

FLAME PHOTOMETRIC DETECTOR MODULE FOR MODEL 500 & 700 GAS CHROMATOGRAPHS

HARDWARE REFERENCE MANUAL

ROSEMOUNT ANALYTICAL ANALYSER DIVISION TULLIBODY, SCOTLAND

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SECTION 1 : DESCRIPTION

1.1 The Purpose of This Manual

The Rosemount Analytical FPD Module Hardware Reference Manual (P/N 09902 0066) is intended as a user's guide to accompany the Rosemount Analytical FPD Module for use with Rosemount Analytical Model 500 & Model 700 Gas Chromatographs.

NOTE: For software operation instructions, see the Rosemount Analytical MON 2000 Software for Gas Chromatograph User Manual (P/N 3-9000-522).

For operating instructions for the Model 500 or Model 700 Gas Chromatograph, see the appropriate GC User Manual.

This manual provides the following information:

Section 1 Description

A general description of the FPD Module and its components. A brief description of the GC System's software, user interfaces, and capabilities. Introduction to GC theory of operation and terminology.

Section 2 Equipment Description

Guidelines for sampling system and gas connections. Descriptions of Analyzer subsystems and components. Descriptions of GC Controller subsystems and components.

Section 3 Operation

Instructions for operating the GC System by means of its built-in keypad and liquid crystal display (LCD), if provided.

Section 4 Maintenance

Instructions for regular maintenance and care of the GC System hardware. Instructions for troubleshooting, repair, and service of the GC System hardware.

Section 5 Fault Finding

List of boards, valves, and other components suggested as spare parts.

Appendices

Appendices with additional, helpful reference materials and drawings.

1.2 Introduction

The Rosemount Analytical FPD Module is a Flame Photometric Detector that is factory engineered to be used in conjunction with either a Model 500 or a Model 700 Gas Chromatograph. The FPD Module can be used as a single detector, to measure low levels of sulphur compounds in natural gas, or as a second detector in conjunction with a Thermal Conductivity Detector (TCD) mounted in the GC where the application requires full analysis of the natural gas plus sulphur compounds. The FPD Module typically consists of three major components, flame cell, the photomultiplier tube, and the electrometer circuit board :

The Flame Cell : Located in the lower enclosure, the flame cell has connections for fuel gas (Hydrogen), HC Free air, sample injection (process gas plus Nitrogen carrier) and an exhaust pipe. It is fitted with an RTD to monitor the temperature when running, and an ignitor to light the fuel gas.

The Photomultiplier Tube : Located in the lower enclosure, the photomultiplier tube is the sensor that measures the light that is emitted from the flame cell during operation using an optical filter to allow only sulphur wavelength light to be seen by the photomultiplier detector. It has one high voltage lead and one signal lead that takes the signal from the detector to the electrometer. The leads are co-axial type cables.

The Electrometer Board : Located in the upper enclosure, the electrometer board amplifies and processes the signal data from the detector, and sends it to the CPU board on the GC (2350A controller on Model 500). It also provides the ignition circuit, controls the relight function, generates the flame out alarm, and operates the Hydrogen shut off valve.

1.3 Theory of Operation

NOTE: See also section 1.4, the "Glossary" section of this manual, for definitions of some of the terminology used in the following explanations.

1.3.1 The Analyser Detector

The detection system in a Rosemount Analytical FPD Module is a Flame Photometric Detector. This uses the reactions of Sulphur components in a Hydrogen/Air flame as a source of analytical detection. The source of the FPD's signal is derived from the light produced by an excited molecule created in the flame's combustion, that is, a photochemical process called chemiluminescence.



FIGURE 1.1 : FPD DETECTOR

The analysis begins when a fixed volume of sample is injected into the column by operation of the sample valve. The sample is moved through the column by the continuous flow of carrier gas. As successive components elute from the GC column system, they are burned in the flame cell. An optical filter is fitted between the flame cell and the photomultiplier tube (PMT). This allows only the wavelength of the emission band for Sulphurs, 394 nm, to pass through to the PMT.

A thermocouple is fitted to the flame cell to ensure that the flame is present. If the flame is not detected, the Electrometer shuts off the Hydrogen to the flame cell. It then supplies a voltage to the igniter, waits 5 seconds and opens the Hydrogen shut off valve. It then repeats this process for a maximum of ten times until the flame is lit. If it does not succeed, then the Hydrogen is shut off, an alarm is set on the GC controller and the unit awaits attention from the operator.

Figure 1-3 illustrates the change in detector electrical output during elution of a component.

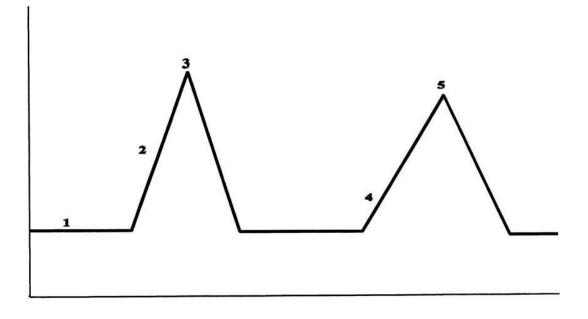


FIGURE 1.2 : ELUTION OF COMPONENTS

- 1. Carrier gas only at the detector
- 2. First component begins to elute from the columns and is sensed by the detector.
- 3. Peak concentration of first component.
- 4. The second component begins to elute from the columns and is sensed by the detector.
- 5. Peak concentration of the second component.

The signal is sent from PMT to the Electrometer to be amplified. The Electrometer also provides the PMT with the high voltage it requires to operate and the auto relight circuits.

The signal is then sent to the preamplifier board for further amplification. In addition the preamplifier converts the voltage signal to a 4 to 20 milliamp (mA) current loop for transmission to the GC controller. The signal is proportional to the concentration of a component detected in the gas sample. The preamplifier provides four different gain channels as well as compensation for baseline drift. The signals are sent to the GC Controller for computation, recording on a printer, or viewing on a PC monitor or LCD.

In the quiescent condition (prior to injecting a sample), the detector is exposed to pure carrier gas. In this condition, the output from the detector is electrically nulled. The detector output is set to approximately 1 mV DC. This is measured on the red and black terminals on the preamplifier board, and adjusted using the potentiometer (R38) on the electrometer PCB.

1.4 GLOSSARY

Auto Zero: Automatic zeroing of the preamplifier. May be entered into the Controller to take place at any time during the analysis when either the component is not eluting or the baseline is steady (not normally used).

Chromatogram: A permanent record of the detector output. A chromatograph is obtained from a PC interfaced with the detector output through the GC Controller. A typical chromatogram displays all component peaks, and gain changes. It may be viewed in colour as it is processed on a PC VGA display. Tick marks recorded on the chromatogram by the GC Controller indicate where timed events take place.

Component: Any one of several different gases that may appear in a sample mixture. For example, sample gas usually contains the following components: ethyl mercaptan, tbutyl mercaptan, methyl ethyl sulphide, diethyl sulphide, hydrogen sulphide and carbonyl sulphide.

Response Factor: Correction factor for each component as determined by the calibration. It is defined by the equation:

 $ARF_n = \frac{Area_n}{Cal_n}$ or $HRF_n = \frac{Ht_n}{Cal_n}$

ARF_n = Area response factor for component "n" in area per mole percent (%)

HRF_n = Height response factor for component "n"

Area_n = Area associated with component "n" in calibration gas

 Ht_n = Height associated with component "n" in mole % in calibration gas

Cal_n = Amount of component "n" in mole % in calibration gas

Retention time : The time in seconds that elapses between the start of analysis (0 seconds) and the sensing of the maximum concentration of each component by the analyser detector.

SECTION 2 : DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT

2.1 General Information

There are three different versions of the FPD module : Model 500 FPD ; Model 700 FPD ; Model 700 Front Entry FPD. All versions are covered by the same ATEX certificate Sira06ATEX1174 (see Appendix A). The differences between the versions will be detailed in later sections of this manual.





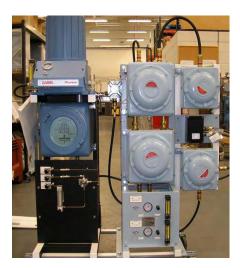


FIG 2.1 : 500 FPD

FIG 2.2 : 700 FPD

FIG 2.3 : 700 FRONT ENTRY

2.2 Gas connections.

For all FPD analysers used to measure low range sulphur components, consideration should be given to the use of sulphur inert or equivalent tubing for all calibration gas & process gas connections. All internal process pipework, columns etc are silcosteel by design. If 316 or other stainless steel piping is used, the sulphur components will adhere to the internal surface of the pipe, and will continue to do so until such times are the entire internal surface is coated or "conditioned". This will result in lower than expected levels of sulphur components reaching the detector for measurement. If the sulphur concentration in the line decreases, sulphur components will detach from the wall of the tubing, resulting in an artificially high reading at the detector. Conditioning may take one week or longer, depending on the levels of sulphur components and the length of the pipe runs.

2.3 Environmental Considerations

All Rosemount Analytical FPD detectors are sensitive to changes in temperature and pressure. It is recommended that FPD analysers are located in shelters that have stable temperature & pressure. The use of positive pressurisation for shelters is not recommended.

2.4 Utilities

Rosemount Analytical FPD analysers require the following utility gases :

Hydrogen 99.995% purity

Hydrocarbon Free Air

Nitrogen 99.995% purity (carrier gas)

Helium 99.995% purity (optional 2nd carrier – application specific)

Calibration gas – application specific

All utility & process gas connections are Swagelok 1/8" double ferrule compression fittings. Metric conversion kits can be supplied on request.

Supply Voltage : Either 230 Vac or 110Vac.

TYPICAL PRESSURE & FLOW RATE INFORMATION

These are typical values supplied for information only. Actual values are application specific.

GAS	SUPPLY PRESSURE	TYPICAL FLOWRATE
HYDROGEN	5 BAR	120 CC/MIN
HC FREE AIR	5 BAR	200 CC/MIN
NITROGEN	8 BAR	15 CC/MIN
SAMPLE GAS	3 BAR	100 CC/MIN

GAS	CYLINDER SIZE	RECOMMENDED QTY
HYDROGEN	50 LITRE / 200 BAR	2
HC FREE AIR	50 LITRE / 200 BAR	2
NITROGEN	50 LITRE / 200 BAR	1

A water container is necessary for use with the FPD Module to collect the condensed water from the FPD vent. It is not recommended to pipe the vent away unless a continuous downward slope on the pipe and no back pressure or obstruction by water can be guaranteed.

2.5 Model 500 FPD

The Model 500 FPD module consists of three Exd GUB enclosures mounted on a frame, plus an Exd solenoid which acts as a Hydrogen shut-off valve. These enclosures contain the following :

- 1. Electrometer assembly in GUB 5 enclosure.
- 2. Flame cell and photometric detector tube in GUB 5 enclosure.
- 3. Transformer (either 230/110Vac or 110/110Vac) in GUB 4 enclosure.
- 4. Hydrogen shut-off valve.



FIG 2.4 : ELECTROMETER ASSEMBLY



FIG 2.5 : FLAME CELL & FP TUBE



FIG 2.6 : H2 SHUT OFF VALVE

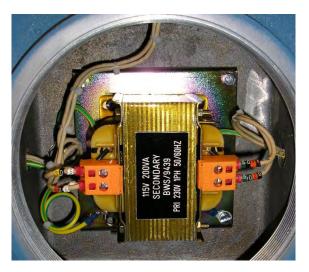


FIG 2.7 : TRANSFORMER

The FPD module needs to located as close as possible to a Model 500 GC to minimise the length of sample tubing between the two parts, and therefore to keep the cycle time as short as possible.



FIG 2.8 : Model 500 FPD

The tubing required to operate the FPD flame cell is 1/16" OD 0.010" ID. All tubing enters the GUB enclosure containing the flame cell via a specially designed tubing gland. All internal fittings are Swagelok double ferrule type compression fittings.



FIG 2.9 : TUBING GLAND

2.6 Model 700 FPD

The Model 700 FPD module consists of four Exd GUB enclosures mounted on a frame, plus an Exd solenoid valve which acts as a Hydrogen shut-off valve. The Model 700 FPD requires an additional enclosure to house temperature control equipment that is available internally on a Model 500 GC, but not on a Model 700 GC. These enclosures contain the following :

- 1. Electrometer assembly in GUB 5 enclosure. (see FIG 2.4)
- 2. Flame cell and photometric detector tube in GUB 5 enclosure. (see FIG 2.5)
- 3. PID Temperature controller & relay.
- 4. Transformer (either 230/110Vac or 110/110Vac) in GUB 4 enclosure. (see FIG 2.7)
- 5. Hydrogen shut-off valve. (see FIG 2.6)



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FIG 2.10 : PID TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER & RELAY
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The FPD module needs to be located as close as possible to a Model 700 GC to minimise the length of sample tubing between the two parts, and therefore to keep the cycle time as short as possible. (see FIG 2.2)

The tubing required to operate the FPD flame cell is 1/16" OD 0.010" ID. All tubing enters the GUB enclosure containing the flame cell via a specially designed tubing gland. All internal fittings are Swagelok double ferrule type compression fittings.

2.7 Model 700 FPD Front Entry

The Model 700 FPD Front Entry is comprised of the same components as the standard 700 FPD, but an additional frame has been added to allow all the enclosures to be mounted on the front of the unit. This allows the unit to be located close to a wall, as no rear access is required for installation or maintenance. (see FIG 2.3)

2.8 Venting.

All Rosemount Analytical FPD modules have a vent from the flame cell that exits the GUB enclosure via a proprietary Exd breather/drain/flame arrestor assembly. The exhaust from the flame cell emits water vapour as a result of burning Hydrogen as fuel. This vapour condenses in the exhaust tubing outside the GUB enclosure, and can be seen as drips of water.

The FPD exhaust must be allowed to vent to atmosphere. It must not be subjected to any back pressure as this will have a detrimental effect on the detector, and may cause the flame to extinguish.

For information on Model 500 GC & 700 GC venting, please consult the appropriate hardware manual.

SECTION 3.0 : OPERATION

The Rosemount Analytical FPD module is operated as a separate detector. It is controlled by, and reports to the GC controller. The flow rates for the utility gases and the carrier gas are factory set, and are specific to each individual detector. **These should only be adjusted by fully trained and authorised personnel.**

The FPD module is identified as detector # 1 on MON software. When used in conjunction with a TCD detector, the FPD is detector # 1 and the TCD is detector # 2.

For GC controller and MON software operation, please consult the appropriate manual.

For FPD operation, please refer to Appendix C in this manual.

SECTION 4 : MAINTENANCE

4.1 The Rosemount Analytical FPD module is a complex piece of equipment, and needs to be regularly maintained, preferably as part of a planned maintenance regime.

There are only two important operations that need to be conducted routinely :

- 1. Replace the Flame Cell and Photometric Tube O-rings (18 24 months).
- 2. Lubricate the stem of the Hydrogen shut-off valve (12 months).

For both of these operations, the GC needs to be shut down, and the appropriate permits and permissions gained before commencing.

Maintenance operations should only be carried out by trained & authorised personnel.

Failure to maintain the FPD module correctly may cause loss of functionality, and can result in catastrophic failure.

See APPENDIX B for the correct drawings, and APPENDIX D for the recommended spare parts list.

SECTION 5.0 : FAULT FINDING

Fault finding on Rosemount Analytical FPD modules should only be carried out by competent trained personnel.

This section of the manual is not intended to be a definitive list of every fault that can occur on a FPD module. It only details the most common faults.

Fault Symptoms	Possible Cure
When monitoring the baseline in MON, there are no upsets present when the auto re-light circuit fires. If no voltage, remove coax connector. If voltage is present check signal coax.	Check High Voltage is present on coax. Approx600VDC If voltage now present on board, check coax cable. Check BNC coax connectors are tight. If there is no voltage or the signal cable is ok, replace electrometer.
If upsets are being seen but there are no peaks when gas is injected.	Vary the H2/Air ratio Check the 12v GND wiring to the electrometer board. The two GND terminals on connector 2 are not linked on board. If there are three black wires ensure that pins 1 & 4 are connected to the power supply. The other wire is for the flame cell GND. Check the tubing going into the bottom of the flame cell. Loosen fitting and pull tubing downwards while watching CGM. If peaks appear then the tubing will need to be cut. Check to see if there is flow, from the metering valve next to the heater block. Check the sample is getting to the flame cell Try replacing the columns one at a time. Check you are getting carrier through port 1 with valve 2 on and through port 5 with valve 2 off. If not check the vents on the Alcon valve for back pressure.

Air & H2 flows are set correctly and the unit fails to stay lit.	Using a digital thermometer connected to the thermocouple wires coming from the bottom of the flame-cell, check that the temperature is 160 °C.
	Use the OVERRIDE function on the electrometer when ignitor signal can be seen on a chromatogram and observe to see if it stays lit. If the flame stays on, the problem is with the temperature sensor circuit.
	Check flame out thermocouple wires.
	Ensure no insulation is trapped under screw on terminal strip.
	Try pulling the sample tube out when it is attempting to light in case the tube is affecting the fuel mixture.
	Ensure the ignitor is connected.
	Replace the flame cell and try again.
	Ensure that the signal wires are connected to the correct place remember that the White signal wire should be connected to the TC+ of the CON5.
Unit give good size sample peaks, then after a while the peaks are not present but the relight still gives good peaks.	There might be "soot' on the sample tube going to the flame-cell. Pull tube down slightly whilst watching the CGM to see if that cures the fault.
Flame cell temperature cannot be	Check the flame cell thermistor.
controlled.	The resistance is approx $100K\Omega$ at ambient. Resistance goes down as temperature goes up.
Flame cell temperature is erratic.	Check that the thermistor has not been pushed right through the flame cell.
	In later models, the flame cell will be "blanked' at end of holes to ensure that this cannot happen.

Flame cell temperature is erratic.	Check there is enough heat-sink compound fitted around sensors.
Unable to balance the bridge	Check the BNC connectors for the signal in and the high voltage. Ensure that they are tight
	Cut off the flame and check the response from the detector on a live CGM.
	Try changing the filter.
Restrictor metering valve seems to be restricting the output flow completely.	Apply snoop to the two fittings at the bottom of the metering valve.
	Change the metering valve
Peaks are very small or appear to be back to front	Check N2 flow into union at flame-cell.
	This should be no less than 15cc/min.
Noisy baseline and/or very big dips on the baseline	Check the air supply, should be no lower that 500psi in the cylinder

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATION

- 1. ATEX Certificate Sira06ATEX1174
- 2. EC Declaration of Conformity

Above certificates were correct at the time this manual was issued. Please contact factory for updates.





EC TYPE-EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE 1

- 2 Equipment intended for use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres Directive 94/9/EC
- 3 Certificate Number: Sira 06ATEX1174 Issue: 4
- 4 Equipment: **FPD Model**
- 5 Applicant: **Emerson Process Management Limited** Unit 5 Block 2 Dumyat Business Park 6 Address: Tullibody Clackmannanshire FK10 2PB UK
- 7 This equipment and any acceptable variation thereto is specified in the schedule to this certificate and the documents therein referred to.
- Sira Certification Service, notified body number 0518 in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 94/9/EC 8 of 23 March 1994, certifies that this equipment has been found to comply with the Essential Health and Safety Requirements relating to the design and construction of equipment intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres given in Annex II to the Directive.

The examination and test results are recorded in the confidential reports listed in Section 14.2.

9 Compliance with the Essential Health and Safety Requirements, with the exception of those listed in the schedule to this certificate, has been assured by compliance with the following documents:

EN 60079-0:2004

EN 60079-1:2004

- 10 If the sign 'X' is placed after the certificate number, it indicates that the equipment is subject to special conditions for safe use specified in the schedule to this certificate.
- This EC type-examination certificate relates only to the design and construction of the specified 11 equipment. If applicable, further requirements of this Directive apply to the manufacture and supply of this equipment.
- 12 The marking of the equipment shall include the following:

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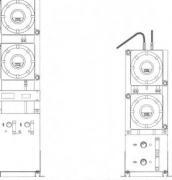


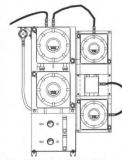
SCHEDULE

EC TYPE-EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

Sira 06ATEX1174 **Issue 4**

13 **DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT**





an FPD Module

Figure 1: Drawing of Figure 2: Drawing of an FPD Module with Temperature Controller Enclosure

Figure 3: Drawing of the alternative front entry layout

The FPD Module, as shown in Figure 1, is intended to detect the presence of flammable gases when used with suitable analyser controllers. It comprises the following main parts:

Detector Module: The Detector Module (DM) comprises a Flame Photometric Detector (FPD) mounted within a component approved, GUB5 Enclosure manufactured by JCE (Europe) Ltd, as detailed in Certificate No. ISSeP 03ATEX004U. Process pipes and the FPD fuel gas pipe enter and exit the enclosure via Gas Inlet/Outlet Glands (GI/OGs). The fuel gas for the FPD vents from the enclosure via a component approved sintered metal flame arrestor manufactured by M & C Products as detailed in Certificate No. KEMA 03ATEX2114U.

Detector Control Module: The Detector Control Module (DCM) comprises a GUB5 Enclosure as detailed in Certificate No. ISSeP 03ATEX004U containing the FPDs associated electronics circuitry. The DCM is connected to the DM via an M20 Union Connector.

Transformer Assembly: The Transformer Assembly (TA) comprises a GUB4 Enclosure, as detailed in Certificate No. ISSeP 03ATEX004U, and contain a mains supply transformer for the DM & DCM.

Union Connector: The Union Connector (UC) has a male and female section. The male section comprises a hollow cylindrical brass body with an M20 male threaded portion, which is intended to screw into an entry point on its associated enclosure, at one end and a male spigot portion at the other. The female section comprises a hollow cylindrical brass body with an M20 male threaded portion, which is intended to screw into an entry point of its associated enclosure, at one end and a female threaded portion at the other. The male section spigot interfaces with the female section and is secured by a hexagonal-profile locking nut that tightens onto the female thread. The internal bore is filled with a setting compound, which is keyed by way of two circlips, within the male section.

Gas Inlet/Outlet Glands: The Gas Inlet/Outlet Glands (GI/OGs) comprise a cylindrical stainless steel body with an M16 male thread along its length with the exception of a hexagonal head at one end. The body has a central bore to allow the passage of the process pipes and the hexagonal head contains an M3 threaded hole for the fitting of a hexagon socket head grub screw.

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SCHEDULE

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Sira 06ATEX1174 Issue 4

Variation 1 - This variation introduced the following changes:

i. The introduction of a Temperature Controller Enclosure and a shorter frame to facilitate use with a Model 700 gas chromatograph, see Figure 2.

Variation 2 - This variation introduced the following changes:

- i. The address of the applicant was changed from Unit 3B, Dumyat Business Park, Tullibody, Clackmannanshire, FK10 2PB.
- ii. The label was amended to recognise that the number of the notified body involved with the quality phase has been changed.

Variation 3 - This variation introduced the following changes:

- i. The removal of explicit reference to Hawke Type ICG Universal Cable Glands was recognised.
- ii. The option to replace the Alcon Solenoid Coil with an Asco Solenoid Valve was sanctioned.
- iii. The optional alternative front entry layout of the enclosures was introduced, as detailed in Figure 3.

Variation 4 - This variation introduced the following changes:

- i. The positioning of the GUB5 Enclosures was reversed to put the FPD Exhaust at the bottom of the analyser.
- The Gas Inlet/Outlet Glands was replaced by the Tube Adaptors that are detailed in certificate no. Sira 04ATEX1055X Issue 7.
- iii. Drawing notes were changed to update the references to the certifying standards.

14 DESCRIPTIVE DOCUMENTS

14.1 Drawings

Refer to Certificate Annexe.

14.2 Associated Sira Reports and Certificate History

Issue	Date	Report no.	Comment
0	31 October 2006	R51A15279A	The release of the prime certificate.
1	18 September 2007	R51A16935A	 This Issue covers the following changes: All previously issued certification was rationalised into a single certificate, Issue 1, Issue 0 referenced above is only intended to reflect the history of the previous certification and has not been issued as a document in this format. The introduction of Variation 1.
2	03 July 2008	R51A18574A	The introduction of Variation 2.
3	5 February 2009	R51A19581A	The introduction of Variation 3.
4	26 June 2009	R51A20364A	The introduction of Variation 4.

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Sira Certification Service

Rake Lane, Eccleston, Chester, CH4 9JN, England

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Fax:	+44 (0) 1244 681330
Tel:	+44 (0) 1244 670900





SCHEDULE

EC TYPE-EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

Sira 06ATEX1174 Issue 4

15 SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR SAFE USE (denoted by X after the certificate number) None

16 ESSENTIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS OF ANNEX II (EHSRs)

The relevant EHSRs that are not addressed by the standards listed in this certificate have been identified and individually assessed in the reports listed in Section 14.2.

