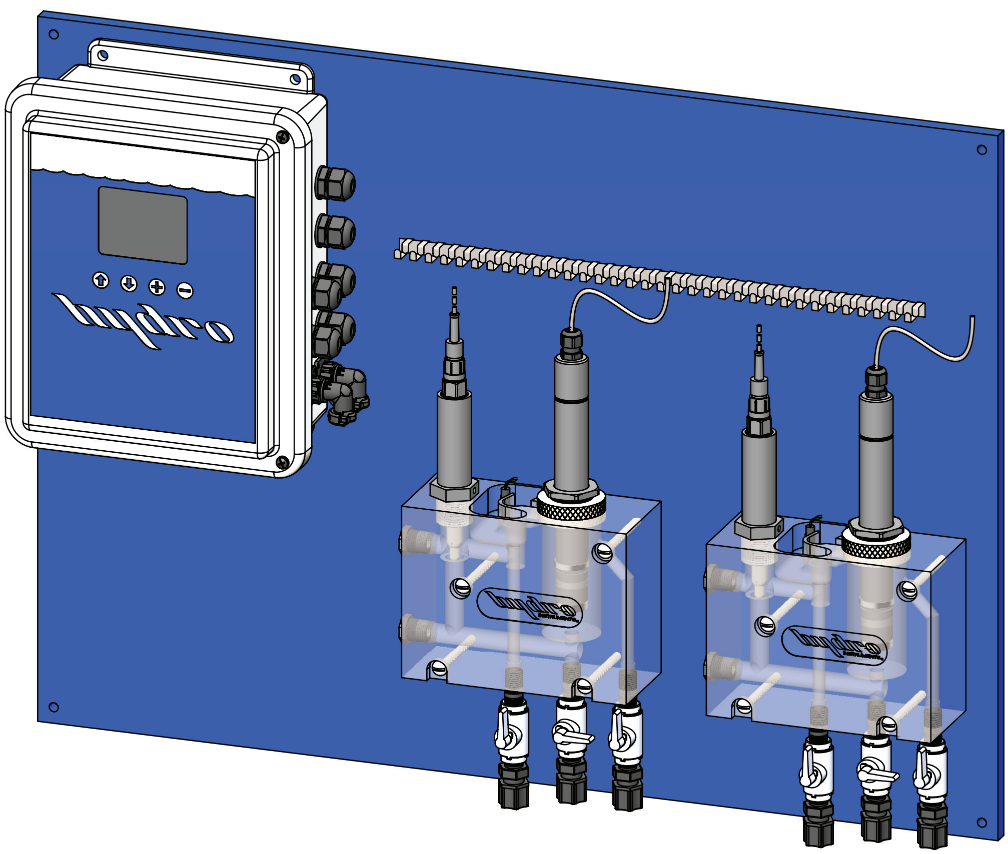
Series 260
Residual Analyzer

Instruction Manual



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RPH-260 Rev. 12/9/2022

Hydro Instruments
Series 260 Residual Analyzer

Table of Contents

I. FUNCTIONS AND CAPABILITIES

1. **Basic Concept Description:** The Series RPH-260 Residual Analyzer is available with a variety of disinfectant probe types, including 2 electrode Amperometric and 3 electrode potentiostatic probes.

   As described below, the measurement sensor can be used to measure the concentration of Free Chlorine, Total Chlorine, or Chlorine Dioxide (must be ordered for desired measurement type and range). Certain chemical species produce an electrical current in the sensor that is proportional to their concentration in the sample water. This electrical current is read and manipulated by the Series RPH-260 monitor as the sample water continuously flows across the probe membrane at a controlled rate. A Temperature sensor is employed to compensate for signal fluctuations caused by Temperature changes. With probes measuring free and total chlorine, either the pH of the sample water is manually entered for pH compensation in the software, a pH buffer feed system is used to control the pH in the sample water, or a pH probe is used for automatic compensation in the software.

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

   Chlorine Gas: Cl_2
   $Cl_2 + H_2O \leftrightarrow HOCl + HCl$

   Sodium Hypochlorite: NaOCl
   $NaOCl + H_2O \leftrightarrow HOCl + Na^+ + OH^-$

   Calcium Hypochlorite: $Ca(OCl)_2$
   $Ca(OCl)_2 + 2H_2O \leftrightarrow 2HOCl + Ca^{++} + 2OH^-$

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

   $HOCl \leftrightarrow H^+ + OCl^-$

   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:

   $NH_3 + HOCl \longrightarrow H_2O + NH_2Cl$ (Monochloramine)
   $NH_3 + 2HOCl \longrightarrow 2H_2O + NHCl_2$ (Dichloramine)
   $NH_3 + 3HOCl \longrightarrow 3H_2O + NCl_3$ (Nitrogen Trichloride)

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”.

3. **Measurement Chemistry:**

Free Chlorine Measurements: As discussed in Section I.2, Free Chlorine is the sum of Hypochlorous Acid and Hypochlorite Ion. Hypochlorous Acid is a reducible species in the Series RPH-260 Residual Chlorine Analyzer. Therefore the measurement probe 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:

$$HOCl + 2e^{-} \longrightarrow Cl^{-} + OH^{-}$$

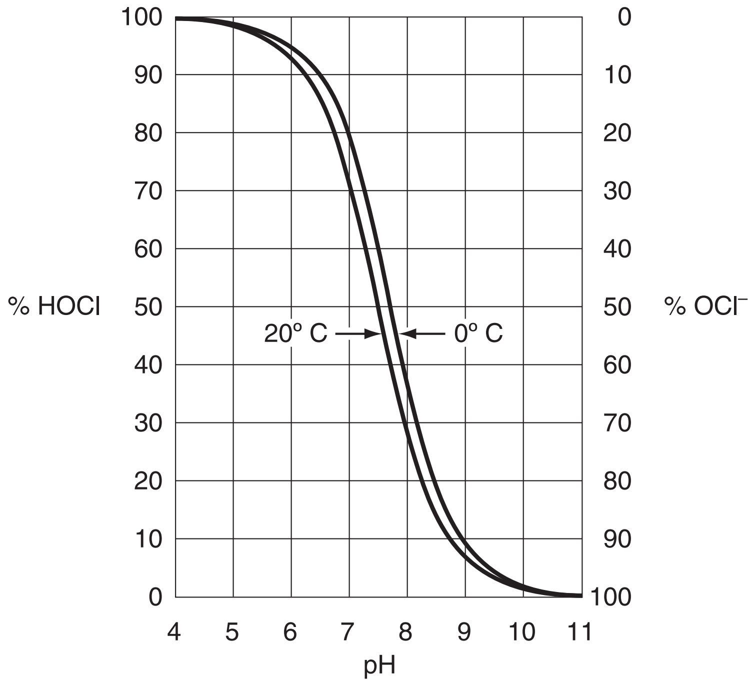
In summary, accurate pH and temperature readings are vital to obtaining an accurate residual reading. This can either be done by installing a buffer line or using a pH electrode and thermistor.

Total Chlorine Measurement: Because Total Chlorine is comprised of a combination of several different molecules, the effects of pH varies for each of these molecules and because the percentage of each molecule as a part of Total Chlorine will not be known, it is not possible to realistically or accurately compensate mathematically for varying pH levels in sample water. If sample water pH varies significantly, it is recommended that the sample line be injected with a pH buffer (Acetic Acid) prior to entering the analyzer cell. Reducing the sample water pH to roughly 5.0 or lower will essentially eliminate any concern of changing pH levels negatively affecting the accuracy of the Total Chlorine analyzer.

4. **Basic Specifications**

Disinfectent Sensor: See sensor data sheet.
Power Consumption: 10 W max.
Power Requirements: 100-250 VAC, 50/60 Hz or 24 VDC.
Output Signals: (4) Isolated 4-20 mA Analog (Any combination of: Residual #1, Residual #2, pH #1, pH #2, Temp #1, Temp #2, ORP).
Digital Communication: Modbus RS-485 Two-Way
Temperature Sensor Input: Included (for 10K Ohm thermistor).
Relay Contacts (4): 10 Amps @ 120 VAC or 24 VDC, resistive load, 5 Amps @ 240 VAC, resistive load.

FIGURE 1



Hypochlorous Acid Dissociation Curves

II. SYSTEM COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Refer to Figure 2 for this section.

1. **Temperature Probe:** A Thermistor is used to continuously measure the sample water Temperature. The Temperature can be displayed and retransmitted by the RPH-260 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: 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.

2. **Optional pH Probe:** This probe is mounted and 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 8.5. Should this be the case Hydro Instruments recommends utilizing the reagent feed system.

3. **Acrylic Flow Cell:** For “F1”, “F2”, and “T1” style probes (see RPH-260-PROBES drawing on page 32) the single piece flow cell “Open Flow Cell” will be supplied. If an “F3” style Free Chlorine probe is selected, the RPH-260 system will include a two piece “Closed Flow Cell” arrangement that includes a flow meter and allows the higher flow rates necessary for the cleaning balls within the CEH-F3 cleaning head to operate effectively. Exploded views for the Open Flow Cell and Closed Flow Cell can be found on pages 28 and 30, respectively.

III. INSTALLATION

Refer to Figure 2 for this section.

1. **Sample Water Connection and Control:** The following are some considerations relating to the sample water supply. The Series 250 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 residual analzyer 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 3 when creating your sample water line

   Flow: The sample water flow rate should be controlled at a rate appropriate for the disinfectant sensor being used. See the sensor selection guide for this information. A flow meter and rate control valve may be necessary to achieve and maintain this flow rate. This can be installed upstream of the residual analyzer.

   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 residual analyzer. 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 residual analyzer.

   Other Considerations: Biological growth inside the sample piping will have some chemical demand. This can cause the sample water reaching the residual analyzer to not be an accurate sample. For example, the chlorine residual could fall as the sample water passes through the sample water piping. For this reason, it may be necessary to periodically disinfect the sample water piping to prevent biological growth. Also, it is generally not recommended to use a filter in this piping. As the filter collects particles it will develop a chlorine demand causing the chlorine residual in the sample water will be reduced, 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:** Since no reagent chemical is being injected, the disposal of the water departing the measurement cell is usually not a significant concern.

3. **Sample Point Selection:** Consider Figure 4 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 residual analyzer.

   It should be considered that the sample point be located such that the residual reading can be used as a control signal for the chemical injection. Especially 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 2
(Sampling Examples for RPH-261
Single Disinfectant Probe)

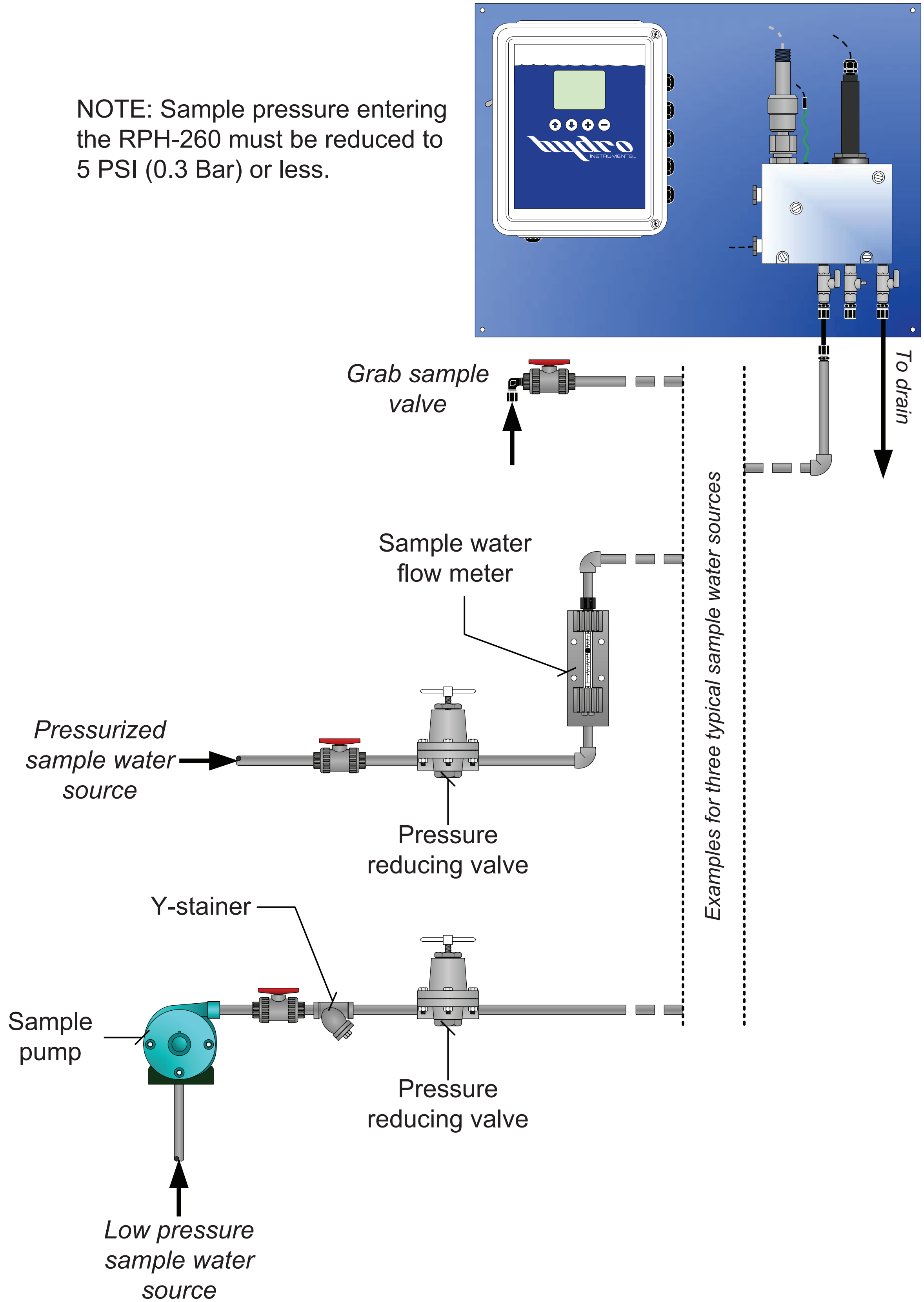


FIGURE 3
(Sample Sources for RPH-262
Two Disinfectant Probes)

NOTE: Sample pressure entering the RPH-260 must be reduced to 5 PSI (0.3 Bar) or less.

