

The default menu for the system is the display-only menu MEASURE. This menu is a display-only measurement menu, and has no changeable list items. When left alone, the instrument will automatically return to this menu after approximately 30 minutes. While in the default menu, the UP arrow allows the user to scroll through the secondary variables on the lower line of the display. A brief description of the fields in the basic transmitter version is as follows:

TRANSMITTER MEAS SCREENS:

25.7C	Temperature display. Can be displayed in C or F, depending on user selection. A small “m” on the left side of the screen indicates the transmitter has automatically jumped to a manual 25C setting due to a failure with the temperature signal input.
20.00 mA	Transmitter output current (when set-up for loop power)
Slope = 100%	Sensor calibration slope (updated after successful calibration has been completed)
TDS = 200 mgL	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). Displays TDS of the process.
v1.00	Transmitter software version number.

Note: A display test (all segments ON) can be actuated by pressing and holding the ENTER key while viewing the model/version number on the lower line of the display.

The MEASURE screens are intended to be used as a very quick means of looking up critical values during operation or troubleshooting.

4.63 Calibration Menu [CAL]

The calibration menu contains items for frequent calibration of user parameters. There are three items in this list: Cal Cond, Cal Temp, and Cal TC Factor.

Cal Cond The conductivity calibration function allows the user to adjust the transmitter offset and span reading to match reference buffers, or to adjust the sensor offset to match the sample reading. See Part 5 - Calibration for more details.

Cal Temp The temperature calibration function allows the user to adjust the offset of the temperature response by a small factor of ± 5 °C. The temperature input is factory calibrated to very high accuracy. However, long cable lengths and junction boxes may degrade the accuracy of the temperature measurement in some extreme situations. Therefore, this feature is provided as an adjustment. See Part 5 - Calibration for more details.

Set Range This function allows the user to set the display range of the transmitter for a specific application. Once set, all output functions use this display range to establish configuration settings. Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode, and the value will flash. Use the arrow key to modify the range for the desired range and then press ENTER.

Cal Zeros This function calibrates all range zero-points to the specific sensor being used. This function is only required to be performed once at initial start-up or when the sensor has been replaced. See Part 5 - Calibration for more details.

4.64 Configuration Menu [CONFIG]

The Configuration Menu contains all of the general user settings:

Entry Lock This function allows the user to lock out unauthorized tampering with instrument settings. All settings may be viewed while the instrument is locked, but they cannot be modified. The Entry Lock feature is a toggle-type setting; that is, entering the correct code will lock the transmitter and entering the correct code again will unlock it. The code is preset at a fixed value. Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode and the first digit will flash. Use arrow keys to modify value. **See the end of this manual for lock/unlock code.** Press ENTER to toggle lock setting once code is correct. Incorrect codes do not change state of lock condition.

Set Delay The delay function sets the amount of damping on the instrument. This function allows the user to apply a first order time delay function to the conductivity measurements being made. Both the display and the output value are affected by the degree of damping. Functions such as calibration are not affected by this parameter. The calibration routines contain their own filtering and stability monitoring functions to minimize the calibration timing. Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode, and the value will flash. Use the arrow keys to modify value; range is 0.1 to 9.9 minutes. Press ENTER to store the new value.

Contrast This function sets the contrast level for the display. The custom display is designed with a wide temperature range, Super-Twist Nematic (STN) fluid.

The STN display provides the highest possible contrast and widest viewing angle under all conditions. Contrast control of this type of display is generally not necessary, so contrast control is provided as a means for possible adjustment due to aging at extreme ranges. In addition, the display has an automatic temperature compensation network. Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode, and the value will flash. Use arrow keys to modify the value; range is 0 to 8 (0 being lightest). Press ENTER to update and store the new value.

Main Display

This function allows the user to change the measurement in the primary display area. The user may select between conductivity, sensor temperature, or output current. Using this function, the user may choose to put temperature in the main display area and conductivity on the secondary, lower line of the display. Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode, and the entire value will flash. Use the UP arrow key to modify the desired display value. Press ENTER to store the new value.

Solu Comp

This function sets the correction slope value for the linear temperature compensation method and is used when the “Temp Mode” is set to **Lin**. Linear compensation is the method recommended for most aqueous solutions, and the value is typically 2.00 %/°C (25°C reference temperature) for neutral water. This is the factory default and it provides the best compensation for most aqueous solutions. Other typical ranges include:

Acids: 1.0 to 1.6%/°C

Bases: 1.8 to 2.0%/°C

Salts: 2.2 to 3.0%/°C

NOTE: If the temperature units are changed between °C and °F (see Temp Units in this Section), the default setting for this output will change between 2.00 %/°C and 1.11%/°F accordingly.