17 CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

- 17.1 The use of this certificate is subject to the Regulations Applicable to Holders of Sira Certificates.
- 17.2 Holders of EC type-examination certificates are required to comply with the production control requirements defined in Article 8 of directive 94/9/EC.
- 17.3 The Modules covered by this certificate incorporate previously certified devices, it is therefore the responsibility of the manufacturer to continually monitor the status of the certification associated with these devices, and the manufacturer shall inform Sira of any modifications of the devices that may impinge upon the explosion safety design of the Modules.

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Certificate Annexe

Certificate Number:	Sira 06ATEX1174
Equipment:	FPD Model
Applicant:	Emerson Process Management



Issue 0

Drawing No.	Sheet	Rev.	Date (Sira stamp)	Description	
DUK7233/003/1	1 of 1	1	07 Jul 06	FPD Module Top Housing Assembly	
DUK7233/004/1	1 of 1	1	07 Jul 06	FPD Module Bottom Housing Assembly	
DUK7233/010/1	1 of 1	1	07 Jul 06	M20 Union Connection	
DUK7233/011/1	1 of 1	1	07 Jul 06	Gas Inlet/Outlet Gland	
DUK7233/013/1	1 of 1	0	07 Jul 06	FPD Module General Arrangement	
DUK7233/015/3	1 of 1	2	31 Oct 06	FPD Module ATEX Certification Label	

Issue 1

Drawing No.	Sheet	Rev.	Date (Sira stamp)	Description
DUK7204/100/1	1 of 1	0	16 Aug 07	Model 700 FPD Module G/A
DUK7233/101/1	1 of 1	0	16 Aug 07	Model 700 FPD Module Temperature Controller Enclosure

Issue 2

Drawing No	Sheet	Rev.	Date	Description	
DUK7233/013/3	1 of 1	3	27 Mar 08	FPD Module ATEX Certification Label	

Issue 3

Drawing No.	Sheet	Rev.	Date (Sira stamp)	Description	
DUK7204/100/1	1 of 1	1	30 Jan 09	Model 700 FPD Module G/A	- 11
DUK7204/156/1	1 of 1	0	30 Jan 09	G/A FPD Module Front Access	
DUK7233/013/1	1 of 1	1	30 Jan 09	G/A Model 500 FPD Module	

Issue 4

Drawing	Sheets	Rev.	Date (Sira stamp)	Title
DUK7204/100/1	1 of 1	2	10 Jun 09	GA 700 FPD Module
DUK7204/156/1	1 of 1	1	10 Jun 09	GA 700 FPD Module Front Entry
DUK7233/013/1	1 of 1	2	10 Jun 09	GA 500 FPD Module
DUK7233/060/1	1 of 1	0	10 Jun 09	FPD Module Bottom Housing Assembly
DUK7233/061/1	1 of 1	0	10 Jun 09	FPD Module Top Housing Assembly
BE20878	1 of 1	G	10 Jun 09	Fitting Tube Taper Enclosures Model 700 GC
BE20879	1 of 1	C	10 Jun 09	Tube Fitting Nut Enclosures Model 700 GC
BE20908	1 of 1	C	10 Jun 09	Fitting Tube Adaptor Enclosures Model 700 GC

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Emerson Process Management Ltd
Gas Chromatograph Division
Unit 5 Block 2
Dumyat Business Park
Tullibody
Scotland
FKI0 2PB
Tel: +44 1259 727224
Fax: +44 1786 433686
www.emersonprocess.com

EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

 Name of Manufacturer
 Emerson Process Management Ltd

 Address of Manufacturer
 Unit 5 Block 2

 Dummet During Service
 Dummet During Service

Dumyat Business Park Tullibody Scotland FK10 2PB

We declare under our sole responsibility that the undernoted equipment conforms with the protection requirements of the following Council directives :

2004/108/EC (The EMC Directive) 94/9/EC (The ATEX Directive)

on the approximation of the laws of the Member states relating to electromagnetic compatibility and equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres .

Equipment

FPD Module

:

Product Marking :



Applicable Standards :

2004/108/EC (The EMC Directive)

EN 61326-1: 2006 (Electrical Equipment for Measurement Control and Laboratory Use : EMC requirements)

EN 55011 : 1998 + Amendments A1 1999 & A2 2002 Industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio frequency equipment – Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics – Limits and method of measurement.



Emerson Process Management Ltd. Gas Chromatograph Division Unit 5 Block 2 Dumyat Business Park Tullibody Scotland FKI0 2PB Tel: +44 1259 727224 Fax: +44 1786 433686 www.emersonprocess.com

94/9/EC (The ATEX Directive)

Notified Body (QAN)

Sira Certification Rake Lane, Eccleston Chester, CH4 9JN (Notified Body Number 0518)

EC-type Examination Certificate :

Sira06ATEX1174

BSEN 60079-0 : 2004 Electrical apparatus for potentially explosive atmospheres (General Requirements)

1

BSEN 60079-1 : 2004 Electrical apparatus for potentially explosive atmospheres (Flameproof enclosures "d")

;

Name of authorised responsible person Position

Signature

Date & Place of first issue

Neil Hendry Sustaining & Certification Engineer

Netlynd

31st October 2006 Tullibody

APPENDIX B

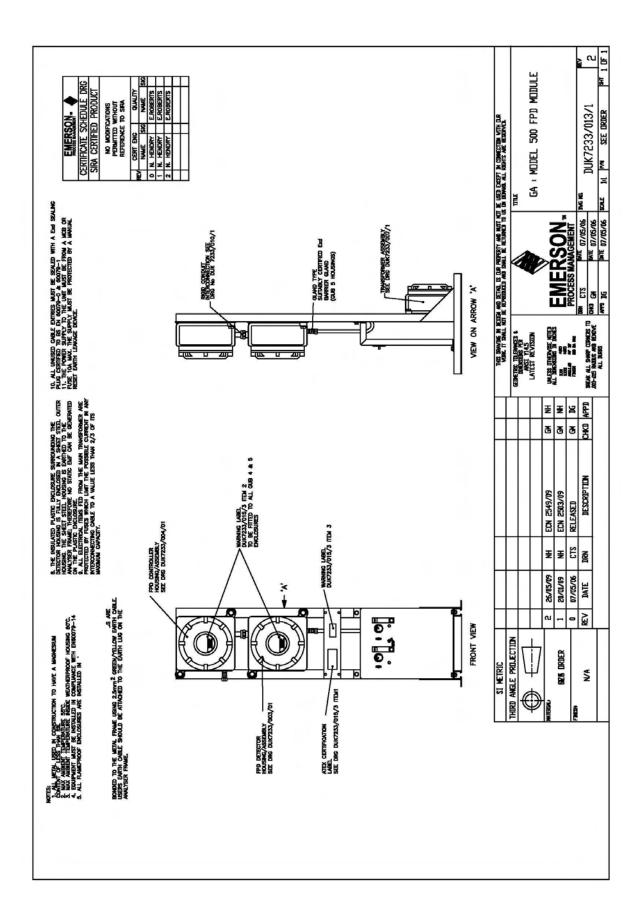
DRAWINGS

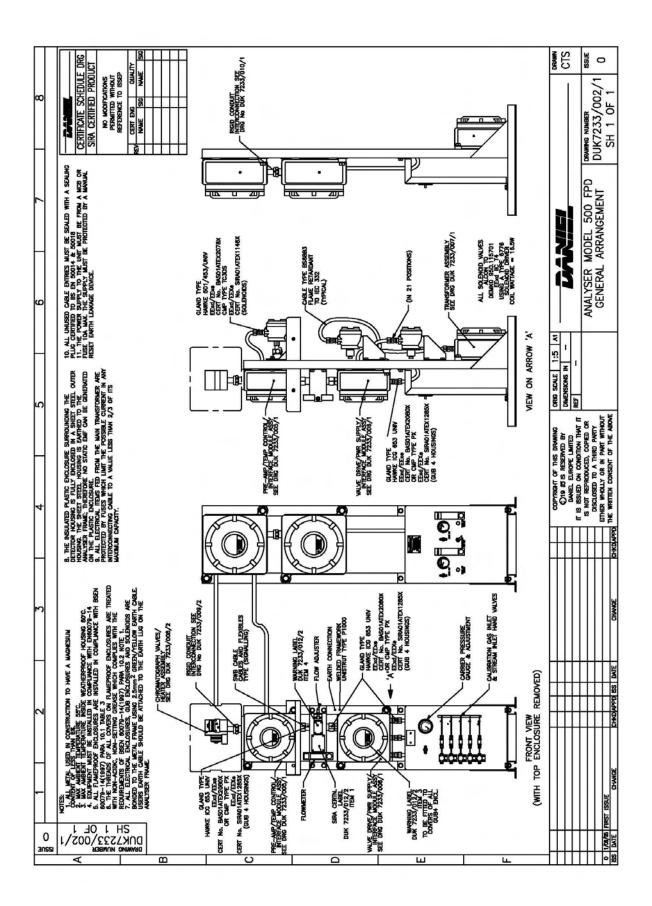
Model 500 FPD Drawings

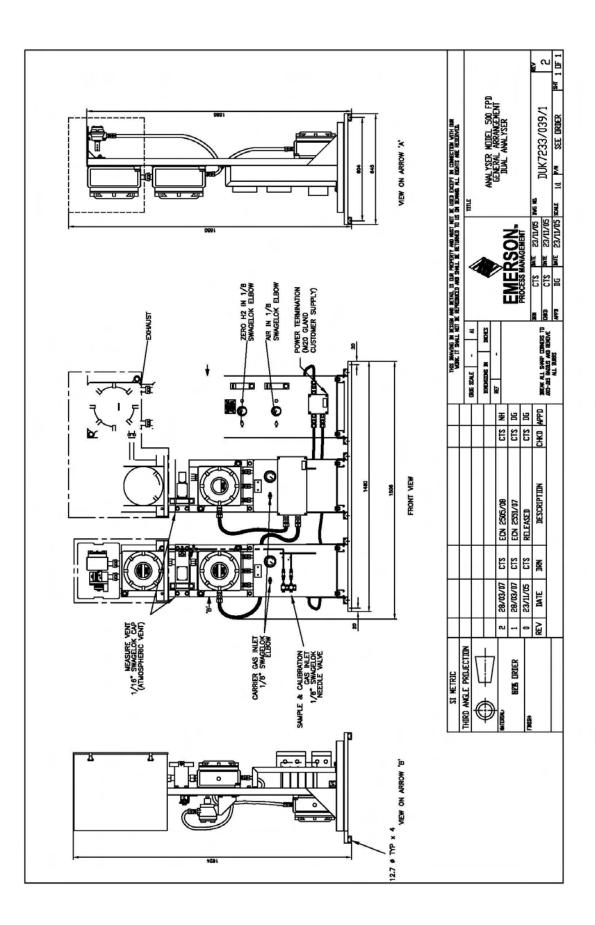
DUK 7233/013/1	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT : MODEL 500 FPD MODULE
DUK 7233/002/1	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT : MODEL 500 FPD ANALYSER
DUK 7233/039/1	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT : MODEL 500 FPD DUAL ANALYSER
DUK 7233/028/1	POWER WIRING DIAGRAM : 500 FPD C/W AUX STREAM SWITCHING
DUK 7233/029/1	WIRING DIAGRAM : FPD RELIGHT FAILURE ALARM
DUK 7233/030/1	POWER WIRING DIARAM : MODEL 500 FPD
DUK 7233/033/1	INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM : 500 FPD / 2350A CONTROLLER
DUK 7233/034/1	WIRING DIAGRAM : 500 FPD / 2350A CONTROLLER
DUK 7233/048/1	WIRING DIARGAM : 500 FPD / 2350A – 6 x 6 PORT VALVES
DUK 7233/056/1	POWER DISTRIBUTION : 500 FPD DUAL ANALYSER C/W 2 x TRACE HEAT
DUK 7233/062/1	WIRING DIAGRAM : 500 FPD / 2350A – 6 x 6 PORT – AUX STREAM SWITCHING
DUK 7233/031/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : TBM/THT
DUK 7233/032/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : SULPHUR
DUK 7233/035/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : C6+/SULPHUR
DUK 7233/045/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : C6+/SULPHUR
DUK 7233/046/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : DUAL RANGE DMS
DUK 7233/047/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : SULPHUR – 6 x 6 PORT – 20 MINUTE CYCLE
DUK 7233/049/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : DUAL RANGE DMS
DUK 7233/050/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : C6+/SULPHUR
DUK 7233/051/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : C6+/MERCAPTANS
DUK 7233/052/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : C6+/SULPHUR
DUK 7233/053/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : C6+/SULPHUR – HIGH C3 & C4 – VALCO 6 PORT INJECTION VALVE
DUK 7233/055/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : SULPHUR – 6 x 6 PORT - 30 MINUTE CYCLE
DUK 7233/057/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : TOTAL SULPHUR – 5 x 6 PORT
DUK 7233/063/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : 500 FPD : MM/H2S/COS – 5 x 6 PORT

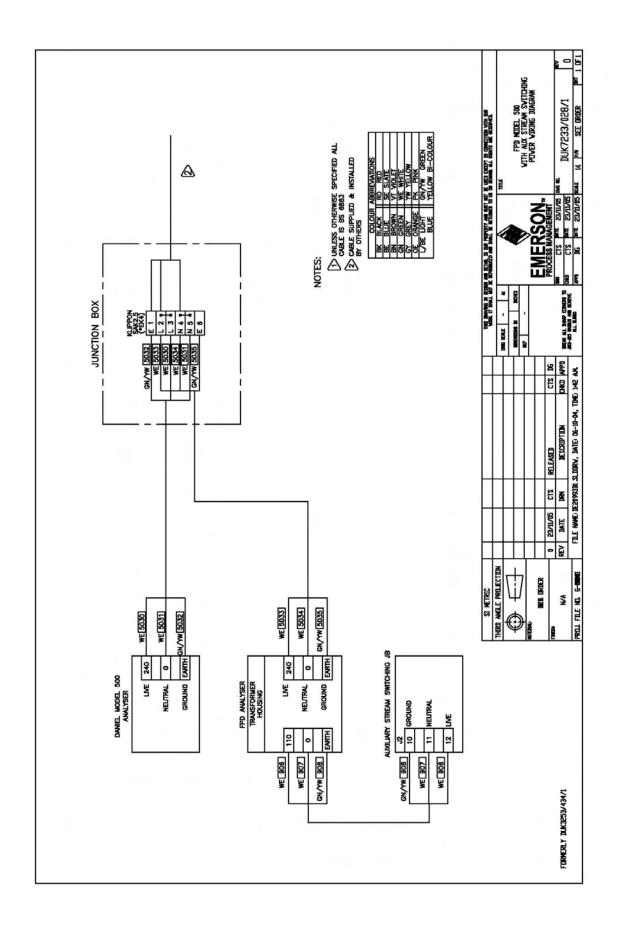
Model 700 FPD Drawings

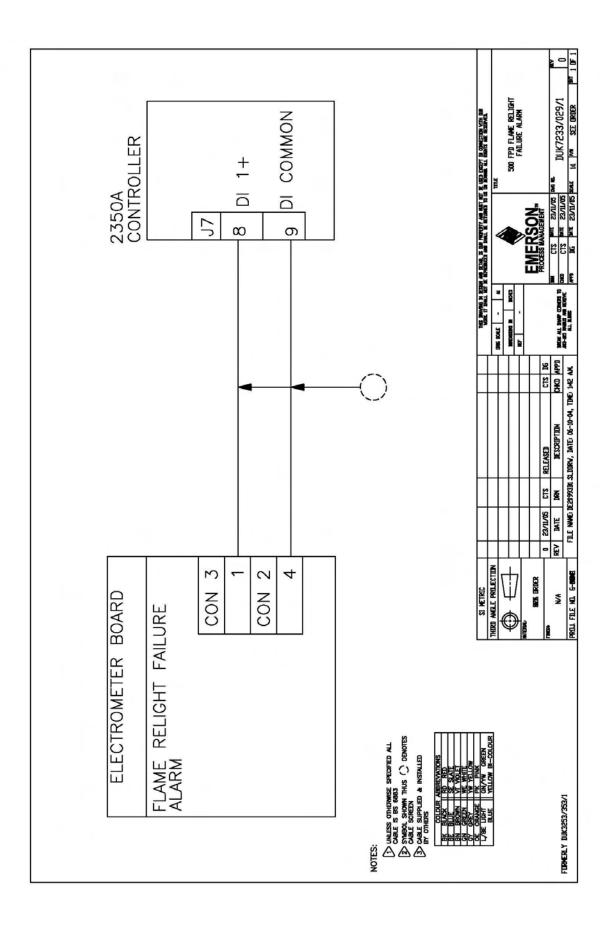
DUK 7204/074/1	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT : 700 FPD ANALYSER
DUK 7204/100/1	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT : 700 FPD MODULE
DUK 7204/156/1	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT : 700 FPD MODULE FRONT ENTRY
DUK 7204/102/1	INTERNAL CABLE WIRING : 700 FPD ANALYSER
DUK 7204/103/1	POWER WIRING DIAGRAM : 700 FPD ANALYSER
DUK 7204/129/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : DET 1 BFM, DCV. DET 2 BFV. He/N2 CARRIERS
DUK 7204/134/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : DET 1 BFM, DCV. EXTERNAL STR SWITCH
DUK 7204/136/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : DET 1 BFM, SWV
DUK 7204/137/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : DET 1 BFM, DCV. INTERNAL STR SWITCH
DUK 7204/138/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : DET 1 BFM. DET 2 BFV, HCV
DUK 7204/159/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : DET 1 BFM, SWV, BFV
DUK 7204/170/1	FLOW DIAGRAM : DET 1 BFM, DCV. DET 2 BFM

