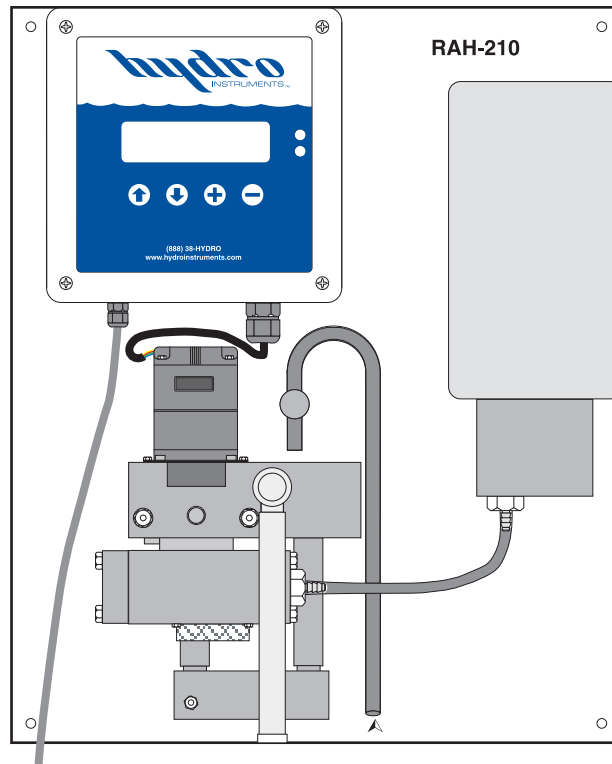




# Series 210 Amperometric Residual Chlorine Analyzer

## Instruction Manual



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# Hydro Instruments

## Series 210 Amperometric Residual Chlorine Analyzer

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# I. FUNCTIONS AND CAPABILITIES

- 1. Basic Concept Description:** The Series 210 Residual Analyzer uses a Galvanic measurement cell consisting of a Cathode and a Copper Anode with the sample water as the electrolyte. This measurement method is referred to as Amperometric and has been in use for over 50 years.

As described below, the measurement cell can be used to measure the concentration of Free Chlorine, Total Chlorine, Chlorine Dioxide and other oxidants. Certain chemical species produce an electrical current in the cell that is proportional to their concentration in the sample water. This electrical current is read and manipulated by the Series 210 monitor circuit board. The system employs a motor to continuously clean the measurement cell by the abrasive action of Teflon balls. Sample water continuously flows through the measurement cell at a controlled rate. A Temperature sensor is employed to compensate for signal fluctuations caused by Temperature changes. The pH of the sample water is either manually entered for pH compensation in the software or else a pH buffer feed system is used to control the pH in the sample water. If Total Chlorine, Chlorine Dioxide, or some other oxidants are being measured, then another chemical will be continuously injected into the sample water prior to its entering the measurement cell.

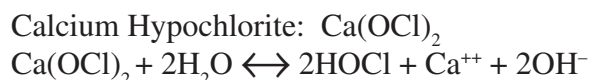
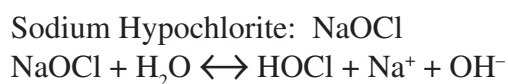
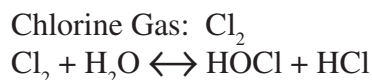
This analyzer is also equipped with a complete PID Control program, which can be enabled or disabled as desired. The program accepts a proportional (flow) analog 4-20 mA input and uses the residual value produced by the analyzer. This control program can be enabled as proportional (flow pacing), set-point (residual) or PID (compound loop) control.

- 2. Galvanic Cell Theory:** Pure water has a relatively low conductivity. However, the presence of ionizing species increases the conductivity. If two electrodes are immersed in a solution containing chemical species (ions) capable of being reduced (gaining electrons) then this species can move toward the cathode where it can accept electrons from the cathode. To balance this flow of electrons (current), an oxidation reaction (where an oxidizable species loses electrons at the same rate) must simultaneously occur at the anode surface.

As the reactions occur at the surface of each electrode, the local concentration of the reducible/oxidizable species drops, thus creating local concentration gradients. As a result of the concentration gradients, the process of diffusion moves more of these species toward the electrodes. The rate at which diffusion moves these species to the electrode surfaces is referred to as the rate of arrival.

The electrical current produced in the cell is proportional to the rate of arrival of the reducible/oxidizable species at the electrodes. As the concentration of these species increases, so does the rate of arrival. Also, as the temperature increases, the rate of arrival increases for a given concentration. After some temperature compensation, the current is therefore an indication of species concentration. The current is read by electrically connecting the cathode and anode.

- 3. Chlorine Chemistry:** When Chlorine dissolves in water it forms Hypochlorous Acid according to the following reactions:

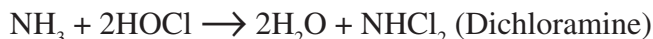


Hypochlorous Acid is a weak acid that partially dissociates into a Hydrogen Ion and a Hypochlorite Ion as follows:



The degree of dissociation depends on the pH and the Temperature. Regardless of Temperature, below a pH of 5 the dissociation of HOCl remains virtually zero and above a pH of 10 the dissociation of HOCl is virtually 100%. Figure 1 shows this dissociation curve at several Temperatures. The sum of Hypochlorous Acid and Hypochlorite Ion is referred to as Free Available Chlorine.

When Ammonia Nitrogen is present in the water, some or all of the Free Available Chlorine will be converted into Chloramine compounds according to the following reactions:



The sum of the Chloramine compounds is referred to as “Combined Available Chlorine”. Also, the sum of Free Available and Combined Available Chlorine is referred to as “Total Available Chlorine”.

#### 4. Measurement Chemistry:

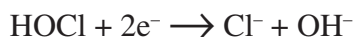
**Free Chlorine Measurements:** As discussed above, Free Chlorine is the sum of Hypochlorous Acid and Hypochlorite Ion concentrations. Hypochlorous Acid is a reducible species in the Series 210 Residual Chlorine Analyzer. Therefore the measurement cell can be used to measure the concentration of Hypochlorous Acid.

This measurement can be used to determine the concentration of Free Chlorine by one of two methods. Consider Figure 1 in the discussion of both methods.

First, an acidic buffer solution can be injected into the water sample stream to reduce the pH below 5, so that all of the Free Chlorine is in the form of Hypochlorous Acid.

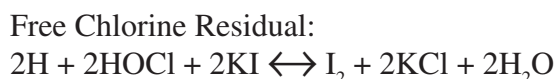
Second, pH and Temperature measurements can be used to continuously determine the degree of Hypochlorous Acid dissociation through software. The instantaneous degree of dissociation value can then be used in conjunction with the Hypochlorous Acid concentration measurement to determine the Free Chlorine concentration. This method will be referred to as “pH Compensation”.

The reaction at the cathode surface in this measurement is as follows:



**Total Chlorine Measurements:** As discussed above, Total Chlorine is defined as the sum of Free Available Chlorine and Combined Available Chlorine. Combined Available Chlorine species are not reducible in the Series 210 measurement cell. Therefore, the following technique must be employed to obtain a measurement.

First, Potassium Iodide (KI) is injected into the sample water so that all species comprising Total Chlorine react to form Potassium Chloride (KCl). The measurement cell then measures KCl concentration in the same fashion that it can measure HOCl concentration. Since KCl concentration is proportional to Total Chlorine concentration, the measurement of KCl is also a measurement of Total Chlorine concentration. The relevant reactions are as follows.



Combined Chlorine Residual:



Second, the pH must be reduced to the range of 4.0 to 4.5 in order to prevent any dissociation of the Hypochlorous Acid or the Potassium Chloride (KCl).

## 5. Basic Specifications

Temperature Range: 0° to 50° C (32° to 122° F).

Sample Water Flow Rate: 500 ml/minute / .13 GPM / 8 GPH.

Sample Pressure: 5 psig (0.3 bar) maximum at inlet point.

Sample Supply: Continuous. Electrodes must be kept wet with fresh water.

Speed of Response: 4 seconds from sample entry to display indication. Full-scale residual change 90 to 120 seconds.

Sample Water: Metal ions or certain corrosion inhibitors may effect analyzer operation.

Range: 0 to 0.1 to 0 to 20 mg/l (PPM). Field adjustable.

Power Consumption: 10 W max.

Power Requirements: 120VAC, 50/60 Hz or 240VAC, 50/60 Hz, single phase.

Accuracy: 0.003 mg/l or +/-1% of range, whichever is larger.

Sensitivity: 0.001 mg/l (1 ppb)

Input Signals: (2) Analog 4-20 mA. AI1 is provided for a flow meter input signal.

Output Signals: (2) Isolated 4-20 mA Analog (Res, pH, Temp or Control).

Digital Output Channel: RS-232

pH Sensor Input: Included.

Temperature Sensor Input: Included (for 10K Ohm thermistor).

Relay Contacts: 10 Amps @ 120 VAC or 24 VDC, resistive load, 5 Amps @ 240 VAC, resistive load.

## Reagent Requirements

Free Chlorine (pH Compensated): None.

Free Chlorine (not pH Compensated):

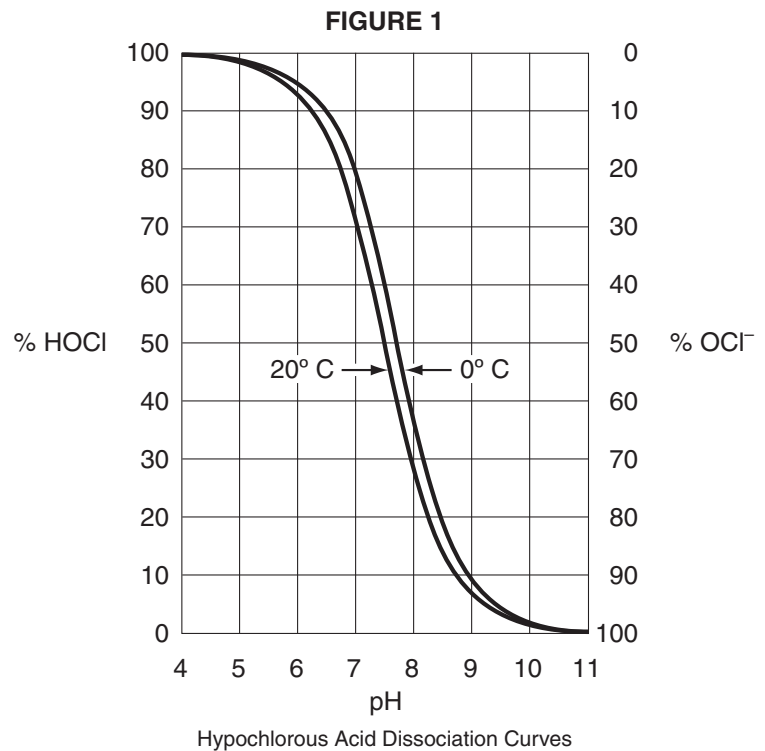
pH Buffer or CO<sub>2</sub> gas.

Total Chlorine: pH Buffer or CO<sub>2</sub> gas  
and Potassium Iodide.

Chlorine Dioxide: pH Buffer and Glycine.

Bromine Chloride: pH Buffer or CO<sub>2</sub> gas  
and Potassium Iodide.

Iodine: pH Buffer or CO<sub>2</sub> gas.



## II. SYSTEM COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Refer to Figure 2 for this section.

- 1. Measurement Cell:** The measurement electrodes consist of a cathode and a Copper anode. The measurement electrodes are mounted in a PVC housing assembly. The electrodes are in the shape of concentric cylinders. The cathode is the inner smaller cylinder and the anode is the outer larger cylinder. The sample water fills the gap in between the electrodes and continually flows in the upward direction. The detailed description of the electro-chemical process can be found in section I.

The Series 210 Residual Chlorine Analyzer also employs a continuous electrode cleaning method. The purpose of this method is to keep the electrode surfaces clean and free of chemical desposits to ensure consistent measurement readings. The cleaning is accomplished by filling the space between the electrodes with roughly 130  $\frac{7}{32}$ " diameter PTFE cleaning balls and continuously driving them around the annular gap with a rotary motor. These balls and the electrodes require periodic maintenance and replacement as described in Section VI.

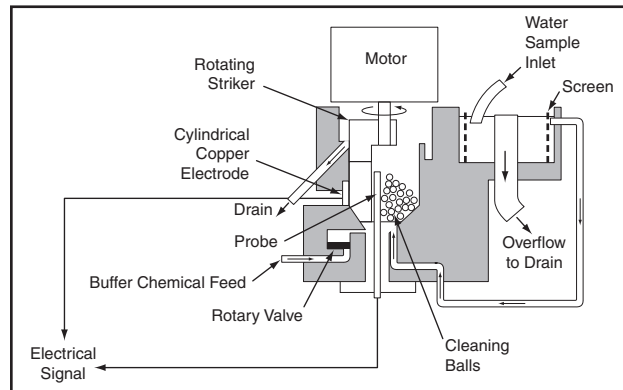
- 2. Temperature Probe:** A Thermistor is used to continuously measure the sample water Temperature. The Temperature can be displayed and retransmitted by the Series 210 Residual Chlorine Analyzer. It is also used in software for signal manipulation for the two following reasons:

*Temperature compensation for the effects of Thermal Diffusion:* As described in Section I, the rate of arrival at the electrode surfaces is dependent on the Temperature of the sample water. If the device is being used at a location with constant water Temperature, then this compensation is not necessary. However, if the sample water Temperature experiences significant fluctuations, then the raw signal will be affected and software Temperature compensation is necessary for accurate readings.

