600 SERIES

MHFID

Total Hydrocarbon Analyzer

USER'S MANUAL

Note: For Serial Numbers After June 2007, Please See Addendum on Page 113 of This Manual

Standards

The 600 series instruments meet or exceed the following directives and standards. (CE)

Application of Council Directive(s):

Electrical Safety:

Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC

Electromagnetic Compatibility:

EMC Directive 89/336/EEC

Standard(s) to which Conformity is Declared:

Electrical Safety:

Standard for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control, and Laboratory Use [EN 61010-1:2001 (2nd Edition)

Electromagnetic Compatibility:

EN 61326:1997 Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements (Amendment A1: 1998 to EN 61326:1997; Amendment A2:2001 to EN 61326:1997)

(This analyzer was tested by ETL to confirm that it is in complete compliance to CE,CSA. and the equivalent UL specifications, in accordance with the above directives and standards)

600 Series HFID Quick Start Guide

Note: DO NOT energize the sample pump or introduce any moisture-containing sample until the oven has reached an operating temperature of at least 100°C.

1. Connect analyzer to AC power (115 VAC 60 Hz OR 230 VAC 50 Hz , ±10%) and turn on main power switch that is located on the back panel.
2. Connect combustion air, combustion fuel, zero gas and span gas through the back panel. Set supply pressures to 20-25 psig.

This analyzer uses a fuel that contains a FLAMMABLE LEVEL OF HYDROGEN. Any leakage from this fuel can result in an explosion. Carefully check the fuel supply system, to the analyzer for leaks upon installation, before initial start-up. The operating technician should be properly trained for work with hazardous materials.

Note: The analyzer uses pure H2 OR a H2/He mixture as indicated on the back panel and identified as combustion fuel. Serious damage may occur if the incorrect fuel is used.

Note: Purge fuel line at the analyzer to remove any residual air in the line to aid in flame ignition.

3. Press and release F8 IGNITE on the main menu to initiate the ignition sequence.

Note: If the Burner fails to ignite a Burner Temp Failure message displays at the bottom of the screen.

4. Use at least an Extended User Operator Level-3 password for access to the screen needed to define the value of the span gas that will be used for calibration (See Section 5.)
5. From the Main Menu, press F5, Setup.
6. Press F1, Range Select.
7. Select the appropriate range for the span gas that is connected to the analyzer and enter the concentration value of the gas.

Note: The four ranges are specified by the customers order. When not otherwise defined, the factory default ranges are, 30, 300, 3,000, and 30,000 ppm.

8. Press BACK to return to the SETUP screen.
9. Press F2, Calibration Settings.
10. Press F3 if calibrating using the optional internal solenoids or F5 if calibrating with an internal or system supplied sample pump.
11. Press Main to return to the Main Menu
12. Press F4, Calibrations, and then press F2, Manual Calibrations.
13. Press F1 to Flow Zero or F2 to Flow Span Gas and observe the displayed results.
14. Press F1 to save the appropriate zero and span calibration values.

QUICK MANUAL CALIBRATION

SETUP

1. Define span gas concentration for each range press, F5, F1.
2. Define Calibration path using SOLENOIDS F5, F2, F4, or PROBE (pump) F5, F2, F5.

CALIBRATION

1. Select range (MEASUREMENT screen)
2. Select ZERO GAS press F4, F1, F1.
3. Save Value press F1.
4. Select SPAN GAS press F4, F2, F2.
5. Save Value press F1.

QUICK AUTO CALIBRATION

SETUP

1. Single range
   a) Define span gas concentration for each range press F5, F1.
   b) Define Calibration path using **SOLENOIDS** press F5, F2, F4, or **PROBE** (pump) press F5, F2, F5.
   c) Define Gas flow windows TIMES press F5, F2, F2, (Purge, Calibrating, Verifying, Purge After).
   d) Define Measuring Deviation press F5, F2, F2.
   e) Define Deviations press F5, F2, F3 (% Absolute ((CAI Ideal CAL Curve, m=1.b=0)) (% Relative ((Last & New ABS Curve)).
2. All Ranges All Channels**
   a) Define span gas concentration for each range press F5, F1.
   b) Define Calibration path.
   c) SOLENOIDS press F5, F2, F4.
   d) PROBE (pump) press F5, F2, F5.
   e) Define Gas flow windows: TIMES press F5, F2, F2, (Purge, Calibrating, Verifying, Purge After).
   f) Define Measuring Deviation press F5, F2, F2.
   g) Define Deviations press F5, F2, F3: (% Absolute ((CAI Ideal CAL Curve, m=1.b=0)) % Relative (Last Cal Curve).
   h) Define Auto Cal Start Time press F5, F7, F1, F1 (Date, Hour, Frequency).

CALIBRATION

1. Single range
   a) Select /range (MEASUREMENT screen)
   b) AUTOMATIC CALIBRATION press F4, F1: (Instrument flows zero & span gas and saves value if operator defined deviation requirements are realized)
2. All ranges.
   a) AUTO CAL ENABLED press F5, F7, F1, F4.
   b) Calibration per real-time clock F5, F7, F1, F3.

FILTER HOUSING MAINTENANCE

1) Whenever the Filter Element is replace ALWAYS apply a fairly liberal coating of silicone lubricant to the threads of the Filter Housing before re-assembly to prevent galling and seizing of the threads.

   NOTE: Use a silicone lubricant that is free of Hydrocarbons to eliminate measurement errors and contaminate the analyzer

2) ALWAYS, use a second wrench on the body of the Filter Housing when attempting to Inspect or replace the filter.

3) NEVER attempt to disassemble the Filter Housing while it is hot. Always allow it to cool to room temperature before attempting any maintenance.

4) NEVER attempt to re-assemble the Filter housing when it is hot. Re-assembly must ONLY be performed when the analyzer is at room temperature.

5) DO NOT over-tighten. The sealing of the Filter Housing is accomplished by the o-ring. Re-assembly should be made 'just past finger tight' and only when the Filter Housing is at room temperature.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

Congratulations and thank you! You have just purchased one of the most reliable gas analyzers in the world. Before using the analyzer, please familiarize yourself with its operation by reading this manual. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call California Analytical Instruments for assistance. We want you to be a member of our thousands of satisfied customers.

1.2. Unpacking Instructions

Open the shipping container and carefully remove the analyzer from the packing materials. Inspect the instrument for any sign of damage. Remove the Top Cover retaining screws. Visually check for loose parts or connectors that are not properly seated. Verify all circuit boards and circuit board connections are secure. If all internal components look normal, re-install the cover.

1.3. Reporting Damage

Should there be any apparent damage either to the inside or outside of the instrument due to shipping or handling, immediately notify the shipper. The shipping container or packing materials should be retained for inspection by the shipper.

1.4. Contact Information

California Analytical Instruments, Inc.
1312 West Grove Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
714 974-5560
Fax 714 921-2531
Website: www.gasanalyzers.com

1.5. Warranty Certificate

Subject to the exceptions and upon the conditions stated below, California Analytical Instruments (CAI) warrants that the products sold under this sales order shall be free from defects in workmanship and materials for one year after delivery of the product to the original Buyer by CAI and if any such product should prove to be defective within such one year period, CAI agrees, at its option, either (i) to correct by repair or, at CAI's election, by replacement with equivalent product any such defective product, provided that investigation and factory inspection discloses that such defect developed under normal and proper uses, or (ii) to refund the purchase price. The exceptions and conditions mentioned above are as follows:

a. components or accessories manufactured by CAI which by their nature are not intended to and will not function for one year are warranted only to give reasonable service for a reasonable time; which constitutes reasonable time and reasonable services shall be determined solely by CAI. A complete list of such components and accessories is maintained at the factory;

b. CAI makes no warranty with respect to components or accessories not manufactured by it; in the event of defect in any such component or accessory CAI will give reasonable assistance to Buyer in obtaining from the respective manufacturer whatever adjustment is authorized by the manufacturer's warranty;

c. any product claimed to be defective must be returned to the factory transportation charges prepaid and CAI will return the repaired or replaced product freight collect;

d. if the product claimed to be defective requires on-site repair, such warranty labor will be provided at no charge; however, transportation and living expenses will be charged to Buyer;

e. if the product is a consumable or the like, it is warranted only to conform to the quantity and content and for the period (but not in excess of one year) stated on the label at the time of delivery or 90 days;

f. CAI may from time to time provide a special printed warranty with respect to a certain product, and where applicable, such warranty shall be deemed incorporated herein by reference;

g. CAI shall be released from all obligations under all warranties, either expressed or implied, if any product covered hereby is repaired or modified by persons other than its own authorized service personnel unless such repair by others is made with the written consent of CAI.

IT IS EXPRESSLY AGREED THAT THE ABOVE WARRANTY SHALL BE IN LIEU OF ALL WARRANTIES OF FITNESS AND OF THE WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AND THAT CAI SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OF ANY KIND OR FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER ARISING OUT OF THE MANUFACTURE USE, SALE, HANDLING, REPAIR, MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENT OF ANY OF THE PRODUCTS SOLD UNDER THIS SALES ORDER. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THAT THE ABOVE LIMITATIONS OR EXCLUSIONS MAY NOT APPLY. THIS WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, AND YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS, WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE.

Representations and warranties made by any person, including dealers and representatives of CAI, which are inconsistent, or in conflict with the terms of this warranty, shall not be binding upon CAI unless reduced to writing and approved by an expressly authorized officer of CAI.

1.6. Possible Explosion Hazard

This analyzer uses a fuel that contains a FLAMMABLE LEVEL OF HYDROGEN. Any leakage from this fuel can result in an explosion. Carefully check the fuel supply system, to the analyzer for leaks upon installation, before initial start-up, during any maintenance or after the integrity of the system is broken.

Do not apply power to the analyzer or attempt to ignite the burner until performing ALL leak checks and until determining the analyzer environment to be non-hazardous.

Use this analyzer in a NON-HAZARDOUS environment.

This analyzer has not been designed for use with a hazardous sample.

Tampering or use of substitute components may cause a safety hazard. Use only factory authorized replacement parts.

1.7. Electrical Shock Hazard

Do not operate without the cover secured. Servicing requires access to live electrical circuits that can cause death or serious injury. Refer servicing to qualified service personnel. For safety and proper performance, connect this instrument to a properly grounded three-wire receptacle.

1.8. Fuel Requirements

The CAI factory configures the Model 600 MHFID for either 100% Hydrogen or 40%/60% Hydrogen/Helium Fuel. Please make sure to use the **CORRECT** fuel (as specified on the fuel label affixed on the back panel of the analyzer.)

Use of incorrect fuel **WILL** damage the instrument and **COULD** cause an explosion.

1.9. Potential Sample Pump Damage

The analyzer can be calibrated using the optional zero and span gas ports located on the back panel. It can also be calibrated using the internal sample pump; **HOWEVER,** care must be taken to assure that the sample pump is not exposed to excessive pressure using this calibration method. Any pressure exceeding 2.0 psig can result in a **NON-WARRANTY** failure.

1.10. Removing Protective Caps

Do not apply AC power to this analyzer until removing the plastic ¼-inch caps from the sample/zero/span/fuel fittings on the rear panel. Failure to remove these caps will result in analyzer contamination.

2. Features

2.1. Description

The CAI Model 600 MHFID Heated Total Hydrocarbon Analyzer utilizes a highly sensitive flame ionization detector (FID) for measuring volatile hydrocarbon concentrations in industrial or vehicle emission applications. Also included is an accessory (CUTTER) that can be used to remove all but the methane content of the sample gas. This allows the operator to obtain the Methane, Non Methane and the Total Hydrocarbon content of the sample.

The heated sample gas is maintained above its dew point by a self-contained internally adjustable temperature oven. The oven temperature is adjusted at the factory to be controlled at 190 ºC. The sample gas is maintained at this elevated temperature until it exits the FID's bypass outlet, thus preventing any loss of hydrocarbon concentration in the sample due to condensation.

The cutter temperature is about 250° C and is optimized during factory calibration.

2.2. Features-General

The Model 600 MHFID Analyzer has a backlit 3 by 5 inch liquid crystal display and a 20 key data/operation input keypad. The microprocessor-controlled system has 16 digital inputs, 16 digital outputs, 16 analog inputs and 4 analog outputs.

The analyzer has four basic ranges of 30/300/3000/30,000 ppm or 3/30/300/300 ppm that are scaled at the factory per the customer's order. These ranges can be re-scaled in the field at anytime by the user through the analyzer's keypad. The analyzer's analog output signal (0-10VDC, 4-20mA, or 0-20mA) is scaled according to the selected range. The operating range of the analyzer can be selected through the keypad, by a contact closure, via the RS232 or TCP/IP interface or automatically when the analyzer is placed into the 'auto-range' mode of operation.

The operator can select the desired Methane, Non Methane and the Total Hydrocarbon content of the sample.

The analyzer can be manually operated from the keypad or remotely via discrete logic, RS-232C or TCP/IP communications. After turning on the analyzer, it needs at least 30 seconds for initialization. During this time, the screen is illuminated. The analyzer is available with an optional internal heated sample pump, and optional internal zero and span solenoids.

IMPORTANT TIP: When the analyzer is powered up, it defaults to access level 1 (User). To operate ALL parameters, check the access level. (See Section 5.1.)

The contents of this operator's manual include:

1. Specifications
2. Installation Requirements, Mechanical and Electrical
3. Operation and Calibration Instructions
4. Functional Explanation of the Electronic Circuitry
5. Electrical Block Diagram

2.2.1. Ranges

The analyzer is factory configured with four physical ranges of 30, 300, 3,000, 30,000 ppm.

The flexibility of the design will easily accommodate software ranges that can used for specific applications.

Typically, Software Ranges are implemented when the analyzer is factory assembled. However, modifications to the Physical Ranges at the customer location are easily implemented.

2.2.2. Calibration

The instrument can be calibrated either manually or automatically.

2.2.2.1 Manual Calibration

For Manual Calibration the operator is required to define the calibration gas used for each range and select the calibration gas path via optional solenoids or through the sample inlet port on the instrument back panel.

The analyzer uses a pre-set Factory calibration curve and an operator controlled measurement curve

During Manual Calibration, the operator assumes the responsibility for accepting or rejecting the results.

To assist the operator and track long-term performance changes, two special screens that monitor deviations and results using a factory and the new operator defined curve can be used.

A screen called Raw Values provides results of a sample or calibration gas using a linear curve and the current operator controlled measurement curve.

- The linear curve is factory defined and not changed by operator activity.
- The measurement curve is used to report the final assay of the gas under test
- The operator can observe the difference between the results using the two curves and obtain insight to performance changes from original factory conditions.

After the operator accepts calibration, zero and span deviations can be displayed to provide additional performance data.

A deviations screen can be observed to provide additional information to performance relative to the factory LINEARITY & the new Measurement curve.

Two deviations are available to be considered.

1. The ABS deviation is recorded as the percent change of the results between the original factory curve (Lin curve) and the new Measurement curve
2. The REL deviation from one calibration to the next is recorded as a % of the customer defined full scale for the selected range as defined using the original factory curve. (Linear Curve)

It should be noted that if the original physical ranges are defined, then the values recorded are as a percent for 30, 300, 3,000, 30,000ppm. If the ranges have been software modified, then the full-scale percentages are applied as appropriate.

2.2.2.2 Auto Calibration

When auto calibration is selected, the operator is again required to define the calibration gases, the calibration path, and the ranges to be calibrated. Automatic calibration can be initiated by the operator on demand and defined for a particular time and day or when power is reapplied after a disruption.

The operator is also required to define the deviation limits that the microprocessor will use to reject a calibration. The deviation results after calibration are recorded and can be observed as indicated in the manual calibration discussion.

An additional safeguard that requires an operator-defined value is the magnitude of the verifying deviation. This value is used by the micro during the auto calibration cycle to compare the defined value of the gas using the factory linear curve and the measurement curve that is the result of the calibration.

Failure to meet the defined requirement will result in a rejection of the current calibration and continue to use the last measuring curve. An appropriate range calibration error will be displayed on the measurement screen.

The zero and span deviation results after calibration will be retained as noted in the manual calibration discussion.

The verifying deviation is also recorded after calibration set up is used by the operator to define any variable data required for use by the microprocessor including but not limited to calibration parameter window (times), gas values, deviations, calibration path, alarm limits stand-by, auto start and burner ignition.

2.3. Model 600 MHFID Specifications

DETECTOR: Flame Ionization Detector (FID)
CH4/THC RANGES: : 0-3 PPMC to 3%.C. (Four user definable ranges) (Alternate ranges available on request)
RESPONSE TIME: T90 < 1.0 Seconds to 60 Seconds (Adjustable).
RESOLUTION DETECTION LIMIT: 10 ppb Carbon - (lowest range (Displays 5 Significant Digits).
REPEATABILITY: Better than 0.5% of Full Scale.
LINEARITY: Better than 0.5% of Full Scale.
ZERO and SPAN DRIFT: Less than 1% of Full Scale per 24 hours
ZERO and SPAN ADJUSTMENT: Via front panel, TCP/IP or RS232.
O2 EFFECT: Less than 2% with H_2/He Fuel.
CH4 EFFECT: Less than 1.15 Propane
SAMPLE FLOW RATE: 1.5 to 3.0 LPM. (Consult factory for other flow rates.)
INTERNAL SAMPLE FILTER: 0.1 micron replaceable filter provided.
FUEL REQUIREMENTS: 40% H_2/60% He (120cc/min.) or 100% H_2 (60cc/min.) (specify at time of order)
FUEL INLET PRESSURE: 25 psig.
AIR REQUIREMENTS: Less than 1 ppm Carbon purified or synthetic air (220 to 300 cc/min).
AIR INLET PRESSURE: 25 PSIG.
FUEL/AIR CONTROL: Electronic Proportional Pressure Controller.
READOUT: As ppm CH_4 or C_3H_8
METHANE ACCESSORY: A module that will remove 98% of all but the Methane content of the sample

ANALOG OUTPUT: Voltage or Current.
COMMUNICATIONS: RS232 or TCP/IP
Discrete Alarms: General Fault/TTL Logic (Ground True) Calibration Failure/TTL Logic (Ground True).
HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: (2 each)/TTL Logic (Ground True).
DIAGNOSTICS: Oven Temperature, Burner Temperature, Cutter Temperature, Sample/Fuel/Air Pressure, Flow Rates, and EPC Control Voltages.
KEYPAD DISPLAYS: Factory Settings, TCP/IP address, Passwords (4), Scalable Analog Output Voltages, Full Scale Range Select, and Auto Cal Times.
SPECIAL FEATURES: Calculated NMHC, Auto Ranging, Auto Calibration (Adjustable through internal clock).
IGNITION: Local, Remote, or Automatic.
DISPLAY: 3” x 5”Back Lit LCD.
SAMPLE TEMPERATURE: Up to 191°C, Non-Condensing (HFID), 85°C Non-Condensing (FID)
OVEN TEMPERATURE: 200°C HFID (85°C FID)
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE: 5 to 45°C.
AMBIENT HUMIDITY: Less than 90% RH (Non-condensing).
WARM-UP TIME: 1 Hour.
FITTINGS: 1/4 Inch Tube.
POWER REQUIREMENTS: 115V 60 Hz (Option: 230V 50 Hz), ±10%, 750 W.
DIMENSIONS: 5¼ H × 19 W × 23 D (Inches)
WEIGHT: 50 Pounds/22.7 Kg.

SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

3. Installation

3.1. General

The instrument is designed for industrial applications. These installation instructions are for a typical site. Any questions regarding specific installation situations should be directed to Technical Service of California Analytical Instruments, Inc.

3.2. Site and Mounting

NOTE: The following precautions must be carefully observed:

1. Select a site free from direct sunlight, radiation from a high temperature surface, or abrupt temperature variations.
2. This analyzer is not suitable for installation outdoors.
3. Select a site where the air is clean. Avoid exposing the instrument to corrosive or combustible gases.
4. The instrument must not be subject to severe vibration. If severe vibration is present, use isolation mounts.
5. The instrument is designed for rack-mounting. Optional rack mount slides are available.
6. Do not install near equipment emitting electromagnetic interference (EMI).

NOTE: A rear supporting brace or equivalent is required if the optional rack mount slides were not purchased.

3.3. Electrical

All wiring is connected at the rear of the instrument. The AC power is connected to the power/fuse/switch as shown below:

The power on/off switch is accessible from the rear of the instrument only. DO NOT mount instrument such that the power on/of switch is inaccessible.

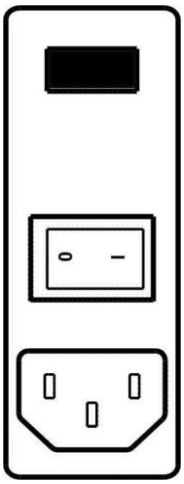


Figure 3-1 AC Power Switch, Connector, and Fuse

NOTE: A defective ground may affect the operation of the instrument. Input and output signals are connected as indicated on page 105. Shielded wiring is recommended for output signals.

Replace fuses with recommended fuse size indicated on rear panel of instrument. Replacement with any other size fuse may cause damage to the instrument and possible injury to operating personnel.

CAUTION: Electromagnetic interference (EMI) may affect the operation of the instrument. Do not install the instrument near electrical noise (such as high frequency furnaces, electric welding machines, etc.). If the instrument must be installed at such locations, a separate power line must be used. Noise from a relay or solenoid valve should be controlled by the use of an EMI suppressor (RC circuit) across the power wiring close to the noise-generating component.

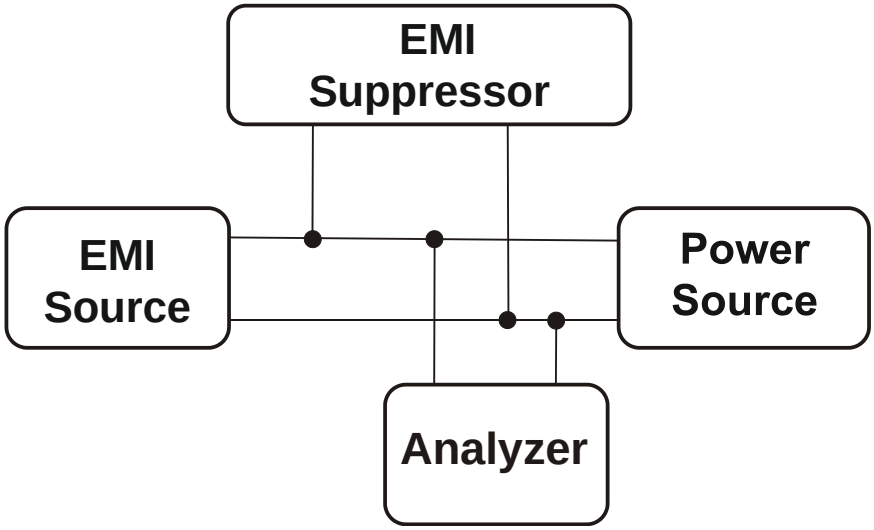


Figure 3-2 EMI Suppressor.

NOTE: The EMI Suppressor must be located close to the noise source.

3.4. Sampling System

The analyzer's sampling system consists of:

1. An internally mounted in line particulate filter
2. A sample pump (optional)
3. A Sample Capillary that determines the sample flow rate to the FID burner assembly.
4. An Electronic Proportional Control (EPC) valve to regulate the inlet pressure to the sample capillary, to maintain a constant flow rate to the FID burner assembly.

3.5. Required Gases and Gas Handling Equipment

1. Air (zero calibration gas, and burner air, < 1 ppm C) in pressurized cylinder.
2. Fuel 40% H2/60% He or 100% H2 in pressurized cylinder. (As Specified)
3. Standard span gas(es) near full-scale concentration (typically 80-95% of the analyzers measuring range) with an air balance, in a pressurized, certified cylinder.
4. Pressure regulators for the zero, span, combustion air, and fuel gas cylinders.
5. Corrosive resistant gas tubing.
6. Heated pump – if not supplied as an analyzer option.
7. Heated sample line.

3.6. Gas Connections

The tubing from the sampling system to the gas analyzer should be corrosive resistant material such as Teflon ® or stainless steel. Do not use rubber or soft vinyl tubing even when the gases sampled are non-corrosive, since readings may be inaccurate due to gas absorption into the piping material. To obtain fast response, the tube should be as short as possible. Optimum tube internal diameter is 0.16 inch (4 mm). Instrument couplings are ¼-inch tube. A sample-gas bypass fitting is located on the rear panel (¼-inch tube). Keep pressure at this outlet at atmospheric level. Vent this gas away from the analyzer to a safe atmospheric discharge.

NOTE: The compression fittings at the back panel

In general, use heated sample lines for measuring heavy hydrocarbons and for the transportation of hot wet gases. This instrument does not control the temperature in the external heated lines. There are provisions to terminate heated sample lines at the rear of the instrument. However, adequate precautions should be taken to eliminate the possibility of 'cold spots' between the end of the heated sample line and the inlet of the analyzer.

NOTE: Teflon® is a registered trademark of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

NOTE: Be sure tubing and joints are clean. Dust entering the instrument may cause it to malfunction.

Also, be sure that all tubing, fittings or other gas handling equipment is completely free of any type of hydrocarbon contamination.

3.7. Sampling Requirements

3.7.1. Filtration

The analyzer contains an internal 0.1 micron filter in the sample input. It also has 0.7 micron filters on each of the air, fuel, and optional zero/span gas solenoids valves.

3.7.2. Condensation

The analyzer is designed to measure hot wet (raw) sample gases. However, un-heated sample lines (or cold spots in heated lines) will cause the moisture contained in the sample gas to condense. Any liquids entering the analyzer could damage the analyzer. Therefore, sufficient precautions should be taken to insure against the introduction of liquids into the analyzer.

3.7.3. Presence of Corrosive Gases

If the sample contains an acid mist, use an acid mist filter, cooler or similar device to remove all traces of the acidic mist. Useful service life of the instrument will be shortened if high concentrations of corrosive gases such as Cl_2, SO_2, F_2, HCl, etc., are present in the sampled gas.

3.7.4. Gas Temperature

When measuring high temperature gases, take care that the maximum rating of the instrument 385 ºF (196 ºC) is not exceeded.

3.7.5. Pressure and Flow Rates

Combustion Air and Fuel used by the instrument are controlled by an Electronic Proportional Control (EPC) valve whose function is to maintain a constant pressure for combustion air at the inlet to a capillary. The pressure is factory adjusted for optimum analyzer performance. The supply pressures should be set at approximately 25 PSIG.

The sample entering the instrument is also controlled by a factory set precision EPC valve. The EPC valve is factory set for optimum analyzer performance and is identified as the Sample Pressure on the analyzer's Diagnostic Screen.

If the analyzer does not contain the optional internal sample pump, the sample gas entering the instrument should be between 8 and 25 PSIG with a flow capacity at a minimum of 3 liters/min.

If the analyzer contains the optional sample pump **DO NOT** apply a pressurized sample. The optional pump is capable of drawing a sample through a ¼ inch heated sample line of approximately 85 feet.

IMPORTANT: If the analyzer contains an optional internal sample pump, the introduction of a pressurized <u>sample</u> gas in excess of 2.0 PSIG will damage the pump.

If the analyzer contains optional zero and span solenoid valves, their supply pressures should be set between 20-30 PSIG.

3.7.6. Sample Gas Bypass Outlet Vent (1) and Exhaust Port (2)

Caution Hot gases are exhausted from the rear panel of the analyzer.

Figure 3-3 Sample Gas Bypass Outlet Vent (1) and Exhaust Port (2)

1. A Sample Gas Bypass Outlet Vent (1) is located on the rear panel (¼ Inch Tube).
2. The Exhaust Port (2) is also located on the rear panel (7/16 inch O.D. Teflon sleeve.)
3. Pressure at this outlet should be kept at atmospheric level.
4. **ANY BACKPRESSURE ON THE EXHAUST PORT (2)** will cause an error in reading.
5. The gas exiting the Exhaust Port will contain moisture that will condense when it leaves the heated oven compartment.
6. Any tubing connected to the Exhaust Port must be on a continuous downhill run with a minimum slope of ¼ inch per foot, and sized to prevent any backpressure.

4. Basic Operation

The operator can configure the 600M-HFID to display of up to three measurements of a volatile organic sample stream. The analyzer will measure the Total Hydrocarbon Content (THC), the Methane content, and then calculate the Non Methane results.

The sample is first introduced to the Flame Ionization Detector (FID) and the THC value is obtained. The sample is then directed through a unique catalytic converter (Cutter) where all but the methane content remains and this value is measured by the FID. The Non Methane amount (the difference between the THC and Methane results) can then be calculated and displayed.

The cutter will remove no more than 10% of the Methane and at least 98% of all other Hydrocarbons contained in a sample.

The operation of the digital microprocessor conforms to the guidelines of the AK committee, originally developed in the German automotive industry. Via the serial port of the MSR-Card, the analyzer can be remote-controlled by a master computer. The serial communication fully corresponds to the specifications of the AK protocol. TCP/IP communication is also available.

4.1. Applied AC Power

When power is applied, or reapplied after an interruption, the FID will return to a level 1 user.