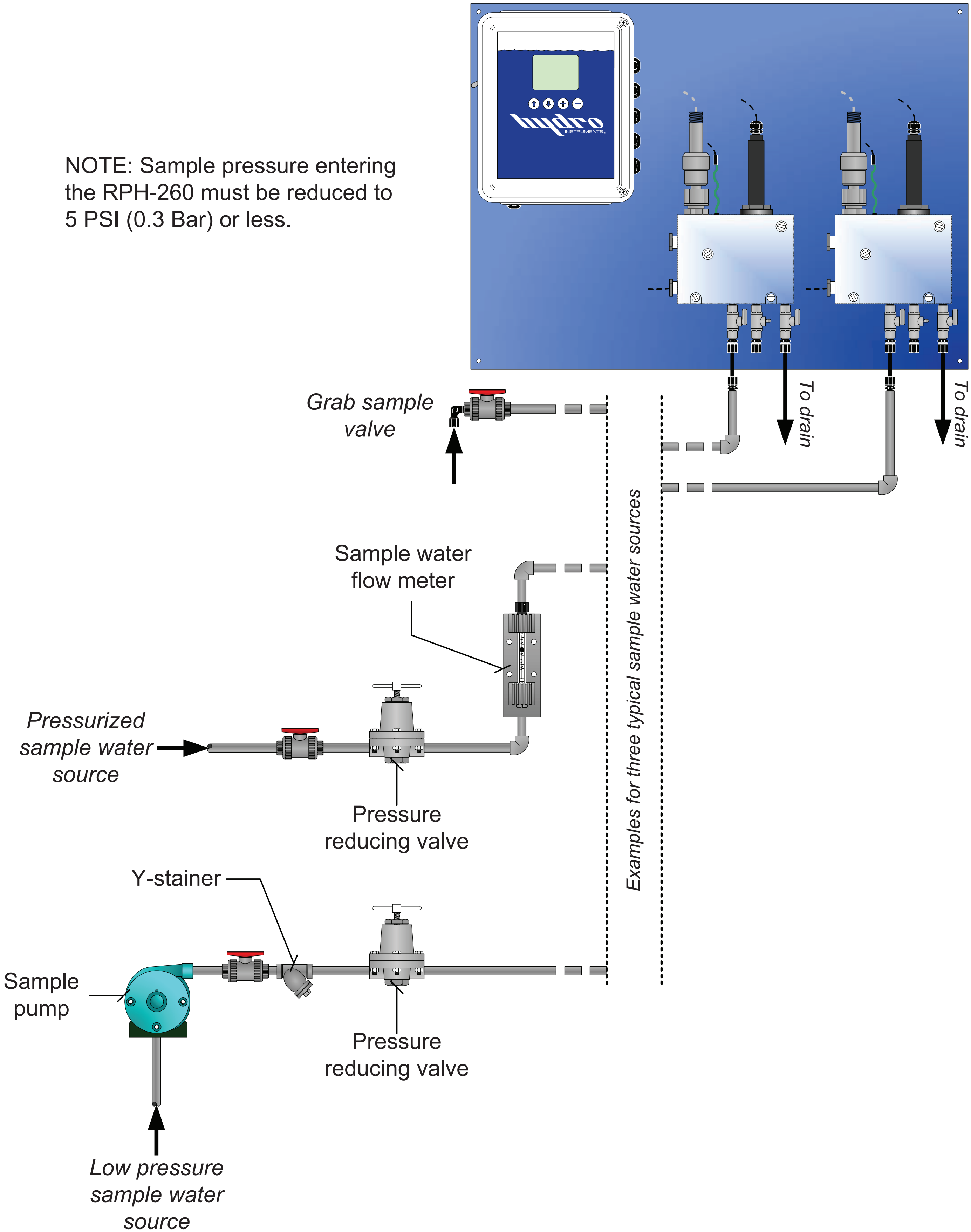


FIGURE 4
(Poor/Good/Best Sample Source Orientations)

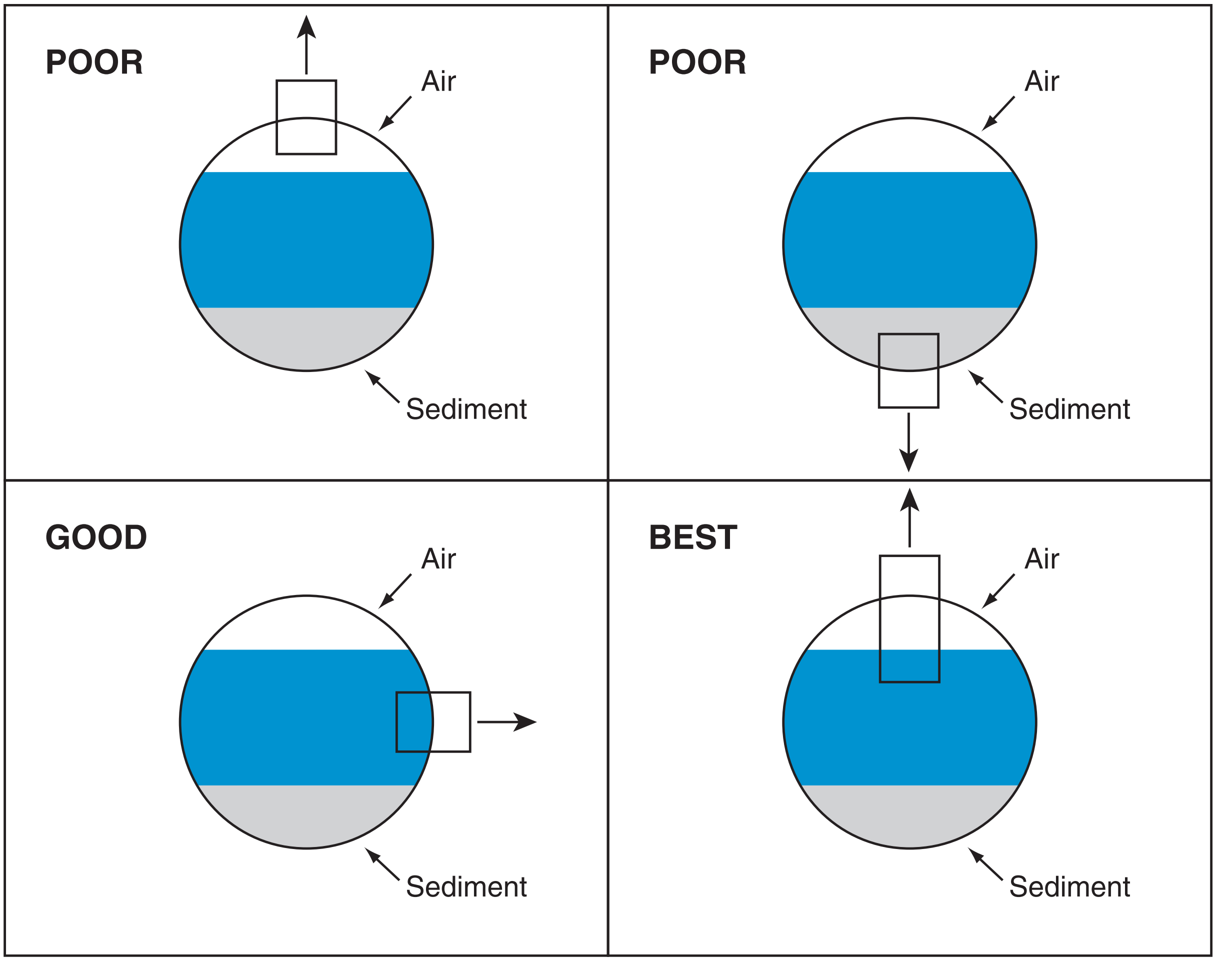
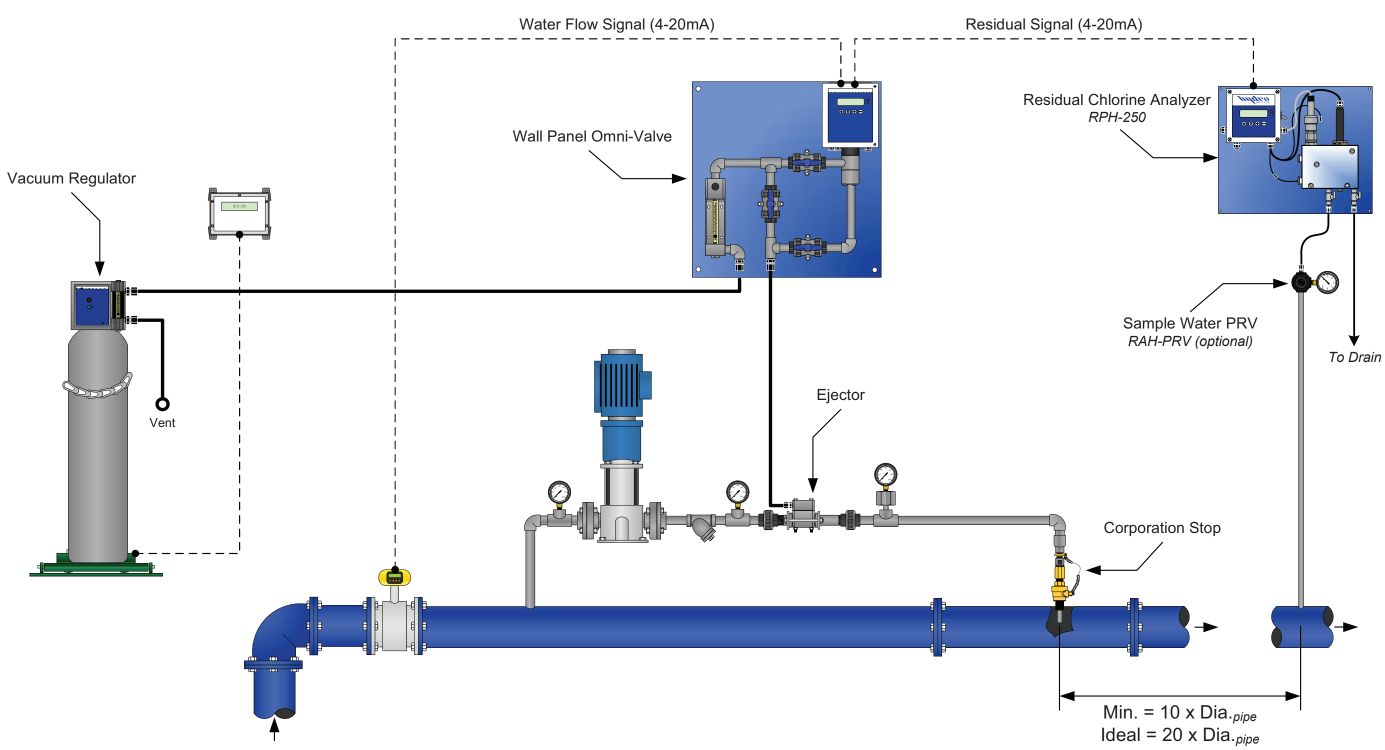


FIGURE 5
(System Example: Wall Panel Omni-Valve and Residual Analyzer)



IV. CHLORINE 4-20 mA SENSORS

1. Introduction

a. **Chlorine Sensor Assembly:** Chlorine sensor are shipped with the membrane cap installed. The membrane cap must be removed and filled with electrolyte before use.