*For use in pH compensation:* As described in Section I, if the pH buffer is not being used to lower the sample water pH, then pH compensation is necessary to achieve accurate measurements.

- 3. Optional Reagent Chemical Feed System:** The Series 210 Residual Chlorine Analyzer can be fitted with a mechanically driven reagent feed system. The chemical reagent solution is continuously injected at a controlled rate by a mechanical system driven by the motor that is used to drive the cleaning balls in the measurement cell. Section I.5 outlines the various reagent solutions that may be needed depending on the target measurement species and the measurement method. If operating properly, the reagent feed system should feed the solution at a rate of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " to  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " (20 to 30 mm) level change in 24 hours.
- 4. Optional pH Probe:** If the unit is not fitted with the reagent feed system then it is recommend that the unit be equipped with an external pH probe. This probe is mounted in its own acrylic chamber located to the right of the measurement cell and used used to compensate for the effects of pH as described in section I. It is not recommended that this compensation method be used where the sample water being measured is consistently above pH 8. Should this be the case Hydro Instruments recommends utilizing the reagent feed system.

FIGURE 2



### III. INSTALLATION

*Refer to Figure 3 for this section.*

- 1. Sample Water Connection and Control:** The following are some considerations relating to the sample water supply. The Series 210 Residual Chlorine Analyzer requires a constant supply of sample water at a controlled rate and pressure. Precautions should also be taken to ensure that the sample water reaching the measurement cell is not altered as it passes through the sample water piping. Also, the connection to the sample point should be made in such a way to avoid receiving air or sediment from the pipe. Consider figure 4 when creating your sample water line

**Flow:** As mentioned in the specifications in Section I, the sample water flow rate should be controlled at 500 ml/minute (8 GPH). A flow meter and rate control valve may be necessary to achieve and maintain this flow rate. This can be installed upstream from the measurement cell.

**WARNING! Do not run analyzer without sample water running through! Lack of, or interruption of water flow to analyzer cell can overheat the motor and cause premature failure.**

**Pressure:** Where the sample point has a water pressure higher than 5 psig, a pressure-reducing valve must be employed to deliver the sample water to the measurement cell. The sample water entering the measurement cell should be at a pressure below 5 psig. If the sample point pressure is too low, then it may be necessary to use a sample pump to deliver the sample water to the measurement cell.

**Other Considerations:** It should be considered, that any biological growth inside the sample piping system will have some chemical demand. This can cause the sample water reaching the measurement cell to not be an accurate sample. For example, the chlorine residual could fall as the sample water passes through the sample water piping system. For this reason, it may be necessary to periodically disinfect the sample water piping system to prevent any biological growth. Also, it is generally not recommended to use a filter in this piping system because as the filter collects particles it will develop a chlorine demand and therefore, the chlorine residual in the sample water will be reduced by the filter, leading to inaccurate readings. However, in certain installations with significant amounts of solids in the sample water (particularly iron and manganese) the use of sample water filters may be necessary.

- 2. Sample Water Disposal Considerations:** If no reagent chemical is being injected, then the disposal of the water departing the measurement cell is usually not a significant concern. However, if some reagent chemicals are being injected, then all applicable regulations should be considered before making the decision of how and where to dispose of the wastewater exiting the measurement cell. Refer to the MSDS of the chemical in question for instructions on proper disposal.
- 3. Sample Point Selection:** Consider Figure 5 for this section.

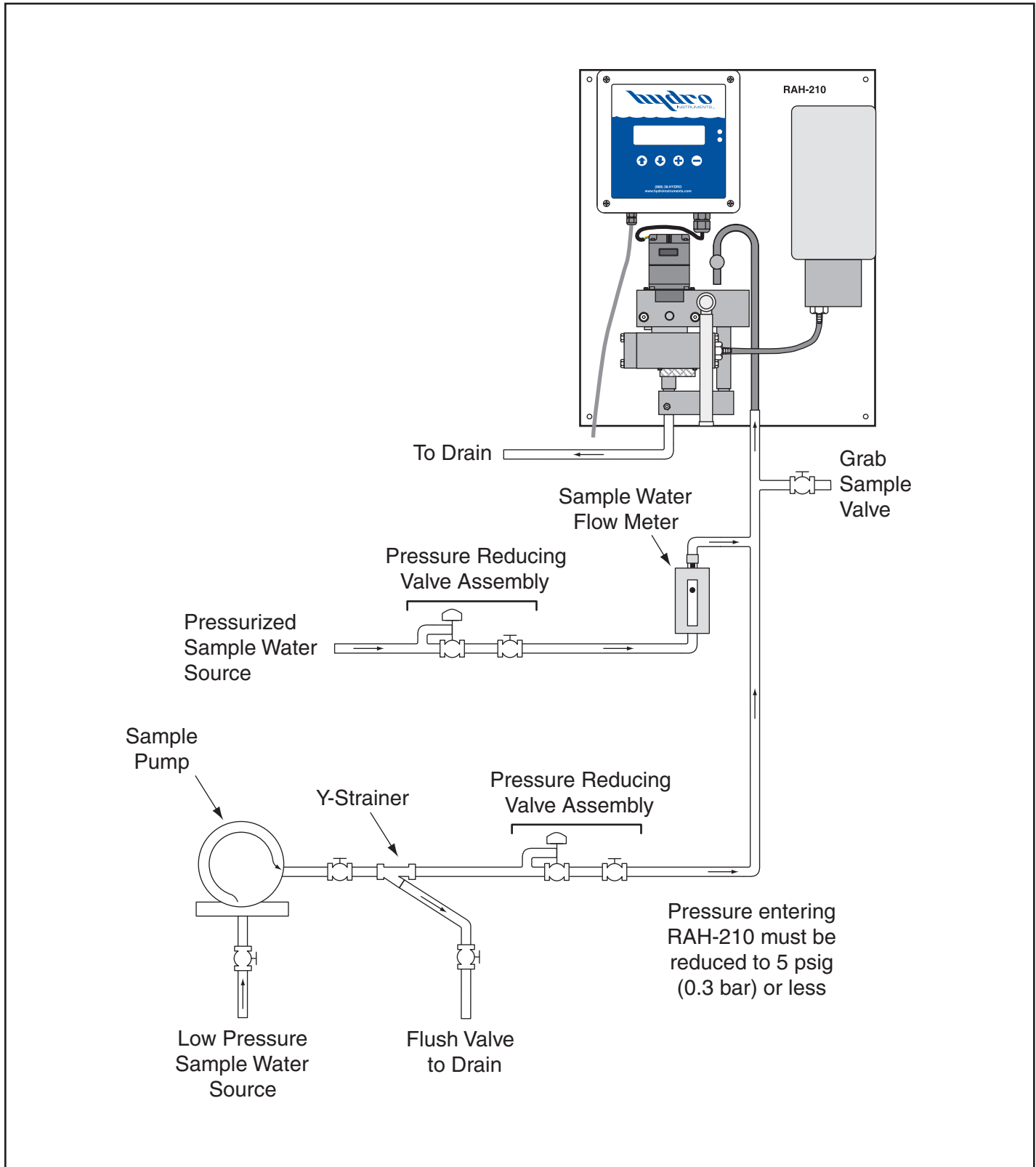
There are at least two general concepts to consider when selecting the sample point location. First, is to select a point that allows reliable determination of the chemical residual concentration at the most critical point for the particular installation. Second, is to take into consideration the chemical injection control timing. A balance between these considerations must be reached.

Each system is unique, however in general the goal of the chemical injection is to achieve some result by maintaining a certain chemical residual concentration at a particular point in the system. For example, to maintain a specific chlorine residual at the exit of the drinking water facility. The location should be selected so that the injected chemical is already fully mixed so that an accurate sample can be sent to the measurement cell.



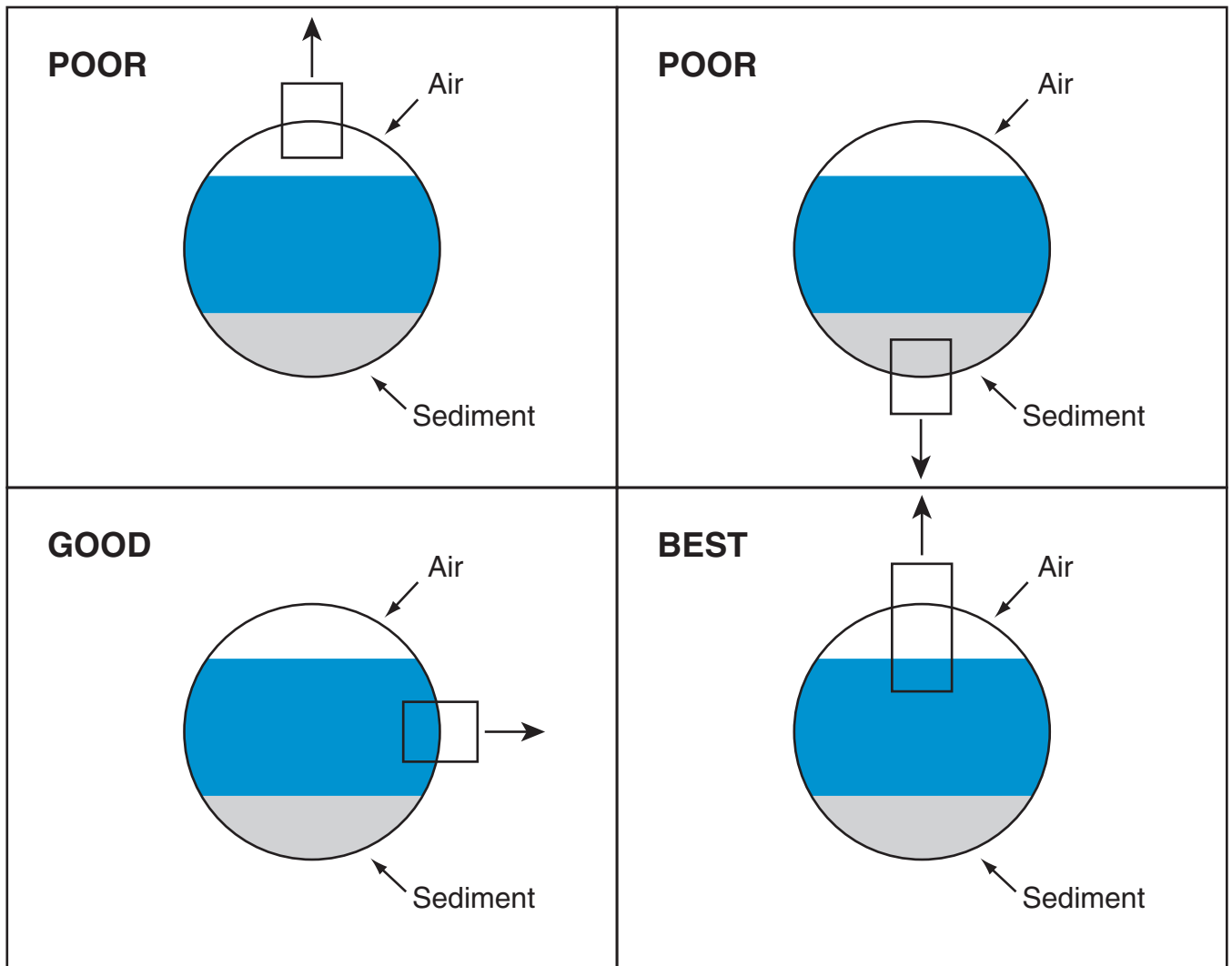
It should also be considered that the sample point should be located such that the residual reading can be used as a control signal for the chemical injection. Especially, it should be considered that if there is a long time delay between chemical injection changes and the change being detected by the measurement cell, then chemical injection control is adversely affected. The delay time should be kept as short as possible. We recommend that the time be less than 5 minutes.