Other compensation slopes for uncommon solutions may be found in chemical handbooks (such as the CRC). Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode, and the entire value will flash. Use the arrow keys to modify the desired value; entry range is 0.000%/°C (no compensation) to 4.000%/°C. Press ENTER to store the new value.

Ref Temp

The reference temperature function sets the basis point for the linear temperature compensation methods. In most cases this setting should be left at the default of 25.0 °C.

Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode, and the entire value will flash. Use the arrow keys to modify the desired value; range is 0.0°C to 50.0°C. Press ENTER to update and store the new value. This setting appears in the Software Menu only if “Temp Mode” is set to **Lin**.

TDS Factor	<p>This function sets the linear relationship of the TDS (total dissolved solids) reading to the conductivity measurement. The actual units for the slope are in mg/L/μS. The default value is 00.49 mg/L/μS.</p> <p>Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode, and the entire value will flash. Use the arrow keys to modify the desired value; range is 00.00 mg/L/μS to 99.99 mg/L/μS. Press ENTER to update and store the new value.</p>
Out 1 Mode	<p>This assigns the 4-20 mA output #1 to either μS (by selecting 1) or for PID output (by selecting 2)</p>
Out 2 Mode	<p>This assigns the 4-20 mA output # 2 to Temperature (by selecting 1), μS (by selecting 2) or mg/L (by selecting 3)</p>
Temp Units	<p>This function sets the display units for temperature measurement. Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode, and the entire value will flash. Use the UP arrow key to modify the desired display value. The choices are °F and °C. Press ENTER to store the new value.</p>

4.65 Diagnostics Menu [DIAG]

The diagnostics menu contains all of the user settings that are specific to the system diagnostic functions, as well as functions that aid in troubleshooting application problems.

Set Hold	<p>The Set Hold function locks the current loop output values on the present process value. This function can be used prior to calibration, or when removing the sensor from the process, to hold the output in a known state. Once HOLD is released, the outputs return to their normal state of following the process input. The transfer out of HOLD is bumpless on the both analog outputs - that is, the transfer occurs in a smooth manner rather than as an abrupt change. An icon on the display indicates the HOLD state, and the HOLD state is retained even if power is cycled. Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode, and entire value will flash. Use the UP arrow key to modify the desired value, selections are ON for engaging the HOLD function, and OFF to disengage the function. Press ENTER to store the new value.</p>
-----------------	---

Note: When the Relay Option Board is installed, the Set Hold function holds BOTH current levels, as well as ALL relay settings.

The Set Hold function can also hold at an output value specified by the user. To customize the hold value, first turn the HOLD function on. Press the ESC key to go to the DIAG Menu and scroll to Sim Output using the UP arrow key. Press ENTER. Follow the instructions under Sim Output (see following page).

Fault List

The Fault List screen is a read-only screen that allows the user to display the cause of the highest priority failure. The screen indicates the number of faults present in the system and a message detailing the highest priority fault present. Note that some faults can result in multiple displayed failures due to the high number of internal tests occurring. As faults are corrected, they are immediately cleared.

Faults are not stored; therefore, they are immediately removed if power is cycled. If the problem causing the faults still exists, however, faults will be displayed again after power is re-applied and a period of time elapses during which the diagnostic system re-detects them. The exception to this rule is the calibration failure. When a calibration fails, no corrupt data is stored. Therefore, the system continues to function normally on the data that was present before the calibration was attempted.

After 30 minutes or if power to the transmitter is cycled, the failure for calibration will be cleared until calibration is attempted again. If the problem still exists, the calibration failure will re-occur. Press ENTER to initiate view of the highest priority failure. The display will automatically return to normal after a few seconds.

Sim Out

The Sim Out function allows the user to simulate the conductivity level of the instrument in the user selected display range. The user enters a conductivity value directly onto the screen, and the output responds as if it were actually receiving the signal from the sensor. This allows the user to check the function of attached monitoring equipment during set-up or troubleshooting. Escaping this screen returns the unit to normal operation. Press ENTER to initiate the user entry mode, and the right-most digit of the value will flash. Use arrow keys to modify desired value.

The starting display value will be the last read value of the input. The output will be under control of the SIM screen until the ESC key is pressed.