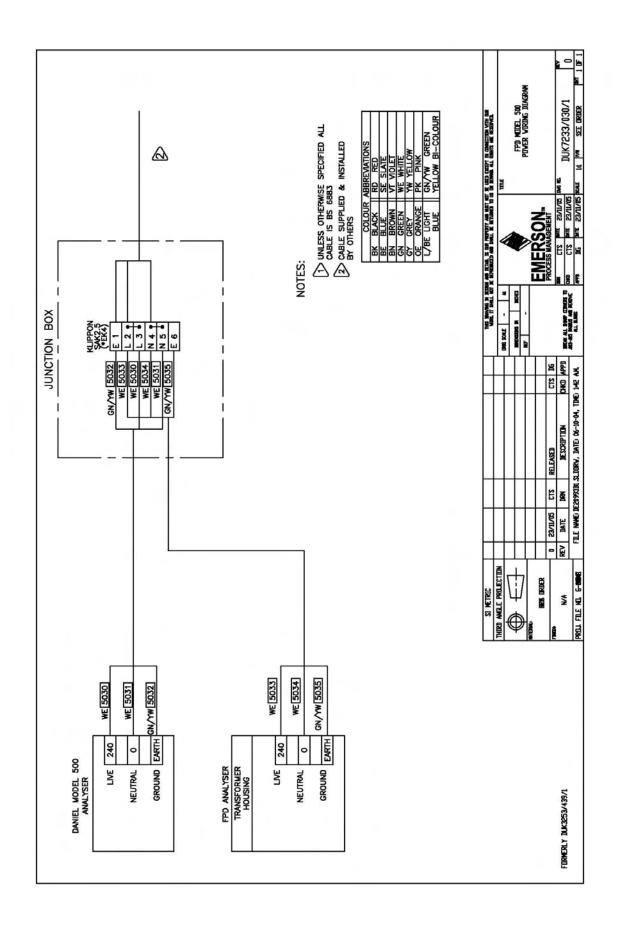


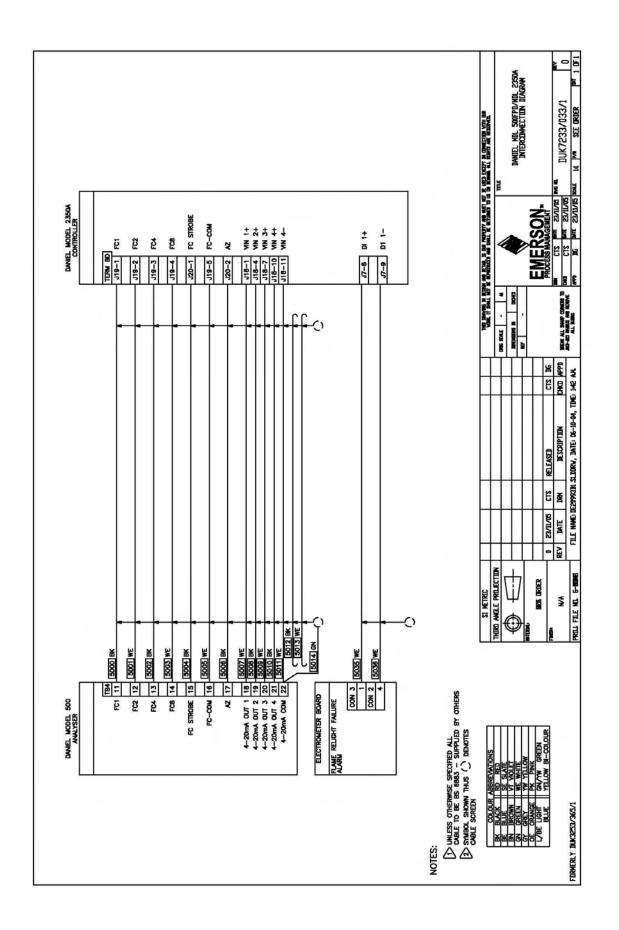


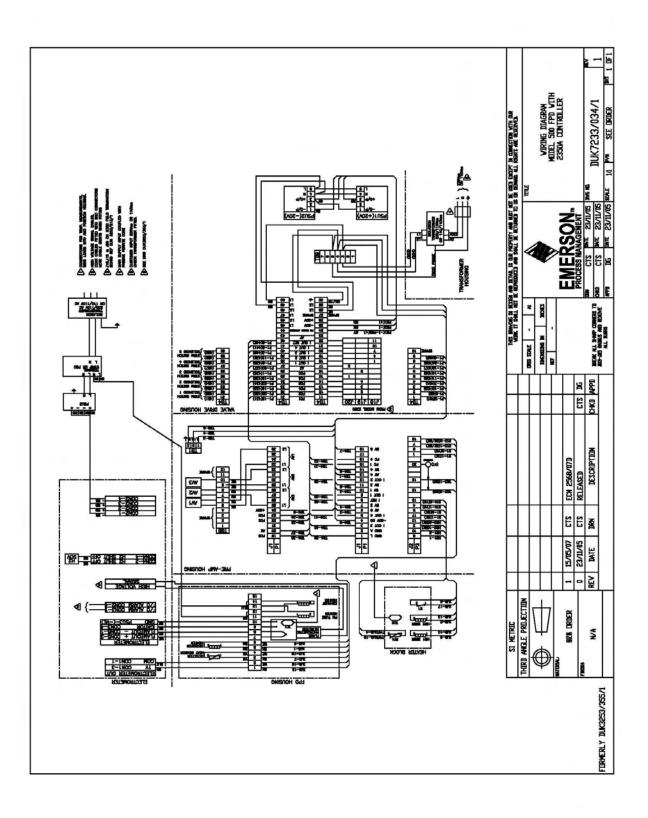


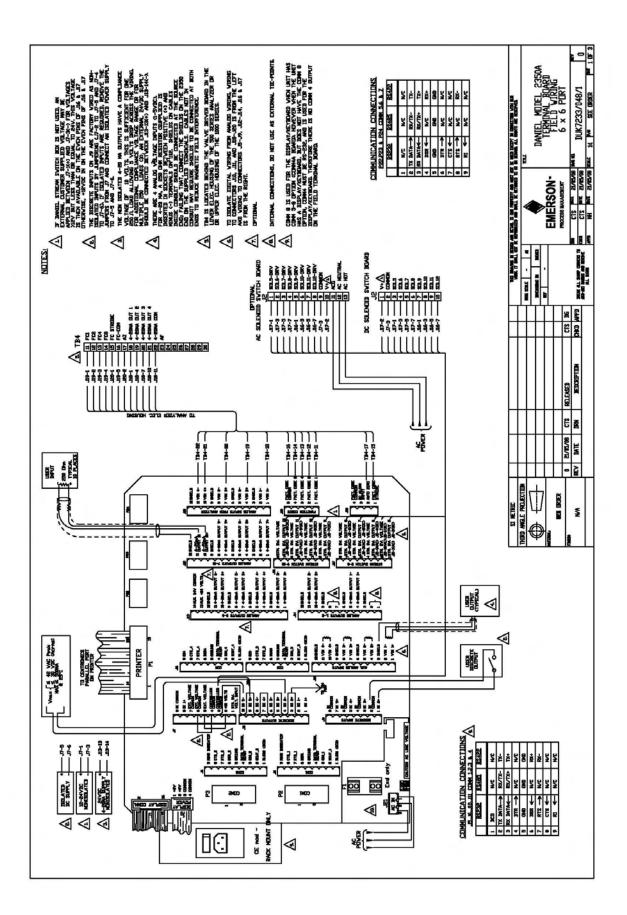


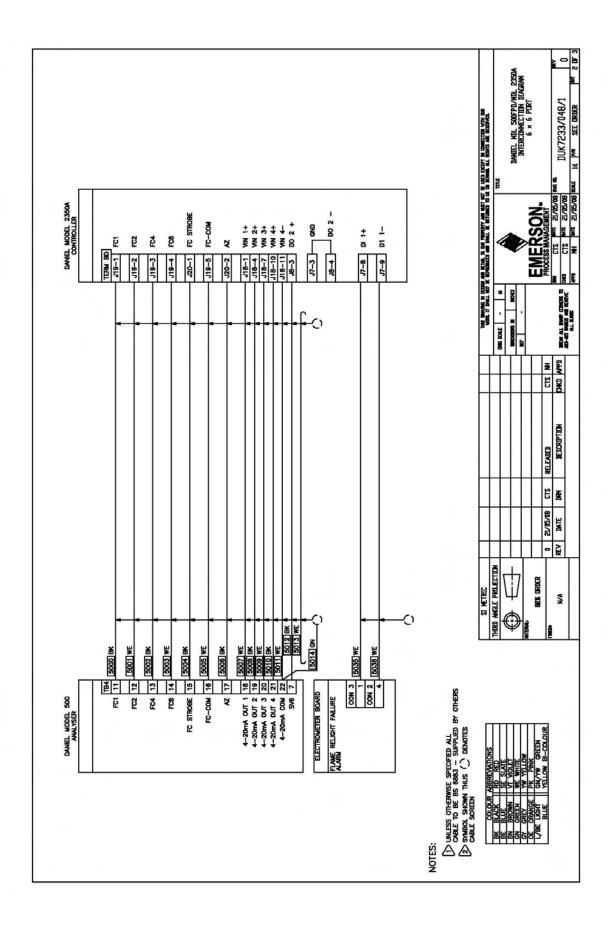


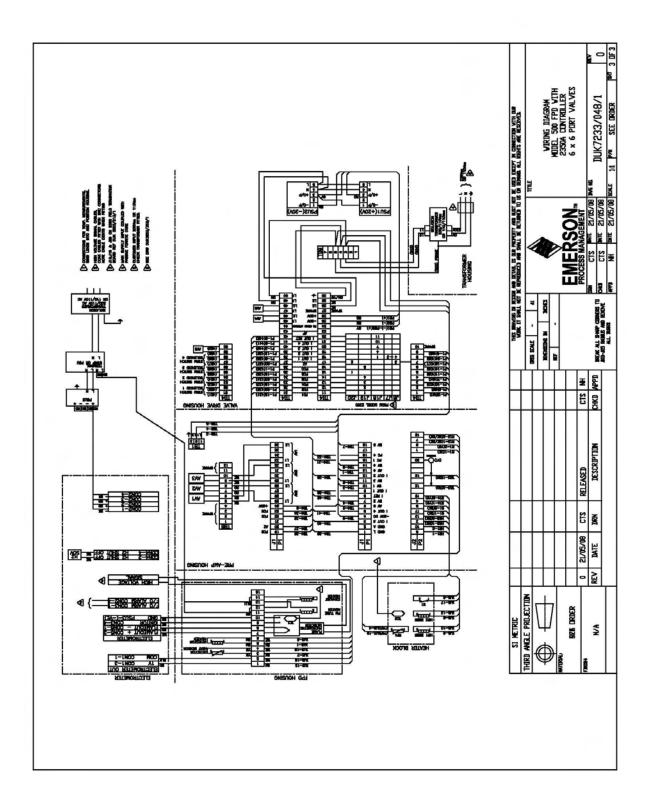


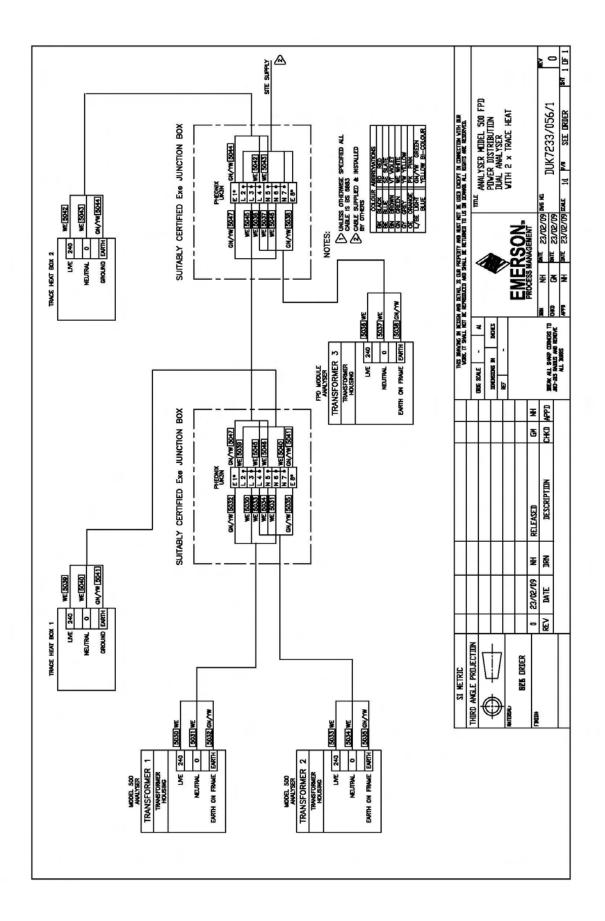


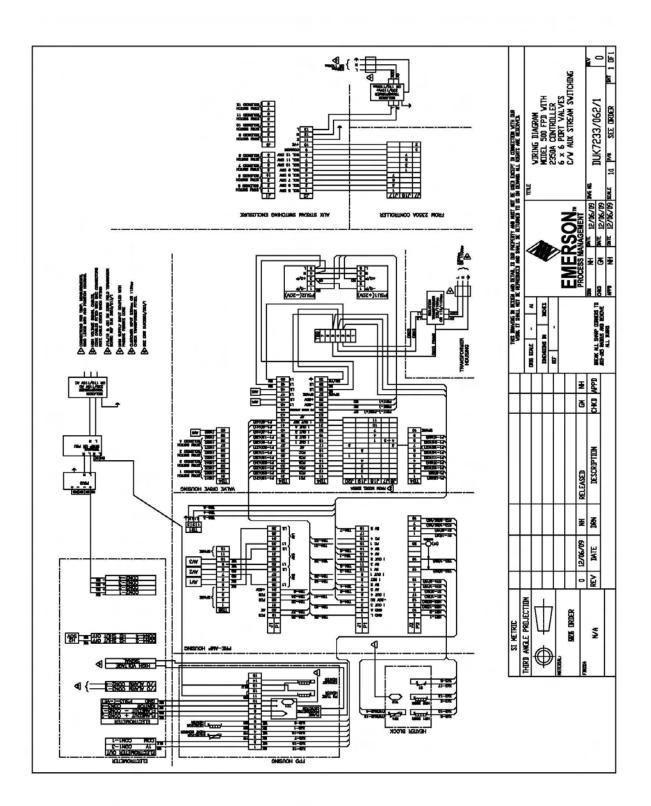


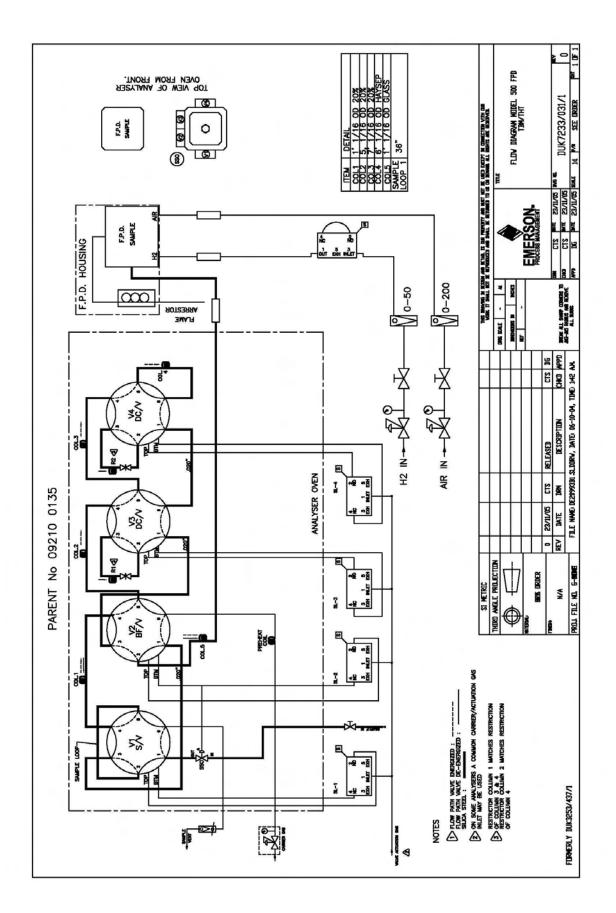


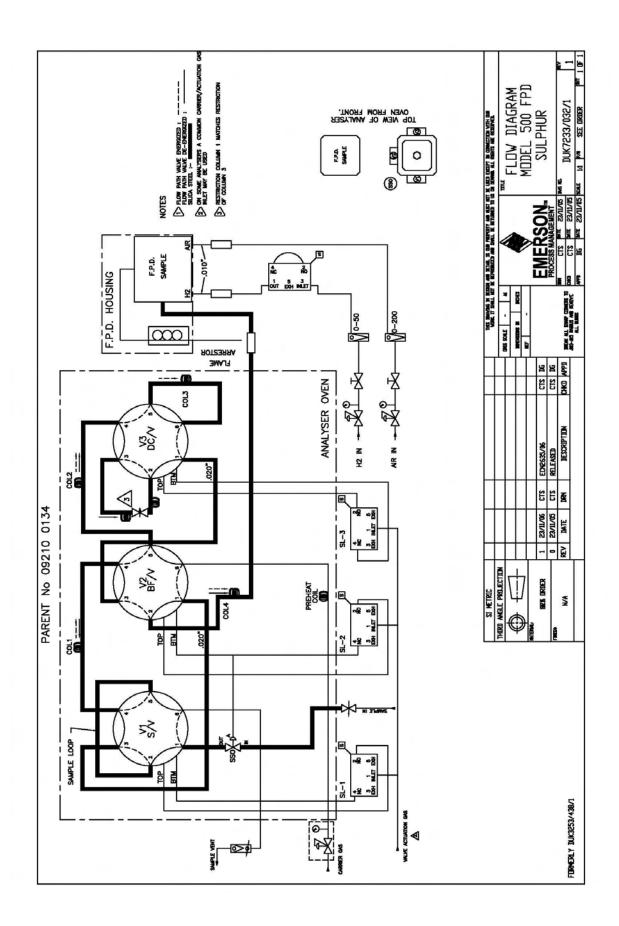


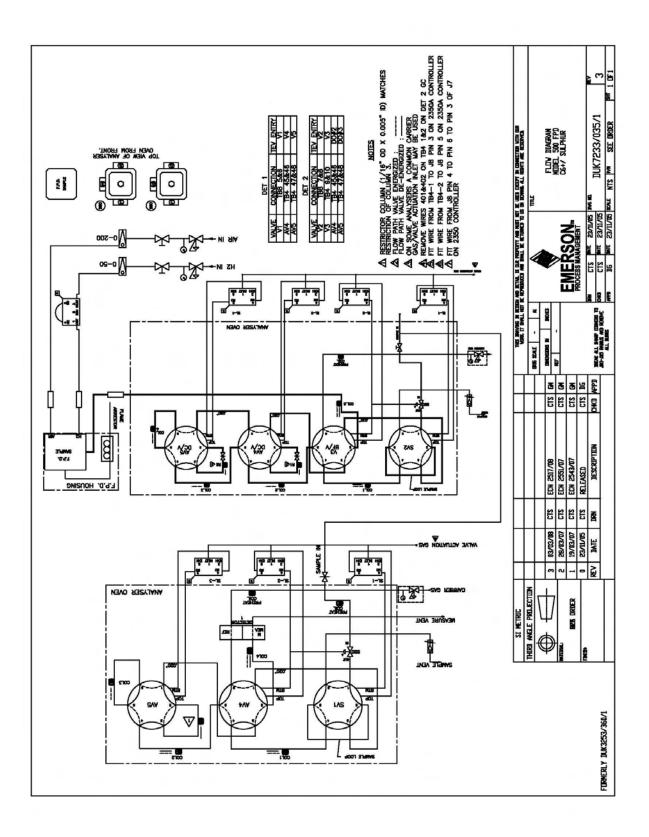


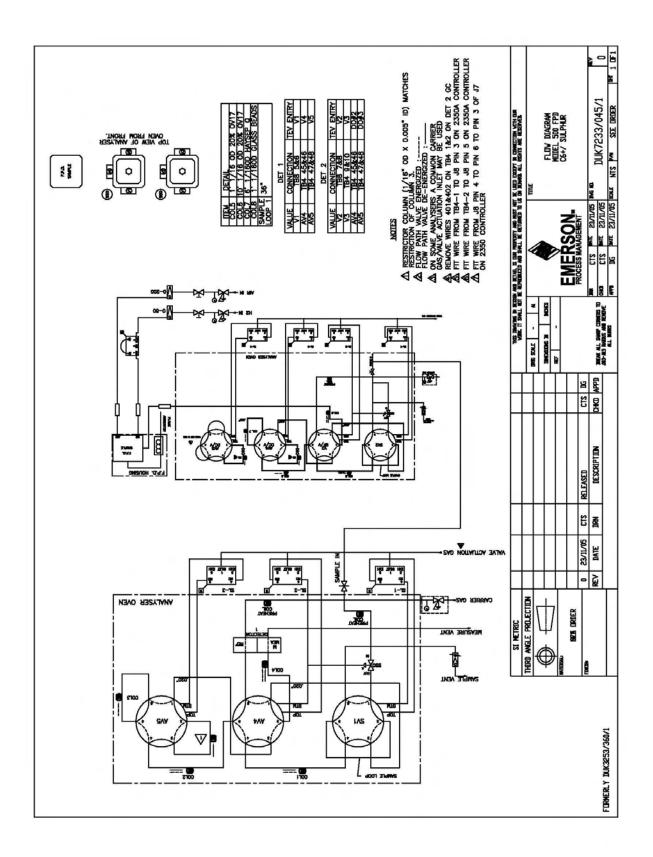


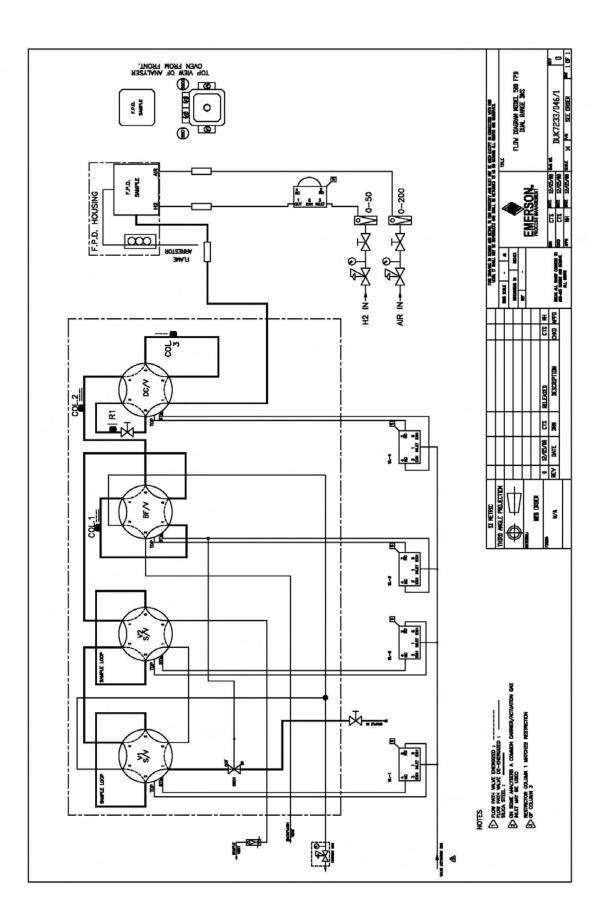


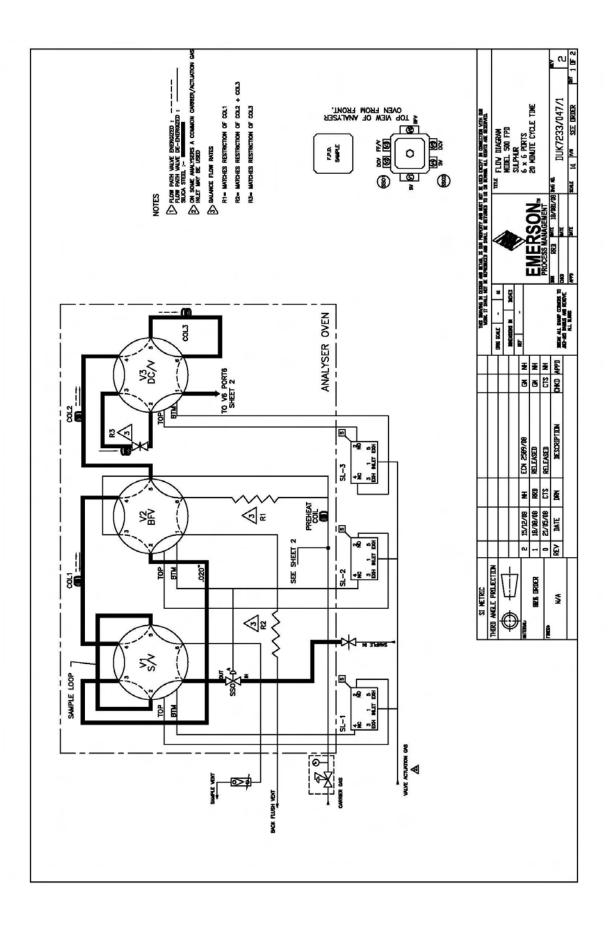


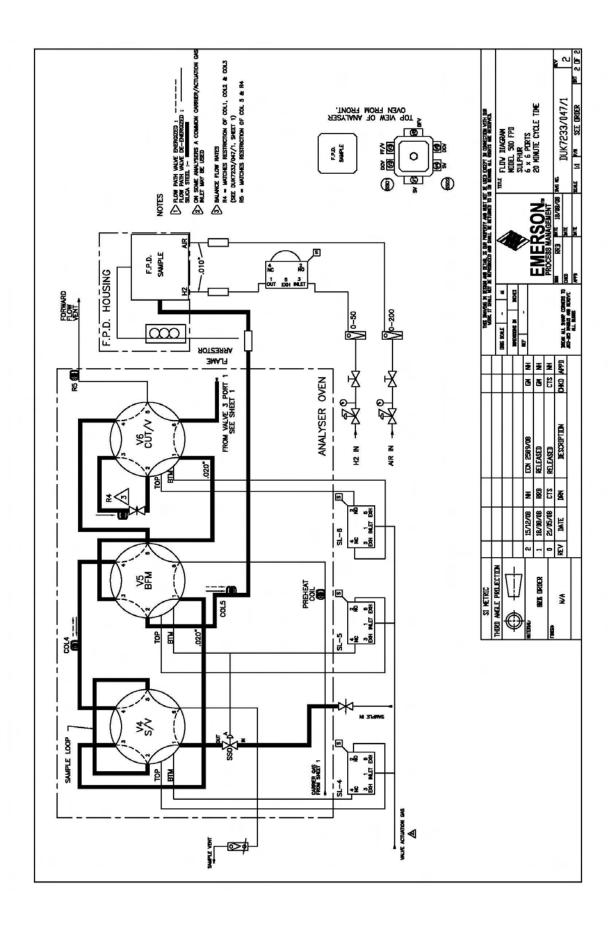


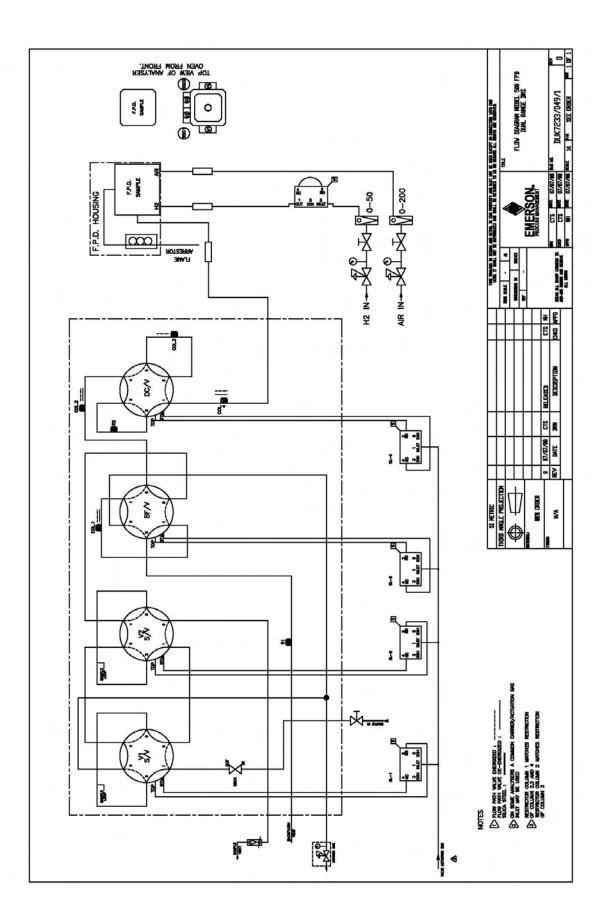


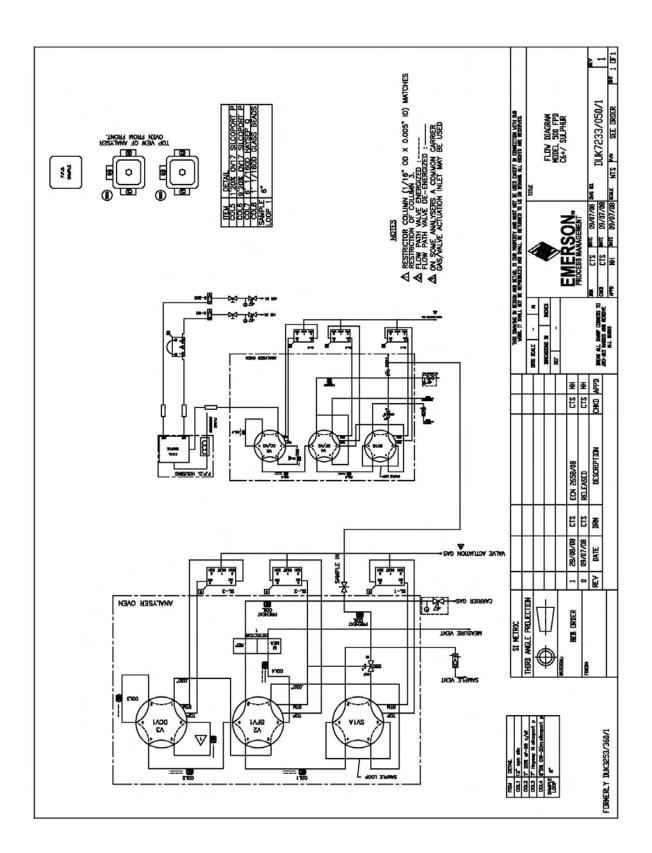


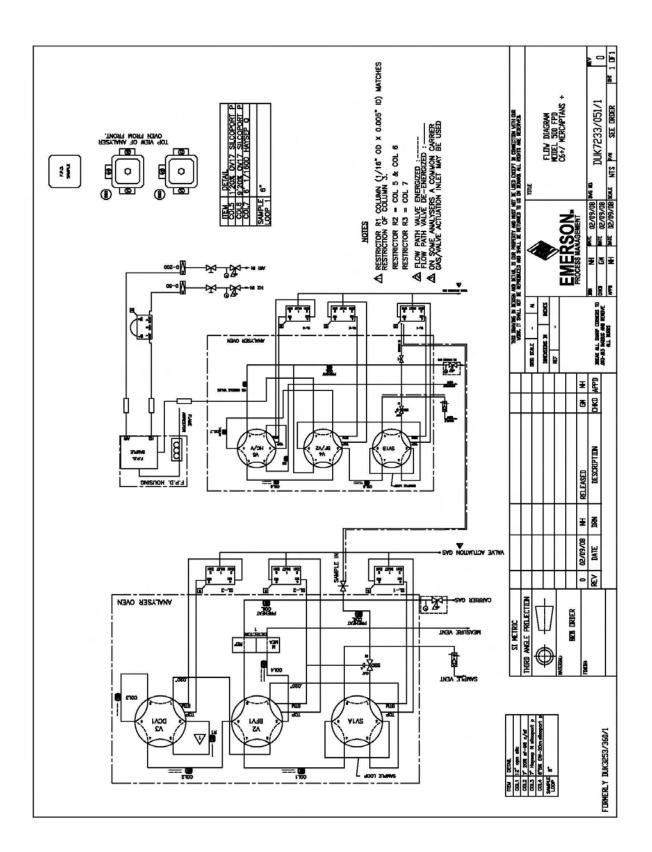


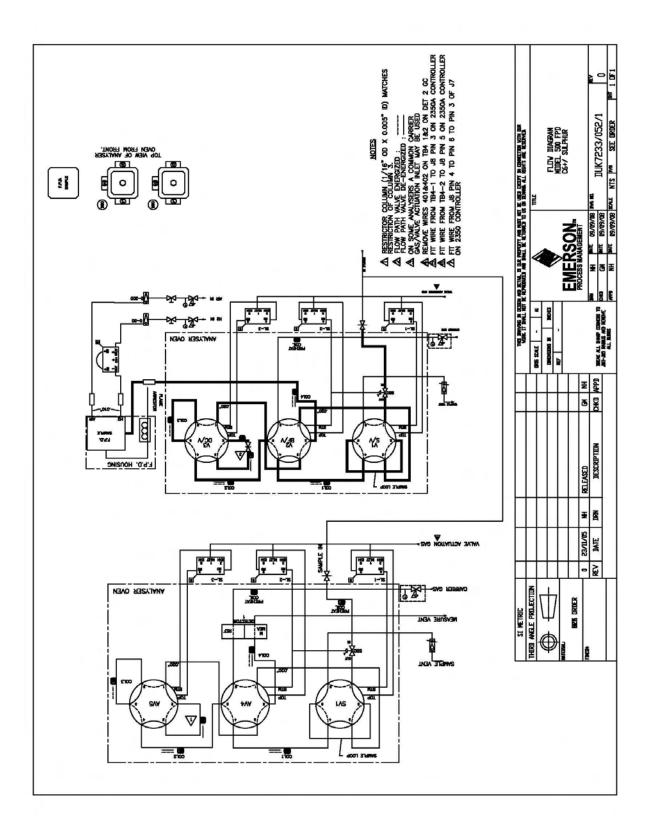


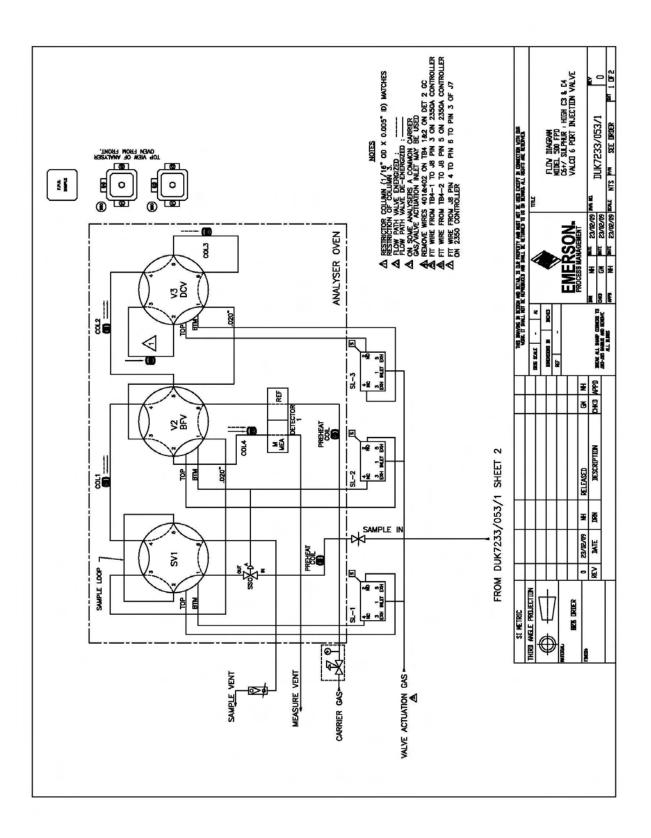


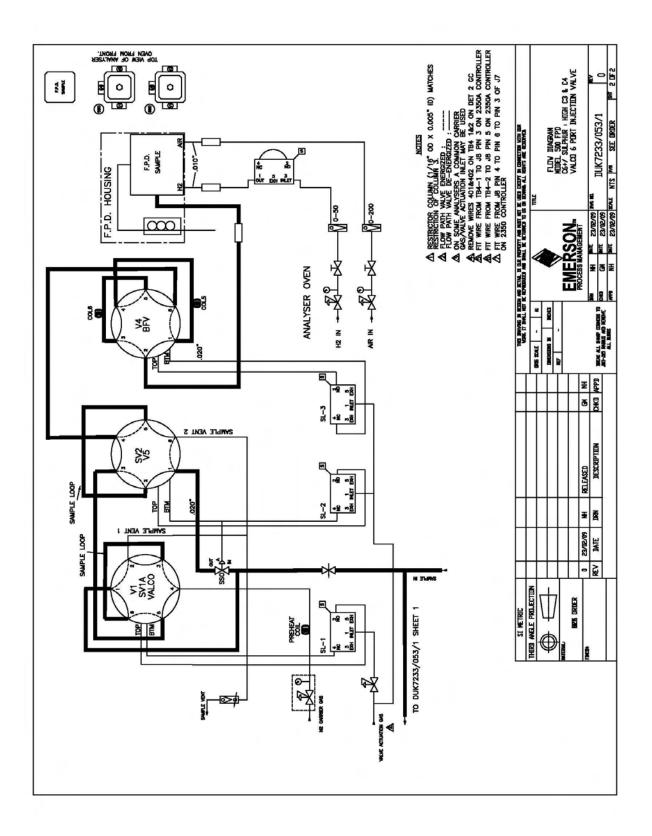


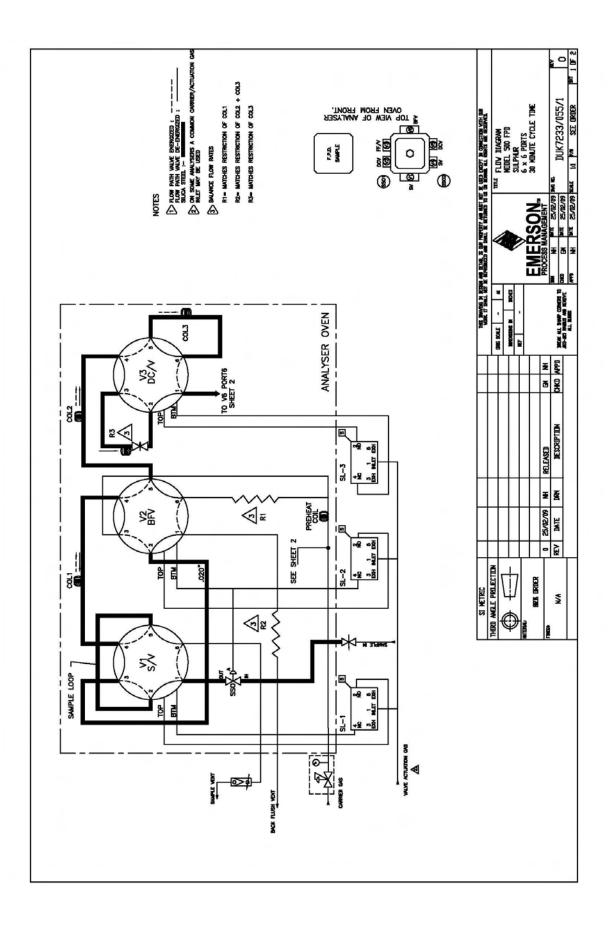


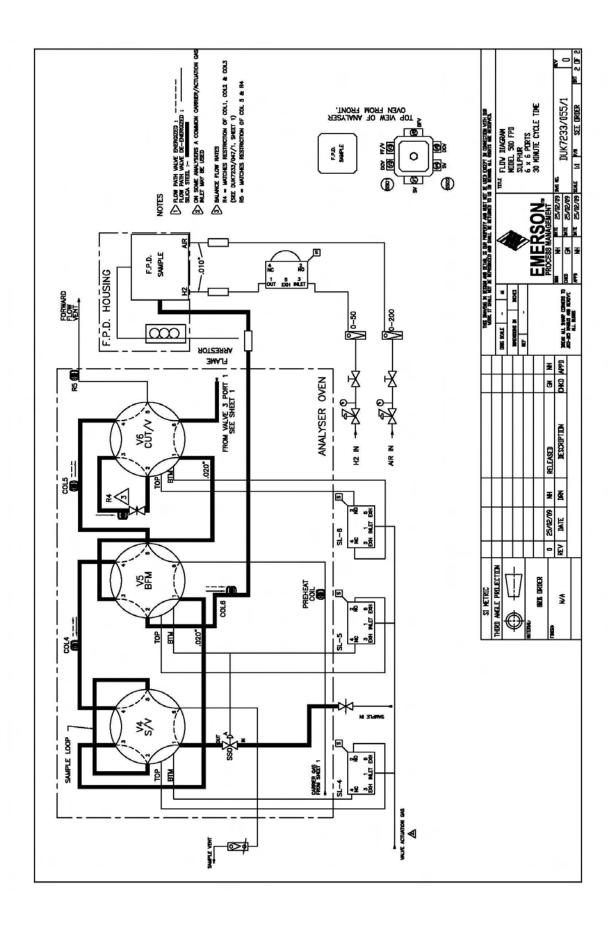


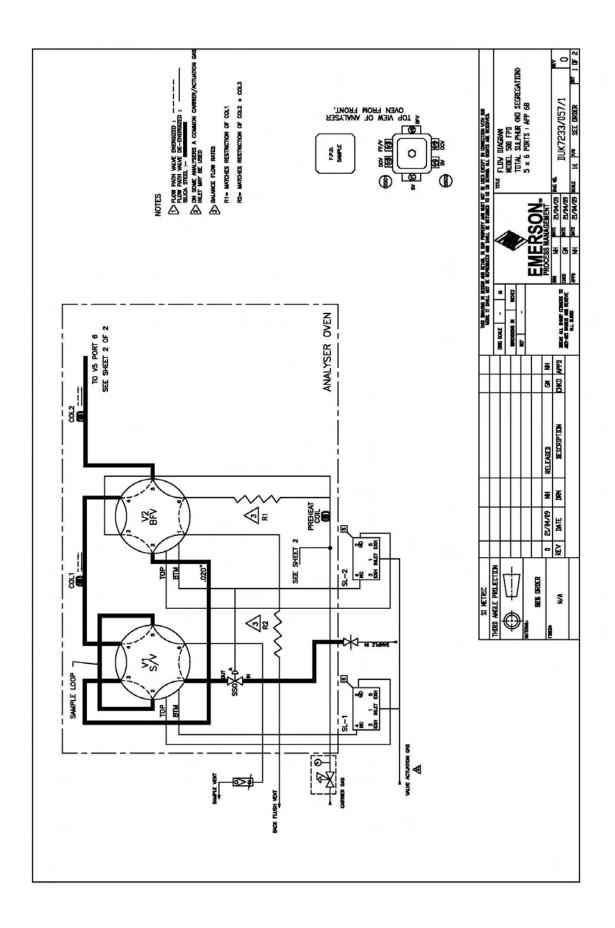


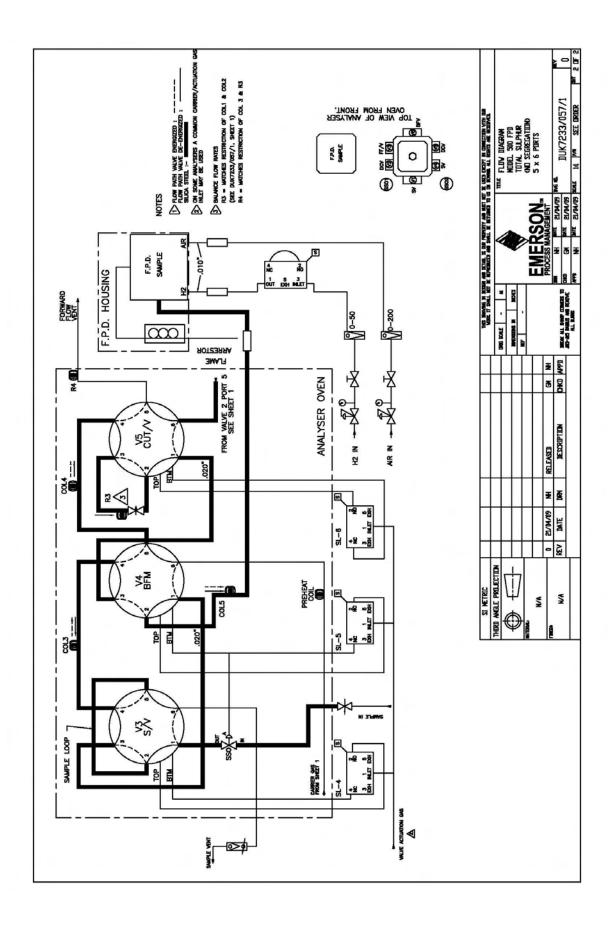


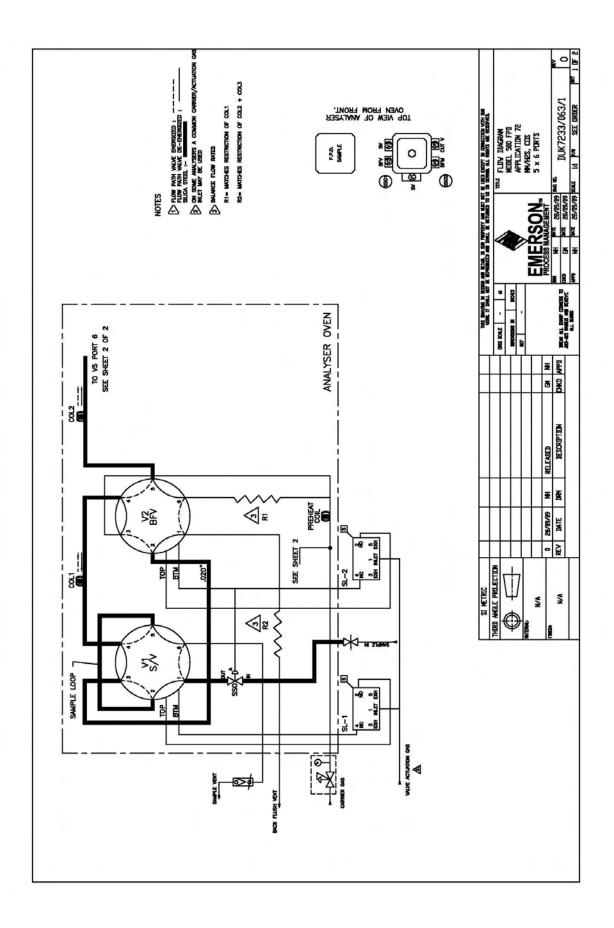


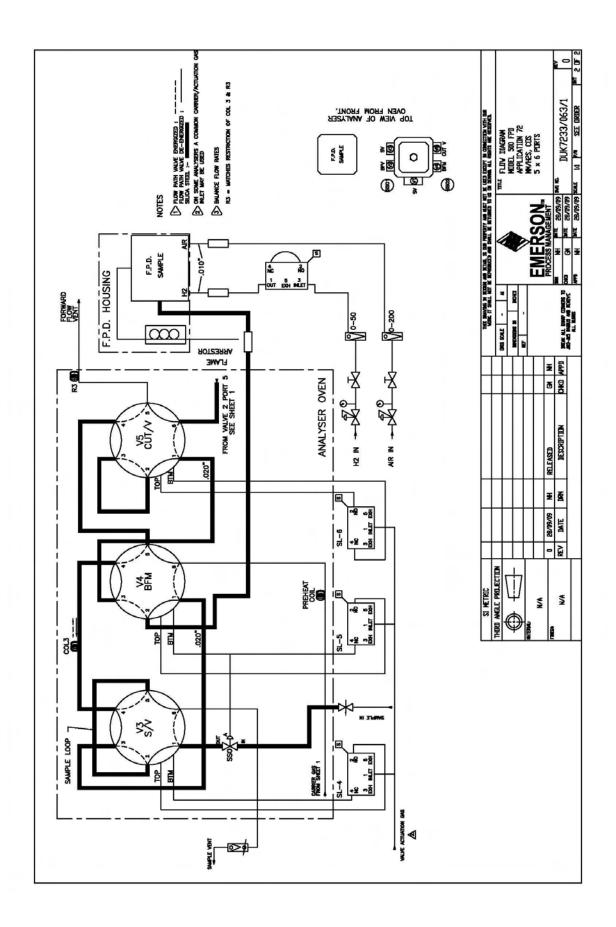


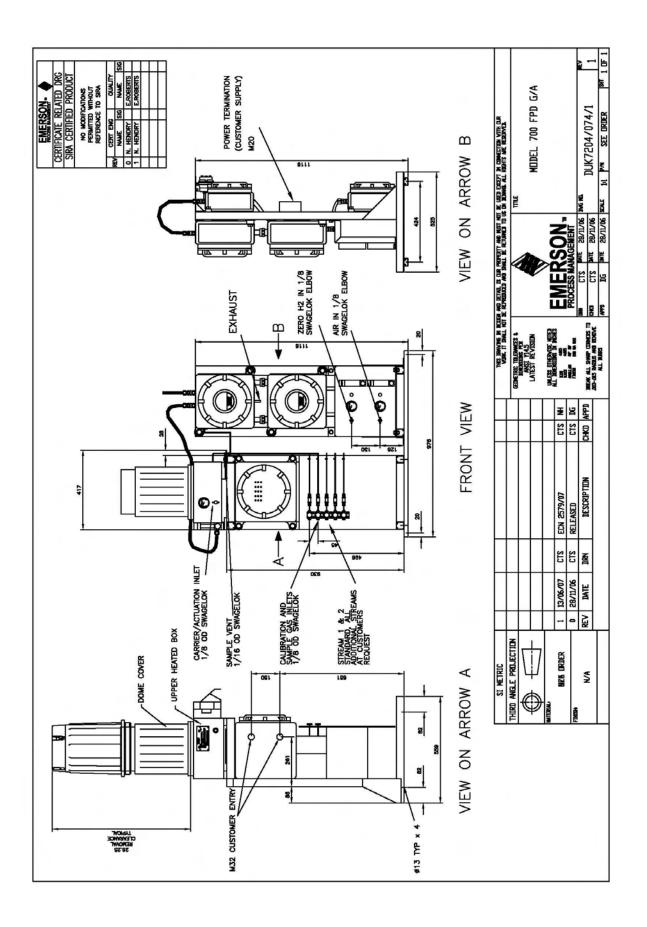


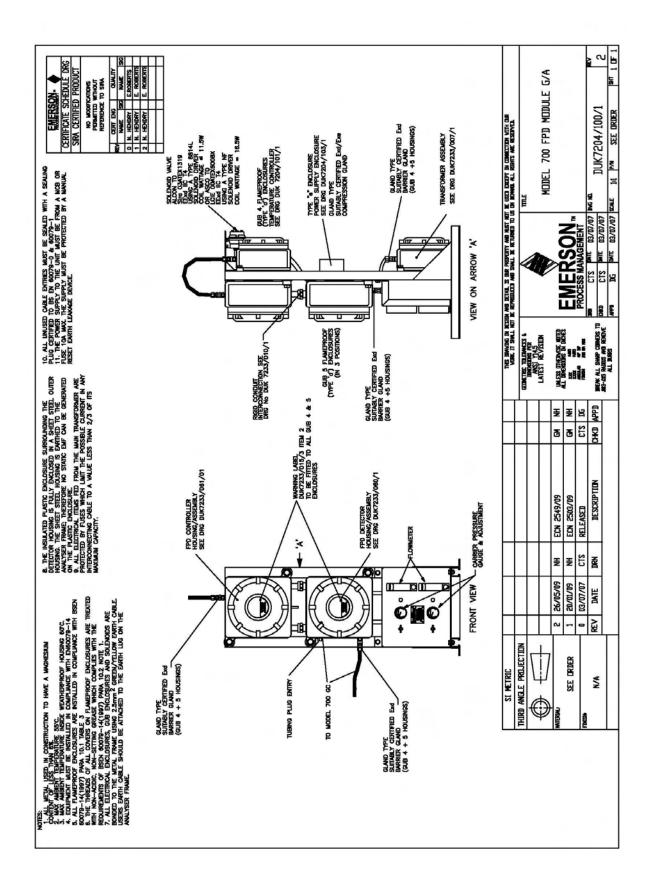


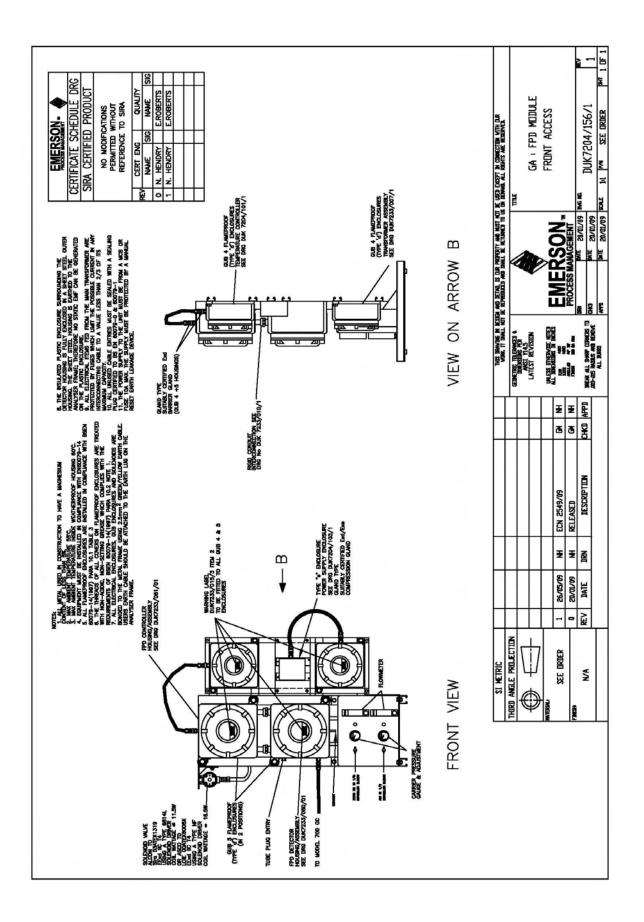


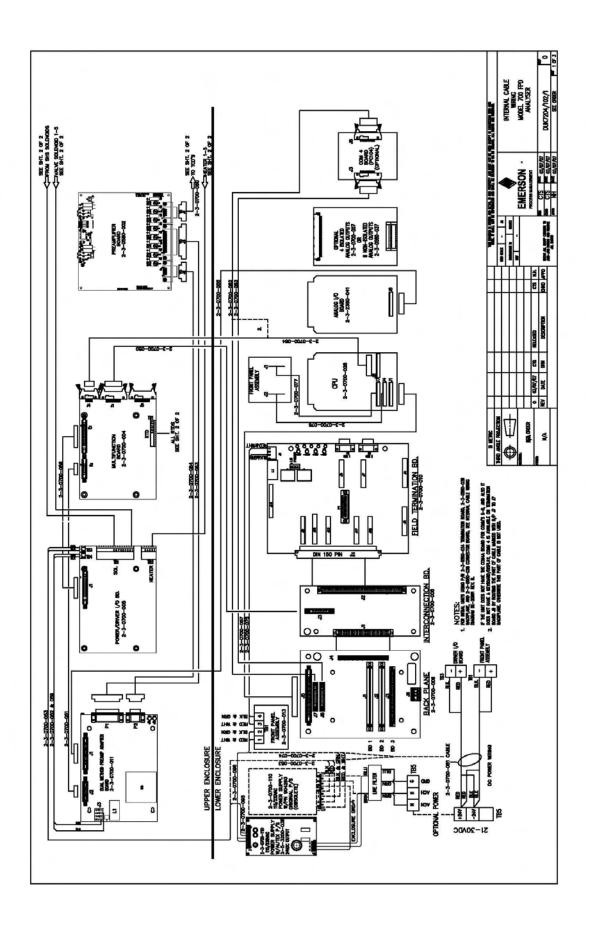


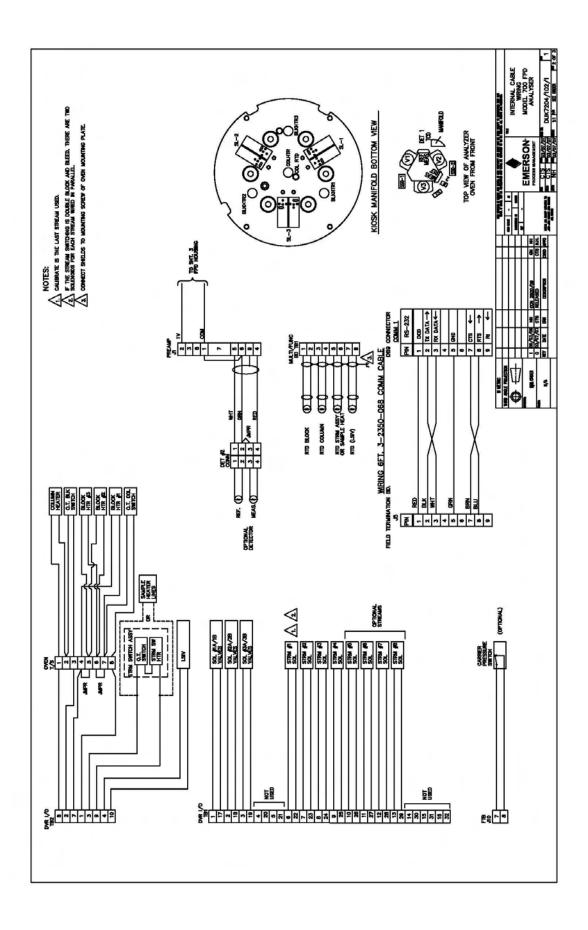


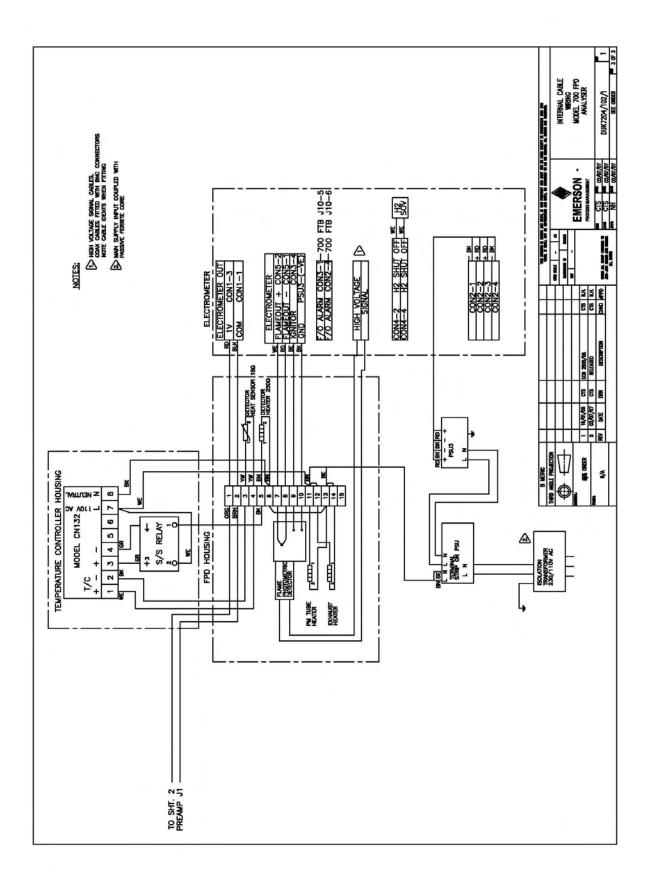


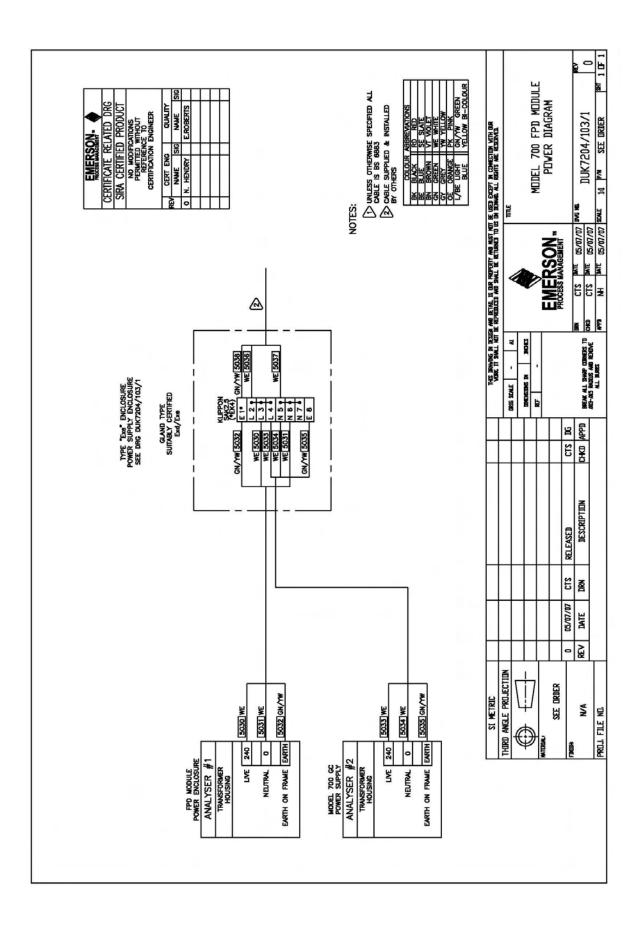


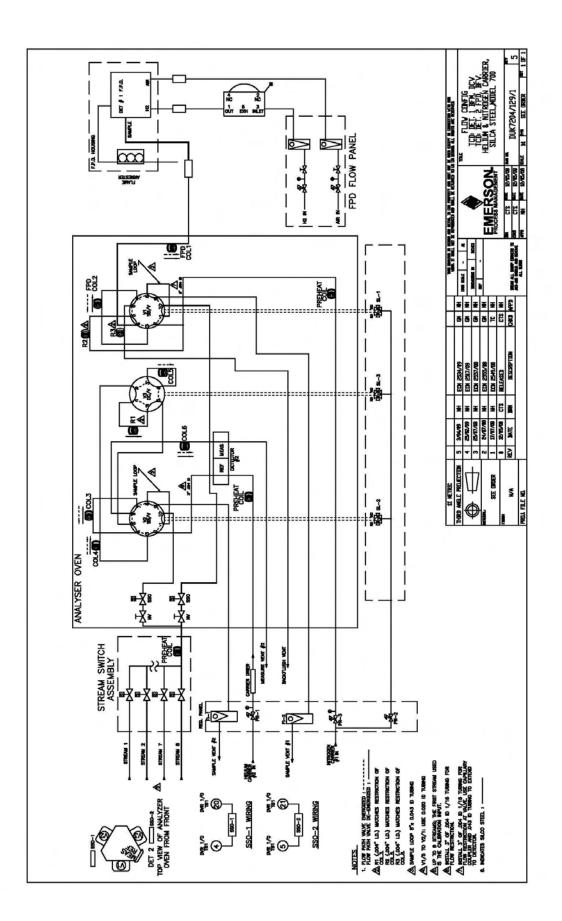


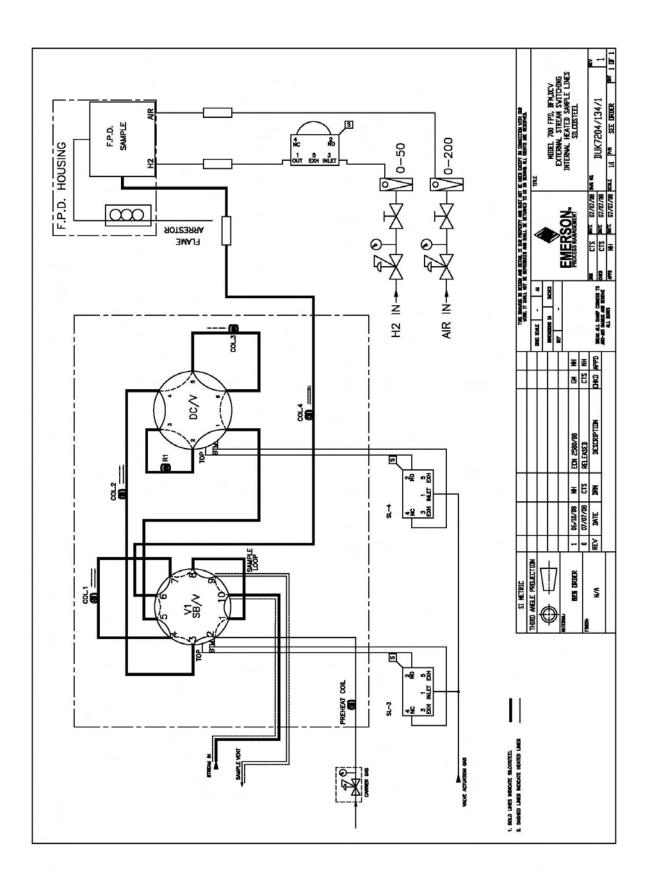


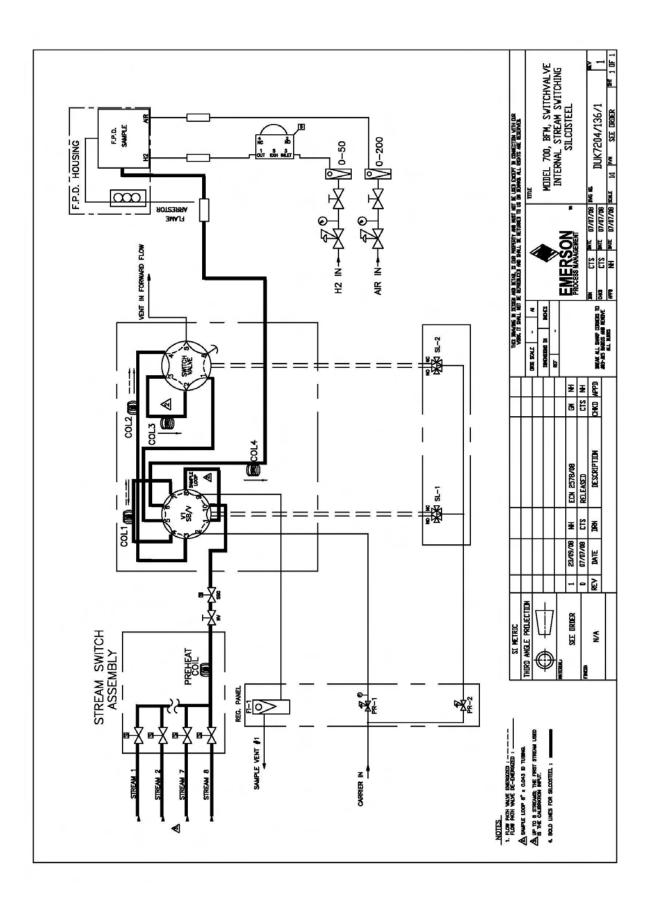


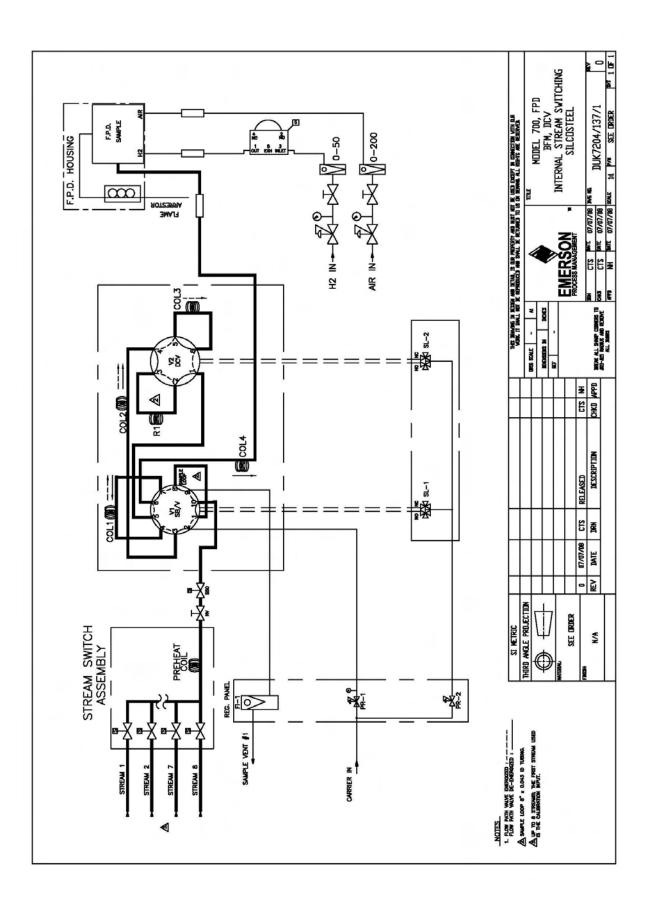


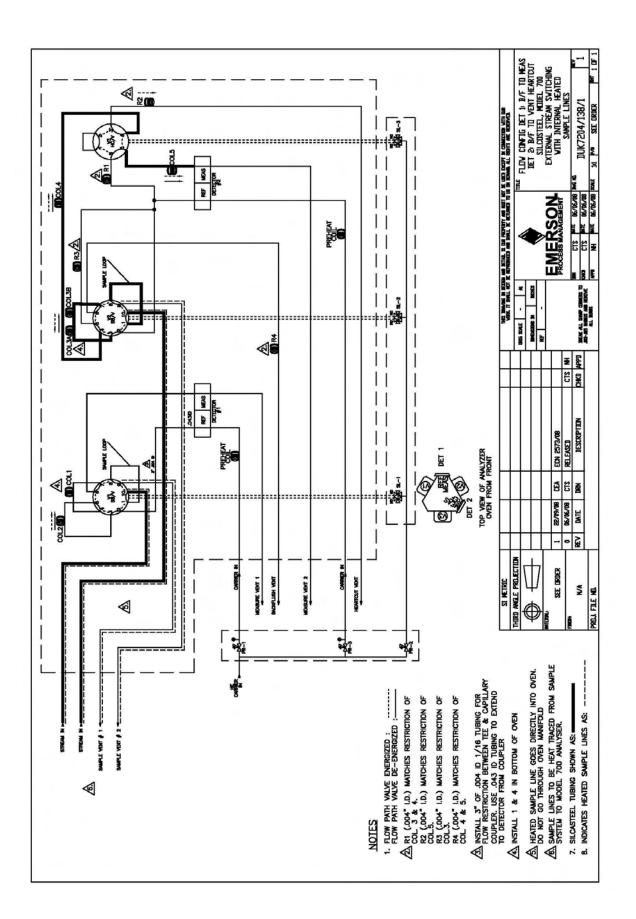


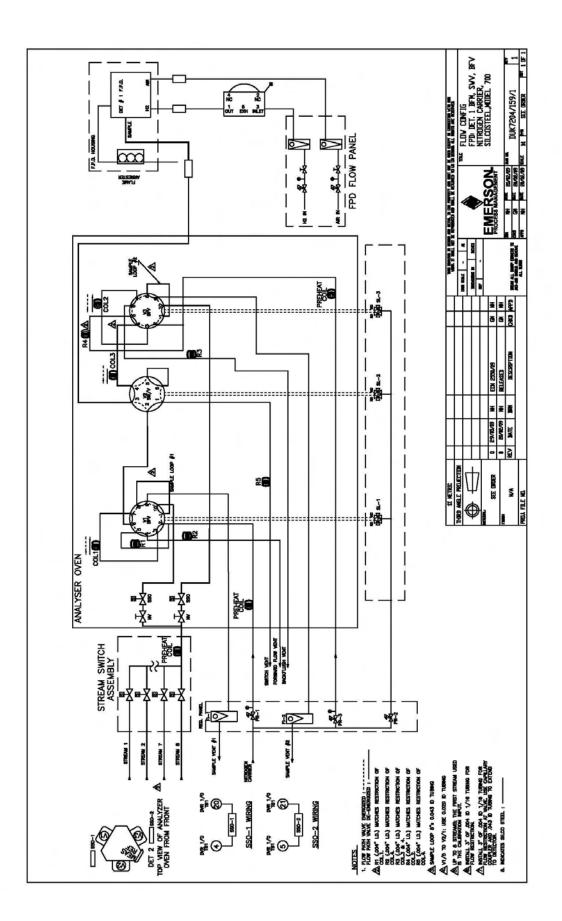


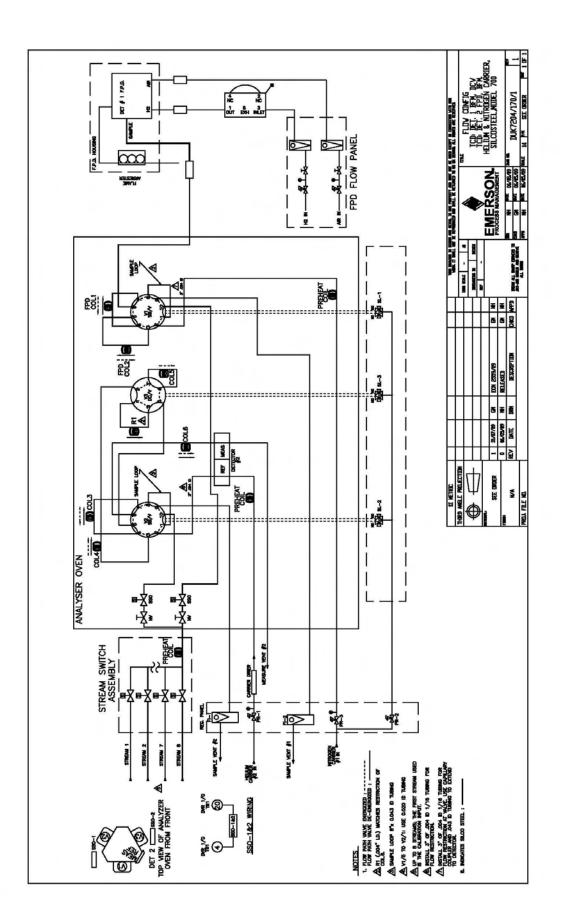












APPENDIX C

DETECTOR MANUAL

Flame Photometric Detector Operation Manual

23332-K026

Revision B April 25th, 2008

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<u>IMPORTANT</u>

In order to obtain optimum performance from this detector it is necessary to meet and maintain the following conditions:

A. The following minimum purity standard for gases and liquids shall be maintained:

Helium – 99.999% (ultra high purity) or Nitrogen – 99.999% (ultra high purity)

Hydrogen - 99.999% (ultra high purity)

Air - 0.1 PPM total Hydrocarbons (ultra zero grade)

- B. Stainless steel diaphragm regulators must be used.
- C. All gas lines from source to instrument must be clean.

General Description

Introduction

The Flame Photometric Detector, FPD, is a very sensitive and selective detector for the analysis of sulfur or organophosphorus containing compounds. The detector is very stable and easy to use. As the analyte is burned in a hydrogen and air flame, a characteristic wavelength of light is emitted at 394 nm for sulfur and 526 nm for phosphorus. A filter specific to the appropriate wavelength may be installed to enhance the selectivity to the sulfur or phosphorus emission. The emitted light is amplified by the photomultiplier tube (PTM) and processed by the signal processor. The response to phosphorus is linear and quadratic to sulfur.