**FIGURE 3 (Sampling Examples)**

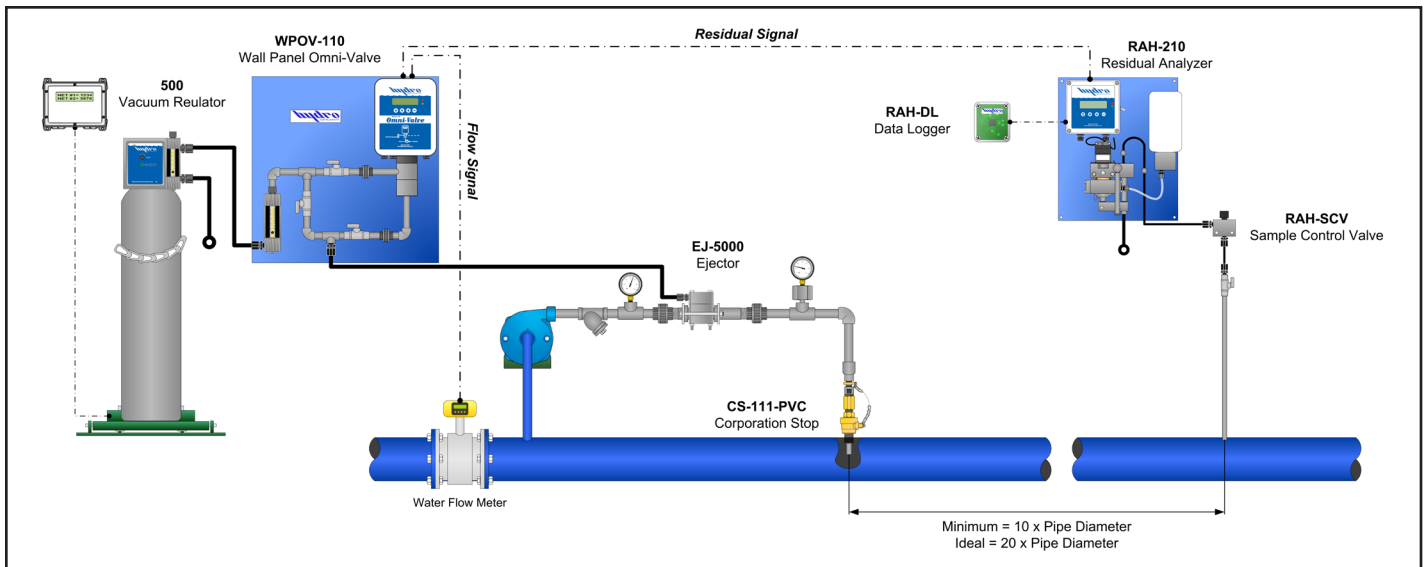




**FIGURE 4 (Sample Sources)**



**FIGURE 5 (Installation Example)**



## IV. SETUP, REAGENTS, & CONDITIONING THE ANALYZER

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Prior to starting the analyzer, turn the striker with your thumb (from left to right) to be sure the motor turns freely. If the motor becomes stuck or is difficult to turn by hand, the problem must be identified and corrected prior to starting the analyzer. See Section X (Troubleshooting).

1. **Reagent Chemical Setup and Requirements:** This section pertains to systems using the reagent feed system. The following explains what reagents are to be used depending on the measurement method.
  - a. Free Chlorine with pH compensation in software – No reagents required.
  - b. Free Chlorine without pH compensation – Requires pH buffer solution.
  - c. Total Chlorine – Requires pH buffer and potassium iodide.
  - d. Chlorine Dioxide – Requires pH buffer and glycine.
  - e. Bromine Chloride – Requires pH buffer and potassium iodide.
  - f. Iodine – Requires pH buffer.

*NOTE: The 2 liter reagent bottle will last for approximately one week of continuous use.*

**Use of pH buffer:** It should be noted that the pH buffer feed system is designed to reduce pH in the sample cell in order to minimize or eliminate the effects of dissociation.

The following choices are suggested for pH buffer.

Household vinegar can be used undiluted.

Sodium acetate trihydrate and glacial acetic acid can be mixed with distilled deionized water as follows:

- a. Fill 1 gallon (3.8 liter) bottle half way with the distilled deionized water.
- b. Add 920 grams sodium acetate trihydrate crystals and mix until all the crystals are dissolved.
- c. Add 1800 grams of 1730 ml glacial acetic acid.
- d. Fill the bottle to the top with the distilled deionized water and shake thoroughly to mix.
- e. Fill the reagent bottle with this solution.

**Use of Potassium Iodide reagent:** This reagent is always used together with the above mentioned pH buffers. To prepare the combined reagent solution, follow this procedure:

- a. Fill a 1 gallon (3.8 liter) bottle half way with distilled deionized water.
- b. Add potassium iodide crystals as follows to the half full one gallon bottle.

Potassium Iodide (KI) (grams)	Analyzer Range (ppm) (mg/l)
5	0 to 0.2
10	0 to 0.5
40	0 to 2.0
60	0 to 3.0
100	0 to 5.0
200	10 or 20

- c. Shake the bottle until the crystals are all dissolved completely.
- d. Fill the 1 gallon bottle to the top with the pH buffer solution.

*NOTE: Due to the nature of the potassium iodide (KI), the above solution will have a shelf life of approximately 15 days. This is because of the oxidation of the KI in solution. As this occurs,*

*the solution will turn a golden color. Adding a drop of a reducing agent such as 0.02N sodium thiosulfate or 0.00564N phenylarsine oxide to the reagent can reverse the oxidation process. After the reducing agent has been added, the solution should turn clear again. If the solution turns dark brown or black color, then the KI has oxidized and a new reagent solution must be prepared. It is suggested that this reducing agent be added once every 14 days or as needed to preserve the solution.*

**Use of Glycine reagent:** This reagent is always used together with the above mentioned pH buffers. To prepare the combined reagent solution, follow this procedure:

- a. Fill a 1 gallon (3.8 liter) bottle with 1 liter of distilled deionized water.
- b. Add 350 to 400 grams of glycine crystals as follows to the half full one gallon bottle.
- c. Fill the 1 gallon bottle to the top with the pH buffer solution and shake to mix thoroughly. Ensure that the glycine crystals are dissolved completely.






- 2. Conditioning the Analyzer:** Before calibration is carried out, the analyzer must be operated for at least 24 hours to allow the readings to stabilize. If the reagent feed system is being used, then the following procedure must be followed also.
  - a. Holding the full reagent bottle upright, pull the tapered plug upward until the hole in the cap is plugged. Turn the bottle upside down and install in the reagent feeder body. The bottle will seal against the o-ring and the tapered plug will open due to gravity.
  - b. Start the sample water flow to the measurement cell. Water must be flowing over the weir in the sample filter chamber to the drain.
  - c. A flow rate of 500 ml/minute (8 GPH) should be provided. When set properly, the sample water level in the inlet weir should be close to or slightly overflowing the inner drain lip. Under all circumstances, the electrodes must be kept wet, even if the sample water flow must stop periodically. Maximum sample water pressure is 5 psig. See Figure 3.
  - d. Turn on the power to the analyzer.
  - e. Check for air bubbles in the sample line and reagent line. Remove any air bubbles.
  - f. Allow the analyzer to operate with the reagent feeding and the sample water flowing for at least 24 hours. After this, the analyzer can be calibrated.

# V. CALIBRATION AND PROGRAMMING








## 1. Modes of the RAH-210 Residual Analyzer

- a. **Operation Mode (See Section VII):** This is the mode used during normal operation of the RAH 210 Analyzer. It provides a display of the current residual reading, water temperature reading, pH and any alarm conditions that may exist.
- b. **Configuration and Calibration Mode (Programming) (See Section VIII):** This mode is used to set up the display options, operational parameters and other features.
- c. **PID Control Mode (See Section IX):** This mode enables and configures the PID Control program in the software. The program can perform proportional, set-point (residual) or compound loop control. One or both of the analog outputs (AO1 or AO2) can be programmed to transmit a 4-20 mA control signal.

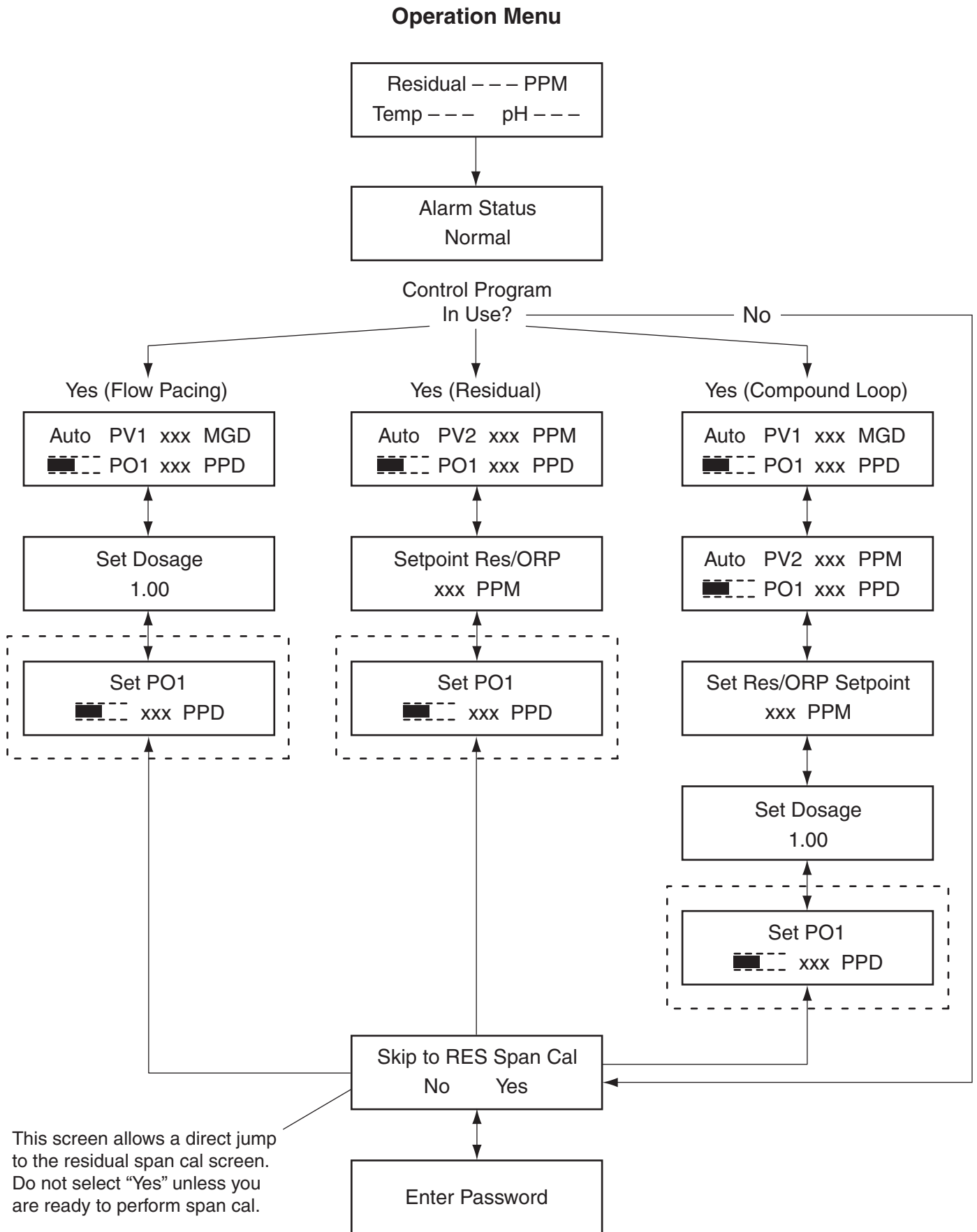
## 2. Switching Between Modes

- a. **Operation Mode:** This is the standard mode, which appears during initial powering of the device. To return to this mode from any other screen simply press the  button repeatedly.
- b. **Configuration and Calibration Mode:** This mode is accessed from the Operation Mode by pressing the  button until the password screen is reached. Then enter the password “210” and then press the  button.
- c. **PID Control Mode:** When enabled, this program will display several general status and control screens in the Operation Mode. To access the screens, which allow this program to be set-up, press the  button (in the Operation Mode) until the password screen is reached. Then enter the password “220” and press the  button.

## 3. Operating the keypad

1. **Navigation:** To move from one screen to another, simply press the  and  buttons to reach the desired screen. Navigation between screens is possible in either direction.
2. **Adjustment of Displayed Parameters:** To adjust a displayed parameter in the Configuration Mode, simply use the  and  buttons to increase or decrease. Once a parameter has been set to the desired position, pressing either  or  button to leave the screen will cause the new parameter to be stored. To select a blinking option (such as “Temperature Cal – Yes/No”), use the arrow buttons as needed to make the desired selection blink then press the  button.

**FIGURE 6 (Operation Menu Flow Chart)**



## VI. EXPLANATION OF OPERATION MODE SCREENS

**Main:** This screen will display the residual value as well as the sample water temperature. If “Manual”, “Auto” or “Monitor” is selected as the “pH Compensation Mode”, the main screen will also display the pH value.

**Alarm Status:** Displays any existing alarm conditions.

**Control Operational:** This menu appears when the PID Control program is enabled. It displays the PID Control Status (Manual or Auto), the Process Variable(s) and the Process Output. To change between “Auto” and “Manual” control status, press the ⊕ button. When Compound Loop Control is in use, there will be two Control Operation screens.

**Set Dosage:** This menu appears when the PID Control program is enabled and the Control Mode is selected as either Proportional or Compound Loop Control. This is an adjustable factor that is multiplied to the incoming flow signal.