NOTE: For chlorine sensors that do not have a membrane cap (i.e. have an electrolyte hull) such as the F3 type; the sensor is supplied ready for operation (i.e. it is already filled with electrolyte). For additional information specific to these sensors see the 'F3 & D3 Self-Cleaning Sensor Instructions' document.

WARNING: When removing the membrane cap do not touch silver chloride electrode surface. This may damage the chlorine sensor. (See Figure 5)

NOTES:

1. *Membrane caps are specific to the type of chlorine sensor used. The correct membrane cap must be used for proper operation. For membrane cap part numbers see Dwg. No. RPH-260 BOM in this document.*
2. *Electrolyte solutions are specific to the type of chlorine sensor used. The correct electrolyte must be used for proper operation. For electrolyte part numbers see Dwg. No. RPH-260 BOM in this document.*
3. *The electrolyte has an expiration date printed on the bottle. Do not use electrolyte that has expired.*

b. **Membrane Cap Assembly:**

(This figure shows F1 type sensor.)

1. Remove or lift rubber band from the membrane cap to expose the vent hole before removing from the sensor.
2. Remove the membrane cap from the chlorine sensor's body as shown in Figure 6.
3. Fill the membrane cap to the top with electrolyte as shown in Figure 7. Do not shake

FIGURE 6

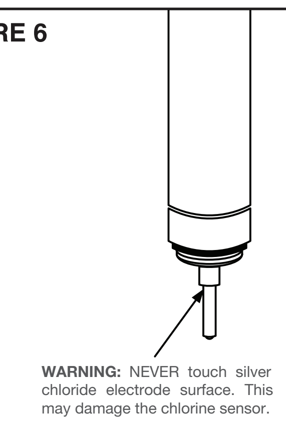


FIGURE 7

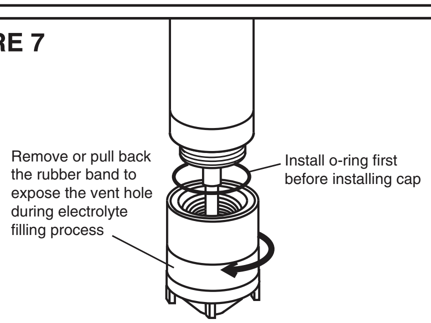


FIGURE 8

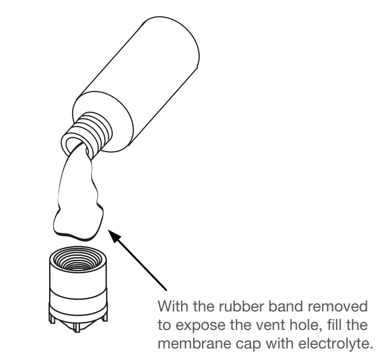
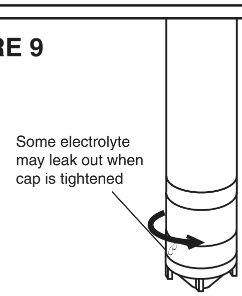


FIGURE 9



the electrolyte before filling the cap. Air bubbles must not be present in the electrolyte because they can create pressure that can damage the membrane. Be sure to re-cap the electrolyte and store until next use.

4. Hold the Sensor's body vertically and screw the membrane cap onto the Sensor's body. Some electrolyte will be displaced out of the cap and through the vent hole as shown in Figure 8. Screw the membrane cap until it is hand tight on the body.
5. Replace rubber band into cap groove and rinse the Sensor with running water and wash your hands.

2. Sensor Installation Into Flow Cell

The Sensor must be installed into the Flow Cell at an appropriate height to allow the sample water to flow across the membrane as well as prevent air bubble formation.

a. First install the threaded Probenut and O-Ring into the AFC-TH Threaded Holder but do not fully tighten (See parts diagram on page 28).

b. Slide this assembly onto body of sensor until it is slightly below the sensors ID Tag. Tighten the Probenut and Holder so it stays in place on the sensor.

c. Place the sensor assembly into top of the flow cell (See parts diagram on page 28).
NOTE: There should be a small gap between the tip of the sensor and the Cross Flow Insert.

3. Electrical Installation

The chlorine sensor output is 4-20mA. This signal is proportional to the chlorine probes range. See Figure 13 for more details.

a. Some analyzers are supplied with a sample water ground pin to prevent electrical interferences that may be present in the sample water. This sample water ground pin is tied into the incoming AC ground.

b. The chlorine probe is powered from the MB129 circuit board with an isolated 24 VDC output, terminal (VO+). This isolated output must be used to power the chlorine sensor to prevent electrical interferences and may not be connected to anything else.

c. The chlorine probes 4-20mA signal is received by the MB129 circuit board, terminal (AI1).

d. If a pH probe is not being used a jumper wire must be connected between the AI3 & AIC terminals on the MB128 circuit board. Failure to install the jumper will cause the A/D converter to be inaccurate.

NOTE: If a pH probe is installed it is normal for the chlorine residual reading to be effected when the pH probe is removed from the flow cell.

4. Sensor Conditioning

The chlorine sensor requires conditioning prior to generating stable values.

a. For newly installed chlorine sensors, allow the sensor to run in for the prescribed start-up time. This time will vary based on the sensor and can be from 1 to 48 hours. Refer to the 'RPH Disinfectant Sensor Selection' Guide for specific sensor start-up times.

c. After membrane cap and/or electrolyte replacement, allow the sensor to run in for the prescribed start-up time.

5. Sensor Storage

Store sensor at 5° C- 50° C ONLY.

a. Short Term Storage (1 week or less): Store in Flow cell with water to prevent the probe from drying out.

b. Intermediate Term (1 week to 1 month): Store in cap, bottle, or beaker with water to keep membrane wet.

c. Long Term (1 month or longer): Remove Membrane Cap, rinse cap and electrodes with distilled or deionized water. Allow to dry. Loosely screw cap onto Sensor (do not screw on cap so that it stretches the membrane).

6. Sensor Maintenance/Reconditioning

Membrane Replacement: If membrane replacement is required, a new cap with preinstalled membrane must be used. Order appropriate cap/membrane replacement. Follow directions in Section IV.1 for reassembly of the sensor.

7. Sensor Troubleshooting (Calibration Problems)

a. Sensor output HIGHER than DPD test:
   1. Run in time too short
   2. Membrane cap damaged
   3. Interference from water contaminants (see Specifications, “Cross Sensitivity”)
   4. Cable short circuit or damage
   5. pH value less than pH 5.5

b. Sensor output LOWER than DPD test:
   1. Run in time too short
   2. Deposits on Membrane cap
   3. Flow rate too low
   4. Air bubbles on membrane
   5. Surfactants in water
   6. pH value more than pH 8.0
   7. No electrolyte in membrane cap

c. Sensor ouput is 4mA (zero ppm):
   1. Run in time too short
   2. Only bound chlorine present
   3. Chlorine content below detection limit
   4. Sensor not wired correctly (See Part 3 of this section)
   5. Defective sensor

d. Sensor output UNSTABLE:
   1. Air bubbles on membrane
   2. Membrane damage
   3. Non-sensor problem

8. Conditioning the Analyzer

Before calibration is carried out, the analyzer should be operated with disinfectant in the sample water.

1. Start the sample water flow to the measurement cell. Water must be flowing at a steady rate.

2. Sample flow rate should be set between 8 and 26 GPH (30 and 100 LPH).

   NOTE: Chlorine sensors and electrodes must be kept wet, even if the sample water flow is stopped.

3. If necessary a flushable y-strainer should be installed to prevent clogging in the sample line. Other filters are not recommended.
4. Turn on the power to the analyzer.
5. Check for air bubbles in the sample line. Remove any air bubbles.
6. Allow the analyzer to operate with the sample water flowing for the prescirbed start-up time. This time will vary based on the sensor and can be from 1 to 48 hours. Refer to the 'RPH Disinfectant Sensor Selection Guide' for specific sensor start-up times. After this, the analyzer can be calibrated.

V. CALIBRATION AND PROGRAMMING

1. Modes of the RPH-260 Residual Analyzer

a. ***Operation Mode (See Section VI):*** This is the mode used during normal operation of the RPH-260 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 VII):*** This mode is used to set up the display options, operational parameters and other features.

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 Enter Password line is reached on the Jump Screen. Then press and hold and/or repeatedly press the (+) button to enter the password "260". When the line shows Enter Password 260, press the (↓) button to access the RPH-260 Configuration screen.

3. Operating the Keypad

a. ***Navigation:*** A selection cursor will show as a rectangular border around active items within each screen, if present. Active items may be an adjustable value, an instruction prompt, or the title of a selectable screen. If there is no selection cursor, then the screen is showing showing charts, live values and/or saved calibration data. Pressing the (↑) and (↓) buttons will move the selection cursor to next/previous line items, or switch to the next/previous screen.

b. ***Selection and Adjustment:*** Depending on the selection, pressing the (+) button will:

• Jump to the screen with the selected title

• Increase an adjustable numeric value (typically by a preset increment and within a specific range)

• Cycle through selectable parameters from a list

• Begin a hold or calibration process (typically prompted to press and hold (+) button)

• Do nothing (if there is no selection cursor on screen)

FIGURE 10 (Operating Screens, Live Charts & Setup Access)