Note: If the HOLD function is engaged before the Sim Output function is engaged, the simulated output will remain the same even when the ESC key is pressed. Disengage the HOLD function to return to normal output.

NOTE: If the HOLD function is engaged before the Sim Output function is engaged, the simulated output will remain the same even when the ESC key is pressed. Disengage the HOLD function to return to normal output.

Auto-Off

Enables the automatic shut-off feature for the instrument. If ON, the instrument will automatically shut-off in 60 minutes after no keys are pressed to save power. If OFF, the meter will stay powered continuously until either the internal power switch on the battery board is turned OFF, or the battery voltage drops to the cut-off point (approximately 30 days on a two C-cell alkaline batteries). Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode, and the entire value will flash. Use the UP arrow key to modify the desired display value. The choices are **OFF** and **ON**. Press ENTER to store the new value

BackLight

The Back-light screen is used to set the operating conditions under which the backlight will turn on. The default is AUTO, which configures the light to come on whenever any key is pressed. The light will automatically shut off if no key is pressed for 30 seconds. Other selections are OFF (always off), AL for Alarm, where the light comes on in alarm condition and flashes under a Fail condition, and ON (always on). Do not select ON when using internal batteries for operation, as battery life will be greatly reduced.

Set Default

The Set Default function allows the user to return the instrument back to factory default data for all user settings or for just the calibration default. It is intended to be used as a last resort troubleshooting procedure. All user settings or the calibration settings are returned to the original factory values. Hidden factory calibration data remains unchanged. Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode and select either **CAL** or **ALL** with the UP arrow key. The default CAL routine will reset the zero offset to 0.0 nA and reset the slope to 100%. The default ALL routine will reset all program variables to factory default and should be used with care since it will change any user settings that were programmed in the field.

Part 5 – Calibration

5.1 Overview and Methods

Calibration of the CDTX-45T is required to accurately match the sensor characteristics to the monitor/analyzer. Since the output of the conductivity sensor does not degrade over time, it is typically only required that the sensor be calibrated at initial installation and then cleaned periodically to maintain proper system accuracy.

It is important for the user to establish a periodic cleaning and calibration-check schedule for sensor maintenance to maintain high system accuracy. Since the conductivity of a solution is greatly affected by temperature, proper settings for thermal compensation are critical for accurate operation. Before calibrating the instrument for the very first time, it is important to select the proper operating parameters in the configuration menus for temperature compensation methods. Also at initial installation, a temperature calibration must be performed before conductivity can be calibrated.

When using conductivity calibration standards for a wet calibration, take care not to inadvertently contaminate the reference solution; always thoroughly clean the sensor, rinsing off in tap water, and then finish rinsing in pure or de-ionized water. In addition, note that calibration solutions less than 200 μS or greater than 100 mS can be very unstable. Moving the sensor back and forth between different value conductivity reference solutions can quickly contaminate the solutions and render them inaccurate.

The system provides two methods of conductivity calibration: 1-point (wet calibration) and cell constant. These two methods are significantly different. In addition, a sensor zero-cal is used on initial installation to set the range zeros for the sensor used. See Sections 5.11 through 5.12 for brief descriptions of their uses.

5.11 1-Point Calibration Explained

The 1-point calibration method is generally known as the "grab sample" calibration method. In the 1-point calibration method, the sensor may be removed from the application and placed into a reference solution. It may also be left in the measurement process and calibrated by reference. The 1-point calibration adjusts the sensor slope to match the exact calibration point. Readings beyond that point are then extrapolated from the determined slope of the calibration line. Since the sensor slope does not degrade over time, frequent re-calibration is unnecessary. Calibration accuracy can be optimized by calibrating with a reference solution which is close to the values typically measured.

5.12 Zero Cal Calibration Explained

The sensor offset must be set for the system only on initial sensor installation, or when the cable length has been altered. The Zero Cal method establishes all of the sensor offset points for the instrument's 6 ranges of operation.

5.2 Performing a 1-Point Calibration

This calibration method is intended to be used as an on-line calibration method or a wet-cal with reference solutions. During calibration, the system will display the current conductivity reading, and the user can manually enter a reference value from a reference solution bottle or a comparative reference instrument.

For wet calibrations, the user may use pre-made calibration references (also available from Omega) or a NaCl solution may be made using pure, dried NaCl crystals and one liter of high purity, de-ionized, CO₂-free water as mixed in the table shown in Figure 7 - NaCl Reference Solution for Calibration

. All table data is at 25°C - therefore, the sensor must be at this temperature to calibrate properly using the table data. If another reference calibration solution is being used, be sure to note temperature of reference solution before calibration. Since the sensor must ideally be at the specified temperature, wet calibrations can be difficult to perform accurately.