**Set Point RES/ORP:** This menu appears when the PID Control program is enabled and the Control Mode is selected as either Residual or Compound Loop Control. This is an adjustable factor that represents the desired value for residual (or ORP).

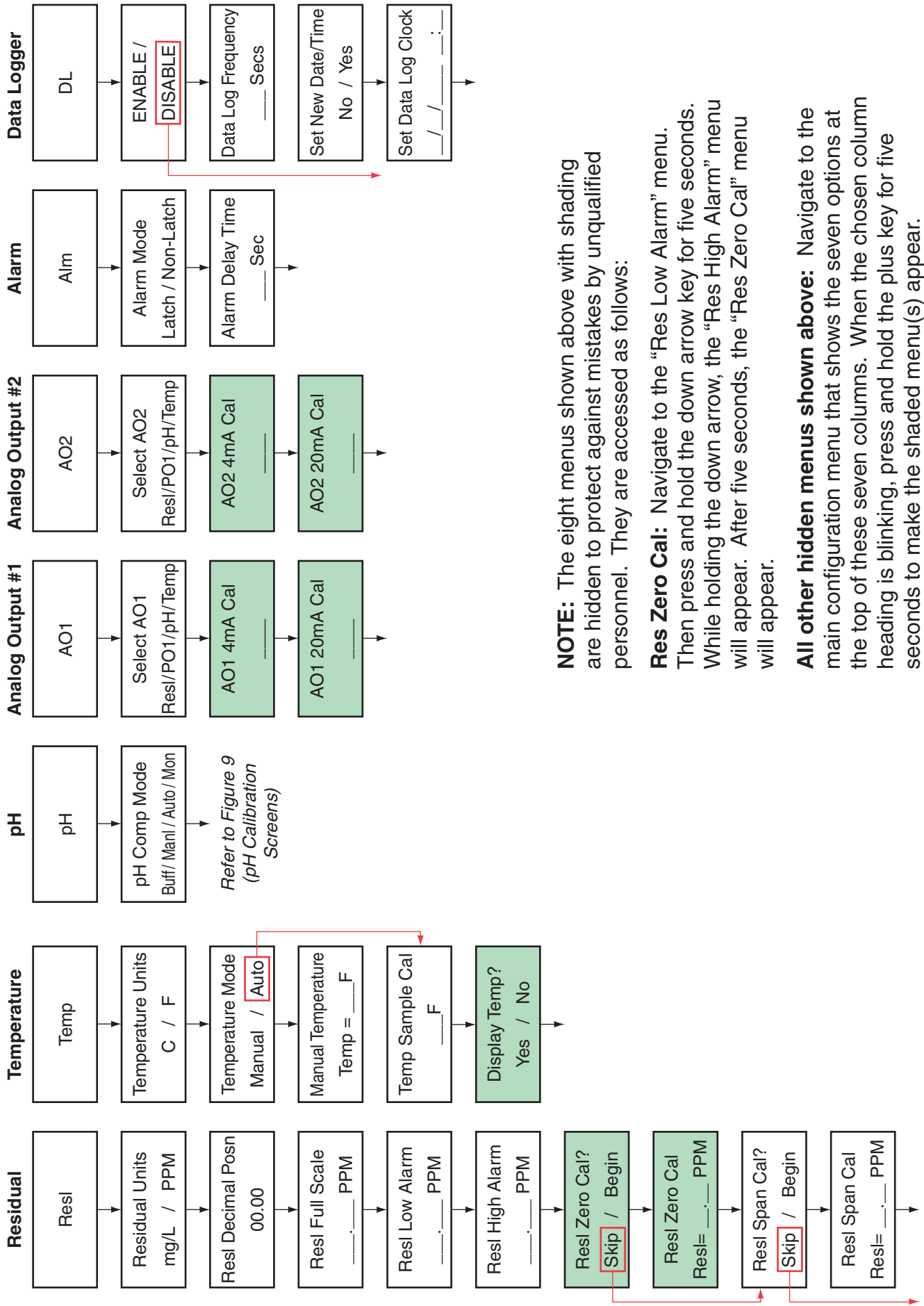
**Set POI:** This menu appears when the PID Control program is enabled and the control status is set to “Manual”. On this screen, the control output can be changed by pressing the ⊕ and ⊖ buttons.

**Skip to RES Span Cal?:** This screen allows a direct jump to the residual span cal screen (bypassing the password). To pass this screen, press the ↓ button twice or press the ⊕ button when the word “No” is blinking.

**Enter Password:** This screen allows access to the configuration or PID Control menus. Enter the desired password and then press the ↓ button.

**FIGURE 7 (Configuration Menu Flow Chart)**

**Configuration Menus**



**NOTE:** The eight menus shown above with shading are hidden to protect against mistakes by unqualified personnel. They are accessed as follows:

**Res Zero Cal:** Navigate to the “Res Low Alarm” menu. Then press and hold the down arrow key for five seconds. While holding the down arrow, the “Res High Alarm” menu will appear. After five seconds, the “Res Zero Cal” menu will appear.

**All other hidden menus shown above:** Navigate to the main configuration menu that shows the seven options at the top of these seven columns. When the chosen column heading is blinking, press and hold the plus key for five seconds to make the shaded menu(s) appear.



## VII. EXPLANATION OF CONFIGURATION MODE SCREENS

**Main:** The Configuration Mode is structured as a “tree branch” program. The main screen is the trunk from which each branch can be accessed (figure 7 pg. 15). Seven options appear on this screen, with one option blinking. To change which option is blinking, press the  $\downarrow$  button. To select the blinking option, press the  $\oplus$  button. To access the configuration mode from the operation mode scroll down and enter “210” as the password when prompted.

**Res:** This branch accesses the settings for the residual (as related only to the analyzer). To calibrate the instrument residual, follow the steps below.

**Residual Units:** Select PPM or MG/L.

**Residual Decimal Position:** Select desired decimal place for residual.

**Residual Full Scale:** Enter desired full scale (range). This setting is what a 20 mA residual output signal represents. An output of 4mA always represents a residual of zero.

**Residual Low Alarm:** Enter low residual alarm trip-point (if desired).

**Residual High Alarm:** Enter high residual alarm trip-point (if desired).

**Begin Residual Zero Cal?:** The residual zero calibration has been performed at the factory prior to shipment and generally should not be required in the field. To access this calibration menu, follow the steps noted on Figure 7. To pass by this screen, press the  $\downarrow$  button twice or press the  $\oplus$  button when the word “Skip” is blinking. To perform a residual zero cal, press the  $\downarrow$  button to make the word “Begin” blink. Then press the  $\oplus$  button.

**NOTE:** Although it is recommended, the residual zero calibration does not necessarily have to be performed with “zero-residual” water. However, it is advisable to perform zero and span calibrations with two samples of significantly differing residual values.

**Residual Zero Cal:** Enter residual value of “zero” sample water. When the residual value on the screen matches the known residual of the “zero” sample water, press the  $\downarrow$  button. A confirmation screen should appear indicating that the calibration was performed.

**Begin Residual Span Cal?:** To pass by this screen, press the  $\downarrow$  button twice or press the  $\oplus$  button when the word “Skip” is blinking. To perform a residual span cal, press the  $\downarrow$  button to make the word “Begin” blink. Then press the  $\oplus$  button.

**Residual Span Cal:** Enter residual value of “span” sample water. When the residual value on the screen matches the known residual of the “span” sample water, press the  $\downarrow$  button. A confirmation screen should appear indicating that the calibration was performed.

**Temp:** This branch accesses the settings for the temperature. To calibrate the temperature, follow the steps below.

**Temperature Units:** Select “F” (Fahrenheit) or “C” (Celsius).

**Temperature Mode:** Select “Manual” or “Auto”. Automatic enables the temperature to be automatically detected via the thermistor.

**Manual Temperature:** This screen appears when Temperature Mode “Manual” has been selected. Enter the sample water temperature using the  $\oplus$  and  $\ominus$  buttons.

**Temp Sample Cal:** This screen appears when Temperature Mode “Auto” has been selected. The temperature displayed represents what the program interprets the current temperature reading to be. If necessary, adjust the displayed temperature using the  $\oplus$  and  $\ominus$  buttons.

**NOTE:** Displaying the temperature on the main operating screen is optional and can be changed by accessing a hidden menu as detailed in the note on Figure 7.

**pH:** This branch accesses the pH compensation settings and pH electrode calibration.

**pH Compensation Mode:** Choose your pH compensation method by pressing the plus key until the desired pH compensation method is displayed. Your choices of pH compensation are:

1. **None:** In this mode, the analyzer will assume the pH of the sample water is either stable or has been buffered low enough such that dissociation is not a concern. Note that in this mode, the pH value is not displayed on the main operations mode screen. If this mode is chosen, no pH electrode is needed.
2. **Auto:** In this mode, the pH value of the sample water is monitored using a pH electrode (available through Hydro Instruments) and compensation is performed automatically in the controller's software.
3. **Manual:** In this mode, the pH value of the sample water can be entered and will remain fixed unless changed. See Figure 9 for explanation of this option.
4. **Monitor:** In this mode, the sample water pH will be continuously monitored by the pH electrode but it will have no effect on the residual reading.

If Auto or Monitor modes have been chosen; on the following screen you can select your calibration type. Select the calibration method based on recommendations A-D below.

**pH Calibration Type:** The residual analyzer allows the user to select from four different calibration methods including: 4-7 pH calibration, 7-10 pH calibration, 4-10 pH calibration, and the sample pH calibration. The calibration type to use is completely up to the user. However Hydro Instruments recommends using the following setting:

- A. If pH buffers are not available, then use the "sample" calibration. This is only a one point calibration (your sample) and will automatically calculate an ideal calibration slope. This provides reasonable accuracy if the sample pH is close to seven and pH of the process is relatively stable.
- B. If sample pH is less than seven, use the "4-7" calibration.
- C. If sample pH is greater than seven, use the "7-10" calibration.
- D. If sample stream is subject to wide swings in pH, use the "4-10" calibration.

Quick notes to increase calibration accuracy:

- Before placing the pH electrode into a buffer for calibration, blot the bottom of the probe with a clean microfiber cloth.  
*CAUTION:* Take care not to scratch the probe surface as this will damage the probe and affect your readings.
- Allow the pH meter to sit in the buffer solution for a few seconds prior to calibration. The longer it sits in the buffer solution, the closer it will be to the ideal value. Generally 15-30 seconds for a new probe. When calibrating the pH electrode the controller software will count down from 25 seconds to ensure good calibration.
- Keep the pH sensor and buffer solution still when calibrating your instrument. Vigorous movement of the sensor can disrupt readings and lead to inaccurate calibrations, should the pH electrodes reading be disrupted during calibration the countdown will reset.
- Select a pH range for calibration that will be similar to your operating conditions. For example, if the operating range is 7.80 to 8.10 then perform a 7.00 and 10.00 calibration.
- When calibrating your sensor, always use a fresh buffer solution and discard the buffer after use.

- Be aware of the temperature of the buffers being used. Generally buffer manufacturers write on their label at what temperature the pH is its true value (generally 77°F, 25°C). Temperature can influence dissociation and thus if your calibration is done with a buffer not at its prescribed temperature, your calibration will be inaccurate. It is best to calibrate with buffers that have an accurate pH close to your operating conditions.
- Air bubbles and other liquids can form around the outside of the sensor and affect the accuracy of the reading. Be sure to remove any air bubbles upon installation.

**4 – 7 pH, 7 – 10 pH & 4 – 10 pH:** These are two point calibrations carried out with two known pH buffer solutions.

1. In the Temperature calibration screen, set the Temperature mode to manual and enter the actual buffer solution temperature.

*NOTE: pH buffer calibrations are somewhat temperature dependent. pH buffers are usually accurate at 25°C. Error in pH readings can occur if buffer temperatures are drastically different from their prescribed temperature (+/- 5°C). If the temperature difference is greater than this margin, consider adjusting buffer temperature or performing a sample calibration.*

2. Once the calibration method is selected, the first buffer solution required will be displayed on the screen. Place the pH electrode into the appropriate buffer and select ‘Begin’.
3. The software waits for the reading to stabilize for 25 seconds before accepting or rejecting it as a valid calibration point. The countdown timer will appear on the screen in real-time. Note: The pH value will not be displayed.
4. If the calibration point is accepted, an “accepted” screen will appear. Press down to clear the screen and the next buffer solution required will appear.
5. Place the pH electrode in the appropriate buffer solution and select ‘Begin’.
6. The software will wait for a stable reading over 25 seconds. If the second calibration point is accepted, an “accepted” screen will appear. Press down to clear and the pH calibration is complete.
7. Place the pH electrode back into the sample solution and change the Temperature back to the original operating conditions.

**Sample Calibration:** This calibration is carried out with the pH electrode left installed in its holding cell with the sample water flowing through it. However, be sure that the Temperature displayed on your unit is accurate before calibrating the pH.