The analyzer will also initiate the ignition sequence to light the burner. This feature will provide an automatic burner restart if power is interrupted during normal operation. If air or fuel is not present, the ignition sequence will be terminated after about 3 minutes.

The FID can be programmed to perform an AUTO START. The operator can program a delay start, the starting range, and the desired number of calibrations before the analyzer resumes normal MEASUREMENTS.

It should be noted that if a FID has an internal sample pump, additional requirements must be met before the pump will be activated.

Pump power is not applied until preset oven and burner temperatures are reached.

4.2. Menu Overview

The FID has a main menu that provides easy access to the various sub menus that are used for basic MEASUREMENTS, DIAGNOSTICS, CALIBRATING, SETUP, and several other functions.

MEASUREMENTS is typically used as the main reporting screen. From this screen, several desirable options can be activated using the left, right, up and down and enter key. Diagnostics, Flow Zero Gas, Flow Span Gas, change from Methane to Propane reporting units and Standby are available without changing to another screen. The Flow Zero or Flow Span gas functions are especially useful to check the status of calibration and other performance issues.

Both zero and span functions are limited by a 1000-second timer that will automatically turn off to prevent excessive loss of gas.

Very comprehensive fault isolation by the operator is facilitated by the combined use of the DIAGNOSTICS, ALARMS, DEVIATIONS, and DISPLAY RAW VALUES screens.

The DIAGNOSTICS screen consists of 2 PAGES. The first contains the key temperatures including BURNER, PUMP, OVEN, and FILTER. The burner TEMPERATURE is displayed from a thermocouple inserted in the side of the burner and is only used to provide an indication the burner has ignited. This indicated value may vary significantly depending on sample flow but does not suggest a system problem. The thermocouple is too far removed from the 1700°C ionization temperature.

The 600 FID uses RTD'S for the other temperature reporting transducers.

The oven and pump RTD'S are also used to independently control heater devices.

The filter temperature is only a measuring RTD used to indicate the temperature close to the sample entry point in the oven.

The second page of the diagnostic screen indicates EPC (electronic pressure control) voltages, pressures, and flow.

Pressures must be maintained at a constant level. A minor variation between the values indicated on the CAI data sheet and the indicated values is not cause for concern. It is important that once operational, these pressures remain very constant. Sample pressure the most critical. A 10% change in sample pressure will result in a 10% change in the calibration or the measured results.

The EPC VOLTAGE can be used to indicate hoe efficient the device is to regulate the required pressure. If more voltage is needed as a function of the time, it can be concluded that the source has some kind of restriction. The SAMPLE FLOW is a mathematical derivative of the pressure and not necessarily an indicator of actual flow in the event of a restricted capillary.

4.3. ALARMS

ALARMS consists of three screens that are used to set minimum and maximum levels of temperature, EPC voltage and EPC coil and concentration values. These values are used to alert the operator if pre defined limits are exceeded and not always as an indicator of a serious failure.

The RAW VALUES screen can be used to provide a very valuable diagnostic function!

This screen provides three results.

First is a voltage between 0 and 10 volts that is the key analog signal level. Typically 1.0 volts represents the zero PPM concentration of the range that is in use. The full scale range is 9.0 volts. The system can under range to 0 volts to provide response to less than zero conditions i.e. a zero drift. The system can display 10.0 volts to accommodate an over range situation

During manufacturing, CAI establishes the second item. THE LIN INPUT. This is fixed in the software and not changed at any time by any operator action. The LIN input always indicates the translation of the RAW VALUE voltage expressed in PPM. Therefore 1.0 volt is 0.0 ppm and 10.0 volt is full scale for the selected range.

The last item is the MEASURED VALUE. When operator calibrated, this will indicate the results. An instrument that has been calibrated after a zero shift for example will indicate some larger concentration for the LIN INPUT but zero ppm for the MEASURED VALUE, the difference between the LIN INPUT and the MEASURED VALUE can be used to indicate the need for corrective action.

4.4. DEVIATIONS

During manual calibration, it is up to the operator to accept the value of the displayed concentration (zero or span) and save the results that will then be used by the microprocessor to generate a new calibration curve.

When performing an automatic calibration, the operator is required to define DEVIATIONS (% concentrations) that will be used by the microprocessor to accept or reject the measured results. If an auto calibration does not meet the defined requirements, the existing calibration will be rejected and the previous calibration results will continue to be used by the system. To alert the operator that the auto calibration has not been successful, a calibration failure message will be displayed that will also identify the offending range.

A second safe guard to protect the AUTO CAL integrity is the application of a calibration check function. The microprocessor will examine the results using the last zero and span gas data and the generated curve to determine how well the measurement using the resident cal gas as an unknown. compares to an operated defined window called the MEASURING DEVIATION

4.5. CALIBRATION

The FID can be manually calibrated by the operator. During manual calibration the operator is required to select the range, the zero or span gas, to decide how long to flow the appropriate gas then make the decision to save the results that will be used to generate a new measurement curve.

Note: The operator can not change the factory set curve (Lin input).

Automatic calibration can be initiated when ever power is applied with to application of a STARTUP menu if used, and with the use of the SET AUTO CALIBRATION TIME screen. This can be used by the operator to define an hourly, daily, or weekly schedule of calibrations.

The analyzer can be programmed to AUTO CAL a single range or all ranges as required

4.6. Display (Measurement Screen)

The analyzer's LCD display includes 16 lines with 30 characters each. The display also has background lighting that can be switched on and off via the Display key on the keypad. The following example shows the measurement screen that is formatted into four information areas.

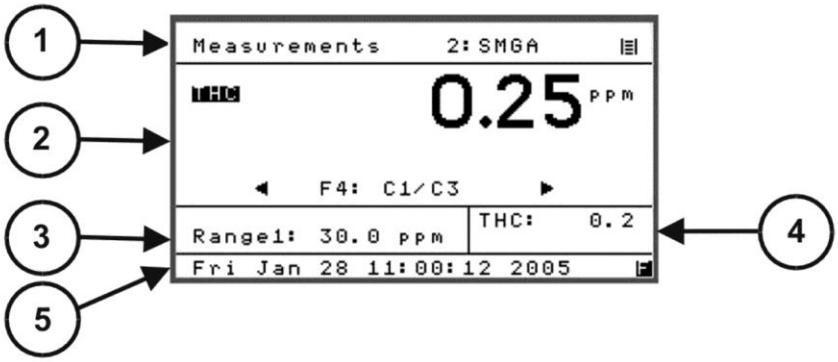


Figure 4-1 Measurement Screen

1. This field contains the AK protocol information (i.e. “2: SMGA”). This information is the AK Protocol Command Status and may be toggled on and off from one of the Setup Sub-menus. This status field is also displayed on all other screens.
   The level of Password Entry is shown on the right with 1 to 4 horizontal lines (i.e. indicates an access capability for Level 1 “Standard User’ and indicates an access capability for Level 4 “System User.”
2. This field displays the concentration of the measured gas as indicated in ppm. It also tells the user whether the THC value is expressed as C1 or C3.
3. This field is a ‘Help’ field. On the ‘Measurements’ screen this field shows the analyzer’s selected operating range along with its full scale concentration. On other screens, this field provides additional information for the highlighted function shown in field #2.
4. This field is a secondary display of the measured concentration. Regardless of the selected mode or menu, this field is ALWAYS indicated.
5. This field shows the time and date, any error condition, and Function or Numeric Control Indication. The symbol in the bottom right corner indicates the operating mode of the keypad. In the example shown, the keypad is in the Function mode (as indicated by F). When a numeric input is required, the F will change to an N to indicate the keypad is in the numeric mode and indicates that numeric data is required. At that time, the operating mode of the keypad is automatically switched to input numbers. When completed the keypad is automatically switched back to function mode.

4.7. Keypad

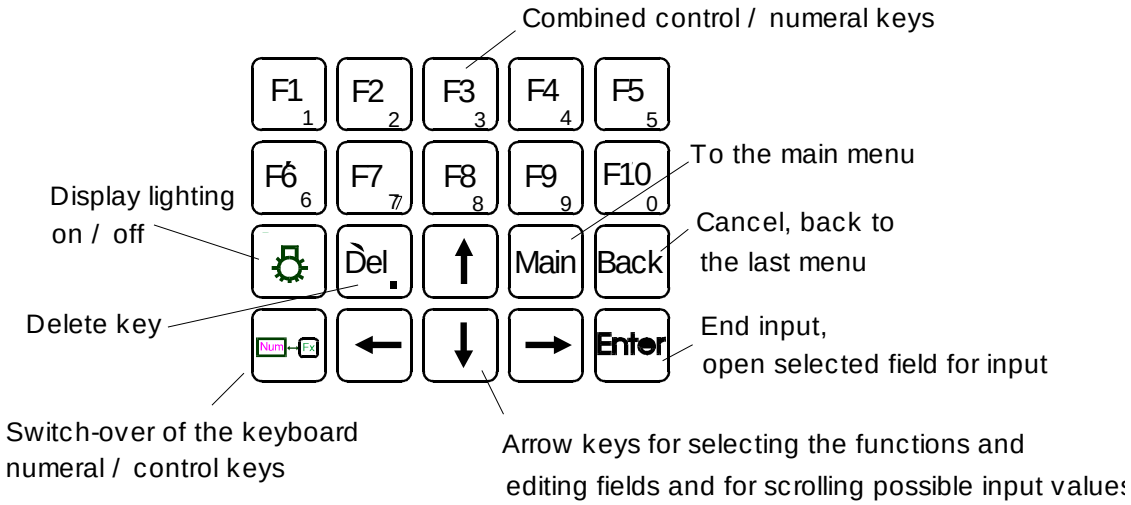


Figure 4-2 Keypad

Note: You may select the various functions on any menu or sub-menu by either of two methods.

Method 1: Operation using the selector Bar and the arrow keys.

Method 2: Operation using the function Keys.

4.7.1. Operation with the Selector Bar and the Arrow Keys

On any menu screen, the actual cursor position is shown as a black horizontal bar. When operating the unit press the arrow keys to move the Selector Bar up or down, left, or right. The Selector Bar highlights the function that will be selected when the Enter key is pressed.

4.7.2. Operation with the Function Keys

When using the function keys (Fl through F10), functions may be directly accessed by pressing their corresponding function keys (as indicated at the left edge of the screen.) The use of the arrow keys is not always required unless specifically indicated.

4.7.3. Enter Key

The Enter key is used to change the numeric value of a screen. Whenever a numeric input is required, the Selector Bar will highlight a numeric field. Press Enter to activate a flashing cursor. Press the right or left Arrow key to position the cursor under the digit to be changed. (The keypad will now be in the desired numerical mode.) Input the desired numeric value and press Enter to index to the next location.

When the last number has been entered, pressing the Enter key for the last time will automatically return the keypad to the function mode.

5. Password and Operating Level Menu Structure

5.1. Operating levels

The analyzer's operation can be divided into four operating levels. The current level is always displayed as a stack of 1 to 4 horizontal bars in the top right corner of the normal measuring screen.

5.1.1. Password Level Menu

In the Password Level menu, you can choose between the following Operating Levels:

F1	User	(operating level 1)
F2	Extended user	(operating level 2)
F3	Maintenance user	(operating level 3)
F4	System user	(operating level 4)

Next, enter the correct password for the chosen operating level. Use the keypad for entering this number. The default passwords for the CAI analyzers were set at the factory as follows:

User:	111
Extended user:	222
Maintenance user:	333
System:	444

The factory set default setting can be changed by the customer but **ONLY** by a System user.

This manual is written to include the information required by a System User. Depending upon the Operating Level that is currently set on your analyzer, some of the parameters shown in this manual may not appear on your analyzers LCD display. Check the Operating Level at which your analyzer is currently set.

The following is a partial listing of some of the analyzer's available menus. Please notice that all of the menu items for a level 1 Operator are available to a level 4 Operator; however, a level 4 Operator has access to many additional functions.

5.2. User Functions (Level 1)

Main Menu	**F5: Setup Menu**	**F5: Password Menu**
F1: Measurements	F5: Password	F1: Enter password
F3: Diagnostics	F10: Version	F3 Reset passwords
F5: Setup		
F7: Standby		
F8: Ignition		

5.3. Advanced User Functions (Level 2)

Main Menu	**F5: Setup Menu**	**F5: Password Menu**
F1: Measurements	F3: Range Limits	F1: Enter password
F2: Purge Analyzer	F5: Password	F3 Reset passwords
F3: Diagnostics	F10: Version	
F4: Calibrations		
F5: Setup		
F7: Standby		
F8: Ignition		

5.4. Maintenance Functions (Level 3)

Main Menu	**F5: Setup Menu**	**F5: Password Menu**
F1: Measurements	F1: Span Gas Concentration	F1: Enter password
F2: Purge Analyzer	F3: Range limits	F3 Reset passwords
F3: Diagnostics	F5: Password	
F4: Calibrations	F7: System Settings	
F5: Setup	F8: Measurement Settings	
F7: Standby	F10: Version	
F8: Ignition		

5.5. System User Functions (Level 4)

Main Menu	**F5: Setup Menu**	**F5: Password Menu**
F1: Measurements	F1: Span Gas Concentration	F1: Enter password
F2: Purge Analyzer	F2: Calibration Settings	F2: Change password
F3: Diagnostics	F3: Range limits	F3: Reset passwords
F4: Calibrations	F4: Alarms	
F5: Setup	F5: Password	
F6 Remote/manual	F6: Linearization	
F7: Standby	F7: System Settings	
F8: Ignition	F8: Measurement Settings	
	F10: Version	

5.6. Selection of an Operation Level and Entering a Password

After turning on the analyzer, you are in access level 1. To change the access level or to change the passwords from the main menu press the F5 key to select the Setup menu. Then press F5 again to select the Password menu.

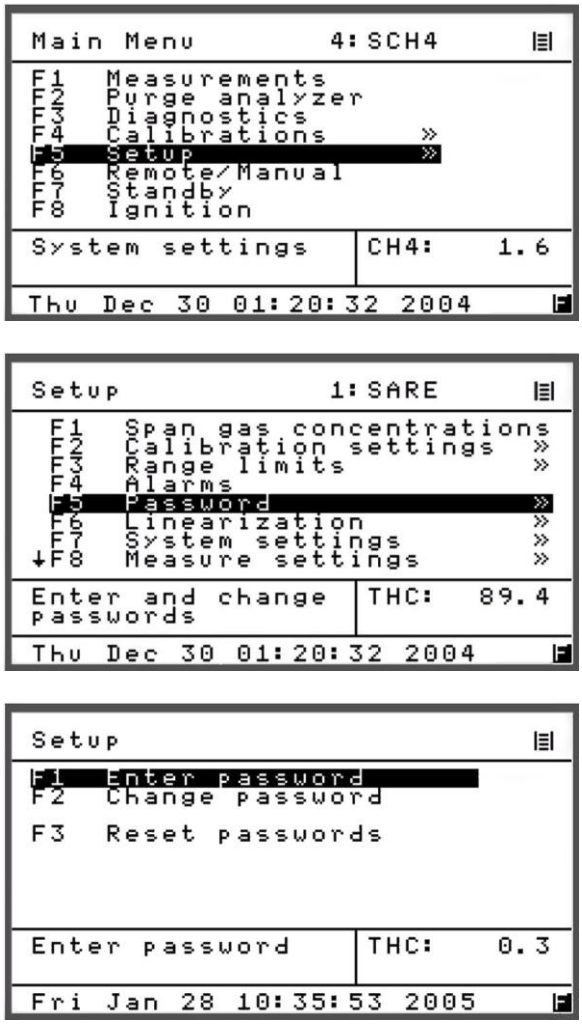


Figure 5-1 Enter / Change Password

5.6.1. F1 Enter Password

When you press F1 Enter Password, you get the Access Level screen. Select the desired access level and press the corresponding Function Key: Press F1, F2, F3, or F4 to select the desired access level.

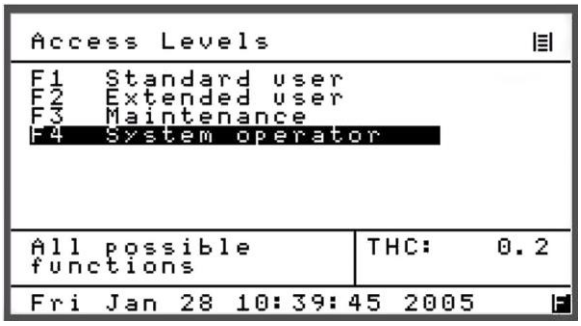


Figure 5-2 Access Level Screens

Next, you must enter the correct password for the chosen access level. The passwords for the various operation levels consist of three numbers that must be entered on the numeric keypad. If the password is incorrect, you will be asked to re-enter the password.

IMPORTANT TIP: When a new analyzer is powered up, it defaults to access level 1 (User). To operate ALL parameters and gain complete access, select F4. Press the Enter key to cause the far left displayed asterisk to flash. Then enter 444 (or other chosen password-see below.)

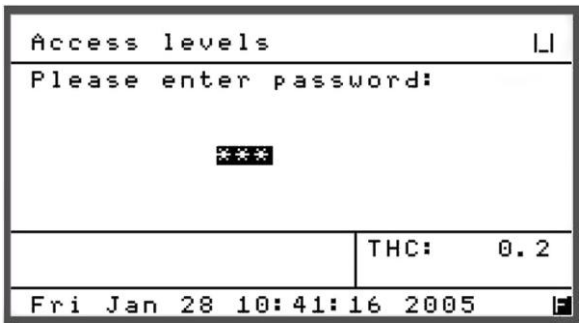


Figure 5-3 Enter password

Note: for lower access level press F1, F2, or F3 and enter:

111	For Standard User:	F1
222	For Extended User:	F2
333	For Maintenance	F3

5.6.2. F2 Change Password

(Do not attempt to use this function at this time)

The Factory default passwords are 111, 222, 333, and 444. You may elect to change the passwords to any other three digit number. However, to do this the analyzer MUST BE set to access level 4.

Instead of pressing F1 Enter Password, press F2 Change Password. Press the arrow key to select the password to be changed. Press the Enter key to activate the flashing cursor. Use the numeric keypad to enter the new password. Press the Enter key again to save the new password.

Repeat this procedure as desired for all other passwords.

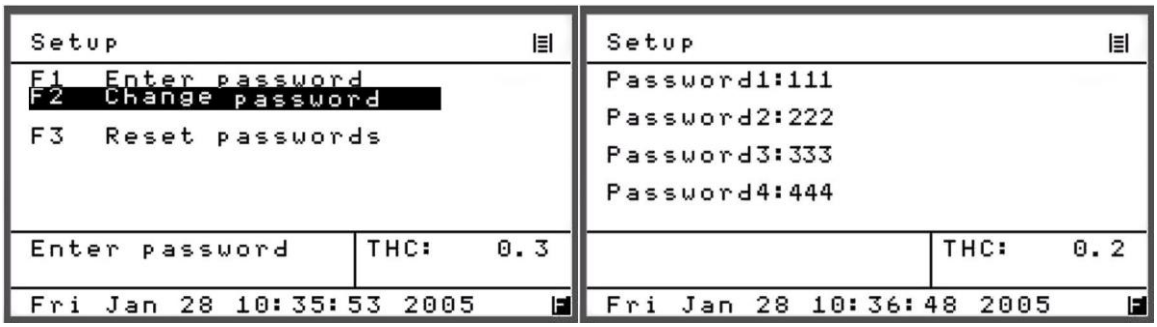


Figure 5-4 Passwords

IMPORTANT TIP: You MUST remember and record ALL new passwords. If these are lost, you will need to consult the factory for the required password to reset all passwords.

5.6.3. F3 Reset Passwords

The passwords can only be reset, if you are in access level 4. If you have forgotten or lost your customized password, please contact the factory to re-gain access to reset the passwords to the factory default settings.

Figure 5-5 Reset Passwords to Factory Defaults

5.7. Available Menus with Access levels

5.7.1. Main Menu

The following is a complete listing of the various Main Menu sub-screens and their assigned access levels.

Level					
4	**3**	**2**	**1**		
X	**X**	**X**	**X**	F1 Measurements	(See Section 6.2 for additional sub-menus))
X	**X**	**X**	**O**	F2 Purge Analyzer	(No Sub-menu)
X	**X**	**X**	**X**	F3 Diagnostics	(No Sub-menu)
X	**X**	**X**	**O**	F4 Calibration	(See Section 5.7.2 for additional sub-menus)
X	**X**	**X**	**X**	F5 Setup	(See Section 5.7.3 for additional sub-menus)
X	**O**	**O**	**O**	F6 Remote/Manual	(No Sub-menu)
X	**X**	**X**	**X**	F7 Standby	(No Sub-menu)
X	**X**	**X**	**X**	F8 Ignition	(No Sub-menu)

5.7.2. F4 Calibrations

Level 4	3	2	1	
X	X	X	O	F1 Automatic Calibrations
X	X	X	O	F2 Manual Calibrations

- F1 Flow Zero Gas
  - F1 Save value
  - F2 Close valve
- F2 Flow Span Gas
  - F1 Save value
  - F2 Close valve
- F3 Range Select
  - F1 Range 1
    - F1 Measurements
    - F2 Calibrations
  - F2 Range 2
    - F1 Measurements
    - F2 Calibrations
  - F3 Range 3
    - F1 Measurements
    - F2 Calibrations
  - F4 Range 4
    - F1 Measurements
    - F2 Calibrations
  - F5 Auto Range
    - F1 Measurements
    - F2 Calibrations

5.7.2 F4 Calibrations (Continued)

Level 4	3	2	1	
X	X	X	O	F3 Display Deviations
				F1 Zero Gas Deviations
				F2 Span Gs Deviations
				F3 Verifying Deviations zero
				F4 Verifying Deviations span
X	X	X	O	F4 Check Calibrations Values
X	O	O	O	F5 Reset Calibrations Values
X	X	X	O	F6 Range Select
				F1 Range 1
				F1 Measurements
				F2 Calibrations
				F2 Range 2
				F1 Measurements
				F2 Calibrations
				F3 Range 3
				F1 Measurements
				F2 Calibrations
				F4 Range 4
				F1 Measurements
				F2 Calibrations
				F5 Auto Range
				F1 Measurements
				F2 Calibrations

5.7.3. F5 Setup Menu

Level 4	3	2	1	
X	X	O	O	F1 Span Gas Concentrations
X	O	O	O	F2 Calibrations Settings
				F1 Times
				F2 Measuring Deviations
				F3 Deviations
				F4 Calibrate Via Valves
				F5 Calibrate Via Probe (Pump)
X	X	X	O	F3 Range Limits
				F1 Range 1-4
				F2 Auto Range
X	O	O	O	F4 Alarms
				F1 T/C Alarms
				F2 Pressure Alarms
				F3 EPC Coil Alarms
X	X	X	X	F5 Password
				F1 Enter Password
				F1 Standard User
				F2 Extended User
				F3 Maintenance
				F4 System Operator
X	O	O	O	F2 Change Password
				F3 Reset Password

5.7.3 F5 Setup Menu (Continued)

Level 4	3	2	1	
X	O	O	O	F6 Linearization
				F1 Change Linear. Coefficients.
				F1 Range 1
				F2 Range 2
				F3 Range 3
				F4 Range 4
				F2 Display Raw Valves
X	X	O	O	F7 System Settings
				F1 Real Time-Clock
X	O	O	O	F1 Set time
X	X	O	O	F2 Set auto calibration time
X	O	O	O	F3 Select calibration range
X	X	O	O	F4 Auto calibration on/off
X	X	O	O	F10 Show time
X	O	O	O	F2 TCP/IP
X	O	O	O	F3 Output Assignments
X	O	O	O	F4 Output Range
X	O	O	O	F5 Status Line On/Off
X	X	O	O	F7 Autostart
X	X	O	O	F8 Measure Settings
				F1 Set dual-mode times
				F2 Cutter efficiency
				F3 Low pass filter TC
				F4 Purge Time
				F6 T and P compensation
X	X	X	X	F10 Version

6. Menus

Upon power up, the CAI logo is first displayed and then the main menu appears as below:

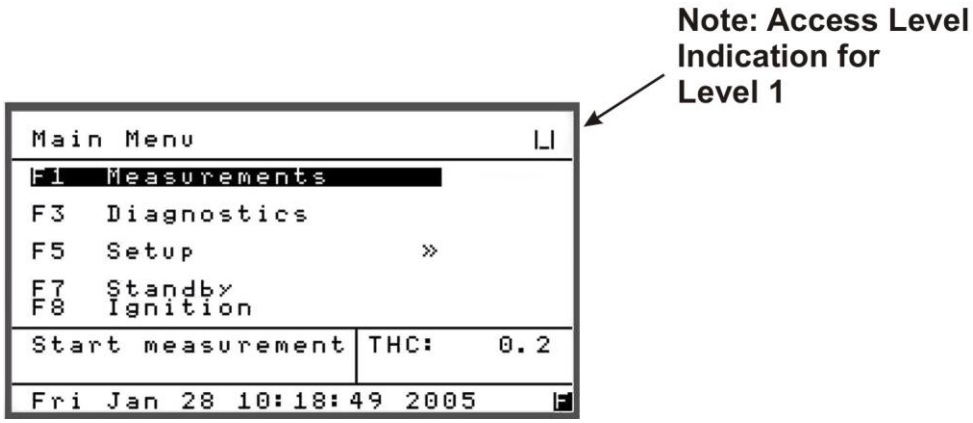


Figure 6-1 Main Menu on Power Up Screen

All functions can be selected with the up or down arrow keys and activated by pressing the Enter key, or directly with the function keys F1 through F7. A "**>>**" to the right of a function means that one or more sub-menus are available. If this sign is missing, the function starts immediately after the activation

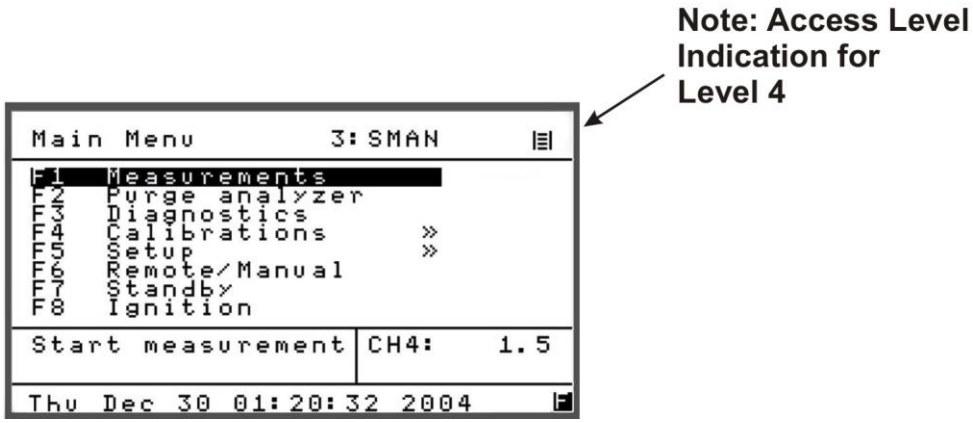


Figure 6-2 Main User Menu (Level 4)