NaCl Reference Solution for Calibration (25°C)	
µS/cm	NaCl (gm)
100	0.05
200	0.10
500	0.25
1000	0.50
2000	1.01
3000	1.53
4000	2.06
5000	2.61
8000	4.34
10000	5.56
20000	11.59

Figure 7 - NaCl Reference Solution for Calibration

During the 1-point calibration, the system will automatically pick the correct range for the calibration reference if the CDTX-45T is in the **AUTO** range (see Section 5.24). It is recommended to leave the system in **AUTO** mode for this reason. If the CDTX-45T is in a manual range, the user must be careful to calibrate with a solution that falls into the manual range selected. If the calibration solution is outside the manual range, an error will result. It may be desirable in some cases to calibrate in a manual range if the conductivity area of interest is close to a range change point.

Procedure

1. Determine whether the calibration will be done on-line or with the sensor removed and placed into a reference solution. If the sensor is removed from the application, rinse and clean.
2. If the sensor has been removed and placed into a solution, allow sensor to temperature equilibrate with the solution as much as possible. With the sensor coming from an application that differs greatly in temperature, the user may have to wait as much as 20 minutes. If the sensor is on-line, the user may want to set the output HOLD feature prior to calibration to lock out any output fluctuations.
3. Scroll to the CAL menu section using the MENU key and press ENTER or the UP arrow key. **Cal Cond** will then be displayed.
4. Press the ENTER key and the lower line of the display will prompt the user to **Place the sensor in reference solution**. Press the ENTER key.
5. The screen will display the last measured conductivity value and a message will be displayed prompting the user for the lab value. The user must then modify the screen value with the arrow keys and press ENTER. The system then performs the proper checks.
6. The system now begins acquiring data for the calibration value. As data is gathered, the units for conductivity and temperature may flash. Flashing units indicate that this parameter is unstable. The calibration data point acquisition will stop only when the data remains stable for a pre-determined amount of time. This can be overridden by pressing ENTER. If the data remains unstable for 10 minutes, the calibration will fail and the message **Cal Unstable** will be displayed.
7. The screen will display the last measured conductivity value and a message will be displayed prompting the user for the lab value. The user must then modify the screen value with the arrow keys and press ENTER. The system then performs the proper checks.

8. If accepted, the screen will display the message **PASS** with the cell constant value, and then it will return to the main measurement display. If the calibration fails, a message indicating the cause of the failure will be displayed and the FAIL icon will be turned on.
9. If this is a first-time installation or the sensor has just been replaced, also perform a zero-cal as described in Section 5.4.

5.3 Performing a Cell Factor Calibration

The Cell Factor calibration method utilizes a factory measured cell constant for the sensor. No solutions are required for a cell factor calibration.

The cell factor represents the physical electrode characteristics of the sensor. The surface area of the electrodes, the spacing of the electrodes and the sensor cable all contribute to cell factor of the sensor. By entering the factory cell value labeled on the sensor cable, the CDTX-45T adjusts the factory calibration to match the characteristics of the specific sensor.

Note: Two cell factor values are labeled on the sensor cable: **G** for when the sensor guard is in use, and **NG** for when the sensor guard is removed. Whenever the sensor guard is removed or replaced, the corresponding cell factor should be entered.

The cell factor value may be entered at any time, and it is not necessary to move or prepare the sensor in any way. Once this number is entered, the system is ready to use. Note that if the sensor cable length is adjusted (cut or extended) the cell factor data on the sensor label may be inaccurate for calibration. At this point, the 1-point calibration should be used.

Procedure

1. Scroll to the CAL menu section using the MENU key and press ENTER or the UP arrow key. Press the UP arrow key until **Cell Fact** is displayed.
2. Press the ENTER key. The screen will display a flashing value for the cell factor. Using the arrow keys, enter the cell factor number for the label on the sensor and press ENTER. Range of acceptable values is between 0.500 and 2.000.

5.4 Performing a Sensor Zero Calibration

The sensor offset must be set for the system only on initial sensor installation, or when the cable length has been altered.

To begin the sensor zero cal, verify that the sensor is connected and clean and dry. It should be held in the air with the electrodes at least 1 foot away from any nearby objects.

Procedure

1. Scroll to the CAL menu section using the MENU key and press ENTER or the UP arrow key. **Zero Cal** will then be displayed.
2. Press the ENTER key. The screen will automatically scroll through all ranges and establish and store the proper zero points.