1. If this calibration option has been selected, the following screen will require the operator to enter the pH of the sample water in which the calibration will be done.
2. Use a hand held pH meter to measure the pH of the sample water and then enter the pH of the sample on the screen.
3. Before proceeding check that no air bubbles have formed on the tip of the pH electrode. Select ‘Begin’; the software will wait for a stable reading over 25 seconds before accepting or rejecting the calibration point. If the calibration point is accepted, press the down key and the pH calibration is complete.

*NOTE: If at any point your pH calibration is rejected, the entire calibration procedure will need to be repeated. If the problem persists, see the troubleshooting section below.*

**AO1:** This branch accesses the settings for the first analog output.

**Select AO1:** Select desired output.

**Residual:** When “res1” is selected, analog output #1 will send a 4-20 analog signal representative of the residual value (4 mA being zero residual and 20 mA being full scale residual).

**PO1:** When “PO1” is selected, analog output #1 will send a 4-20 analog signal representative of the PID Control Program Process Output (4 mA being zero and 20 mA being PO1 full scale).

**pH:** When “pH” is selected, analog output #1 will send a 4-20 analog signal representative of the pH value (4 mA being zero pH and 20 mA being 14 pH).

**Temp:** When “Temp” is selected, analog output #1 will send a 4-20 mA analog signal representative of the sample water temperature (4 mA being 0° C / 32° F and 20 mA being 50° C / 122° F).

**NOTE:** *The AO1 output calibration menus are accessed as detailed in the note on Figure 7.*

**AO1 4mA Cal:** This screen allows for calibration of the AO1 4mA output. Using a meter to read the output, fine adjustments can be made using the ⊕ and ⊖ buttons.

**AO1 20mA Cal:** This screen allows for calibration of the AO1 20mA output. Using a meter to read the output, fine adjustments can be made using the ⊕ and ⊖ buttons.

**AO2:** This branch accesses the settings for the first analog output.

**Select AO2:** Select desired output.

**Residual:** When “res1” is selected, analog output #2 will send a 4-20 analog signal representative of the residual value (4 mA being zero residual and 20 mA being full scale residual).

**PO1:** When “PO1” is selected, analog output #2 will send a 4-20 analog signal representative of the PID Control Program Process Output (4 mA being zero and 20 mA being PO1 full scale).

**pH:** When “pH” is selected, analog output #2 will send a 4-20 analog signal representative of the pH value (4 mA being zero pH and 20 mA being 14 pH).

**Temp:** When “Temp” is selected, analog output #2 will send a 4-20 mA analog signal representative of the sample water temperature (4 mA being 0° C / 32° F and 20 mA being 50° C / 122° F).

**NOTE:** *The AO2 output calibration menus are accessed as detailed in the note on Figure 7.*

**AO2 4mA Cal:** This screen allows for calibration of the AO2 4mA output. Using a meter to read the output, fine adjustments can be made using the ⊕ and ⊖ buttons.

**AO2 20mA Cal:** This screen allows for calibration of the AO2 20mA output. Using a meter to read the output, fine adjustments can be made using the ⊕ and ⊖ buttons.

**Alm (Alarm):** This branch accesses the settings for the alarm relay.

**Alarm Mode:** Select “Latching” or “Non-Latching”. A latching relay will require manual acknowledgement of any alarm condition (by pressing the ⊖ button on the Main Operation Mode screen). When Non-Latching is selected, alarms will clear themselves whenever the alarm condition no longer exists.

**Alarm Delay:** Enter desired delay time. Any alarm condition must then exist for this period of time before tripping the relay. This delay can help avoid false alarms and is recommended to be set at 5 seconds or longer.

**NOTE:** *The analyzer is equipped with one alarm relay. This alarm is common to the following conditions:*

1. Low Residual
2. High Residual
3. Low Flow (when PID Control is enabled in Proportional or Compound Loop Control Mode)
4. Input Signal Loss

**DL:** This branch accesses the settings for the optional data logger.

**Enable/Disable:** Depending on whether the data logger feature is enabled or disabled, this menu will present the option to change the status.

**Data Log Frequency:** Whenever the data logger feature is enabled, the frequency with which data is recorded is adjustable on this menu.

**Set New Date/Time:** If it is necessary to set or change the date and time in the data logger software, select “YES” on this menu.

**Set Data Log Clock:** This menu allows the date and time to be set. Whenever this menu is accessed, the current date and time must be entered. A confirmation screen will appear afterward.

**FIGURE 8 (PID Control Menu Flow Chart)**

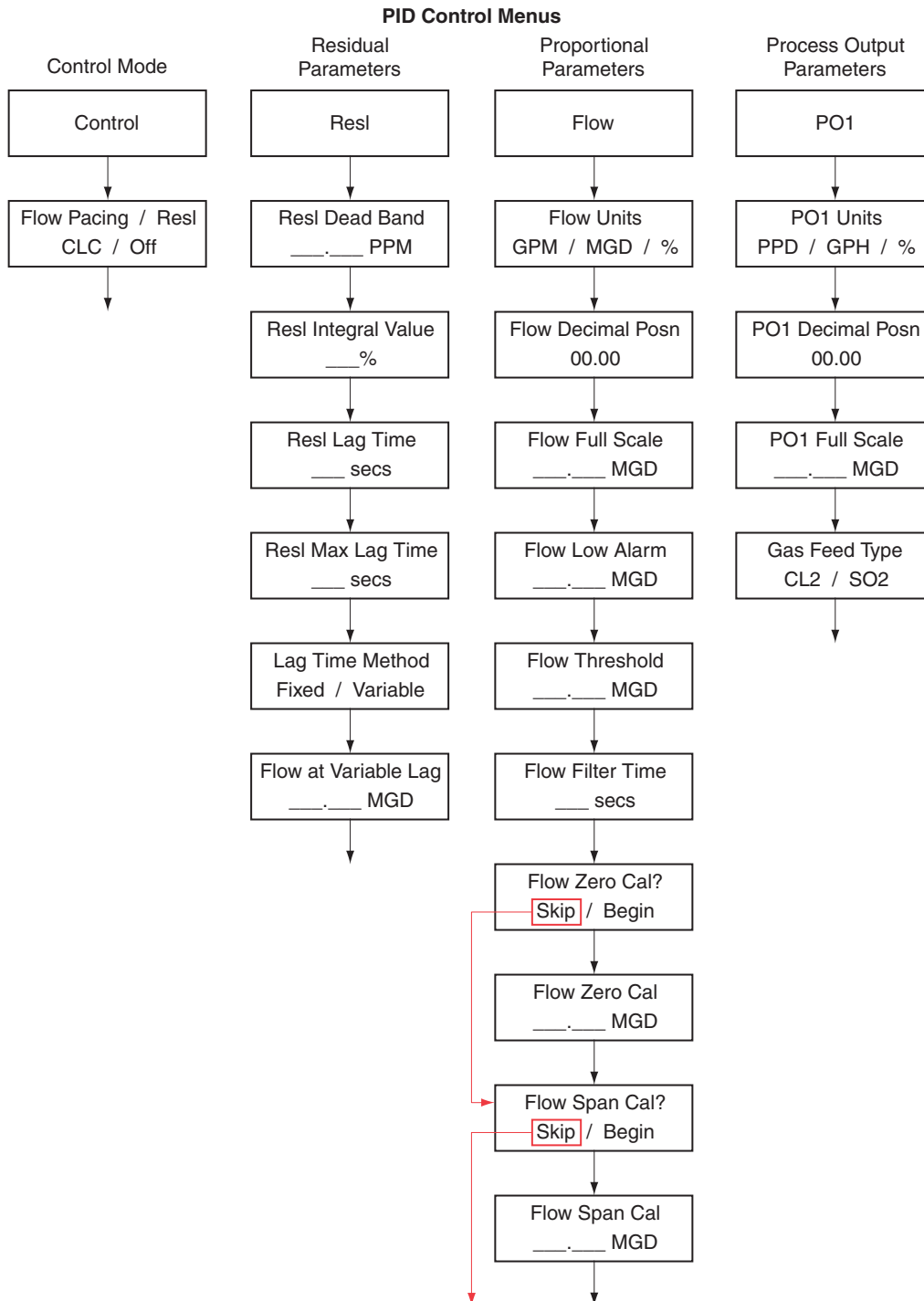
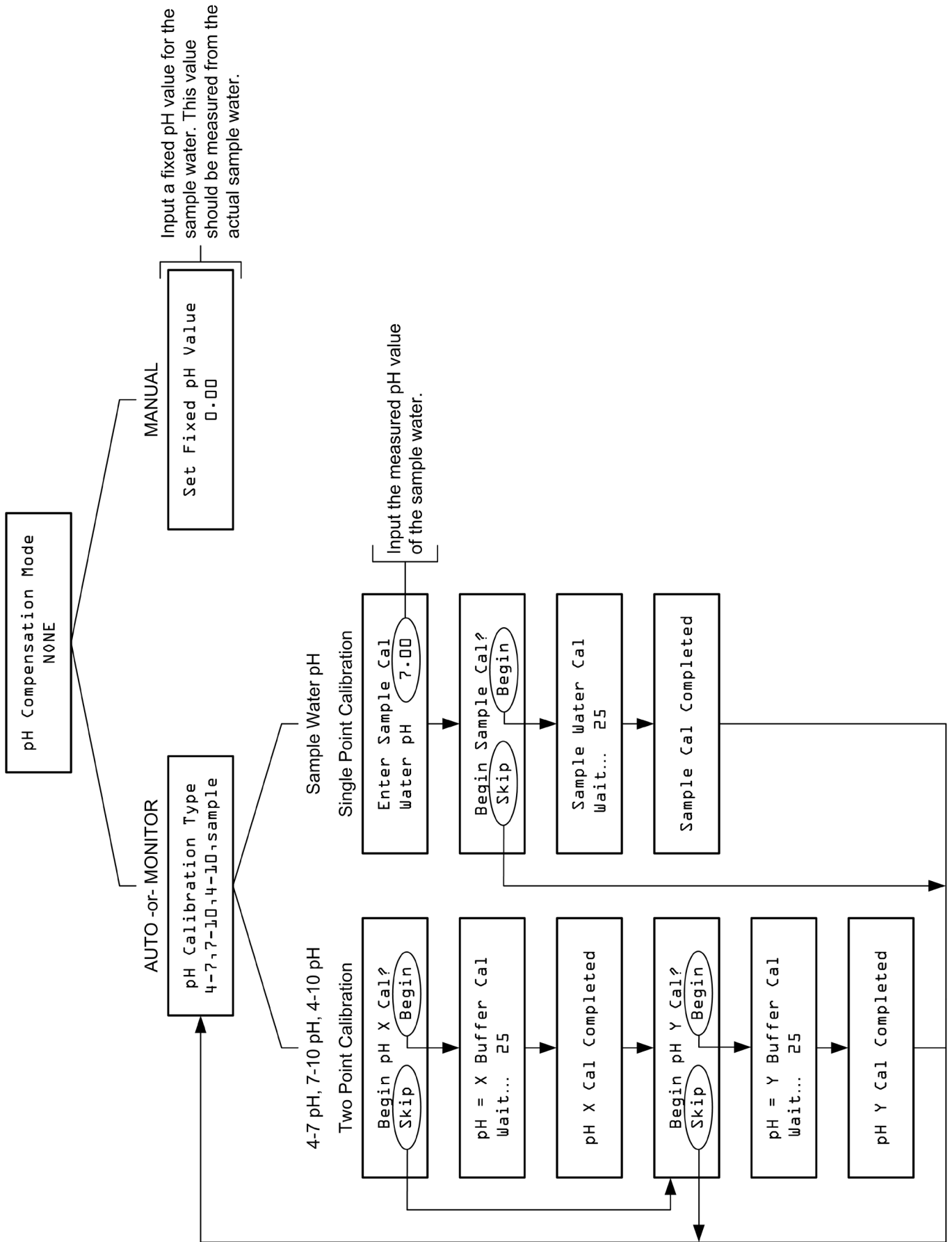


FIGURE 9 (pH Calibration Menu Flow Chart)





## VIII. EXPLANATION OF PID CONTROL MODE SCREENS

**Main:** The PID Control Mode is structured as a “tree branch” program. The main screen is the trunk from which each branch can be accessed. Four options appear on this screen, with one option blinking. To change which option is blinking, press the ⬇ button. To select the blinking option, press the ⊕ button. To access the control mode from the operation mode scroll down and enter “220” as the password when prompted.

**Control:** This branch accesses the settings for the control method.

**Control Type:** Select desired control type.

**OFF:** When “OFF” is selected, the PID Control program will be deactivated.

**Flow Pacing:** This control type will provide a process output (PO1) proportional to the AI1 proportional input signal (and multiplied by the Dosage setting). This control method does not factor the residual in any way.

**Residual/ORP:** This control type will provide a process output (PO1) that is adjusted as needed to maintain the “Set Point” residual value.

**Compound Loop:** This control type will provide a process output (PO1) that is adjusted as needed to maintain the “Set Point” residual value and also factors in changes registered through the proportional input signal (and multiplied by the Dosage setting). This control method type will not appear as an option unless the needed input signals are detected.