The detector may be operated in either the sulfur mode or phosphorus mode by switching the filter and adjusting the air to hydrogen ratio to optimize response. A shielded flame design of the detector enhances sensitivity by lowering the noise created by the light emitted by the flame.

The detector uses a stainless steel jet, quartz windows, and silicone O-rings in an all aluminum body.

Specifications

- Maximum operating temperature: 250° C P
- P Shielded stainless steel jet
- >
- Sensitivity: 2×10^{-12} g/sec for sulfur Sensitivity: 1×10^{-12} g/sec for phosphorus A
- >
- Linear range: 10^4 for phosphorus Linear range: 10^3 with optional square root function for sulfur >
- Leak tight design to allow measurement of all flows from detector exhaust
- Igniter voltage: 1.5V AC at 4 amps P
- PMT voltage variable from approximately 650V

Installation of the FPD Optical Filter

In order to have the specificity for sulfur or phosphorus detection, the appropriate optical filter must be in place. The phosphorus filter is a filter of 526 nanometers and the sulfur is a filter of 396 nanometers.

Before changing the filter, the power cable to the photomultiplier tube, PMT, must be removed. This will prevent irreparable damage which can be caused by the introduction of room light to the PMT. The two thumb screws securing the PMT to the detector body are removed and then the PMT is slid off gently. Some resistance is felt due to the Oring on the detector body which provides a light tight seal.

The filter may be removed and replaced with the appropriate filter. The sulfur filter is a very dark blue color and the phosphorus filter a florescent yellow green. One side of the filter has a mirror finish. There is not a front or back face to the filter.

The PMT is slid back in place and the two thumb screws secured to the detector body. Reattach the power and signal cables to the back of the PMT.

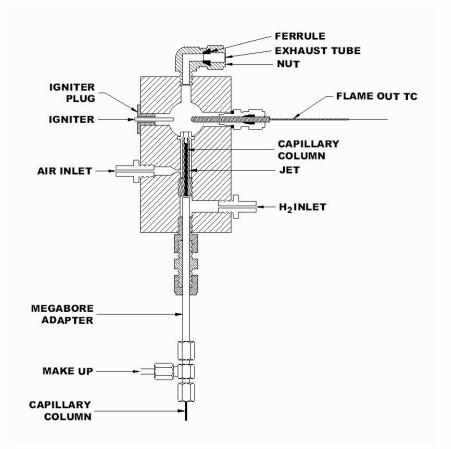


Figure 1 Insertion of Capillary Column into the FPD

Operation

CAUTION: When working with the detector, never remove the photomultiplier from the detector with the dynode voltage applied. Exposure to high light levels will cause photocathode fatigue (sensitivity loss for an extended period of time) and may cause permanent damage.

Optimal Detector Temperature

The FPD may operate up to a temperature of 250° C. Care should be taken to operate the detector above the final temperature of the column to prevent the condensation of column bleed on the surface of the optical windows which could result in loss of response.

CAUTION: Do not operate the detector above 250° C or damage to the plastic photomultiplier tube housing.

Optimizing Flows and Igniting the Flame

