OPERATING MANUAL

Model P33
pH/ORP Analyzer

(Panel-mount 1/4 DIN style;
selectable for pH or ORP measurement)

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In the interest of improving and updating its equipment, GLI reserves the right to alter specifications to equipment at any time.
A **Viridor Instrumentation** company



This operating manual and other GLI operating manuals are available on GLI's web site at gliint.com when viewed using Adobe's free Acrobat reader. To get this reader, link to Adobe through GLI's web site or visit Adobe's web site at adobe.com.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

This analyzer is compliant with safety standards as outlined in:

FMRC Class Numbers 3600, 3611, and 3810 (U.S.A.)
CSA C22.2 No. 142 and C22.2 No. 213 (Canada)
EN 61010-1 (European Community)

Please read and observe the following:

- Line voltage may be present at terminals on TB1 at the back of the analyzer enclosure. This may be hazardous. Always remove line power before going near this area of the analyzer. The front bezel assembly of the analyzer, however, contains only low voltage and is completely safe to handle.
- Wiring or repairs should only be performed by qualified personnel and only to an unpowered analyzer.
- Whenever it appears that analyzer safety is questionable, disable the analyzer to ensure against any unintended operation. For example, an unsafe condition is likely when:

  1) The analyzer appears visibly damaged.
  2) The analyzer fails to operate properly or provide the intended measurements.
  3) The analyzer has been stored for long periods at temperatures above 158°F (70°C).

- This analyzer must be installed by specially trained personnel in accordance with relevant local codes and instructions contained in this operating manual. Observe the analyzer's technical specifications and input ratings. If one line of the line power mains is not neutral, use a double-pole mains switch to disconnect the analyzer.

HELPFUL IDENTIFIERS

In addition to information on installation and operation, this instruction manual may contain WARNINGS pertaining to user safety, CAUTIONS regarding possible instrument malfunction, and NOTES on important, useful operating guidelines.

WARNING:

A WARNING LOOKS LIKE THIS. IT WARNS YOU OF THE POTENTIAL FOR PERSONAL INJURY.

CAUTION:

A CAUTION LOOKS LIKE THIS. IT ALERTS YOU TO POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT MALFUNCTION OR DAMAGE.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *A note looks like this. It alerts you to important operating information.*

Definition of Equipment Symbols



This symbol **means CAUTION** and alerts the user to possible danger or instrument malfunction. Refer to this manual before proceeding.



This symbol, which appears on the analyzer POWER terminal block (shown in Figure 2-2), **means that this is a protective ground terminal** and alerts the user to connect an earth ground to it.



This symbol **means that there is alternating current present** and alerts the user to be careful.

WARRANTY

GLI International, Inc. warrants the Model P33 to be free from defects in material or workmanship for a period of 2 years (24 months) from the date of shipment of this product from our facility. A warranty claim will not be honored if defects are not reported within the warranty period, or if GLI International determines that defects or damages are due to normal wear, misapplication, lack of maintenance, abuse, improper installation, alteration, or abnormal conditions. GLI International's obligation under this warranty shall be limited to, at its option, replacement or repair of this product. The product must be returned to GLI International, freight prepaid, for examination. The product must be thoroughly cleaned and any process chemicals removed before it will be accepted for replacement or repair. GLI International's liability shall not exceed the cost of the product. Under no circumstances will GLI International be liable for any incidental or consequential damages, whether to person or property. GLI International will not be liable for any other loss, damage or expense of any kind, including loss of profits, resulting from the installation, use, or inability to use this product.

CONDENSED OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

This manual contains details for all operating aspects of the instrument. The following condensed instructions are provided to assist you in getting the instrument started up and operating as quickly as possible. **These condensed instructions only pertain to basic pH measurement operation using a GLI Differential pH sensor.** To measure ORP, use a conventional combination electrode or use specific features of the instrument, refer to the appropriate sections in this manual for instructions.

A. CONNECTING SENSOR/CONFIGURING SENSOR TYPE AND TEMPERATURE ELEMENT

1. After properly mounting the analyzer (PART TWO, Section 2), connect the GLI Differential Technique pH sensor, matching wire colors to terminals as indicated:

Sensor Wire Colors	Connect to
Yellow	Terminal #4 on TB3
Shield	Terminal #5 on TB3
Black	Terminal #6 on TB3
White	Terminal #7 on TB3
Green	Terminal #8 on TB3
Red	Terminal #1 on TB4

NOTE: *For GLI Differential sensors that have two shield wires, always connect the outer shield to a known earth ground and the inner shield to the "shield" Terminal 5 on TB3.*

2. The analyzer is factory-set to use a GLI Differential Technique pH sensor. To use a conventional combination electrode, you must change the sensor type (see PART THREE, Section 3.2, subheading "SELECT SENSOR Type").

3. The analyzer is factory-set for automatic temperature compensation using the NTC 300 ohm temperature element built into all GLI Differential sensors (except GLI's pure water pH sensor system 6006P4-2000 which uses a Pt 1000 ohm RTD). When you want fixed MANUAL temperature compensation or if you are using a sensor with a different temperature element, you must change the temperature element type (see PART THREE, Section 3.2, subheading "Select TEMP ELEMENT Type").

B. CONNECTING LINE POWER

Important: Follow instructions in PART TWO, Section 3.6 to connect line power to the analyzer.

C. CONFIGURING BUFFER TYPE/CALIBRATING THE ANALYZER

The analyzer must be calibrated so that measured values will correspond to actual process values. Before calibrating for the first time, select the buffer value set you intend to use. Then, calibrate using the recommended "2 POINT BUFFER" method which provides the most accurate pH measurements.

1. The analyzer is factory-set for the common 4.00, 7.00, and 10.00 pH buffer set. For DIN 19267 standard value buffers you must change the buffer set (see PART THREE, Section 3.2, subheading "SELECT BUFFER Set for pH Calibration").

(continued on next page)

CONDENSED OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

C. CALIBRATING THE ANALYZER -- (continued)

NOTE: *When using buffers that are not included in either of these buffer sets, use only the "2 POINT SAMPLE" method for calibration. Refer to that subheading in PART THREE, Section 4.2 for instructions.*

2. Immerse the sensor in the first buffer (preferably pH 7). **Important: Allow the sensor and buffer temperatures to equalize.** Depending on their temperature differences, this may take 30 minutes or more.

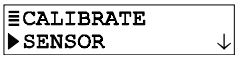
   NOTE: *An in-progress calibration can always be aborted by pressing the **ESC key**. After the "ABORT: YES?" screen appears, do <u>one</u> of the following:*

   - *Press **ENTER key** to abort. After "CONFIRM ACTIVE?" screen appears, press **ENTER key** again to display the MEASURE screen and return the analog outputs <u>and</u> relays to their active states.*
   - *Use ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key** to choose "ABORT: NO?" screen, and press **ENTER key** to continue calibration.*

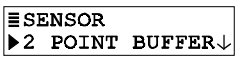
> ***Calibration Tip!*** *If, at any time during calibration, the "2 POINT BUFFER: CONFIRM FAILURE?" screen appears, press **ENTER key** to confirm. Then, use the ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key** to select between "CAL: EXIT" or "CAL: REPEAT" and do <u>one</u> of the following:*
>
> - *With the "2 POINT BUFFER: CAL EXIT?" screen selected, press **ENTER key**. Then, after the "2 POINT BUFFER: CONFIRM ACTIVE?" screen appears, press **ENTER key** to return the analog outputs <u>and</u> relays to their active states (MEASURE screen appears).*
> - *With the "2 POINT BUFFER: CAL REPEAT?" screen selected, press **ENTER key** to repeat calibration of this point.*

3. Press **MENU key** to display a "MAIN MENU" screen. If the 

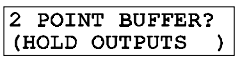
screen is not showing, use ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** to display it.

4. Press **ENTER key** to display 

.

5. Press **ENTER key** again to display 

.

6. Press **ENTER key** again to display 

.

7. Press **ENTER key** again to "hold" the analog outputs <u>and</u> relays at their present states during calibration. (Outputs can also be transferred to preset values or allowed to remain active.)

(continued on next page)

CONDENSED OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

C. CALIBRATING THE ANALYZER -- (continued)

8. With the sensor in the first buffer and the `2 POINT BUFFER: IN 1ST SOLUTION?` screen displayed, press **ENTER key** to confirm. While the `2 POINT BUFFER: PLEASE WAIT` screen is displayed, the analyzer waits for the pH and temperature signals to stabilize, measures the buffer value, and automatically calibrates this point. Thereafter, a screen like `2 POINT BUFFER: PT1 = 7.00 pH` appears for 5 seconds to confirm calibration of this point.

   NOTE: *Any time the "PLEASE WAIT" screen is displayed during calibration, you can manually complete calibration of the point by pressing the* ***ENTER key****. However, this is not recommended because the pH and temperature signals may not be fully stabilized, resulting in a less accurate calibration.*

9. After the `2 POINT BUFFER: IN 2ND SOLUTION?` screen appears, remove the sensor from the first buffer, rinse it with clean water, and immerse it in the second buffer (typically pH 4). Then press **ENTER key** to confirm this.

10. While the `2 POINT BUFFER: PLEASE WAIT` screen is displayed, the analyzer waits for the pH and temperature signals to stabilize, measures the buffer value, and automatically calibrates this point. Thereafter, a screen like `2 POINT BUFFER: PT2 = 4.00 pH` appears for 5 seconds to confirm calibration of this point.

11. A "pH SLOPE XX.X mV/pH" screen appears, indicating a slope value to measure sensor performance. The slope should be within 54 to 62 mV/pH for optimal performance.

12. Press **ENTER key** to end calibration ("2 POINT BUFFER: CONFIRM CAL OK?" screen appears).

13. Re-install the sensor into the process.

14. Press **ENTER key** to display the active measurement reading on the "2 POINT BUFFER: CONFIRM ACTIVE?" output status screen. When the reading corresponds to the actual typical process value, press **ENTER key** again to return the analog outputs and relays to their active states (MEASURE screen appears).

This completes "2 POINT BUFFER" calibration. The analyzer is now ready to measure pH.

D. COMPLETING ANALYZER CONFIGURATION

To further configure the analyzer to your application requirements, use the appropriate CONFIGURE screens to make selections and "key in" values. Refer to PART THREE, Section 3 for complete configuration details.

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PART ONE - INTRODUCTION

SECTION 1
GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Capability Highlights

Sensor Input

The analyzer can be used with any GLI Differential Technique pH or ORP sensor, or any conventional combination electrode. The analyzer accepts the common temperature compensator elements used in these sensors (NTC 300 ohm thermistor, Pt 1000 RTD or Pt 100 RTD).

MEASURE Screen

The MEASURE screen (normal display mode) can provide different readouts of measured data. With the MEASURE screen displayed, press ⇦ **and** ⇨ **key** to show:

- Measured pH (or ORP, if selected).
- Measured temperature (°C or °F).
- Analog Output 1 and 2 values (mA).
- Measured pH (or ORP) and temperature.

Passcode-protected Access

For security, you can enable a passcode feature to restrict access to configuration and calibration settings to authorized personnel only. See PART THREE, Section 3.6 for details.

Calibration Methods

Four methods are available to calibrate the analyzer for pH. See PART THREE, Section 4.2 for details. For ORP calibration, refer to Section 4.3. Each analog output mA value can also be calibrated (Section 4.4).

Analog Outputs

The analyzer provides two isolated analog outputs (1 and 2). Each output can be set to be 0-20 mA or 4-20 mA, and assigned to represent one of these measurements:

- Measured pH (or ORP).
- Measured temperature.

Parameter values can be entered to define the endpoints at which the minimum and maximum analog output values are desired (range expand). For analog output setup details, refer to PART THREE, Section 3.4.

During calibration, both analog outputs can be selected to:

- Hold their present values (HOLD OUTPUTS).
- Transfer to preset values to operate control elements by an amount corresponding to those values (XFER OUTPUTS).
- Remain active to respond to the measured value (ACTIVE OUTPUTS).

Relays

The analyzer has two electromechanical relays with SPDT contacts. Each relay can be set to function as a CONTROL, ALARM, STATUS or TIMER relay. CONTROL and ALARM relays can be assigned to be driven by the measured pH (or ORP) or measured temperature.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *Since TIMER and STATUS relays are driven by other criteria, the parameter assigned to these relays is not relevant and, therefore, disregarded.*

See PART THREE, Section 3.5 for relay setup details.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *When a relay is set to function as a STATUS relay, it is no longer configurable. Instead, it becomes a dedicated system diagnostic-only alarm relay that automatically energizes when the "WARNING CHECK STATUS" message flashes on the MEASURE screen. This occurs when the analyzer detects a "fail" diagnostic condition. See PART THREE, Section 5.1 for more details.*

Except for STATUS relays, during calibration the relay on/off states are affected in the same way as the analog outputs by the "(HOLD/XFER/ACTIVE) OUTPUTS" screen selection. These relays are also held at their present on/off states, transferred to desired preset on/off states, or remain active to respond to measured values.

1.2 Modular Construction

The modular construction of the analyzer provides electrical safety. The front panel keypad assembly uses voltages no greater than 24 VDC, and is completely safe to handle.

Line power must be connected to specifically designated terminals on TB1.

WARNING:

REMOVE LINE POWER BEFORE NEARING THIS AREA TO PREVENT ELECTRICAL SHOCK.

1.3 Retained Configuration Values

All user-entered configuration values are retained indefinitely, even if power is lost or turned off. The non-volatile analyzer memory does not require battery backup.

1.4 Analyzer Serial Number

A label with the analyzer model number, serial number, build date, and other items is located on top of the enclosure.

1.5 EMI/RFI Immunity

The analyzer is designed to provide protection from most normally encountered electromagnetic interference. This protection exceeds U.S. standards and meets European IEC 801-series testing for electromagnetic and radio frequency emissions and susceptibility. Refer to Figure 1-1 and the specifications in Section 2.1 for more information.

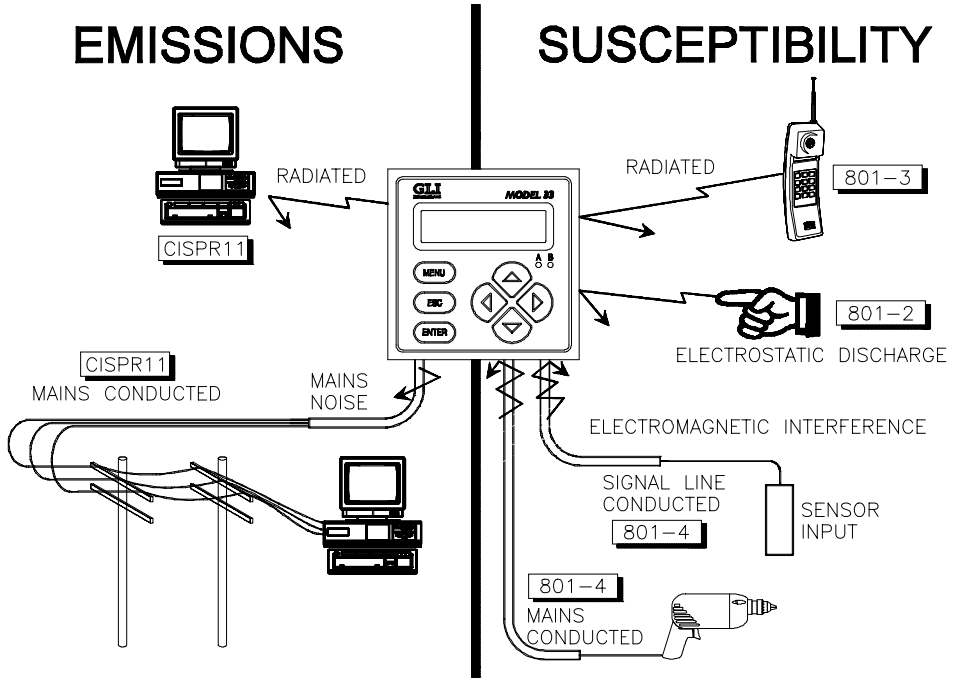


FIGURE 1-1 EMI/RFI Immunity Diagram

SECTION 2
SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 Operational

Display..... Two-line by 16 character backlit LCD

NOTE: *The measured pH (or ORP) or temperature can be shown separately, or both measurements can be displayed together.*

Measurement	Ranges
pH	-2.0 to 14.0 pH or -2.00 to 14.00 pH
ORP	-2100 to +2100 mV
Temperature	-20.0 to +200.0°C or -4.0 to +392.0°F
Analog Outputs (1 and 2)	0.00-20.00 mA or 4.00-20.00 mA

Ambient Conditions:
- Operation..... -4 to +140°F (-20 to +60°C); 0-95% relative humidity, non-condensing
- Storage..... -22 to +158°F (-30 to +70°C); 0-95% relative humidity, non-condensing

Relays:
- Types/Outputs .....Two electromechanical relays; SPDT (Form C) contacts; U.L. rated 5A 115/230 VAC, 5A @ 30 VDC resistive
- Operational Mode..... Each relay (A and B) can be driven by the measured pH (or ORP) or temperature
- Function Modes:
  - Control ..... Settings for high/low phasing, setpoint, dead-band, overfeed timer, off delay, and on delay
  - Alarm.....Settings for low alarm point, low alarm point deadband, high alarm point, high alarm point deadband, off delay, and on delay
  - Status.....Not configurable; relay only activates when a sensor or analyzer "fail" diagnostic WARNING condition exists
  - Timer.....Relay is activated by user-entered interval and time duration values to control GLI cleaning system
- Indicators.....Relay A and B LEDs indicate respective relay status

Temperature Compensation ..... Automatic from 14.0 to 230.0°F (-10.0 to +110.0°C) with selection for NTC 300 ohm thermistor, Pt 1000 ohm RTD or Pt 100 ohm RTD temperature element, or manually fixed at a user-entered temperature; additional selectable temperature correction factors (ammonia, morpholine or user-defined pH/°C linear slope) available for pure water auto-matic compensation from 0.0-50.0°C

Sensor-to-Analyzer Distance:
- GLI Differential
  - Technique Sensor..... 3000 ft. (914 m) maximum
- Conventional Combination
  - Electrode with preamp ..... 985 ft. (300 m) maximum
- Conventional Combination
  - Electrode without preamp .. 100 ft. (30 m) maximum with electrode cable capacitance of less than 30 pF per foot

Power Requirements ..... 90-130 VAC, 50/60 Hz. (10 VA max.) or 190-260 VAC, 50/60 Hz. (10 VA max.)