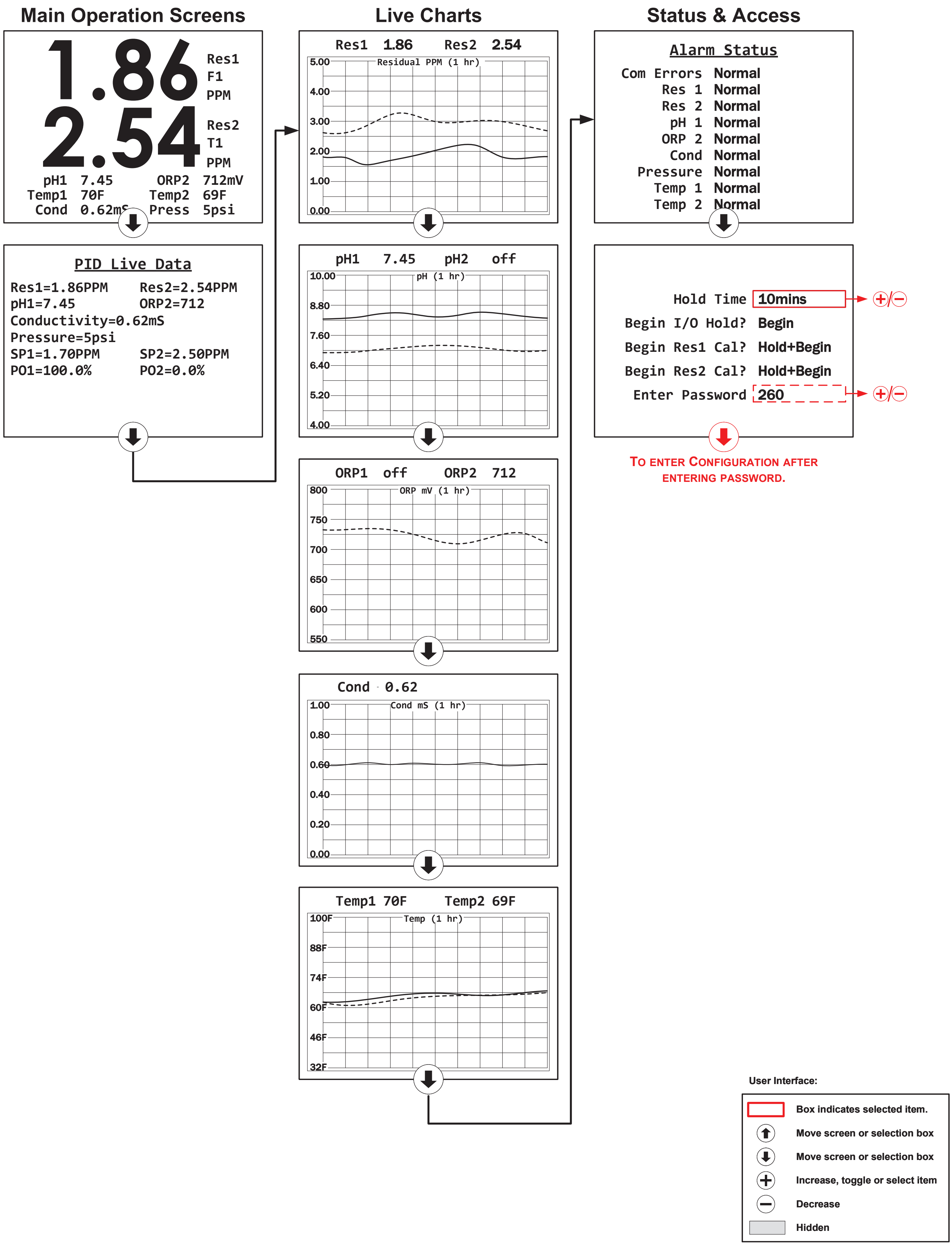
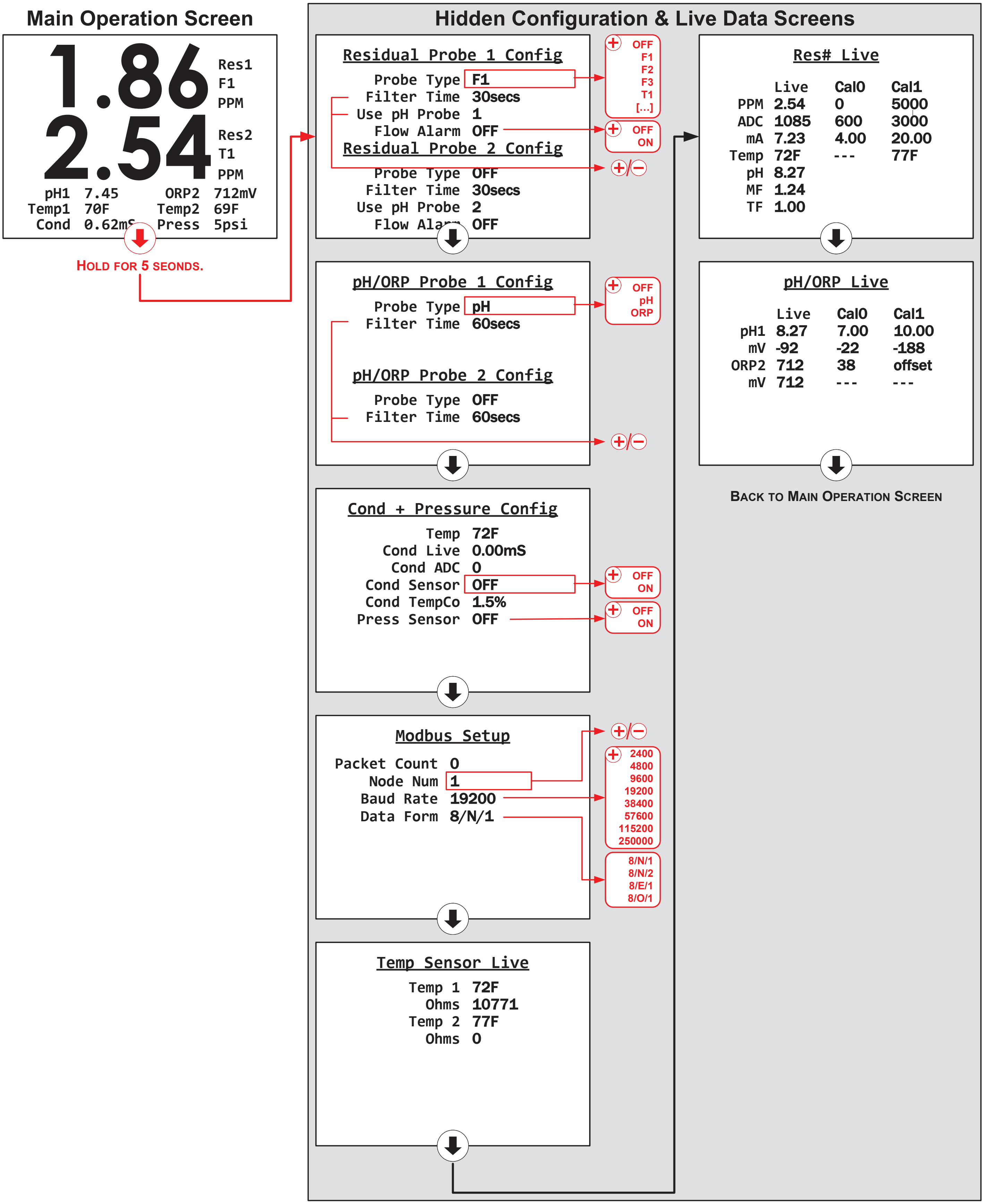
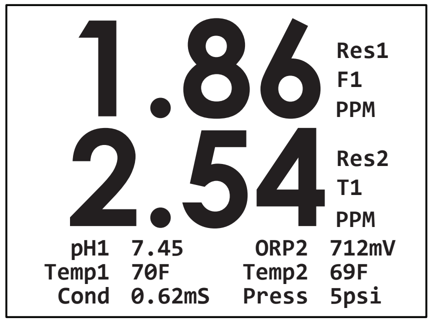


FIGURE 11 (Hidden Configuration & Live Data Screens)



VI. EXPLANATION OF OPERATION SCREENS

Main Screen: This screen will display the live readings for installed and active disinfectant probes, pH probes, and temperature sensors. The values shown in extra-large font size are live disinfectant probe readings, using user-specified units. A value may show in red color if there is an active Alarm condition for the respective probe/sensor.



Residual Chart: This screen shows curves which graphically depict residual values for active probes over a user-adjustable time period.

pH Chart: This screen shows curves which graphically depict pH values for active pH sensors over a user-adjustable time period. The pH chart will not be present if neither channel 1 nor channel 2 is set for pH.

ORP Chart: This screen shows curves which graphically depict ORP values for active ORP sensors over a user-adjustable time period. The ORP chart will not be present if neither channel 1 nor channel 2 is set for ORP.

Temperature Chart: This screen shows curves which graphically depict temperature values for active thermistors over a user-adjustable time period.

Alarm Status Screen: This screen will show a list of current alarm conditions for active probes and sensors. Typically, a non-normal alarm condition will be shown in red color.

Access Screen: In addition to allowing access to the RPH-260 Configuration screen (after adjusting the password value to “260”), users can initiate an “I/O Hold” or jump to residual calibration prompts from this screen.

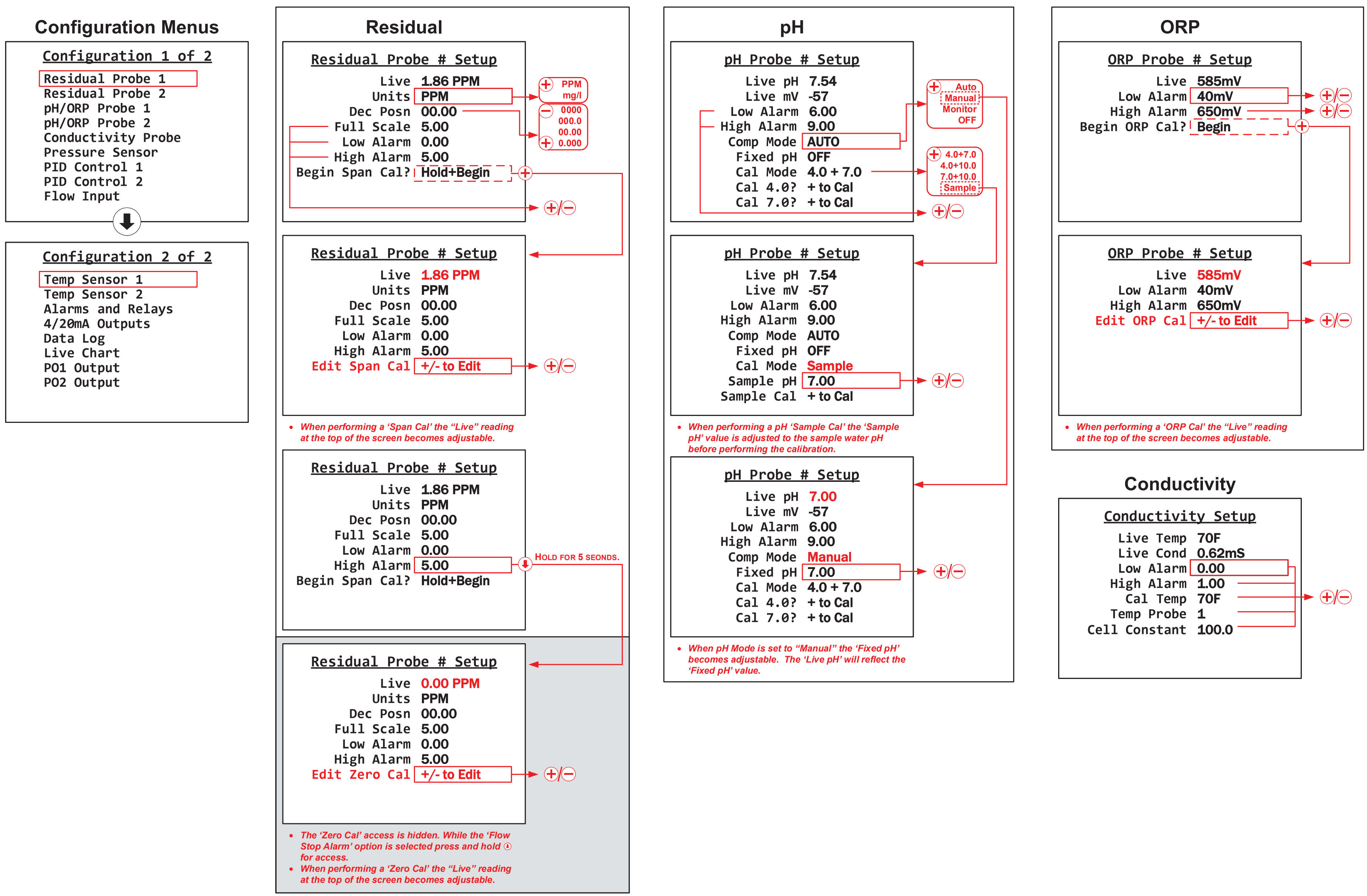


FIGURE 12 (Configuration Menus No.1)

FIGURE 13 (Configuration Menus No.2)