6.1. Main Menu Tree

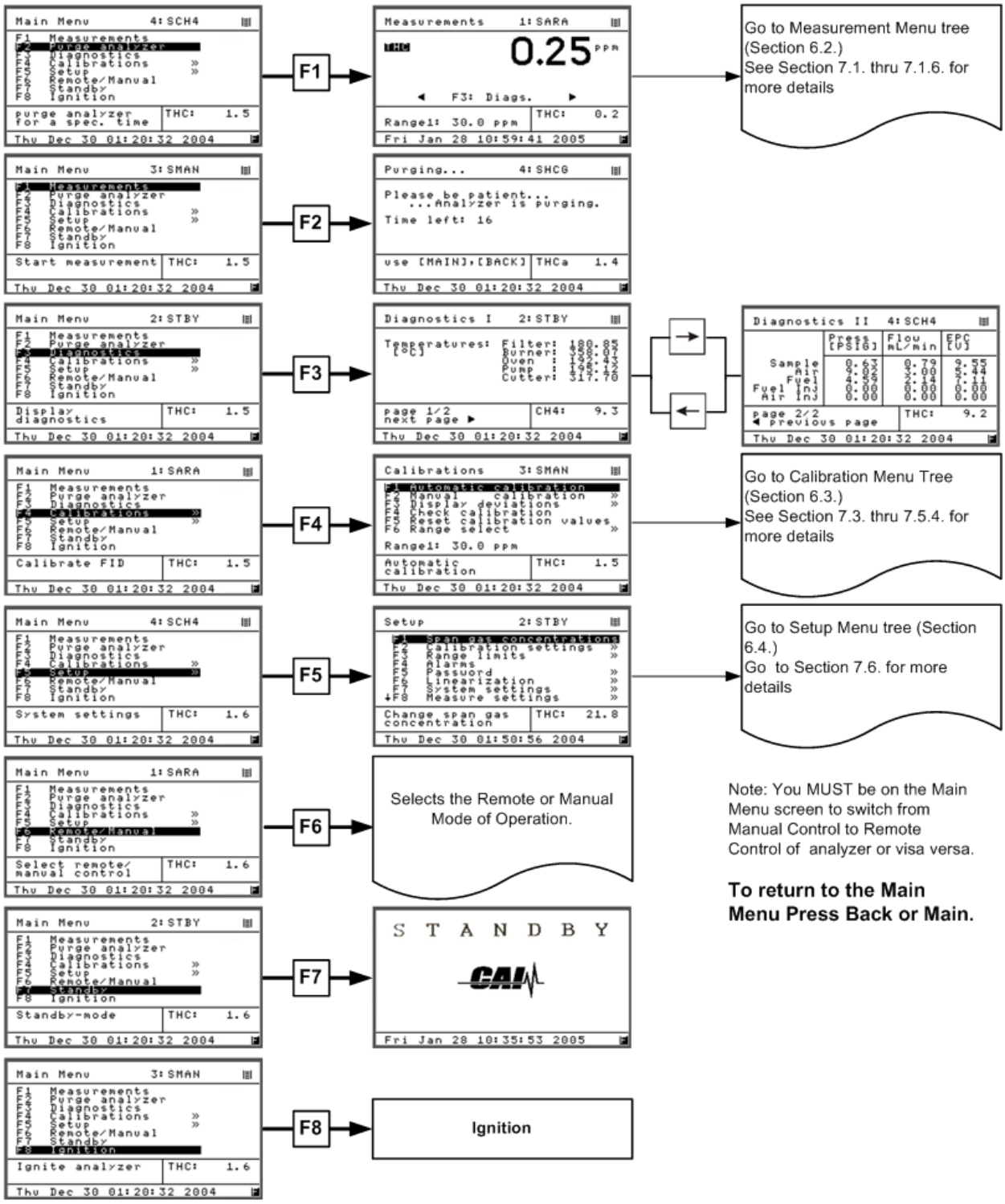


Figure 6-3 Main Menu

6.2. F1 Measurement Menu Tree

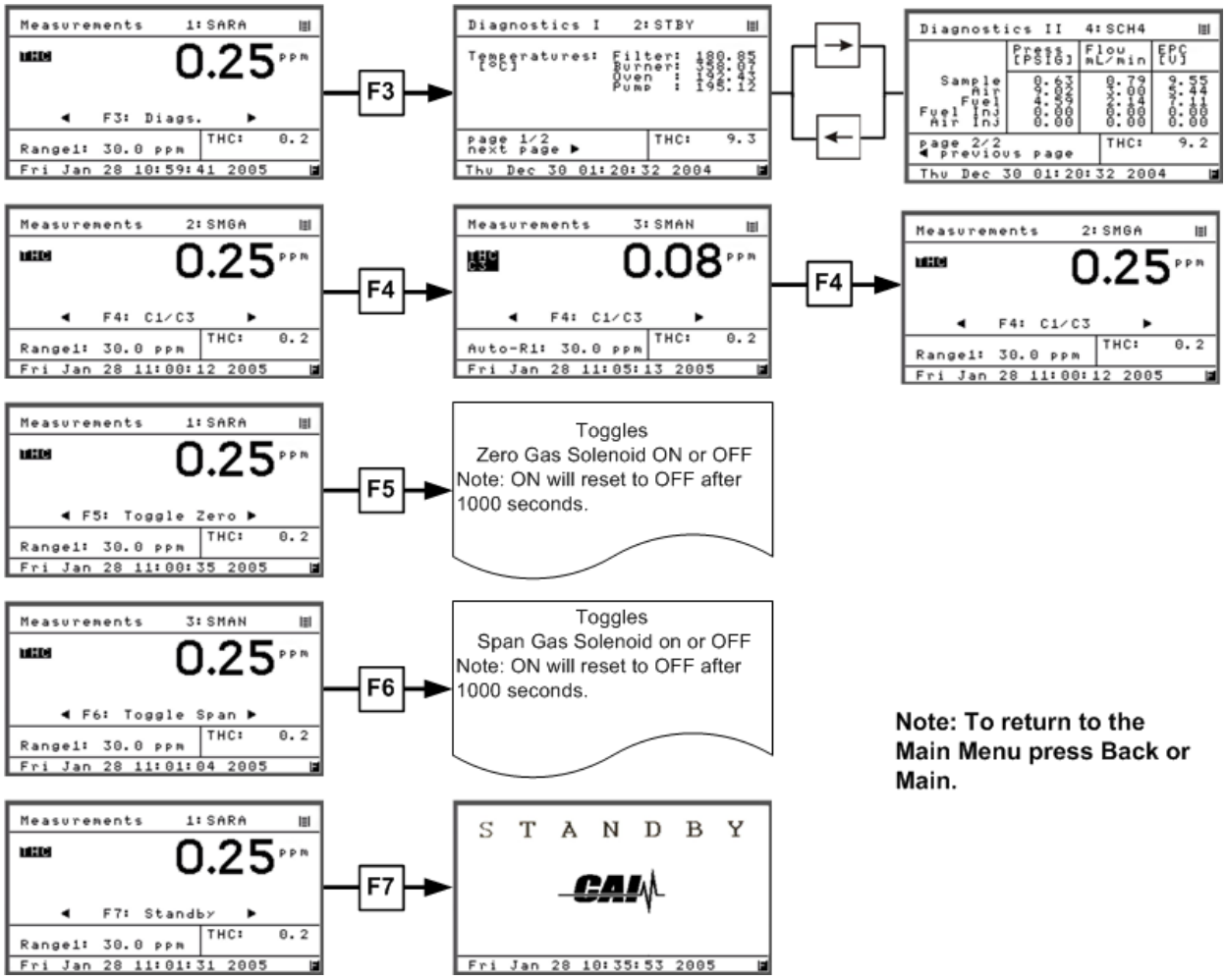


Figure 6-4 Measurement Menu Tree

6.2 Measurement Menu Tree (Continued)

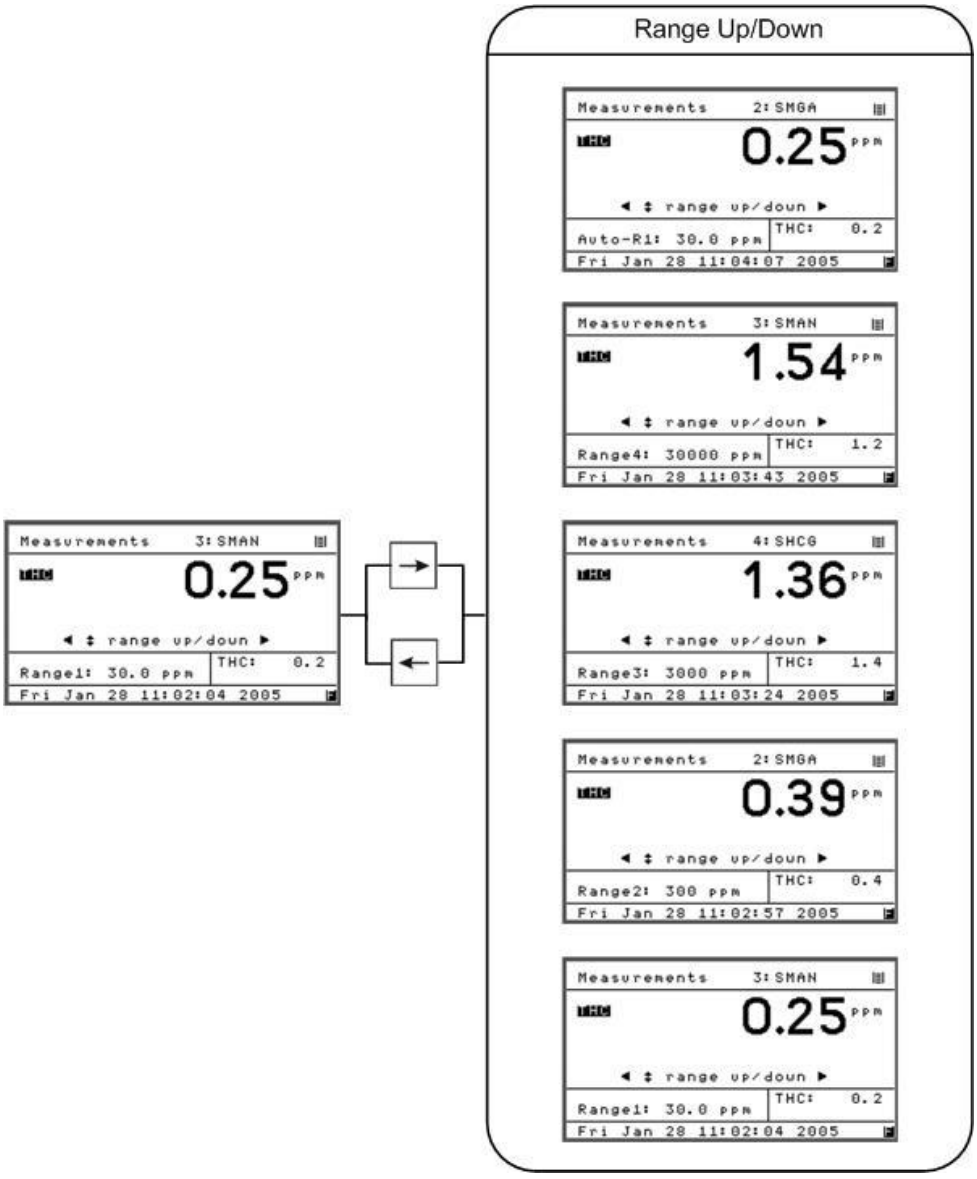


Figure 6-5 Changing the Ranges

6.3. F4 Calibrations Menu Tree

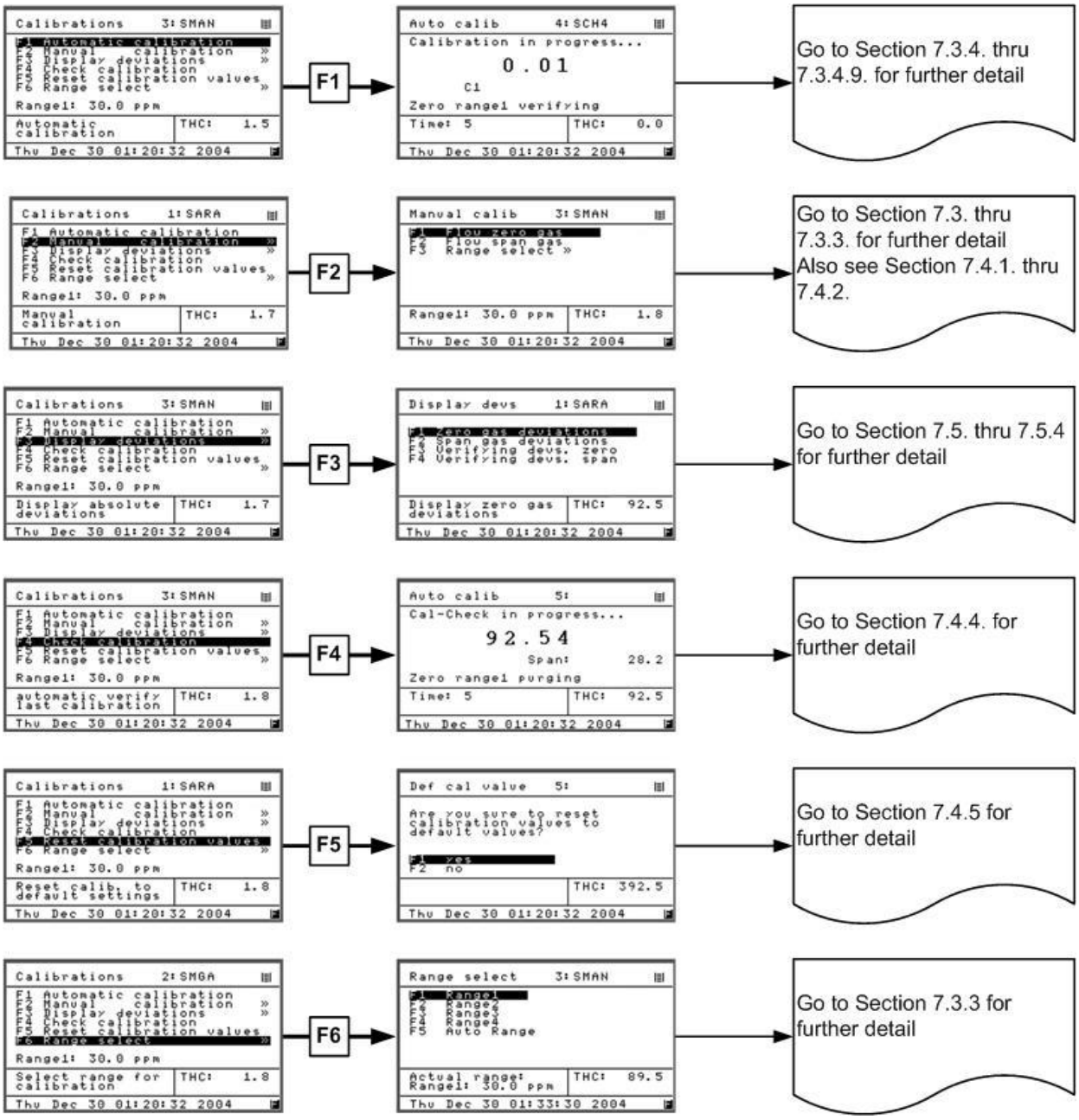


Figure 6-6 Calibration Menu

6.4. F5 Setup Menu Tree

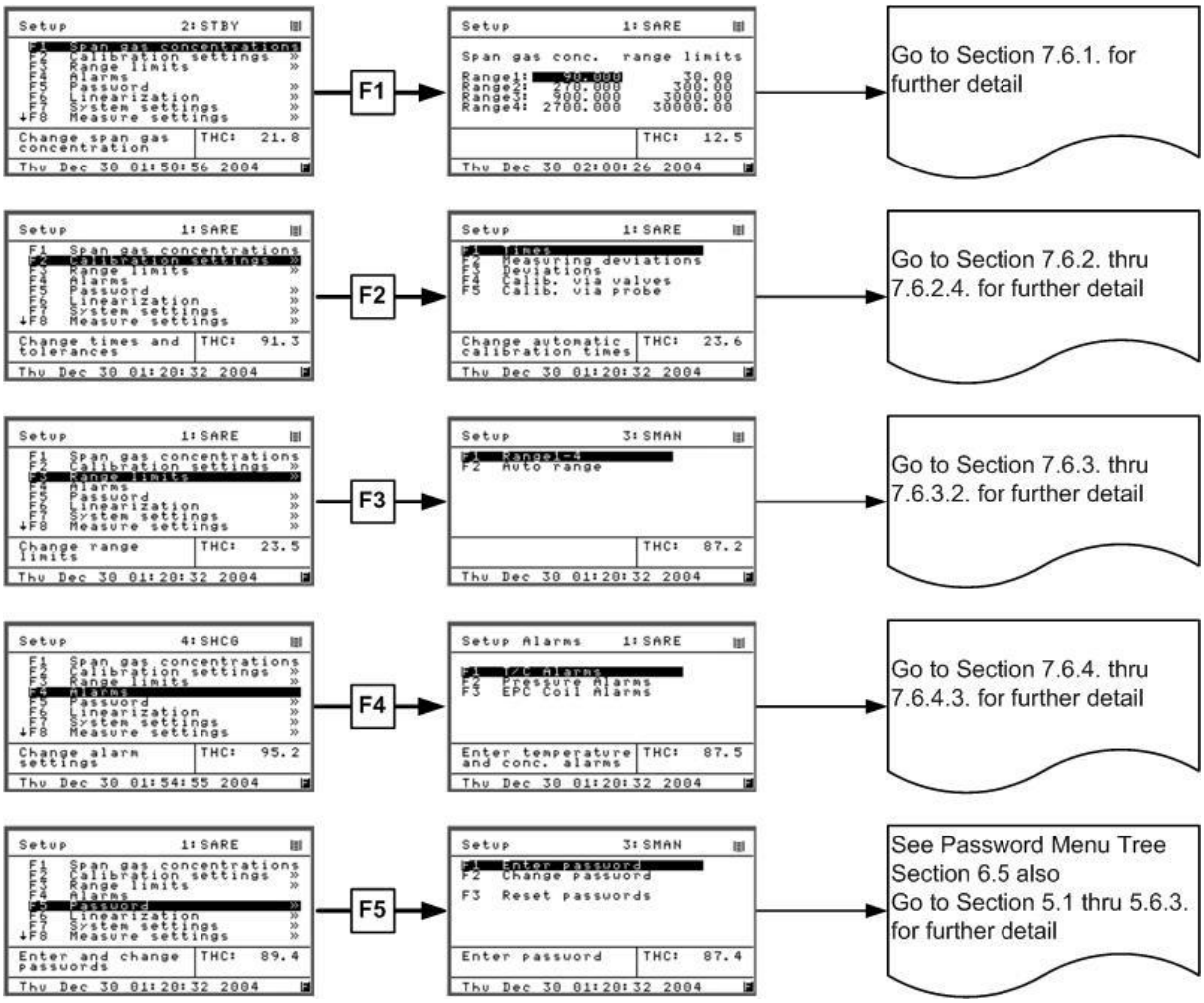


Figure 6-7 Setup Menu (Page 1)

6.4 Setup Menu Tree (Continued)

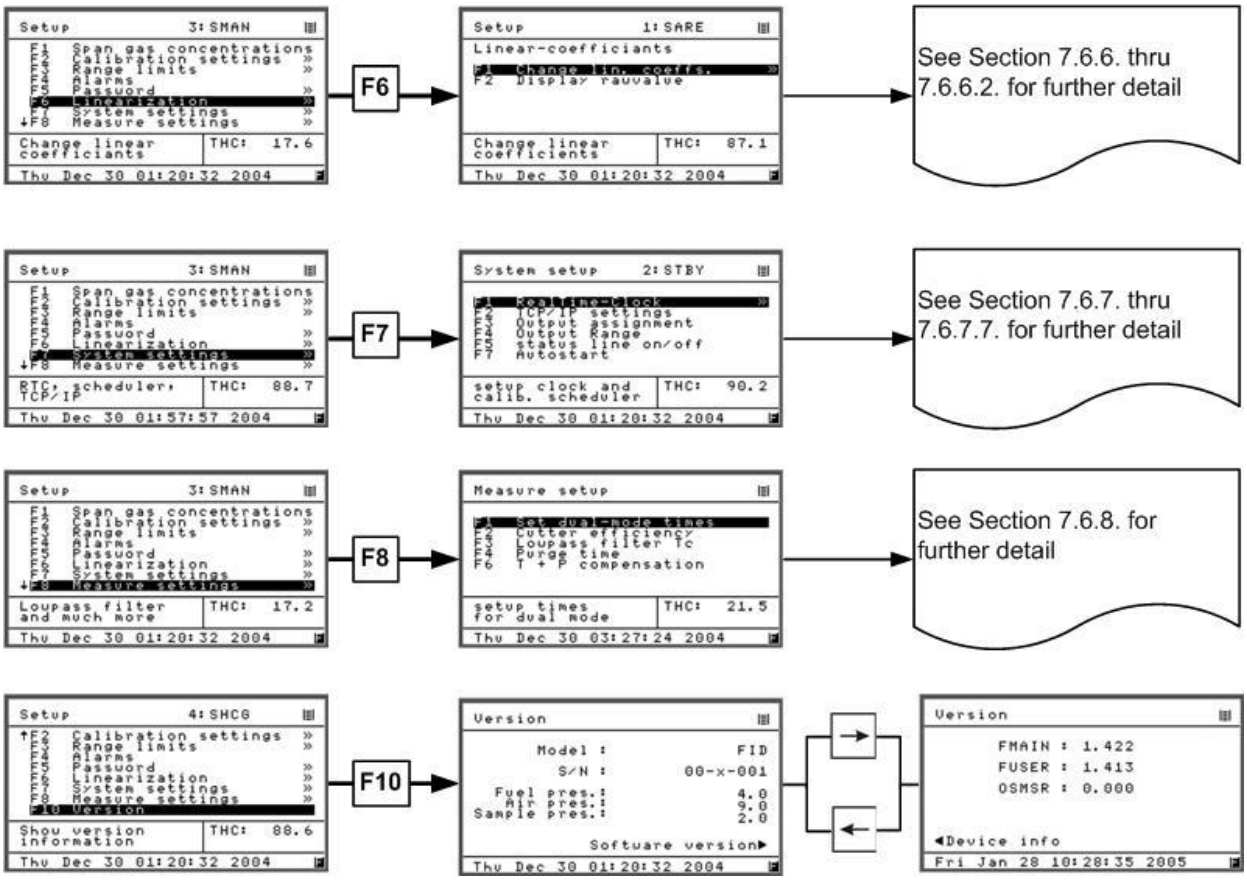


Figure 6-8 Setup Menu Tree (Page 2)

6.5. F5 Password Menu Tree (sub menu of F5 Setup)

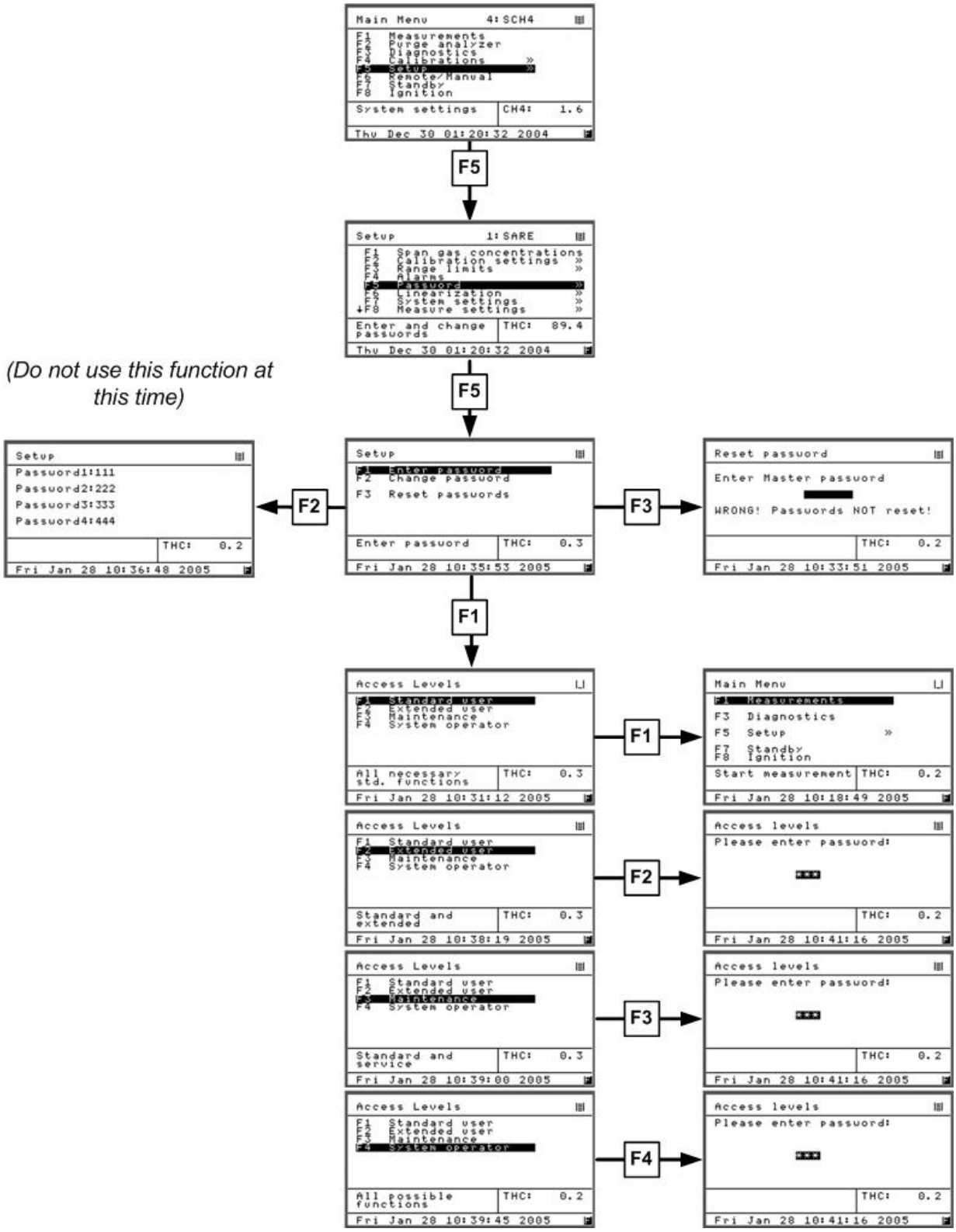


Figure 6-9 Password Menu Tree

7. Menu Function Descriptions

7.1. F1 Measurements Menu

The measurements screen is activated by pressing F1 on the Main Menu screen. Once the Measurement mode is initiated, the LCD displays pertinent gas information and additional sub-menus that are available from the measurement screen. These submenus can be accessed by using the left and right Arrow key. The desired function may then be selected by pressing the appropriate F key. Once a sub-menu has been accessed pressing the key labeled BACK will return you to the measurement screen. Figures 7-1 thru 7-13

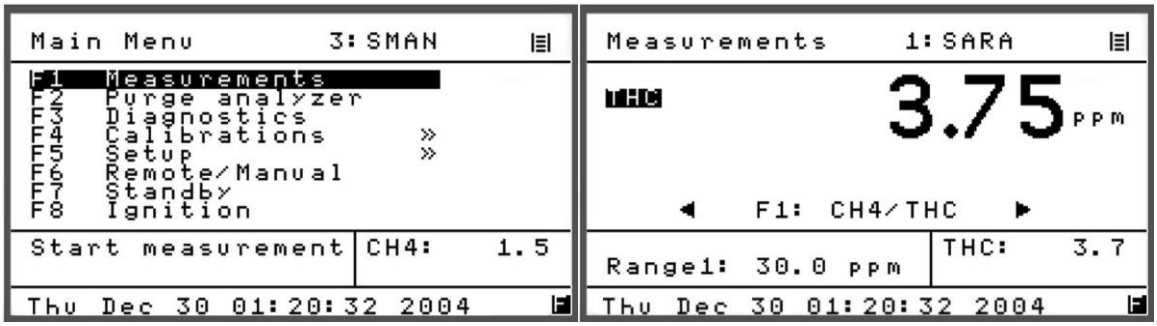


Figure 7-1 Main Menu Screen to Measurement Screen

The measurements screen is activated by pressing F1 on the Main Menu screen. Once the Measurement mode is initiated, the LCD displays pertinent gas information and additional sub-menus that are available from the measurement screen. These submenus can be accessed by using the left and right Arrow key. The desired function may then be selected by pressing the appropriate F key. Once a sub-menu has been accessed pressing the key labeled BACK will return you to the measurement screen. Figures 7-1 thru 7-13.

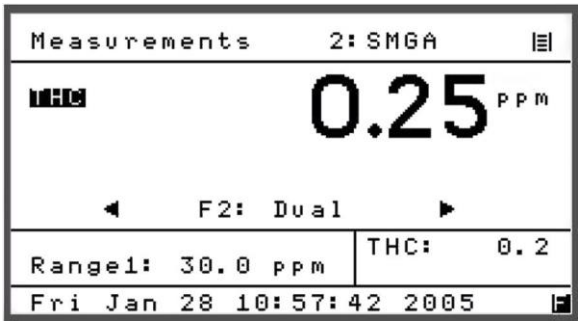


Figure 7-2 Dual F2 Screen

The measurements screen is activated by pressing F1 on the Main Menu screen. Once the Measurement mode is initiated, the LCD displays pertinent gas information and additional sub-menus that are available from the measurement screen. These submenus can be accessed by using the left and right Arrow key. The desired function may then be selected by pressing the appropriate F key. Once a sub-menu has been accessed pressing the key labeled BACK will return you to the measurement screen. Figures 7-1 thru 7-13.

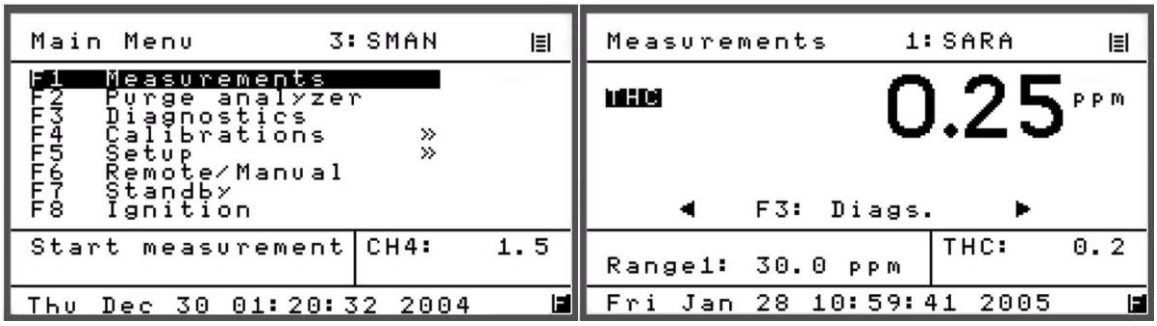


Figure 7-3 Main Menu Screen to Measurement Screen

7.1.1. (Measurement) F3 Diagnostics

F3 activates the diagnostic screen where temperatures, pressures flow rates, and EPC control voltages are displayed in real time. The units are degrees C, psig, ml/min, and volts. Use the arrow key to switch between diagnostic screens.