Calibration Methods:
- 2 POINT BUFFER..... Automatic calibration and buffer recognition (for pH only) using two buffers from selected buffer set*

NOTE: *When using buffers that are not included in either analyzer buffer set, use only the "2 POINT SAMPLE" method for calibration.*

**Buffer Sets: 4.00, 7.00, and 10.00 pH; or*
DIN 19267 standard (1.09, 4.65, 6.79, 9.23, and 12.75 pH)

1 POINT BUFFER (for pH only) ..... Automatic calibration and buffer recognition using one buffer from selected buffer set*

NOTE: *When using a buffer that is not included in either analyzer buffer set, use only the "1 POINT SAMPLE" method for calibration.*

2 POINT SAMPLE (for pH only) ..... Enter two known sample values (determined by laboratory analysis or comparison reading) or two pH buffers

1 POINT SAMPLE (for pH or ORP) ..... Enter one known sample value (determined by laboratory analysis or comparison reading), or one known pH buffer value (or, for ORP measurement, one known reference solution value)

Analog Outputs ..... Two isolated 0/4-20 mA outputs; each with 0.004 mA (12-bit) resolution and capability to drive up to 600 ohm loads

NOTE: *Each output can be assigned to represent the measured pH (or ORP) or temperature. Parameter values can be entered to define the endpoints at which the minimum and maximum mA output values are desired (range expand). During calibration, both outputs can be selected to hold their present values, transfer to preset values to operate control elements by an amount corresponding to those values, or remain active to respond to the measured value.*

Communication: RS-232 ..... Enables configuration and retrieval of measured data for one analyzer using IBM-compatible PC and optional GLI software tool kit

HART..... Enables configuration and retrieval of measured data for multiple analyzers over a communication link using appropriate hand-held terminal or data system with HART software

Memory Backup (non-volatile) .... All user settings are retained indefinitely in memory (EEPROM)

EMI/RFI Conformance..... Exceeds U.S. and meets European standards for conducted and radiated emissions and immunity; certified CE compliant for applications as specified by EN 50081-2 for emissions and EN 50082-2 for immunity

Electrical Certification..... UL General Purpose

2.2 Analyzer Performance (Electrical, Analog Outputs)

Accuracy..... 0.1% of span
Stability..... 0.05% of span per 24 hours, non-cumulative
Repeatability ..... 0.1% of span or better
Temperature Drift ..... Zero and Span: less than 0.03% of span per °C

2.3 Mechanical

Enclosure..... Polycarbonate with NEMA 4X front panel; general purpose; two brackets supplied

Mounting Configuration ..... Panel mounting

Net Weight..... 1.7 lbs. (0.8 kg) approximately

PART TWO - INSTALLATION

SECTION 1
UNPACKING

After unpacking, it is recommended to save the shipping carton and packing materials in case the instrument must be stored or re-shipped. Inspect the equipment and packing materials for signs of shipping damage. If there is any evidence of damage, notify the transit carrier immediately.

SECTION 2
MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Location

1. It is recommended to locate the analyzer as close as possible to the installed sensor. Depending on the sensor type, the maximum allowable distance between the sensor and analyzer is:

GLI Differential Technique Sensor	Conventional Combination Electrode **with** Preamp	Conventional Combination Electrode **without** Preamp
3000 feet (914 m)	985 feet (300 m)	100 feet (30 m)

Recommendation: Directly connect the sensor to the analyzer to eliminate potential problems caused by wet environments when a junction box is used.

2. Mount the analyzer in a location that is:
   - ➥ Clean and dry where there is little or no vibration.
   - ➥ Protected from corrosive fluids.
   - ➥ Within ambient temperature limits (-4 to +140°F or -20 to +60°C).

CAUTION:

EXPOSING THE ANALYZER TO DIRECT SUNLIGHT MAY INCREASE THE OPERATING TEMPERATURE ABOVE ITS SPECIFIED LIMIT, AND DECREASE DISPLAY VISIBILITY.

2.2 Mounting

Figure 2-1 or 2-2 illustrates the analyzer enclosure dimensions and panel mounting details. Using the two supplied brackets, attach them to the analyzer case as shown to panel mount the analyzer.

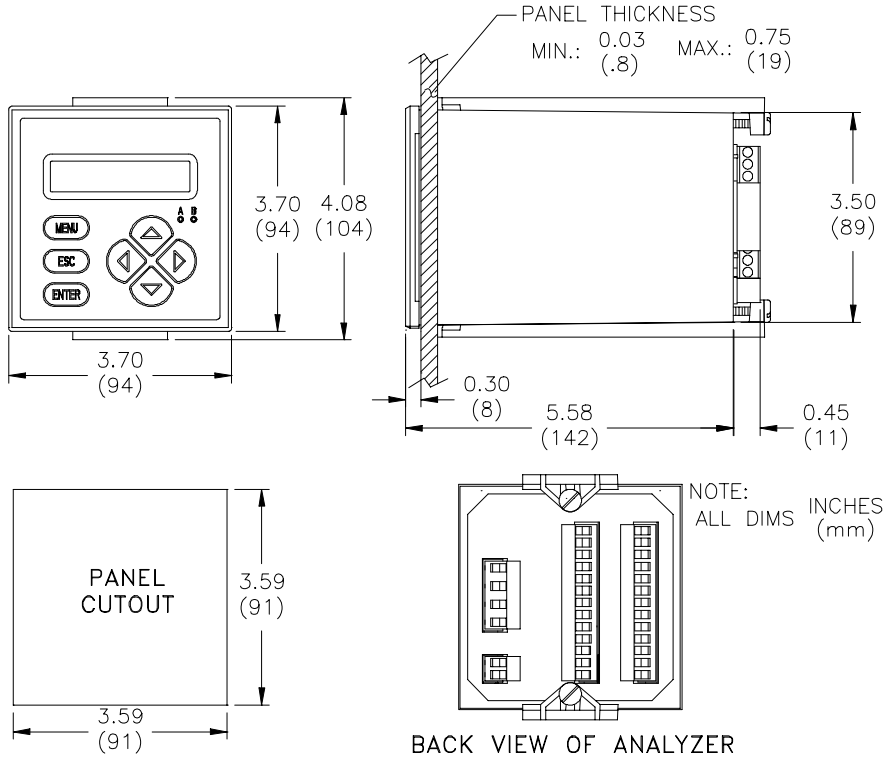


FIGURE 2-1 Enclosure Dimension Details for Analyzers with Letter "A" Prefix Serial Number

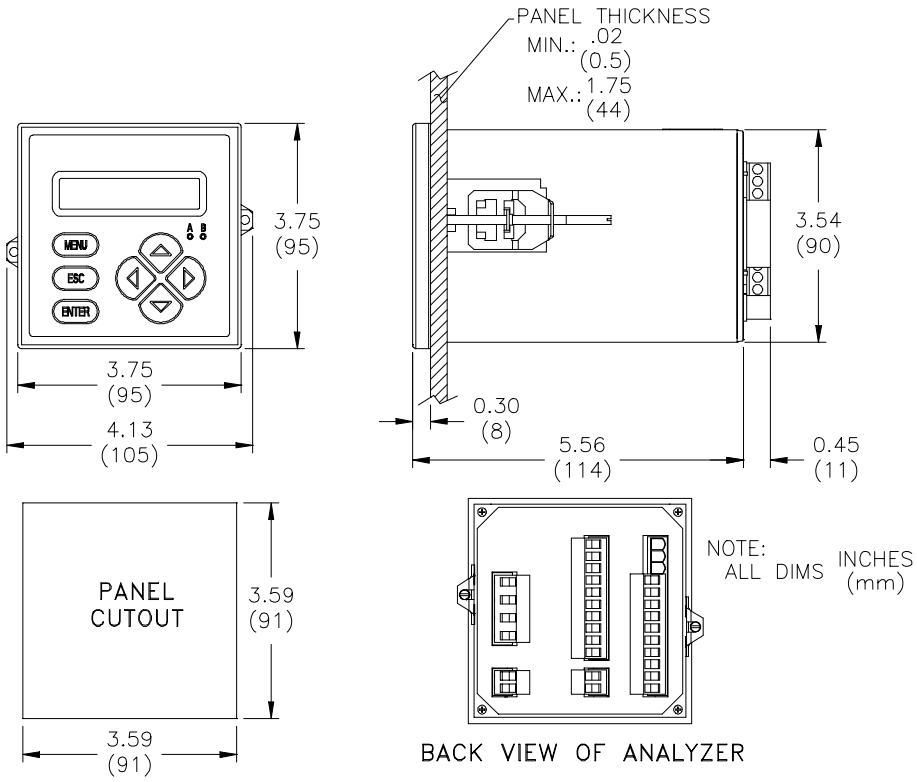


FIGURE 2-2 Enclosure Dimension Details for Analyzers with "No Letter" Prefix Serial Number

SECTION 3
ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

Figure 2-3 or 2-4 on the next page shows the terminal arrangement and designations on the back of the analyzer.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *For easier wiring, terminal blocks can be unplugged from their mating connectors. All terminals are suitable for single wires up to 14 AWG (2.5 mm^2).*

☞ **Wiring Tip!** To comply with European Community (CE) electromagnetic compatibility requirements, follow these general wiring guidelines:

1. Keep all cable shields as short as possible and connect them to earth ground.
2. Use Steward ferrite 28 B0590-000 or equivalent on:
   - ◆ Mains (line power) cable -- no turns required.
   - ◆ Sensor cable -- one turn required.
   - ◆ mA analog output cables -- two turns required.
   - ◆ Relay cables -- no turns required.
3. In harsh conducted RF conditions, connect the earth ground of the analyzer (Terminal 4 on TB1) to a local, known earth ground source.

3.1 GLI Differential Technique Sensor

All GLI Differential Technique sensors have a built-in NTC 300 ohm temperature element (except pure water pH sensor system 6006P4-2000 which uses Pt 1000 ohm RTD) for automatic temperature compensation and to measure temperature.

☞ **Wiring Tip!** Route the sensor cable in 1/2-inch, grounded metal conduit to protect it from moisture, electrical noise, and mechanical damage.

For installations where the distance between sensor and analyzer exceeds the sensor cable length, indirectly connect the sensor to the analyzer using a junction box and interconnect cable.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *Do not route the sensor cable in any conduit containing AC or DC power wiring ("electrical noise" may interfere with the sensor signal).*

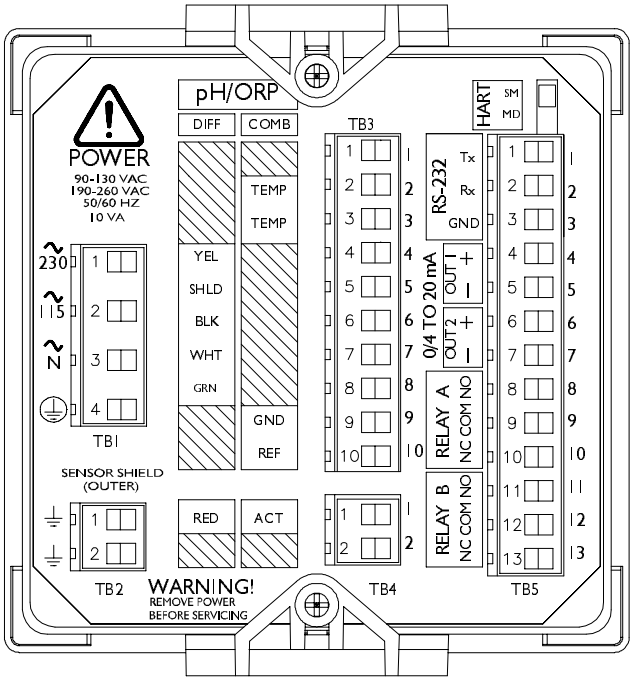


FIGURE 2-3
Terminal Designations for Analyzers with Letter "A" Prefix
Serial Number (HART switch only provided with HART option)

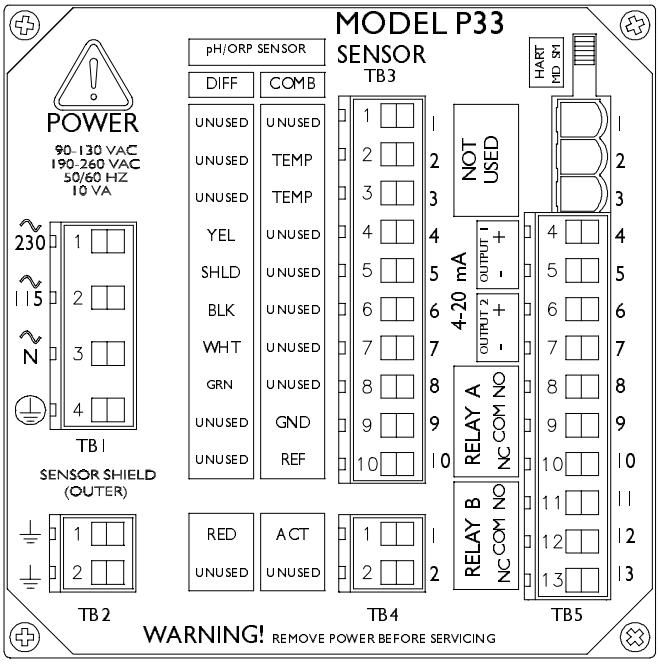


FIGURE 2-4
Terminal Designations for Analyzers with "No Letter" Prefix
Serial Number (HART switch only provided with HART option)

Refer to Figure 2-5 and connect the sensor (or interconnect) cable wires to Terminals 4 through 8 on TB3 and Terminal 1 on TB4, matching colors as indicated.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *For GLI Differential sensors that have <u>two</u> shield wires, always connect the outer shield to a known earth ground and the inner shield to Terminal 5 on TB3.*

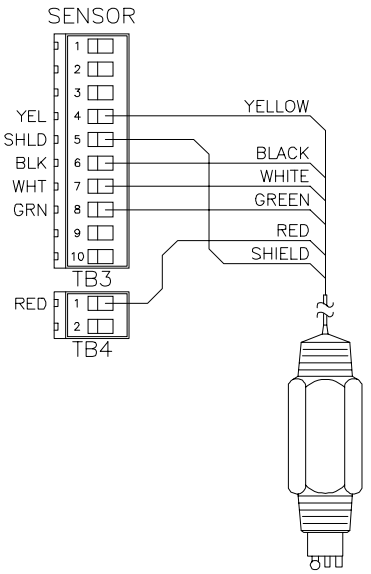


FIGURE 2-5 Connecting GLI Differential Technique Sensor

3.2 Conventional Combination Electrode

The electrode must be within 100 ft. (30 m) of the analyzer (985 ft./300 m for electrode with preamp). See Figure 2-6 and directly connect the electrode's coaxial cable to the analyzer.

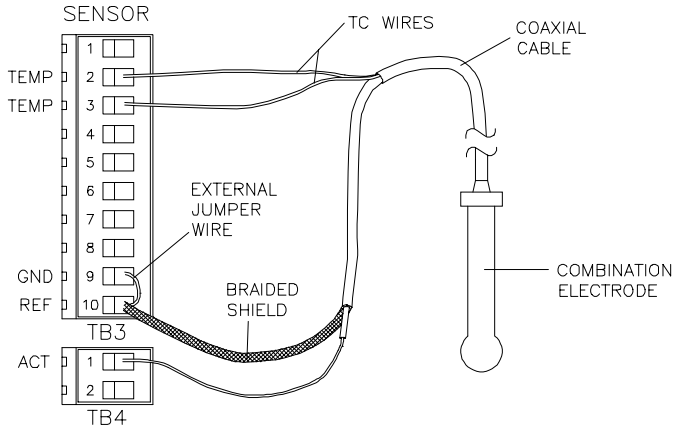


FIGURE 2-6 Connecting Conventional Combination Electrode

1. Connect the electrode's reference signal -- braided shield wire of coaxial cable (black insulated wire for GLI electrode) -- to "REF" Terminal 10 on TB3.

2. Connect the electrode's active signal -- center wire of coaxial cable (clear insulated wire for GLI electrode) -- to "ACT" Terminal 1 on TB4.

3. Connect a jumper between "GND" Terminal 9 and "REF" Terminal 10 on TB3.

4. Connect the electrode's temperature element (typically white and red insulated wires for GLI electrode) to "TEMP" Terminals 2 and 3 on TB3, attaching either wire to either terminal.

3.3 Conventional Combination Electrode with Ground Rod

Some applications require that an external ground rod be used with the combination electrode. The electrode must be within 100 ft. (30 m) of the analyzer (985 ft./300 m for electrode with preamp). See Figure 2-7 and directly connect the electrode's coaxial cable to the analyzer.

Connect the electrode and temperature element wires in the same way as described in Section 3.2 -- **except eliminate the jumper connecting Terminals 9 and 10 on TB3**. Instead, connect the ground rod wire to "GND" Terminal 9.

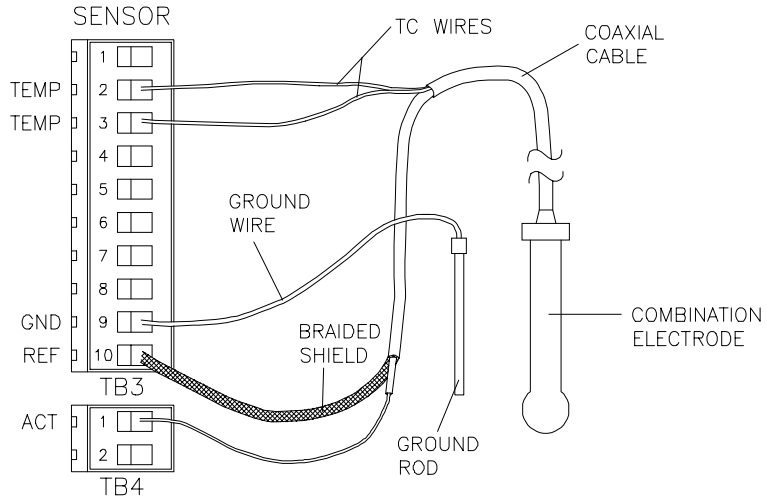


FIGURE 2-7
Connecting Conventional Combination Electrode with Ground Rod

3.4 Analog Outputs

Two isolated analog outputs (1 and 2) are provided. Each output can be set to be 0/4-20 mA, and assigned to represent the measured pH/ORP or temperature. **The outputs are isolated from the inputs and earth ground, but not from each other.** For output configuration details, see PART THREE, Section 3.4.

☞ **Wiring Tip!** Use high quality, shielded instrumentation cable for connecting the analog outputs. To protect the output signal from EMI/RFI, connect cable shields to a shield terminal on TB2.

Each 0/4-20 mA output can drive a load of up to 600 ohms.