The optimization of the detector is achieved by adjusting the ratio of hydrogen to air. The oxygen content of air should be 0.2 - 0.4 of the hydrogen flow, with the optimum ratio being 0.3. The air flow should be 1.5 times the hydrogen flow. When optimizing conditions, the higher the total gas flows; the higher the background noise.

Example:

Hydrogen flow 100 mL/min 100 mL/min x 1.5 = 150 mL/min air required

Nitrogen is the most common carrier gas used for packed columns. Helium is used for the carrier gas for capillary columns with nitrogen for the make-up gas.

Once the flows are set and the detector is at a temperature of at least 125° C, the flame may be lit.

Selecting the Linear or Square Root Mode of Operation

The FPD electrometer has two modes of operation designated as "linear" and "square root". To select the mode of operation, use the sq rt / linear switch.

In the linear mode, the circuit performs as a basic electrometer giving a 10 volt output for an input current of one microampere. This 10 volt full scale output is available at the 10 volt output. A 1 volt output is also available. The linear mode is used when the detector is operated in the phosphorus mode of operation with the phosphorus filter installed. Phosphorus is detected as POH. Sulfur is detected as S_2 and the response is proportional to the square of the concentration of the sulfur containing compound. The square root mode is selected from the switch marked sq rt / linear. In this mode the electrometer output is modified by a special resistor-diode matrix to correct for the non-linear (approximately square law) relationship between the detector output current and sulfur concentration when the detector is operated in the sulfur mode. When operating in the mode, the electrometer zero control should be set to provide a slightly positive output from the module with the detector output at baseline.

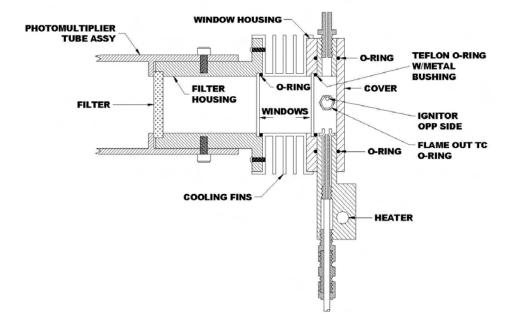


Figure 2 Replacement of O-rings and Windows

Maintenance

CAUTION: When working with the detector, never remove the photomultiplier from the detector with the dynode voltage applied. Exposure to high light levels will cause photocathode fatigue (sensitivity loss for an extended period of time) and may cause permanent damage to the PMT.

Cleaning the Detector

Column bleed may build up in the FPD housing. This stationary phase coating may be rinsed out of the detector with out disassembly. Follow the procedure listed below:

- 1. Disconnect the electrical connections from the detector.
- 2. Turn off the hydrogen and air supply lines to the GC.
- 3. Cool the detector to ambient.
- 4. Disconnect the column, hydrogen and air lines from the detector body.
- 5. Remove the detector from the GC.
- 6. Cap the hydrogen and air inlets with an 1/8" cap nut.
- Flush the detector thoroughly with acetone through the column inlet port and exiting through the exhaust tube.
- 8. Dry the detector with nitrogen thoroughly.
- 9. Uncap the gas inlets and reinstall the detector onto the GC.