5.5 Temperature Calibration

The temperature input is factory calibrated for the highest accuracy. Temperature calibration is not recommended; however, it is provided for applications in which very long cable lengths are needed. For example, at 50 feet, readings may be off ± 0.2 °C.

The temperature calibration sequence is essentially a 1-point offset calibration that allows adjustments of approximately ± 5 °C.

The sensor temperature may be calibrated on line, or the sensor can be removed from the process and placed into a known solution temperature reference. In any case, it is critical that the sensor be allowed to reach temperature equilibrium with the solution in order to provide the highest accuracy. When moving the sensor between widely different temperature conditions, it may be necessary to allow the sensor to stabilize as much as one hour before the calibration sequence is initiated. If the sensor is on-line, the user may want to set the output HOLD feature prior to calibration to lock out any output fluctuations.

Procedure

1. Scroll to the CAL menu section using the MENU key and press ENTER or the UP arrow key.
2. Press the UP arrow key until **Cal Temp** is displayed.
3. Press the ENTER key. The message **Place sensor in solution then press ENTER** will be displayed. Move the sensor into the calibration reference (if it hasn't been moved already) and wait for temperature equilibrium to be achieved. Press ENTER to begin the calibration sequence.
4. The message **Adjust temp value then press ENTER** will be displayed, and the right-most digit will begin to flash, indicating that the value can be modified. Using the UP and LEFT arrow keys, modify the value to the known ref solution temperature. Adjustments up to ± 5 °C from the factory calibrated temperature are allowed. Press ENTER.
5. The calibration data gathering process will begin. The message **Wait** will flash as data is accumulated and analyzed. The °C or °F symbol may flash periodically if the reading is too unstable.
6. Once completed, the display will indicate **PASS** or **FAIL**. If the unit fails, the temperature adjustment may be out of range, the sensor may not have achieved complete temperature equilibrium, or there may be a problem with the temperature element. In the event of calibration failure, it is recommended to attempt the calibration again immediately.

5.6 TC Factor Calibration

This function is intended to give the user direct control of the temperature calibration offset value without having to proceed through the temperature calibration procedure. Sensor TC offset is a number that indicates the sensor RTD output at 0 °C. Ideally, the sensor temperature output will be 0 °C (1000 Ohms) under these conditions. Sensor offset is primarily the result of sensor RTD tolerance and connecting cable resistance. Large offsets are typically the result of large sensor cable lengths. A sensor reading of +1 °C indicates that the sensor will output an uncalibrated reading of +1 °C when placed in a theoretically perfect 0 °C temperature bath. In other words, the offset shifts the entire sensor response curve up or down. Since the slope of an RTD is fixed and highly repeatable, the slope is not adjusted in this calibration.

The toroidal sensor is labeled with a specific TC factor. Entering this factor directly allows the user to quickly calibrate the transmitter for the sensor being used without performing a time consuming full temperature calibration. However, if the sensor cable length is modified or a new sensor is used, a new TC factor must be entered or the user must perform a full temperature calibration. The default value for the TC factor is 7.50. Increasing this value increases the temperature reading and decreasing the value decreases the temperature reading. A change of approximately +0.1 is equivalent to +0.1 °C. This function is directly related to the full temperature calibration function in that a new offset number is produced if a full temperature calibration has already been performed. If the TC factor is modified, it overrides any previous full temperature calibration data.

Procedure

Press ENTER to initiate user entry mode and the first digit will flash. Use arrow keys to modify value; range is 00.00 to 15.00. Press ENTER to save the new value.

Part 6 – System Maintenance



WARNING: EXPLOSION HAZARD - SUBSTITUTION OF COMPONENTS MAY IMPAIR SUITABILITY FOR CLASS I, DIVISION 2.

6.1 System Checks

1. If the FAIL icon is flashing on the display, check the Fault List to determine the cause of the failure. To access the Fault List, press the MENU/ESC key until the DIAG menu appears. Then press the UP arrow key until the Fault List appears. Press the ENTER key to access the Fault List, and the highest priority fault message will be displayed. For a list of all messages and possible causes/solutions, refer to Section 6.3.
2. Perform a one-point calibration prior to sensor installation.
3. Check sensor cable color to terminal strip markings.
4. For highly unstable behavior, remove sensor from the process and measure the process solution in a plastic beaker. If the reading now stabilizes, place wire in beaker solution and actual process solution to determine if a ground loop exists.