- **Output 1:** Connect the load to Terminals 4 and 5 on TB5, matching polarity as indicated.
- **Output 2:** Connect the load to Terminals 6 and 7 on TB5, matching polarity as indicated.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *When using the HART communication option, a digital signal is encoded onto the 4-20 mA analog Output 1 signal. In a HART point-to-point wiring configuration, Output 1 remains available for normal use. However, in a HART multi-drop wiring configuration, Output 1 becomes dedicated to that function and cannot be used. See PART THREE, Section 7 for more HART communication information.*

3.5 Relay Outputs

The analyzer is equipped with two electromechanical relays. For relay setup details, see PART THREE, Section 3.5.

CAUTION:

DO NOT EXCEED THE CONTACT RATING FOR EACH RELAY (5A 115/230 VAC). WHEN SWITCHING LARGER CURRENTS, USE AN AUXILIARY RELAY SWITCHED BY THE ANALYZER RELAY TO EXTEND ANALYZER RELAY LIFE. WHEN USING RELAY OUTPUTS, MAKE SURE THAT LINE POWER WIRING CAN ADEQUATELY CONDUCT THE CURRENT DRAW OF THE SWITCHED LOAD(S).

Two sets of SPDT relay outputs (Relays A and B) are provided at Terminals 8 through 13 on TB5. **The relay outputs are not powered.** The line power used to power the analyzer may also be used to power control/alarm devices with these relay contacts. Refer to Figure 2-8 for a general wiring arrangement. Always check control wiring to insure that line power will not be shorted by the relay switching action, and that wiring conforms to local codes.

WARNING:

MAKE SURE LINE POWER IS NOT PRESENT WHILE CONNECTING WIRES TO TB5 RELAY TERMINALS.

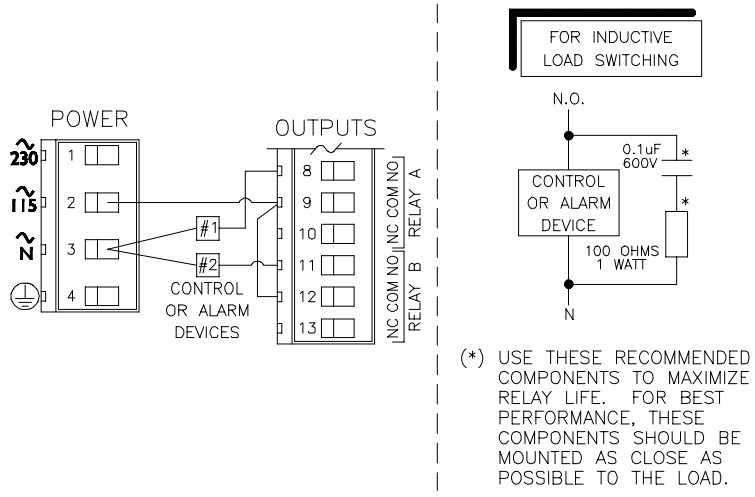


FIGURE 2-8
Connecting Control/Alarm Device(s) to Electromechanical Relay(s)

3.6 Line Power

Refer to Figure 2-9, 2-10 or 2-11 and connect line power to appropriate terminals on TB1 using the standard three-wire connection arrangement. **Use wiring practices which conform to local codes** (example: National Electric Code Handbook in the U.S.A.).

WARNING:

REMOVE LINE POWER WHILE CONNECTING LINE POWER WIRES TO THE TB1 TERMINALS. ALSO, USE ONLY THE STANDARD THREE-WIRE CONNECTION ARRANGEMENT FOR SINGLE-PHASE LINE POWER TO PREVENT AN UNSAFE CONDITION, AND TO ENSURE PROPER ANALYZER OPERATION.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *In all cases, connect the line power cable ground wire (usually green) to the "ground symbol" terminal on TB1.*

The "115" and "230" voltage circuits are protected with internal, board-mounted slow-blow fuses.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *For 230 volt split phase line power, be sure to conform to local codes with regard to fusing the 115 volt line connected to the "N" terminal.*

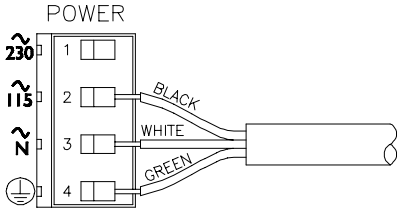


FIGURE 2-9
Connecting 115 Volt
Single Phase Line Power
(90-130 VAC)

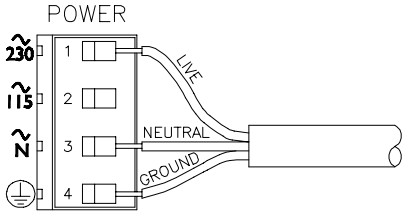


FIGURE 2-10
Connecting 230 Volt
Single Phase Line Power
(190-260 VAC)

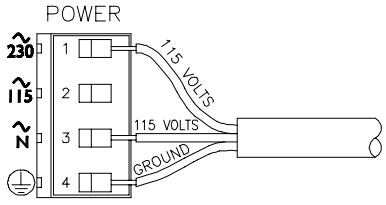


FIGURE 2-11
Connecting 230 Volt
Split Phase Line Power
(190-260 VAC)

PART THREE - OPERATION

SECTION 1
USER INTERFACE

The user interface consists of a two-line LCD display and a keypad with **MENU**, **ENTER**, **ESC**, ⇦, ⇨, ⇧, **and** ⇩ **keys**.

1.1 Display

The backlit, high resolution display is factory-set for optimum viewing contrast under all lighting conditions. By using the keypad, you can display three types of screens:

- **MEASURE Screens:** The normal display mode shows measured values. Pressing the ⇦ **or** ⇨ **key** sequentially scrolls through the measured pH (or ORP), temperature, analog Output 1 and 2 mA values, and the measured pH (or ORP) and temperature.
- **MENU Screens:** These top-level and lower-level (sub-menu) screens within the three main branches of the menu tree are used to access edit/selection screens for configuration. (EXIT screens at the end of each menu branch enable you to move up one level in the menu tree by pressing the **ENTER key**. This is functionally the same as pressing the **ESC key**.)
- **Edit/Selection Screens:** These screens enter values/choices to calibrate, configure, and test the analyzer.

1.2 Relay A and B Indicators

Relay A and B red LED indicators light when their respective relay energizes. (When a relay overfeed timer has "timed out," the respective indicator blinks continuously until the overfeed condition is resolved.)

1.3 Keypad

The keypad enables you to move throughout the analyzer menu tree. The keys and their related functions are:

1. **MENU key:** Pressing this key with the MEASURE screen displayed shows the "MAIN MENU ▶ CALIBRATE" screen. To display the CONFIGURE or TEST/MAINT top-level main branch screen, press the ⇩ **key**. Pressing the **MENU key** with a menu screen displayed always shows the top-level screen in that branch. (Pressing **MENU key** also "aborts" the procedure to change values or selections.)

2. **ENTER key:** Pressing this key does two things: it displays submenu and edit/selection screens, and it enters (saves) configuration values/selections.

3. **ESC key:** Pressing this key always takes the display up one level in the menu tree. (Example: With any "MAIN MENU" screen displayed, pressing the **ESC key** once takes the display up one level to the MEASURE screen.) This key can also "abort" the procedure to change a value or selection.

4. ⇦ **and** ⇨ **keys:** Depending on the type of displayed screen, these keys do the following:

   - MEASURE Screen: Changes readout (in continuous loop sequence) to show different measurements.
   - Menu Screens: These keys are non-functional.
   - Edit/Selection Screens: "Coarse" adjusts the displayed numerical value.

5. ⇧ **and** ⇩ **keys:** Depending on the type of displayed screen, these keys do the following:

   - MEASURE Screen: These keys are non-functional.
   - Menu Screens: Moves up or down respectively between other same-level menu screens.
   - Edit/Selection Screens: "Fine" adjusts the displayed numerical value (holding key down changes value faster), or moves up or down between choices.

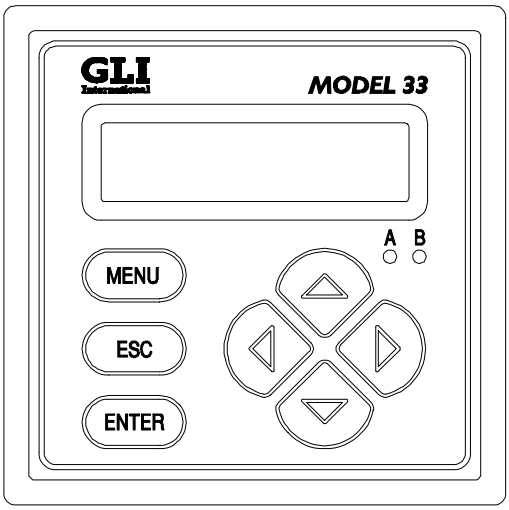
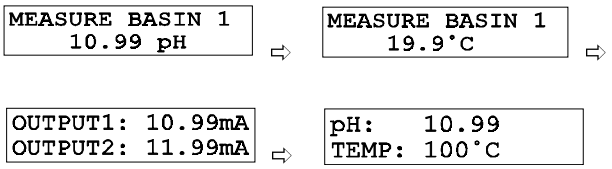


FIGURE 3-1 Analyzer Keypad

1.4 MEASURE Screen (normal display mode)

The MEASURE screen is normally displayed. Pressing the **MENU key** temporarily replaces the MEASURE screen with the top-level "MAIN MENU ▶ CALIBRATE" branch selection screen. Using the keypad, you can then display other screens to calibrate, configure or test the analyzer. **If the keypad is not used within 30 minutes, except during calibration or while using specific analyzer test/maintenance functions, the display will automatically return to the MEASURE screen.** To display the MEASURE screen at any time, press the **MENU key** once and then press the **ESC key** once.

The MEASURE screen can show four different readout versions. To select between them, in continuous loop sequence, press the ⇦ **or** ⇨ **key**. These are examples of the different versions:



☞ ***NOTE:*** *When the analyzer returns to its normal MEASURE screen mode, the appearing readout is always the version last selected.*

Note that two of the MEASURE screen readout examples show "BASIN 1" notations on their top lines, illustrating the analyzer notation feature. To create your own notation, refer to PART THREE, Section 3.2, subheading "ENTER NOTE (top line of MEASURE screen)."

If pure water temperature compensation was selected (PART THREE, Section 3.2, subheading "Select Pure H2O COMP"), the MEASURE screen will show an asterisk after the pH reading to indicate it is being applied.

When the measured value is beyond the analyzer measuring range, a series of " + " or " - " screen symbols appear, respectively indicating that the value is above or below range.

SECTION 2
MENU STRUCTURE

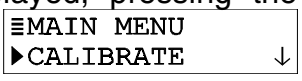
The analyzer menu tree is divided into three main branches: CALIBRATE, CONFIGURE, and TEST/MAINT. Each main branch is structured similarly in layers with top-level screens, related lower-level submenu screens and, in many cases, sub-submenu screens.

Each layer contains an EXIT screen to return the display up one level to the previous layer of screens.

☞ **Menu Structure Tip!** For operating convenience, the layers within each main branch are organized with the most frequently used function screens at their beginning, rather than the function screens used for initial startup.

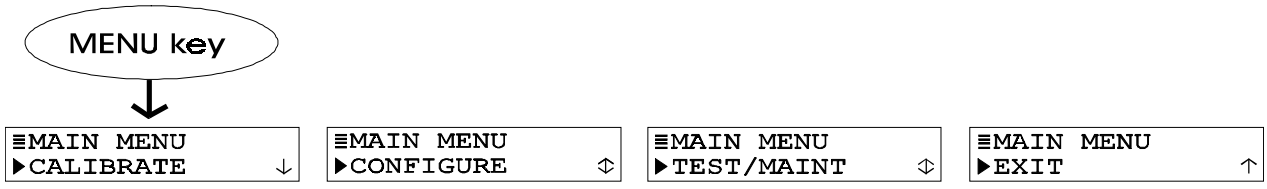
2.1 Displaying Main Branch Selection Screens

1. With the MEASURE screen displayed, pressing the **MENU key** always shows the



branch selection screen. (Pressing the **MENU key** with any other type of screen displayed always returns the display to the top of that respective menu branch.)

2. Press ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to select between the three MAIN MENU branch selection screens (CALIBRATE, CONFIGURE or TEST/MAINT), or the EXIT screen:

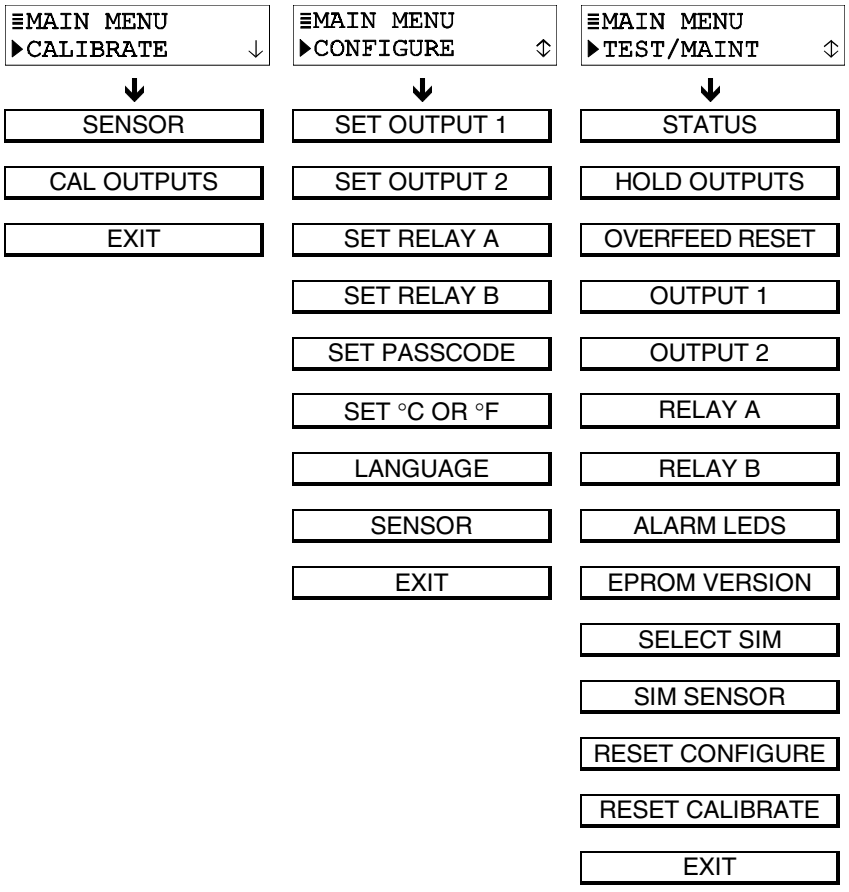


3. With the desired MAIN MENU branch selection screen displayed, press **ENTER key** to display the first top-level menu screen within that branch.

2.2 Displaying Top-level Menu Screens

With the first top-level menu screen of the desired main branch displayed, use the ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to scroll through other top-level screens to access a desired screen.

The top-level menu screens for each main branch are:



☞ **Menu Structure Tip!** A menu screen with a horizontal bar symbol (≣) at the start of its first line indicates there is a related submenu or edit/selection screen.

A menu screen with a "▶" symbol at the start and a "↓" symbol at the end of its second line indicates that you can select other screens within the same layer by pressing the ⇩ **key**. A "↕" symbol at the end of the second line indicates that you can move up or down between screens by respectively pressing the ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key**. When a "↑" symbol appears, it indicates you have reached the end of the screens in that layer. You can select previous screens using the ⇧ **key**.

2.3 Displaying Submenu Screens

After selecting a top-level menu screen, press the **ENTER key** to display a related submenu or edit/selection screen:

- **Submenu Screens** are usually linked to other related same level screens. Pressing the ⇩ **key** displays these other related menu screens.

  Example: With this submenu screen displayed:

  ```
  ≣SET OUTPUT 1
  ▶SET PARAMETER ↓
  ```

  pressing the ⇩ **key** displays this related, same-level submenu screen:

  ```
  ≣SET OUTPUT 1
  ▶SET 4mA VALUE ↕
  ```

- **Edit/Selection Screens** always have a first line ending with a "?". Pressing the ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** changes the value/ choice enclosed by parenthesis (second line on screen).

  Example: With this submenu screen displayed:

  ```
  SET °C OR °F?
  (°C              )
  ```

  pressing the ⇩ **key** displays this related choice:

  ```
  SET °C OR °F?
  (°F              )
  ```

2.4 Adjusting Edit/Selection Screen Values

Use **arrow keys** to edit/change the value/choice enclosed by parenthesis (examples shown above and below).

```
SET PARAMETER?
(SENSOR          )
```

```
SET 4mA VALUE?
(12.33 pH        )
```

A choice can be changed by simply using the ⇧ **and** ⇩ **keys**. Numerical values can be adjusted using the ⇦ **and** ⇨ **keys** ("coarse" adjust), and ⇧ **and** ⇩ **keys** ("fine" adjust). The longer the key is pressed, the faster the number changes.

2.5 Entering (Storing) Edit/Selection Screen Values/Choices

With the desired value/choice displayed, press the **ENTER key** to enter (store) it into the non-volatile analyzer memory. The previous screen will then re-appear.



NOTE: *You can always press the **ESC key** to abort saving a new setting. The original setting will be retained.*

SECTION 3
ANALYZER CONFIGURATION

NOTE: *When the passcode feature is enabled (Section 3.6), you must successfully enter the passcode before attempting to enter a configuration setting.*

3.1 Selecting LANGUAGE to Operate Analyzer

The analyzer is equipped to display operating screens in various languages such as English, French (Français), German (Deutsche), Spanish (Español), and others. The analyzer is factory-set for English. To change languages:

1. Press **MENU key** to display a "MAIN MENU" screen. If the ≡MAIN MENU ▶CONFIGURE ⇳ screen is not showing, use ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** to display it.
2. Press **ENTER key** to display ≡CONFIGURE ▶SET OUTPUT 1 ↓ .
3. Press ⇩ **key** until ≡CONFIGURE ▶LANGUAGE ⇳ screen appears.
4. Press **ENTER key** to display LANGUAGE? (ENGLISH) . Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view the language choices.
5. With the desired language displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

NOTE: *After a language is selected and entered, all screens will be displayed in that language.*

3.2 Configuring Sensor Characteristics

The analyzer must be configured to define the sensor used with it, and other related items such as display format, desired buffer set for calibration, temperature element, input signal filtering, pulse suppression, etc.

SELECT SENSOR Type

1. With the ≡CONFIGURE ▶LANGUAGE ⇳ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display ≡CONFIGURE ▶SENSOR ⇳ .
2. Press **ENTER key** to display ≡SENSOR ▶SELECT SENSOR ↓ .

3. Press **ENTER key** again to display a screen like `SELECT SENSOR?` `(DIFF pH )`. Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view the four choices:

   - **DIFF pH:** Configures analyzer to use a GLI Differential pH sensor.
   - **COMBINATION pH:** Configures analyzer to use a conventional combination pH electrode.
   - **DIFF ORP:** Configures analyzer to use a GLI Differential ORP sensor.
   - **COMB ORP:** Configures analyzer to use a conventional combination ORP electrode.