Replacing the O-rings and Quartz Windows

After using the detector for about twelve months at 250° or more, the O-rings may become brittle and begin to allow light to leak into the detector resulting in high background noise and loss of response. The quartz window may need to be replaced as well. There are a total of five O-rings in the O-ring replacement kit, P/N 116910-KALREZ. Four are Kalrez and one is Teflon. The locations of these O-rings are shown in **Figure 2**. These O-rings must be replaced any time a joint sealed by one of them is separated. The cross section view of the detector is shown in **Figure 2**.

There are two concentric O-rings between the window housing and flame base. A 1-1/4" Kalrez ring fits into a groove in the window housing itself and a 15/16" Teflon ring fits around a bushing between the window and the flame base. A 15/16" Kalrez ring is used between the window at the inner end of the filter housing and the heat radiator section. The following procedure should be used to replace the O-rings and quartz windows:

- 1. Disconnect the power cable from the PMT.
- 2. Loosen the two thumb screws on the filter housing and remove the PMT.
- 3. Remove the filter.
- With a Phillips screwdriver, disconnect the heater-igniter wiring bracket from the housing assembly.

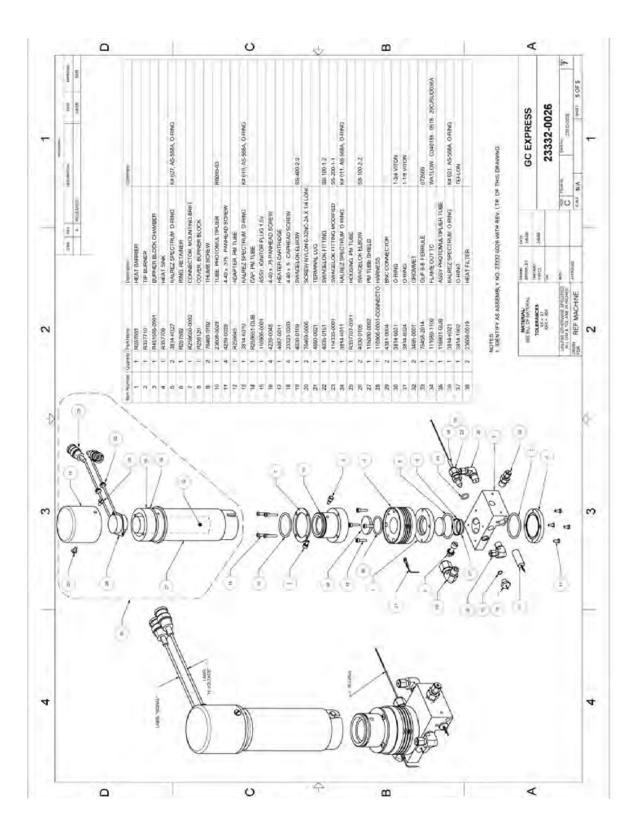
- Pull the filter housing from the recess in the heat radiator exposing the first window and O-ring (15/16" Kalrez).
- 6. With a hex (Allen) wrench, remove the four screws holding the radiator and window housing to the flame base.
- 7. Remove the heat radiator, window housing, and the window.
- 8. Remove the old O-rings.
- 9. Place the 15/16" Teflon ring around the metal bushing.
- 10. Insert the 1-1/4" ring into the groove in the window housing.
- 11. With the bushing and its ring between the window and the flame base and grooved side of the window housing toward the flame base, align the window housing with the threaded holes in the flame base.
- 12. Replace the heat radiator over the window housing with countersunk holes toward the outside and aligned with the holes in the window housing and flame base.
- 13. Replace the Allen head screws and tighten.
- 14. Place the outer window in the recess in the inner end of the filter housing with the 15/16" Kalrez O-ring between the window and the heat radiator.
- 15. Replace the filter housing and the wiring bracket.
- 16. Replace the filter and the PMT.

The 1-1/4" Kalrez end cover O-ring is located between the end cover and the flame base.

Recommended Spare Parts

Figure 2 is a cross section diagram of the FPD with associated Part Numbers. The parts listed below are used in the normal maintenance of the detector.

Description	Part Number
Igniter Plug (includes O-ring seal) -1.5 volt	116906-K001
Quartz Window	23608-0019
O-Ring Kit	116910-KALREZ
2 ea. # 2-27 Kalrez (1.437 O.D. x .070 d	ia cross section.)
1 ea. # 2-21 Kalrez (1.062 O.D. x .070 d	ia cross section.)
1 ea. # C2118-021 Teflon (1.062 O.D. x	.070 cross section)
1 ea. # 568-010 Kalrez O-ring # \$70010	Ignitor
1 ea. # 586-011 Kalrez O-ring # S70011	Flame Out TC



GUB FPD 118500-3411 GUB

Full Function uP Controlled FPD Rev G

1. FPD Processor Control Functions

- A. Power on Initialization.
- B. Reset State. The uP monitors the RESET/RUN/OVERRIDE Switch (R/R/O Switch) (SW1), suspending any automatic operation until the R/R/O Switch is set to the RUN position. If the R/R/O Switch is set to the Override position, the uP continues to be Reset but the fuel valve will be manually activated. The fuel valve will remain activated until the R/R/O Switch is manually switched to either the Reset or Run position.
- C. Igniter and Flame on State. When the R/R/O Switch is set to the RUN position, the uP attempts to ignite the flame. The ignition sequence consists of the following steps.
 - 1. Turn the Igniter Drive and LED (D20) on and wait for 5 sec. This allows the igniter to reach a temperature that will cause ignition.
 - 2. Open the fuel valve and wait for 15 sec.
 - 3. Turn the Igniter Drive and LED off.
 - Check for Flame On by monitoring the thermocouple temperature sensor input at connector CON5.
 - If no flame is detected, fuel valve will be closed and the uP will delay for another 30 sec. before any attempt to retry the ignition sequence.
 - If a flame is detected, the uP will continue monitoring the thermocouple temperature sensor input for a flame on indication, maintaining the fuel valve on and the LED indicator off.

If the uP does not detect a flame within 10 tries of the Ignition Sequence, it will set the igniter and fuel solenoid off and indicate a error condition by flashing the LED indicator (D20) at a steady 2Hz. An external error control signal (External Alarm), which can be used to drive a remote indicator (LED, Buzzer, Etc.), will be activated at connector CON3.1. The uP will suspend any other operation until the R/R/O switch has been cycled off and back on or the power has been cycled off and back on.

The uP will enter the Ignition Sequence and will attempt ignition:

- a. On power up if the R/R/O Switch is set to RUN.
- b. Anytime the R/R/O Switch is cycled from RESET or OVERRIDE to RUN.
- c. In normal operation, whenever the flame has been on and has gone out.

If the flame cannot be started within 10 tries of the Ignition Sequence, the uP will not try to re-ignite until the R/R/O Switch has been manually cycled off and back on or the power has been turned off and back on.

Any time the R/R/O Switch is cycled from RUN to RESET, the uP will stop fuel flow by turning the fuel solenoid off. No attempt will be made to restart the flame until the R/R/O Switch is returned to the RUN position.

Warning: The R/R/O Switch is a three-position switch, and once switched to the OVERRIDE position there is no automatic termination of the fuel valve activation. This feature is used for setup of the fuel flow only. To de-activate the fuel valve, the R/R/O Switch must be manually switched back to the RUN or RESET positions.

Refer to FPD Firmware Flowchart for detailed outline of uP functions.

2. FPD Electrometer Power Supply:

Use caution. AC Voltage (120Volts AC) is present and DC Voltage in excess of 600 Volts is generated on the PCB when power is applied.

- A. External Power, AC Volts: 120 Volts AC routed thru CON4 is switched by the Solid State Relay U7 (S101DH2). The Gas Valve/Solenoid is controlled by this switched AC Voltage signal.
- B. External Power, DC Volts: 12 Volt DC to low voltage power connector CON2. CON2, Pins 1 & 2, power the low current section of the PCB. CON2, Pins 3 & 4, power high current circuits (HV Regulator, Igniter, fuel solenoid, etc.).
- C. On board low voltage:
 - 1. An on board DC to DC Converter (U6) generates +/- 15 Volts
 - 2. A LM4040 Voltage Regulator (U5) generates +5 Volts
- D. On board high voltage:
 - On board high voltage converter generates approximately 650 Volt DC (J4)

3. FPD Linear Mode Test

- A. Set the Linear / Sq. Root Switch (SW3) to Linear Mode
- B. During the following test steps, monitor U3.6 output line with an oscilloscope to check for oscillation or other signs of faulty operation.
- C. With Signal In input connector (J3) open, recorder span set to 1 mV. full scale and the Zero Switch (SW4) set to OFF, adjust R57 for best output null.
- D. With Signal In input connector (J3) open, set the Zero Switch (SW4) ON. Adjust the manual zero pot (R38, can be located on the PCB or mounted on the front panel) completely CW and check for an output of +0.055V to +0.075V. Adjust the zero pot completely CCW and check for a smoothly changing voltage output to -1.15V to 1.55V. Return the Zero voltage control to approx. 0Volts output.
- E. Connect a current source to the Signal In input connector (J3). With a Voltmeter or recorder, monitor the output at the 10V output pin (CON1.4). Change recorder span as necessary to check output range and linearity per following table.

Current Source Setting (AMPS)	Recorder Reading At Direct Output							
-1 X 10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0MV	+-2%						
-1 X 10 ⁻⁹	10.0MV	+-2%						
-1 X 10 ⁻⁸	0.100V	+-2%						
-1 X 10 ⁻⁷	1.0V	+-2%						
-1 X 10 ⁻⁶	10.0V	+-2%						

4. FPD Square Root Mode Test

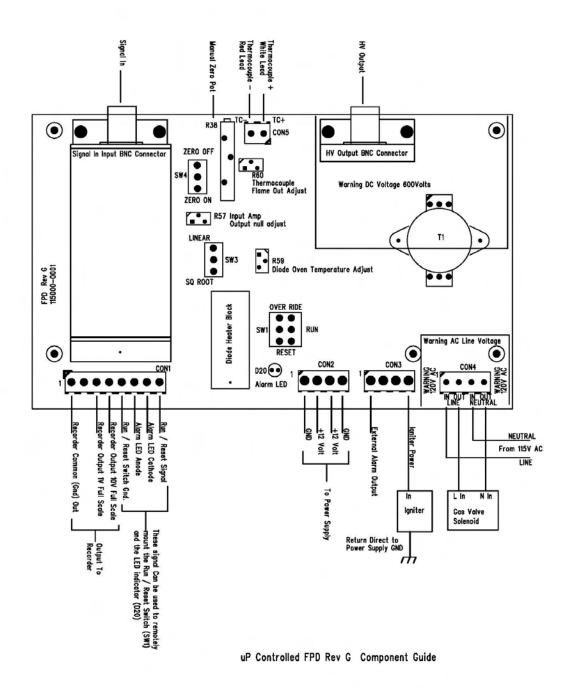
- A. Set the Linear / Sq. Root Switch (SW3) to Square Root Mode
- B. Set diode oven temperature adjustment pot (R59) near the center of its range of adjustment. Monitor U3.6 with oscilloscope for oscillation or other signs of faulty circuit operation.
- C. Connect a variable span recorder or DVM (10 megohms input impedance minimum) to the 10V output (CON1.4), and a current source to the input connector (J3). Set the ZERO SW to ON.
- D. Check electrometer and recorder zeros and carefully reset if necessary. Refer to Section 3, FPD Linear Mode Test, for zero set procedure.
- E. Set the ZERO SW to ON, the input current to -4.0×10^{-8} amps and adjust the diode oven temperature by means of R59 so that when temperature stabilizes the recorder or DVM reads 31.56mV as closely as possible.
- F. Reset input current to zero and note recorder/DVM reading. Return input current to -4.0 X 10⁻⁸ and trim diode oven temperature if necessary so that the difference in recorder/DVM readings for input currents of zero and -4.0 X 10⁻⁸ amps is 31.56mV, plus or minus 0.1mv.
- G. Check response curve per following table. (If zero reading falls outside permitted limits, readjust the offset pot (R57) and repeat previous step.

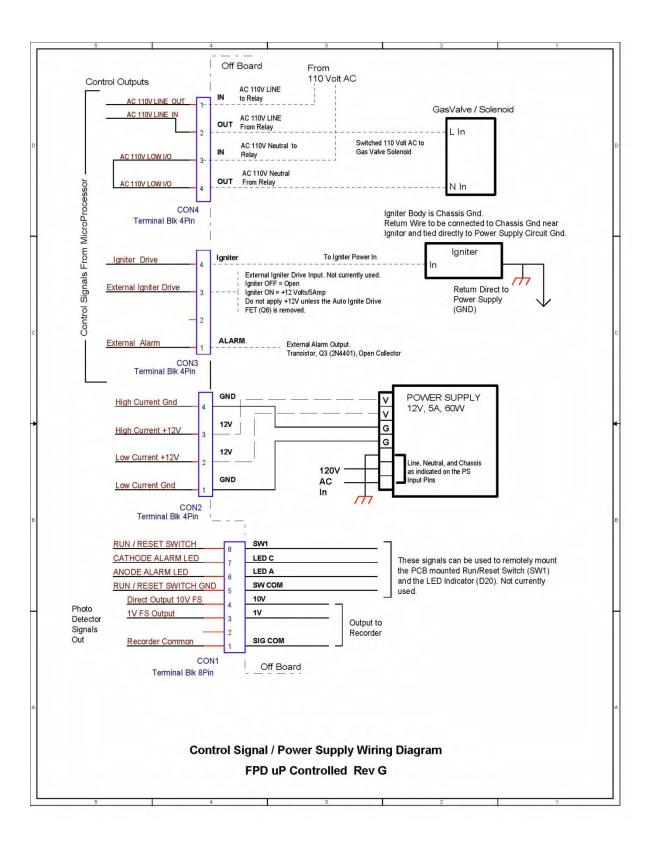
Current Source		Direct Output (1	10 VFS)	
Setting (AMPS)		Reading (mV)		
-0.00 X 10 ⁻¹¹	-0.5 < "Zero" < +0.5	R62=191K	R62=90.9K	
-2.00 X 10 ⁻¹¹	"Zero Reading"	+.167 +1	+.335 +1	
-6.00 X 10 ⁻¹¹	"Zero Reading"	+.470 +15	+.945 +15	
-1.60 X 10 ⁻¹⁰	"Zero Reading"	+1.16 +2	+2.34 +2	
-6.40 X 10 ⁻¹⁰	"Zero Reading"	+3.34 +3	+6.71 +3	
-2.50 X 10 ⁻⁹	"Zero Reading"	+7.62 +6	+15.3 +6	
-1.00 X 10 ⁻⁸	"Zero Reading"	+15.68 +9	+31.5 +9	
-4.00 X 10 ⁻⁸	"Zero Reading"	+31.56 +1	+63.4 +1	Set Point
-1.60 X 10 ⁻⁷	"Zero Reading"	+64.7 +-3.0	+130 +-3.0	
-6.40 X 10 ⁻⁷	"Zero Reading"	+129 +-5.0	+260 +-5.0	
-2.56 X 10 ⁻⁶	"Zero Reading"	+319 +-12	+641 +-12	

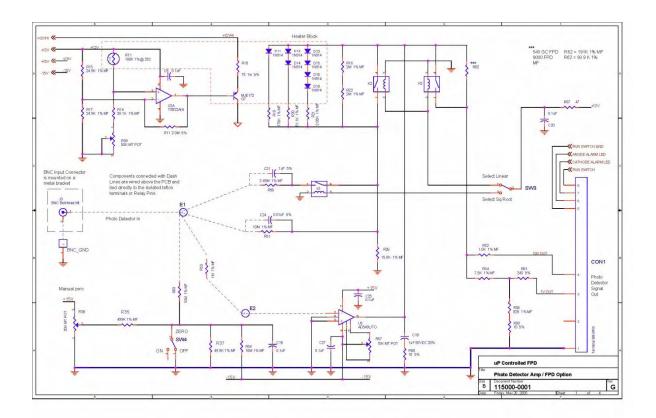
5. Noise and Drift Test

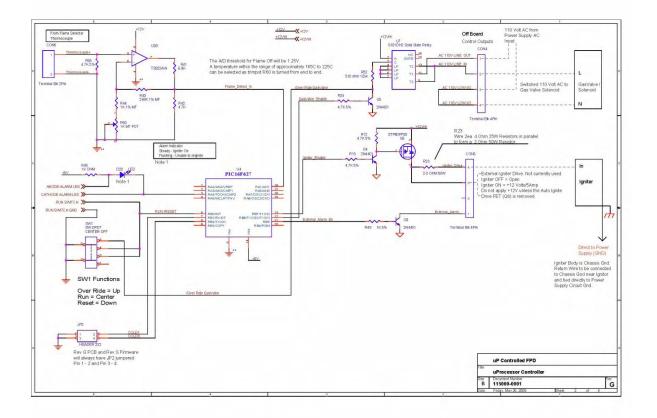
- A. Conduct test with all shields and covers in place and electrometer operating in the "square root" mode. (SW3 set to square root) Connect 10MV F.S. recorder to the Direct Output (CON1.4) with the chart speed set to approx. 0.25 cm/min. Disconnect input cable, turn the Zero Switch (SW4) ON and set the zero control pot (R38) so that trace is near center of plot.
- B. Record data for at least 30 minutes in a stable ambient temperature.
- C. Acceptance specifications are as follows:
 - 1. Max. Peak-to-peak noise 2% of full scale.
 - 2. Occasional unexplained spikes no more than one per half hour and not to exceed 5% full-scale peak height.
 - 3. Max. Drift 1.5% full scale during half hour run.

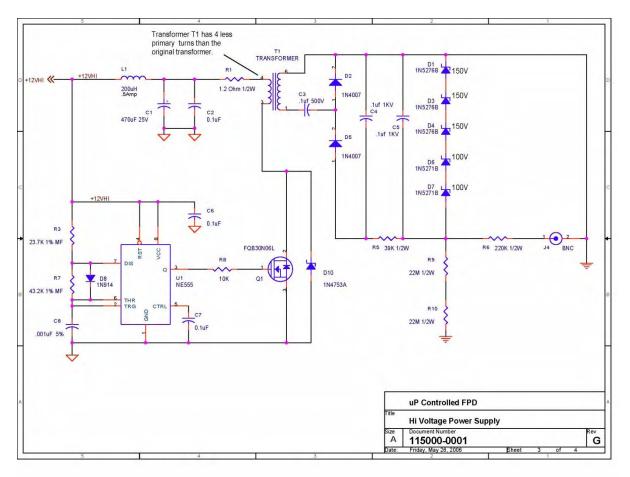
FPD Thermocouple Temperature Setup. The thermocouple input at CON5 Pin1 and Pin2 will be factory adjusted to operate with Detector temperatures that range from approximately 150 Degrees C to 200 Degrees C.

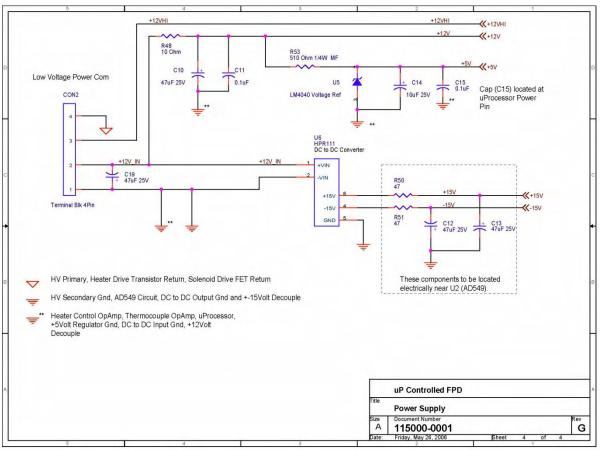


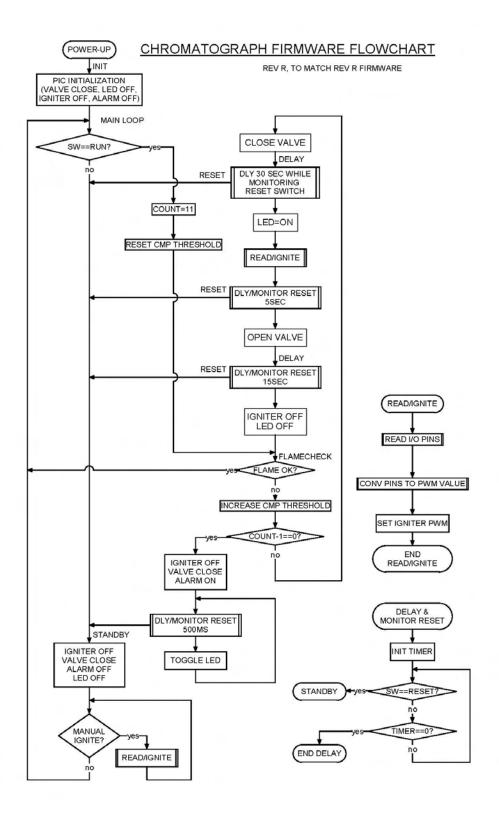


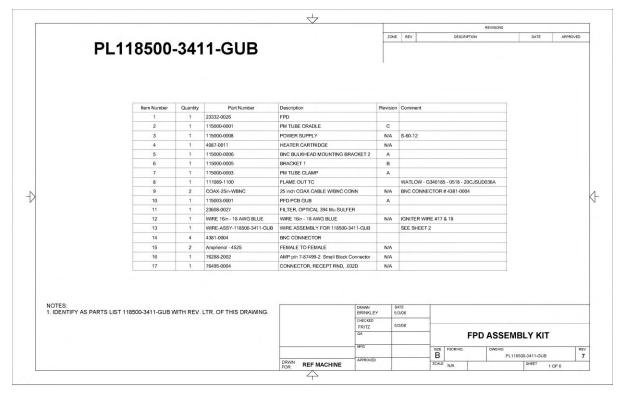


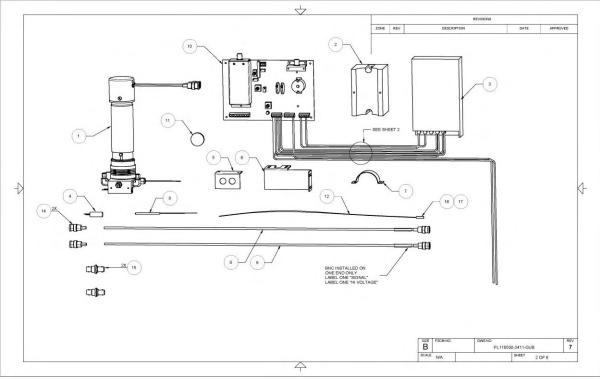


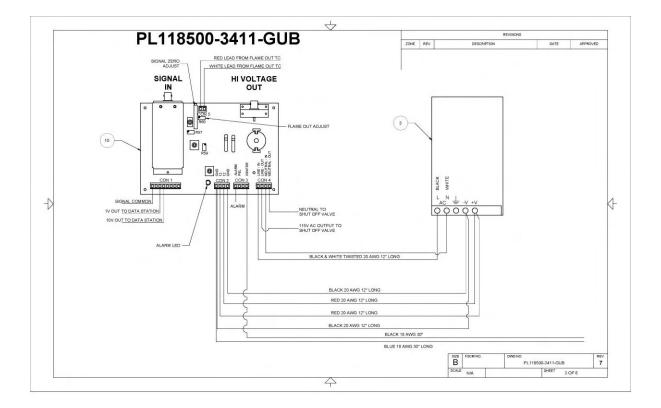


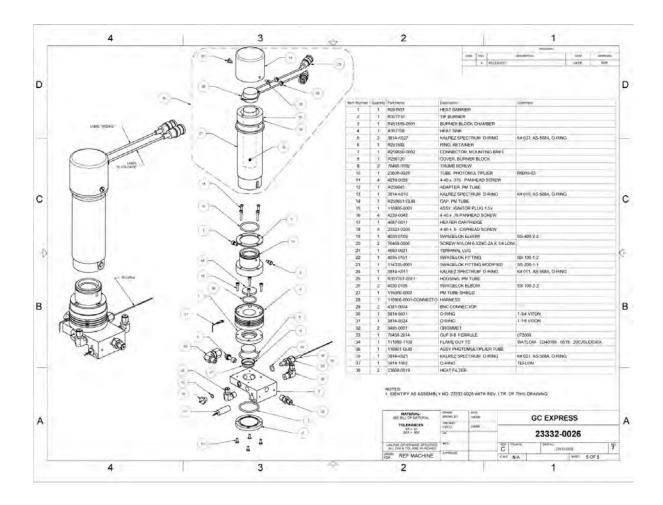












APPENDIX D

PID CONTROLLER MANUAL



	Omoga.com	Ē	CN132
OMEC	OMEGAnet On-Line Service http://www.omega.com	Internet e-mail info®omega.com	AUTOTUNE TEMPERALUHE CONTROLLER OPERATOR'S MANUAL
	Servicing North America:	erica:	Thank you for choosing the CN132 a new concept in
USA: ISO 9001 Certified	One Omega Drive, Box 4047 Stamford, CT 06907-0947 Tei: (203) 359-1660 e-mail: info@omeea.com	FAX: (203) 359-7706	advanced, full feature, compact temperature control.
Canada:	976 Bergar Laval (Quebec) 147L SA1 Tel: (514) 856-6928 e-mail: canada@omcga.com	FAX: (514) 856-6886	1. SCAN the table of contents and look through the manual. Note sections of interest.
For in	For immediate technical or application assista	cation assistance:	DEVIEW the important cofety informa-
USA and Canada:	 Sales Service: 1-800-826-6342 / 1-800-TC-OMECA^w Customer Service: 1-800-622-2378 / 1-800-622-8EST^w Engineering Service: 1-800-872-9436 / 1-800-LSA-WHEN^w TELEX: 996404 EASYLINK: 62968334 CABLE: OMEGA 	C-OMECA** 00-622-BEST** 1-800-USA-WHEN** CABLE: OMEGA	3. Solution in Section 1 before installation.
Mexico and			- instructions in Sections 4 and 5
Latin America:	Tei: (95) 800-TC-OMECA ^w En Españoi: (203) 359-1660 ext: 2203 Servicina Eurobe:	FAX: (95) 203-359-7807 e-mail: espanol@omega.com	4. F SET UP using the format you prefer
Benelux:	Postbus 8034, 1180 LA Amstelveen, The Netherlands Tel: (31) 20 6418405 Toll Free in Benelux: 06 0993344	2 Netherlands FAX: (31) 20 6434643	- (See Section 6), or
	e-mail: ni@omega.com		Quick instructions for those familiar with
Czech Republic:	Ostravska 767, 733 0} Karvina Tei: 42 (69) 6311899 e-mail: czech©omcga.com	FAX: 42 (69) 6311114	- (
France:	9, rue Denis Papin, 78190 Trappes Tel: (33) 130-621-400	FAX: (33) 130-699-120	UNPACKING INSTRUCTIONS
	lou free in france: USUJ-4-UD342 e-mail: france@omega.com		Remove the Packing List and verify that you have received
Germany/Austria:	 Daimierstrasse 26, D-75392 Deckenpfronn, Germany Tel: 49 (07056) 3017 Toll Free in Germany: 0130 11 21 66 e-mail: germany@omega.com 	an, Germany FAX: 49 (07056) 8540	all equipment. If you have any questions about the ship- ment, please call the OMEGA Customer Service Department at 1-800-622-2378 or (203) 359-1660.
United Kingdom: ISO 9002 Certified		P.O. Box 7, Omega Drive, Irlam, Manchester, M44 5EX, England	When you receive the shipment, inspect the container and equipment for any signs of damage. Note any evidence of
	Tel: 44 (1455) 285520 Tel: FAX: 44 (1455) 283912 FAX FAX: 64 (1455) 283912 FAX	Tel: 44 (161) 777-6611 FAX: 44 (161) 777-6622 8-488	rough handling in transit. Immediately report any damage to the shipping agent.
	e-mail: uk@omega.com		NOTE: The carrier will not honor any claims unless all ship-
It is the policy of OME ¹ OMEGA is constantly r OMEGA will add the CI The information contained for any errors it contains.	It is the policy of OMEGA to comply with all worldwide safety and EMC/EMI regulations that apply. OMEGA is constantly pursuing certification of its products to the European New Approach Directives. OMEGA will add the CE mark to every appropriate device upon certification. The information contained in this document is believed to be correct but OMEGA Engineering, Inc. accepts no liability for any errors it contains, and reserves the right to alter specifications without notice. WARNING: These products are not designed for use in, and should not be used for, patient connected applications.	ed EMC/EMI regutations that apply. European New Approach Directives. certification. MEGA Engineering. Inc. accepts no hability tour notice.	ping material is saved for their examination. After examin- ing and removing contents, save packing material and car- ton in the event reshipment is necessary.

