

Operating manual

TetraCon 325 TetraCon 325/C



Standard conductivity cell

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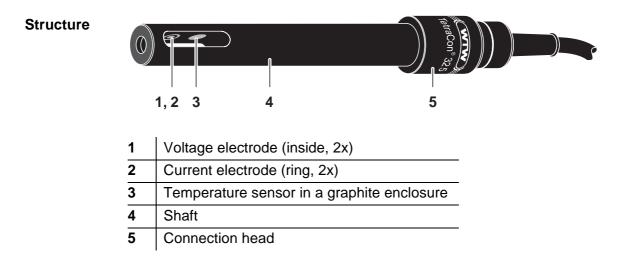
Accuracy when going to press The use of advanced technology and the high quality standard of our instruments are the result of continuous development. This may result in differences between this operating manual and your instrument. Also, we cannot guarantee that there are absolutely no errors in this manual. Therefore, we are sure you will understand that we cannot accept any legal claims resulting from the data, figures or descriptions.

List of contents

1	Overview			
	1.1	Structure and function		
	1.2	Recommended fields of application12		
2	Cleaning			
3	Wha	at to do if		
4	Тес	hnical data		

1 Overview

1.1 Structure and function



1.2 Recommended fields of application

- On site measurements in rivers, lakes and wastewater
- fishfarming
- Ground water measurements
- Applications in water laboratories

The TetraCon 325/C ist particularly suitable for heavy chemical stress, particularly for acid media.



Cleaning

2 Cleaning

Caution

Before cleaning, disconnect the sensor from the instrument.

A thorough cleaning is particularly recommended for measurements of low conductivities.

Contamination	Cleaning procedure	
Lime sediments	Immerse in acetic acid for 5 minutes (volume share = 10 %)	
Fat/oil	Clean with warm water that contains washing-up liquid	

After cleaning, thoroughly rinse with deionized water and recalibrate if necessary.

Aging of the
conductivityNormally, the conductivity measuring cell does not age. Special measuring
media (e.g. strong acids and lyes, organic solvents) or too high temperatures
shorten the operational lifetime considerably or damage the measuring cell.
The warranty does not cover cases where such conditions cause failure or
mechanical damage.

Disposal We recommend to dispose of the conductivity cell as electronic waste.

3 What to do if...

Error symptom	Cause	Remedy
No temperature or con- ductivity display	 No connection between measuring instrument and sensor Cable defective 	 Check connection between measuring instrument and sensor
Measurement delivers implausible conductivity values	 Incorrect cell constant adjusted at the measuring instrument Measuring range exceeded Contamination in the area of the electrodes Electrodes damaged 	 Check / correct the cell constant Observe the application range Clean the sensor (see section 2). Return the sensor
Incorrect temperature display	 The temperature sensor was not immersed deep enough in the measuring solution Temperature sensor defective 	Observe the minimum immersion depthReturn the sensor

4 Technical data

General features	Measuring principle	Four-electrode measurement
	Cell constant	0.475 cm ⁻¹ ±1.5 %
	Temperature sensor	integrated NTC 30 (30 k Ω / 25 °C)
Dimensions (in mm)	 ▲ 162.5 ▲ 120.0 ▲ 120.0 ▲ 120.0 ▲ 15.3 	
Weight		
Materials	Shaft	Ероху
	Connection head	TetraCon 325: POM TetraCon 325/C: PEEK
	Plug connection for DO module	PEEK
	Conductivity electrodes	Graphite
	Thermistor enclosure	Graphite
Connection cable	Lengths	TetraCon 325: 1,5 / 3 / 6 / 10 / 15 / 20 m TetraCon 325/C: 1,5 m
	Diameter	6 mm
	Smallest allowed bend radius	Permanent bend: 80 mm Single time or short time bend: 50 mm
	Plug type	Socket, 8 pins
Pressure resistance	Sensor with closed plug connection	IP 68 (2 x 10 ⁵ Pa or 2 bar)
	Cable plug	IP 67 (when plugged in)

The TetraCon 325 / TetraCon 325/C meets the requirements according to article 3(3) of the 97/23/EC directive ("Pressure equipment directive").

Measurement conditions	Conductivity measuring range	1 μS/cm 2 S/cm	
	Temperature range	-5 80 °C (100 °C)	
	Max. allowed overpressure	2 x 10 ⁵ Pa (2 bar) 36 mm Entire sensor+cable (up to 80 °C) Sensor shaft only (=120 mm / up to 100 °C)	
	Minumum depth of immer- sion		
	Maximum depth of immer- sion		
	Operating position	any	
Storage conditions	Recommended storing method	in air	
	Storage temperature	0 50 °C	
Characteristic data on delivery	Temperature responding behavior	t_{99} (99 % of the final value after) < 20 s	
	Precision of the temperature sensor	± 0.2 K	
Pin assignment	NTC 30 k	= 8 NTC = 6 not used = 1 NTC = 4 Current electrode 1 = 2 Voltage electrode 1 = 5 Voltage electrode 2 = 3 Current electrode 2 = 7 Shield g from the front: $\int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{1} \int_$	