WARNING:

CHANGING THE SENSOR TYPE AUTOMATICALLY REPLACES ALL USER-ENTERED VALUES WITH FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUES.

4. With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

Select DISPLAY FORMAT

When using the analyzer to measure ORP, this function is not provided. (The ORP display format is fixed to show mV values as only whole numbers.) For pH measurement, choose the MEASURE screen display format to be XX.X or XX.XX. This format setting has no effect on edit/selection screens, which always show pH values in a XX.XX format.

1. With the `≣SENSOR` `▶SELECT SENSOR ↓` screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display `≣SENSOR` `▶DISPLAY FORMAT⇳`.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like `DISPLAY FORMAT?` `(XX.XX pH )`. Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view both choices (XX.XX or XX.X). With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

SELECT BUFFER Set for pH Calibration

When using the analyzer to measure ORP, this function is not provided. For pH, configure the analyzer to use one of these buffer sets for pH calibration:

- 4.00, 7.00, and 10.00
- DIN 19267 standard (1.09, 4.65, 6.79, 9.23, and 12.75)

☞ ***NOTE:*** *When using buffers that are not included in either of the analyzer buffer sets, disregard selecting the buffer set. In this case, use only the "1 (or) 2 POINT SAMPLE" method for calibration.*

The analyzer automatically recognizes pH values from the selected buffer set and uses its associated built-in table of pH-versus-temperature values to improve measurement accuracy. To select a buffer set:

1. With the ≡SENSOR ▶DISPLAY FORMAT⇳ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display ≡SENSOR ▶SELECT BUFFER ⇳.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like SELECT BUFFER? (4,7,10). Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view both choices (4, 7, and 10 or DIN 19267). With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

Select PURE H2O COMP (only for special applications)

When using the analyzer to measure ORP, this function is not provided. When measuring pH in solutions with the weakly dissociating electrolytes ammonia or morpholine, built-in tables provide a correction factor for pure water temperature compensation. This special compensation is specifically for use in power plant applications. It adds an associated temperature-dependent offset, from the selected table, to the measured pH. If a custom compensation is required for pure water applications, a "user-defined" pH/°C linear slope factor can be applied to the measured pH.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *The selected pure water temperature compensation is limited to 50°C. If the process temperature is higher, the offset corresponding to 50°C is used.*

1. With the ≡SENSOR ▶SELECT BUFFER ⇳ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display ≡SENSOR ▶PURE H2O COMP ⇳.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display ≣PURE H2O COMP / ▶SELECT TYPE ↓ .

3. Press **ENTER key** again to display a screen like PURE H2O COMP? / (NONE) . Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view the choices (NONE, AMMONIA, MORPHOLINE or USER DEFINED).

4. With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection. When "USER DEFINED" is selected, you must set the specific pH/°C linear slope.

   A. With the ≣PURE H2O COMP / ▶SELECT TYPE ↓ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display ≣PURE H2O COMP / ▶SET SLOPE ⇳ .

   B. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like SET SLOPE? / (0.0000 pH/°C) . Use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed value to the desired slope, and press **ENTER key** to enter the value.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *The MEASURE screen will show an asterisk after the pH reading to indicate pure water temperature compensation was selected and is being applied.*

SET ISO POINT (isopotential for special Differential pH sensor)

This configuration setting only applies to GLI Differential pH sensors that contain a <u>special</u> "standard cell" buffer. GLI Differential pH sensors normally contain 7.00 pH "standard cell" buffer, providing a theoretical output of zero mV at exactly 7.00 pH. This relationship is called the "isopotential." A sensor with the normal 7.00 pH isopotential provides (-) 59.9 mV per pH at process values higher than 7.00 pH and (+) 59.9 mV per pH at process values lower than 7.00 pH. Special applications may require the sensor to have a special isopotential such as 6.50 pH. For best accuracy, set the analyzer to match the isopotential value of the special GLI Differential pH sensor.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *Changing the isopotential setting always requires you to re-calibrate the analyzer. When using a conventional combination electrode, the isopotential setting is irrelevant and does not apply.*

1. With the
```
≣SENSOR
▶PURE H2O COMP ⇳
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display
```
≣SENSOR
▶SET ISO POINT ⇳
```
.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SET ISO POINT?
(7.00 pH      )
```
. Use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed value to match the sensor's isopotential, and press **ENTER key** to enter the value.

SET FILTER Time

A time constant (in seconds) can be set to filter or "smooth out" the sensor signal. A minimum value of "0 seconds" has no smoothing effect. A maximum value of "60 seconds" provides maximum smoothing. Deciding what sensor signal filter time to use is a compromise. The higher the filter time, the longer the sensor signal response time will be to a change in the actual process value.

1. With the
```
≣SENSOR
▶SET ISO POINT ⇳
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display
```
≣SENSOR
▶SET FILTER    ⇳
```
.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SET FILTER?
(0 SECONDS    )
```
. Use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed value to the desired filter time, and press **ENTER key** to enter the value.

Select PULSE SUPPRESS (on/off)

Sometimes an external interference may occasionally cause the measurement system to provide unstable readings. Common causes include entrained gas bubbles in the process, and electromagnetic interference (EMI or "electrical noise" pulses). The analyzer has a pulse suppression feature to counteract this condition and stabilize readings. <u>Example</u>: Suppose the analyzer reading is steadily showing 7.3 pH, then suddenly jumps to 9.8 pH for a few seconds, and returns to 7.3 pH. By turning on this feature, the analyzer will perceive this as a temporary upset, "suppressing" most of this pulse change and providing a smoother measurement reading.

1. With the ≣SENSOR ▶SET FILTER ⇳ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display ≣SENSOR ▶PULSE SUPPRESS⇳ .

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like PULSE SUPPRESS? (OFF) . Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view both choices (OFF or ON). With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

ENTER NOTE (top line of MEASURE screen)

The top line of the MEASURE screen readouts that separately show measurements are factory set to read "PH." This notation can be changed, for example, to "BASIN 1" to tailor the analyzer MEASURE screen to the application. The top line would then be "MEASURE BASIN 1." The notation is limited to eight characters which can be a combination of capital letters A through Z, numbers 0 through 9, and spaces.

1. With the ≣SENSOR ▶PULSE SUPPRESS⇳ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display ≣SENSOR ▶ENTER NOTE ⇳ .

2. Press **ENTER key** to display ENTER NOTE? ([P]H) . Create the desired notation on the second line:

   A. Starting with extreme left character position, use ⇧ **and** ⇩ **keys** to select the desired first character.

   B. Press ⇨ **key** <u>once</u> to select the next character, and use ⇧ **and** ⇩ **keys** to select its desired character.

   C. Repeat procedure until desired notation is displayed.

3. Press **ENTER key** to enter the displayed notation.

Select TEMP ELEMENT Type

When measuring pH, configure the analyzer for either automatic temperature compensation (by defining the built-in or external temperature element) or fixed MANUAL temperature compensation. When using MANUAL you must determine and enter a specific temperature. **When using**

the analyzer to measure ORP, this function only defines the element used to measure temperature. ORP measurement does not require temperature compensation and is unaffected by the measured temperature.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *When a temperature element type has been selected but the element is not connected to the analyzer, a "WARNING: CHECK STATUS" message will appear. To prevent or clear this message, connect the element or select "MANUAL."*

1. With the ≣SENSOR ▶ENTER NOTE ⇳ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** once to display ≣SENSOR ▶TEMP ELEMENT ⇳ .

2. Press **ENTER key** to display ≣TEMP ELEMENT ▶SELECT TYPE ↓ .

3. Press **ENTER key** again to display a screen like SELECT TYPE? (NTC 300) . Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view the four choices:
   - **NTC300:** Configures analyzer for use with an NTC 300 ohm thermistor temperature element (used in all GLI Differential pH and ORP sensors except pure water pH sensor system 6006P4-2000 which uses a Pt 1000 RTD).
   - **PT1000:** Configures analyzer for use with a Pt 1000 RTD temperature element.
   - **PT100:** Configures analyzer for use with a Pt 100 RTD temperature element.
   - **MANUAL:** Configures analyzer for fixed manual temperature compensation -- for pH measurement only -- when not using a temperature element.

4. With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection. When "MANUAL" is selected, you must determine and set the fixed manual temperature compensation value:

   A. With the ≣TEMP ELEMENT ▶SELECT TYPE ↓ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** once to display ≣TEMP ELEMENT ▶SET MANUAL ⇳ .

B. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SET MANUAL?
(25.0°C          )
```
. Use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed value to the desired fixed temperature, and press **ENTER key** to enter the value.

3.3 SET °C OR °F (temperature display format)

The MEASURE screen can be set to display temperature values in °C or °F. In either case, the temperature display format is always "XX.X."

1. With the
```
≣TEMP ELEMENT
▶SELECT TYPE    ↓
```
or
```
≣TEMP ELEMENT
▶SET MANUAL     ⇳
```
screen displayed, press **ESC key** <u>twice</u> to display the
```
≣CONFIGURE
▶SENSOR         ⇳
```
screen.

2. Press ⇧ **key** -- not ⇩ **key** -- twice to display the
```
≣CONFIGURE
▶SET °C OR °F   ⇳
```
screen.

3. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SET °C OR °F?
(°C              )
```
. Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view both choices (°C or °F). With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

3.4 Configuring Analog Outputs (1 and 2)

The analyzer provides two isolated analog outputs (1 and 2). During calibration, the analog outputs can be held, transferred to a preset mA value, or remain active. During normal measurement operation, both analog outputs can be held at their last measured values:

- For up to 30 minutes by selecting the "HOLD OUTPUTS" line in the TEST/MAINT menu and pressing the **ENTER key**.
- By an activated TIMER relay for its entered DURATION and OFF DELAY time periods (1-999 seconds each).

The output state selected during calibration (HOLD, XFER or ACTIVE) always takes precedence over an applied TIMER relay hold. From the moment output hold is initiated (during calibration or from TEST/MAINT menu), the elapsed

time INTERVAL or DURATION countdown for a TIMER relay is temporarily suspended. Also, any TIMER relay counting down DURATION time is turned off. When output hold is released, a TIMER relay resumes its INTERVAL or DURATION countdown from the suspended time. When a TIMER relay is counting down DURATION time, both outputs are temporarily held until after the preset DURATION time (and OFF DELAY time, if used) elapses.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *When using the HART communication option, a digital signal is encoded onto the 4-20 mA analog Output 1 signal. In a HART SINGLE MODE wiring configuration, Output 1 remains available for normal use. However, in a HART MULTI-DROP wiring configuration, Output 1 becomes dedicated to that function and cannot be used. See PART THREE, Section 7 for more HART communication information.*

These instructions configure Output 1. Configure Output 2 in the same way using its respective menu screens.

SET PARAMETER (representation)

Each output can be assigned to represent the SENSOR (measured pH or ORP) or measured TEMPERATURE.

1. With the ≣CONFIGURE ▶SET °C OR °F ⇳ screen displayed, press ⇧ **key** -- not ⇩ **key** -- until ≣CONFIGURE ▶SET OUTPUT 1 ↓ screen appears.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display ≣SET OUTPUT 1 ▶SET PARAMETER ↓ .

3. Press **ENTER key** again to display a screen like SET PARAMETER? (SENSOR) . Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view both choices (SENSOR or TEMPERATURE). With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

SET 0/4 mA and 20 mA VALUES (range expand)

pH (or ORP) or temperature values can be set to define the endpoints at which the minimum and maximum output values are desired.

1. With the
```
≣SET OUTPUT 1
▶SET PARAMETER ↓
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display
```
≣SET OUTPUT 1
▶SET 4mA VALUE ⇳
```
.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SET 4mA VALUE?
(7.00 pH      )
```
. Use **arrow keys** to set the displayed value at which 0/4 mA is desired, and press **ENTER key** to enter the value.

3. After the
```
≣SET OUTPUT 1
▶SET 4mA VALUE ⇳
```
screen re-appears, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display
```
≣SET OUTPUT 1
▶SET 20mA VALUE⇳
```
.

4. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SET 20mA VALUE?
(12.33 pH      )
```
. Use **arrow keys** to set the displayed value at which 20 mA is desired, and press **ENTER key** to enter the value.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *If the same values are set for 0/4 mA and 20 mA, the output automatically goes to, and remains at, 20 mA.*

SET TRANSFER Value (mA)

Each analog output is normally active, responding to the measured value of its assigned parameter. However, during calibration, you can transfer (XFER) each output to a preset value to operate a control element by an amount corresponding to that value.

To set a mA transfer value for an analog output to suit your application:

1. With the
```
≣SET OUTPUT 1
▶SET 20mA VALUE⇳
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display
```
≣SET OUTPUT 1
▶SET TRANSFER  ⇳
```
.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SET TRANSFER?
(20.00 mA      )
```
. Use **arrow keys** to set the displayed value to the desired mA transfer value, and press **ENTER key** to enter the value.

SET FILTER Time

A time constant (in seconds) can be set to filter or "smooth out" the output signal. A minimum value of "0 seconds" has no smoothing effect. A maximum value of "60 seconds" provides maximum smoothing. Deciding what output filter time to use is a compromise. The higher the filter time, the longer the output signal response time will be to a change in the measured value.

1. With the
```
≡SET OUTPUT 1
▶SET TRANSFER  ⇳
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display
```
≡SET OUTPUT 1
▶SET FILTER    ⇳
```
.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SET FILTER?
(0 SECONDS     )
```
. Use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed value to the desired filter time, and press **ENTER key** to enter the value.

Select SCALE 0 mA/ 4 mA (low endpoint)

Each output can be set to be 0-20 mA or 4-20 mA.

1. With the
```
≡SET OUTPUT 1
▶SET FILTER    ⇳
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display
```
≡SET OUTPUT 1
▶SCALE 0mA/4mA ⇳
```
.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SCALE 0mA/4mA?
(4mA           )
```
. Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view both choices (0mA or 4mA). With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

3.5 Configuring Relays (A and B)

The analyzer is equipped with two electromechanical relays (A and B). Each relay can be set to function as a CONTROL, ALARM, TIMER or STATUS relay. For details on each relay function, see subsection "SET FUNCTION Mode."

During calibration, CONTROL and ALARM relays can be held, transferred to preset on/off states, or remain active. During normal measurement operation, CONTROL and ALARM relays can be held in their present on/off states for

up to 30 minutes by selecting the "HOLD OUTPUTS" line in the TEST/MAINT menu and pressing the **ENTER key**.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *TIMER relays operate differently than CONTROL or ALARM relays, and are affected differently. See the TIMER relay description in the "SET FUNCTION Mode" subsection for details.*

These instructions configure Relay A. Configure Relay B in the same way using its respective menu screens.

SET PARAMETER (representation)

Each CONTROL or ALARM relay can be assigned to be driven by the SENSOR (measured pH or ORP) or measured TEMPERATURE.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *Since TIMER and STATUS relays are driven by other criteria, the parameter assigned to these relays is not relevant and, therefore, disregarded.*

1. With the
```
≣SET OUTPUT 1
▶SCALE 0mA/4mA ⇳
```
screen displayed, press **ESC key** once to display
```
≣CONFIGURE
▶SET OUTPUT 1  ↓
```
.

2. Press ⇩ **key** twice to display
```
≣CONFIGURE
▶SET RELAY A   ⇳
```
.

3. Press **ENTER key** to display
```
≣SET RELAY A
▶SET PARAMETER ↓
```
.

4. Press **ENTER key** again to display a screen like
```
SET PARAMETER?
(SENSOR        )
```
. Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view both choices (SENSOR or TEMPERATURE). With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

SET FUNCTION Mode (alarm, control status or timer)

Each relay can be selected to function as a:

- **ALARM** relay (with separate high and low alarm points and deadbands) that operates in response to the measured pH (or ORP) or temperature.
- **CONTROL** relay (with phasing, setpoint, deadband, and overfeed timer) that operates in response to the measured pH (or ORP) or temperature.

- **STATUS** relay that is not configurable. It is a dedicated system diagnostic-only alarm relay that automatically energizes when the "WARNING CHECK STATUS" message flashes on the MEASURE screen. This occurs when the analyzer detects a sensor or analyzer "fail" diagnostic condition (see PART THREE, Section 5.1 for details.)
- **TIMER** relay that is intended to control a GLI sensor cleaning system (or equivalent) on a timed basis. A TIMER relay activates after an entered INTERVAL time (up to 999.9 minutes) expires. The TIMER relay remains on for the entered DURATION time (1-999 seconds).

☞ ***NOTE:*** *When a TIMER relay is counting down DURATION time, both analog outputs and all ALARM and CONTROL relays are automatically "held" to ensure that connected devices are not disrupted by the sensor cleaning upset condition. An OFF DELAY time (1-999 seconds) can be entered to define how long after the TIMER relay turns off that outputs and relays will remain held, providing time for the sensor to stabilize after cleaning.*

From the moment output hold is initiated (during calibration or from TEST/MAINT menu), the elapsed time INTERVAL or DURATION countdown for a TIMER relay is temporarily suspended. Also, any TIMER relay counting down DURATION time is turned off. When output hold is released, a TIMER relay resumes its INTERVAL or DURATION countdown from the suspended time. When a TIMER relay is counting down DURATION time, both analog outputs are temporarily held until after the preset DURATION time (and OFF DELAY time, if used) elapses.

1. With the
```
≣SET RELAY A
▶SET PARAMETER ↓
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** once to display
```
≣SET RELAY A
▶SET FUNCTION  ⇳
```
.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SET FUNCTION?
(ALARM          )
```
. Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view the choices (ALARM, CONTROL, STATUS or TIMER). With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

SET TRANSFER Mode (relay on or off)

Normally, each CONTROL or ALARM relay is active, responding to the measured value of its assigned parameter (pH or ORP, or temperature). During calibration, however, you can transfer (XFER) each relay to a preset on/off transfer state to suit your application requirements:

1. With the
```
≣SET RELAY A
▶SET FUNCTION  ⇳
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display
```
≣SET RELAY A
▶SET TRANSFER  ⇳
```
.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SET TRANSFER?
(DE-ENERGIZED  )
```
. Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view both choices (DE-ENERGIZED or ENERGIZED). With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

ACTIVATION (configuration values)

The group of configuration settings available to a relay is dependent on its selected function mode (ALARM, CONTROL or TIMER). **Relays set for STATUS function are not configurable.** Table A describes all relay configuration settings, categorized by relay function mode:

Table A -- RELAY CONFIGURATION SETTINGS

Setting	Description
For ALARM Relay	
Low Alarm	Sets the value at which the relay will turn on in response to <u>decreasing</u> measured value.
High Alarm	Sets the value at which the relay will turn on in response to <u>increasing</u> measured value.
Low Deadband	Sets the range in which the relay remains on after the measured value <u>increases</u> <u>above</u> the low alarm value.
High Deadband	Sets the range in which the relay remains on after the measured value <u>decreases</u> <u>below</u> the high alarm value.
Off Delay	Sets a time (0-300 seconds) to delay the relay from normally turning <u>off</u>.
On Delay	Sets a time (0-300 seconds) to delay the relay from normally turning <u>on</u>.
For CONTROL Relay	
Phase	A “high” phase assigns the relay setpoint to respond to increasing measured value; conversely, a “low” phase assigns the relay setpoint to respond to decreasing measured value.
Setpoint	Sets the value at which the relay will turn on.
Deadband	Sets the range in which the relay remains on after the measured value decreases below the setpoint value (high phase relay) or increases above the setpoint value (low phase relay).

Table A -- RELAY CONFIGURATION SETTINGS -- (continued)	
Setting	Description
For CONTROL Relay (continued)	
Overfeed Timer	Sets the time (0-999.9 min.) to limit how long the relay can remain "on." For more details on overfeed timer operation, see Part Three, Section 6.
Off Delay	Sets a time (0-300 seconds) to delay the relay from normally turning off.
On Delay	Sets a time (0-300 seconds) to delay the relay from normally turning on.
For TIMER Relay	
Interval	Sets a time (0-999.9 min.) to establish how long the timer relay remains "off" before it turns on.
Duration	Sets a time (0-999 seconds) to limit how long the timer relay remains "on."
Off Delay	Sets a time (0-999 seconds) to establish how long after the timer relay turns "off" that the analog outputs and alarm and control relays remain "held."
For STATUS Relay	
No settings available -- status relay cannot be configured.	

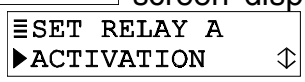
☞ ***NOTE:*** *It is possible to enter values that always keep a relay active or inactive. To avoid this, be sure that "low" values are lower than "high" values.*

When a relay is set for STATUS function, the ▷ symbol at the start of the "ACTIVATION" line indicates that this menu item is not available.

The "off delay" and "on delay" settings, available to CONTROL or ALARM relays, may be beneficial in eliminating process "overshoot" when there are long process pipe runs or delays in mixing.

To set relay configuration values (ACTIVATION):

1. With the


screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display


.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display the first respective relay function "ACTIVATION" screen setting.

3. Use the same basic keypad operations described in previous setup procedures to enter the desired value for the displayed relay activation setting.

4. Repeat this procedure for each relay activation setting.

3.6 SET PASSCODE (feature enabled/ disabled)

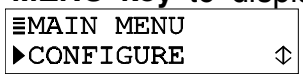
The analyzer has a passcode feature to restrict access to configuration and calibration settings to only authorized personnel.

- **DISABLED:** With passcode feature disabled, all configuration settings can be displayed and changed, and the analyzer can be calibrated.

- **ENABLED:** With passcode feature enabled, all configuration settings can be displayed -- but they cannot be changed, and the CALIBRATE and TEST/MAINT menus cannot be accessed without the passcode. When you attempt to change a setting in the CONFIGURE menu by pressing the **ENTER key**, a displayed notification requests passcode entry. A valid passcode entry saves the changed setting and returns the display to the "MAIN MENU" branch selection screen. An incorrect passcode entry causes the display to momentarily show an error notification before returning to the "MAIN MENU" branch selection screen. There is no limit on attempts to enter a valid passcode.

The passcode is factory-set to "**3 4 5 6**." It cannot be changed.

To enable or disable the passcode feature:

1. Press **MENU key** to display a "MAIN MENU" screen. If the 

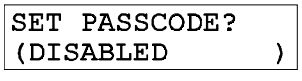
screen is not showing, use ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** to display it.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display 

.

3. Press ⇩ **key** until 

screen appears.

4. Press **ENTER key** to display 

. Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view both choices (DISABLED or ENABLED). With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

3.7 Configuration Setting Summary

Table B lists all configuration settings and their entry ranges/ choices and factory defaults, categorized by basic functions.

Table B -- ANALYZER CONFIGURATION SETTINGS (RANGES/CHOICES and DEFAULTS)

Displayed Screen Title	Entry Range or Choices (where applicable)	Factory Default	Your Setting
LANGUAGE Setting			
LANGUAGE?	ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, etc.	ENGLISH	
SENSOR Settings			
SELECT SENSOR?	DIFF pH, COMBINATION pH, DIFF ORP or COMB ORP	DIFF pH	
DISPLAY FORMAT?	XX.XX pH or XX.X pH	XX.XX pH	
SELECT BUFFER?	"4, 7, 10" or DIN 19267	"4, 7, 10"	
PURE H2O COMP SELECT TYPE?	NONE, AMMONIA, MORPHOLINE or USER DEFINED	NONE	
SET ISO POINT?	2.00-10.00 pH	7.00 pH	
SET FILTER?	0-60 seconds	0 seconds	
PULSE SUPPRESS?	OFF or ON	OFF	
ENTER NOTE?	Enter up to eight characters to replace PH	PH	
TEMP ELE: SELECT TYPE?	NTC300, PT1000, PT100 or MANUAL	NTC300	
TEMP ELE: SET MANUAL?	0.0-100.0°C	25.0°C	
TEMPERATURE Display Setting			
SET °C OR °F?	°C or °F	°C	
OUTPUT Settings			
SET PARAMETER?	SENSOR or TEMPERATURE	Output 1: SENSOR Output 2: TEMPERATURE	
SET 4mA VALUE?	pH: -2.00 to +14.00 pH ORP: -2100 to +2100 mV TEMP:-20.0 to +200.0°C or -4.0 to 392.0°F	pH: 0.00 pH ORP: 0 mV TEMP: 0.0°C or 32.0°F	
SET 20mA VALUE?	pH: -2.00 to +14.00 pH ORP: -2100 to +2100 mV TEMP:-20.0 to +200.0°C or -4.0 to 392.0°F	pH: 14.00 pH ORP: +2100 mV TEMP: 200.0°C or 392.0°F	
SET TRANSFER?	0-20 mA or 4-20 mA	All Outputs: 12 mA	
SET FILTER?	0-60 seconds	All Outputs: 0 seconds	
SCALE 0mA/4mA?	0 mA or 4 mA	All Outputs: 4 mA	
RELAY Settings			
Settings Common to ALARM and CONTROL Relays:			
SET PARAMETER?	SENSOR or TEMPERATURE	Relay A: SENSOR Relay B: TEMPERATURE	
SET FUNCTION?	ALARM, CONTROL, STATUS or TIMER	All Relays: ALARM	

(Table B continued on next page.)

Table B -- ANALYZER CONFIGURATION SETTINGS (RANGES/CHOICES and DEFAULTS -- continued)			
Displayed Screen Title	Entry Range or Choices (where applicable)	Factory Default	Your Setting
Settings Common to ALARM and CONTROL Relays (continued):			
SET TRANSFER?	DE-ENERGIZED or ENERGIZED	All Relays: DE-ENERGIZED	
OFF DELAY?	0-300 seconds	All Relays: 0 seconds	
ON DELAY?	0-300 seconds	All Relays: 0 seconds	
Settings for only ALARM Relays:			
LOW ALARM?	pH: -2.00 to +14.00 pH ORP: -2100 to +2100 mV TEMP: -20.0 to +200.0°C or -4.0 to 392.0°F	pH: 0.00 pH ORP: 0 mV TEMP: 0.0°C or 32.0°F	
HIGH ALARM?	pH: -2.00 to +14.00 pH ORP: -2100 to +2100 mV TEMP: -20.0 to +200.0°C or -4.0 to 392.0°F	pH: 14.00 pH ORP: +2000 mV TEMP: 200.0°C or 392.0°F	
LOW DEADBAND?	pH: 0-10% of range ORP: 0-10% of range TEMP: 0-10% of range	pH: 0.00 pH ORP: 0 mV TEMP: 0.0°C or 0.0°F	
HIGH DEADBAND?	pH: 0-10% of range ORP: 0-10% of range TEMP: 0-10% of range	pH: 0.00 pH ORP: 0 mV TEMP: 0.0°C or 0.0°F	
Settings for only CONTROL Relays:			
PHASE?	HIGH or LOW	Relays A and B: HIGH	
SET SETPOINT?	pH: -2.00 to +14.00 pH ORP: -2100 to +2100 mV TEMP: -20.0 to +200.0°C or -4.0 to 392.0°F	pH: 14.00 pH ORP: +2000 mV TEMP: 200.0°C or 392.0°F	
DEADBAND?	pH: 0-10% of range ORP: 0-10% of range TEMP: 0-10% of range	pH: 0.00 pH ORP: 0 mV TEMP: 0.0°C or 0.0°F	
OVERFEED TIMER?	0-999.9 minutes	0 minutes	
Settings for only TIMER Relays:			
INTERVAL?	0-999.9 minutes	5 minutes	
DURATION?	0-999 seconds	5 seconds	
OFF DELAY?	0-999 seconds	1 second	
PASSCODE Setting			
SET PASSCODE?	DISABLED or ENABLED	DISABLED	
TEST/MAINT Simulation Function Settings			
SELECT SIM?	SENSOR or TEMPERATURE	SENSOR	
SIM SENSOR?	pH: -2.00 to +14.00 pH ORP: -2100 to +2100 mV TEMP: -20.0 to +200.0°C or -4.0 to 392.0°F	Present measured value of sensor's selected parameter (pH, ORP or temperature)	

SECTION 4
ANALYZER CALIBRATION

4.1 Important Information

Four methods are available for pH calibration (Section 4.2). To calibrate ORP, use only the 1-POINT SAMPLE method described in Section 4.3. The mA value for each analog output can also be calibrated (Section 4.4).

Calibrate Periodically

To maintain best measurement accuracy, periodically calibrate the analyzer. Performance of the pH or ORP sensor slowly degrades over time, eventually causing inaccurate readings. The time period between calibrations, and the rate of system drift, can vary considerably with each application and its specific conditions.



Calibration Tip! Establish a maintenance program to keep the sensor relatively clean and the analyzer calibrated. The daily, weekly or monthly intervals between performing maintenance will be influenced by the characteristics of the process solution, and can only be determined by operating experience.

Temperature-corrected pH Measurement

The analyzer is factory-calibrated for accurate temperature measurement. It will provide pH readings that are automatically corrected for temperature changes when the analyzer:

- Receives a temperature signal from a pH sensor that has a built-in temperature element (all GLI Differential sensors) or from a separate temperature element.
- Has been correctly set for the type of temperature element being used for automatic compensation.



NOTE: *When the passcode feature is enabled (Section 3.6), you must successfully enter the passcode before attempting to calibrate the analyzer.*

Also, an in-progress calibration can always be aborted by pressing the ESC key. *After the "ABORT: YES?" screen appears, do one of the following:*

- *Press **ENTER key** to abort. After the "CONFIRM ACTIVE?" screen appears, press **ENTER key** to return the analog outputs and relays to their active states (MEASURE screen appears).*
- *Press ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key** to choose "ABORT: NO?" screen, and press **ENTER key** to continue calibration.*

Calibration Tip! If a "CONFIRM FAILURE?" screen appears during calibration, press **ENTER key** to confirm. Then, use ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key** to select between "CAL: EXIT?" or "CAL: REPEAT?" and do one of the following:

- With the "(CAL: EXIT)" screen selected, press **ENTER key**. After the "CONFIRM ACTIVE?" screen appears, press **ENTER key** to return analog outputs and relays to their active states (MEASURE screen appears).
- With the "(CAL: REPEAT)" screen selected, press **ENTER key** to repeat calibration of the point.

4.2 pH Calibration

Based on convenience and your application requirements, use one of the four methods provided for pH calibration.

CAUTION:

WHEN USING A NEW SENSOR OR REPLACING THE SALT BRIDGE AND STANDARD CELL SOLUTION ON AN EXISTING SENSOR, ALWAYS PERFORM A "RESET CALIBRATE" USING THE TEST/MAINT MENU (PART THREE, SECTION 5.11) BEFORE CALIBRATING.

NOTE: *When calibrating a sensor for the first time, always use a two-point method for best accuracy.*

2 POINT BUFFER Method

This recommended method requires two buffers, typically pH 7 and pH 4. (pH 10 buffer is also readily available but is not as stable, particularly at extreme temperatures.) This method automatically recognizes buffers from the selected buffer set. **Therefore, you must use buffers that match values in the buffer set** (see PART THREE, Section 3.2, subheading "SELECT BUFFER Set for pH Calibration" for details.)

NOTE: *When using buffers that are not included in either of the analyzer buffer sets, disregard this calibration method. Instead, use only the "2 POINT SAMPLE" calibration method.*

1. Immerse the sensor in the first pH buffer (preferably pH 7). **Important: Allow the sensor and buffer temperatures to equalize.** Depending on their temperature differences, this may take 30 minutes or more.

2. Press **MENU key** to display a "MAIN MENU" screen. If the
```
≡MAIN MENU
▶CALIBRATE          ↓
```
screen is not showing, use ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** to display it.

3. Press **ENTER key** to display
```
≡CALIBRATE
▶SENSOR             ↓
```
.

4. Press **ENTER key** again to display
```
≡SENSOR
▶2 POINT BUFFER     ↓
```
.

5. Press **ENTER key** again to display
```
2 POINT BUFFER?
(HOLD OUTPUTS   )
```
. Use ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key** to view the three states that the analog outputs (and relays) can be in during calibration:

   - **HOLD OUTPUTS:** Holds their present values.
   - **XFER OUTPUTS:** Transfers to preset values.
   - **ACTIVE OUTPUTS:** Responds to measured values.

   With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

6. With the sensor in the first buffer and the
```
2 POINT BUFFER:
IN 1ST SOLUTION?
```
screen displayed, press **ENTER key** to confirm.

   While the
```
2 POINT BUFFER:
PLEASE WAIT
```
screen is displayed, the analyzer waits for the pH and temperature signals to stabilize, measures the buffer value, and automatically calibrates this point.

   Thereafter, a screen like
```
2 POINT BUFFER:
PT1 = 7.00 pH
```
appears for 5 seconds to confirm calibration of this point.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *Any time the "PLEASE WAIT" screen appears during calibration, you can manually complete calibration of the point by pressing the* ***ENTER key****. However, this is not recommended because the pH and temperature signals may not be fully stabilized, resulting in a less accurate calibration.*

7. After the `2 POINT BUFFER: IN 2ND SOLUTION?` screen appears, remove the sensor from the first buffer, rinse it with clean water, and immerse it in the second buffer (typically 4 pH).

8. Press **ENTER key** to confirm this.

   While the `2 POINT BUFFER: PLEASE WAIT` screen is displayed, the analyzer waits for the pH and temperature signals to stabilize, measures the buffer value, and automatically calibrates this point.

   Thereafter, a screen like `2 POINT BUFFER: PT2 = 4.00 pH` appears for 5 seconds to confirm calibration of this point.

9. A "pH SLOPE XX.X mV/pH" screen appears, indicating a slope value to measure sensor performance. The slope should be between 54 and 62 mV/pH for optimal sensor performance. Typically, as the sensor ages and/or becomes dirty, its slope decreases. When the slope is less than 54 mV/pH, clean the sensor to improve its performance. If you are using a GLI Differential sensor and the slope remains low, replace the salt bridge and standard cell solution (see sensor operating manual for details). If using a conventional combination electrode, consider replacing it.

10. Press **ENTER key** to end calibration ("2 POINT BUFFER: CONFIRM CAL OK?" screen appears).

11. Re-install the sensor into the process.

12. Press **ENTER key** to display the active measurement reading on the "2 POINT BUFFER: CONFIRM ACTIVE?" output status screen. When the reading corresponds to the actual typical process value, press **ENTER key** again to return the analog outputs and relays to their active states (MEASURE screen appears).

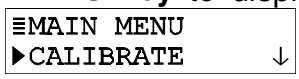
This completes "2 POINT BUFFER" calibration.

1 POINT BUFFER Method

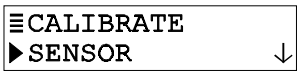
This method is similar to the 2 POINT BUFFER method except that only one buffer is used to calibrate one point. This method also automatically recognizes buffers from the buffer set you selected. Therefore, you must use a buffer that matches a value in the buffer set. (See PART THREE, Section 3.2, subheading "SELECT BUFFER Set for pH Calibration" for details.)

☞ ***NOTE:*** *When using a buffer that is not included in either of the analyzer buffer sets, disregard this calibration method. Instead, use only the "1 POINT SAMPLE" calibration method.*

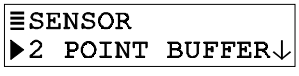
1. Immerse the sensor in the pH buffer. **Important: Allow the sensor and buffer temperatures to equalize.** Depending on their temperature differences, this may take 30 minutes or more.

2. Press **MENU key** to display a "MAIN MENU" screen. If the 

screen is not showing, use ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** to display it.

3. Press **ENTER key** to display 

.

4. Press **ENTER key** again to display 

.

5. Press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display 

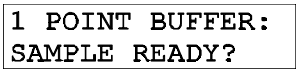
.

6. Press **ENTER key** to display 

. Use ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key** to view the three states that the analog outputs (and relays) can be in during calibration:

   - **HOLD OUTPUTS:** Holds their present values.
   - **XFER OUTPUTS:** Transfers to preset values.
   - **ACTIVE OUTPUTS:** Responds to measured value.

   With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

7. With the sensor in the buffer and the 

screen displayed, press **ENTER key** to confirm.

   While the 

screen is displayed, the

analyzer waits for the pH and temperature signals to stabilize, measures the buffer value, and automatically calibrates the point.

Thereafter, a screen like