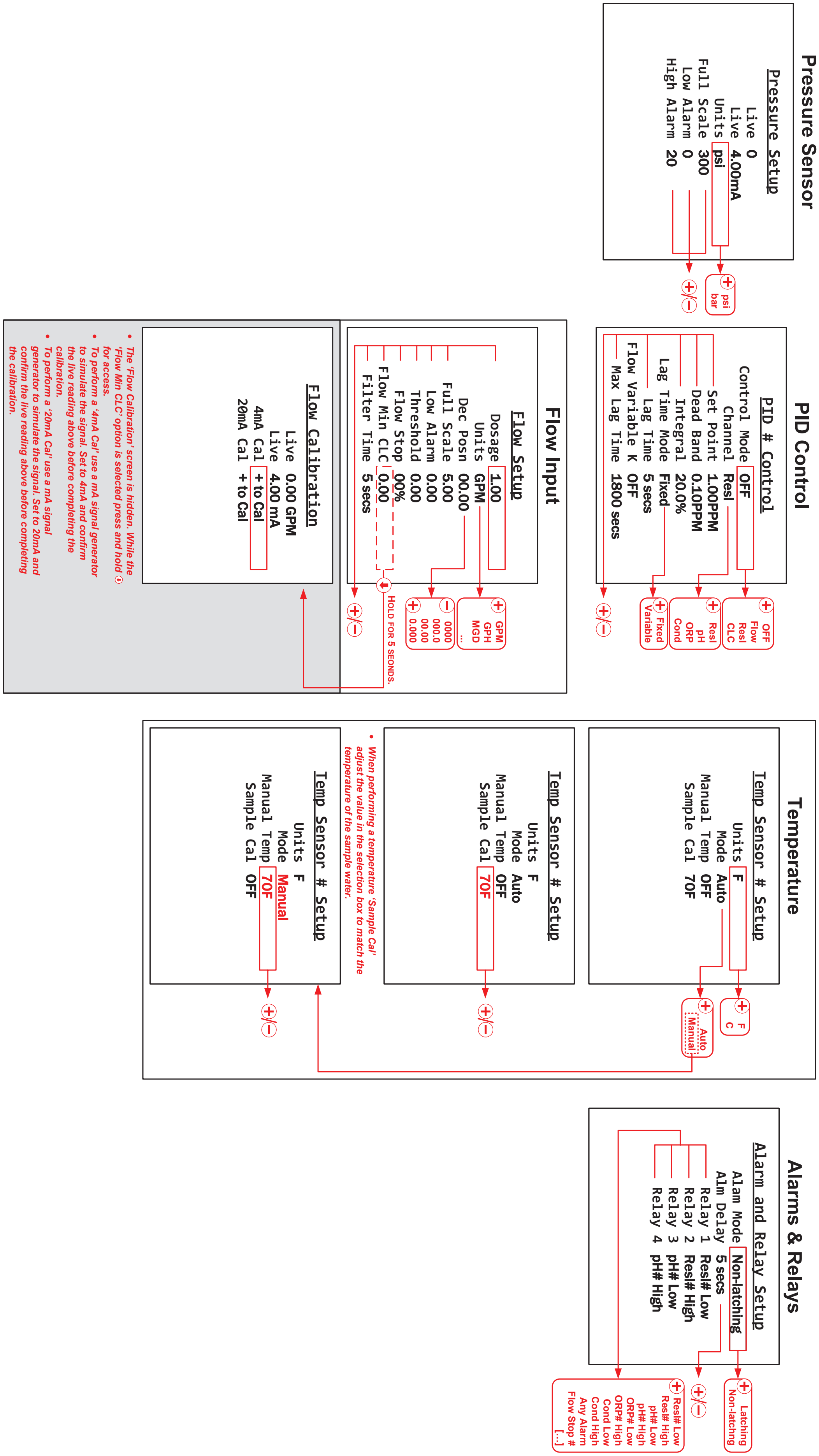
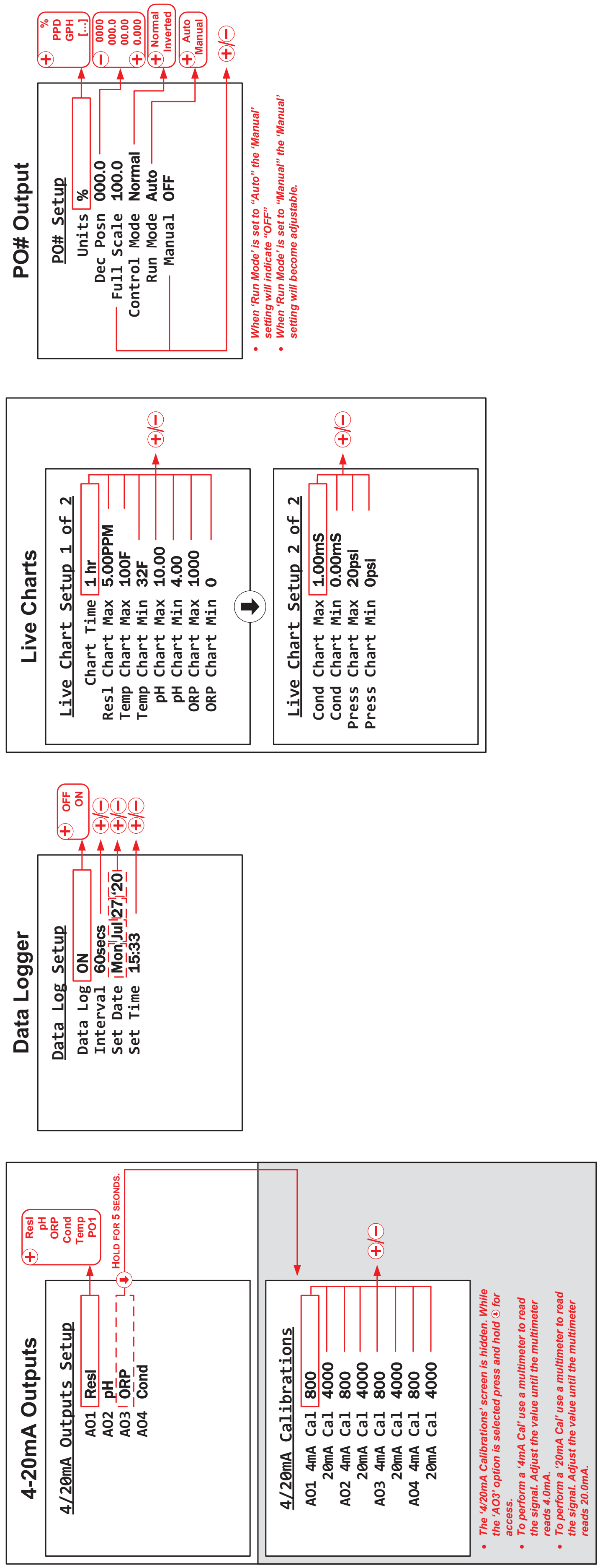


FIGURE 14 (Configuration Menus No.3)



VII. EXPLANATION OF CONFIGURATION MENUS

RPH-260 Configuration Screen: This screen lists titles of accessible Setup screens for active probes, sensors, outputs, data logging, and charting. Use the ⬇ button to select a screen title, and then press the ⊕ button to jump to that screen.

Residual Probe 1 (or 2) Setup: This screen shows the live reading from its respective residual probe and allows the user to change the following values and parameters:

Units: Select 'PPM' or 'mg/l'

Dec Posn: Choose one of the following decimal position settings: ('0.000', '00.00', '000.0', '00000')

Full Scale: This setting must match the range of the disinfectant probe installed. This will be set by Hydro Instruments and should only be adjusted if the disinfectant probe is changed to one with a different range. An output of 4mA represents a residual of zero.

Low Alarm: Adjust the low residual alarm trip-point.

High Alarm: Adjust the high residual alarm trip-point.

Begin Zero Cal?: This line becomes visible after pressing-and-holding the ⬇ button with the "High Alarm" line selected. From here, press and hold the ⊕ button to begin zero calibration for Residual Probe 1 (or 2). 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 button. A confirmation screen should appear indicating that the calibration was performed.

Begin Span Cal?: Press and hold the ⊕ button to begin span calibration for Residual Probe 1 (or 2). 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 button. A confirmation screen should appear indicating that the calibration was performed.

pH Probe 1 (or 2) Setup: This screen shows the live readings (in pH and mV) from its respective pH probe and allows the user to change the following values and parameters:

Low Alarm: Adjust the low pH alarm trip-point (in pH).

High Alarm: Adjust the high pH alarm trip-point (in pH).

Comp Mode (pH Compensation Mode): Choose your pH compensation method by pressing the ⊕ key until the desired pH compensation method is displayed.
Your choices of pH compensation are:

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.

MANUAL: In this mode, the pH value of the sample water can be entered and will remain fixed unless changed.

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.

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.

Fixed pH: This will show 'OFF' unless the mode is 'MANL', in which case the value is adjustable to pH values between 4 and 14.

Cal Mode (pH Calibration Mode): The residual analyzer allows the user to select from four different calibration methods including: ('Sample', '4.0 and 7.0', '4.0 and 10.0', '7.0 and 10.0'). The calibration type to use is completely up to the user. However Hydro Instruments recommends using the following selection criteria:

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 '4.0 and 7.0' calibration method.

C. If sample pH is greater than seven, use the '7.0 and 10.0' calibration method.

D. If sample stream is subject to wide swings in pH, use the '4.0 and 10.0' calibration method.

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 manufactures 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.

'4.0 and 7.0', '7.0 and 10.0', and '4.0 and 10.0' pH calibration methods:

Cal 7.0? (or Cal 4.0?): Calibrate the lower pH for the selected method and span, following notes below.

Cal 10.0? (or Cal 7.0?): Calibrate the upper pH for the selected method and span, following notes below.

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 25ºC. Error in pH readings can occur if buffer temperatures are *drastically different from their prescribed temperature (+/- 5ºC). 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.

ORP Probe 1 (or 2) Setup: This screen shows the live ORP readings (in mV) from its respective ORP probe and allows the user to change the following values and parameters:

Low Alarm: Adjust the low ORP alarm trip-point (in mV).

High Alarm: Adjust the high ORP alarm trip-point (in mV).

Single Pt Cal: (Single Point Calibration) Press the ⊕ key to begin ORP calibration.

Conductivity Probe Setup: This screen shows the live Conductivity readings (in mS/cm) from its respective conductivity electrode and allows the user to change the following values and parameters:

Low Alarm: Adjust the low conductivity alarm trip-point (in mS/cm).

High Alarm: Adjust the high conductivity alarm trip-point (in mS/cm).

Single Pt Cal (Single Point Calibration)**:** Press the ⊕ key to begin conductivity calibration.

Pressure Sensor Setup: This screen shows the live Pressure reading and the live mA signal of the sample water pressure transducer.

Units: Select the desired pressure units; PSI or Bar.

Full Scale: This value is set to match the maximum reading of the connected pressure transducer.

Low Alarm: A low pressure alarm will be displayed at or below this value.

High Alarm: A high pressure alarm will be displayed at or above this valve..

Temp Sensor 1 (or 2) Setup: This screen shows the live reading from its respective temperature sensor (thermistor) and allows the user to change the following values and parameters:

Units: Select 'F' (Fahrenheit) or 'C' (Celsius)

Mode: Select 'AUTO' (Automatic) or 'MANL' (Manual)
Automatic enables the temperature to be automatically detected via the thermistor.

Manual Temp: This will show 'OFF' unless the mode is 'MANL', in which case the value is adjustable.

Sample Cal: This line is visible when the temperature mode is set to 'AUTO'. The temperature displayed represents what the program interprets the current temperature reading to be. If necessary, adjust the displayed temperature using the ⊕ and ⊖ buttons.

Alarm and Relay Setup: This screen allows the user to change the following values and parameters for the four alarm relays (Relay 1, Relay 2, Relay 3, Relay 4):

Alm Mode (Alarm Mode): Select 'Latching' or 'Non-latching'
A latching relay will require manual acknowledgement of any alarm condition (by pressing the ⊖ button with the Main Screen active). When Non-Latching is selected, alarms will clear themselves whenever the alarm condition no longer exists.

Alm Delay (Alarm Delay): Adjust the 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.

Relay 1 (or 2, 3, 4): The analyzer is equipped with four alarm relays. Each of these relays can be individually set to represent any of the following alarm conditions:

Res 1 Low Alm	*(Residual 1 Low Alarm)*
Res 1 High Alm	*(Residual 1 High Alarm)*
Res 2 Low Alm	*(Residual 2 Low Alarm)*
Res 2 High Alm	*(Residual 2 High Alarm)*
pH/ORP 1 High/Low Alm	*(pH or ORP 1 High or Low Alarm)*
pH/ORP 2 High/Low Alm	*(pH or ORP 2 High or Low Alarm)*
Any Alarm	*(Any Alarm Condition)*
Flow 1 Stop Alm	*(Sample Water Flow Stop Alarm; Flow cell No.1)*
Flow 2 Stop Alm	*(Sample Water Flow Stop Alarm; Flow cell No.2)*
Cond Low Alm	*(Conductivity Low Alarm)*
Cond High Alm	*(Conductivity High Alarm)*
Press High	*(Pressure sensor High)*
Press Low	*(Pressure sensor Low*
Flow Low Alm	*(Low Water Flow Alarm for PID; Flow Pacing and CLC)*

4/20mA Outputs Setup: This screen accesses the settings for the four 4-20mA output channels.

AO1 (or AO2, AO3, AO4): Each analog output channel can be individually set to represent one of the following live readings (with corresponding values shown for 4mA and 20mA outputs):

		4mA	20mA
Res 1	*(Residual 1)*	zero residual	full scale residual
Res 2	*(Residual 2)*	zero residual	full scale residual
pH 1	*(pH, channel 1)*	0 pH	14 pH
pH 2	*(pH, channel 2)*	0 pH	14 pH
ORP 1	*(ORP from channel 1)*	ORP Chart Min	ORP Chart Max
ORP 2	*(ORP from channel 2)*	ORP Chart Min	ORP Chart Max
Temp 1	*(Temperature 1)*	0º C (32º F)	50º C (122º F)
Temp 2	*(Temperature 2)*	0º C (32º F)	50º C (122º F)
Cond	*(Conductivity)*	Cond Chart Min	Cond Chart Max
Press	*(Pressure)*	zero pressure	full scale pressure
PO1	*(PID Process Output 1)*	zero <units>	full scale <units>
PO2	*(PID Process Output 2)*	zero <units>	full scale <units>

[HIDDEN] 4/20mA Calibration: This hidden screen can be accessed by holding the ⬇ button when the AO3 line is selected (on the 4/20mA Outputs Setup screen). While using an ammeter to measure the output current, the following calibration values can be adjusted using the ⊕ and ⊖ buttons:

NOTE: Adjustable values on this screen are Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) values.

