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OPERATOR'S MANUAL

PH 2030

**2- Wire PH transmitter
Din Rail**

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GENERAL

This manual applies to the pH 2030 digital 2-wire transmitter DIN RAIL housing.

It explains the purpose of the equipment, describes the components of the system and the procedures for installing, operating and calibrating the equipment. Some maintenance suggestions are also provided.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

This transmitter, when connected to the pH electrode, provides a digital readout of the pH of aqueous solutions.

The transmitter will perform manual or automatic Temperature compensation to correct pH readings for Temperature related variations. Temperature information is displayed by pushing button "2" marked "Temp".

The transmitter provides an isolated 4/20 mA output, proportional to the pH value which is suitable for Data Acquisition Systems, Recorders, Controllers or other input Devices that require a 4-20 mA input.

The front panel contains trimmer pots for Zero and Slope adjustments. "Zero" is adjusted with trimmer "3" and "Slope" is adjusted with trimmer "4" (fig. 1).

The unit is protected against power supply inversion.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The transmitter enclosure is designed for DIN Rail mounting.

It consists of a plastic case with front panel which is coated by a polycarbonate membrane (fig. 1), to ensure maximum anticorrosion characteristics.

For field applications mounting in a splashproof or weather resistant box is suggested.

Figure 3 describes the physical details and dimensional characteristics.

Connections to power supply, loads, recorder, RTD, electrodes and probe are installed onto the terminal block connector.



SPECIFICATIONS

Display:	LCD
Inputs:	pH electrode RTD Pt100 3 wires
Output:	4/20 mA dc isolated
Scales:	0.00/14.00 pH -10.0/120.0 °C
Temp. Compensation:	manual or automatic
Zero:	adjustable +/- 15%
Sensitivity (Span):	adjustable from 86 % to 112 %
Input Current:	< 2 pA
Input Resistance:	> 10 exp 12 Ohm
Operating Temperature:	0/50 °C
Operating Humidity:	95 % without condensation
Power supply:	10/30 Vdc
Isolation:	500 Volt Input to Output
Terminal block:	detachable
Net Weight:	200 gr.
Dimensions:	105 x 95 x 58 mm (6 modules)
Mounting:	DIN Rail mountable

PHYSICAL INSTALLATION

The transmitter must be installed into an enclosure for outdoor or indoor use and may be located close to the measuring point or some distance away in a control area.

To ensure best operational performance, it is suggested that the transmitter be located within 30 feet of the electrode, and long cable runs be made with conventional coaxial electrode cable.

The transmitter's housing is designed for DIN Rail mounting.

The electrode's coax cable must be protected by a sheath and not installed near power cables.

Extension cables should be avoided. When necessary, always use only high insulation terminals.

When installing "in line" electrodes it is suggested to follow the specific instructions given by the sensor's manufacturer.



ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

The electrical installation consists of:
(see fig. 2)

- connecting the power supply to the transmitter
- connecting the electrode or the probe to the transmitter
- connecting the Temperature sensor

All connections within the transmitter are made on the terminal block.

Connecting the power

- connect dc power "+" to terminal "1" marked "+"
- connect the terminal marked "-" to terminal "+" of the load
- connect dc power "-" to terminal "-" of the load

The unit is protected against eventual inverted connections

<p>Warning: verify the supply voltage prior to connection to the transmitter</p>

Connecting the electrode (probe)

Electrode cabling is a critical component for troublefree system operation.

- use a low noise coax cable on overall length between sensor and input terminals of the transmitter
- low noise cable has, in general, a black conductive layer between the center conductor and the shield. Be sure this layer is removed.
- extension cables should be avoided. When necessary, always use only high insulation terminals.
- avoid installing cable near any power cables
- connect the shield of the coax cable (Reference electrode) to the terminal "11" marked "R"
- connect the center conductor (Glass electrode) to the terminal "10" marked "V"

Connecting the Temperature sensor

The model pH 2030 features Automatic Temperature Compensation carried out by means of a RTD Pt100.

The Temperature sensor has to be installed in the same solution being measured, close to the electrode in-line or in the tank.

ATTENTION: In order to activate the ATC function, prior to connecting the RTD between terminal "4-5-6" marked "T1-T2-T3", it is necessary to remove the jumpers from terminals "3-4" and "5-6".

These jumpers must be reinstalled when operating the transmitter in Manual Temperature mode.