```
1 POINT BUFFER:
PT = 7.00 pH
```

appears for 5 seconds to confirm calibration of the point.



NOTE: *Any time the "PLEASE WAIT" screen appears during calibration, you can manually complete calibration of the point by pressing the* ***ENTER key****. However, this is not recommended because the pH and temperature signals may not be fully stabilized, resulting in a less accurate calibration.*

8. A "pH SLOPE XX.X mV/pH" screen appears, indicating a slope value to measure sensor performance. The slope should be between 54 and 62 mV/pH for optimal sensor performance. Typically, as the sensor ages and/or becomes dirty, its slope decreases. When the slope is less than 54 mV/pH, clean the sensor to improve its performance. If you are using a GLI Differential sensor and the slope remains low, replace the salt bridge and standard cell solution (see sensor operating manual for details). If using a conventional combination electrode, consider replacing it.

9. Press **ENTER key** to end calibration ("1 POINT BUFFER: CONFIRM CAL OK?" screen appears).

10. Re-install the sensor into the process.

11. Press **ENTER key** to display the active measurement reading on the "1 POINT BUFFER: CONFIRM ACTIVE?" output status screen. When the reading corresponds to the actual typical process value, press **ENTER key** again to return the analog outputs and relays to their active states (MEASURE screen appears).

This completes "1 POINT BUFFER" calibration.

2 POINT SAMPLE Method

This method requires you to enter the known pH values of two process samples (or two pH buffers). Determine sample values using laboratory analysis or comparison readings.

1. Immerse the sensor in the first solution (sample or buffer). **Important: Allow the sensor and sample temperatures to equalize.** Depending on their temperature differences, this may take 30 minutes or more.

2. Press **MENU key** to display a "MAIN MENU" screen. If the
```
≡MAIN MENU
▶CALIBRATE          ↓
```
screen is not showing, use ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** to display it.

3. Press **ENTER key** to display
```
≡CALIBRATE
▶SENSOR             ↓
```
.

4. Press **ENTER key** again to display
```
≡SENSOR
▶2 POINT BUFFER↓
```
.

5. Press ⇩ **key** twice to display
```
≡SENSOR
▶2 POINT SAMPLE⇕
```
.

6. Press **ENTER key** to display
```
2 POINT SAMPLE?
(HOLD OUTPUTS)
```
. Use ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key** to view the three states that the analog outputs (and relays) can be in during calibration:

   - **HOLD OUTPUTS:** Holds their present values.
   - **XFER OUTPUTS:** Transfers to preset values.
   - **ACTIVE OUTPUTS:** Responds to measured values.

   With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

7. With the sensor in the first solution (sample or buffer) and the
```
2 POINT SAMPLE:
IN 1ST SOLUTION?
```
screen displayed, press **ENTER key** to confirm. This active
```
2 POINT SAMPLE:
PT1 = X.XX pH
```
screen appears showing the measurement reading.

8. Wait for the reading to stabilize which may take up to 30 minutes. Then press **ENTER key**. The "PLEASE WAIT" screen may appear if the reading is still too unstable. After the reading has stabilized, this static
```
2 POINT SAMPLE?
(X.XX pH          )
```
screen appears showing the "last" measured value.

9. Determine the pH value of the first solution. For a sample, use laboratory analysis or a calibrated portable pH meter. (When using a pH buffer, refer to the table on the buffer bottle to find the exact pH value corresponding to the temperature of the buffer.)

10. With the static
```
2 POINT SAMPLE?
(X.XX pH          )
```
screen displayed, use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed value to exactly match the known pH value of the first solution (sample or buffer). Then press **ENTER key** to enter the value and complete calibration of the first point.

11. After the
```
2 POINT SAMPLE:
IN 2ND SOLUTION?
```
screen appears, remove the sensor from the first solution, and rinse it with clean water.

12. Immerse the sensor in the second solution, and press **ENTER key** to confirm. This active
```
2 POINT SAMPLE:
PT2 = X.XX pH
```
screen appears showing the measurement reading.

13. Wait for the reading to stabilize which may take up to 30 minutes. Then press **ENTER key**. The "PLEASE WAIT" screen may appear if the reading is still too unstable. After the reading has stabilized, this static
```
2 POINT SAMPLE?
(X.XX pH          )
```
screen appears showing the "last" measured value.

14. Determine the pH value of the second solution.

15. With the static
```
2 POINT SAMPLE?
(X.XX pH          )
```
screen displayed, use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed value to exactly match the known pH value of the second solution. Then press **ENTER key** to enter the value, completing calibration of the second point.

16. A "pH SLOPE XX.X mV/pH" screen appears, indicating a slope value to measure sensor performance. The slope should be between 54 and 62 mV/pH for optimal sensor performance. Typically, as the sensor ages and/or becomes dirty, its slope decreases. When the slope is less than 54 mV/pH, clean the sensor to improve its performance. If you are using a GLI Differential sensor and the slope remains low, replace

the salt bridge and standard cell solution (see sensor operating manual for details). If using a conventional combination electrode, consider replacing it.

17. Press **ENTER key** to end calibration ("2 POINT SAMPLE: CONFIRM CAL OK?" screen appears).

18. Re-install the sensor into the process.

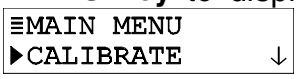
19. Press **ENTER key** to display the active measurement reading on the "2 POINT SAMPLE: CONFIRM ACTIVE?" output status screen. When the reading corresponds to the actual typical process value, press **ENTER key** again to return the analog outputs and relays to their active states (MEASURE screen appears).

This completes "2 POINT SAMPLE" calibration.

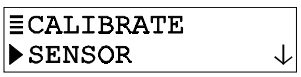
1 POINT SAMPLE Method

This method is similar to the 2 POINT SAMPLE method except that only one sample (or buffer) is used to calibrate one point. When using a sample, determine its pH value by laboratory analysis or a comparison reading. Thereafter, enter the known sample or buffer value.

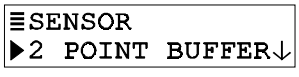
1. Immerse the sensor in the sample (or buffer). **Important: Allow the sensor and sample temperatures to equalize.** Depending on their temperature differences, this may take 30 minutes or more.

2. Press **MENU key** to display a "MAIN MENU" screen. If the 

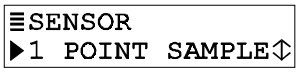
screen is not showing, use ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** to display it.

3. Press **ENTER key** to display 

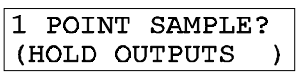
.

4. Press **ENTER key** again to display 

.

5. Press ⇩ **key** until 

screen appears.

6. Press **ENTER key** to display 

. Use ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key** to view the three states that the analog outputs (and relays) can be in during calibration:

- **HOLD OUTPUTS:** Holds their present values.
- **XFER OUTPUTS:** Transfers to preset values.
- **ACTIVE OUTPUTS:** Responds to measured values.

With the desired screen displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

7. With the sensor in the sample (or buffer) and the
```
1 POINT SAMPLE:
SAMPLE READY?
```
screen displayed, press **ENTER key** to confirm. This active
```
1 POINT SAMPLE:
PT = X.XX pH
```
screen appears showing the measurement reading.

8. Wait for the reading to stabilize which may take up to 30 minutes. Then press **ENTER key**. The "PLEASE WAIT" screen may appear if the reading is still too unstable. After the reading has stabilized, this static
```
1 POINT SAMPLE?
(X.XX pH       )
```
screen appears showing the "last" measured value.

9. Determine the pH value of the sample using laboratory analysis or a calibrated portable pH meter. (When using a pH buffer, refer to the table on the buffer bottle to find the exact pH value corresponding to the temperature of the buffer.)

10. With the static
```
1 POINT SAMPLE?
(X.XX pH       )
```
screen displayed, use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed value to exactly match the known pH value of the sample (or buffer). Then press **ENTER key** to enter the value, completing calibration of the point.

11. A "pH SLOPE XX.X mV/pH" screen appears, indicating a slope value to measure sensor performance. The slope should be between 54 and 62 mV/pH for optimal sensor performance. Typically, as the sensor ages and/or becomes dirty, its slope decreases. When the slope is less than 54 mV/pH, clean the sensor to improve its performance. If you are using a GLI Differential sensor and the slope remains low, replace the salt bridge and standard cell solution (see sensor operating manual for details). If using a conventional combination electrode, consider replacing it.

12. Press **ENTER key** to end calibration ("1 POINT SAMPLE: CONFIRM CAL OK?" screen appears).

13. Re-install the sensor into the process.

14. Press **ENTER key** to display the active measurement reading on the "1 POINT SAMPLE: CONFIRM ACTIVE?" output status screen. When the reading corresponds to the actual typical process value, press **ENTER key** again to return the analog outputs and relays to their active states (MEASURE screen appears).

This completes "1 POINT SAMPLE" calibration.

4.3 ORP Calibration

Calibrate for ORP measurement using only this "1 POINT SAMPLE" method.

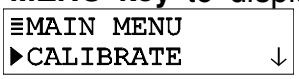
CAUTION:

WHEN USING A NEW SENSOR OR REPLACING THE SALT BRIDGE AND STANDARD CELL SOLUTION ON AN EXISTING SENSOR, ALWAYS PERFORM A "RESET CALIBRATE" USING THE TEST/MAINT MENU (PART THREE, SECTION 5.11) BEFORE CALIBRATING.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *A two-point calibration method is purposely excluded since it could provide bad results. Immersing the sensor into one reference solution and then into the other could contaminate electrochemical components of the sensor.*

This method requires you to enter the known mV value of a sample (or reference solution). Determine the sample mV value using laboratory analysis or a comparison reading.

1. Immerse the sensor in the sample (or reference solution).

2. Press **MENU key** to display a "MAIN MENU" screen. If the 

screen is not showing, use ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** to display it.

3. Press **ENTER key** to display
```
≣CALIBRATE
▶SENSOR                ↓
```
.

4. Press **ENTER key** again to display
```
≣SENSOR
▶1 POINT SAMPLE↓
```
.

5. Press **ENTER key** again to display
```
1 POINT SAMPLE?
(HOLD OUTPUTS   )
```
. Use ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key** to view the three states that the analog outputs (and relays) can be in during calibration:

   - **HOLD OUTPUTS:** Holds their present values.
   - **XFER OUTPUTS:** Transfers to preset values.
   - **ACTIVE OUTPUTS:** Responds to measured values.

   With the desired screen displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

6. With the sensor in the sample (or reference solution) and the
```
1 POINT SAMPLE:
SAMPLE READY?
```
screen displayed, press **ENTER key** to confirm. This active
```
1 POINT SAMPLE:
PT = XXXX mV
```
screen appears showing the measurement reading.

7. Wait for the reading to stabilize. Then press **ENTER key**. The "PLEASE WAIT" screen may appear if the reading is still too unstable. After the reading has stabilized, this static
```
1 POINT SAMPLE?
(XXXX mV        )
```
screen appears showing the "last" measured value.

8. If not using an ORP reference solution, determine the mV value of the sample using laboratory analysis or a calibrated portable ORP meter.

9. With the static
```
1 POINT SAMPLE?
(XXXX mV        )
```
screen displayed, use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed value to exactly match the known mV value of the sample (or reference solution). Then press **ENTER key** to enter the value, completing calibration of the point.

10. Press **ENTER key** to end calibration ("1 POINT SAMPLE: CONFIRM CAL OK?" screen appears).

11. Re-install the sensor into the process.

12. Press **ENTER key** to display the active measurement reading on the "1 POINT SAMPLE: CONFIRM ACTIVE?" output status screen. When the reading corresponds to the actual typical process value, press **ENTER key** to return the analog outputs and relays to their active states (MEASURE screen appears).

This completes ORP calibration.

4.4 Analog Outputs (1 and 2) Calibration

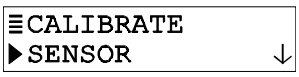
The analyzer analog outputs are factory-calibrated. However, they can be re-calibrated at any time if desired. **These instructions calibrate Output 1. Calibrate Output 2 in the same way using its respective menu screens.**

☞ ***NOTE:*** *When the passcode feature is enabled (Section 3.6), you must successfully enter the passcode before attempting to calibrate the analog outputs.*

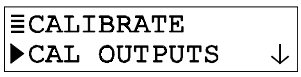
When an output is configured to be 0-20 mA, the analyzer will calibrate the 4 mA and 20 mA values (not the 0 mA value). Also, the analyzer adjustment range for output values during calibration is ± 2 mA.

1. Press **MENU key** to display a "MAIN MENU" screen. If the 

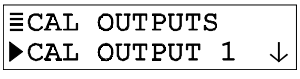
screen is not showing, use ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** to display it.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display 

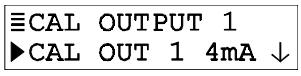
.

3. Press ⇩ **key** once to display 

.

4. Press **ENTER key** to display 

.

5. Press **ENTER key** again to display 

.

6. Press **ENTER key** again to display a screen like
```
CAL OUT 1 4mA?
(XXX          )
```
. The displayed value is “counts” -- not mA -- that dynamically change when the output is adjusted.

7. Use a calibrated digital multimeter to measure Output 1’s actual minimum value provided at Terminals 4 and 5 on TB5.

8. Use **arrow keys** to adjust Output 1’s minimum value to read exactly “4.00 mA” on the digital multimeter -- not the analyzer display, and press **ENTER key** to complete calibration of the minimum endpoint value.

9. After the
```
≣CAL OUTPUT 1
▶CAL OUT 1 4mA ↓
```
screen re-appears, press ⇩ **key** once to display
```
≣CAL OUTPUT 1
▶CAL OUT 1 20mA⇕
```
.

10. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
CAL OUT 1 20mA?
(XXXX         )
```
. Once again, the displayed value is “counts” -- not mA -- that dynamically change when the output is adjusted.

11. Use a calibrated digital multimeter to measure Output 1’s actual maximum value.

12. Use **arrow keys** to adjust Output 1’s maximum value to read exactly “20.00 mA” on the digital multimeter -- not the analyzer display, and press **ENTER key** to complete calibration of the maximum endpoint value.

This completes Output 1 calibration.

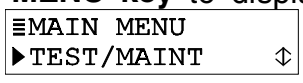
SECTION 5
TEST/MAINTENANCE

The analyzer has TEST/MAINT menu screens to:

- Check system status of analyzer, sensor, and relays, including TIMER relay countdown.
- Hold analog outputs at their last measured values.
- Manually reset all relay overfeed timers at once.
- Provide analog output test signals to confirm operation of connected devices.
- Test relay operation (energize or de-energize).
- Test front panel alarm LED operation (on or off).
- Identify analyzer EPROM version.
- Simulate a pH (or mV) or temperature signal to exercise the measurement loop.
- Reset configuration -- not calibration -- values to defaults.
- Reset calibration -- not configuration -- values to defaults.

5.1 STATUS Checking (analyzer, sensor, and relays)

The system diagnostic capabilities of the analyzer enable you to check the operating status of the analyzer, sensor (measurement and temperature signals), and relays. The MEASURE screen will flash the "WARNING: CHECK STATUS" message when a sensor or analyzer "fail" diagnostic condition has been detected. To determine the condition causing the warning, display the "STATUS" screens:

1. Press **MENU key** to display a "MAIN MENU" screen. If the 

screen is not showing, use ⇩ **or** ⇧ **key** to display it.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display 

.

3. Press **ENTER key** again to display "STATUS: ANALYZER OK" screen. This screen confirms that the analyzer is operating properly. If "FAIL" appears, it may mean:
   - EPROM failure (data is not valid).
   - Scaling card not present or not recognized.

- Analog-to-digital converter not responding.
- RAM failure.
- Internal serial communications failure.

4. Press **ENTER key** again to view the "STATUS: SENSOR OK" screen. If "FAIL" appears, it indicates that the sensor is inoperative or its signal is out of range (more than +480 mV or less than -480 mV for pH; more than +2100 mV or less than -2100 mV for ORP).

5. Press **ENTER key** again to view the "STATUS: TEMP OK" screen. If "FAIL" appears, it indicates that the temperature element in the sensor (or an external element) is inoperative, disconnected or incorrectly wired.

6. With the "STATUS: TEMP OK" screen displayed, press **ENTER key** once to view the "STATUS: RLY A" screen. Press the **ENTER key** again to view the "STATUS: RLY B" screen. Status indications can be:

Status Indication	Meaning
ACTIVE (Relay energized; LED is on.)	Control Relay: Measured value exceeds setpoint. Alarm Relay: Measured value exceeds low or high alarm point. Status Relay: Existing system diagnostic condition has been detected.
INACTIVE (Relay not energized; LED is off.)	Control Relay: Measured value does not exceed setpoint. Alarm Relay: Measured value does not exceed low or high alarm point. Status Relay: Analyzer has not detected system diagnostic condition.
TIMEOUT (Relay not energized; LED is blinking.)	Control Relay: Overfeed timer has timed out; manually reset it. ***NOTE:*** *TIMEOUT only applies to control relays.*
COUNTING (Relay energized; LED is on.)	Control Relay: Overfeed timer is counting, but has not timed out. ***NOTE:*** *COUNTING only applies to control relays.*
TIME ON (Relay energized; LED is on.)	Timer Relay: Timer relay is on and counting down duration time before turning off. ***NOTE:*** *TIME ON only applies to timer relays.*
TIME OFF (Relay not energized; LED is off.)	Timer Relay: Timer relay is off and counting down interval time before turning on. ***NOTE:*** *TIME OFF only applies to timer relays.*

7. To end status checking, press **ESC key** or **ENTER key** (display returns to previous level of TEST/MAINT menu branch).

5.2 HOLD OUTPUTS

The analyzer has a convenient feature to hold the analog outputs at their last measured values for up to 30 minutes, suspending operation of any connected devices.

1. With the ≣TEST/MAINT ▶STATUS ↓ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display ≣TEST/MAINT ▶HOLD OUTPUTS ⇳ .

2. Press **ENTER key** to <u>immediately</u> <u>hold</u> the analog outputs ("HOLD OUTPUTS: ENTER TO RELEASE" screen appears, acknowledging hold is applied).



NOTE: *If the keypad is not used within 30 minutes, the analog outputs will automatically change back to their active states and the display will return to the MEASURE screen.*

3. To release the hold at any time and return the analog outputs back to their "active" states, press **ENTER key** (display returns to previous level of TEST/MAINT menu branch).

5.3 OVERFEED RESET (relay timers)

When a relay overfeed timer "times out," as indicated by its blinking LED, the timer must be <u>manually</u> reset using TEST/MAINT menu screens. The relay LED stops blinking after reset. **All overfeed timers are manually reset at once.**

1. With the ≣TEST/MAINT ▶STATUS ↓ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** until ≣TEST/MAINT ▶OVERFEED RESET⇳ screen appears.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display "OVERFEED RESET: DONE" screen, acknowledging all relay overfeed timers have been reset.

3. To return to the previous level of the TEST/MAINT menu branch, press **ESC key** or **ENTER key**.

5.4 OUTPUT (1 and 2) Analog Test Signals

The analyzer can provide analog output test signals of a desired mA value to confirm operation of connected devices. **These instructions provide an Output 1 test signal. Provide an Output 2 test signal in the same way using its respective menu screens.**

1. With the ≣TEST/MAINT ▶STATUS ↓ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** until ≣TEST/MAINT ▶OUTPUT 1 ⇳ screen appears.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like OUTPUT 1? (XX.XXmA) .

☞ ***NOTE:*** *The mA test signal for Output 1 is now active. Its value is shown on this screen.*

3. Use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed value to obtain the desired mA test signal at Output 1 terminals.

4. To remove the output test signal and return to the previous level of the TEST/MAINT menu branch, press **ESC key** or **ENTER key**.