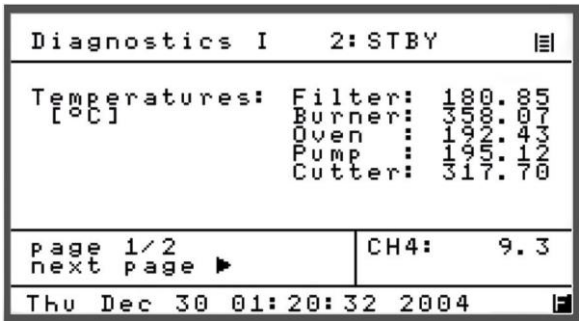


Figure 7-4 First Diagnostics Screen

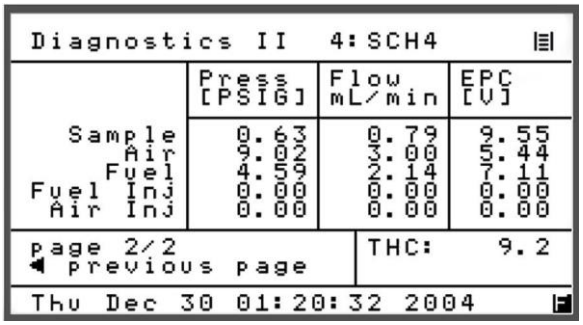


Figure 7-5 Second Diagnostics Screen

7.1.2. (Measurement) F4 C1/C3

Press F4 to toggle between reading Hydrocarbon as C1 or C3.

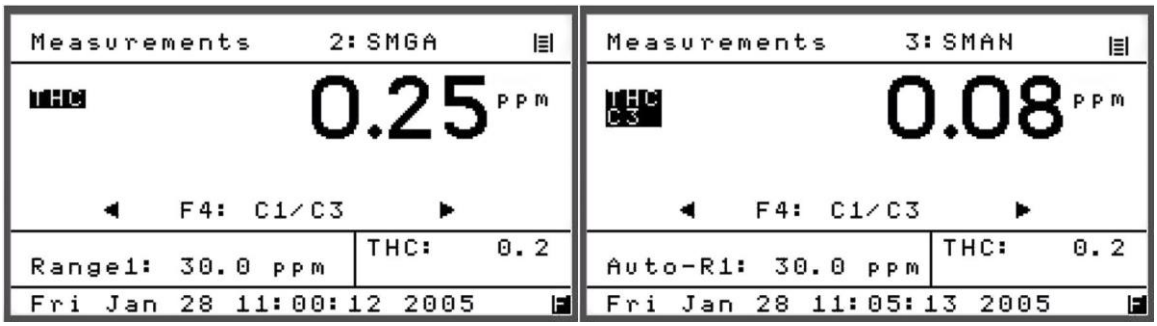


Figure 7-6 F4 C1/C3 Selection

7.1.3. (Measurement) F5 Toggle Zero

Press F5 to toggle zero gas on. Pressing F5 again will toggle the zero gas off. Zero gas is automatically toggled off after 1000 seconds.

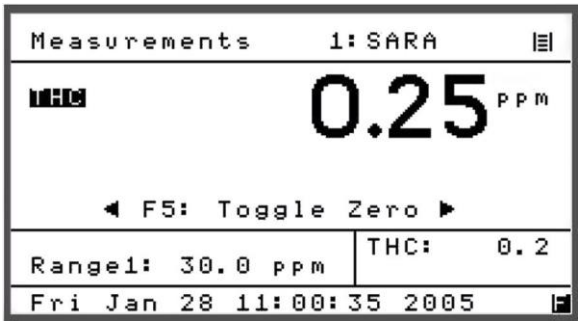


Figure 7-7 F5 Toggle Zero Selection

7.1.4. (Measurement) F6 Toggle Span

Press F6 to toggle span gas on. Pressing F6 again will toggle the span gas off Span gas is automatically toggled off after 1000 seconds.

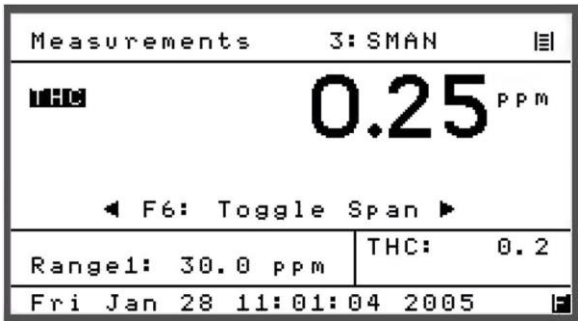


Figure 7-8 Toggle Span Selection

7.1.5. (Measurement) F7 Standby

Pressing F7 puts the analyzer in Standby.

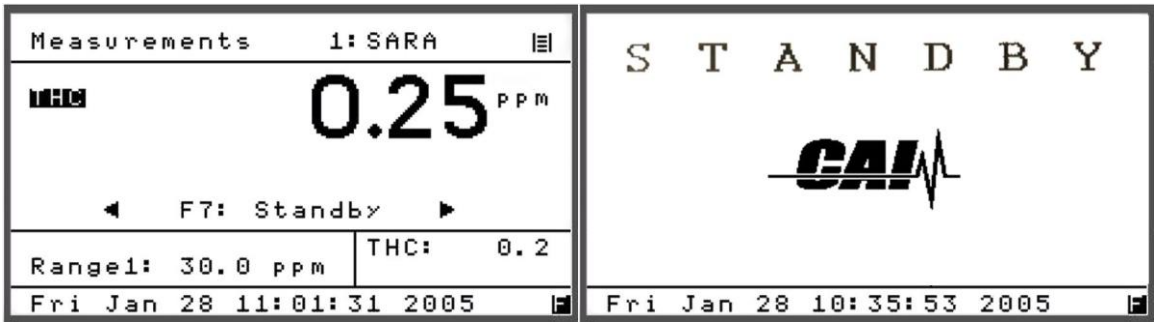


Figure 7-9 F7 Go To Standby

7.1.6. (Measurement) Select Range

There are three methods to select the analyzers operating range.

1. Via the measurements screen using the Arrow key. (See this Section)
2. Via the Calibrations menu and selecting the Manual Calibrations sub-menu F2. (See Section 7.3.3.)
3. Via the Calibrations Menu and selecting the Range Select sub-menu F6 (See Section 7.4.6.)

With the up or down arrow keys, ranges 1 to 4 can be selected. Selecting any specific range will disable the auto range capability. Continuing to press the arrow keys will recycle the analyzer back to auto range. The selected range and/or auto range is displayed on the measurement screen. If the full scale range limit is exceeded (while not in the auto range mode), a warning message “Over Range” will appear on the screen.

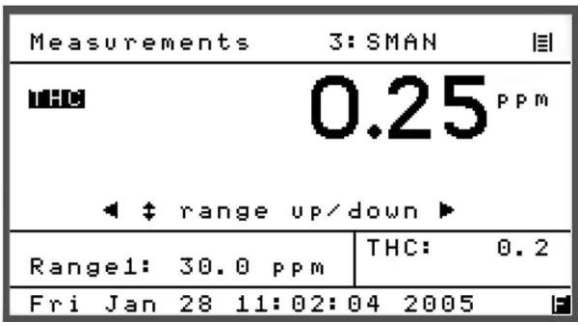


Figure 7-10 Analyzer set to Range 1

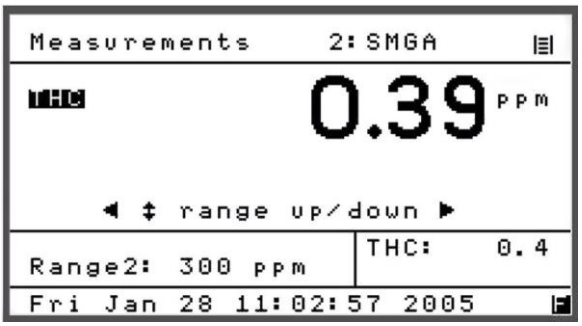


Figure 7-11 Analyzer set to Range 2

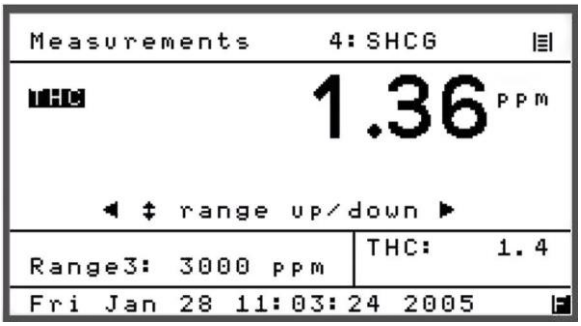


Figure 7-12 Analyzer set to Range 3

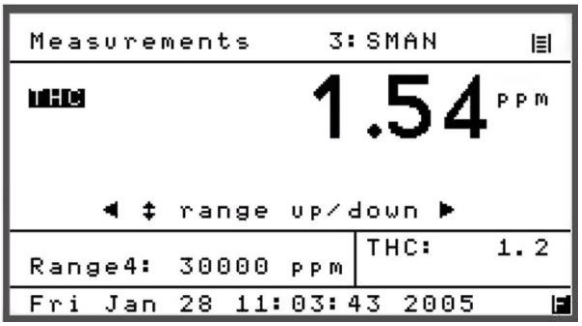


Figure 7-13 Analyzer set to Range 4

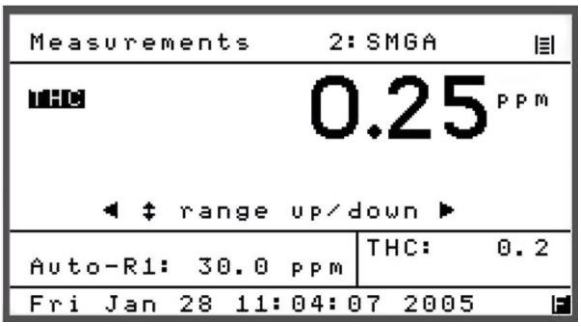


Figure 7-14 Set to Auto-Range

7.2. F3 Diagnostics

Pressing F3 from the Main Menu activates the Diagnostics function. The Diagnostics screens may be accessed from **EITHER** the Main Menu or the Measurements screen. The Diagnostic I screen indicates the operating temperature for the inlet filter assembly, Burner's flame, Oven compartment, and the optional Heated Sample Pump. Diagnostic screen II provides pressures, flows, and EPC voltages for Sample, Air, and Fuel.

Note: The burner and oven temperatures displayed are the result of RTD temperature controlled heaters. The filter temperature is only the result of another RTD measurement that is not independently controlled.

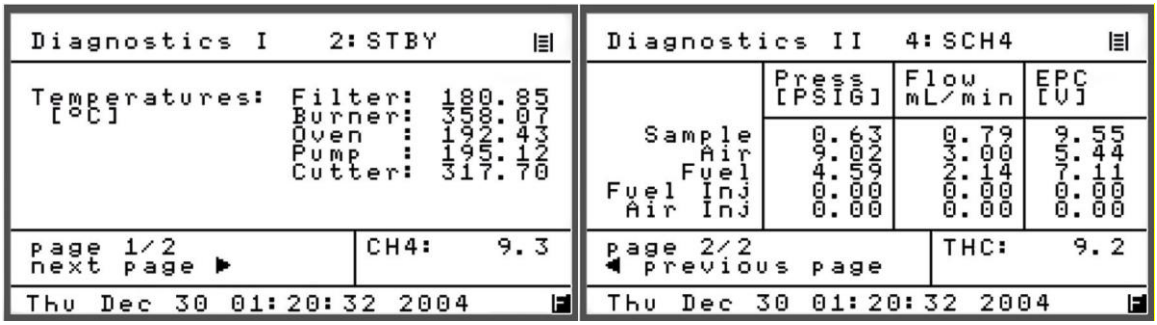


Figure 7-15 Diagnostic screens

7.3. F4 Calibrations Set Up

BEFORE any attempt is made to calibrate (zero and/or span) the analyzer you **MUST** first enter the concentration of the span gas that is to be used to span and calibrate each range. A single gas can be used to calibrate all ranges but that value must be entered for each range.

7.3.1. Entering the Span Gas Concentration.

From the Main Menu, press F5 for the Setup Menu. Press F1 to view the screen that shows the span gas concentration for each range. Use the Down Arrow as required selecting the range that is to be calibrated, Press the Enter key to activate the flashing cursor. Use the Right Arrow key to position the flashing cursor under the digit that is to be changed. Input the new value of that digit. Repeat this process as required.

Note: Entering more than one span gas concentration MANDATES a separate calibration for each range.

In the Automatic Calibration mode, entering a span gas concentration for only a single range will result in the span calibration of all ranges as based upon the theoretical range ratio of all other ranges with respect to the range for which the span gas concentration was entered.

7.3.2. Selecting the Path for Calibration Gas Introduction.

Introduction of the calibration gases can be by way of optional built-in zero and span solenoid valves; through the sample inlet port via the optional built-in sample pump or external solenoid valves. The analyzer provides output signals to control external calibration solenoid valves provided by the customer.

Note: If the analyzer contains a built-in sample pump it is imperative that a maximum inlet pressure of 2 PSI is NOT exceeded to prevent damage to the pump.

When introduction of the zero and span calibration gases will be by way of the analyzer's optional built-in zero and span solenoid valves, select 'Calibration via valves'. 'Calibration via valves is selected by pressing F5 on the Main Menu. From the Setup Menu press F2. Next press F4 on the Calibrations Menu to select 'Calibration via Valves' (or F5 for 'Calibration via Probe').

Whenever it is necessary (or desirable) to introduce the zero and span calibration gases through the analyzers sample inlet port, you must select 'Calibration via Probe'. In this mode, the analyzer will provide 'ground true' output signals to control the customer supplied, external zero, and span solenoid valves.

The path selected will be retained even if power is removed.

7.3.3. Selecting the Range to be Calibrated.

There are three methods to select the analyzers operating range.

1. Via the measurements screen using the Arrow key (See Section 7.1.6.)
2. Via the Calibrations menu and selecting the Manual Calibrations sub-menu F2. (See this Section)
3. Via the Calibrations Menu and selecting the Range Select sub-menu F6 (See Section 7.4.6.)

From the Main Menu press F4 to select the Calibration Menu. Press F2 to select the Manual Calibration Menu. Press F3 for range select. Press F1, F2, F3, or F4 to select the range that is to be calibrated.

After selecting the range that is to be calibrated, press F2 again to return to the Calibration Menu.

7.3.4. F2 Automatic Calibration

NOTE: The operator is required to define the following:

Ranges, Calibration Path, Calibration Window(Times),Schedule and Two Deviations:

It may also be necessary to re-set the internal clock to a local time zone

Before any attempt is made to setup (or use) the Automatic Calibration feature of the analyzer, perform the sections for manual Calibrations as outlined in Section 7.4.1. through 7.4.4.

7.3.4.1 Setting the Analyzer's Internal Clock and Calendar.

From the Main Menu press F5 for Setup and then F7 for System Settings. Press F1 for Real Time Clock. Press F1 for Set Time.

Use the Arrows, numeric keypad, and Enter Key to input the time of day based on a 24-hour clock. Be sure to enter all numbers in the indicated format.

PRESS F1 TO SAVE ALL ENTRIES. Press the Back key to exit this screen. Press F1 to re-access the set time screen and verify all entries are correct.

7.3.4.2 Defining the Calibration Schedule.

From the Main Menu press F5 for the Setup Menu. Press F7 for System settings. Press F1 to select the Real Time Clock.

Press F2 to select Set Autocalibration time. Input the desired Automatic Calibration schedule using the Arrow, numeric keypad and enter keys.

Note: The Start Time format is 'hours: minutes: seconds' of a 24 hour clock. For example, (18:15:00) would be 15 minutes after 6PM.

Press F1, F2, or F3 to complete and save the schedule.

Press the Back key to exit the screen. After exiting press F2 to reenter the screen and verify all entries.

7.3.4.3 Defining the Ranges to be Calibrated.

From the Main Menu press F5 for the Setup Menu. Press F7 for System Settings and then press F1 for the Real Time Clock. Press F3 for Select Calibration Range. Press the Enter key to obtain a flashing cursor. Use the numeric keypad to select range 1, 2, 3, or 4. Press the Enter key to store the selected range.

7.3.4.4 Enabling the Autocalibration Sequence

From the Main Menu press F5 for the Setup Menu. Press F7 for System settings. Press F1 to select the Real Time Clock. Press F4 for Autocalibration ON/OFF.

Note: Each time the F4 key is pressed the Automatic Calibration schedule will be enabled or disabled.

7.3.4.5 Entering the Automatic Calibration Span Gas Concentration.

From the Main Menu, press F5 for the Setup Menu. Press F1 to view the screen that shows the span gas concentration for each range. Use the Down Arrow as required selecting the range that is to be calibrated, Press the Enter key to activate the flashing cursor. Use the Right Arrow key to position the flashing cursor under the digit that is to be changed. Input the new value of that digit. Repeat this process as required.

Note: Entering more than one span gas concentration MANDATES a separate calibration for each range.

In the Automatic Calibration mode, entering a span gas concentration for only a single range will result in the span calibration of all ranges as based upon the theoretical range ratio of all other ranges with respect to the range for which the span gas concentration was entered.

7.3.4.6 Calibration Gas Introduction/Automatic Calibration Sequence.

Selecting the Path for Calibration Gas Introduction during the Automatic Calibration Sequence.

Introduction of the calibration gases can be way of optional built-in zero and span solenoid valves; through the sample inlet port via the optional built-in sample pump or external solenoid valves (provided by the customer).If solenoids are used for calibration pump power will be removed as appropriate by the microprocessor The analyzer provides output signals to control external calibration solenoid valves.

Note: If the analyzer contains a built-in sample pump it is imperative that a maximum inlet pressure of 2 PSIG is NOT exceeded to prevent damage to the pump.

From the Main Menu press F5 for the setup menu then press F2 for the Calibration settings.

Now press F4 for ‘Calibration via valves’ or F5 for ‘Calibration via probe”. If probe calibration is selected the pump will be used to introduce calibration gases.

7.3.4.7 Setting of Automatic Calibration Times

The setting of the Automatic Calibration Times is also known as setting the zero and span gas flow duration.

1. Automatic calibration requires the operator to define several segments of the calibration sequence including:
2. Purge time—the length of time required to flow the zero and span gases in order to achieve a stabile analyzer response before actual signal calibration.
3. Calibration time—the time required to permit the analyzer to realize a true value on which to calibrate.
4. Verification time—the time required for the microprocessor to verify the calibration as described in Section 7.5.3 and 7.5.4.
5. Final purge (aka purge after)—a final purge of the analyzer before resuming normal measure. During this time interval the analyzer will flow the sample to be assayed and allow the results to return to expected levels to minimize compromising the operator data base.

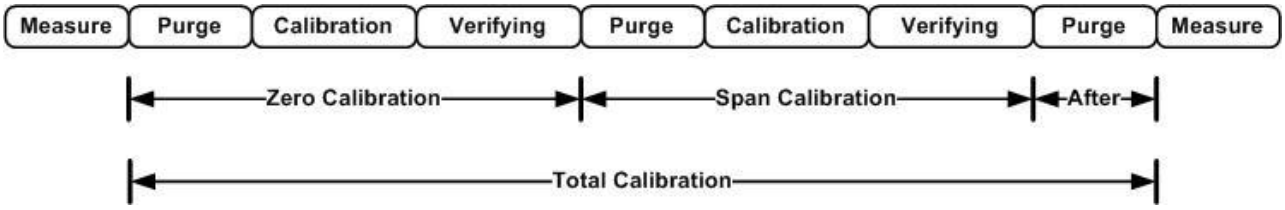


Figure 7-16 Auto Calibration Cycle

From the Main Menu press F5 to access the setup menu. Press F2 for Calibration settings. Press F1 for times.

Use the Arrows, numeric keypad and Enter key to input the appropriate times for each cycle. This information will be used in both zero and span phases of the Automatic Calibration Cycle.

7.3.4.8 Measuring Deviations.

Measuring Deviations are a quality check of the zero and span gas calibration performed during the Automatic Calibration Sequence. It is executed during the verifying phase of the automatic calibration cycle.

Note: They are not applicable to manual calibrations.

A single Measuring Deviation for comparison of the analyzers measured response to the resultant zero and span calibration is user definable and is expressed as a percentage of full scale.

From the Main Menu press F5 for the Setup Menu. Press F2 for Calibration Settings. Press F2 again for Measuring Deviation. Press the Enter to obtain a flashing cursor. Use the Arrows, numeric keypad, and Enter key to input the desired allowable Measuring Deviation for each range (expressed as a percent of full scale.)

7.3.4.9 Deviations

Deviations are defined as a quality check of the most recent zero and span calibration compared to previous calibration curves.

There are two types of curves:

1. An 'Absolute' Curve—this is a perfect curve whose slope is 1.0 and its intercept is exactly zero.
2. A 'Relative' Curve—this curve is generated using the customer supplied calibration gases and is re-defined by each calibration.

Each time the analyzer is calibrated the **NEW Relative Curve** is compared with the **OLD Relative Curve**, as well as against the permanently stored **Absolute Curve**. If the user definable preset deviations limits (expressed as a percent of full scale) are exceeded the analyzer will:

1. Notify the user with a Calibration Failure message.
2. Continue to report all measured data against the last successful calibration.

7.4. Manual Calibration

The operator is required to define the Calibration gas and Calibration Path,

Note; It is assumed that the operator will assume the responsibility for the veracity of the calibration therefore deviations are not required, however deviation results are recorded and saved for operator review

7.4.1. Zero Calibration

From the Main Menu press F4 to select the Calibration Menu. Press F2 to select Calibration. Press F1 to flow the zero gas. (Verify the zero gas is flowing at this time.)

After the analyzer's displayed concentration has stabilized, press F1 again to save the new span value. (Also see Calibration Verification, Section 7.4.3.)

Note: Exiting the Zero Gas Screen by pressing the Back Key will also turn OFF the Zero Gas Solenoid.

7.4.2. Span Calibration

From the Main Menu press F4 to select the Calibration Menu. Press F2 to select Manual Calibration. Press F2 to flow the span gas. (Verify the appropriate span gas is flowing at this time.)

After the analyzer's displayed concentration has stabilized, press F1 to save the new span value. (Also see Calibration Verification, Section 7.4.3.)

7.4.3. Calibration Verification (Manual Mode).

The concentration for the zero and span gas that was indicated on the screen during the recent zero and span calibration was predicated upon the analyzer's PREVIOUS zero and span calibration. When you pressed F1 to save the new value, the microprocessor's memory for the zero and span gas actual measured concentration was updated.

To verify that the NEW zero and span gas values have been properly saved you must perform a Calibration Verification. From the Main Menu press F4 for the Calibration Menu. Press F2 for Manual Calibration. Press F1 to flow zero gas. Confirm the indicated zero

gas concentration is acceptable. If it is **NOT**, repeat the zero and span calibrations as required.

Press the Back key to return to the Manual Calibration screen. Press F2 to flow span gas. Confirm the indicated span concentration is acceptable. If it is **NOT** repeat zero and span calibrations as required.

7.4.4. (Calibrations) F4 Check Calibration

This is a default calibration. Pressing F4 activates an automatic zero and span check for verification.

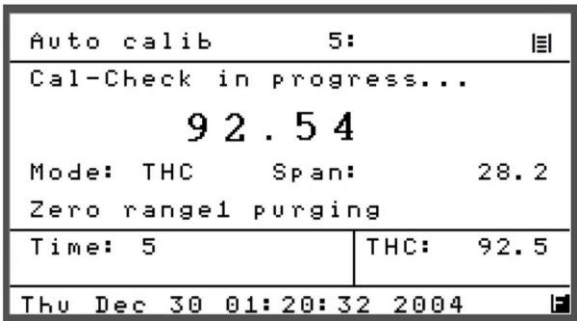


Figure 7-17 F4 Check calibration

7.4.5. (Calibrations) F5 Reset Calibration Values

There is a default calibration. Press F5 to reset calibration values to use the Factory calibration curve. F1 confirms and the calibration values are reset to default calibration values. F2 leaves this menu without resetting to default values. This function will overwrite all calibrations with factory values. In addition, the linearization polynomial will be overwritten with the Factory Values.

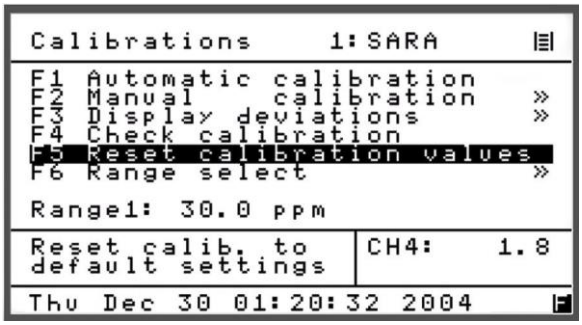


Figure 7-18 F5 Reset calibration values

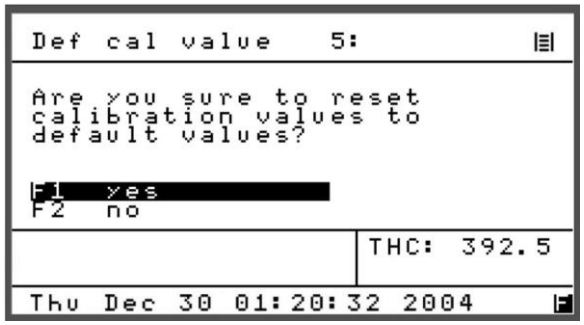


Figure 7-19 Reset calibration values

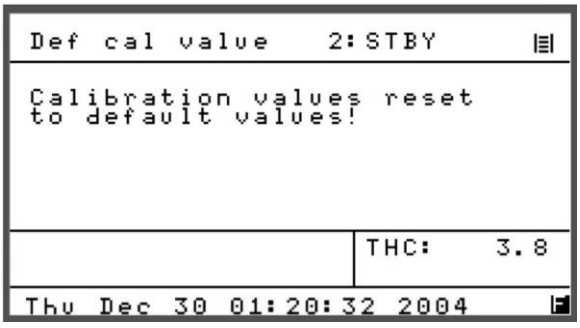


Figure 7-20 Reset calibration values confirmation

7.4.6. (Calibrations) F6 Calibration Range Selection

There are three methods to select the analyzers operating range.

1. Via the measurements screen using the Arrow key. (See Section 7.1.6.)
2. Via the Calibrations menu and selecting the Manual Calibrations sub-menu F2. (See Section 7.3.3.)
3. Via the Calibrations Menu and selecting the Range Select sub-menu F6. (this Section)

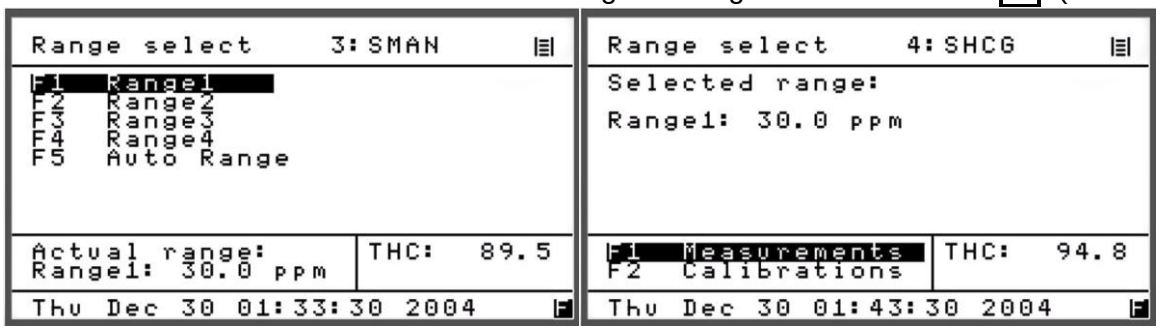


Figure 7-21 Range 1 selection from Calibrations Menu

After selecting range one press F1 to go to measurements or F2 to go to calibrations.

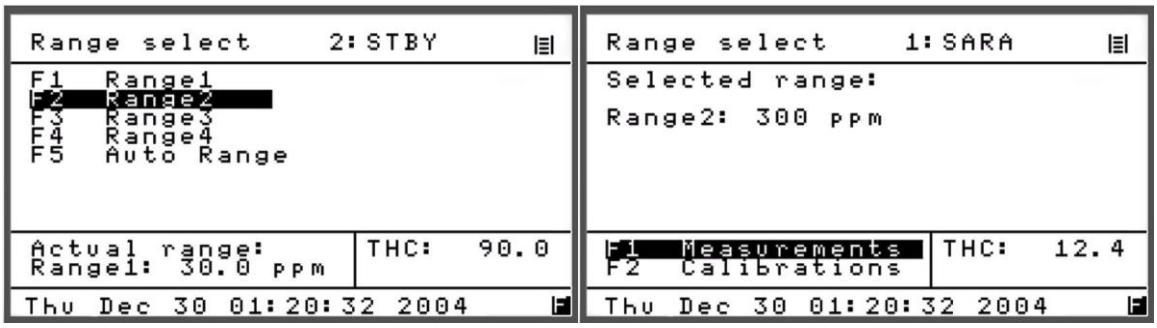


Figure 7-22 Range 2 selection from Calibrations Menu

After selecting range two press F1 to go to measurements or F2 to go to calibrations.