**Resl:** This branch accesses the settings for the residual (as related to Set-Point or PID Control).

**Residual Dead Band:** This is a dead band around the Set Point. As long as the residual is within (+ or -) this amount from Set Point, the program will consider the Set Point met. This is used to avoid excessive, continual adjustments.

**Residual Integral Value:** A factor used in the calculation of needed adjustments to the process output. This value ranges from 0 – 100%. Essentially, the program makes a calculation of how much the output needs to be adjusted in order to reach Set Point and this factor. Increasing the Integral will increase the rate of each individual adjustment (and vice versa).

**Residual Lag Time:** This is the time that elapses between a change in chemical feed rate and the change in residual observed by the analyzer. The PID Control program will wait-out this amount of time between each adjustment to PO1.

**Residual Max Lag Time:** A maximum Lag Time, which can be used in Compound Loop Control only. When in use, this sets limits the maximum lag time that can be calculated by the variable lag time formula.

**Lag Time Method:** Select “Fixed” or “Variable”. If “Fixed” is selected, only the “Residual Lag Time” will be used. If “Variable” is selected, the lag time used will vary as the flow varies, but will be limited to the Max Lag Time.

**Flow at Variable Lag:** Enter desired flow level. If “Variable” is selected, the lag time will be calculated as follows: Flow at Variable Lag divided by the current flow rate and then multiplied by the Residual Lag Time.

**NOTE:** In applications where flows vary greatly, lag times may also change significantly. In these instances, the use of variable lag times will improve control timing.

**NOTE:** If “Fixed” is selected as “Lag Time Method”, the settings of “Residual Max Lag Time” and “Flow at Variable Lag” are ignored.



**Flow:** This branch accesses the settings for the proportional (flow) input.

**Flow Units:** Select desired units (MGD, GPM, GPD, LPM, MLD, %, M<sup>3</sup>/H).

**Flow Decimal Position:** Select desired decimal position.

**Flow Full Scale:** Enter the proportional input full scale. This setting should be what a 20 mA proportional input (AI1) signal represents.

**Flow Low Alarm:** Enter low flow alarm trip point (if desired).

**Flow Threshold:** This setting allows the user to set a value (above zero) to be treated as zero for the proportional input (AI1) signal. In proportional (Flow Pacing) control, this would mean the output signal (PO1) would remain at zero (4mA) until the proportional input reached this value.

**Flow Filter Time:** This is an adjustable span of time over which the input signal will be continually averaged. It is recommended to be set to at least 5 seconds.

**Flow Filter K:** Used in a digital filter for input signals. A value of zero provides no dampening. Optimum range is between 0.5 and 0.9.

**Begin Flow Zero Cal?:** To pass by this screen, press the  $\downarrow$  button twice or press the  $\oplus$  button when the word “Skip” is blinking. To perform a flow zero cal, press  $\downarrow$  button to make the word “Begin” blink. Then press the  $\oplus$  button.

**Flow Zero Cal:** Input a steady 4.000 mA signal to AI1. Adjust the displayed “Flow” value until it reads zero. Then press the  $\downarrow$  button. A confirmation screen should appear indicating that the calibration was performed.

**Begin Flow Span Cal?:** To pass by this screen, press the  $\downarrow$  button twice or press the  $\oplus$  button when the word “Skip” is blinking. To perform a flow span cal, press the  $\downarrow$  button to make the word “Begin” blink. Then press the  $\oplus$  button.

**Flow Span Cal:** Input a steady 20.000 mA signal to AI1. Adjust the displayed “Flow” value until it reads flow full scale value. Then press the  $\downarrow$  button. A confirmation screen should appear indicating that the calibration was performed.

**NOTE:** *Although it is recommended (for maximum accuracy and precision) that the flow zero and span calibrations be performed at 4 and 20 mA, they can be performed at values between 4 and 20 mA.*

**PO1:** This branch accesses the settings for the PID Control output signal.

**PO1 Units:** Select desired units (PPD, GR/H, KG/H, GPH, GPM, GPD, %).

**PO1 Decimal Position:** Select desired decimal place.

**PO1 Full Scale:** Enter the desired output full scale. This is what a 20 mA output signal (selected as PO1) will represent.

**NOTE:** *A minimum of three integers must be used. Therefore, if the PO1 Full Scale is set below 100, one decimal position must be used (ex: 99.9)*

**Gas Feed Type:** Select either “CL2” or “SO2”. These two selections are basic classifications of what chemical type the PID Control program is controlling. “CL2” represents any chemical that will increase the residual reading and “SO2” represents and chemical that will decrease the residual reading.

## IX. MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

The quality of the water greatly effects the frequency of cleaning that is required. Cleaning requirements will be different at each installation. Visually checking the condition of the analyzer regularly is the best way to determine the required frequency of cleaning.

1. **Inlet Filter Screen and Weir:** Regularly check the inlet filter screen and weir condition. If it is found to be dirty, then lift out the weir and filter screen and clean them with clean water before reinstalling them.
2. **Flushing the Measurement Cell:** If water will not flow through the measurement cell then follow this procedure to flush it:
  - a. Turn off the power to the analyzer.
  - b. Remove the flush plug in the flow tube and allow to drain.
  - c. Reinstall the flush plug.
  - d. Repeat as necessary before turning the power back on.
3. **Reagent Valve:** If reagent is not feeding then first be sure that all air bubbles are removed from the reagent feed tubing. To check if reagent is feeding, mark the level on the reagent bottle and wait for 8 hours before rechecking. If the level does not change in 8 hours, then the reagent valve needs to be cleaned as follows:
  - a. Turn off the power to the analyzer.
  - b. Stop the sample water flow.
  - c. Raise the reagent bottle about 2" and then pull down the valve stem in the cap to plug the hole before removing the bottle.
  - d. Hold reagent bottle upright and remove the cap. Place the bottle near the tubing connector to the adapter. Remove the tubing connector nut, remove the tubing and allow reagent to drain into the bottle.
  - e. Remove the flush plug to drain the measurement cell. Then replace the flush plug.
  - f. Remove the adapter and o-ring by loosening the four screws that secure it to the body.
  - g. Clean out the bottom body as needed.
  - h. You will see that the reagent feed valve components are mounted to the adapter. Loosen the screw and rotate the spring to allow the star wheel to be removed. Do not remove the bushing or the o-ring.
  - i. Clean the parts with clean water. If the  $1/16$ " diameter holes in the star wheel are clogged, then use a straight pin being careful not to scratch or damage any surfaces or edges.
  - j. Reassemble the star wheel assembly. Reinstall the adapter and o-ring onto the bottom body. Reinstall the reagent tubing and tubing connector securely.
  - k. Reinstall the reagent bottle.
  - l. Restart operation of the analyzer as described in Section IV.2.
4. **Cell Assembly:** The analyzers cell assembly should be maintained on an as needed basis, but no less than once a year.

*NOTE: When removing the probe assembly, approximately 130 PTFE cleaning balls will fall out. Place a container underneath the cell assembly to catch the cleaning balls.*

*CAUTION: Never reuse dirty and/or damaged cleaning balls.*

- Follow section VI.3 a. through e. to remove all reagent chemical and drain the measurement cell.
- Disconnect the two wires from the cell assembly (side and bottom).
- Unscrew the probe assembly taking care to catch the PTFE cleaning balls held within the cell assembly.
- Clean the probe with a clean non-abrasive cloth. If the electrode is damaged it must be replaced.
- Inspect the inside surface of the copper cell. If there is significant indications of wear or pitting, replace the cell. If the surface appears to have little or no wear, clean the internal surface of the copper cell with a scouring pad or similar mild abrasive.
- To remove the copper cell, unthread the four ¼-20 x 2 ¾” bolts holding the bottom body, copper cell and top body together. Take care not to let the copper cell fall once the bolts are loose.
- Replace the gasket above and below the copper cell before reassembly.
- Replace the O-ring at the base of the probe body and reinstall the probe assembly.
- Remove the Front Plug from the top body and deposit the cleaning balls through the hole in which the Front Plug was removed. A funnel helps in this process. Once all cleaning balls have been deposited into the cell assembly, reinstall the Front Plug.
- Rotate the motor/striker manually by hand to check for binding. If the striker will not turn freely it may be necessary to repeat this process, or refer to section VI.6.
- Reconnect the wires to the cell assembly (side and bottom).
- Start the sample water flow and once water can be seen flowing out of the drain, turn on the power to the analyzer.

- 5. Motor/Striker Assembly:** In order to replace the motor or striker assembly, the measurement cell assembly should be removed from the panel and controller and taken to a table to perform the operation.
- a. Turn off power to the analyzer and drain reagent and the measurement cell as described in section VI.3.
  - b. Disconnect all wires from the measurement cell to the controller.
  - c. Remove screws that hold the measurement cell assembly to the panel. Remove assembly and take to a table for this work.
  - d. With the motor assembly upright, remove the three screws holding the motor plate to the top body. Lift the motor straight up and out of the body.
  - e. Invert the measurement cell assembly to empty the cleaning balls into a container. Remove the valve adapter.
  - f. If the motor is to be replaced, remove the striker and rubber boot from the motor shaft. Install the boot on the new motor and striker after loosening the center set screws approximately 2 turns.
  - g. The striker should slide onto the motor shaft when force is applied. Tighten the side set screw in the striker until it contacts the motor shaft.
  - h. Fit the striker on to the motor so that a ¼" space is left between the top of the striker and the motor plate. Insert the motor/striker assembly into the measurement cell assembly by pushing on the motor until the motor plate is sealed on the top body.
  - i. Carefully remove the motor/striker from the main assembly. Lightly tighten the side set screw in the striker. Turn the center set screw until contact is made with the motor shaft, then back out the center set screw 1/8 to 1/4 turn. Loosen the side striker set screw and motor/striker assembly with the three motor plate screws.
  - j. Rotate the motor/striker assembly by hand to check for binding and rubbing.
  - k. Insert the cleaning balls and rotate the striker again by hand. If any rough spots or drag is noticed, then repeat steps VI.6.g through VI.6.j to readjust the striker.
  - l. Once no drag is noticed, reassemble by repeating steps VI.6.a to VI.6.c in reverse order.

- 6. Thermistor:** If the thermistor fails, then it will give a very high or very low signal. To test the thermistor, follow this procedure:
- a. Turn off power to the analyzer.
  - b. Open the analyzer NEMA 4x enclosure and remove the two thermistor wires from the controller board (AI5+ and AI5-).
  - c. Use an ohm meter to check the resistance of the thermistor. If the ohm meter shows a stable resistance reading around 10 kohms, then the thermistor is not defective. If the reading is zero or infinite, the thermistor is defective and must be replaced.
  - d. After replacement, thermistor recalibration may be required.
  - e. If the thermistor fails, the analyzer temperature mode can be set to “Manual” to allow for proper operation until a replacement thermistor is installed.
- 7. pH Probe:** The pH probe will periodically require replacement. The frequency of replacement is dependent on the quality of the water. Also, all handling instructions must be followed carefully to avoid damaging the pH probe. Failure of the pH probe will be indicated by an excessively high or low reading. If the probe cannot be recalibrated, then it must be replaced. Instructions for replacement will be included with the replacement pH probes available from Hydro Instruments. Refer to sections I.1, II.4, VI, and Troubleshooting of this manual.

# X. TROUBLESHOOTING

## Problems with Displayed Residual

### Excessive high residual readings

Independently test sample water residual and verify the residual. If the displayed residual is not correct, this may be the result of an improperly performed residual calibration, inadequate A/C ground, a sudden reduction in sample water pH, overfeeding of reagent chemical (if in use), a failed pH probe (if in use) or a failure in the electronic circuit board.

### Residual reading does not match test kit residual

This may be the result of an improperly performed residual calibration, a sudden reduction in sample water pH, overfeeding of reagent chemical (if in use), a failed pH probe (if in use), accumulation of foreign matter in the cell or normal wear to the cell electrodes. Carefully perform a new residual span calibration to match the independent test kit measurement.

### Unable to perform residual span calibration

1. If span calibrations do not reflect on the operating screen, this means one of two things; (a) the cell signal to the electronic circuit board is at or very close to zero millivolts or (b) the analyzer was previously calibrated with a signal at or very close to zero millivolts.
2. Once this occurs, the analyzer software must be reset by performing a factory default. This is accomplished by turning the power off and then pressing and holding the up and down arrow keys while the unit is turned on.

*NOTE: It is important to note that the residual span calibration should never be performed with a very low residual, as compared to the measurement range for which the analyzer was provided. The span calibration should be performed with a residual value of at least 25% of the ordered range. Ideally, the span calibration should be performed with a residual value of 50% or more of the ordered range. If the normal measurement range is less than 25% of the ordered range, contact Hydro Instruments or an authorized distributor for guidance on resetting the range of the analyzer.*

### Residual displayed drops to/remains at zero

1. Independently test sample water residual and verify the residual.
2. If the displayed residual is not correct, this may be the result of an improperly performed residual span calibration, coated cell electrodes, inadequate A/C ground, a loss of cell signal connection to the electronic controller, a sudden increase in sample water pH, stoppage of reagent chemical feed (if in use), a failed pH probe (if in use) or a failure in the electronic circuit board.