5.5 RELAY (A and B) Operating Test

Relays A and B can be tested to confirm their operation. **These instructions test Relay A. Test Relay B in the same way using its respective menu screens.**

☞ ***NOTE:*** *The front panel relay LEDs will not operate during this test.*

1. With the ≣TEST/MAINT ▶STATUS ↓ screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** until ≣TEST/MAINT ▶RELAY A ⇳ screen appears.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display RELAY A? (ENERGIZE) . Relay A should be energized. Confirm this by checking its NO and NC relay output terminals with a continuity meter.

3. Press ⇧ **or** ⇩ **key** <u>once</u> to display
```
RELAY A?
(DE-ENERGIZE    )
```
. Relay A should now be de-energized. Confirm this by checking its NO and NC relay output terminals with a continuity meter.

4. To end this test and return to the previous level of the TEST/MAINT menu branch, press **ESC key** or **ENTER key**.

5.6 ALARM LEDS Operating Test

Both front panel relay LEDs can be simultaneously tested.

1. With the
```
≣TEST/MAINT
▶STATUS          ↓
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** until
```
≣TEST/MAINT
▶ALARM LEDS      ⇳
```
screen appears.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display
```
ALARM LEDS:
ALTERNATE ON/OFF
```
. Both front panel LEDs should continuously blink on and off.

3. To end this test and return to the previous level of the TEST/MAINT menu branch, press **ESC key** or **ENTER key**.

5.7 EPROM VERSION Checking

You can check the version of EPROM used in the analyzer.

1. With the
```
≣TEST/MAINT
▶STATUS          ↓
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** until
```
≣TEST/MAINT
▶EPROM VERSION   ⇳
```
screen appears.

2. Press **ENTER key** to view the EPROM version screen.

3. To return to the previous level of the TEST/MAINT menu branch, press **ESC key** or **ENTER key**.

5.8 SELECT SIM Measurement

You can simulate a measured value to make the relays and analog outputs respond accordingly. First, select the type of simulated value using this subsection. Then, set the desired simulation value following the steps in subsection 5.9.