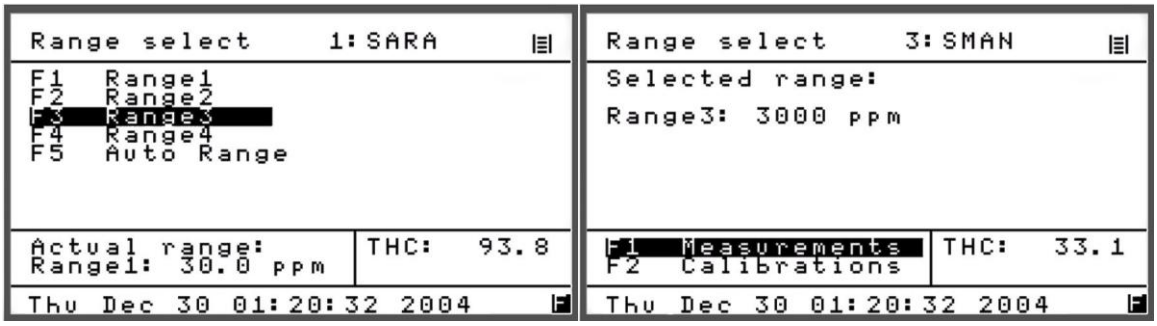


Figure 7-23 Range 3 selection from Calibrations Menu

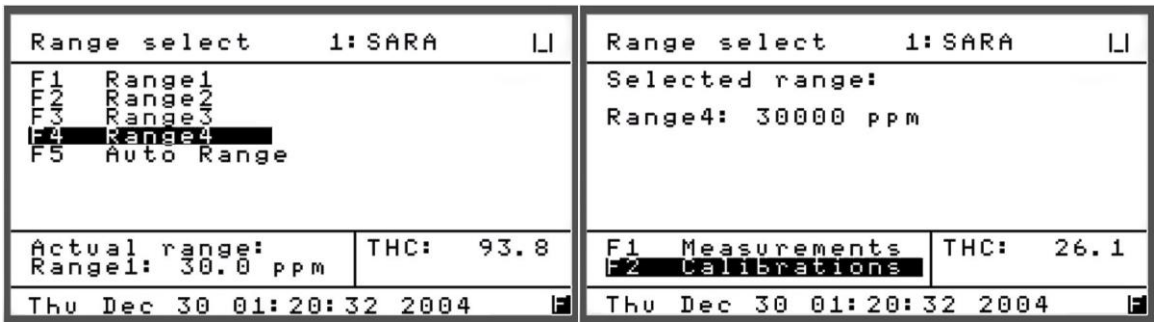


Figure 7-24 Range 4 selection from Calibrations Menu

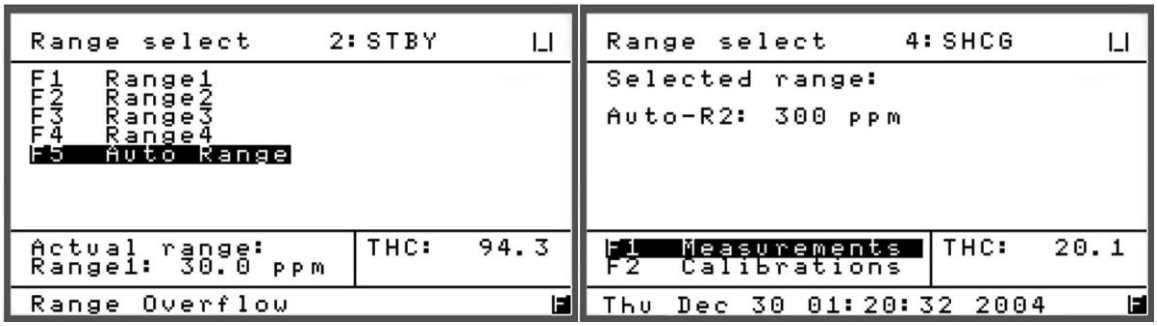


Figure 7-25 Auto Range selection from Calibrations Menu

Press F2 to return to the calibrations menu. (Pressing F1 will return to the measurements screen.)

7.5. F3 Display Deviations

Each time a MANUAL or AUTO CALIBRATION cycle is performed a new MEASUREMENT curve will be generated, that will be used to by the microprocessor to report all results. However, before the *new* curve is accepted it is compared with the *old* MEASUREMENT and the 'Factory' Linearity Curve. The difference between the *new* and *old* curves is then processed. The resultant information is stored within the microprocessor and can be viewed by pressing [F3] on the Calibrations menu.

When performing a MANUAL calibration, the microprocessor does NOT calculate the 'Verifying deviations zero (& span)', nor does it perform any type of quality determination for the *new* REL. Linearity Curve. Therefore, it is incumbent on the operator to determine whether the new curve is acceptable by evaluating the 'Zero (&Span) gas deviations'. These deviations are still calculated and retained. They can be viewed by pressing **[F1 or 2]** from the 'Display devs' menu. Even when the preset 'Zero (&/or Span) gas deviations' limit has been exceeded (as defined in SETUP) a *new* REL. Linearity Curve will be generated and used to determine the measured concentration; **however**, a calibration error message will be displayed. Any measurements made against a REL. Linearity Curve that generated an error message may be suspect.

In the AUTO CAL calibration mode, assuming no error messages were generated during the most recent calibration cycle, the *new* MEASUREMENT Curve will supplant the *old* curve. Along with the 'Zero (& Span) gas deviations', the 'Verifying deviations (devs.) zero (& span)'are also stored and can be viewed by pressing **[F1, 2, 3 or 4]** from the 'Display devs' menu. These provide documentation that can be used to evaluate instrument performance and the quality of the current MEASUREMENT Curve. As previously stated, if the new curve generated ANY error message, the *new* curve will be discarded and the analyzer will continue to measure the sample as determined by the *old* curve.

ABS. Deviation (Zero or Span).This is the difference in % between the defined calibration gas (Zero or Span) & the resulting concentration using the Factory calibration curve.

REL. Deviation (Zero or Span). This is the difference in % between the last ABS Deviation and the ABS Deviation that is a result of this calibration.

Verifying Deviations (Zero or Span) There are three items retained as a result of the verification phase of AUTO CAL.

1. ABS. Deviation This is the difference expressed in percent of the operator defined value of the gas used during the verification phase (Cal Check) of AUTO CAL as determined by the Factory defined LINEAR curve.
2. Rel. Deviation This is the difference expressed in percent of the last ABS Deviation and the ABS Deviation that is the result of this calibration.
3. Measuring Value This is to provide a record of the concentration in PPM of the operator defined value of the gas used during the verification phase (Cal Check) of AUTO CAL as determined by the Measurement curve.

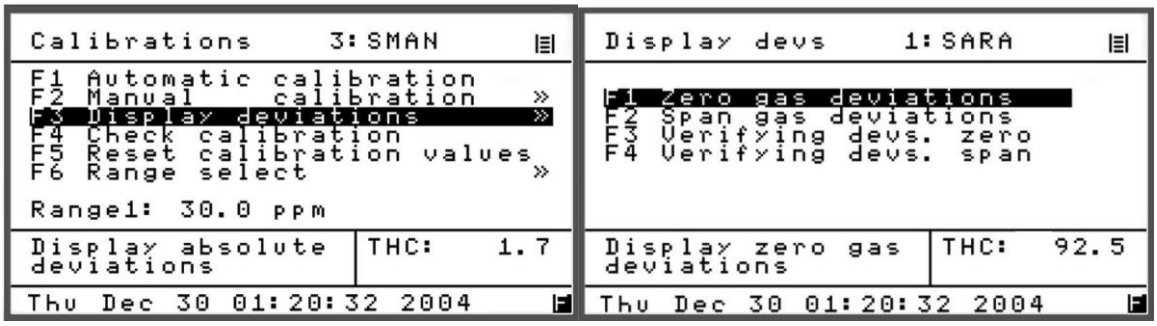


Figure 7-26 F3 Display deviations

7.5.1. Zero Gas Deviations

From the Main Menu press F4 to select the Calibration Menu. Press F3 to select Display deviations. Press F1 to select Zero gas deviations, which will display the change in percent of range for the zero gas relative to the Linear Curve and the last Measurement curve).

Note : The Linear Curve is a fixed Factory constant. The Measurement Curve is the result of operator calibration.

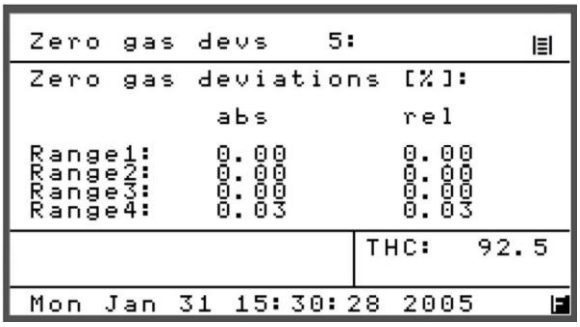


Figure 7-27 Zero gas deviations

7.5.2. Span Gas Deviations.

From the Main Menu press F4 to select the Calibration Menu. Press F3 to select Display deviations. Press F2 to select Span gas deviations which will display the change in percent of range for the span gas relative to an ideal calibration curve (ABS) and the last calibration curve (REL).

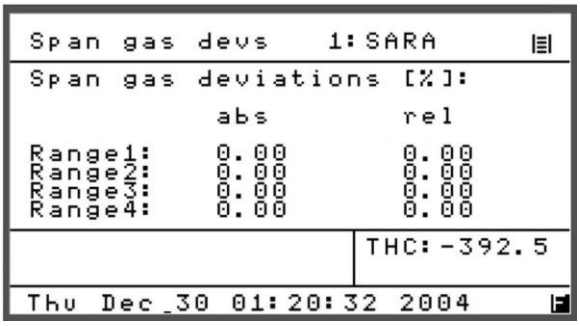


Figure 7-28 Span gas deviations

7.5.3. Verifying Deviations Zero.

From the Main Menu press F4 to select the Calibration Menu. Press F3 to select Display deviations. Press F3 to select 'Verifying devs. Zero', which will display the value of the zero gas in PPM that will be reported by the analyzer when measured. The difference in percent from an ideal curve (ABS), and the difference in percent from the last calibration (REL) will also be displayed on the screen.

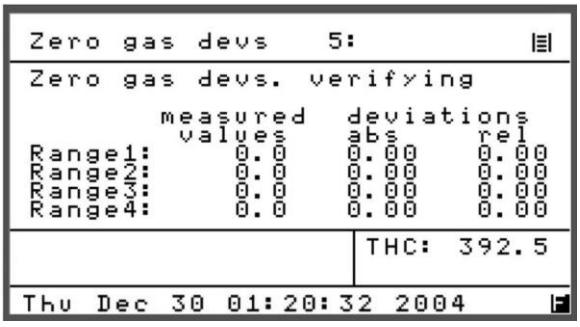


Figure 7-29 Verifying Zero Gas Deviations

7.5.4. Verifying Deviations Span.

From the Main Menu press F4 to select the Calibration Menu. Press F3 to select Display deviations. Press F4 to select 'Verifying devs. span', which will display the value of the span gas in PPM that will be reported by the analyzer when measured. The difference in percent from an ideal curve (ABS) and the difference in percent from the last calibration (REL) will also be displayed

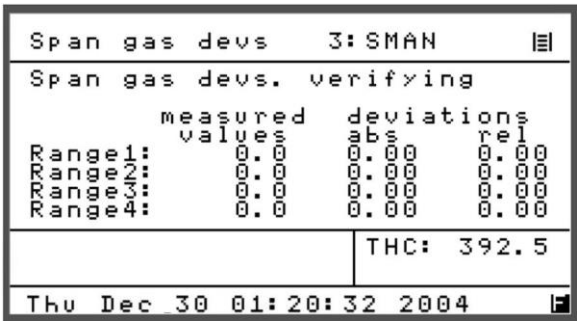


Figure 7-30 Verifying Span Gas Deviations

7.6. F5 Setup

From the Main Menu, F5 brings up the setup menu. The Setup Menu used by operator to input fixed information that will be stored for measuring, calibrating, and data transmission.

7.6.1. Entering the Span Gas Concentration.

From the Main Menu press F5 for Setup. Press F1 for Span Gas Concentration. (See Section 7.3.1)

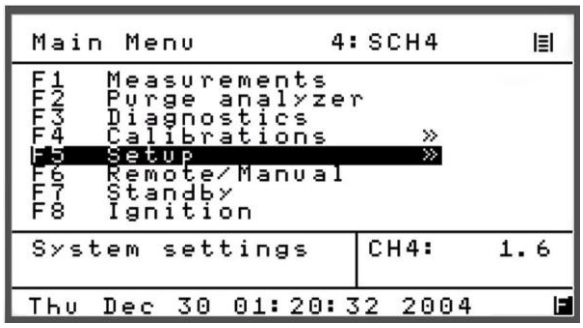


Figure 7-31 Main menu (User level 4)

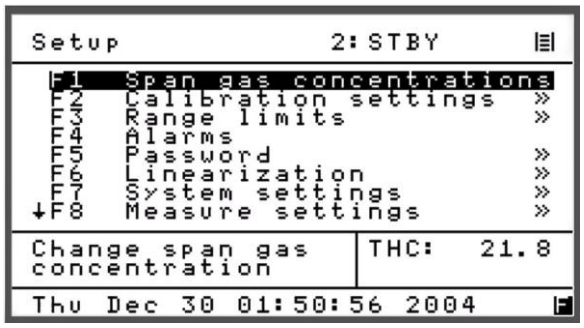


Figure 7-32 Setup menu 1

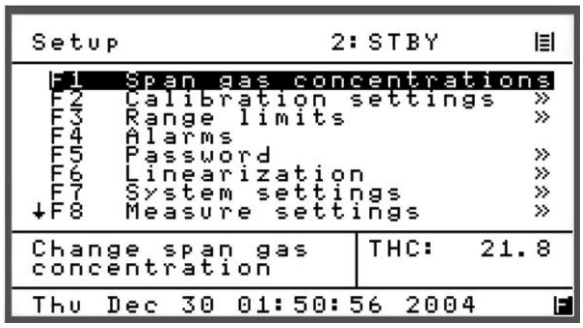


Figure 7-33 Span gas concentrations

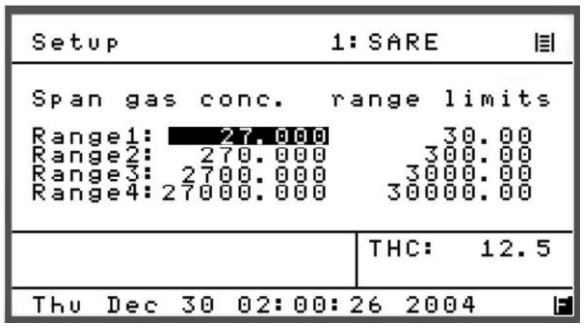


Figure 7-34 Change span gas settings

Note: Entering more than one span gas concentration MANDATES a separate calibration for each range.

In the Automatic Calibration mode, entering a span gas concentration for only a single range will result in the span calibration of all ranges as based upon the theoretical range ratio of all other ranges with respect to the range for which the span gas concentration was entered.

7.6.2. F2 Calibration Settings

The several sub menus that require operator action are as follows:

TIMES, DEVIATIONS, MEASURING DEVIATIONS. Calibrate Via Probe or PUMP

From the Setup Menu press F2 for Calibration setting.

7.6.2.1 F1 Times

To complete an auto calibration there are four Times items, expressed in seconds that must be defined by the operator. They are the Purge, Measuring Calibration, and Verifying windows. (See Section 7.5.1.7)

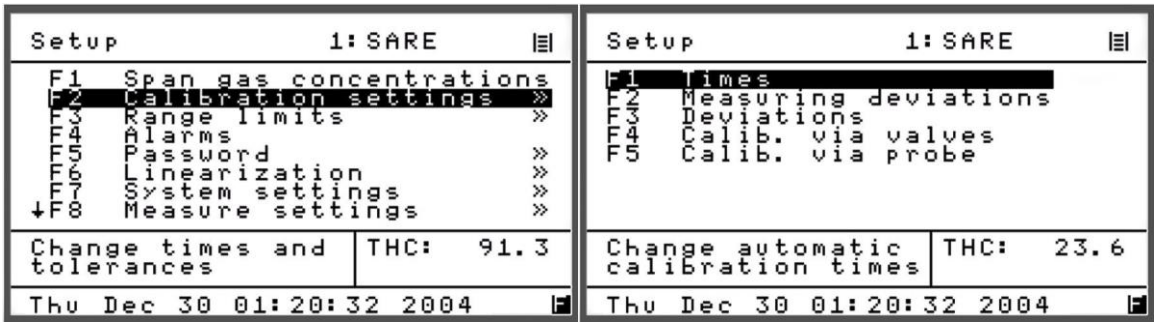


Figure 7-35 Change Auto Calibration Settings

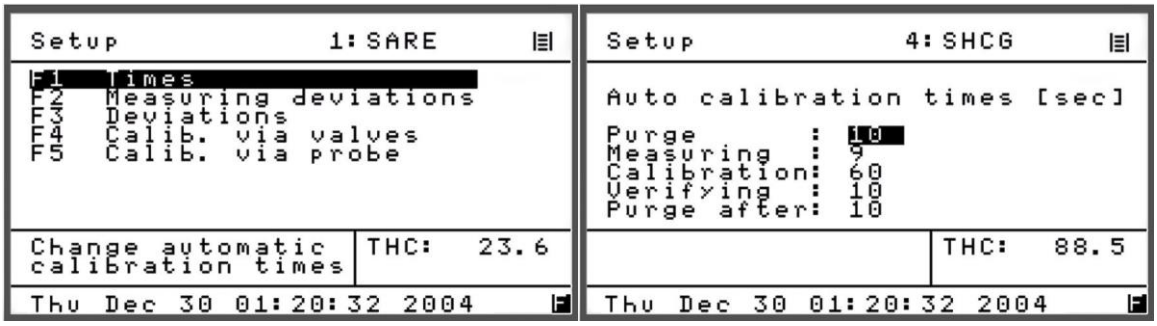


Figure 7-36 Setup-times

7.6.2.2 F2 Measuring Deviations.

This operator assigned value is ONLY used during the 'Verification' phase of the AUTO CAL sequence. This is the maximum allowable difference, expressed as a 'percentage of full scale', between the zero/span gas' theoretical concentrations (bottle values) versus the resultant measured concentrations as determined by the analyzer's most recent zero or span calibration .

Note: Exceeding the preset Measuring Deviation's limit will result in a "Verification Error" message and the current on-going AUTO CAL sequence will be aborted. Analyzer measurements will be determined by the previously accepted calibration sequence.

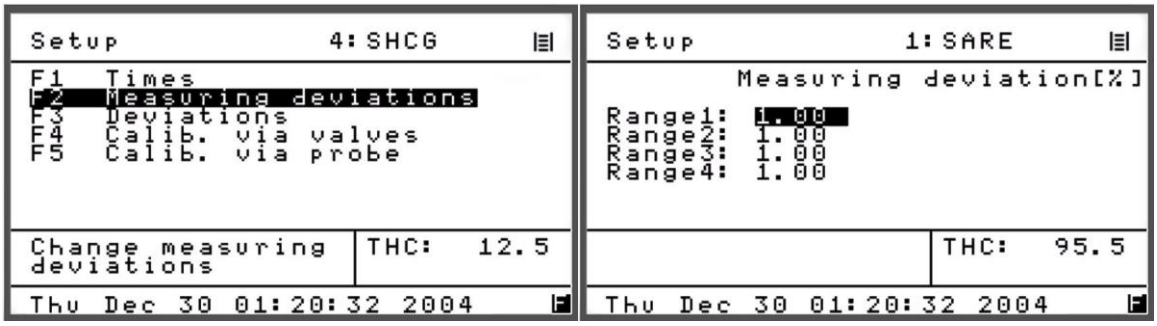


Figure 7-37 Measuring deviations

7.6.2.3 F3 Deviations

The operator is required to define these SETUP parameters that will be used by the microprocessor during the MANUAL and AUTO CAL calibration modes of operation. (See Section 7.5.1.9)

ABS DEVIATIONS

This is the maximum allowable difference, expressed as a 'percentage of full scale', between the zero/span gas' theoretical concentrations (bottle values) versus the resultant measured concentrations as determined using the *ideal* linearity curve that was stored in the analyzer's microprocessor during FACTORY calibration.

Note 1: The Linearity curve is "fixed" and not affected by any other operator activity.

Note 2: In the MANUAL CALIBRATION mode, exceeding the pre-set customer's ABS. Deviation limit will result in a "Calibration Range Error" message; however, the current calibration will be accepted.. Any measurements made against this calibration curve may be suspect.

Note 3: In the AUTO CALIBRATION mode, exceeding the pre-set customer's ABS. Deviation limit will result in a "Calibration Range Error" message and the current calibration will be rejected. The analyzer will continue to make sample measurements based upon the previously accepted calibration.

Relative DEVIATIONS

This is the maximum allowable difference, expressed as a 'percentage of full scale', between the existing ABS Deviation and the ABS Deviation that will result from this new calibration.

Note 1: In the MANUAL CALIBRATION mode, exceeding the pre-set customer's REL. Deviation limit will result in a "Calibration Range Error" message; however, the current calibration will be accepted.. Any measurements made against this calibration curve may be suspect.

Note 2: In the AUTO CALIBRATION mode, exceeding the pre-set customer's REL. Deviation limit will result in a "Calibration Range Error" message and the current calibration will be rejected. The analyzer will continue to report measurements based upon the previously accepted calibration.

Deviations are used to define acceptable limits that must be met in order to generate and accept a new calibration curve. If any limit is exceeded the previous calibration will prevail. (See Section 7.5.1.9)

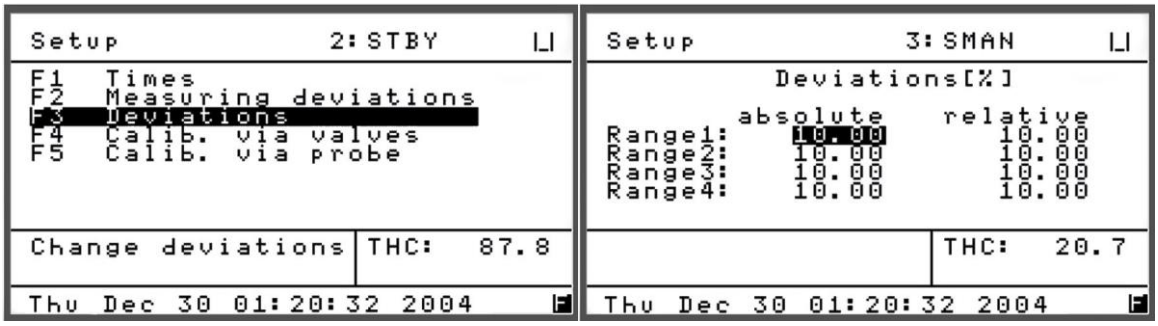


Figure 7-38 Absolute versus relative deviations

7.6.2.4 F4 Calibrations via Valves/Probe

Calibrations can be made by using the optional built-in zero and span gas solenoids, or via the sample inlet port also known as via probe. (See Section 7.3.2)

IMPORTANT: If the analyzer contains an optional internal sample pump, the introduction of a pressurized sample gas in excess of 2.0 PSIG will damage the pump.

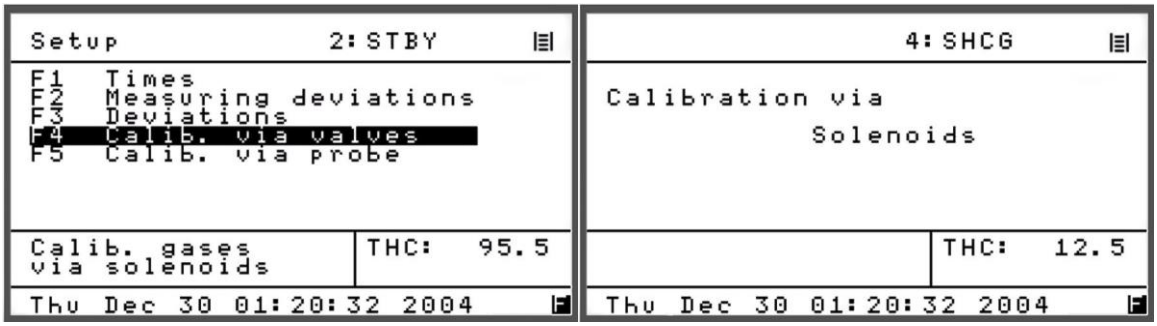


Figure 7-39 Calibrations via internal solenoid valves

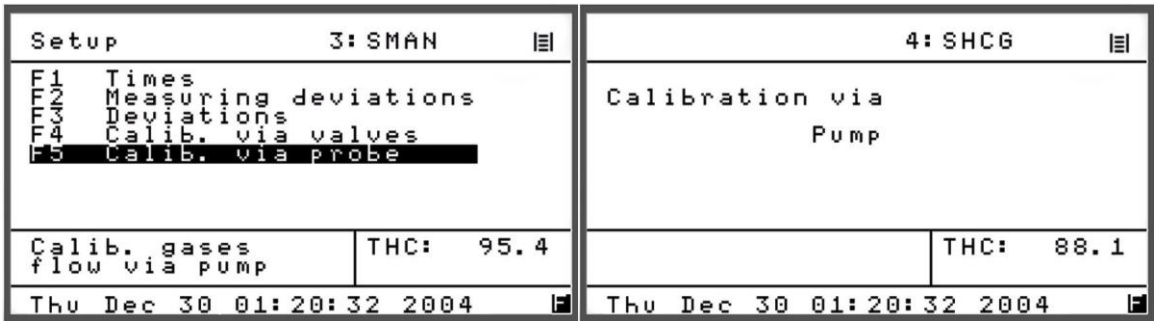


Figure 7-40 Calibration via probe

7.6.3. F3 Range Limits

7.6.3.1 Setting Full Scale Range Values

To set the Analyzer's full scale range values from the Setup Menu press F3 for Range Limits. Press F1 to select a setup sub-menu. Press F1 again to select the Upper Range Limits Screen. These ranges were factory set per the customer's specifications. They can be re-defined in the field if necessary. Please contact the factory for further details.

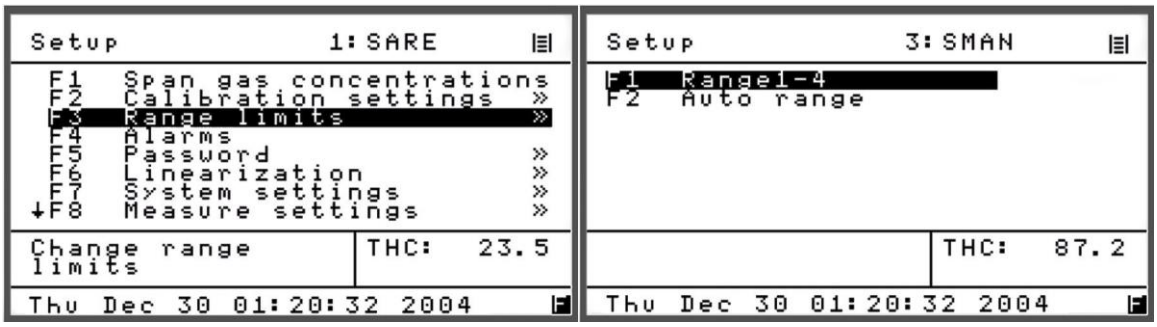


Figure 7-41 Change Range Limits

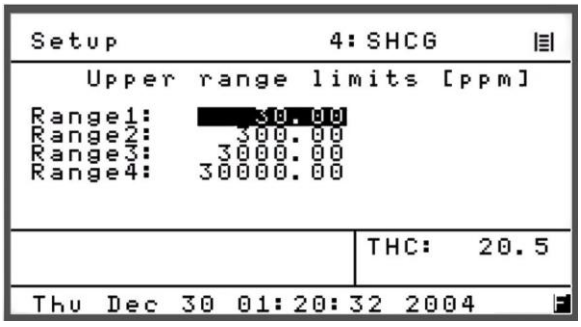


Figure 7-42 Change Upper Range Limits

7.6.3.2 Auto Range Switching Levels

This function is used to define the concentration values used for automatic range changing.