a construction of

SECTION 1. SAFETY 1. INSTALLATION. Designed for use: UL873 - only in products where the acceptability is determined by Underwriters I aboratories loc	EN61010 - 1 within Installation Categories II and III environment and pollition degree 2	To avoid possible shock hazard install in a grounded metal enclosure. The sensor sheath and all accessible conductive		CONFIGURATION: All functions are front key selectable. It is the responsibility of the	installing engineer to ensure that the configuration is safe. Use the program lock to protect critical functions from tampering.	3.ULIIMALE SAFETY ALARMS: Normal safety advice: Do not use SP2 as the sole alarm where personal injury or	damage may be caused by equipment failure. SYMBOLS USED IN THIS MANUAL:	* Keys			Press and Press and tune Function/ hold release tune Option	[]	display display	IN BRIEF	Routine adjustments: To reset alarm or fault message:	(ک	★ Uecrease setpoint	Process temperature (PV) or setpoint (SP)	Setpoint Set	Second Second Second Second	Setpoint f^{4} $\rightarrow \bullet \circ \circ$
TABLE OF CONTENTS Section Page	1 SAFETY	2 FUNCTIONS MENU/PROGRAM MODE GUIDE	3 QUICK SETUP GUIDE	4 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION4	5 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION6	6 INITIAL CONFIGURATION/SETUP	7 AUTOTUNE	8 VIEWING AND SELECTING FUNCTIONS	9 PROPORTIONAL CYCLE -TIME	10 SECOND SETPOINT - SP2	11 RANGING AND SETPOINT LOCK	12 IMPROVING CONTROL ACCURACY	13 OEM PROGRAM SECURITY18	14 OEM SECURE LEVEL 4	15 ERROR MESSAGES AND DIAGNOSIS	16 FUNCTION AND OPTIONS:	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 323	17 CN132 SPECIFICATION24	18 CUSTOMER CONFIGURATION RECORD

SECTION 2 FUNCTIONS MENU AND PROGRAM MODE GUIDE

1. Enter/Exit:



Program mode .Press and hold ♥ ▲ 3 sec.

2. Single level navigation:



bHnd by Pro-0 3. View/Change Option:



View Function/Option.



Autotune Option value.



Change Option value (or press **★ ▼**). Release: check for correct selection.

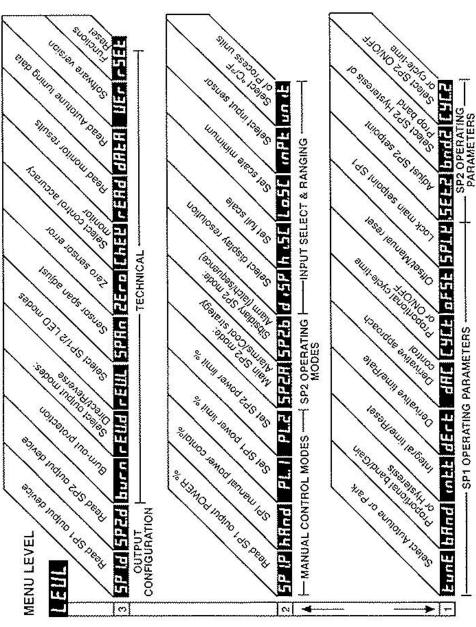
4. Changing menu levels:



Locate level Function.



Select new level



	55d حصص ۲ <u>۲</u> ۲	IMPORTANT: check that correct device is selected.	For any difficulty in initial configuration:	To display the next step, release keys together.	5. Enter initial configuration.	Hold both for 3 sec.	PR-H2-23 Normal operating mode: No setpoint entered yet.	6. Select other functions now or later. See onide and menu in Section 2	
SECTION 3 QUICK SETUP INSTRUCTIONS For full instructions, see Section 6. 1. Power up.	Alternating display after Corose Alternating display after Self-test	2. Select input sensor.	To select, press and hold ★ Press ▲ Check for correct selection.	3. Select °C/°F.	Press once		to select.	4. Select main setpoint output device.	See Section 5.3. Press once.

(d. 80.00

1000 1000 1000

NOTE: Setpoint is locked during Autotune	9. For optimum cycle-time: See Section 9.4.	SECTION 4 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION 1. Prepare a 1/32 DIN panel cutout: 45.0mm +0.6/-0 x 22.2mm + 0.3/-0 1.77" +0.02/-0 x 0.87" +0.01/-0	 Unplug connector now if wiring separately. Unlock connector by sliding the green lock outward as shown in 4.2 	 Slide the controller into the cutout. Slide the panel clamp on to the controller and press it firmly against the panel. NOTE: To remove the panel clamp, press in the two 	 side levers. 5. Refit the connector if removed. To further secure the connector, slide the green lock inward as shown. 4.1 CN132 CONTROLLER PROTECTION RATING 	The CN132 controller front of panel assembly is rated NEMA 4X/1P65 provided that: • The panel is smooth, and cutout accurate	 The panel clamp is pressed firmly against the panel, ensuring that the clamp springs are fully compressed
ijust: Display setpoint.	To increase setpoint	To decrease setpoint	tory PID settings.	Enter program mode. Hold both for 3 sec.	Entry point	Select [tunE/on]	Exit program mode. Hold both for 3 sec.
7. Setpoint display/adjust:		as DEE	Operational with factory PID settings. 8. To Autotune:			u u u	Funt

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PART & REPORT OF ADDRESS & REPORT

 4.3 OPTIONAL 1/16 DIN PANEL ADAPTERS 4.3 OPTIONAL 1/16 DIN PANEL ADAPTERS Adapter 48 mm (1.89 in) square enables CN132(s) to be mounted in a 1/16 DIN cutout. 1/16 DIN CN132 adapter accepts one CN132. 1/16 DIN CN132 adapter accepts one CN132. 1/16 DIN CN132 adapter from CN132, grip firmly and pull off. 2. Assemble adapter halves either side of panel and locate pegs. 3. Slide CN132 into adapter, fit panel clamp, and press firmly against adapter. 	 1/16 DIN CN132 Twin adapter accepts two 	 Remove collars from both CN132s. Fit special collars included with twin panel clamp. Slide both CN132s into cutout. Fit twin panel clamp and press firmly against panel. 	Panel curour (1.91) (1.91) (1.91) (1.91) (1.77 X 1.82 +0.027-04 m) (1.77 X 1.82 +0.027-04 m) (1.77 X 1.82 +0.027-04 m) (1.77 X 1.82 +0.027-04 m) Panel adapters are not NEMA 4X/IP66 rated.	Q
4.2 MULTIPLE CN132 INSTALLATIONS	mm (inch) collar 48 (1.89) weight 100g (3.5 ozs) 648 (1.89) collar 100g (3.5 ozs) 100 collar 100 co	22.2 (0.87) (0.87) (0.87) (0.87) (0.87) (0.95) (0.9	panel clamp press to release	

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SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

- Supply Voltage: 100-240V 50-60 Hz±10% 3VA 12V or 24V (AC/DC)±20% 3VA Polarity not required
 - 2. Output devices (two) Solid state relay drive SS

5 Vdc +0/--15%, 10mA non-isolated To switch a remote SSR (or logic)

Miniature power relay rLY

2A/250V~ resistive, Form A/SPST contacts

3. Output device allocation:

Either the SSd or the relay may be chosen as the output device for the main setpoint SP1. The remaining device is automatically allocated to the second setpoint SP2. Choose the most suitable output device arrangement for the application, and wire accordingly.

4. Wiring the 8-way connector:

Maximum recommended wire: 32/ 0.2 mm 1.0 mm² (18AWG 0.04^w). Prepare cables carefully, avoid bridging and excessive cable strain on the connector.

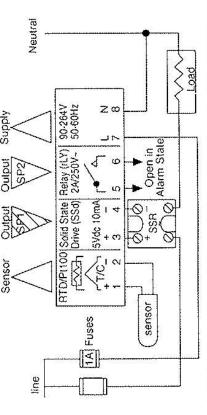
5. Switching inductive loads with the relay:

To prolong contact life and suppress interference, it is good engineering practice to fit a snubber (0.1 μ f/100 Ω). See Example B.

CAUTION: Snubber leakage current can cause some electro-mechanical devices to be held ON. Check manufacturer's specification.

Example A

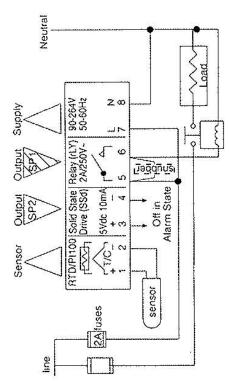
The SSd output is allocated to SP1 and wired to switch the load (heater) using an SSR.



NOTE: for optional 12 or 24V ac/dc models use terminals 7 & 8. Polarity not required.

Example B

The relay output is allocated to SP1 and wired to switch the load (heater) using a contactor.



6.2 INITIAL CONFIGURATION	lp.	Self test sequence (and brief dis-	play blanking)		and that one is required.	Enter the input sensor type.		Press and nold * Press A to select the sensor,	Press ♥ to reverse indexing.	Input sensor options See also Section 16.2.10.	sensor	type mnemonic B E E E E	ה ה ע יייי רייי		ce <u>RTD-2</u> leter Pt100 r Ł d	Linear process inputs	See Section 16.2.10.	After selection, release * . Check that the selection is correct.
6.2 INITIAL CC	1. Power up.	888.0				2. Enter th)	a. Input See a		Thermocouples			Resistance Thermometer	b. Linea		
SECTION 6 INITIAL SET UP	6.1 OVERVIEW	Follow three steps from initial power-up to accurately tuned control.	1. Gather details for initial configuration:	 The temperature sensor being used (thermocouple or RTD/Pt100) 	2. °C or °F 3. Choice of controller authort device for the main pot	point SP1, either:	Miniature power relay rLY	 Select any additional controller functions, e.g., SP2 Alarms, now or later. 	2. Set the required temperature.	The controller is now operational with factory PID settings.	3. Tune the CN132 precisely to the application:	 Run the Autotune program. See Section 7. This automatically adjusts the PID control parame- ters to the characteristics of the application. 	Or	 Enter PID values manually, where the optimum values are already known. 	NOTE: For any difficulty in initial	▲ 3 sec. To display the next	step, release keys together.	

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To select SP1 output device, press and hold ★. Press ▲ to select.	IMPORTANT: Check that correct device is selected. Once entered in memory, it is changeable only on full reset. See Section 16.3.12. 5. Enter the initial configuration into the controllers memory.	Fress and hold both ¥ and ▲ for 3 sec (display may differ).	Frocess temperature is dis- 5 P. (d) 2000 Played. Ambient 23°C and Park alternate. as no setpoint is yet selected.	 6. Display setpoint. FIFE FIFE FIFE COO or "F/32 alternate 	7. Adjust setpoint.	Press and noid ★ Press ▲ to increase, ▼ to decrease. Flashing LED shows SP1 output ON. The temperature rises.	Controller is operational with factory PID settings: Proportional band/Gain 10°C/18°F Integral time/Reset 5 mins Proportional cycle-time 20 secs Derivative time/Rate 25 secs DAC Derivative 1.5
 To select display in °C or °F: To select display in °C or °F: Press ▲ once. 	X nane V hane Unit b Phile display shows that no dis- play unit is selected.	To select °C or °F (Bar, PSI, pH, Rh) press and hold ★. Press ▲ to select °C, °F, etc. Release ★.	Check that the display alternating with <u>unit</u> is correct. 4. To allocate SP1 - main setpoint output device:		5P 10 Yee display shows that no output device has been allocated to SPI.	t devices:	Solid state Miniature relay drive power relay The remaining output device is automatically allocated to SP2.

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Display during tune program NOTE: Setpoint is locked during tune To adjust, select tune/oFF	TUNE program is complete. Alternating display stops. New PID values are entered automati- cally. Process temperature climbs to	setpoint.	turing cycles (100% output) [ime	The AUTOTUNE - Tune Program
		temp setpoint +	tune 75%SP start funE	The AUTO
7 AUTOTUNE E AUTOTUNE - TUNE PROGRAM best results: Start with the load cool. Set the usual setpoint temperature and use normal load conditions.	ode. Press and hold both ▼ ▲ for 3 sec.	Release together when tunE is displayed on entry to program mode. If display differs, see Section 2 for functions menu. Press ▼ or ▲ to locate tunE	Press and hold * Press ▲ once. Release *	am. Press and hold both ▼ ▲ for 3 sec. To exit program mode starting tunE (display may differ) release ▼ ▲
 SECTION 7 AUTOTUNE 7.1 TO USE AUTOTUNE - TUNE PROGRAM 1. For best results: Start with the load cool. Set the usual setpoint temperature a normal load conditions. 	z. Enter program mode.	3. Select (tunE/on		4. Start TUNE program.

 The Autotune - TUNE AT SETPOINT program 	Eune RESP	To run TUNE AT SETPOINT select [tunE/At.SP]. See Section 7.1.3: Press A 3 times. The tuning cycle occurs at	setpoint and, in some applications, may give better results. See examples below: The TUNE AT SETPOINT program is recommended:	 When the setpoint is below 100°C/200°F, where TUNE's tuning cvole at 75% setpoint may be too 	 close to ambient to produce good results. When the process is already hot and the cooling 	 When controlling multi-zone or heat-cool applica- 	 To re-tune if the setpoint is changed substantially from the previous Autotune 	NOTE: DAC is not re-tuned by Tune at Setpoint.	temp start <u>tunE/At.SP</u>	setpoint prop band in 3/4 onvolt tuning PID values entered in a group PID values entered in the prop PID values entered in t	(100% output)
7.2 MORE ON AUTOTUNE	Operation	Autotune "teaches" the controller the main characteristics of the process. For best results, run Autotune at the usual setpoint temperature under normal load conditions.	Autotune "learns" by cycling the output on and off. The results are measured and used to calculate optimum PID values which are automatically entered in the controller memory.	PID Parameters tuned:	 Proportional band/Gain Proportional cycle-time (requires you to manually 	 accept it unless pre-selected; see Section 9) Integral time/Reset 	 Derivative time/Rate Derivative Approach Control (DAC) 	Two alternative forms of Autotune are provided, TUNE and TUNE AT SETPOINT. Each is described on the following pages.	• The Autotune - TUNE program	To run TUNE select <u>[tunE/on]</u> . See Section 7.1. Start with the load cool. The output is cycled at 75% of the setpoint value to avoid any overshoot during the tuning cycle. The warm-up characteristics are monitored to set DAC which minimizes overshoot on subsequent warm-ups.	

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AND SELECTING FUNCTIONS	 The multi-level Function and Option menu: 	ption menu:
TIONS		
the CN132 from the multi-level node.		is is the set of the s
in Functions, see Section 2.	LEVL 2 SP1.P Configuration	tiun
nd Uptions list, see Section 16.		level 2
e actions the controller can perform	LEVL 1 tunE bAnd Operating parameters	rameters CYC.2
available values for a function	Select Program mode level entry point	level 1
ample:		
nction: Proportional band	For menu of main Functions, see Section 2.	e Section 2.
tion: 15°C/°F selected	8.2 USING PROGRAM MODE	
And/15 (Fn/Opt)	1. To enter program mode from normal operating	ormal operating
gramming:		
ttings is maintained during vith new instructions begins only on when the controller memory is	Press and h Sec.	Press and hold both ♥ ▲ for 3 sec.
program mode:		
djust! The lock may have been id current options may be viewed	FUNE FOR FUNCTION ON LE CONTRACT ON LEVICION ON LEVICING DE CONTRACT ON PREVIOUS DE	Enter program mode at <u>tunes</u> Function on level 1, see diagram on previous page. Release both together.
 Normal operation is restored, tered, if there is no key activity for mode (to disable, see Section 	 To exit program mode at any time returning to normal operating mode: 	le returning to
	Press and hold both ▼ sec.	old both Y A for 3
	NOTE: Contr new instruction memory.	NOTE: Control begins with any new instructions now entered in memory.

SECTION 8 VIEWING A

8.1 FUNCTIONS AND OP

Select the functions of t menu using program m

- For menu of ma
- For Functions ar **Definitions:** •

Options (Opt): The Functions (Fn): Th



Fur ШX

Opt Short reference: [E

Control during pro .

Control with existing setti programming. Control wit exiting program mode, wh updated.

Hints when using

Some options will not ac applied. All functions an even when locked.

Program mode auto-exit: and new instructions ente 60 sec when in program r 14).

Press ▲ to increase/♥ to decrease, e.g., <u>bAnd</u> increased to 15 °. Release ★	bind bind bind Option value before moving to another Function or exiting pro- gram mode.	 To change menu levels: Tess and hold ▼ to reach the level selection function. 	Release V to display the current	Press ▲ to increase level (2) or press ▼ to decrease level.	Release ▲ to display the new	REMINDER: Use ▼ and ▲ to locate Functions	on each level. To exit program mode and return to normal operation, press and hold both ▼ ▲ 3 sec or auto-exit program mode after 60 sec of inactivity.
 To view Functions on the same level: Press ▼ or ▲ once to view the next Function. 	Or Hold ▼ or ▲ to auto-index through the Functions.	To display the current Option value for a Function:	On release of ▼ or ▲, Option alternates with the Function: Function bAND Option 10 °	i values:	If a manual Option is selected, the Autotune value is retained in memory.	To change an Option value or setting:	Index to the required Function, e.g., <mark>bAnd</mark> , press and hold * . Current Option displayed: 10 °
3. To view Function		4. To display the cu Function:		5. Autotune Option values:		6. To change an Op	

and a manufactured manufacture a statistical a statistical statistical and the statistical statistical

Sec. 8 Same

	1 (6)	ated VS <u>; Load (resistive)</u>	re ed 2A/250V~ im 1A/250V~	
TIME SETTINGS tation: etting **	Seconds	CLE-TIME RECOMMENDATIONS To avoid premature relay failure: put device Cycle-time	20 sec or more Recommended 10 sec minimum 5 sec minimum	1-3 sec 0.1 sec
9.2 CYC.T CYCLE-TIME SETTINGS Analog representation: Factory setting		9.3 CYCLE-TIME RECOMMENDATIONS To avoid premature relay failure: Output device Cycle-time	Internal relay 다_Y	Solid state drive [SSd]
 SECTION 9 PROPORTIONAL CYCLE-TIME Optimum cycle-time is calculated by Autotune TUNE or TUNE AT SETPOINT programs, but not automatically implemented. The choice of cycle-time is influenced by the external switching device or load, e.g., contactor, SSR, valve. 9.1 ALTERNATIVE CYCLE-TIME SELECTION 	 See the instructions opposite: 1. Run Autotune. On completion, check the calculated cycle-time. See Section 9.4. Accept, Or Select nearest suitable value (20 sec factory setting applies unless replaced) 2. Pre-select automatic acceptance of any calculated 	 Autotune cycle-time. See Section 9.5. Manually pre-select any cycle-time between 0.1 and 81 sec. This will not be changed. See Section 9.6. To use the 20 sec factory set cycle-time, no action is needed whether Autotune is used or not. 	NOTE: When an Autotuned cycle-time AXX has been accepted, it is automatically updated on each subsequent Autotune.	IF IN DOUBT, USE METHOD 1, ABOVE.

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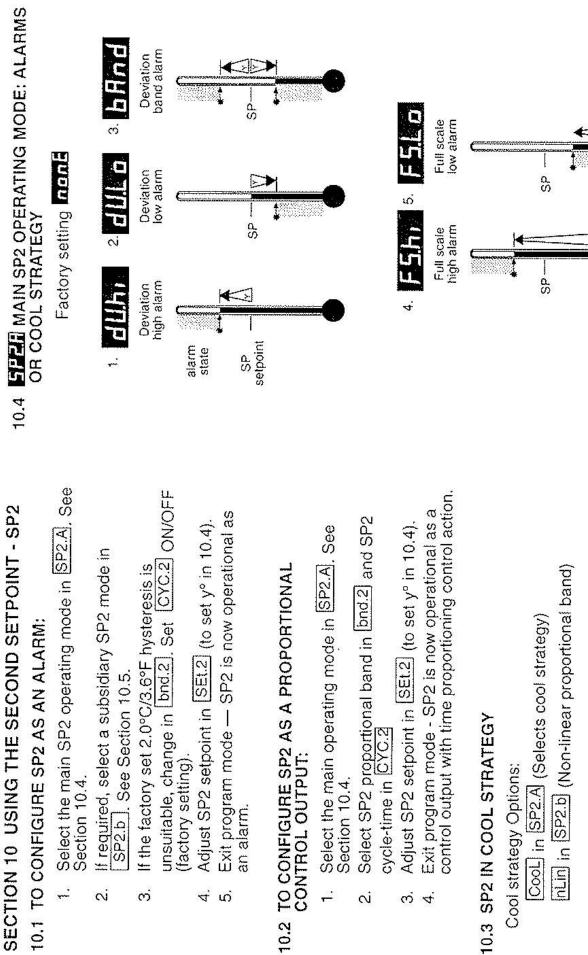
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9.5 TO PRE-SELECT AUTOMATIC ACCEPTANCE OF ANY AUTOTUNE CYCLE-TIME:	1. Before Autotune is selected:	Enter program mode, index to cycle-time Function	2. Select Autotune calculated cycle time.	Press and hold *. Then press	And hold V unit indexing stops. A Shows no Autotune cycle- time yet exists.	3. Autotune <u>tunE/on./At.SP</u> must be selected now, BEFORE exiting program mode.	Function.	٩	9.6 TO PRE-SELECT CYCLE-TIME BEFORE AUTOTUNE	1. Before Autotune is selected:	Enter program mode. Index to cycle-time Function	CYC.1. See Section 9.4.	2. Select preferred value.	* plot bresserg	Then press A to increase (35	sec) or • to decrease.	 Exit program mode or index to another function. See Section 9.4, step 5,
9.4 TO SELECT AUTOTUNE CALCULATED CYCLE- TIME:	On completion of Autotune:	1. Enter program mode.	EunE Press and hold both ▼ ▲ for 3	2. Index to cycle-time Function		K ■ 20 Release ▲; 20 sec factory	ed optir	H 15 Press and hold A. Then press	671	5, below.	4. Manually select more suitable cycle-time.	If the calculated value is not	device, e.g., 30 sec more suits a	Press A Press And noto * .	► 5. Enter the cycle-time in memory.	Press and hold both ▼ ▲ for 3	implement the new instructions.