### Residual reading oscillates up and down

1. If oscillations are dramatic, the cause may be an improper grounded A/C or an improperly performed residual calibration.
2. If oscillations are modest and over a period of less than one minute, this can be dampened out by lengthening the residual filter period time (consult factory or your authorized Hydro Instruments dealer to change the filter time).
3. If oscillations are modest and over a longer period of time, performed coinciding test kit samples to determine if the readings are correct or not.

## **Slow reaction to residual changes**

This may be caused by coating of the cell electrodes, dirt or debris in the cell or by excessively long filter times.

## **Residual reading is unreliable at low residual levels**

1. This may be the result of attempting to monitor a residual level at the very low end of the ordered range. For example, if a particular analyzer is ordered and set-up for a measurement range of 0 – 5.0 mg/l and the actual application involves measuring for residuals of 0.1 or 0.2 mg/l, the accuracy of the measurement will suffer. If the normal measurement range is less than 25% of the ordered range, contact Hydro Instruments or an authorized distributor for guidance on resetting the range of the analyzer.
2. This may also be caused by coating of the cell electrodes, dirt or debris in the cell or by improper residual calibration.

***NOTE:** It is important to note that the residual span calibration should never be performed with a very low residual, as compared to the measurement range for which the analyzer was provided. The span calibration should be performed with a residual value of at least 25% of the ordered range. Ideally, the span calibration should be performed with a residual value of 50% or more of the ordered range. If the normal measurement range is less than 25% of the ordered range, contact Hydro Instruments or an authorized distributor for guidance on resetting the range of the analyzer.*

## **Temperature**

### **Temperature reading is not correct**

1. Independently test sample water temperature and verify the temperature.
2. If the displayed temperature is not correct, recalibrate the temperature.
3. If the displayed temperature is extremely high or extremely low, the thermistor has either lost connection to the circuit board or has failed, requiring replacement. This is a 10K Ohm resistor and replacements are available from Hydro Instruments.

### **Thermistor is damaged or missing**

1. Replace thermistor.
2. The temperature compensation mode can be set to “Manual” to allow for continued analyzer operation until the thermistor is replaced.

## **pH**

### **pH reading does not match independent pH meter measurement**

1. Recalibrate pH.
2. Recalibration can be performed at a single point (“grab cal”) or at two points using known pH buffers.
3. If the pH being displayed is dramatically incorrect or fluctuating drastically and cannot be corrected through a two-point calibration, check all pH cable connections as well as the cable connector to the probe. If all connections are verified and the problem cannot be corrected through recalibration, replace the pH electrode (Hydro part number PHE-250).

## Motor

### Motor Jammed

1. This can be caused by debris inside the cell, a jammed cleaning ball or an internal failure of the motor.
2. Turn the power off to the analyzer, shut off the sample water flow and drain the cell. Being sure to catch the cleaning balls, unscrew and remove the probe assembly. Remove all cleaning balls from the cell.
3. Attempt to turn the motor / striker assembly by hand. If a ball or other solid material is jammed in the cell, it may be necessary to move the assembly back and forth to dislodge the jam.
4. If nothing is physically jammed in the cell, turn on the power to test the operation of the motor while the cell is empty of water and cleaning balls to determine if the motor is damaged internally. Check to be sure the striker is not rubbing against the cell wall or gasket(s).

### Noisy Motor

1. The specific amount of noise that comes from the motor will vary somewhat from one motor to another. But if the motor becomes noticeably louder, this most likely indicates a problem developing in the cell or inside the motor.
2. Follow steps 2 and 4 from the previous section on “Motor Jammed” to identify the source of the noise.
3. If necessary, replace the motor.

*\*IMPORTANT NOTE: Do not attempt to disassemble the motor. It is encapsulated and is not intended to be repaired in the field.*

### Motor is hot to the touch

The motor will always operate hot to the touch. The specific temperature of the motor will vary depending on the air temperature. The motor casing temperature is expected to be 35 – 50 degrees Celsius (60 – 90 degrees F Fahrenheit) greater than the air temperature.

## Reagent Feed System

### Reagent feeds too slowly

1. This is caused by debris entering the star wheel assembly and partially obstructing the reagent flow.
2. The star wheel assembly can be carefully disassembled and cleaned / flushed out with clean water. Be careful not to scratch the star wheel surfaces or to touch the inner surfaces with any abrasive material.

### Reagent feeds too fast

1. This is caused by debris entering the star wheel assembly and becoming lodged between or damaging the critical surfaces.
2. Replace the star wheel assembly.  
Note that star wheel assemblies can be returned to Hydro Instruments for refurbishment.



## Display and Circuit Board

### Display is blank

1. Verify the power is turned on to the unit.
2. If it is, check the DC voltage to the analyzer circuit board on terminal connections V- and V+. Refer to Figure 9.
3. A blank display may indicate a failure of the display, the power supply board or the primary circuit board. Consult Hydro Instruments or an authorized representative for assistance.

### 4-20 mA Output channel values are not accurate

1. Verify the output selection is correct. For example, if the output signal on a 5 mg/l analyzer measuring 2.5 mg/l is something other than 12mA, verify that the output you are measuring is configured to "Resl".
2. Check the output calibrations at 4mA and 20mA by accessing the appropriate output channel calibration as detailed in the note on Figure 7.

*NOTE: The output calibration numbers from the factory calibration are recorded on the inside of the electronics enclosure for future reference.*

## XI. OPTIONAL DATA LOGGER

1. **Description:** The optional data logger is provided as a separate electronic component, pre-connected to the analyzer controller. The connections are made at the DC Voltage terminals and to the “SIN” and “SOUT terminals”. The data logger is equipped with a battery for long-term memory without DC power as well as a 4GB Micro SDHC memory card. When enabled in the analyzer software, the data logger records the measured residual, sample water temperature and pH value (if being measured) at a selectable frequency. This data is recorded on the Micro SDHC memory card and can be retrieved using any text-reading program.
2. **Operation:** To enable, enter the configuration menu on the residual analyzer control software and select the option “DL”. The first menu option that appears will be the Enable / Disable menu. The menus which follow allow for adjustment of the data logger frequency and for changes to the clock (date and time). See figure 7.
  - a. **Frequency:** The frequency is the time interval between data recordings. The frequency is adjustable in seconds, with a minimum setting of 5 seconds.
  - b. **Data Logger Clock:** The clock is factory-set before shipment. However, because the clock is set on Eastern Standard time it may be necessary to change the date and time upon start-up.

*NOTE: The residual analyzer software does not have a real time clock. This means that each time the “Set New Date Time” option is selected the previous setting will not be displayed. The actual clock is on the data logger device.*
  - c. **Indications:** The data logger is equipped with an indicator LED light. During normal operation, this light will blink green each time data is recorded. If a problem exists and the data logger is not operating properly, the LED will blink Red. The number of consecutive times it blinks red offers information about the cause of the problem as follows:
    - i. **Error Code Two:** This is indicated by two consecutive red blinks of the LED light. This code indicates that the data logger has lost communication with the analyzer. This may be caused by a failure of the analyzer or the wires connecting the analyzer to the data logger.
    - ii. **Error Code Three:** This is indicated by three consecutive red blinks of the LED light. This code indicates that the real time clock has not been set-up or has malfunctioned.
    - iii. **Error Code Four:** This is indicated by four consecutive red blinks of the LED light. This code indicates that the data logger was unable to access the Micro SDHC card. The card may not be installed properly or may not be properly formatted (FAT32).
    - iv. **Error Code Five:** This is indicated by five consecutive red blinks of the LED light. This code indicates that the Micro SDHC card is full.
    - v. **Error Code Six:** This is indicated by six consecutive red blinks of the LED light. This indicates that damage to the real time clock on the DL.
    - vi. **Error Code Seven:** This is indicated by seven consecutive red blinks of the LED light. This indicates the battery on the data logger requires replacement.
  - d. **Reset:** When an error code is presented and the problem corrected, the data logger must be reset to normal operation by pressing the small reset button located on the data logger circuit board.

3. **Stored Data Files:** The data will be written to text files on the Micro SDHC memory card. The formatting and handling of these files is as described below:

- a. **File Format:** The following is an example data file to illustrate the format used. As you can see, there is a three line header for each file. The fourth and fifth lines are headers for the data. You will see that each header and data entry is delimited by a comma.

```

=====
Hydro Instruments RA-210 Residual Data Log File
=====
Date           Time,           Resl,           Temp,           pH
MM/DD/YEAR    HH:MM:SS,     PPM,            C,
09/09/2010    11:24:06,    00.72,          026,            7.20
09/09/2010    11:25:06,    00.70,          025,            7.20
09/09/2010    11:26:06,    00.73,          025,            7.20
09/09/2010    11:27:06,    00.70,          025,            7.21
09/09/2010    11:28:06,    00.72,          025,            7.21

```

- b. **File Name:** Each data file will be named according to the date on which it was created. The file name will be “YYYYMMDD.txt”. For example if created on September 21, 2010, the file name would be 20100921.txt.

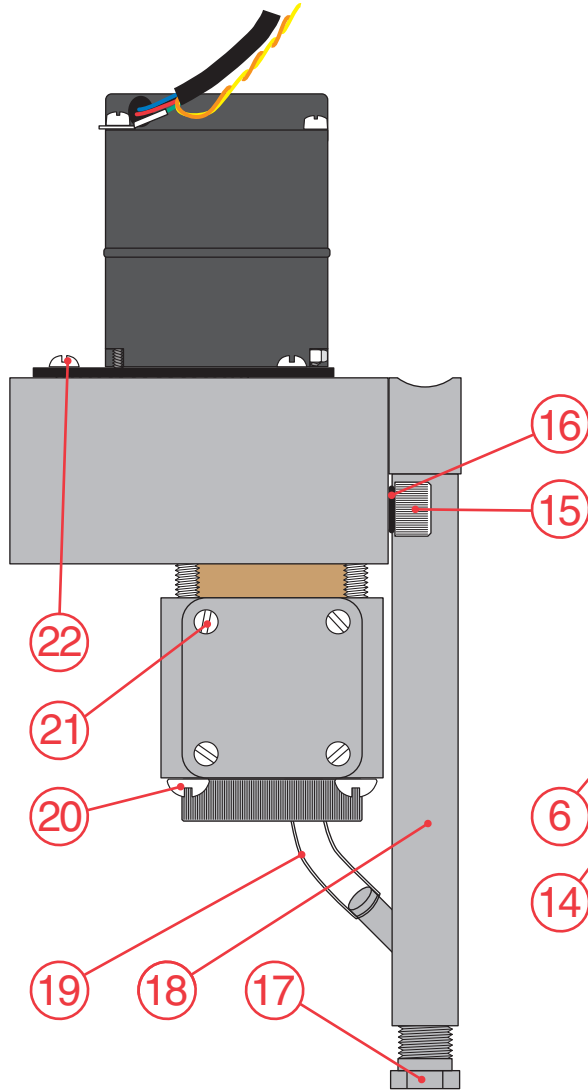
- i. If the Micro SDHC memory card already has a file started earlier on the same day, then data will be written onto the existing file.
- ii. The text files are limited to 20,000 lines of text. Once this many entries have been reached, a new file will automatically be created to allow data to continue to be written.