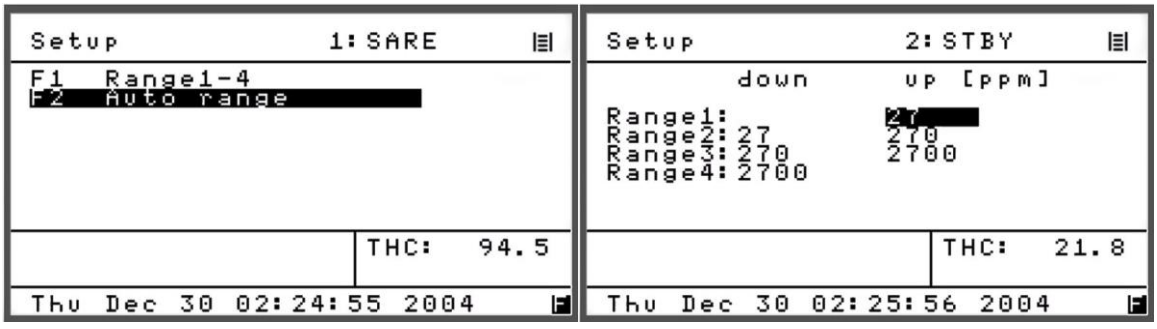


Figure 7-43 Change Auto Range Limits

7.6.4. Alarms

The analyzer provides several alarm messages and outputs to alert the operator to parameters that may require attention. The alarm set points are operator adjustable. .

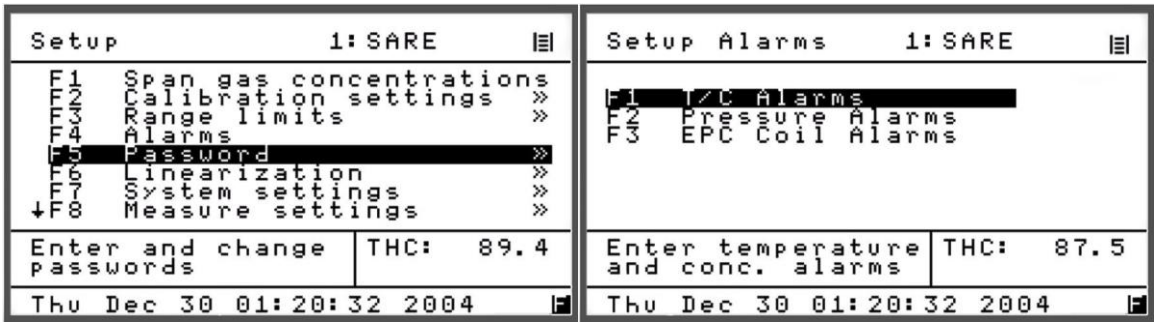


Figure 7-44 Setup Alarms

7.6.4.1 F1 Temperatures and Concentration Alarms (T/C Alarms)

This screen is used to identify and set the minimum and maximum alarm set points for the filter, burner, and pump temperatures, as well as for the measured concentrations.

Note: The cutter option is not used on this analyzer

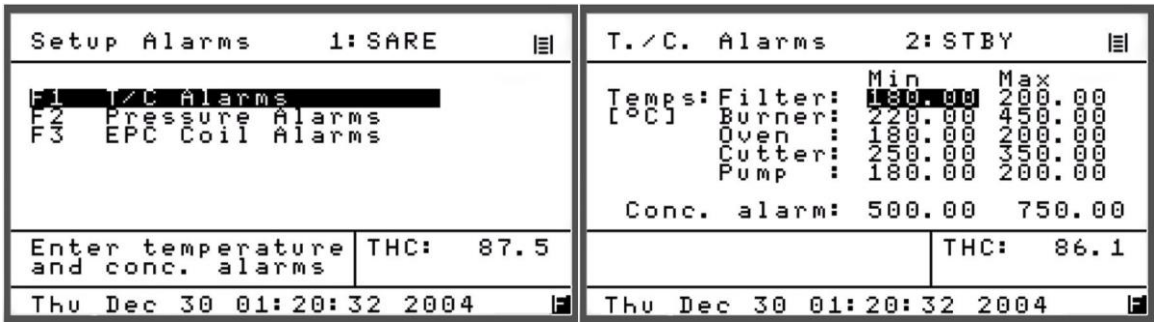


Figure 7-45 Set Temperature Alarms

7.6.4.2 F2 Pressure Alarms

This screen is used to identify and set the minimum and maximum alarm set points for the sample, air, and fuel pressures.

Note The Air Inject and Fuel Inject is not used on this analyzer

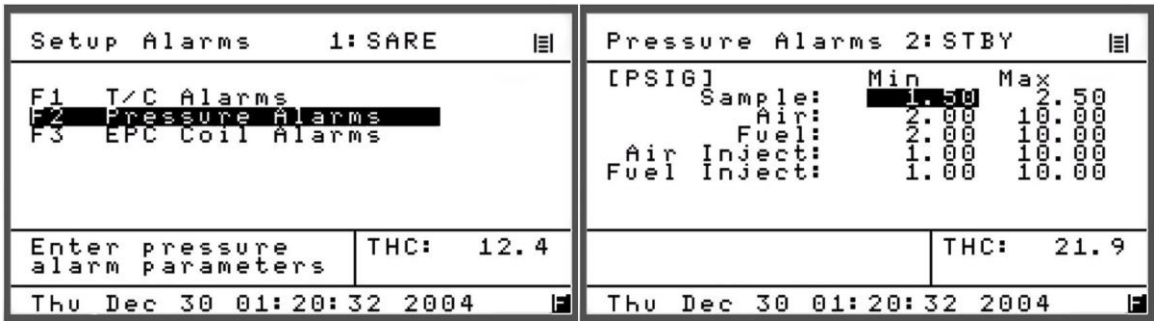


Figure 7-46 Select Set Pressure Alarms

7.6.4.3 F3 EPC Coil Alarms

This screen is used to identify and set the minimum and maximum alarm set points for the coil voltages used to drive the Electronic Proportional Control (EPC) valves for the sample, air, and fuel.

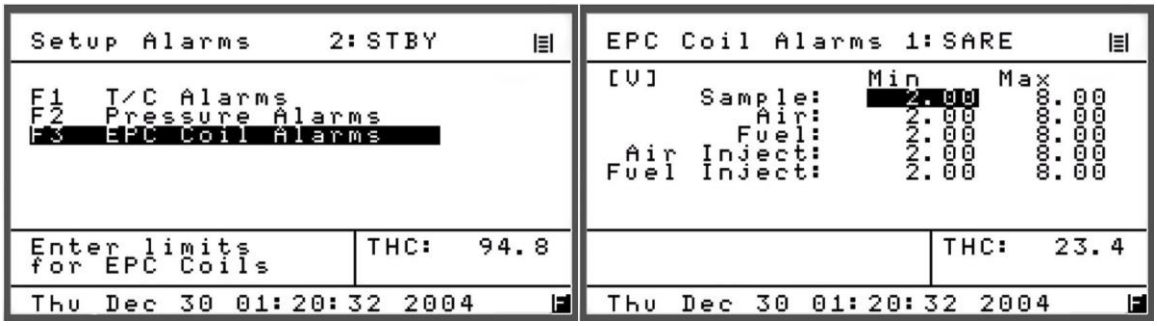


Figure 7-47 Select Set EPC Coil Alarms

7.6.5. F5 Password

Pressing F5 will access another Menu referred to as the Password Setup Menu (See Section 5 for complete details). .

7.6.6. F6 Linearization

This mode will allow the operator to change the Linear Coefficients or view the Display Raw Value diagnostic screen.

7.6.6.1 Change Linearization Coefficients

The operator can use this function to optimize linearity by inputting up to five coefficients for each range to generate up to a fourth order curve.

From the main Menu press F5 for Setup. Press F6 for Linearization. Press F1 to select Change Lin. Coeffs. This will display a screen for selecting ranges.

Press F1, F2, F3, or F4 to select the desired range. Next enter the desired coefficients. Be certain to press F1 again to save the newly inputted data before exiting the screen.

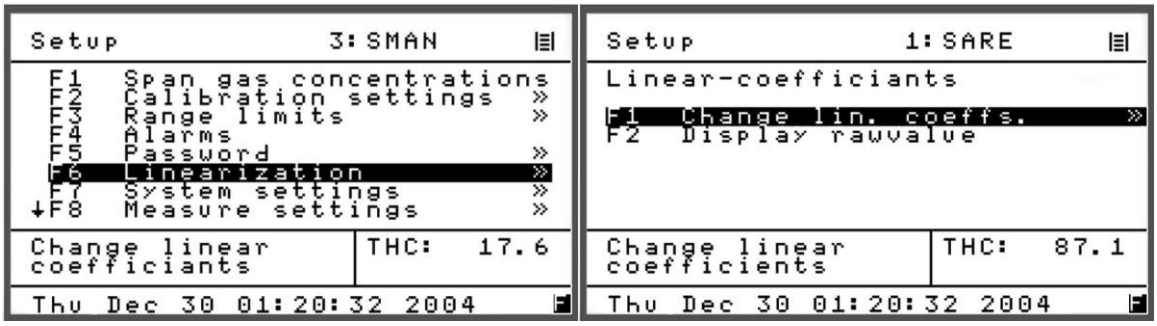


Figure 7-48 Change Linearization Coefficients Screen

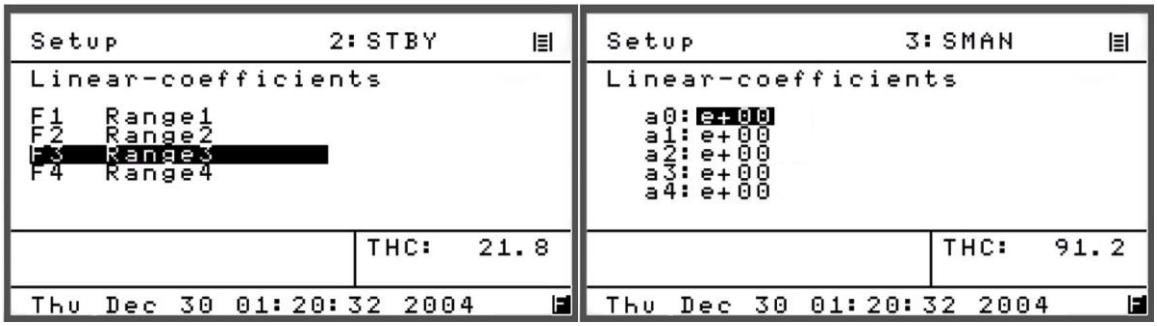


Figure 7-49 Select Range/Linear Coefficients.

7.6.6.2 Display Raw Value

The operator can use this function to view three parameters:

Lin Input: This is the ppm value of the measured sample using a perfect curve (as defined in Section 7.5.1.9) where 0 ppm is a raw voltage of exactly 1.00VDC, and 9.00VDC is precisely the full scale PPM value of the selected range.

Measured Value: This is the ppm value of the measured sample using the most recent curve derived from the last zero and span calibration.

Raw Value: This is a 1-9 VDC to be digitized by the microprocessor and used to generate the Measured value calibration curve and display the Measured and Lin. Input results in PPM

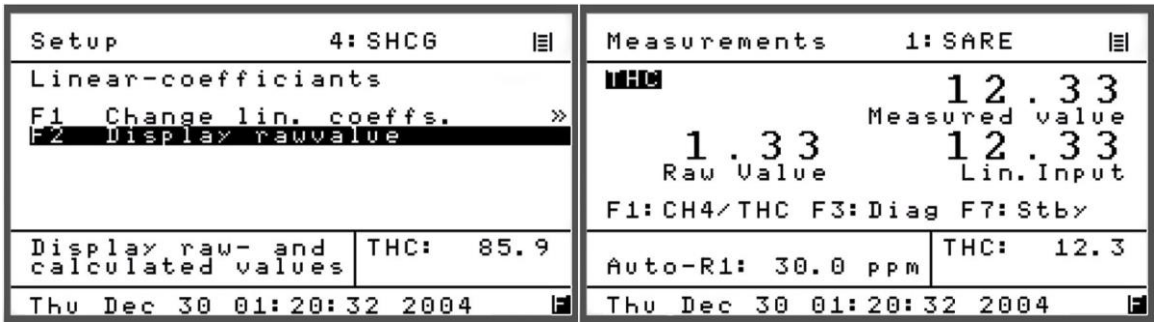


Figure 7-50 F2 Display Raw

7.6.7. F7 System Settings

This screen allows various system settings to be displayed and modified.

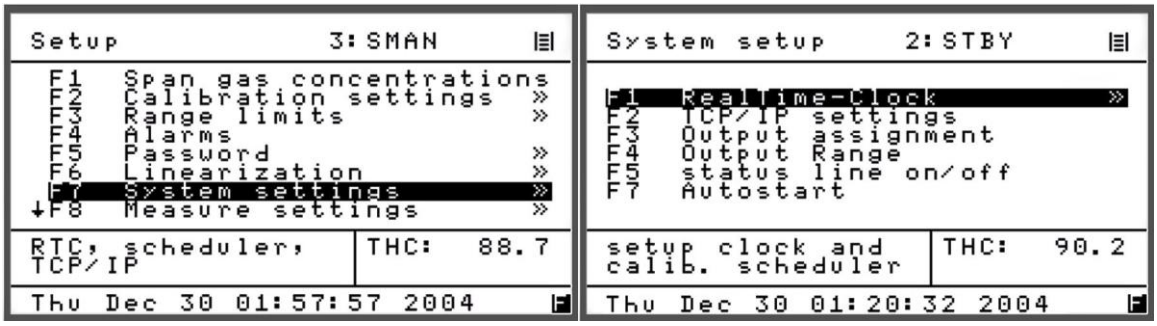


Figure 7-51 F7 System Setup Screen

7.6.7.1 Real Time Clock

Figure 7-52 Setup RTC

Other Sections of this manual have described the F1, F2, F3 and F4 functions, as well as how to enable or disable the Automatic calibration sequence. (See Sections 7.5.1.1 though 7.5.1.4.)

From this submenu you may also view the next scheduled autocalibration time by pressing F10.

7.6.7.2 System Setup F1 Real Time Clock

This function sets the analyzers internal clock (See Sections 7.5.1.1 through 7.5.1.4.)

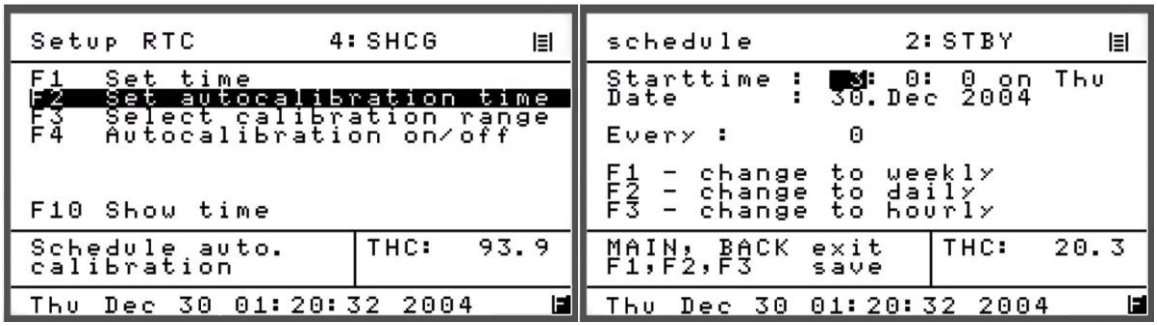


Figure 7-53 Set Autocalibration Cal Timing

Figure 7-54 F4 Autocalibration status

7.6.7.3 F2 TCP/IP Settings

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) is a standard protocol for sending information between devices connected to a computer network and includes a format of packets, also called datagrams

IP (Internet Protocol) specifies the addressing scheme. Most networks combine IP with a higher-level protocol called Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), which establishes a virtual connection between a destination and a source.

Networks using the TCP/IP protocol route messages based on the IP address of the destination. The format of an IP address is a 32-bit numeric address written as four numbers separated by periods. Each number can be zero to 255. For example, 192.000.000.227 could be an IP address.

The IP address, Netmask, and Gateway when used are defined by the user. The Port and Winifport are assigned 7700 and 2000 by CAI and should not be changed unless required for a given location.

The HWaddress is assigned by CAI and cannot be changed.

To implement a change to this screen the appropriate fields must be changed then exit to the main menu. Turn off the power for two to three seconds and turn the power back on. The TCP/IP settings are saved and remain during subsequent power cycles.

Note: This screen must be closed to retain changes before cycling power.

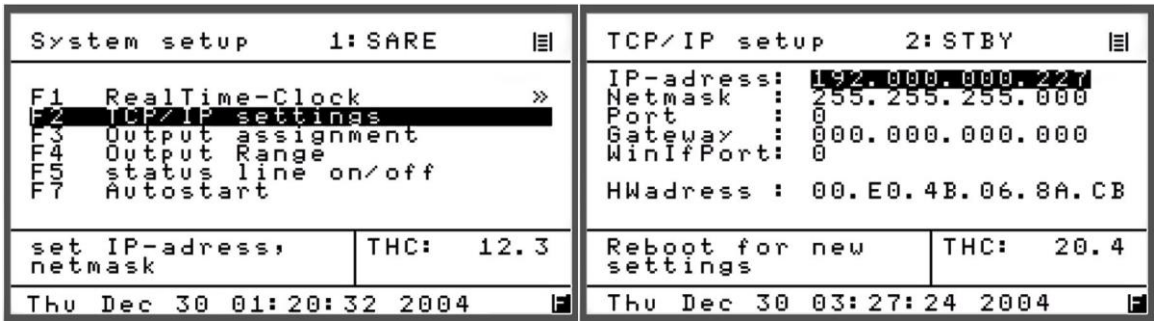


Figure 7-55 TCP/IP Address

7.6.7.4 F3 Output Assignment

This function permits the operator to re-assign the output signals from those assigned at the factory to any signal from a pre-defined menu.

From the main Menu press F5 for setup. Press F7 for System settings. Press F3 for Output Assignment. Press the Down ↓ or Up ↑ Arrrow as required to select the existing output signal that is to be reassigned. Press the Enter key to access the alternate list of output signals.

Press the Down ↓ or Up ↑ Arrrow as required until the desired signal is indicated.

Consult the factor if required for more details

7.6.7.5 F4 Output Range

This screen determines the type of output signal. It is preset at the factory to be a voltage or current output and is scaled per the customer's order.

7.6.7.6 F5 Status Line ON/OFF

The status line is the AK Protocol information (See Section 4.1.) that is displayed in the upper right-hand corner of the measurement screen. Pressing F5 will toggle the status line.

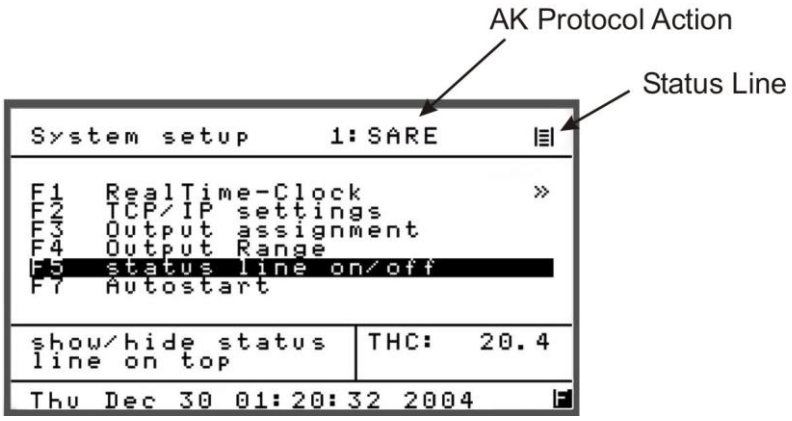


Figure 7-56 Status Line On/Off

7.6.7.7 F7 Autostart

This menu determines the operating parameters of the autostart sequence.

Auto Startup: Enables or disables the Autostart sequence.

Wait for (Min): Sets the delay time before the start of the calibration sequence after power is re-stored and the microprocessor re-boots.

Calibrations: The number of calibration cycles to be performed before the analyzer resumes measurement.

Start Range: Determines the measuring range in which the analyzer will operate after the Calibrations complete.

Ch4/THC Mode: These modes are not available on the 600HFID

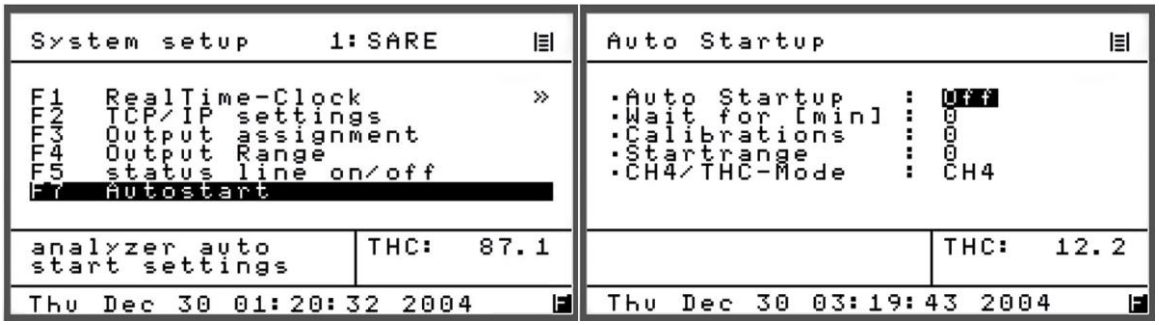


Figure 7-57 Autostart

7.6.8. F8 Measure Settings

This menu permits several system settings to be displayed and modified. Functions F1, F2, F3, F4, and F6 are not operational on the Model 600 MHFID and are not discussed in this manual...

Figure 7-58 Menu Settings Screen

Pressing F3 will access the Lowpass Filter TC function. This allows the operator to change the analyzer's speed of response (aka time constant) to minimize noise. Entering a larger time constant will decrease the peak to peak noise while increasing the analyzers response time.

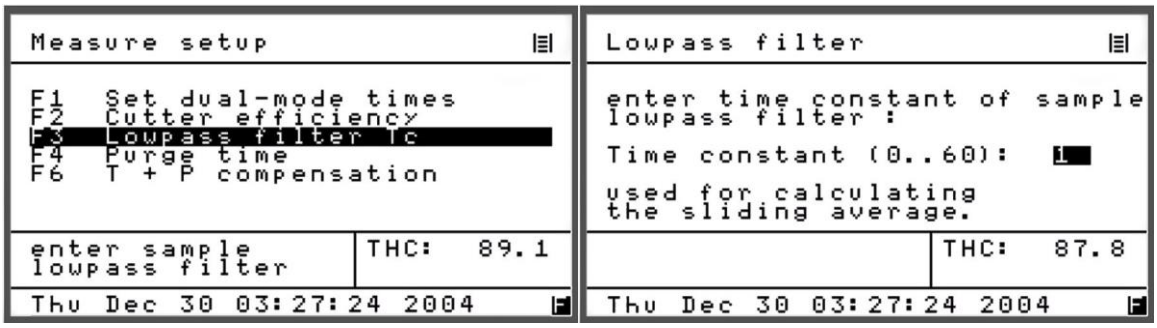


Figure 7-59 Set Time Constant

7.6.9. F10 Version

From the Setup screen press F10 to display the version of the software that is programmed in the microprocessor.

Figure 7-60 Analyzer Information/Version

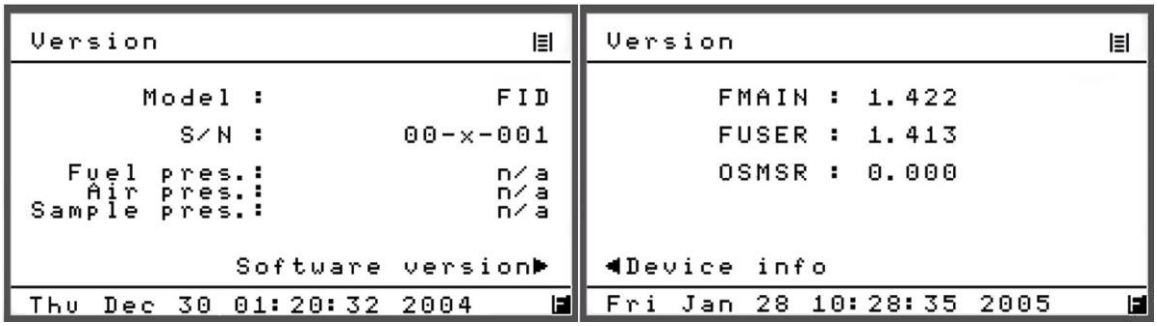


Figure 7-61 Device/Software Version

7.6.10. F6 Remote / Manual Control

Control of the analyzer can be accomplished by means of any of the following methods.

1. Manually, using the analyzers built-in keypad.
2. Remotely, via a computer through either the TCP/IP or RS232 interface.
3. Remotely, via discrete logic (or 'dry' relay contact closure) from a PLC or other logic control device.

The analyzer defaults to the Manual Mode of operation whenever AC power is restored to the analyzer. To select either the Manual Mode or the Remote Mode, go to the Main Menu. From the main Menu press F6. Each time F6 is pressed the analyzer will toggle between the Manual and Remote Mode of operation.

Figure 7-62 Remote manual control

7.6.11. F7 Standby

In the Standby mode, the pump is turned off and the optional zero and span solenoids are closed, however the burner remains lit. The CAI logo is displayed.

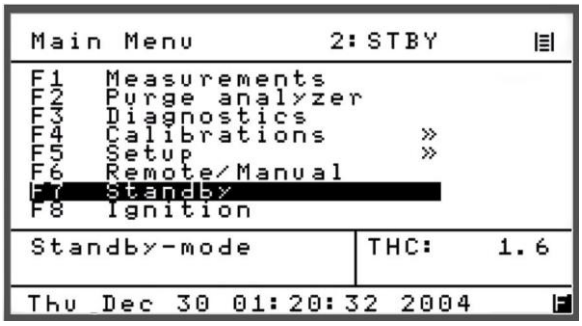


Figure 7-63 Standby selection

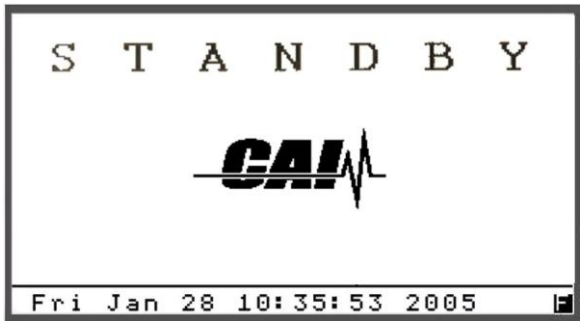


Figure 7-64 Standby screen

7.6.12. F8 Ignition

Press F8 to ignite the analyzer flame for operation.

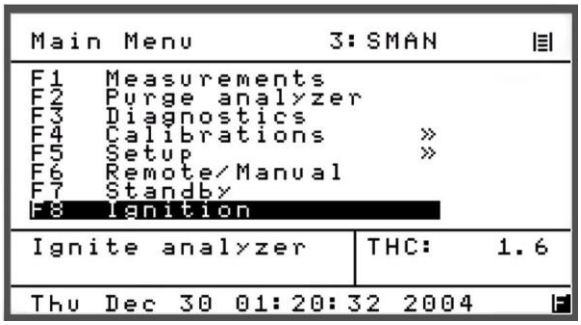


Figure 7-65 Ignition

8. Functional Description

8.1. Operating Principle

The California Analytical Model 600 MHFID Heated Total Hydrocarbon Analyzer uses the flame ionization detection-method of determination of total carbon (C) in a sample gas.

The detector is a burner that passed a regulated flow of sample gas through a flame sustained by a regulated flow of hydrocarbon free air and fuel gas 40% H_2/60% He or 100% H_2, as specified. The high temperature flame produces positively charged Carbon ions. A 300 volt (-300 VDC) polarized electrode generates a resulting very low current to flow. A precision amplifier measures this low current. This current flow is directly proportional to the carbon content of the sample.

The instrument includes a temperature controlled oven that maintains the sample in a vapor state. This temperature is factory set at 190 ºC but may be adjusted by the operator to a lower value.

8.2. Burner Assembly

Unique regulated flow systems deliver the sample, burner air and fuel to the burner via capillaries and EPC valves. The sample and fuel are mixed together and then pass through the burner nozzle. Added air maintains the proper air/fuel mixture to sustain ignition. Energizing a standard glow plug accomplishes Ignition. The burner has two electrodes, one is connected to the -300VDC power supply, and the other is connected to a precision amplifier. The small ionization current flowing between electrodes is directly proportional to the carbon atoms in the sample stream.

8.3. Flow System

The basic function of the sample, fuel, and air flow control systems is to deliver highly regulated flows of sample, fuel, and air to the burner assembly. The control of the fuel and air to the Burner Assembly is via precision, electronically controlled proportional pressure valve through precision capillaries. This control accurately pre-determines the flame characteristics. The supply cylinders should be set to 15-20 PSIG.

The sample flow to the burner is via another precision, electronically controlled proportional pressure valve through a precision capillary. This pressure is factory set at approximately 2 PSIG. A close-coupled by-pass capillary minimizes "dead volume" and improves response time. This by-pass flow is factory set by the capillary and flows approximately 3 liters/Min. Internal transducers monitor the sample fuel and air capillary pressures. The transducers in conjunction with EPC valves and temperature control result in precise flows of sample, fuel, and air.