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Cool strategy Options:

CooL in SP2.A (Selects cool strategy)

10.6 SP2 OUTPUT AND LED INDICATOR STATES IN ALARM CONDITION	ALARM ON-OFF PROPORTIONAL TYPE OPERATING MODE OPERATING MODE	SP2 SP2 <th></th> <th>Full Scale</th> <th>ESLO</th> <th>Cool</th> <th>Output ON (Relay or SSd energized)</th> <th></th> <th>TED ON</th> <th>10.7 - HL 🐄 SP2 ALARM ANNUNCIATOR</th> <th>When an SP2 alarm mode is selected in <u>SP2.A</u> the alarm annunciator <u>- AL-</u> is displayed, alternating with process temperature, during an alarm condition (or until reset if the latch alarm is selected).</th> <th>The annunciator may be disabled. See Section 14. Function no.AL, select Option on</th>		Full Scale	ESLO	Cool	Output ON (Relay or SSd energized)		TED ON	10.7 - HL 🐄 SP2 ALARM ANNUNCIATOR	When an SP2 alarm mode is selected in <u>SP2.A</u> the alarm annunciator <u>- AL-</u> is displayed, alternating with process temperature, during an alarm condition (or until reset if the latch alarm is selected).	The annunciator may be disabled. See Section 14. Function no.AL, select Option on
10.5 5224 SUBSIDIARY SP2 MODE: LATCH/ SEQUENCE OR NON-LINEAR COOL Factory setting TATE	1. Reach Latch alarm	When selected, the alarm output and indicator latch. To reset, when the alarm condition has been cleared, momentarily press $\forall \blacktriangle$ together.	2. hat i Sequence alarm	when selected, in any alarm mode, prevents an alarm on power up. The alarm is enabled only when the process temperature reaches setpoint.	Example: Sequence alarm used with deviation low	alarm — <u>dV.Lo</u>		SP SP SP SP	> →		Without With sequence alarm	3. LEHD Latch and sequence alarm

SECTION 11 RANGING AND SETPOINT LOCK 11.1 RANGING - IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTE:	SECTION 12 TOOLS TO IMPROVE CONTROL ACCURACY
The factory setting of full-scale hi.SC is the sensor maximum value. See Section 16.2.10. This should be reduced	Use these tools to assist with machine development, com- missioning and trouble shooting.
1. hi.SO full-scale and Lo.SC scale minimum	Poor control may be due to incorrectly sized heaters.
 hi.SO limits the maximum setpoint adjustment, lo.SO limits the minimum. Both adjust over the full sensor range, including the negative. 	SP1.P constantly displays the output percentage power applied, which at normal setpoint should be within 10-80% (preferably 20-70%) to achieve accurate control.
2. Factory settings: hi SCI _ concor movimum lo SCI _ [0/5/329/E]	12.2 CHEK CONTROL ACCURACY MONITOR
Reduce Lo.SC to set below 0°C/32°F	vithin 0.1°C/°F;
3. <u>hi.SC</u> may not be adjusted below the <u>lo.SC</u> setting, <u>lo.SC</u> not above <u>hi.SC</u>	The monitor is started using <u>CheK</u>] and the variance (deviation), maximum and minimum temperatures are displayed and constantly updated in <u>rEAd</u>
2. Example: Setpoint limited to 400° - 600°C	12.2.2 Control accuracy monitor - Read-outs:
1200°C — Sensor maximum hi.SC	
600°C 	
400°C adjustment below 400°C	
-50°C	
11.2 SP.LK SETPOINT LOCK	
This function in level 1 enables the machine setter to lock the setpoint, preventing unauthorized adjustment.	

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SECTION 13 OEM PROGRAM SECURITY 13.1 ENTRY TO HIDDEN LEVEL 4 Access level 4 only at VET in level 3.	Content Enter level 4 at Lock Enter level 4 at Lock Release ▼ ▲ together. Factory setting: Tactory setting: Tactory setting: Tactory setting: Tactory setting: Dock Decoration 3 Lock Dock Defect from 3 Lock Defect from 3 Lock Defect from 3 Lock	Press and hold * . Press A to index. Locks level 3 functions only - TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS. Locks levels 2 and 3 only - Locks levels 2 and 3 only - CONFIGURATION AND TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS. Locks all functions *	 13.3 NOTES: Locked functions and current options may be read. * Unrestricted: LEVL VEr data SP.LK
 12.2.3 Using the ChEK Control accuracy monitor: 1. To start the monitor select ChEK on 2. During monitoring, either return to normal operation or remain in program mode. 3. To view monitor readings: Index to rEAd 		 ChEK OFF stops monitor, retaining readings. Next ChEK on resets readings. On de-powering: ChEK resets to OFF and FEAd is zeroed. 	∞

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SECTION 15 ERROR MESSAGES 1. Sensor fault:	Causes: Thermocouple burnout RTD/Pt100 short circuit Negative over-range Action: Check sensor/wiring. 2. Non-volatile memory error:	d H E H 2001 De-power briefly. Beplace unit if it persists.	3. Manual power error: Cause: SP1 in ON/OFF in CYC.I		4. Immediate fail on Autotune start:	Cause: Cause: 1. Setpoint unset on new unit. 2. SP1 at ON/OFF in CYC.1 Action: Select proportional mode.	NOTE: Message latches. Press V A briefly to reset.	The thermal characteristics of the load exceed the Autotine advorter limits. The fature point is the first disc	play in [data] with [0.0]
SECTION 14 TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS: SECURE LEVEL 4	menu merel de ser de l'all'it de l'an location de la contraction d		14.1 CETS 0.1 - 1.0 X dErt 0.5 Derivative sensitivity	14.2 d.55 dir 1 - 32 6 Display sensitivity	dir] = Direct display of input 1 = Maximum [32] = Minimum sensitivity	14.3 nort OFF ON Disable SP2 Alarm annunciator -AL- Select On to disable -AL-	14.4 Program mode auto-exit switch	Auto-exit returns display to normal if 60 sec key inactivity. Select StAY to disable.	14.5 Late none Lev.3 Lev.2 ALL Program security lock, see Section 13.2.

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7. Autotune tuning data and limits:	setpoint cycle Trew, Sp	start $degree = \frac{ S }{ S } \frac{ S }{ S }$ entered time Autotune limits	Ct (Quarter cycle time): 1–1800 sec/30 min oS (Overshoot) uS (Undershoot } max 255°C/490°F SECTION 16 FUNCTIONS AND OPTIONS: LEVEL 1	SELECT AUTOTUNE 16.1.1 Eune OFF ON PArK ALSP Select Autotune, see Section 7, or PArK. PArK temporarily turns the output(s) off. To use, select PArK and exit program mode. OFF disables. Useful when commissioning fast loads or multizones.	SP1 OPERATING PARAMETERS 16.1.2 ERRE 0.1 • * °C/°F 10°C/18°F SP1 Proportional band/Gain or Hysteresis	*25% sensor maximum Proportional control eliminates the cycling of on-off control. Heater power is reduced, by the time propor tioning action, across the proportional band.
Action:	 Change the conditions, e.g., raise setpoint. Try lune At.SP. See Section 7.2.3. Check SP1.P percentage power. See Section 12.1. If the error message persists, call OMEGA for advice. 	 Reading Autotune tuning cycle results in data Action: Action: 	Image: Second secon	Cycle time 'A = 10.4 sec	4. Repeat step 3 above to view: Ct 1 Ct 2 Ct 3 Ct 4 , pS 1 uS pS 2	

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16.1.5 CHE 0.5 - 5.0 x bAnd 1.5 SP1 Derivative approach controlDAC	Tunes warm up characteristics, independent of normal operating conditions, by controlling when derivative action starts during warm up (smaller <u>dAC</u> value = nearer setpoint).		Too small Too large (overshoots) (slow stepped warm up)	16.1.6 Etc. A On of 0.1 - 81 secs 20 SP1 Proportional cycle-time, see Section 9. Determines the cycle rate of the out put device for proportional control. Select On of for ON/OFF mode.	Ideal Too long (oscillates)	acts) 16.1.7 FIETE 0 - ★ °C/°F SP1 Offset/Manual reset * ±50% bAnd Applicable only in proportional mode with integral disabled [ntt/0FF]	16.1.8 5PLP OFF ON
	Too wide (slow warm up and response) Decrease [<u>bAnd]</u>	SP1 integral time/Reset Auto-corrects proportional control offset error		Too long (slow warm up and response) 200 sec [25] ate and speeds response to distur	-ward	Too long (oscillates and over corrects) ts)	
summer -	Too narrow (oscillates) Increase <u>bAnd</u>	16.1.3 DATE OFF 0.1 . 60 SP1 integral time/Reset Auto-corrects proportiona		Too short Too long (overshoots and (slow warm up ar oscillates) response) 16.1.4 LEL OF 1 - 200 sec 25 SP1 Derivative time/Rate Suppresses overshoot and speeds response bances.		Too short (slow warm up and response, under corrects)	

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 SP2 OPERATING PARAMETERS 16.1.9 5.1.9 5.1.0 - * - °C/PF Adjust SP2 setpoint. See Section 10. * Deviation alarms DV/II DV.Lo bAnd 25% sensor maximum * Full-scale alarms ES/I FSLO: sensor range 16.1.10 5.1.1 5.2 hysteresis or Proportional band/Gain * 25% sensor maximum 16.1.11 5.2% sensor maximum 16.1.11 5.2.1 5.0 - 100% "Read only" Read SP1 output percentage power. See Section 12. 16.2.1 5.2.1 1.0 0.100% (Not in ON/OFF) Set SP2 output device for proportional mode. 16.2.1 5.2.1 1.0 0.100% (Not in ON/OFF) Set Set SP2 output device for proportional mode. 16.2.1 5.2.1 1.0 0.100% (Not in ON/OFF) Set Set SP1 manual control should a sensor fail. First, record typical SP1. P values. 	 2 OPERATING MODE 2.5 EFEH Main SP2 (<u>nonE</u> <u>dV.h</u> <u>FS.hi</u> <u>FS.Le</u> <u>ES.hi</u> <u>FS.Le</u> <u>ES.hi</u> <u>FS.Le</u> <u>ES.hi</u> <u>FS.Le</u> <u>ES.hi</u> <u>FS.Le</u> <u>ES.hi</u> <u>FS.Le</u> <u>ES.hi</u> <u>FS.Le</u> <u>Non-linear cool prop</u> <u>Non-linear cool prop</u> <u>Non-linear cool prop</u> <u>Subsidiary SP2 me</u> <u>Non-linear cool prop</u> <u>Subsidiary SP2 me</u> <u>Non-linear cool prop</u> <u>2.6 5F2B</u> <u>nonE</u> <u>LtC?</u> <u>ES.Le</u> <u>10.1</u>° <u>2.10 SELECTION ANI</u> <u>2.10 TSELECTION ANI <u>2.10 TSELECTION A</u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u></u>	ES: See Section 10. Derating mode derating mode cool bold [Lho] nh bold [Lho
Set SP1 power limit percentage	E 0 to 600°C J 0 to 800°C	Chromega@/Con Iron/Constantan
Limits max SP1 heating power during warm up and in proportional band	tc K K -50 to 1200°C -58 to 2192°F tc L L 0 to 800°C 32 to 1472°F tc n N -50 to 1200°C -58 to 2192°F	F Chromega@/Alomega@ 0.25* F Fe/Konst 0.5 F NiCroSil/NiSil 0.25*
16.2.4 FLZ [100 - 0 % duty cycle Set SP2 percent power limit (cooling)	R 0 to 1600°C S 0 to 1600°C T -200/ 250°C	Pt-13%Rh/Pt Pt-10%Rh/Pt Copper/Con

Resist	Resistance thermometer	eter			SECTION 16 FUNCTIONS AND OPTIONS: LEVEL 3	CTIONS AND OI	PTIONS: LEVEL 3
Linear	-200/ 400°C	-273/752°F Pt100/RTD-2 ts (input mV range: -10 to	rtd -200/ 400°C -273/ 752°F Pt100/RTD-2 Linear process inputs (input mV range: -10 to 50mV)	0.25*		URATION FILITY [SSd]	
	0-20mV	4-20m/	4-20mV setpoint limits		Salact SD1 0	el tre i lood	Select SD1 Authorit device Sec Sections 6.9% 2.4
Lin1	0 - 100		0 - 400			ימוחתו מבעורבי חבר	
Lin2		0 - 100	-25 - 400		NOTE: "Reac	I only" after initial c	NOTE: "Read only" after initial configuration. [HSE1]
Lin3	0 - 1000		0 3000	±0.5%	SP1 d 2015	et to tactory setting	SP1 d are set to factory settings required to change
Lin4		0 - 1000	-250 - 3000		La subsequenció.	quentiy.	
Lin5	0 2000		0 3000		16.3.2 5P24 nonE	5P2d nonE SSd rLY "Read only"	d only"
Notes:	es:	_			Read SP2 ou	Itput device. See :	Read SP2 output device. See Sections 5.3/6.2.4.
-	I. Linearity: 5-	Linearity: 5-95% sensor range	range		Shows SP2 output device.	utput device.	
	2. *Linearity 1	B:5° (70°–50(*Linearity B:5° (70°-500°C)K/N: 1°>350°C		TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS	TIONS	
	exceptions: 1°<-25°'>150°C		H/3:5*<300°C I:		1633 MED Conc	HILL CHOICE HUR ANTIPACTO	a station
	RTD/Pt100:	ł	0.5°<-100°C			CALITION: Setting affects fail safe state	A protection afe state
0	3. Optional PIN	M Process Int	Optional PIM Process Interface Module provides	ides		SP1	SP2
	additional in	additional input/output options	otions		uP.SC	Upscale	Upscale
16.2.11	LA LE NONE °C °F DAI PSI Ph	°C °F bA	r PSi Ph rh		dn.SC	Downscale	Downscale
~.	Select °C/°F or process units.	r process un	its,		14.20	Upscale	Downscale
	Processor calcu	ulates in °C, v	n °F converts	functions		Downscale	Upscale
	marked °C/°F (I	Process units	calculate as °C).		16.3.4 2510 Select	reur Select output modes: Direct/Reverse	Direct/Reverse
					CAUTION: Se	CAUTION: Setting affects fail safe state.	afe state.
						SP1	SP2
					1r.2d	Reverse	Direct
					1d.2d	Direct	Direct
					1r.2r	Reverse	Reverse
					1d.2r	Direct	Reverse
					Select Reverse ing applications.	se on SP1 for heat ns.	Select Reverse on SP1 for heating and Direct for cooling applications.

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SECTION 17 SPECIFICATIONS Thermocouple – 9 types Standards: IPTS 68/DIN 43710 CJC rejection: 20:1 (0.05°/°C) typical External resistance: 100Ω maximum Besistance thermometer: RTD.2/P1100.0 wire	Standards: DIN 43760 (100Ω 0°C/138.5Ω 100°C pt) Bulb current: 0.2mA maximum Linear process inputs: mV range: -10 to 50mV see "PIM process Interface Module" for additional	input/output options Applicable to all inputs: SM = sensor maximum Calibration accuracy: ±0.25% SM ±1°C Sampling frequency: Input 10Hz, CJC 2 sec	Common mode rejection: Negligible effect up to 140dB, 240V, 50-60Hz Series mode rejection: 60dB, 50-60Hz Temperature coefficient: 150 ppm/°C SM	OUTPUT DEVICES (Standard): See Section 5.3.	 SSd: Solid state relay drive: To switch a remote SSR 5Vdc +0/-15% 10mA non-isolated 	 Miniature power relay: From A/SPST contacts (AgCd0) 2A/250V~ resistive load 	
16.3.5 FEU Selection of SP1/2 LED Indicator modes SP1 SP2 In.2n Normal Normal Ii.2n Invert Normal In.2i Normal Invert Ii.2i Invert Invert	16.3.6 5PFn 0.0 - ±25% sensor maximum Sensor span adjust For recalibrating to a remote standard, e.g., external meter, data logger	16.3.7 ZEra 0.0 - ±25% sensor maximum Zero sensor error: See SPAn 16.3.8 ChEE OFF on	Select control accuracy monitor. See Section 12.2. 16.3.9 CERE VAr [®] hi [®] Lo [®] Read control accuracy monitor. See Section 12.2.	16.3.10 EFER OLA OLD OL1 OL2 OL3 OL4 0s 1 US 0S 2 Docd Autotuno tunion outbo doto Soc Section 45	16.3.11 TUEL Software version number	16.3.12 F5EE NONE ALL Resets all functions to factory settings	CAUTION: Note current configuration before using this function. See Section 18. Initial configuration and OEM settings must be re-entered.

INPUTS: See Section 16.2.10.

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CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS: See Section 16.

SP1 PID Parameters: .1.1-.1.8 SP2 Parameters: .1.9-.1.11 SP2 Operating modes: .2.5-.2.6 Manual control modes: .2.1-.2.4

GENERAL Supply voltage:	100-240V 50-60 Hz±10% 3VA
Digital LED display:	4 digits, 10mm (0.4in), high brightness green Display range: -199 to 9999
Range:	Sensor limited: 2000°C/3500°F 0.1 hi-res mode – 199.9 to 999.9°
Displaying:	Process temperature (PV), Setpoint (SP), SP1/2 indicators (flashing), Error messages. Function/Option mnemonics
Keypad:	3 Elastomeric buttons
ENVIRONMENTAL Safety: Humidity: Altitude: Installation: Pollution: Protection: EMC Emission: EMC Immunity: Ambient: Mouldings:	Approvals UL873, CSA 22.2/142-87, EN61010 Max. 80% Up to 2000M Categories II and III Degree II NEMA 4X, IP66 EN 50 081-1, VDE 0871/78 - Class A & B FCC Rules 15 subpart J Class A En50082-1 RF Field Test: < 200 MHz 1%FS > 200 MHZ 5% FS 0-50°C (32-130°F) Flame retardant polycarbonate
Weight:	100g (3.5ozs)

SECTION 18 CUSTOMER CONFIGURATION RECORD

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CONDITIONS: Equipment sold by OMEGA is not intended to be used, nor shall it be used: (1) as a "Basic Component" under 10 CFR 21 (NRC), used in or with any nuclear installation or activity; or (2) in medical applications or used on humans. Should any Product(s) be used in or with any nuclear installation or activity, medical application, used on humans, or misused in any way, OMEGA assumes no responsibility as set forth in our basic WARRANTY/DISCLAIMER language, and additionally, purchaser will indemnify OMEGA and hold OMEGA harmless from any liability or damage	whatsoever arising out of the use of the Product(s) in such a manner. RETURN REQUESTS / INOURIES Direct all warranty and repair requests/inquiries to the OMEGA Customer Service Department. BEFORE RETURNING ANY PRODUCT(S) TO OMEGA, PURCHASER MUST OBTAIN AN AUTHORIZED RETURN (AR) NUMBER FROM OMEGA'S CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT (IN ORDER TO AVOID PROCESSING DELAYS). The assigned AR number should then be marked on the outside of the return package and on any correspondence. The purchaser is responsible for shipping charges, freight, insurance and proper packaging to prevent breakage in transit.	FOR WARRANTY RETURNS, please have the following information available BEFORE contacting OMEGA: 1. P.O. number under which the product was PURCHASED, 2. Model and serial number of the repair, product under warranty, and 3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product. OMEGA's policy is to make running changes, not model changes, whenever an improvement is possible. This affords our customers the fatest in technology and engineering.	OMEGA is a registered trademark of OMEGA ENGINEERING, INC. © Copyright 1996 OMEGA ENGINEERING, INC. All rights reserved. This document may not be copied, photocopied, reproduced, translated, or reduced to any electronic medium or machine-readable form, in whole or in part, without prior written consent of OMEGA ENGINEERING, INC.
WARRANTY/DISCLAIMER OMEGA ENGINEERING, INC. warrants this unit to be free of defects in materials and workmanship for a period of 37 months from date of purchase. OMEGA Warranty adds an additional one (1) month grace period to the normal three (3) year product warranty to cover handling and shipping time. This ensures that OMEGA's customers receive maximum coverage on each product.	If the unit should malfunction, it must be returned to the factory for evaluation. OMEGA's Customer Service Department will issue an Authorized Return (AR) number immediately upon phone or written request. Upon examination by OMEGA, if the unit is found to be defective it will be repaired or replaced at no charge. OMEGA's WARRANTY does not apply to defects resulting from any action of the purchaser, including but not limited to mishandling, improper interfacing, operation outside of design limits, improper repair, or unauthorized modification. This WARRANTY is VOID if the unit shows evidence of having been tampered with or shows evidence of being damaged as a result of excessive corrosion; or current, heat, moisture or vibration; improper specification; misuse or other operating conditions outside of OMEGA's control. Components which wear are not warranted		

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APPENDIX E

SPARE PARTS LIST

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
02122 0020	HYDROGEN SHUT-OFF VALVE (ALCON)
02122 0023	O-RING KIT FOR ALCON VALVE
02122 0044	HYDROGEN SHUT-OFF VALVE (ASCO)
02122 0057	O-RING KIT FOR ASCO VALVE
4-5000-391	UTILITY GAS REGULATOR (H2 OR AIR)
59551 2097	HEATER (FLAME CELL & EXHAUST BREATHER)
116901-GUB	PHOTOMETRIC TUBE
115000-0008	POWER SUPPLY FOR ELECTROMETER BOARD
115003-0001	ELECTROMETER BOARD
116910-KALREZ	O-RING KIT FOR FLAME CELL & DETECTOR
116906-0001	IGNITOR WITH KALREZ O-RING
23608-0019	HEAT FILTER
23608-0027	OPTICAL FILTER

For price & delivery information please contact your local Emerson Sales office, or email <u>sales.gcema@emersonprocess.com</u>

For spare parts for Model 500 or Model 700 Gas Chromatographs, please refer to the appropriate GC manual.

APPENDIX F

TEST PROCEDURES

1. FPD FLAME LIGHTING PROCEDURE

APPENDIX F1 Flame Lighting Procedure

Connect Air to the inlet and slowly bring the inlet pressure to 60 psig. Connect Hydrogen to the inlet and slowly bring the inlet pressure to 60 psig.

Remove tubing from flame cell exhaust and using a Digital Flow Meter, adjust the Air control valve until a reading of 160cc/min is obtained.

Turn off the Air supply.

Set the Auto relight switch (S1) on the Electrometer PCB to the OVER-RIDE position.

Using the Digital Flow Meter, adjust the Hydrogen control valve until a reading of 100cc/min is obtained.

Turn on the Air supply.

Set the Auto relight switch (S1) on the Electrometer PCB to the RUN position.

The Auto relight sequence will now commence as follows.

The LED on the Electrometer will come on after 10 seconds and the Glow plug fitted to the side of the flame cell will now be supplied a voltage.

After another 5 seconds the Hydrogen shut off valve will operate.

The gas mixture should be ignited.

If the flame does not light, in 5 seconds, the Electrometer will de-energise the Hydrogen shut off valve to stop the flow into the flame cell.

The flame cell is then purged with Air and Nitrogen carrier.

The process will start again (Up to 10 times) until the flame stays lit.

If the flame does not stay lit, the LED will flash. If the alarm output is linked to the 2350A controller discreet input, there will be an alarm present on the controller.

Set the Auto relight switch (S1) on the Electrometer PCB to the RESET position and then back to the RUN position. The re-light sequence will be restarted.

If the unit still fails to light after resetting the Electrometer. The Air and Hydrogen flows should be rechecked.

The Electrometer Flame Out Alarm.

The flame out alarm occurs only when the Electrometer has tried, unsuccessfully, to ignite the flame. This is when the auto re-light circuit has run through its sequence ten times.

The alarm contacts are available between connector 2 pin 1 or 4 (common) and connector 3 pin 1 (alarm signal). The reading across these pins is open circuit, when no alarm is present and less than 20 ohms in the alarm condition.