- c. **Importing data into Excel:** The data files can be imported into Excel as follows:

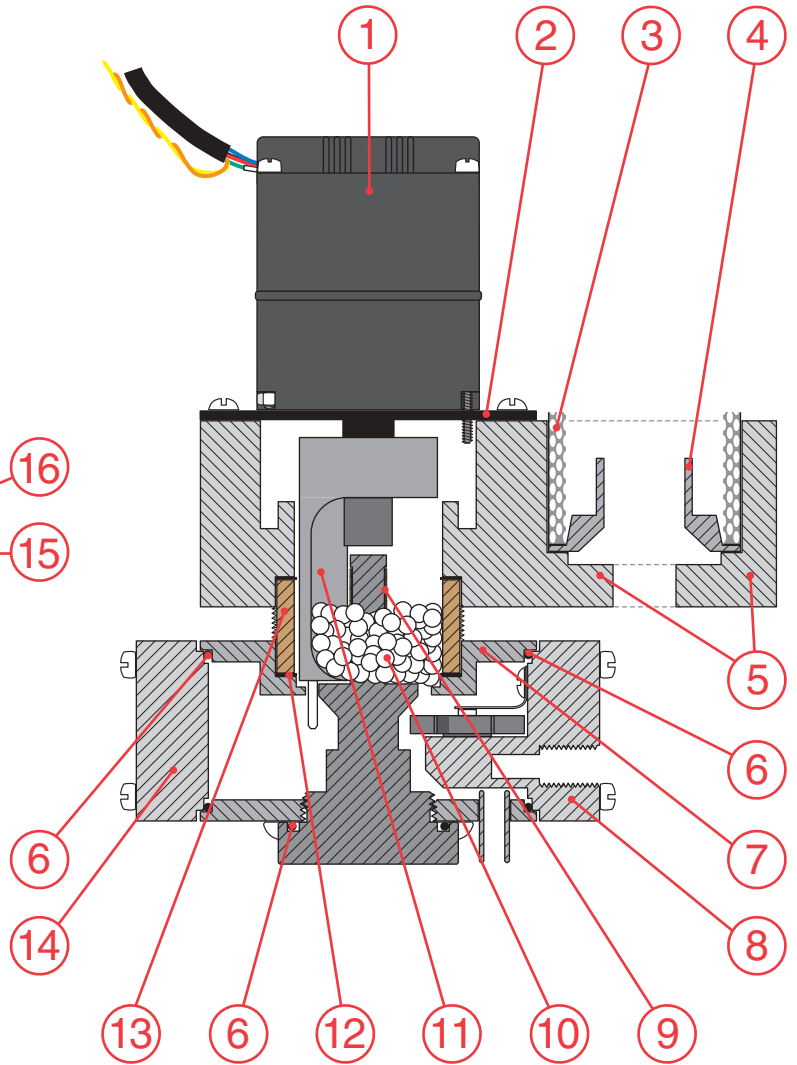
*NOTE: This assumes use of Excel 2007 version.*

- i. Select the “Data” tab.
- ii. Among the “Get External Data” tabs on the toolbar, select “From Text”
- iii. A pop up window will appear allowing you to search for and select the data file that you wish to import. After you have selected the file, click on “IMPORT”.
- iv. Another pop up window “Text Import Wizard – Step 1 of 3” will then appear.
  - 1. Here under “Original Data Type” you must select “Delimited”.
  - 2. Lower down you are asked to select “Start import at row:\_\_\_”. In order to eliminate the 3 line file header, you can select “4” here to start the data import on row 4 of the file.
  - 3. Then click “Next”.
- v. On the next pop up window “Text Import Wizard – Step 2 of 3” you need to select the type of delimiter being used in the data file. The data entries in these files are delimited by commas and so you must select “Comma”. After selecting Comma and only Comma, then click “Next”.
- vi. On the next pop up window “Text Import Wizard – Step 3 of 3” you can accept the “Column data format” setting of “General” and then click “Finish”.
- vii. On the next (and final) pop up window “Import Data”, it is asking you whether you will import to the worksheet that is open or if you want to import it to a new worksheet. Make your selection and then click “OK”. Now the data should have been imported into the Excel spreadsheet.

**SIDE VIEW**



**FRONT VIEW**




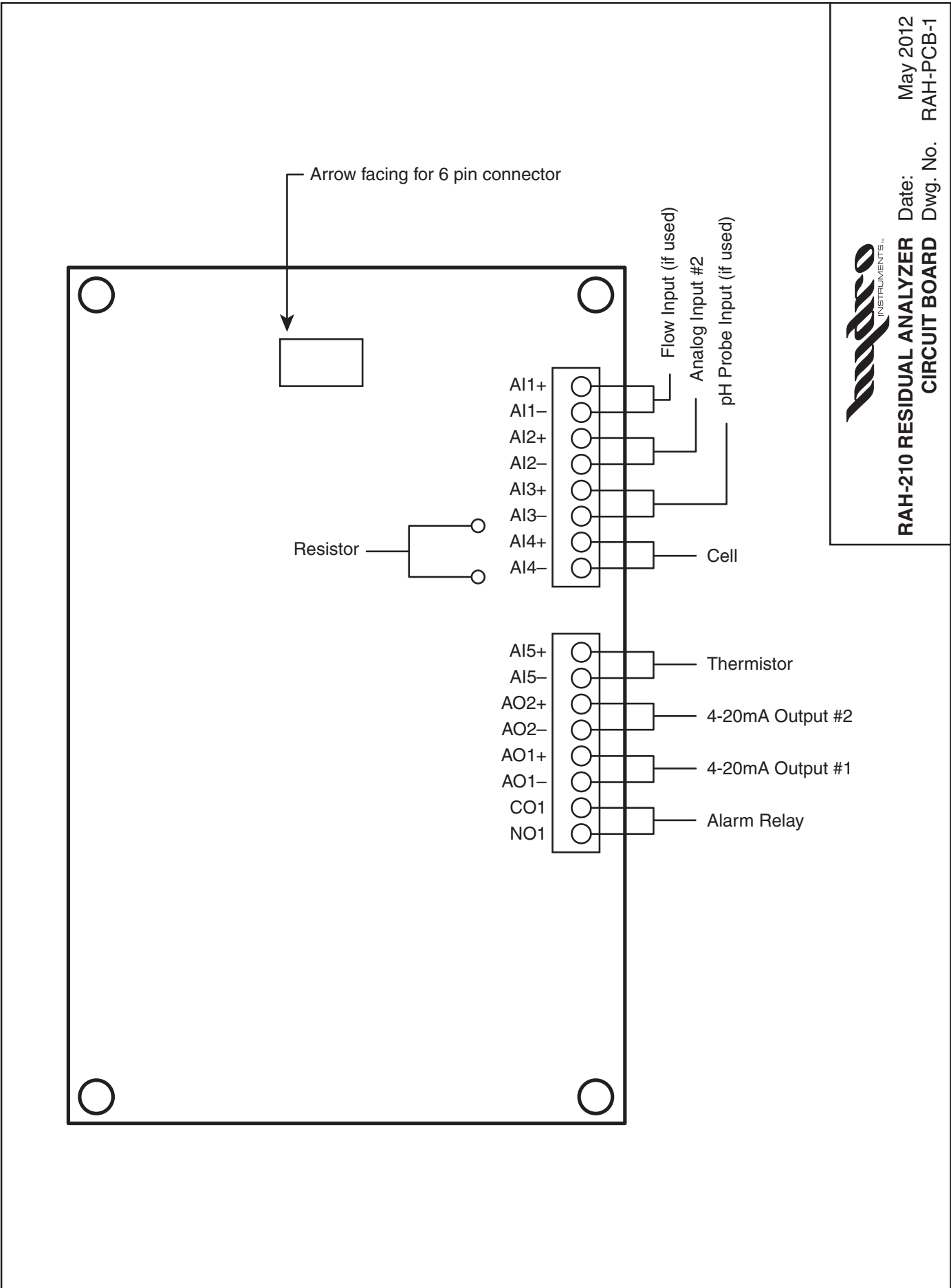
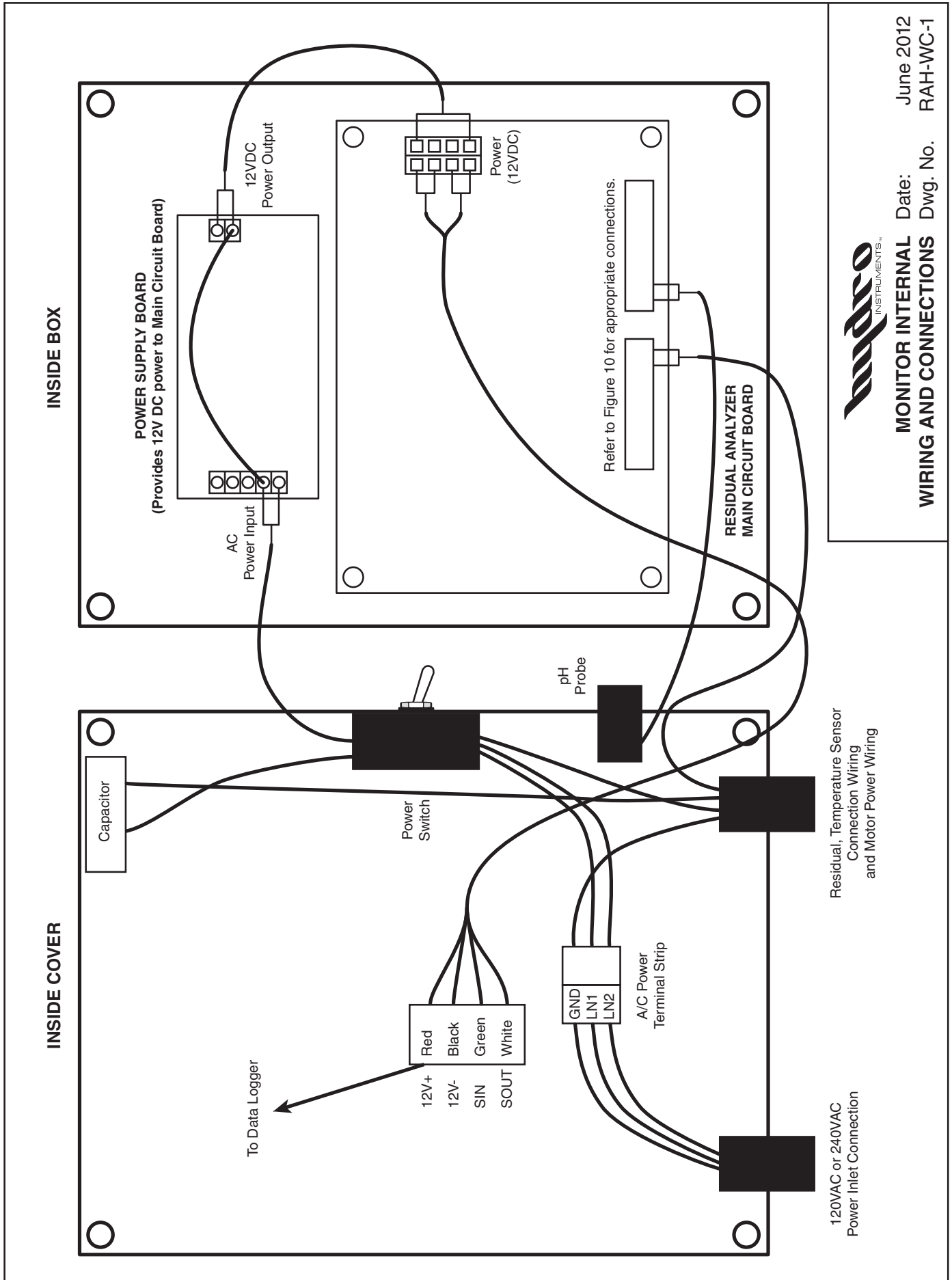
Item No.	Description	Quantity	Part No.	Item No.	Description	Quantity	Part No.
1	Motor	1	RAH-1087	19	Flow Tube Piece	1	RAH-488
2	Motor Plate	1	RAH-108	20	1/4-20 x 2 3/4" Bolt	4	BTH-RA-125
3	Straining Screen	1	RAH-267	21	10-24 x 1" Bolt	8	BTH-RA-126
4	Overflow Tube	1	RAH-445	22	8-32 x 3/8" Bolt	3	BTH-RA-169
5	Top Body	1	RAH-232	*	O-Ring (attached to part 17)	2	OH-BUN-113
6	O-Ring	3	OH-BUN-128	* Not shown.			
7	Bottom Body	1	RAH-441	The following optional items are not shown:			
8	Starwheel Assembly	1	RAH-709	Feeder Body	1	RAH-459	
9	Probe Assembly	1	RAH-226	O-Ring (for Feeder Body)	1	OH-BUN-332	
10	Cleaning Balls	200	RAH-471	Reagent Bottle	1	RAH-1300	
11	Striker Assembly	1	RAH-242				
12	Gasket	2	GAH-BUN-130				
13	Copper Cell	1	RAH-263	 <p><b>RESIDUAL</b> Date: December 2011  <b>CHLORINE ANALYZER</b> Scale: 50%  <b>MEASUREMENT CELL</b> Dwg. No. RAH-210</p>			
14	Adapter	1	RAH-470				
15	Front Plug	1	RAH-833				
16	O-Ring	1	OH-BUN-012				
17	Flush Plug	1	RAH-472				
18	Flow Tube Assembly	1	RAH-228				

FIGURE 10 (RAH-210 Circuit Board)



RAH-210 RESIDUAL ANALYZER  
CIRCUIT BOARD  
Date: May 2012  
Dwg. No. RAH-PCB-1

FIGURE 11 (Monitor Internal Wiring and Connections)



**MONITOR INTERNAL WIRING AND CONNECTIONS** Dwg. No. RAH-WC-1  
 Date: June 2012

Red LED



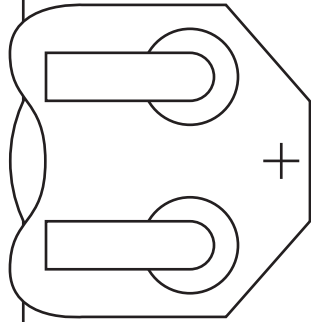
Green LED



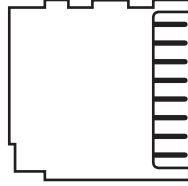
Reset  
button



Connector  
pins



Coin cell  
battery



Micro SD  
card slot



Date: September 2010  
Dwg. No. RAH-DL-1  
**DATA LOGGER**