8.4. Sample Supply

A small inline 0.1 micron cartridge type filter is contained in the heated oven at the sample inlet; however an external heated sample filter is highly recommended for trouble-free operation.

Note: It is mandatory that this External Filter Housing be heated to 190 ºC to prevent any moisture (or Hydrocarbons) from condensing. All necessary precautions should be taken to prevent any 'Cold Spots' in the incoming sample line that would cause such condensation.

An optional Heated Remote In-line Filter Assembly is available from CAI. If difficulty occurs with erratic sample flow, **TEMPORARILY** remove this filter when proceeding with diagnostic activity. It is necessary to replace contaminated filters.

The sample flow through the analyzer is controlled by a built-in adjustable electronic proportional pressure control valve. This pressure is factory set per the QA Check Sheet and may be monitored on the Diagnostics Screen at any time. The instrument has an optional internal sample pump that is capable of drawing a sample gas from an atmospheric sampling point a maximum distance of 85 feet through a ¼-inch O.D. heated sample line.

Note: DO NOT apply an inlet pressure greater than 2 psig to Analyzers that have the 'Built –in Heated Sample Pump' option. Pressuring the inlet to the sample pump WILL DAMAGE THE PUMP. Analyzers that do not have the 'Built-in Heated Sample Pump' option require a nominal sample inlet pressure of 8-10 PSIG@3 LPM.

9. Analyzer Components

9.1. Rear Panel

The following details the rear panel connections:

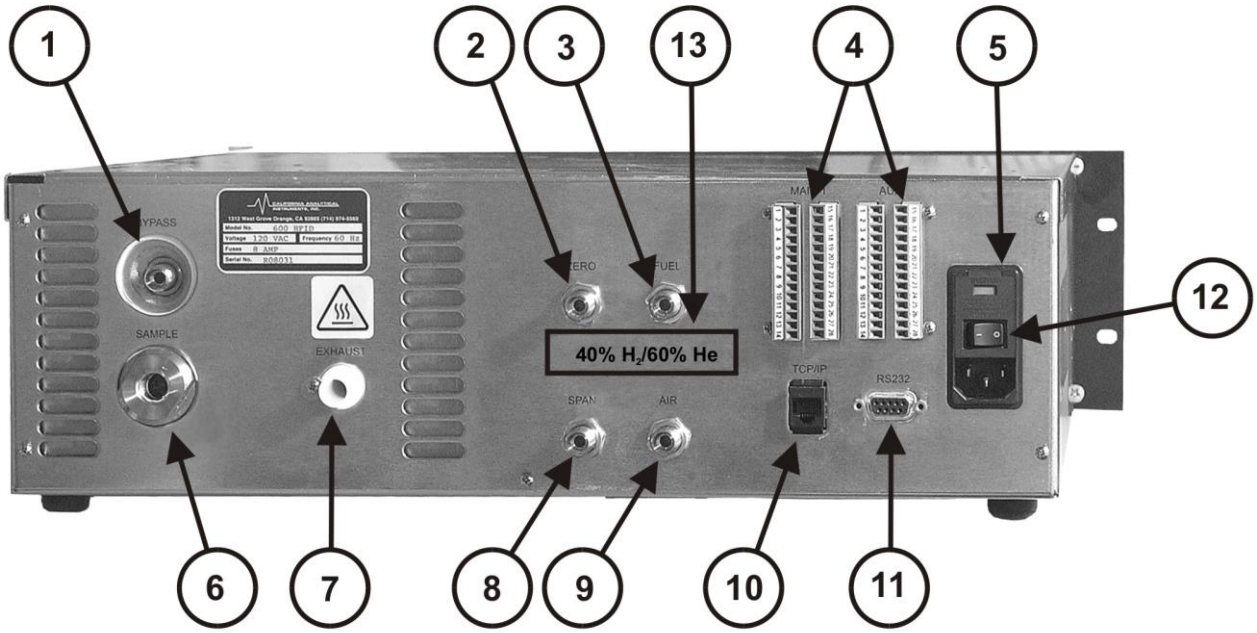


Figure 9-1 Rear Panel

1. **Sample Gas Bypass Outlet:** Exit for analyzer's bypass gas. (¼ Inch Tube)
2. **Zero Gas Inlet:** For feeding zero calibration gas to the analyzer. (Optional)
3. **Fuel Gas Inlet:** For feeding 40/60% H_2 He (or 100%H_2) fuel to the burner for combustion.
4. **Output Connectors:** For analog outputs and discrete logic.
5. **Power Entry Module:** Power connection, power switch, fuse compartment (2 Amp).
6. **Sample Gas Inlet:** Feeds sample gas to the analyzer. (¼ Inch Tube)
7. **Vent:** Exhaust from FID Burner. (7/16-inch O.D. Teflon sleeve)
8. **Span Gas Inlet:** For feeding span calibration gas to the analyzer. (Optional)
9. **Air Inlet:** For feeding hydrocarbon free air to the analyzer for burner combustion.
10. **TCP/IP Port:** To Network Connector.
11. **Serial Port:** To Serial Connector.
12. **Rear Panel Power ON/OFF Switch:** Turns ON/OFF line power to instrument.
13. **Label:** For identifying the proper fuel to be used with each analyzer.

Note: Using a fuel type that is different from that which is specified by the label will result in a problem with operation of the analyzer and could cause severe damage to the analyzer (or surrounding equipment).

9.2. Internal Component Locations

9.2.1. Model 600 MHFID Interior Layout

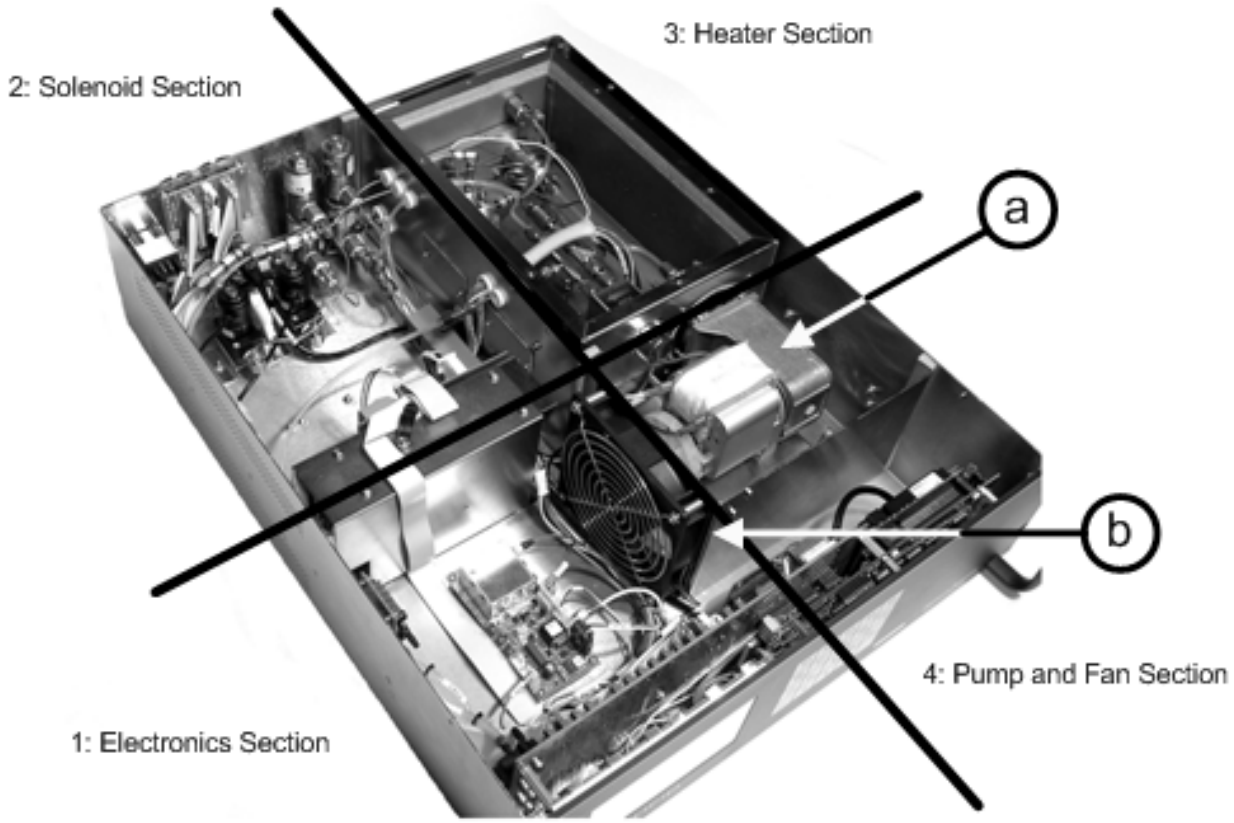
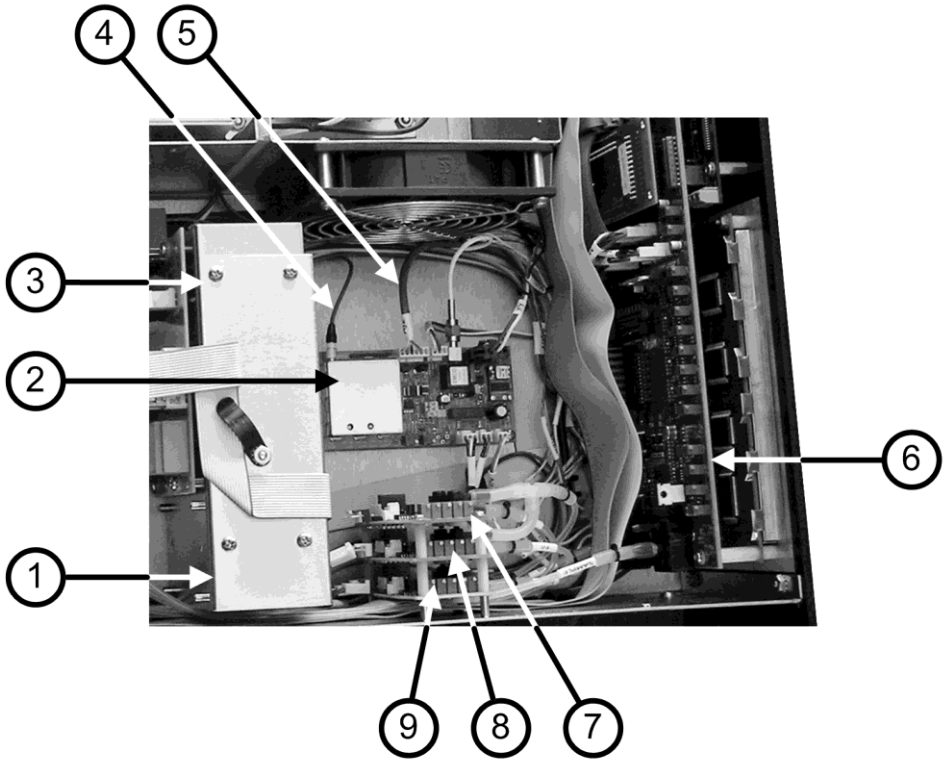


Figure 9-2 Interior Layout by Section

Model 600 MHFID interior layout showing four sections:

1. **Electronics Section:** See 9.2.2
2. **Solenoid Section:** See 9.2.3
3. **Heater Section:** See 9.2.4
4. Pump and Fan Section
    a) **Heated Pump Assembly:** Draws in the sample gas for delivery to the burner. (Optional)
    b) **Instrument Circulation Fan:** Provides internal air circulation.

9.2.2. Model 600 MHFID Electronics Section



1. Switching Power Supplies: =5V and multiple output 5V, ±15V and +24 V.
2. Signal PCB: Amplifies the signal from the burner Assembly; provides the high voltage to the burner's collector and igniter power supply.
3. Relay Control Board: Provides AC voltage to heating elements and to optional pump.
4. Burner Signal Cable
5. Burner High Voltage Cable.
6. Electronics: Includes signal processing PCB, Microprocessor PCB and LCD.
7. Fuel EPC Control Board: Controls the fuel proportional control valve.
8. Fuel EPC Control Board: Controls the fuel proportional control valve.
9. Fuel EPC Control Board: Controls the fuel proportional control valve.

9.2.3. Model 600 MHFID Solenoid Layout

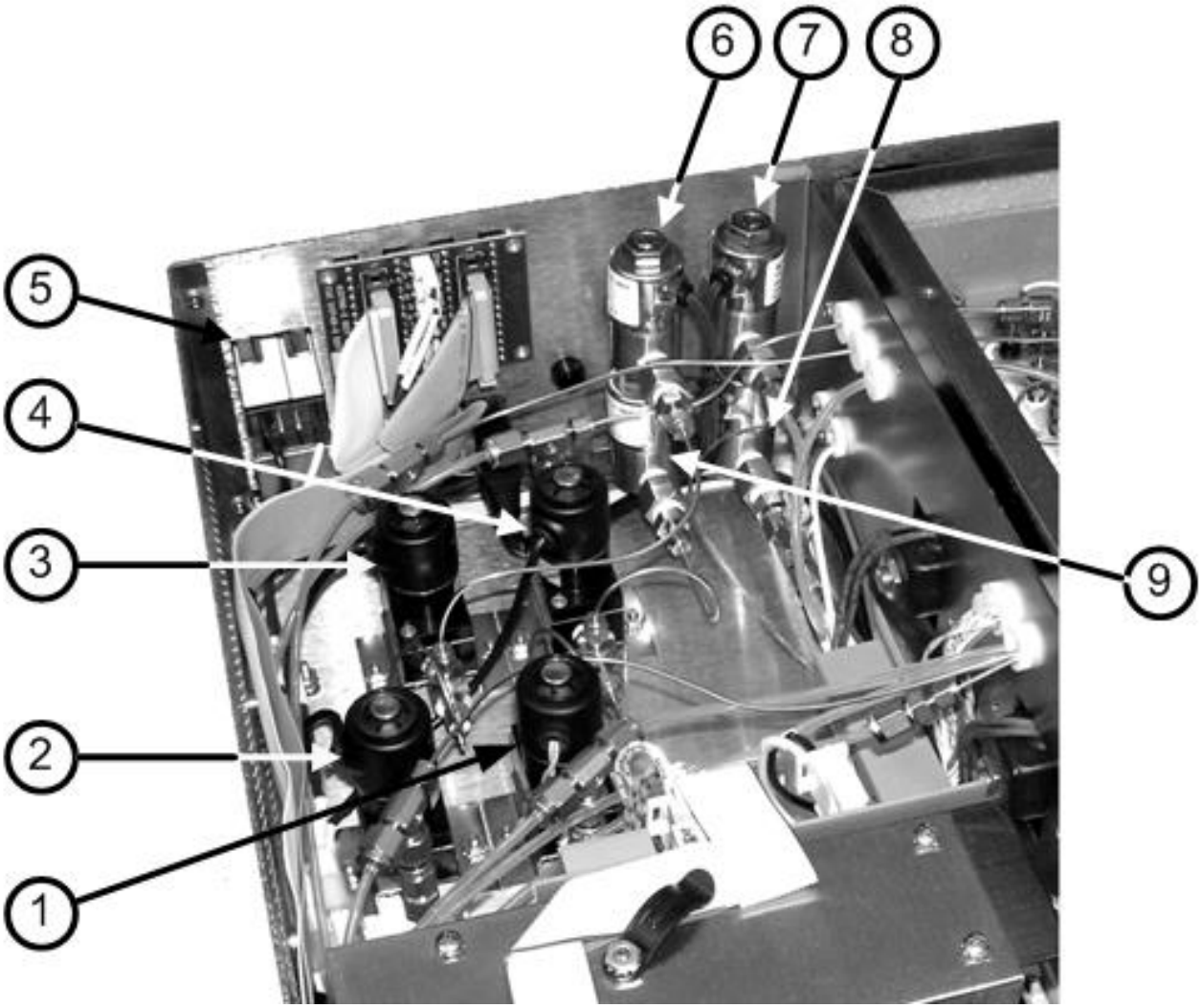


Figure 9-3 Model 600 MHFID Interior Layout

1. **Cutter Air inject proportional valve:** Regulates the air flow to the cutter
2. **Cutter Fuel inject proportional valve:** Regulates the fuel flow to the cutter.
3. **Fuel Proportional Control Valve: Regulates the pressure of the fuel to a capillary.**
4. **Air Proportional Control Valve: Regulates the pressure of the combustion air.**
5. **Input Power Module:** Contains fuse and on/off switch.
6. **Fuel Solenoid Valve with Filter: Automatic Fuel Shut Off.**
7. **Zero Solenoid Valve with Filter: Allows Zero Calibration Gas To Flow to Burner. (Optional)**
8. **Air Solenoid Valve with Filter: Automatic Air Shut Off.**
9. **Span Solenoid Valve with Filter: Allows Span Calibration Gas To Flow to Burner. (Optional)**

10. **Heated Oven:** Maintains all sample handling components at a factory pre-set temperature of 190 ºC. (See also Figure 9-3 for more detail)

9.2.4. Oven Compartment Layout

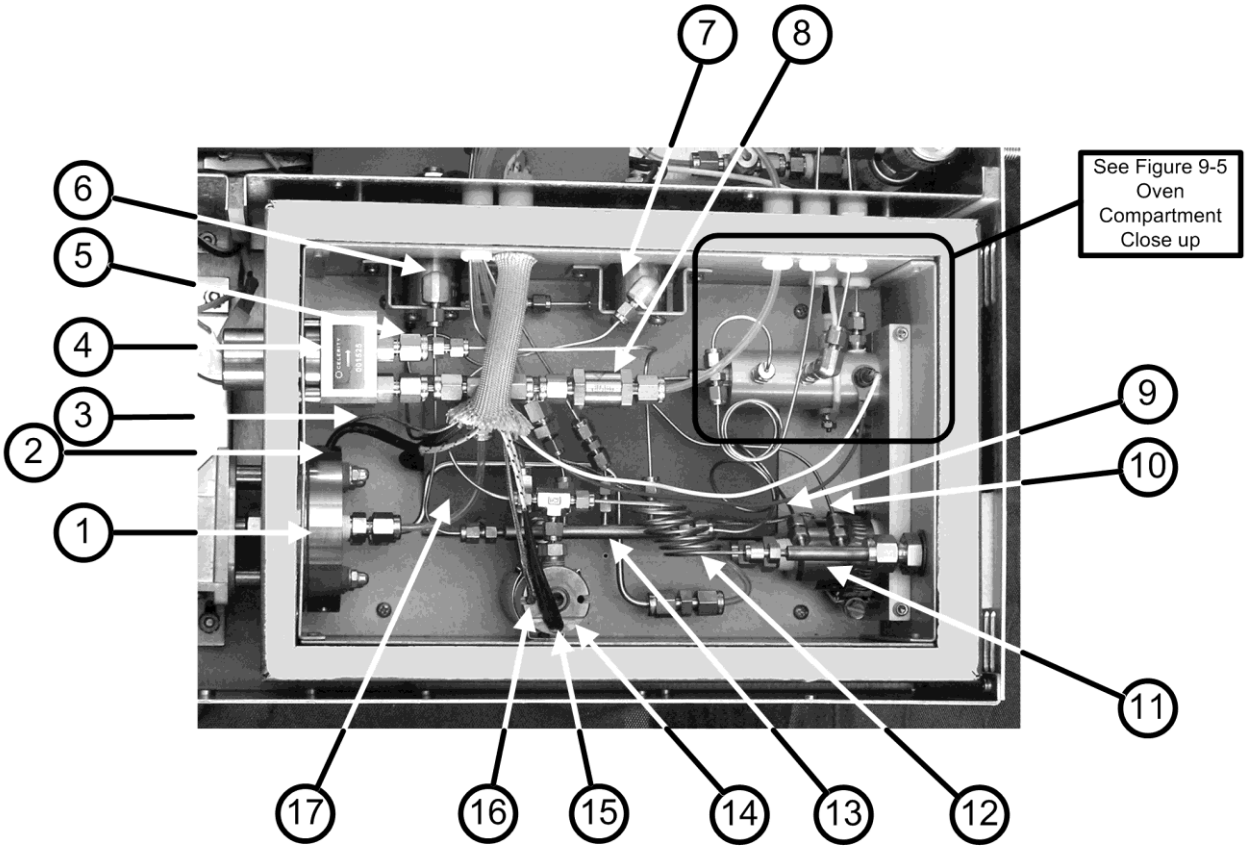


Figure 9-4 Model 600 MHFID Oven Compartment (Full View)

1. **Pump:** Head of Optional Sample Pump.
2. **Pump Temperature Control RTD.**
3. **Pump Heater.**
4. **Sample Proportional Control Valve:** Regulates the pressure of the sample gas to a capillary.
5. **Oven Temperature Control RTD:** The sensing element used to control Oven temperatures.
6. **THC Solenoid.**
7. **CH_4 Solenoid**
8. **Check Valve: Permits the flow of zero and span gases.**
9. **EPC bypass Capillary**
10. **Sample Bypass Capillary.**
11. **Oven Temperature Monitor RTD:** Monitors the temperature of the oven at the sample gas inlet for display on the Diagnostic Screen.
12. **Cutter bypass capillary**
13. **EPC Manifold: Distributes sample gas to a sample capillary, bypass capillary and sample pressure transducer.**
14. **Cutter.**
15. **Cutter heater**
16. **Cutter Control RTD**
17. **Heater Blanket: Provides heat to the oven compartment.**

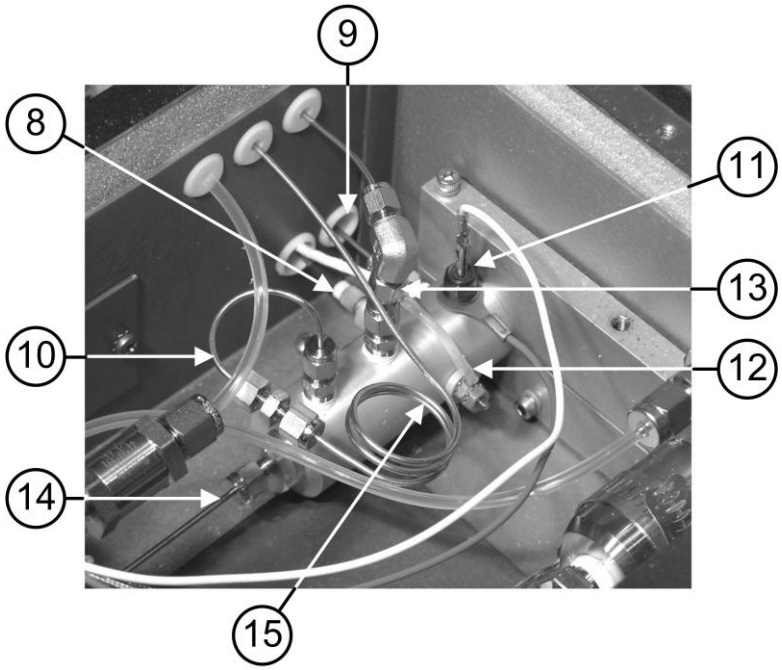


Figure 9-5 Oven Compartment (Close up)

18. **Signal Cable:** Carries the output signal from the burner to the signal PCB.
19. **Burner Thermocouple:** Monitors the temperature of the Burner (FID) flame.
20. **Air Capillary:** Limits the flow of combustion air to the burner.
21. **Igniter (Glow Plug):** Provides a source of ignition for the burner (FID).
22. **High Voltage Cable:** Supplies -300VDC to the burner.
23. **Fuel Capillary:** Limits the flow of fuel to the burner
24. **Sample Capillary:** In conjunction with the Sample Proportional Control Valve, this capillary controls the flow of the sample gas to the burner.
25. **Air Preheat Tube:** Preheats the combustion air before its introduction into the burner.

10. Operation

10.1. Startup

1. Check that the external plumbing and wiring are connected correctly, as described in Section III of this manual.
2. Power On: Turn ON the power switch on the rear panel. The LCD should partially illuminate then go completely dark for a couple of seconds before fully illuminating. During this time the microprocessor is booting up.

Note: DO NOT attempt to ignite the burner or turn the optional sample pump on until the temperature of the oven reaches a minimum of 120 ºC.

3. Introduce Fuel and Burner Air: Adjust the cylinder output pressures to 20 PSIG. Upon initial installation, loosen the fuel inlet connection to allow the air to bleed from the fuel line. This should only take 5 to 10 seconds. Firmly re-connect the fuel line and test for leaks.
4. After the oven reaches a minimum of 180 ºC go to the Main Menu press the F8 key to initiate the automatic ignite sequence. The burner fuel and air pressures are controlled by Electronic Proportional Control Valves. When the ignition sequence is started F8 an electronic igniter is attempts to light the burner. The igniter cycles on and off until a factory set MINIMUM burner temperature of 220 º C is reached
5. Fuel and Air Pressure Settings:
   a) Fuel and Air pressure pressures (and other operating parameters) can be monitored on the Diagnostics II screen.
   b) Should agree with the factory set pressure settings indicated on the QA Checkout Sheet, ± 1.0 PSIG.

Contact the factory immediately for assistance if these setting are not met.

6. Flame Optimization: The fuel and air flow-rates are controlled using state-of-the-art pressure control and internal critical flow capillaries. This maintains flame optimization if the fuel and air pressures are within +/- 1.0 PSIG of the respective settings, indicated above.
7. Zero Adjustment:
   a) After the one-hour warm-up period, flow zero gas through the instrument sample or Zero inlet port.
   b) Perform a zero calibration as outlined in Section 7.4.1.
8. Span Adjustment:
   a) Flow span gas through the instrument sample or span inlet.
   b) Perform a span calibration as outlined in Section 7.4.2.

9. Sample Pressure Check:
   a) While the span gas is still flowing, monitor the sample pressure on the Diagnostic II screen and verify that it is correct as recorded on the analyzers QA checkout sheet (± 0.2 PSIG)

Note: If the sample pressure is NOT in agreement with the QA checkout sheet confirm that a minimum of 8 PSIG is being supplied to analyzer's that DO NOT contain the optional built in sample pump. If your analyzer has a built in pump confirm that the pump is operating properly.

10.2. Shutdown Procedure

1. Turn off all gas supply cylinders.
2. Disconnect the sample line from the inlet port on the back of the analyzer.

   Do NOT turn off the pump or analyzer at this time.

3. Allow the analyzer to draw in room air for approximately 5 minutes. This will flush out the analyzer of any remaining sample that may condense in the sample system.
4. Turn off the pump switch and THEN the analyzer.
5. Back-flush the EXTERNAL heated sample line (and filter) of any sample before disconnecting power.

11. Troubleshooting

11.1. Troubleshooting-Disassembly Procedures

11.1.1. Oven Burner Assembly Filter Unit/Filter Removal

1. Shut off ALL gases. **CAUTION:** Burner may be hot if recently operational.
2. Remove power from the instrument.
3. Remove the sample line.
4. When the filter has cooled, use one wrench to hold the filter body and a second wrench to remove the filter holder assembly.
5. Remove and replace the filter. Re-install.

11.1.2. Flow System/Fuel and Burner Air Supply.

Capillary protection micro-screen metal filters are contained in the respective solenoid output fittings. If difficulty occurs during the lighting sequence, **TEMPORARILY** remove these filters when proceeding with diagnostic activity. It is necessary to replace contaminated filters.

Fuel and Air flow rates are controlled by adjustable forward pressure devices that require 15-20 PSIG cylinder supply pressure and are factory set at the pressures indicated on the QA Check Sheet +/- 1.0 PSIG. These pressures may be monitored on the Diagnostics Display Screen during the ignite sequence or after the flame is ignited. The burner flow rate from the flow limiting capillaries is very low and will require a bubble flow meter to determine proper flow rates. If the pressures are properly set, whenever clogged lines are suspected replace the delivery lines containing the orifices.

NOTE: Depending upon the amount of moisture contained in the sample gas, problems may develop in re-igniting the burner. If this should occur, perform the following procedure:

1. Remove the Teflon sleeve from the burner exhaust on the rear panel.
2. Through a Teflon line, direct a flow of clean DRY gas into the burner exhaust port. A good source to use would be the instrument-burner air-supply. Reduce the pressure on this air supply and direct the clean air into the rear of the burner from a distance of approximately 2-4 inches. Let this air flow for approximately 1 minute. DO NOT insert this line directly into the burner.
3. With the Teflon sleeve still removed from the Burner's exhaust, restore all gas lines and attempt to light the burner.
4. If the burner will still not light, contact the factory.