AO# 4mA Cal: Adjust the DAC value that corresponds to 4mA for Analog Output
20mA Cal: Adjust the DAC value that corresponds to 20mA for Analog Output

Data Log Setup: This screen allows user to change the following values and parameters for setting the optional data logger:

Data Log: Select 'ON' or 'OFF' to enable/disable data logging.
Interval: Adjust the frequency at which data will be recorded.
Set Date: Set the current date (Day, Month, Year). Hidden if Data Log is 'OFF'.
Set Time: Set the current time (Hour:Minute). Hidden if Data Log is 'OFF'.

Live Chart Setup: This screen allows the user to change the following values:

Chart Time: Adjust the duration of time shown graphically for all charts.
Res Chart Max: Adjust the maximum residual value for the Residual Chart.
Temp Chart Max/Min: Adjust the maximum and minimum value for the Temperature Chart.
pH Chart Max/Min: Adjust the maximum and minimum value for the pH Chart.
ORP Chart Max: Adjust the maximum value for the ORP Chart.
NOTE: For analog outputs set to "ORP #", 20mA will represent this ORP ahart maximum value.
ORP Chart Min: Adjust the minimum valuve for the ORP Chart
NOTE: For analog outputs set to "ORP #", 4mA will represent this ORP chart minimum value.
Cond Chart Max: Adjust the maximum value for the Conductivity Chart.
NOTE: For analog outputs set to "Cond", 20mA will represent this chart maximum value.
Cond Chart Min: Adjust the minimum value for the Conductivity Chart.
NOTE: For analog outputs set to "Cond", 4mA will represent this chart minimum value.
Press Chart Max/Min: Adjust the minimum and maximum value for the Pressure Chart.

VIII. EXPLANATION OF PID CONTROL SCREENS

PID1 and PID2 Control: The PID Control program can be accessed via Configuration screen 1. It uses menu options: “PID Contorl 1”, “PID Control 2”, “Flow Input”, “PO1 Output” and “PO2 Output”.

There are two PID control loops that can be set up; PID1 and PID2. “PID Control 1” settings corresponds to and uses the “PO1 Output” settings and “PID Control 2” settings corresponds to and use the “PO2 Output” settings. Each PID loop can be used to control off of a different process variable. For example PID1 can control an automatic feed valve using the RPH-260’s residual chlorine reading and PID2 can simultaniously control a chemical metering pump using the RPH-260’s pH reading.

For units with two disinfectent sensors (e.g. a model RPH-262 with a F1 free Cl_2 sensor and a T1 total Cl_2 sensor) “PID Control 1” & “PO1 Output” will correspond to “Residual Probe 1” and “PID Control 2” & “PO2 Output” will correspond to “Residual Probe 2”.

These Configuration sceens can be accessed from the operation mode; scroll down to the Access screen and enter “260” as the password when prompted.

Control Mode: 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 (PO#) 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 (PO#) that is adjusted as needed to maintain the “Set Point” value.

Compound Loop: This control type will provide a process output (PO#) that is adjusted as needed to maintain the “Set Point” value and also factors in changes registered through the proportional input signal (and multiplied by the Dosage setting).

Channel: Select the channel (i.e. measurement) that the PID# control will use in its calculations (e.g. Residual, pH, ORP or Conductivity).

Set Point: Set the target measurement value that the PID# control will use to adjust chemical feed.

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.

Integral: 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).

Lag Time Mode: 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.

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 PO#. Instruments should be installed to minimize lag time in order to optimize control (ideally limit this time to less than 5 minutes).

Flow Variable K: 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.

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.

<u>NOTE</u>: 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.

<u>NOTE</u>: If "Fixed" is selected as "Lag Time Method", the settings of "Residual Max Lag Time" and "Flow at Variable Lag" are ignored.

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

Dosage (Gain): This value will adjust the ratio of chemical feed to the PV1 water flow. It is effectively a multiplication factor that is applied to the calculated chemical feed rate.

Units: Select desired units (MGD, GPM, GPD, LPM, MLD, %, M^3/H).

Dec Posn: Select desired decimal position.

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

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

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 (PO#) would remain at zero (4mA) until the proportional input reached this value.

Flow Stop: This value is only used in Compound Loop Control (CLC) to prevent PO# adjustment based on the Set Point when PV1 water flow has stopped. The user can enter a PV1 water flow value below which the PO# output will go to and remain at 4mA until the PV1 water flow returns to a value greater than the entered Flow Stop value.

Flow Min CLC: This value is only used in Compound Loop Control (CLC). When the PV1 water flow falls below this value the residual/ORP will be ignored and the PID calculations will be based only on the PV1 water flow rate (i.e. the unit switches to a Flow Pacing control method).

Filter Time: This is an adjustable span of time over which the PV1 input signal will be continually averaged. It is recommended that it be set to 5-10 seconds.

PO1 and PO2 Output: These branches access the settings for the PID# Control output signals.

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

Dec Posn: Select desired decimal place.

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

<u>NOTE</u>: A minimum of three integers must be used. Therefore, if the PO# Full Scale is set below 100, one decimal position must be used (ex: 99.9)

Control Mode: Select either "Normal" or "Inverted". These two selections are basic classifications of what chemical type the PID Control program is controlling. "Normal" represents any chemical that will increase the residual reading and "Inverted" represents and chemical that will decrease the residual reading.

Run Mode: The PID# control can be set to run automatically "Auto" or the user can input a desired PO# output value "Manual".

Manual: This setting will read "OFF" unless the "Run Mode" setting is changed to "Manual". When the "Run Mode" setting is set to "Manual" this can be changed to set the PO# output to a fixed value.

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. **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. Flush and physically brush clean as needed.
   c. Repeat as necessary before turning the power back on.

2. **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 MB-128 board (RS1 and AIC).
   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.

3. **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

Various factors can affect the disinfectant sensor. If irregularities occur, it may be useful to check the following:

- Sample water pressure and flow rate
- Sensor and electrode cables
- Calibration
- Chemical feed equipment
- Concentration of disinfectant in the sample water
- Sample water pH
- Sample water temperature
- Analytical methods and the suitability of the disinfectant sensor

Problems with Displayed Residual

Excessive high residual readings

Independently test sample water residual and verify the residual. Check the following:

- Run-in time too short - The disinfectant sensor requires a period of time to acclimate to the sample water. This time varies depending on the sensor. See sensor data sheet for this information.
- Flow rate too high - Decrease sample water flow.
- Improper residual calibration - Perform a residual Span calibration.
- Lack of galvanic isolation - Replace the ground pin.
- Sudden reduction in sample water pH
- Failed pH electrode (if in use) - Replace the pH electrode.

Residual reading does not match handheld or bench top test kit

If the displayed residual is not correct, this may be the result of one of the following:

- Improper residual calibration - Perform a residual Span calibration.
- Change in sample water pressure and/or flow rate
- Change in sample water pH
- Accumulation of air bubbles on the membrane cap
- Improper pH electrode calibration (if in use) - Calibrate the pH electrode.
- Accumulation of foreign matter and/or disruptive substances in the sample water
- Electrolyte needs replaced - Empty and refill electrolyte. See sensor data sheet for recommended frequency of electrolyte replacement.
- Membrane cap needs replaced - Service the sensor with a new membrane cap, electrolyte and electrode cleaning. See sensor data sheet for recommended frequency of membrane cap replacement.

Unable to perform residual span calibration

Independently test sample water residual and verify the residual. Check the following:

- Run-in time too short - The disinfectant sensor requires a period of time to acclimate to the sample water. This time varies depending on the sensor. See sensor data sheet for this information.
- Sample water flow and/or pressure too low - Increase sample water flow and pressure.
- Disruptive substances in the sample water
- No electrolyte in the membrane cap - Refill the membrane cap with electrolyte.
- Membrane cap needs replaced - Service the sensor with a new membrane cap, electrolyte

and electrode cleaning. See sensor datasheet for recommended frequency of membrane cap replacement.

- The concentration of disinfectant exceeds the upper limit of the measuring range
- Short circuit - Locate and eliminate the short circuit / wiring defect.
- Failed disinfectant sensor and/or electronic circuit board - Contact the supplier for replacements.

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.

Residual displayed drops to/remains at zero

Independently test sample water residual and verify the residual. Check the following:

- The membrane is not in contact with the water - Check the height of the sensor and ensure that there is a gap between the membrane and the cross flow diverter.
- Sample water flow and/or pressure too low - Increase sample water flow and pressure.
- No electrolyte in the membrane cap - Refill the membrane cap with electrolyte.
- Membrane cap needs replaced - Service the sensor with a new membrane cap, electrolyte and electrode cleaning. See sensor data sheet for recommended frequency of membrane cap replacement.
- Short circuit - Locate and eliminate the short circuit / wiring defect.
- Failed disinfectant sensor and/or electronic circuit board - Contact the supplier for replacements.

Residual reading unstable

If the displayed residual is not stable, this may be the result of one of the following:

- Sample water flow and/or pressure fluctuations - Stabilize the sample water flow and pressure.
- Accumulation of air bubbles on the membrane cap
- Improper residual calibration - Perform a residual Span calibration.
- Lack of galvanic isolation - Replace the ground pin.
- Sensor maintenance required - Service the sensor with a new membrane cap, electrolyte and electrode cleaning.

Slow reaction to residual changes

If the displayed residual is slow to react, this may be the result of one of the following:

- Sample water flow and/or pressure too low - Increase sample water flow and pressure.
- Disruptive substances in the sample water
- Sensor maintenance required - Service the sensor with a new membrane cap, electrolyte and electrode cleaning.

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.

2. This may also be caused by fouling of the membrane cap, dirt or debris in the flow cell or by improper
residual calibration. Electrolyte may need to be replaced. Membrane cap may need to be replaced. Gold tip may need to be cleaned.

   <u>NOTE</u>: 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.

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. Re-calibration 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 re-calibration, replace the pH electrode (Hydro part number PHE-250).
4. If the raw pH sensor mV values are outside the acceptable ranges listed in the table on Figure 8 of this manual, then replace the pH probe.

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 8. Should have 24 VDC.
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 10.

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

Communication Errors

The MB410 Display board is communicating with the other boards by Modbus over the ribbon cable. If the ribbon cable is not properly connected to each board, then the MB410 Display board may lose communication with one or more circuit boards. If so, you would see a “COMM ERROR” message such as “Node 1 Error”. Node numbers are identified on Figures 13 and 14. As can be seen there, the MB129 board is Node 1. If such an error occurs, check to ensure that the ribbon cable is properly connected to all relevant circuit boards per Figure 14.

TABLE 1: Circuit Board Descriptions and Node Numbers

Node Number (Comm Error)	Circuit Board	Board Description	Application
1	MB129	Four Analog Inputs Board	Probe 1
2	MB129	Four Analog Inputs Board	Probe 2
3	MB128	Temp, pH, & Flow Board	pH/ORP #1 and Temp #1
4	MB128	Temp, pH, & Flow Board	pH/ORP #2 and Temp #2
5	MB114	Four Analog Outputs Board	4-20mA outputs
6	MB104	Four Relay Board	Relay outputs
7	MB181	Eight Contact Inputs Board	Flow Stop Switch

XI. DATA LOGGER (OPTIONAL)

1. **Description:** When enabled in the analyzer software, the data logger records the measured residual, sample water temperature, turbidity, 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. The Micro SDHC memory card is installed in the slot on the MB410 board as indicated on Figure 13 of this manual. To use the data logger the controller must be provided with the MJ500 Real Time Clock board (which mounts directly on the MB410 board as shown on Figure 13).

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 On/Off menu. The menus which follow allow for adjustment of the data logger frequency and for changes to the clock (date and time). See Figure 11.

   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.

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.

   b. ***File Name:*** Each data file will be named according to the date on which it was created. For example if created on May 24, 2016, the file name would be May24_16.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 5 MB. Once this limit has 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:
      <u>NOTE</u>: *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”.