6.2 Instrument Checks

1. Remove sensor completely and connect 1100 Ohms from the yellow to black sensor input leads. Make sure the unit is configured for a Pt1000 thermal element and that the temperature is not in manual locked mode. The temperature reading should display approximately 25 °C and the conductivity reading should display approximately 0.0 uS.
2. With a DMM, measure the DC voltage from the white sensor lead connection to the black sensor lead connection. With the positive DMM lead on the white wire, the meter should read between -4.5 and -5.5 VDC.

(NOTE: See sensor manual for specific sensor tests to be performed.)

6.3 Display Messages

The CDTX-45T Series instruments provide a number of diagnostic messages that indicate problems during normal operation and calibration. These messages appear as prompts on the secondary line of the display or as items on the Fault List.

The following messages will appear as prompts:

MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE CORRECTION
Max is 200	Entry failed, maximum value allowed is 200.	Reduce value to ≤ 200
Min is 200	Entry failed, minimum value allowed is 200.	Increase value to ≥ 200
Cal Unstable	Calibration problem, data too unstable to calibrate.	Clean sensor, get fresh cal solutions, allow temperature and conductivity readings to fully stabilize, do not handle sensor or cable during calibration.
Slope HIGH	Sensor slope from calibration is greater than 110%.	Get fresh cal solutions, allow temperature and conductivity readings to fully stabilize, check for correct buffer values
Slope LOW	Sensor slope from calibration is less than 80%.	Clean sensor, get fresh cal solutions, allow temperature and conductivity readings to fully stabilize, check for correct buffer values.
Offset HIGH	Sensor offset from calibration is less than -90 mV or greater than $+90$ mV	Clean or replace saltbridge, replace reference cell solution, clean sensor, get fresh cal solutions, allow temperature and conductivity readings to fully stabilize, check for correct buffer values.
Out of Range	Input value is outside selected range of the specific list item being configured.	Check manual for limits of the function to be configured.
Locked!	Transmitter security setting is locked.	Enter security code to allow modifications to settings.
Unlocked!	Transmitter security has just been unlocked.	Displayed just after security code has been entered.
TC-F25 lock!	The TC selection is in F25 mode, locked at 25 °C	Calibration and TC adjustment cannot be performed while the TC is in F25 mode. To allow access to TC calibrations, change TC mode from F25 (fixed 25) to SENS (sensor).

The following messages will appear as items on the Fault List:

MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE CORRECTION
Sensor High	The raw signal from the sensor is too high.	Check wiring connections to sensor.
Sensor Low	The raw signal from the sensor is too low.	Check wiring connections to sensor.
Cond too High	The conductivity reading is > 2000 mS.	The conductivity reading is over operating limits.
Temp High	The temperature reading is > 210 °C.	The temperature reading is over operating limits. Check wiring and expected temp level. Perform RTD test as described in sensor manual. Recalibrate sensor temperature element if necessary.
Temp Low	The temperature reading is < -10 °C	The temperature reading is under operating limits. Check wiring and expected temp level. Perform RTD test as described in sensor manual. Recalibrate sensor temperature element if necessary.
TC Error	TC may be open or shorted.	Check sensor wiring and perform RTD test as described in sensor manual.
Clean Sensor	Foulants on sensor have reached the level that they cannot be adjusted out.	Clean the sensor thoroughly.

Fault List display messages (continued):

MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE CORRECTION
Cond Cal Fail	Failure of conductivity calibration.	Clean sensor, get fresh cal solutions and redo calibration. If still failure, sensor slope may be less than 50%. Perform sensor tests as described in sensor manual. Replace sensor if still failure.
TC Cal Fail	Failure of temperature calibration.	Clean sensor, check cal solution temperature and repeat sensor temp calibration. TC calibration function only allows adjustments of +/- 6 °C. If still failure, perform sensor tests as described in sensor manual. Replace sensor if still failure. Note that TC offset may also be adjusted using the Cal TC Factor function (See Section 5.6) which involves no calibration reference solutions.
EEprom Fail	Internal nonvolatile memory failure	System failure, consult factory.
Chcksum Fail	Internal software storage error.	System failure, consult factory.
Display Fail	Internal display driver fail.	System failure, consult factory.
Range Cal Fail	Failure of factory temperature calibration.	Consult factory.

Lock/Unlock Code: 1453



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FOR WARRANTY RETURNS, please have the following information available BEFORE contacting OMEGA:

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2. Model and serial number of the product under warranty, and
3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.

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