The RTD connection as above described will also provide a digital display of Temperature values. The sample Temperature value is displayed by pushing the Key pad "2" marked "TEMP" on the front panel.

The Temperature readout will not disrupt the measuring functions of the transmitter.

SYSTEM CHECK

Before connecting the system to the power supply:

- check that all connections are installed correctly
- check that all cables are properly fastened to prevent strain on the connections
- check that all terminal-strip connections are mechanically and electrically solid.

OPERATING THE SYSTEM

Pre-operation check

The system's controls and indicators are all located on the front panel.

The transmitter LCD will be displayed to indicate that the unit is on.

Push the Key pad "2" to check the sample Temperature (if RTD is connected), or the Manual Temperature value (RTD not connected and jumpers installed).

The circuit boards of the unit are pre-adjusted at the factory.

If sensors and probes have been installed correctly as previously described, the system should operate correctly requiring only electrode calibration.

WARNING: improper wiring connections which result in damage to the transmitter are not covered under warranty.



Electrical calibration

The following procedures can be used to verify that the pH transmitter is operating satisfactorily, and it can be repeated periodically to check that the transmitter is maintaining electrical calibration:

- connect a pH Simulator to terminals "10-11" marked " V - R "
- simulate pH values over the entire scale
- adjust "Zero" and "Slope" with trimmers located on the front panel
- check the input insulation following the instructions of the Simulator. Input Current must be lower than 2 pAmps.

calibrating the pH transmitter

All pH Instrumentation are laboratory calibrated and verified using a standard pH electrode with a zero point at 7.00 pH. Slope is verified at 20°C.

Before using the electrode or calibrating, check that the electrode Glass membrane has been stored wet.

If the protective cap is empty and the electrode is dry, immerse the electrode in a buffer solution or tap water (do not use distilled water) for three hours before operating.

See general instructions provided by the electrode manufacturer for further details.

Buffer solutions with a pH value of 4-7-9 are available to calibrate the meter.

Immerse the electrode in the buffer solution pH = 7 and adjust the trimmer marked "zero".

Immerse the electrode in the buffer solution pH = 4 or pH = 9 and adjust trimmer marked "sens".

If Automatic Temperature Compensation is to be used, the RTD must also be immersed into the buffer solutions. Allow the RTD to reach thermal equilibrium before adjusting the "Zero" and "Sens" trimmers.

Check the calibration periodically.

NORMAL OPERATION

As solution passes the installed electrode the display will indicate instantly the pH value of the solution currently being measured.

Manual Temperature Compensation

The manual Temperature compensation is available when the RTD Pt100 is not installed.

- Install the jumpers between "3-4" and "5-6".

- Push the Key pad "2" on the front panel (fig. 1) and adjust the trimmer "R5" marked " T MAN " (fig. 2) to indicate the desired Temperature value on the display.



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Transmitter

Quality components have been used to ensure a high level of reliability.
Frequency of maintenance or re-calibration is variable based on each particular application.

As with any electronic Device, the mechanical components, such as potentiometers and connectors, are the most probable sources of potential problems.

- check for damage of the electrolytic capacitors if the meter is exposed to temperatures above 60 degrees C.
- check for damage in all the electronic components if the meter is subjected to excessive voltage or power surges
- check for damage of the electronic and mechanical components if the meter is dropped
 - repeat the pre-operation check periodically to ensure proper operation
- check that all the connections are free from moisture and contamination such as rust and corrosion.

WARNING: Disconnect the power supply to the transmitter before performing the following procedures:

- **Inspect the printed circuit boards for dirt and corrosion; clean as necessary and blow dry.**
- **Tighten all the terminal-board connections and mounting hardware**

Sensor

Coatings on the pH electrodes glass measuring surface can affect operation. Solutions which are high in alkaline content (above 10 pH) and or solutions which contain slurries, oils, grease, etc., will require regular cleaning and inspection of the electrode's glass measuring surface.

Suggested methods for cleaning the electrode include chemical cleaning (except hydrofluoric acid) and non abrasive detergent washing.

Also, ultrasonic methods may be used.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Symptoms	Probable cause	Remedy
LCD not displayed	Power source problem incorrect power wiring	check power supply check wiring
Display reading too high/low	electrode failure; meter uncalibrated	clean electrode calibrate with buffers
Display reading does not change	Electrode damage; short circuit	electrode replacement check cable
Slope will not adjust	Electrode damage; open Temp. circuit	electrode replacement check ATC sensor/jumpers