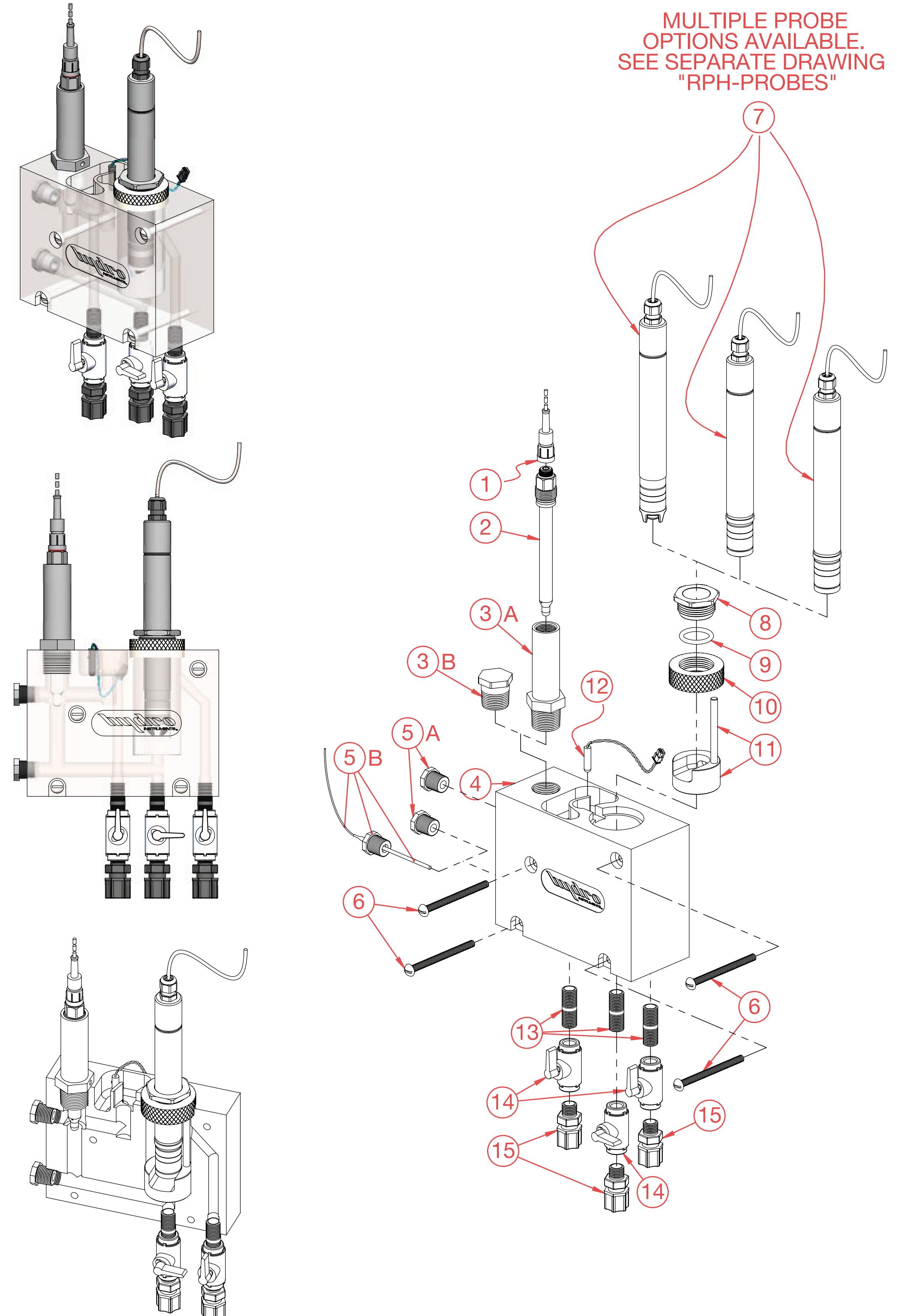
v. On the next pop up window “Text Import Wizard – Step 2 of 3” you need to select the type of delimiter being used in the data file. The data entries in these files are delimited by commas and so you must select “Comma”. After selecting Comma and only Comma, then click “Next”.

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.

TABLE 2: Hydro Instruments RPH-260 Residual Data Log File

Date	Time	Resl1	Resl2	Temp1	Temp2	pH1	pH2
MM/DD/YEAR	HH:MM:SS	PPM	PPM	C	C		
05/24/2019	11:25:06	0.80	0.80	23	23	7.80	7.80
05/24/2019	11:26:06	0.81	0.81	23	23	7.80	7.80
05/24/2019	11:27:06	0.80	0.80	23	23	7.81	7.81
05/24/2019	11:28:06	0.81	0.81	23	23	7.81	7.81
05/24/2019	11:29:06	0.80	0.80	23	23	7.81	7.81



RESIDUAL CHLORINE ANALYZER
OPEN FLOW CELL

Date: 2022-12-09-v1
EXPLODED VIEW
Dwg. No.: RPH-OFC, EXP

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Part No.
1	pH Probe Cable	1	PHE-14-S7
2	pH Electrode	1	PHE-14-135
3A	Vented pH Probe Gland	1	PHV-GLAND-1
3B	Port Plug, ¾" NPT	1	850-007
4	Acrylic Flow Cell	1	AFC-BODY
5A	Port Plug, ⅜" NPT	2	850-003
5B	Ground pin assembly	1	RPH-GND
6	¼-20 x 3.25" RHMS (Stainless)	4	
7	Chlorine Probe (See drawing "RPH-250-PROBES")	1	
8	Probe Nut	1	PFC-PROBENUT
9	PM O-Ring	1	OH-VIT-213
10	Threaded Holder	1	AFC-TH
11	Cross Flow Insert with Standoff Post	1	AFC-INS-CRF
12	Thermistor	1	RAH-THERMISTOR
13	¼" NPT Close Nipple	3	880-005
14	¼" NPT Threaded Ball Valve	3	22321
15	PM ¼" NPT ⅜" Tube Tubing Connector	3	BKF-64
PM	Part & Maintenance Kit (PM kit also includes Large Brush and Small Brush)		KT2-RPH-OFC

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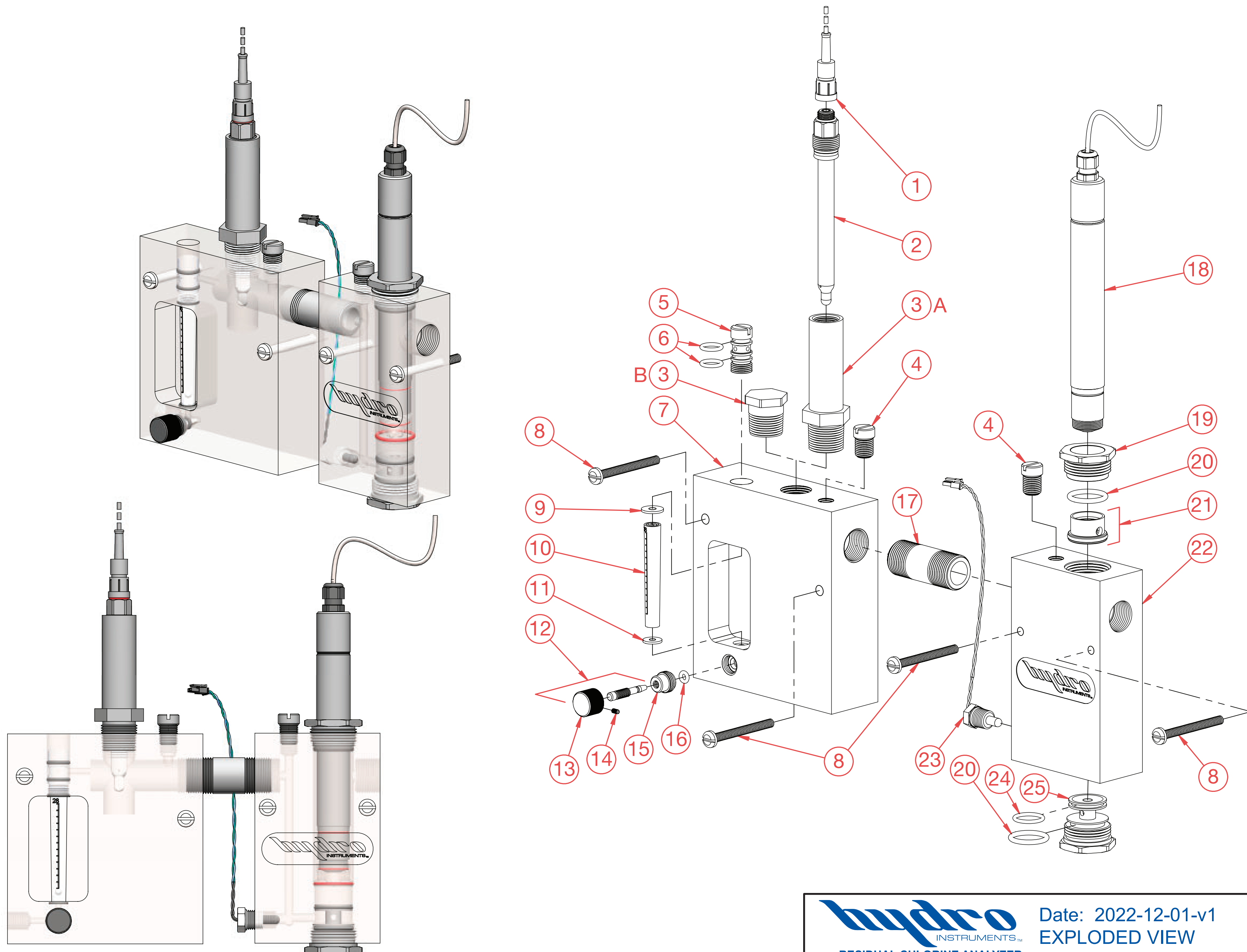
RESIDUAL CHLORINE ANALYZER
OPEN FLOW CELL

Date: 2022-12-09-v1
BILL OF MATERIALS
Dwg. No.: RPH-OFC, BOM



RESIDUAL CHLORINE ANALYZER
PRESSURIZED FLOW CELL

Date: 2022-12-01-v1
EXPLODED VIEW
Dwg. No. RPH-PFC, EXP

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Part No.
1	pH Probe Cable	1	PHE-14-S7
2	pH Electrode	1	PHE-14-135
3 A	pH Probe Gland	1	PHV-GLAND
3 B	Port Plug, ¾" NPT	1	850-007
4	¼" NPT Plug	2	PLH-108-250
5	Inlet Plug	1	FM-101A
6	PM O-Ring	2	OH-VIT-112
7	Inlet Flow Cell	1	IFC-250
8	¼-20 x 2.5" PHMS (Stainless)	4	¼-20 x 2½"
9	PM Top Meter Gasket	1	MG-001T
10	Meter Tube	1	MTB-11-L-028
11	PM Bottom Meter Gasket	1	MG-001B
12	Rate Valve Stem & Knob	1	VP-250
13	Rate Valve Knob	1	RV-100A
14	Rate Valve Knob Set Screw	1	#5-40 x ¼"
15	Valve Bonnet	1	VB-100C
16	PM O-Ring	1	OH-VIT-106
17	¾" NPT x 2½" Nipple (Sch 80 PVC)	1	883-025
18	"F3" Style Free Chlorine Probe (* See RPH-250-PROBES drawing for options)	1	F3-XX*
19	Probe Nut	1	PFC-PROBENUT

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Part No.
20	PM O-Ring	2	OH-VIT-213
21	Cleaning Head (for "F3" style probes)	1	CEH-F3
22	Probe Flow Cell	1	PFC-250
23	Therimstor and Plug	1	RPH-Thermistor
24	PM O-Ring	1	OH-VIT-116
25	Flow Control Plug	1	PFC-FCP
PM	Part & Maintenance Kit (PM kit also includes Large Brush and Small Brush)		KT1-RPH-PFC