1. With the
```
≣TEST/MAINT
▶STATUS              ↓
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** until
```
≣TEST/MAINT
▶SELECT SIM          ⇳
```
screen appears.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display screen like
```
SELECT SIM?
(SENSOR              )
```
. Use ⇩ **and** ⇧ **keys** to view choices:
   - **SENSOR:** Selects the simulated value to be a pH (or ORP) value.
   - **TEMPERATURE:** Selects the simulated value to be a temperature value.

3. With the desired choice displayed, press **ENTER key** to enter this selection.

5.9 SIM SENSOR Setting

After selecting the type of simulated measurement (subsection 5.8), set the desired simulation value.

1. With the
```
≣TEST/MAINT
▶SELECT SIM          ⇳
```
screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** once to display
```
≣TEST/MAINT
▶SIM SENSOR          ⇳
```
.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display a screen like
```
SIM SENSOR?
(X.XX pH             )
```
.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *Both analog output signals are now active. They have a mA value that corresponds to the measurement value shown on this screen. (The relays, depending on their configured settings, may also respond to this simulation value.)*

3. Use **arrow keys** to adjust the displayed simulation value to the desired value.

4. To remove the simulated output and return to the previous level of the TEST/MAINT menu branch, press **ESC** or **ENTER key**.

5.10 RESET CONFIGURE Values to Factory Defaults

You can conveniently reset all stored configuration settings -- **but not calibration settings** -- (all at the same time) to their factory-set defaults shown in Table B.

1. With the 

screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** until 

screen appears.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display the "RESET CONFIGURE: ARE YOU SURE?" screen, asking if you really intend to perform this extreme action. (To abort this procedure, press **ESC key** now.)

3. Press **ENTER key** to reset all stored configuration settings -- **not calibration settings** -- to factory defaults. The "RESET CONFIGURE: DONE" screen appears, acknowledging that reset has occurred.

4. To return to the previous level of the TEST/MAINT menu branch, press **ESC key** or **ENTER key**.

5.11 RESET CALIBRATE Values to Factory Defaults

You can conveniently reset all stored calibration settings -- **but not configuration settings** -- to factory-set defaults.

1. With the 

screen displayed, press ⇩ **key** until 

screen appears.

2. Press **ENTER key** to display the "RESET CALIBRATE: ARE YOU SURE?" screen, asking if you really intend to perform this extreme action. (To abort this procedure, press **ESC key** now.)

3. Press **ENTER key** to reset all stored calibration settings -- **not configuration settings** -- to factory defaults. The "RESET CALIBRATE: DONE" screen appears, acknowledging that reset has occurred.

4. To return to the previous level of the TEST/MAINT menu branch, press **ESC key** or **ENTER key**.

SECTION 6

RELAY OVERFEED TIMER FEATURE

The useful relay overfeed timer feature, **only available to a CONTROL relay**, is described in more detail in this section.

6.1 Why Use an Overfeed Timer

Suppose that you configure a CONTROL relay with a high phase to operate in response to increasing measured value. The CONTROL relay will then turn on whenever the measured value exceeds its preset setpoint. When the measured value decreases below the setpoint by an amount you preset (the deadband setting), the relay will turn off. But what if a damaged sensor or a process upset condition keeps the measured value above the setpoint or deadband setting? The control element (valve, pump, etc.) switched by that relay would then continue to operate. Depending on the application control scheme, this may excessively dispense costly chemical additives or overly drain or divert the process. Also, the control element itself could be damaged due to excessive continuous or unusual operation such as a pump that is running dry. The useful overfeed timer prevents undesirable conditions like these from happening. It restricts how long the relay and its connected control element will remain on regardless of conditions.

6.2 Configuring Relay Overfeed Timers

To set a relay overfeed timer, use its respective configuration menu screen. The time you set to restrict how long the relay stays on (0-999.9 minutes) should be just enough to provide acceptable results. An excessive setting may waste chemicals or the process itself. Initially, set this time as an estimate. Then, by experimenting and observing the response, periodically "fine tune" to optimize the setting.

6.3 Overfeed Timer "Timeout" Operation

When a CONTROL relay is on and its overfeed timer "times out," its LED indicator will blink. This indicates that the relay is now off and will remain off until you manually reset the overfeed timer. After reset, the relay LED stops blinking. (Both relay overfeed timers are reset simultaneously.)

6.4 Resetting Overfeed Timers

To manually reset both relay overfeed timers, please refer to PART THREE, Section 5.3.

6.5 Interactions with Other Analyzer Functions

A relay overfeed timer can, and often will, interact with other analyzer functions while those functions are in use. Table C on the next page explains common overfeed timer interactions.

Table C -- RELAY OVERFEED TIMER INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER ANALYZER FUNCTIONS

Function Conditions		Resulting Action of Overfeed Timer
Manually Holding Relay Operation (when outputs are held at start of calibration)		
Off relay held in “off”	Overfeed timer was off	Overfeed timer remains off. After you change back to ACTIVE from the HOLD mode, the overfeed timer will remain off until the measured value (or a value you simulate) causes the relay to turn on.
On relay held in “on”	Overfeed timer was counting	Overfeed timer continues its “count down” until it turns the relay off. If you release HOLD before the timer “times out,” the timer continues its “count down” until it turns the relay off or the timer automatically resets when the measured value (or a value you simulate) causes the relay to turn off. If you release HOLD after the timer has “timed out,” it must be manually reset (PART THREE, Section 5.3).
On relay held in “on”	Overfeed timer was timed out	Overfeed timer remains off which keeps the relay turned off. You must manually reset the timer (PART THREE, Section 5.3).
Manually Transferring Relay Operation (when outputs are transferred at start of calibration)		
Off relay is transferred to “on”	Overfeed timer was off	Overfeed timer starts its “count down” until it turns the relay off. After you change the “on” relay back to “off,” the overfeed timer automatically resets.
On relay is transferred to “off”	Overfeed timer was counting	Overfeed timer automatically resets. After you change the “off” relay back to “on,” the overfeed timer starts its “count down” until it turns the relay off, or the timer automatically resets again when the measured value (or a value you simulate) causes the relay to turn off.
On relay is transferred to “off”	Overfeed timer was timed out	
Manually Testing Relay Operation (using TEST/MAINT menu screens)		
Off relay is changed to “on”	Overfeed timer was off	Overfeed timer starts its “count down” until it turns the relay off. After you change the “on” relay back to “off,” the overfeed timer automatically resets.
On relay is changed to “off”	Overfeed timer was counting	Overfeed timer automatically resets. After you change the “off” relay back to “on,” the overfeed timer starts its “count down” until it turns the relay off, or the timer automatically resets again when the measured value (or a value you simulate) causes the relay to turn off.
On relay is changed to “off”	Overfeed timer was timed out	
Operating a Relay By Simulating a Value (using TEST/MAINT menu screens)		
Off relay is turned “on” by simulated value	Overfeed timer was off	Overfeed timer starts its “count down” until it turns the relay off. After you change the “on” relay back to “off,” the overfeed timer automatically resets.
On relay is turned “off” by simulated value	Overfeed timer was counting	Overfeed timer automatically resets. After you change the “off” relay back to “on,” the overfeed timer starts its “count down” until it turns the relay off, or the timer automatically resets again when the measured value (or a value you simulate) causes the relay to turn off.
On relay is turned “off” by simulation value	Overfeed timer was timed out	

SECTION 7
HART OPTION

7.1 Introduction

Your GLI analyzer may be equipped with the HART® Field Communications Protocol option for two-way digital communication. This option enables you to configure the analyzer and retrieve its measured data by using:

- A hand-held terminal such as a HART Communicator Model 275 (or other HART®-compatible configurator) containing GLI Device Specific Command sets in its non-volatile memory
- An IBM-compatible PC with appropriate HART® Field Communications Protocol software

☞ ***NOTE:*** *Any generic hand-held terminal can also communicate with a GLI HART-equipped analyzer, with limited operability, using HART Protocol Universal Commands and/or Common Practice Commands.*

The hand-held terminal or PC must be connected to the analyzer 4-20 mA analog Output 1 signal anywhere along the circuit wiring. See subsections 7.3 or 7.4 for more details.

HART Information Reference Listings

To obtain complete information on the HART Field Communications Protocol, contact:

HART Communication Foundation
9390 Research Blvd, Suite II-250
Austin, Texas 78759 USA

Telephone: [512] 794-0369
Fax: [512] 794-8893
Website: www.hartcomm.org

For information on the HART Communicator Model 275, contact:

Fisher-Rosemount Systems
12000 Portland Avenue South
Burnsville, Minnesota 55337-1535 USA

Headquarters: [612] 895-2000
Service: [800] 654-7768
Fax: [612] 895-2244

7.2 Analyzer Operating Modes for HART Network

HART enables simultaneous analog and digital communication. The analyzer can be operated in a SINGLE MODE or MULTI-DROP mode on the HART network. An analyzer switch setting selects the mode.

When the analyzer is set to operate in the SINGLE (Point-to-Point) MODE, as set by the factory, HART preserves the integrity of the 4-20 mA analog Output 1 signal for normal use while enabling two-way digital communication between a single analyzer and querying device(s). The analog signal represents the measured process value. The digital signal, encoded onto the analog signal, can be used to:

- Perform all available analyzer functions (presently, only when using a HART Communicator Model 275).
- Calibrate, configure and acquire all analyzer settings, and retrieve analog output values and measured process value(s).
- Assign device preferences such as a tag, descriptor, message, and date field (for example, to show last calibration date).
- Acquire device information such as analyzer model number, identification number, distributor, etc.
- Acquire HART information including polling address and number of required preambles.

Your HART-equipped “smart” GLI analyzer can also be selected to operate in an all-digital MULTI-DROP mode. This enables you to connect multiple analyzers -- all set for MULTI-DROP operating mode -- to the querying device(s) using a common 4-20 mA output cable, creating an efficient multi-analyzer two-way digital communications network.



NOTE: *In the MULTI-DROP mode, the 4-20 mA analog Output 1 signal of each analyzer becomes dedicated only for network use and cannot be used as a normal output.*

Set for either SINGLE MODE or MULTI-DROP operation, the GLI analyzer is always a “slave,” responding to commands received from the “master.” The master can be a hand-held terminal or an IBM-compatible computer with HART-capable software (or software including GLI Device Specific Command sets). The GLI analyzer never initiates a command sequence, but always responds to commands from the master. Up to two master devices may be

connected to each HART loop. Typically, the primary master is a management system or a PC, while the secondary master is usually a hand-held terminal.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *All HART-equipped GLI analyzers are supplied with their **SINGLE MODE/MULTI-DROP** switch set to the **SINGLE MODE** position to preserve analog Output 1 for normal use.*

To set the analyzer operating mode for the HART network, locate the **SINGLE MODE/MULTI-DROP** switch (Figure 3-2) and set it to the desired mode:

- **SM** (up) position for SINGLE MODE
- **MD** (down) position for MULTI-DROP mode

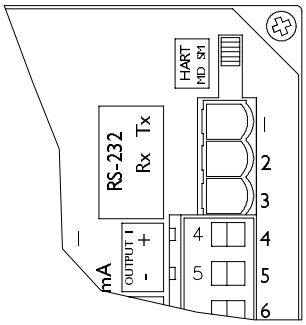


FIGURE 3-2 Location of SINGLE MODE/MULTI-DROP Switch (HART-equipped analyzers only)

7.3 SINGLE MODE (Point-to-Point) Wiring Arrangement

When the GLI analyzer is set to operate in the SINGLE (Point-to-Point) MODE on a HART network, the master(s) is intended to communicate with only a single analyzer. Refer to Figure 3-3 and connect all devices, including up to two masters, to the 4-20 mA analog Output 1 signal.

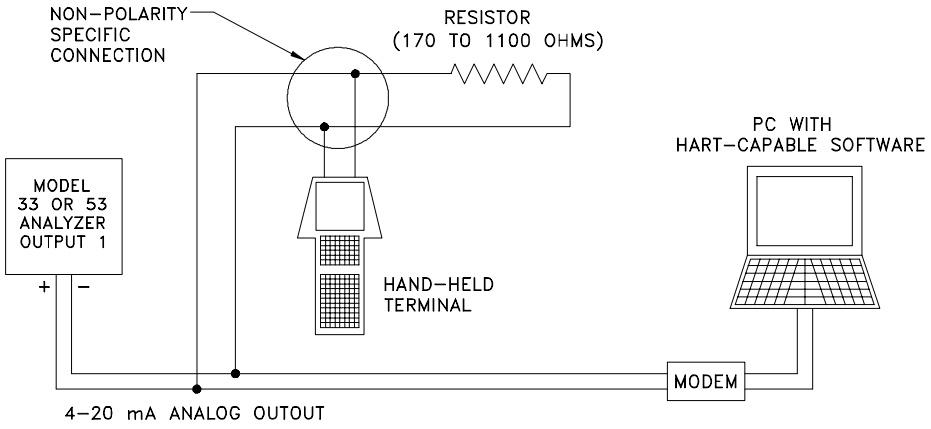


FIGURE 3-3 HART SINGLE MODE (Point-to-Point) Wiring Connections (for single analyzer)

7.4 MULTI-DROP Wiring Arrangement

When the GLI analyzer is set to operate in the MULTI-DROP mode on a HART network, the master(s) is intended to communicate with multiple analyzers.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *When analyzers are operated in the MULTI-DROP mode, the 4-20 mA analog OUTPUT 1 signal of each analyzer is dedicated only for network use -- not its normal use. (During startup, each analyzer is assigned a non-zero polling address, causing its Output 1 to automatically provide a constant 4 mA signal.) Each analyzer's analog OUTPUT 2, however, remains available for normal use.*

1. Make sure the **SINGLE MODE/MULTI-DROP** switch of each analyzer is set to the **MD** (down) position.

2. Refer to Figure 3-4 and connect the 4-20 mA analog Output 1 signal of each analyzer in parallel on one cable, matching polarity as shown.

3. Connect an appropriate-sized power supply in parallel with the analog Output 1 signal, matching polarity as shown.

4. Up to two masters can be connected to the 4-20 mA analog Output 1 signal cable.

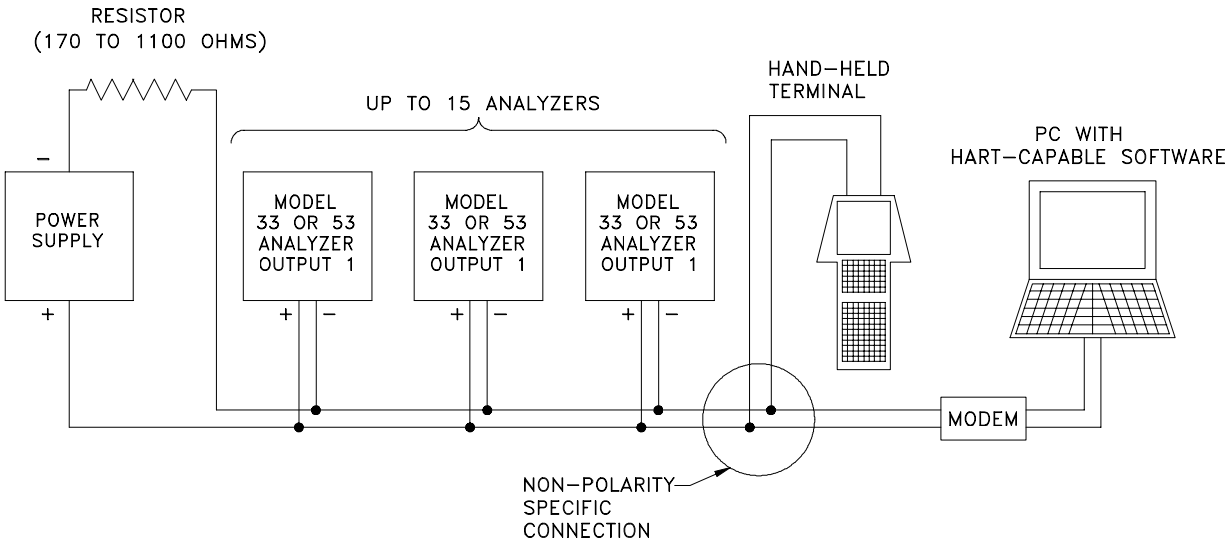
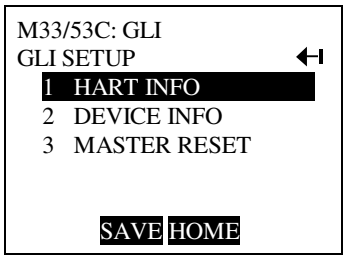


FIGURE 3-4 HART MULTI-DROP Wiring Connections (for multiple analyzer network)

7.5 HART Preferences Setup

Use a hand-held HART terminal or HART-capable PC to set HART preference information. When using a Model 275 HART Communicator to access preference menus, select the "GLI SETUP" line in the MAIN MENU screen and press the → **key** to reveal this screen:



Use the "HART INFO" submenu to:

- Change the polling address used by the master to identify a device (analyzer).
- View the number of preambles required by a device (analyzer) from the master.

Changing Polling Address

1. With the "GLI SETUP" top-level menu screen displayed, select the "HART INFO" line and press → **key**.
2. With the "HART INFO" submenu screen displayed, select the "Poll addr" line and press the → **key** to display its related screen.
3. Assign a polling address of "0" for one analyzer in a point-to-point configuration, or 1 through 15 for two or more analyzers in a multi-drop configuration. Use the alphanumeric keys to directly select the number, or the arrow keys to adjust the number digit by digit.
4. Press the **F4 key** to enter the polling address, and the **F2 key** to send the polling address to the analyzer.

Viewing Number of Required Preambles

The "Num req preams" information screen shows the number of preambles required by the analyzer from the master.

1. With the "GLI SETUP" top-level menu screen displayed, select the "HART INFO" line and press → **key**.

2. With the “HART INFO” submenu screen displayed, select the “Num req preams” line and press the → **key** to display its related information screen.

3. Press the **F4 key** to return to the “HART INFO” submenu screen.

7.6 Device Preferences Setup

Using a hand-held HART terminal or HART-capable PC, set device (analyzer) preference information.

When using a Model 275 HART Communicator, the “DEVICE INFO” submenu enables you to:

- View the final assembly number of a device.
- View the model number of a device.
- View the manufacturer name of a device.
- Assign a tag associating a device with its installation.
- Assign a descriptor that is associated to a device.
- Assign a message that is associated to a device.
- Assign a user-defined date.
- View the identification number of a device.
- View the revision number(s) of a device.

Viewing Final Assembly Number

The “Final asmbly num” information screen shows the final assembly number of the analyzer.

1. With the “GLI SETUP” top-level menu screen displayed, select “DEVICE INFO” line and press → **key**.

2. With the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen displayed, select the “Final asmbly num” line and press the → **key** to display its related information screen.

3. Press the **F4 key** to return to the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen.

Viewing Model Number

The “Model” information screen shows the model number of the analyzer.

1. With the “GLI SETUP” top-level menu screen displayed, select “DEVICE INFO” line and press → **key**.

2. With the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen displayed, select the “Model Type” line and press the → **key** to display its related information screen.

3. Press the **F4 key** to return to the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen.

Viewing Manufacturer

The “Manufacturer” information screen shows the company that manufactured the analyzer.

1. With the “GLI SETUP” top-level menu screen displayed, select “DEVICE INFO” line and press → **key**.

2. With the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen displayed, select the “Manufacturer” line and press the → **key** to display its related information screen.

3. Press the **F4 key** to return to the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen.

Assigning a Tag

A tag is text that associates a device with its installation. Though a tag can be used in any way, there are several recommended uses. For example, the tag can be a unique label for a facility that corresponds to a device label, such as a facility drawing or a control system. The tag can also be used as a type of data link layer address.

1. With the “GLI SETUP” top-level menu screen displayed, select “DEVICE INFO” line and press → **key**.

2. With the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen displayed, select the “Tag” line and press the → **key** to display its related screen.

3. Assign a tag. Use the alphanumeric keys to directly create the text, or the arrow keys to adjust the text character by character.

4. Press the **F4 key** to enter the tag, and the **F2 key** to send the tag to the analyzer.

Assigning a Descriptor

A descriptor is text that is associated to a device. It can be used in any imaginable way.

1. With the “GLI SETUP” top-level menu screen displayed, select “DEVICE INFO” line and press → **key**.
2. With the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen displayed, select the “Descriptor” line and press the → **key** to display its related screen.
3. Assign a descriptor. Use the alphanumeric keys to directly create the text, or the arrow keys to adjust the text character by character.
4. Press the **F4 key** to enter the descriptor, and the **F2 key** to send the descriptor to the analyzer.

Assigning a Message

A message is text that is associated to a device. It can be used in any imaginable way.

1. With the “GLI SETUP” top-level menu screen displayed, select “DEVICE INFO” line and press → **key**.
2. With the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen displayed, select the “Message” line and press the → **key** to display its related screen.
3. Assign a message. Use the alphanumeric keys to directly create the text, or the arrow keys to adjust the text character by character.
4. Press the **F4 key** to enter the message, and the **F2 key** to send the message to the analyzer.

Assigning User-defined Date

The “Date” information screen shows a user-defined date that can be used in any imaginable way.

1. With the “GLI SETUP” top-level menu screen displayed, select “DEVICE INFO” line and press → **key**.
2. With the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen displayed, select the “Date” line and press the → **key** to display its related information screen.

3. Assign a date.

4. Press the **F4 key** to enter the date, and the **F2 key** to send the date to the analyzer.

Viewing Identification (ID)

The “Device id” information screen shows the number that uniquely identifies the analyzer. The ID number cannot be changed by the communicator (master).

1. With the “GLI SETUP” top-level menu screen displayed, select “DEVICE INFO” line and press → **key**.

2. With the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen displayed, select the “Device id” line and press the → **key** to display its related information screen.

3. Press the **F4 key** to return to the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen.

Viewing Revisions

The “DEVICE REVISION” line enables access to three revision level information screens:

- Universal Rev: Revision of the universal device description that the analyzer conforms to.
- Fld Device Rev: Revision of the analyzer-specific description that the analyzer conforms to.
- Software Rev: Revision of the software (firmware) that is embedded in the analyzer.

1. With the “GLI SETUP” top-level menu screen displayed, select “DEVICE INFO” line and press → **key**.

2. With the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen displayed, select the “Device revision” line and press the → **key**.

3. With the “DEVICE REVISION” sub-submenu screen displayed, select the appropriate line and press the → **key** to display its related information screen.

4. Press the **F4 key** to return to the “DEVICE INFO” submenu screen.

7.7 "Master Reset" Function

HART enables you to reset the analyzer to factory-default values using the "GLI SETUP" menu of the master. The execution of this command may take a relatively long time to complete. Consequently, the analyzer cannot respond to other commands until reset is complete.

1. With the "GLI SETUP" top-level menu screen displayed, select "MASTER RESET" line and press → **key**.

2. After the "MASTER RESET" submenu screen appears, select the "Yes" line.

3. Press the **F4 key** to execute master reset and to return to the "GLI SETUP" top-level menu screen.

7.8 "Refresh" Function

The "REFRESH" function enables you to initiate HART to re-synchronize the master to the analyzer in case changes made at the analyzer are not reflected by the hand-held terminal.



NOTE: *Since HART only performs housekeeping tasks upon initialization, the "REFRESH" function need only be performed once. However, it may be used anytime thereafter to refresh the variables in the master.*

1. With the "MAIN MENU" top-level menu screen displayed, select "REFRESH" line and press → **key**.

2. A "Please wait..." message will be displayed until the master has finished retrieving variables from the analyzer. Thereafter, the display will be returned to the "MAIN MENU" top-level screen.

7.9 Protocol Command Set for PC Programming

The Universal Commands and some Common Practice commands inherent in the HART protocol can be used for limited operability. The Device Specific Command set for all existing GLI analyzers is available on request for creating a full-featured HART-capable program to run on an IBM-compatible PC.

PART FOUR - SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

SECTION 1
GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Inspecting Sensor Cable

If a measurement problem exists and you suspect the sensor cable, inspect it for physical damage. If an interconnect cable is used, disconnect the cable at both ends (sensor and analyzer) and, using an ohmmeter, check its wires for continuity and internal shorts.

1.2 Replacing Fuse(s)

The analyzer is equipped with two internal, board-mounted fuses (80 and 100 mA type T slow-blow; 5 mm x 20 mm). The fuses protect the 115 and 230 volt line power circuits.

WARNING:

DISCONNECT LINE POWER TO AVOID THE POSSIBILITY OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK.

For Analyzers with Letter “A” Prefix Serial Number

1. After disconnecting line power, unplug all terminal connectors from their terminal strips.

2. Using a flat-bladed knife or screwdriver, remove the bezel. Start by prying the bezel from one of the front panel corners as shown in Figure 4-1. (**If the bezel breaks do not be concerned.** A new bezel is supplied in the GLI fuse kit.)

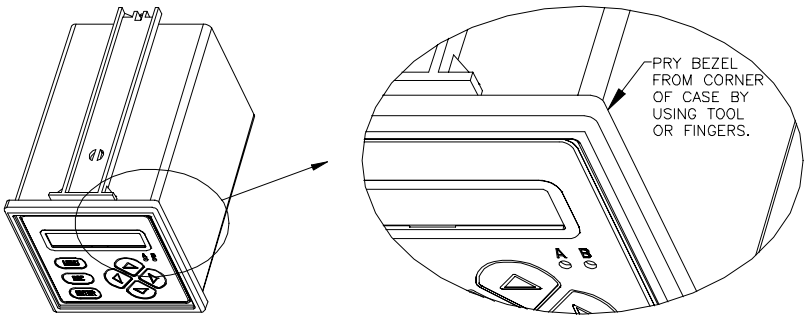


FIGURE 4-1 Removing Analyzer Bezel
(only analyzers with letter “A” prefix serial number)

3. Slowly pull the analyzer (front panel and all connected circuit boards) out of the case.

4. Locate the board-mounted fuses on the left circuit board. Remove the blown fuse and replace it with a GLI fuse (or equivalent). A GLI fuse kit (part number 1000G3315-102) for analyzers with letter “A” prefix serial number includes 80 mA and 100 mA fuses, replacement bezel, and new panel gasket.

5. Re-assemble the analyzer. Then plug all terminal connectors back into their terminal strips.

For Analyzers with “No Letter ” Prefix Serial Number

1. After disconnecting line power, unplug all terminal connectors from their terminal strips.

2. Remove the four screws attaching the back panel, and remove the panel from the case.

3. Locate the board-mounted fuses on the left circuit board. Remove the blown fuse and replace it with a GLI fuse (or equivalent). A GLI fuse kit (part number 1000G3315-101) for analyzers with “no letter” prefix serial number includes 80 mA and 100 mA fuses.

4. Re-assemble the analyzer. Then plug all terminal connectors back into their terminal strips.

1.3 Replacing Relays

The analyzer relays are soldered into a complex, multi-layered circuit board. To avoid the possibility of damaging this board while attempting to replace a relay, simply return the complete analyzer to the GLI Customer Service Dept. or your local factory-authorized service organization for relay replacement.

SECTION 2
PRESERVING MEASUREMENT ACCURACY

2.1 Keeping Sensor Clean

To maintain measurement accuracy, periodically clean the sensor. Operating experience will help you determine the intervals between cleanings (days, weeks, or months). Use the recommended cleaning procedure described in the GLI sensor operating manual.

2.2 Keeping Analyzer Calibrated

Depending on application circumstances, periodically calibrate the analyzer to maintain measurement accuracy.

☞ **Maintenance Tip!** Upon startup, frequently check the system until operating experience can determine the optimum time between calibrations that provides acceptable measurement results.

- pH: Calibrate using one of the methods described in PART THREE, Section 4.2.
- ORP: Calibrate using only the method described in PART THREE, Section 4.3.

Calibrating with old, contaminated, or diluted pH buffers may cause measurement errors. **Do not reuse buffers.** Never pour the portion of buffer used for calibration back into the buffer bottle -- always discard it. Note that the pH value of a buffer changes slightly as its temperature changes. (Always refer to the pH value-versus-temperature table on the buffer bottle.) Therefore, always allow the temperatures of the sensor and buffer to equalize while calibrating.

2.3 Avoiding Electrical Interference

Recommendation: Do not run the sensor cable (and interconnect cable, if used) in the same conduit with AC or DC power wiring. Also, connect cable shielding as recommended (PART TWO, Section 3.1, 3.2 or 3.3).

☞ **Maintenance Tip!** Excess cable should not be coiled near motors or other equipment that may generate electrical or magnetic fields. Cut cables to proper length during installation to avoid unnecessary inductive pickup (“electrical noise” may interfere with sensor signal).

SECTION 3
TROUBLESHOOTING

3.1 Ground Loops

The analyzer may be affected by a "ground loop" problem (two or more electrically grounded points at different potentials).

Symptoms Indicating a Possible Ground Loop

- Analyzer reading is offset from the actual value by a consistent amount, or ....
- Analyzer reading is frozen on one value, or ....
- Analyzer reading is "off scale" (upscale or downscale).

Although the source of a ground loop is difficult to determine, there are several common causes.

Common Causes of a Ground Loop

- Components, such as recorders or computers, are connected to non-isolated analog outputs.
- Not using shielded cabling or failure to properly connect all cable shields.
- Moisture or corrosion in a junction box.

Determining if Ground Loop Exists

The following simple test can help to determine if there is a ground loop:

1. With the pH (or ORP) MEASURE screen displayed, put the sensor in a non-conductive container (plastic or glass) filled with a pH buffer (or ORP reference solution) of known value. Note the analyzer reading for this solution.

2. Connect one end of a wire to a known earth ground, such as the analyzer ground terminal on TB1 or a metal water pipe. Place the other end of this wire into the buffer next to the sensor.

3. Note the analyzer reading now and compare it with the reading taken in step 1. If the reading changed, a ground loop exists.

Finding Source of Ground Loop

Sometimes the source of a ground loop is easy to find, but it usually takes an organized approach to isolate the problem.



Troubleshooting Tip! Use a systematic troubleshooting method. If possible, start by grounding all shields and electrical grounds at one stable point. One at a time, turn off all pumps, motors and switches that are in contact with the process. Each time you do this, check if the ground loop still exists. Since the process media being measured is electrically conductive, the source of the ground loop may not be readily apparent.

3.2 Isolating Measuring System Problem

When experiencing problems, try to determine the primary measurement system component causing the problem (sensor, analyzer, or interconnect cable, if used):

Checking Electrical Connections

1. Verify that line power exists at the appropriate analyzer TB1 terminals.
2. Check all analyzer cable connections to ensure they are properly connected.

Verifying Sensor Operation

To verify sensor operation, refer to the procedure in the troubleshooting section of the sensor operating manual.

Verifying Analyzer Operation

WARNING:

DISCONNECT LINE POWER TO AVOID THE POSSIBILITY OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK.

1. After disconnecting line power from the analyzer, disconnect the sensor.
2. Depending on the type of sensor, refer to the appropriate category below and follow the steps to simulate a pH (or ORP) input signal and a temperature signal:

For GLI Differential Technique Sensor

A. Connect a jumper between Terminal 6 (black) and Terminal 8 (green) on TB3.

B. Connect a millivolt generator (or a jumper, if generator is not available) between Terminal 8 (green) on TB3 and Terminal 1 (red) on TB4, with the (+) lead on Terminal 1 of TB4.

C. Connect a 1% tolerance, 301 ohm resistor between Terminal 4 (yellow) and Terminal 8 (green) on TB3.

D. Make sure the analyzer is configured for a 300 ohm NTC temperature element (PART THREE, Section 3.2, subheading “Select TEMP ELEMENT Type”).

For Conventional Combination Electrode

A. Connect a jumper between Terminal 9 (ground) and Terminal 10 (reference) on TB3.

B. Connect a millivolt generator (or a jumper, if generator is not available) between Terminal 9 (ground) on TB3 and Terminal 1 (active) on TB4, with the (+) lead on Terminal 1 of TB4.

C. Connect a 1% tolerance, 1000 ohm resistor between Terminal 2 and Terminal 3 on TB3.

D. Make sure the analyzer is configured for a Pt 1000 temperature element (PART THREE, Section 3.2, subheading “Select TEMP ELEMENT Type”).

3. Reconnect line power to the analyzer.

WARNING:

LINE POWER IS PRESENT. BE CAREFUL TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK.

4. Set millivolt generator to provide each of the following outputs, checking the analyzer MEASURE screen each time for these corresponding pH (or mV) readings:

Generator Output	Corresponding Analyzer Reading	
	For pH	For ORP
Zero mV	7 pH (approximately)	0 mV
(-)175 mV	10 pH (approximately)	(-)175 mV
(+)175 mV	4 pH (approximately)	(+)175 mV

When Using Jumper Only (not generator)

- - - -	7 pH (approximately)	0 mV

5. Change the MEASURE screen to show temperature:
   - For a GLI Differential Technique sensor, the temperature value should be approximately "25°C."
   - For a conventional combination electrode, the temperature value should be approximately "0°C."

If these readings are achieved, the analyzer is operating properly, but the sensor or interconnect cable (if used) may be inoperative. If you cannot get these readings, the analyzer is probably inoperative.

Verifying Interconnect Cable Integrity

WARNING:

LINE POWER IS PRESENT. BE CAREFUL TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK.

1. After disconnecting line power, remove the millivolt generator, temperature simulation resistor, and the jumper from the analyzer's TB1 terminals.

2. Reconnect the sensor directly to the analyzer (purposely bypassing the interconnect cable and junction box, if used).

3. Reconnect line power to the analyzer.

WARNING:

LINE POWER IS PRESENT. BE CAREFUL TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK.

4. Use a two-point method to calibrate the analyzer. (For ORP measurement, use only the "1 POINT SAMPLE" method described in PART THREE, Section 4.3.) If calibration was:
   - **Successful:** The analyzer and sensor are operating properly, but interconnect cable is probably faulty.
   - **Unsuccessful:** The sensor is probably inoperative.

SECTION 4
ANALYZER REPAIR/RETURN

4.1 Customer Assistance

If you need assistance in troubleshooting or repair service, please contact your local GLI representative, or the GLI Customer Service Department at:

GLI International, Inc.
9020 West Dean Road
Milwaukee, WI 53224

Phone: [800] 543-8907
Fax: [414] 355-8346
E-mail: info@gliint.com

— GLI CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT HOURS —

	Eastern Std. Time	Central Std. Time	Mountain Std. Time	Pacific Std. Time
Monday through Thursday	8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.	5:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
Friday	8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.	7:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

4.2 Repair/Return Policy

Call the GLI Customer Service Dept. before returning an analyzer for repair. Many problems can be diagnosed and resolved over the telephone. GLI will issue a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number if it is necessary that the analyzer be returned for repair. **All returned analyzers must be freight prepaid and include:**

1. A clearly written description of the malfunction.
2. Name of person to contact and the phone number where they can be reached.
3. Proper return address to ship analyzer back. Include preferred shipping method (UPS, Federal Express, etc.) if applicable.
4. A purchase order if analyzer(s) is out of warranty to cover costs of repair.

☞ ***NOTE:*** *If the analyzer is damaged during return shipment because of inadequate packaging, the customer is responsible for any resulting repair costs. (**Recommendation:** Use the original GLI shipping carton or an equivalent.)*

Also, GLI will not accept analyzers returned for repair or replacement unless they are thoroughly cleaned and all process material is removed.