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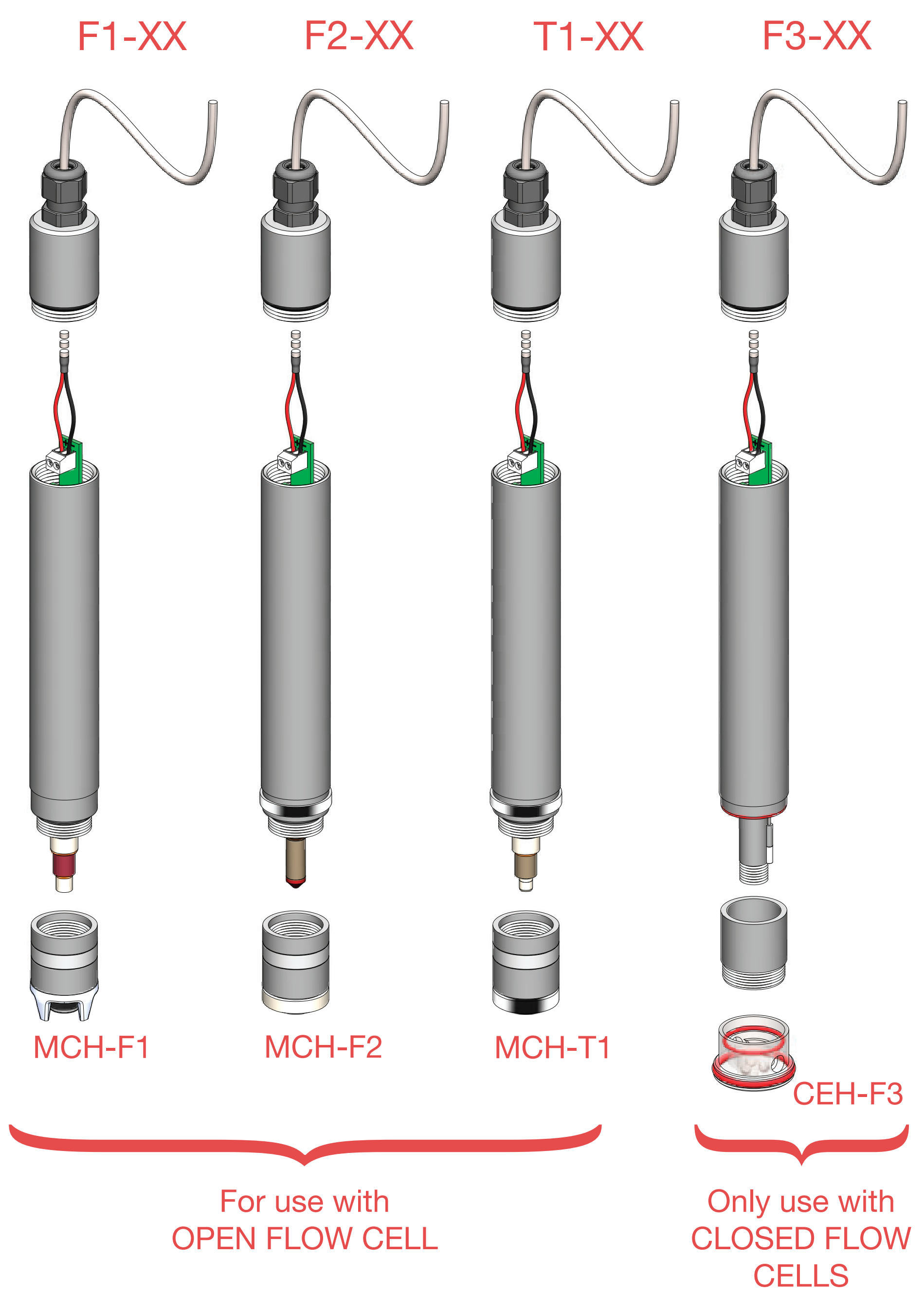
RESIDUAL CHLORINE ANALYZER
PRESSURIZED FLOW CELL

Date: 2022-12-09-v1
BILL OF MATERIALS
Dwg. No. RPH-PFC, BOM



Item No.	Description	Measurement Range	Part No.
	Probes		
F1-XX	"F1" style Free Chlorine probe (6-8 pH, 0-45°C) Membrane-covered, AMPEROMETRIC 2-electrode	0 - 0.50 PPM	F1-05
		0 - 2.00 PPM	F1-2
		0 - 5.00 PPM	F1-5
		0 - 10.0 PPM	F1-10
		0 - 20.0 PPM	F1-20
	Membrane cap		MCH-F1
	Electrolyte bottle, 100 ml		REH-F1
F2-XX	"F2" style Free Chlorine probe (4-9 pH, 0-45°C) Membrane-covered, AMPEROMETRIC 3-electrode	0 - 2.00 PPM	F2-2
		0 - 5.00 PPM	F2-5
		0 - 10.0 PPM	F2-10
		0 - 20.0 PPM	F2-20
		0 - 200 PPM	F2-200
	Membrane cap		MCH-T1-4E
	Membrane cap (F2-200 only)		MCH-F2
	Electrolyte bottle, 100 ml		REH-F2
T1-XX	"T1" style Total Chlorine probe (4-12 pH, 0-45° C) Membrane-covered, AMPEROMETRIC 3-electrode	0 - 0.50 PPM	T1-05
		0 - 2.00 PPM	T1-2
		0 - 5.00 PPM	T1-5
		0 - 10.0 PPM	T1-10
		0 - 20.0 PPM	T1-20
	Membrane cap		MCH-T1-4E
	Electrolyte bottle, 100 ml		REH-T1
F3-XX	"F3" style Free Chlorine probe (5-9 pH, 0-50°C) Open measurement, POTENTIOSTATIC (Does not use a membrane cap)	0 - 1.00 PPM	F3-1
		0 - 2.00 PPM	F3-2
		0 - 5.00 PPM	F3-5
	Cleaning head		CEH-F3
	Electrolyte bottle, 50 ml		REH-F3

INSTRUMENTS
PROBE OPTIONS FOR PROBE TYPE RESIDUAL ANALYZERS

Date: 2022-08-18-v1
EXPLODED VIEW & BOM
Dwg. No. RPH-PROBES

FIGURE 15 (RPH-260 Circuit Boards)

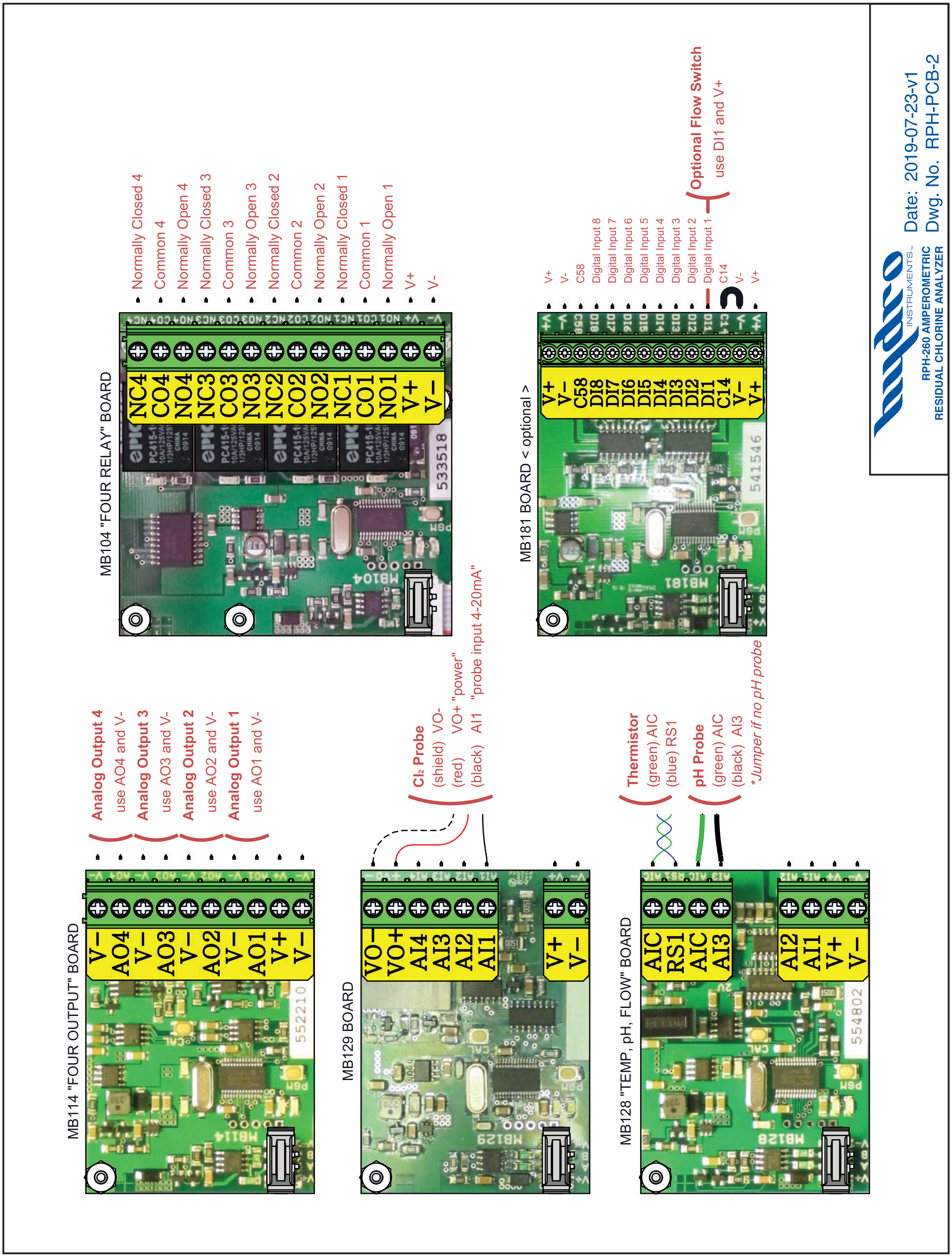


FIGURE 16 (RPH-260 Controller Electronics)

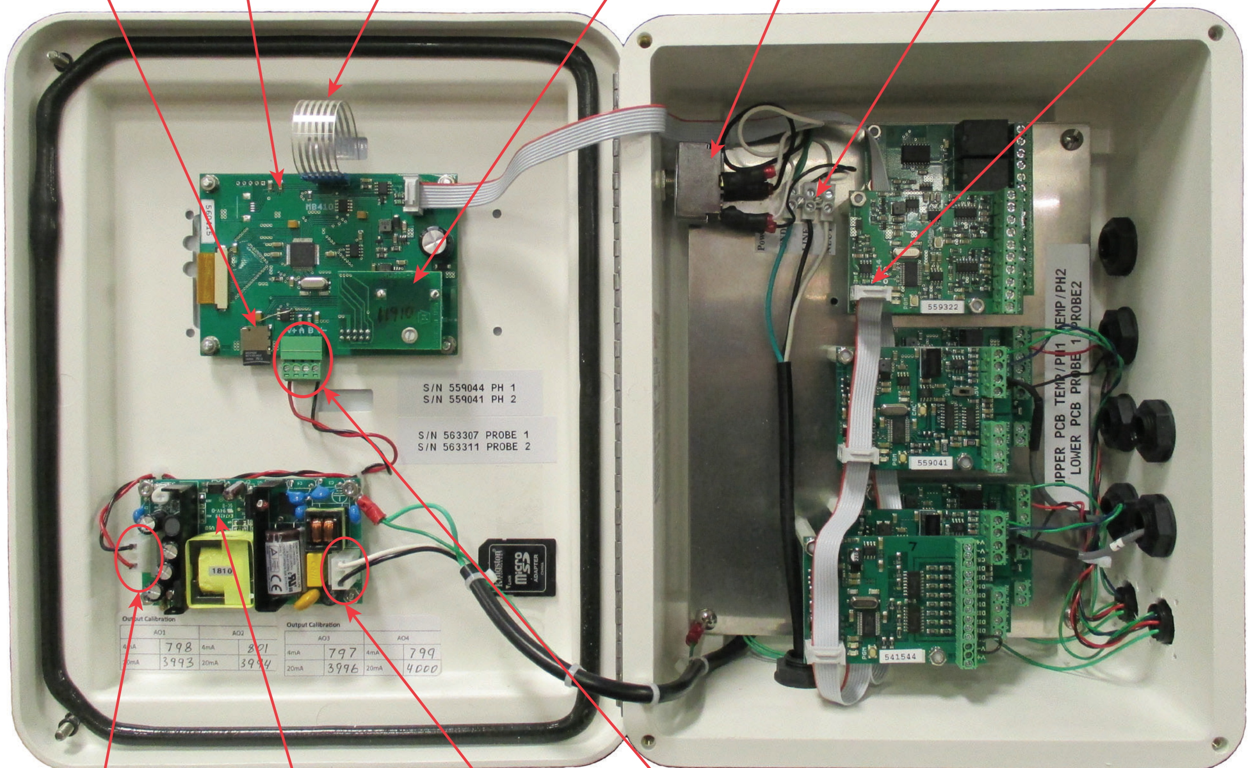


Photo of an RPH-260 unit configured for two disinfectant probes, eachwith its own pH sensor. Some other configuration examples are summarized below.

TABLE 2: Example Controller Configurations

EXAMPLE	Number of Disinfectant Probes	Number of pH Sensors	MB104 "Four Relay" Board	MB181 "Digital Inputs" Board	MB114 "Four Output" Board	MB129 "Disinfectant Probe" Board	MB128 "Temp, pH, Flow" Board
RPH-261 with no pH sensor	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
RPH-261 with one pH sensor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RPH-262 with no pH sensor	2	0	1	1	1	2	0
RPH-262 with one pH sensor	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
RPH-262 with two pH sensors	2	2	1	1	1	2	2

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RPH-260 CONTROLLER ELECTRONICS
Date: 2019-03-12-v1
Dwg. No. RPH-260-CONTROLLER