11.2. Troubleshooting Guide

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
Downscale indication with flame out.	Electrical leakage in burner.	Check Burner voltage.
Burner will not ignite.	Air and/or Fuel Pressures improperly adjusted. Improper operation of glow plug.	Depress Ignite button, and verify all pressures per manual and QA Data Sheet as viewed on the Diagnostic s Screen. **(IF OK)** **CAUTION: Turn OFF and bleed any pressure from the Combustion Air and fuel lines that are connected to the back of the analyzer BEFORE performing the following.** From the main Menu press F8 and check for red glow from plug at burner vent. **(IF OK)** If plug glows, bleed off fuel line to instrument for 5 seconds. **(IF OK)** Check glow plug connections. **(IF OK)** Check for 1.1 VDC at plug connections. If OK, replace plug. **(IF OK)** Replace fuel and/or air capillaries.
Noisy Signal.	Sample pressure under regulator control limit of 6 PSIG. Water or contamination in burner.	Check and adjust as required. Change fuel and/or air supply. Replace external tubing. Check burner voltage.
Loss of Sensitivity. (Not enough gain)	Contamination in fuel/air or sample flow system.	Verify air and fuel pressures to be set per calibration sheet. **(IF OK)** Verify sample pressure to be set per calibration sheet. **(IF OK)** Verify by-pass flow to be at 3 Liters/Min. ± 1.5. **(IF OK)** Verify 200 volt DC collector voltage. (± 15 Volts) **(IF OK)** Carefully remove burner signal co-ax cable. Touch center conductor and watch for up scale reading. **(IF OK)** Remove and clean sample critical orifice. **(IF OK)** Check Co-Ax cable for continuity.

11.3. Error Messages

Message No	Error Message	Indicating Device
1	No flame	Burner RTD
2	Air pressure failure	Air pressure transducer
3	Fuel pressure failure	Fuel pressure transducer
4	Air inject pressure failure	Air inject EPC transducer
5	Fuel inject pressure failure	Fuel inject EPC transducer
6	Filter temp failure	Filter RTD
7	Burner temp failure	Burner RTD
8	Oven temp failure	Oven RTD
9	EPC coil fuel failure	Fuel EPC coil voltage
10	EPC coil air failure	Air EPC coil voltage
11	EPC coil sample failure	Sample EPC coil voltage
12	Sample pressure failure	Sample pressure transducer
13	ADC range under flow	ADC (input voltage ≤0.0 V)
14	ADC range overflow	ADC (input voltage ≥ 10.0 V
15	Range under flow	ADC (input voltage ≤1.0 V)
16	Range over flow	ADC (input voltage ≥ 9.0 V
17	Low concentration warning	Operator defined value
18	High concentration warning	Operator defined value
19	Calibration error	Calibration exceeded operator defined deviation

12. GLOSSARY

12.1. ABS DEVIATIONS

An operator defined value used during AUTO Calibration and is the maximum allowable difference, expressed as a percentage, between the zero/span gas' theoretical concentrations (bottle values) versus the resultant measured concentrations as determined using the. Linear Curve

12.1.1. Calibration Via Probe

This is used to define that the calibration gases will be introduced through the SAMPLE inlet port.

Note: The operator is required to select VALVES or PROBE as the calibration gas path using the SETUP menu.

12.1.2. Calibration Via Solenoid Valves

For analyzers that have been configured with solenoid valves this may be used to define the calibration path used for the introduction of calibration gases.

12.1.3. Change Linear Coefficients

This may be used to change the MEASUREMENT curve from a first order to as much as a fourth order equation.

NOTE: The MEASUREMENT (operator controlled) calibration curve is typically a first order equation(Y= mX+b).

12.2. Linear Curve: Standard FACTORY

Calibration curve that was stored in the analyzer's microprocessor during initial test of the analyzer and is scaled for ranges of 30, 300, 3,000, 30,000 PPM full scale.

12.3. Lin. Value

The value in PPM using the ideal, permanent, factory calibration curve and is scaled for 30,300,3,000,30,000 PPM.

12.4. Measured Curve

The curve resulting from an operator controlled calibration and may be operator scaled as required for a specific application.

12.5. MEASURING DEVIATION

This function is ONLY used during the AUTO CAL sequence and is the maximum allowable difference, expressed as a percentage, between the zero/span gas' theoretical concentrations (bottle values) versus the resultant measured concentrations as determined by the analyzer's most recent zero or span calibration as determined using the MEASUREMENT Curve.

12.6. Measured Value

The results in PPM of the measurement of the sample gas using the current operator defined measuring curve that may be operator scaled as required for a specific application.

12.7. Physical Range (AKA Linear Curve)

Factory defined standard ranges of 30, 300, 3000, 30,000- PPM.

12.8. Purge / Calibration / Verifying Purge After

Required to define several time dependent windows that must be specified during SETUP to define an AUTO CAL cycle and is used by the microprocessor to control the flow of appropriate calibration gas.

12.9. Purge: (MAIN MENU)

A special function that is used to accommodate a system purge when required for some specific applications.

12.10. Real Time

Used to define an output signal for a selected range that is the result of the FID detection process.

12.11. Raw Value

A diagnostic voltage between 0 VDC and 10VDC that is the analog result of the detector response to the sample gas. Ideally, 1.0 volts is 0.0 PPM and 9.0 volts represents full scale on the range that has been selected. The typical operating range, is 1 to 9 volts DC, but the total system response is 0 to 10 volts to provide the display of modest over and under results with out requiring a range change.

12.12. RELATIVE DEVIATIONS

The maximum allowable difference, expressed as a percentage, between the zero/span gas' theoretical concentrations (bottle values) versus the resultant measured concentrations as determined using the last ABS DEVIATION and the ABS Deviation resulting from the current calibration.

12.13. Reset Calibration Values

Used to reset the operator defined MEASUREMENT curve to match the standard factory Linear curve.

12.14. Software Range (AKA Measurement Curve)

Operator specified full scale values that will be used for reporting results when non-standard ranges are required.

12.15. Status Line

A message area that is displayed on the MEASUREMENT Screen used to indicates various AK protocol commands.

13. AK Protocol Format

The master computer and the Model 600 MHFID analyzer communicate via the RS232 serial link. The Model 600 MHFID analyzer acts as a “slave" and only responds to commands.

Serial Interface Parameters:

1. Baud from 300 to 9600 bps, can be selected via the display.
2. 7 or 8 data bits, 1 or 2 stop bits, and the parity (yes/no).
3. The data transmission is full duplex (no echo) with XON/XOFF protocol.
4. The "don't-care" byte" (byte 2) is adjustable (factory setting 20H).

Command Format:	
<STX>	02H Example: ASTZ K0
don't care	any byte (default 20H)
function code	code 4 byte long (e.g., ASTZ)
space 20H	20H
channel N° always "K0" for the analyzer	
space	20H (only if followed by data, otherwise <ETX>)
data	data bytes (depending on the command)
<ETX>	03H
Answer Format:	
<STX>	02H Example: STZ 0 SREM STBY
don't care	adjustable, factory setting 20H
function code	same code as command package (e.g., ASTZ)
space	20H
status	0 without error or 1 to 9 when error (see also ASTF command)
space	20H (only if followed by data, otherwise <ETX>)
data	parameter (depending on the command)
<ETX>	03H

13.1. Serial Interface and AK-Commands

The serial interface enables remote control of the Model 600 MHFID analyzer by a master computer. It is implemented as an RS232 V24 interface and meets all requirements of the AK protocol.

A 9-pin male connector at the back of the unit is used to connect a master computer with the following pin assignment:

Pin 3 = Txd (transmit)

Pin 2 = Rxd (receive)

Pin 5 = Gnd (ground)

13.2. Interface Parameters

Baud rate:	9600, 4800, 2400, 1200, 600, 300 baud
Data bits:	7 or 8
Stop bit:	1 or 2
Don't care:	1 byte, adjustable (e.g. 32)
Parity:	Even, odd, none
XON/XOFF:	Active or not active

13.3. General AK Requirements

1. If the command message contains no error, the acknowledge message contains the echo of the function code and the error status number (1 to 9).
2. If the transfer was faulty or the function code unknown, the answer contains four question marks (example. "???? 0").
3. If the displayed value is not valid, a "#" is placed in front of the measured value (example: "AIKG 0 #9999").
4. If a control or adjusting command is sent via the serial interface while the measuring device is in "Manual" mode, it sends an answer like "SLIN 0 K0 OF".
5. If a channel does not exist, the answer for control and adjusting commands is e.g. "ATEM 0 3 NA" in which 3 is the number of the sub-channel.
6. If the device is busy with a running function (SLIN, for example), every arriving control command is ignored (except SRES and STBY); and the response message is e.g. "SMAN 0 BS. If In the mode "SINT" an additional "SINT KO" command is received, the integrator is reset to 0 and the integration is restarted.
7. If the command message contains data that the measuring device cannot process ("ESYZ K0 ABC", for example,) the response message is "ESYZ 0 SE". A syntax error is recognized if the data does not match the expected format or if the parameters do not fit the expected size.
8. Numbers are in floating-point format with decimal point. The decimal point can be dropped for integers.
9. If you switch from "Manual" to "Remote" at the device, it remains in "Manual" mode until a "SREM K0" is received by the control computer. On the display, this mode is indicated by REME" (Remote enable) on the status line. In manual mode, query commands via the serial interface are possible at any time.

13.4. Scans

13.4.1. AKON: Measured concentration value

Command	Response	Description
_AKON_K0	_AKON_s_z.z_y.y_x.x_w.w	Measured concentration value is responsed z.z : current measured value y.y : NO x.x : NO2 w.w : NOx y.y, x.x, w.w are only used in Dual measure mode. Otherwise “0.0” will be returned

13.4.2. AEMB: Set measuring range

Command	Response	Description
_AEMB_K0	_AEMB_s_Mn	Current measuring range is responsed

13.4.3. AMBE: Measuring range limit

Command	Response	Description
_AMBE_K0	_AMBE_s_M1_w.w_M2_x.x_M3_y.y_M4_z.z	All existing measuring range limits are responded
_AMBE_K0_Mn	_AMBE_s_Mn_z.z	Range limit of Range Mn is responded

13.4.4. AKAK: Calibration gas concentrations

Command	Response	Description
AKAK_K0	_AKAK_s_M1_w.w_M2_x.x_M3_y.y_M4_z.z	All existing calibration gas values are responsed
AKAK_K0_Mn	AKAK_s_Mn_z.z	Calibration gas value of Range Mn is responsed

13.4.5. AMBU: Upper and lower range switchover values for auto range

Command	Response	Description
_AMBU_K0	_AMBU_s_M1_w.w_W.W_M2_x.x_X.X_M3_y.y_Y.Y_M4_z.z_Z.Z	Lower and upper range switchover value of auto range are responsed

13.4.6. ASTZ: Normal device status

Command	Response	Description
_ASTZ_K0	_ASTZ_s_SREM_STBY__SENO_SARE_SDRY	Device status is responsed

13.4.6.1 Possible states:

SREM: remote	STBY: standby	SHCG: Cutter off	SARE: Autorange on	SDRY: Chiller on
SMAN: manual	SPAU: pause	SMAN: Cutter active	SARA: Autorange off	SWET: Chiller off
	SMGA: measuring gas			
	SNGA: zero gas			
	SEGA: end gas			
	SATK SNGA: zero gas during autocal			
	SATK SEGA: end gas during autocal			
	SLIN: For compatibility only			
	SSPL: purging			
	SKOP: measure			

13.4.7. ASTF: Error status

Command	Response	Description
_ASTF_K0	_ASTF_s_f1_f2_f3_._f15	Current error number is responsed

Errors:

1	No Flame	9	EPC Coil Sample Failure
2	Sample Pressure Failure	10	EPC Coil Air Failure
3	Air Pressure Failure	11	EPC Coil Fuel Failure
4	Fuel Pressure	12	Range Overflow
5	Burner Temp Failure	13	ADC Range Overflow
6	Oven Temp Failure	14	ADC Range Underflow
7	Cutter Temp Failure	15	Analyzer is not calibrated
8	Pump Temp Failure		

13.4.8. AKEN: Device identification

Command	Response	Description
_AKEN_K0	_AKEN_s_devicename	Device identification is responsed

13.4.9. ARMU: Raw value

Command	Response	Description
_ARMU_K0	_ARMU_s_z.z	Raw value before linearization and offset-span-correction is responsed

13.4.10. ATEM: Temperatures

Command	Response	Description
_ATEM_K0	_ATEM_s_z.z_y.y_...	All Temperatures in degrees Celsius are responsed
_ATEM_K0_x	_ATEM_s_z.z	Temperature of x in degrees Celsius is responsed

Description of x:

X	FID
1	Burner Temp
2	Oven Temp
3	Cutter Temp
4	Pump Temp

13.4.11. ADRU: Pressures

Command	Response	Description
_ADRU_K0	_ADRU_s_z.z_y.y_...	All pressures are responsed
_ADRU_K0_x	_ADRU_s_z.z	Pressure of x is responsed

Description of x:

1	Sample Pressure
2	Air Pressure
3	Fuel Pressure
4	Sample EPC Coil Voltage
5	Air EPC Coil Voltage
6	Fuel EPC Voltage

13.4.12. ADUF: Flows

Command	Response	Description
_ADUF_K0	_ADRU_s_z.z_y.y_...	All flows are responsed
_ADUF_K0_x	_ADRU_s_z.z	Flow of x is responsed

Description of x:

1	Sample Flow
2	Air Flow
3	Fuel Flow

13.4.13. AGRD: Polynom coefficients

Command	Response	Description
_AGRD_K0_Mn	_AGRD_s_Mn_a0_a1_a2_a3_a4	Polynom coefficients of range Mn are responsed

13.4.14. AANG: Deviation from zero point after autocalibration

Command	Response	Description
_AANG_K0	_AANG_s_M1_z.z_da_dr_ M2_z.z_da_dr_ M3_z.z_da_dr_ M4_z.z_da_dr_	Deviation from zero point after autocalibration

13.4.15. AAEG: Deviation from end point after autocalibration

Command	Response	Description
_AAEG_K0	_AANG_s_M1_z.z_da_dr_ M2_z.z_da_dr_ M3_z.z_da_dr_ M4_z.z_da_dr_	Deviation from end point after autocalibration

13.4.16. AFDA: Purge and Autocalibration times

Command	Response	Description
_AFDA_K0_SATK	_AFDA_s_z_y_x_w_Z.Z	Autocalibration times: z: Purge time y: Calibration time x: Total Calibration time w: Verify time (z,y,x,w in seconds)
_AFDAKO_SSPL	AFDA_s_z.z	Purge time will be responsed

13.4.17. APAR: Request Autocalibration tolerance values

Command	Response	Description
_APAR_K0_SATK	_APAR_s_z.z_y.y_x.x_w.w	Autocalibration tolerance value (%): z.z: Range 1 y.y: Range 2 x.x: Range 3 w.w: Range 4

13.4.18. AKAL: Deviations from calibration

Command	Response	Description
_AKAL_K0_	_AKAL_s_M1_z.z_y.y_x.x_w.w _AKAL_s_M2_z.z_y.y_x.x_w.w _AKAL_s_M3_z.z_y.y_x.x_w.w _AKAL_s_M4_z.z_y.y_x.x_w.w	Deviation (ppm): z.z: Zero gas relative to last calibration y.y: Zero gas factory calibration x.x: Span gas relative to last calibration w.w: Span gas factory calibration

13.4.19. ASYZ: Respond System Time

Command	Response	Description
_ASYZ_K0_	_ASYZ_s_yymmdd_hhmmss	Respond system time yymmdd:year, month, day (each 2 characters wide, no spaces) hhmmss:hour, minutes, seconds)

13.4.20. AT90: Respond Lowpass filter time

Command	Response	Description
_AT90_K0_	_AT90_s_t	Respond lowpass filter time t=filter time in seconds

13.4.21. ADAL: Diagnostic alarm limits

Command	Response	Description
_ADAL_K0	_ADAL_s_a1.min_a1.max_._f12.max	All alarms are responsed
_ADAL_K0_x	_ADAL_s_x.min_x.max	Alarm limits of x

Alarm Limits:

1	Not used	7	Cutter Temperature
2	Sample Pressure	8	Pump Temperature
3	Air Pressure	9	Sample EPC Coil Voltage
4	Fuel Pressure	10	Air EPC Coil Voltage
5	Burner Temperature	11	Fuel EPC Coil Voltage
6	Oven Temperature	12	Sample Content

13.4.22. ACXB: Respond Display Factor

Command	Response	Description
_ACXB_K0	_ACXB_s_1 _ACXB_s_3.	C1 – Display C3 – Display

13.5. Control commands

13.5.1. SRES: Reset

Command	Response	Description
_SRES_K0	_SRES_s	Reset

13.5.2. SPAU: Pause

Command	Response	Description
_SPAU_K0	_SPAU_s	Pause mode

13.5.3. STBY: Standby

Command	Response	Description
_STBY_K0	_STBY_s	Standby mode

13.5.4. SNGA: Open valve for zero gas calibration

Command	Response	Description
_SNGA_K0	_SNGA_s	Open valve for zero gas calibration of actual measuring range
_SNGA_K0_Mn	_SNGA_s	Open valve for zero gas calibration of range Mn

13.5.5. SEGA: Open valve for end gas calibration

Command	Response	Description
_SEGA_K0	_SEGA_s	Open valve for end gas calibration of actual measuring range
_SEGA_K0_Mn	_SEGA_s	Open valve for end gas calibration of range Mn

13.5.6. SSPL: Purge Analyzer with zero gas

Command	Response	Description
_SSPL_K0	_SSPL_s	Open valve for zero gas and purge the analyzer

13.5.7. SLIN: Linearization mode

Command	Response	Description
_SLIN_K0	_SLIN_s	Change status to SLIN (only for compatibility)

13.5.8. SATK: Start automatic calibration

Command	Response	Description
_SATK_K0	_SATK_	Start automatic calibration of all ranges
_SATK_K0_Mn	_SATK_s	Start automatic calibration using range Mn

13.5.9. SEMB: Set measuring range

Command	Response	Description
_SEMB_K0_Mn	_SEMB_s	Set measuring range

		Autorange is disabled

13.5.10. SARE: Auto range on

Command	Response	Description
SARE_K0	SARE_s	Set auto range on

13.5.11. SARA: Auto range off

Command	Response	Description
_SARA_K0	_SARA_s	Set auto range off

13.5.12. SREM: Remote mode for AK-commands

Command	Response	Description
_SREM_K0	_SREM_s	Set device in remote mode

13.5.13. SMAN: Manual control to control device manually

Command	Response	Description
_SMAN_K0	_SMAN_s	Set device in manual mode

13.5.14. SMGA: Start measuring

Command	Response	Description
_SMGA_K0	_SMGA_s	Start measuring Turn on pump for sample gas

13.5.15. SNKA: Saves measured value as new offset.

Command	Response	Description
_SNKA_K0	_SNKA_s	Saves measured value of actual range as new offset if zero valve is opened

13.5.16. SEKA: Saves measured value as new span value

Command	Response	Description
_SEKA_K0	_SEKA_s	Saves measured value of actual range as new span value if span valve is opened

13.5.17. SHCG: Cutter off

Command	Response	Description
_SENO_K0	_SENO_s	Set cutter off THC is measured

13.5.18. SCH4: Cutter on

Command	Response	Description
_SNOX_K0	_SNOX_s	Set cutter on Crack HC's to C1 (methane)

13.5.19. S---: Enable dual measure mode

Command	Response	Description
_S---_K0	_S---_s	Activates dual measure mode. Analyzer switches periodically between CH4 and THC mode and displays CH4

	NMHC, THC

13.6. Settings

13.6.1. EKAK: The four span gas concentration values are set

Command	Response	Description
_EKAK_K0_M1_w.w_M2_x.x_M3_y.y_M4_z.z	_EKAK_s	Set end gas values

13.6.2. EMBE: The four measuring range end values are set

Command	Response	Description
_EMBE_K0_ M1_w.w_M2_x.x_M3_y.y_M4_z.z	_EMBE_s	Set range limits

13.6.3. EMBU: The upper and the lower range switchover for autorange are set

Command	Response	Description
_EMBU_K0_M1_w.w_W.W_M2_x.x_X.X_M3_ y.y_Y.Y_M4_z.z_Z.Z	_EMBU_s	Set lower and upper range switchover limits

13.6.4. EKEN: Set new device identification

Command	Response	Description
_EKEN_K0_new device-name	_EKEN_s	Set new device identification Maximum length of device name are 40 characters

NOTE: To change device identification, you must first rename the device to "RESET." Now a name up to 40 letters can be given.

NOTE: The device name must not have any blanks between, i.e. "CAI CLD" is not allowed. You can use underlines, i.e. "CAI_CLD."

13.6.5. EGRD: Set polynom coefficients

Command	Response	Description
_EGRD_K0_Mn_a0_a1_a2_a3_a4	_EGRD_s	Set polynom coefficients of range Mn

13.6.6. EFDA: Set autocalibration and purge times

Command	Response	Description
_EFDA_K0_SATK_z_y_x_w	_EFDA_s	Set autocalibration times: z= Purge time y=Calibration time x=Total calibration time w=Verify time (z,y,x,w in seconds)
_EFDA_K0_SSPL_z	_EFDA_s	Set analyzer purge time to z seconds

13.6.7. EPAR: Set autocalibration tolerance values

Command	Response	Description
_EPAR_K0_SATK_z.z_y.y_x.x_w.w	_EPAR_s	Autocalibration Tolerance value (%):

		z.z= Range 1 y.y= Range 2 x.x= Range 3 w.w= Range 4

13.6.8. ESYZ: Set System Time

Command	Response	Description
_ESYZ_K0_yymmdd_hhmmss	_ESYA_s	Respond system time: yymmdd:year, month, day (each 2 characters wide, no spaces) hhmmss: hour, minutes, seconds)

13.6.9. ET90: Set Lowpass Filter Time

Command	Response	Description
_ET90_K0_t	_ET90_s	Set lowpass filter time: t= filter time in seconds

13.6.10. EDAL: Diagnostic alarm limits

Command	Response	Description
_EDAL_K0_a1.min_a1.mas_..._a12max	_EDAL_s	Set all alarm limits
_EDAL_K0_x_x.min_xmax	_EDAL_s	Set alarm limits of x

Alarm Limits:

1	Not used	7	Cutter Temperature
2	Sample Pressure	8	Pump Temperature
3	Air Pressure	9	Sample EPC Coil Voltage
4	Fuel Pressure	10	Air EPC Coil Voltage
5	Burner Temperature	11	Fuel EPC Coil Voltage
6	Oven Temperature	12	Sample Content

13.6.11. ECXB: Set Display Factor

Command	Response	Description
_ECXB_K0_	_ECXB_s	Set to C1 (methane)
_ECXB_K0_3	_ECXB_s	Set to C3 (propane)

13.7. Abbreviations used

Mn	: Measuring range number
M1 .. M4	: Measuring Range 1 .. 4
w.w .. Z.Z.	: Numerical value
t	: Numeric integer value
x	: Number
yyymmdd	:Date of format year, month and day with 2 characters each and no spaces
hhmmss	:Time of format hour, minute and second with 2 characters each and no spaces
a0 .. a4	: Polynom coefficients
s	: Status

14. Appendix

14.1. Connectors

14.1.1. Main Connector (Standard 28 Pin Connector)

Pin	Signal	Function	Pin	Signal	Function
1	Analog Output	Ground (Analog)	15	Digital Input	Control Range 3
2	Analog Output	Real Time	16	Digital Input	Control Range 4
3	Analog Output	Real Time	17	Digital Input	Auto Cal
4	Analog Output	Real Time	18	Digital Input	Calibrate
5	Analog Output	Real Time	19	Digital Input	Zero
6	Digital Output	Ground (Digital)	20	Digital Input	Span
7	Digital Output	Sense Auto Range	21	Digital Input	Pump
8	Digital Output	Sense Range 1	22	Digital Output	Zero Gas Flow
9	Digital Output	Sense Range 2	23	Digital Output	Span Gas Flow
10	Digital Output	Sense Range 3	24	Digital Output	Sample Gas Flow
11	Digital Output	Sense Range 4	25	Digital Output	Local/Remote
12	Digital Input	Set Auto Range	26	Digital Output	Read Cal Mode
13	Digital Input	Control Range 1	27	Digital Output	Reserved
14	Digital Input	Control Range 2	28	Digital Output	Reserved

14.1.2. Auxiliary Connector (Standard 28 Pin Connector)

Pin	Signal	Function	Pin	Signal	Function
1	Analog Input	Ground	15	Digital Output	Ground (Alarm)
2	Analog Input	External Analog 1	16	Digital Output	Calibrate Alarm 1
3	Analog Input	External Analog 2	17	Digital Output	Reserved
4	Analog Input	Spare Analog	18	Digital Output	Reserved
5	Analog Input	Spare Analog	19	Digital Output	Reserved
6	Digital Output	Ground (Alarm)	20	Digital Output	Read Flame On
7	Digital Output	General Alarm	21	Digital Output	Read Overflow
8	Digital Output	Ch 1 Conc Alarm	22	Digital Output	Read the Mode
9	Digital Output	Ch 2 Conc Alarm	23	Digital Input	Start Ignition
10	Digital Output	Reserved	24	Digital Input	Set Overflow Mode
11	Digital Output	Reserved	25	Digital Input	Set the Mode
12	Digital Input	Reserved	26	DI/DO	spare
13	Digital Input	Reserved	27	DI/DO	Spare
14	Digital Input	Reserved	28	DI/DO	Spare

14.1.3. Digital Outputs – RS-232 (Standard 9 Pin DIN Connector)

Pin	Function
1	DCD Carrier Detect
2	RxD Receive Data
3	TxD Transmit Data
4	DTR Data Terminal Ready
5	Ground
6	DSR Data Set Ready
7	RTS Ready to Send
8	CTS Clear to Send
9	RI Ring Indicator

14.1.4. Digital Outputs – TCP/IP (8 Pin RJ-47 Connector)

Pin	Function
1	TDX+
2	TDX-
3	RXD+
4	Open
5	Open
6	RXD-
7	LNLED
8	LNLED

IMPORTANT TIP: For direct connect to a PC a crossover cable is required. Connection to a hub requires a straight cable.

14.2. Model 600 MHFID Flow Diagrams

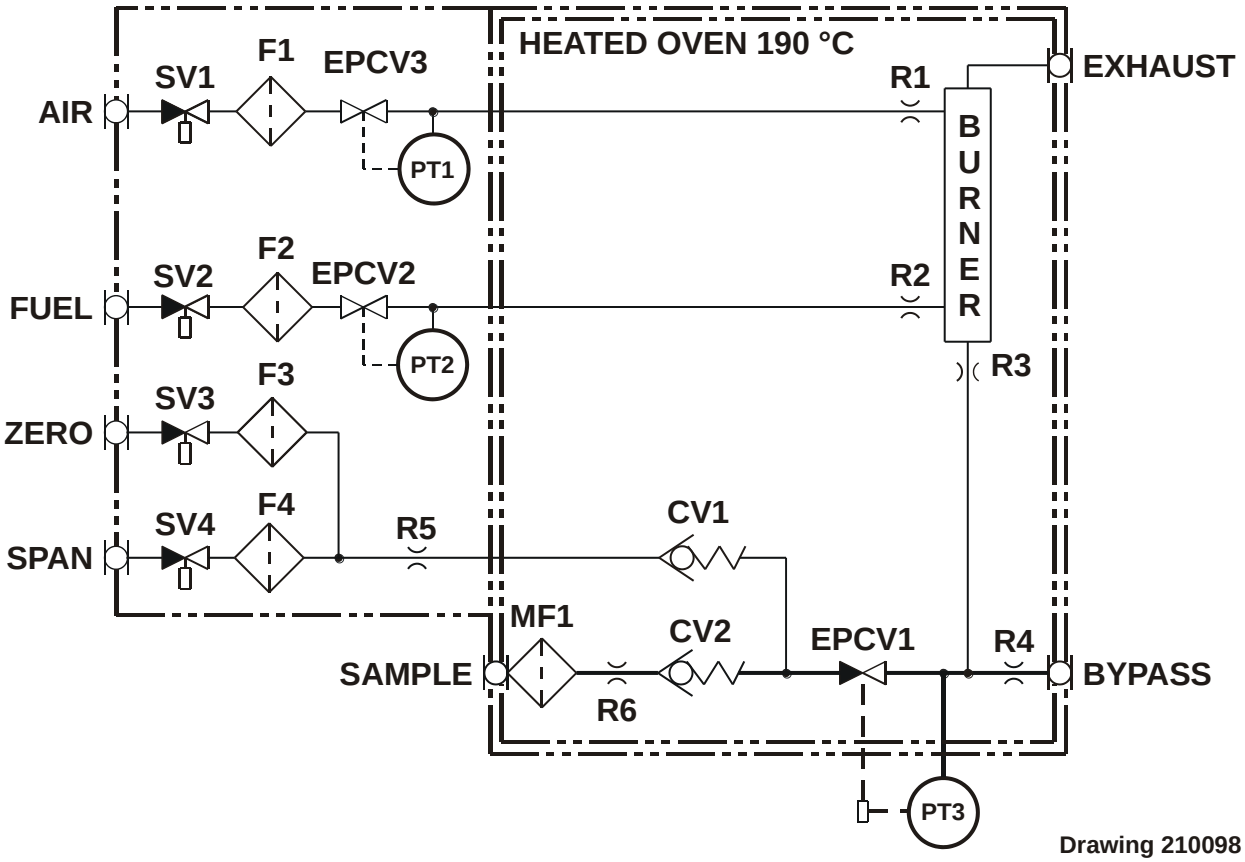


Figure 14-1: 600M-HFID Standard Analyzer/Without Pump

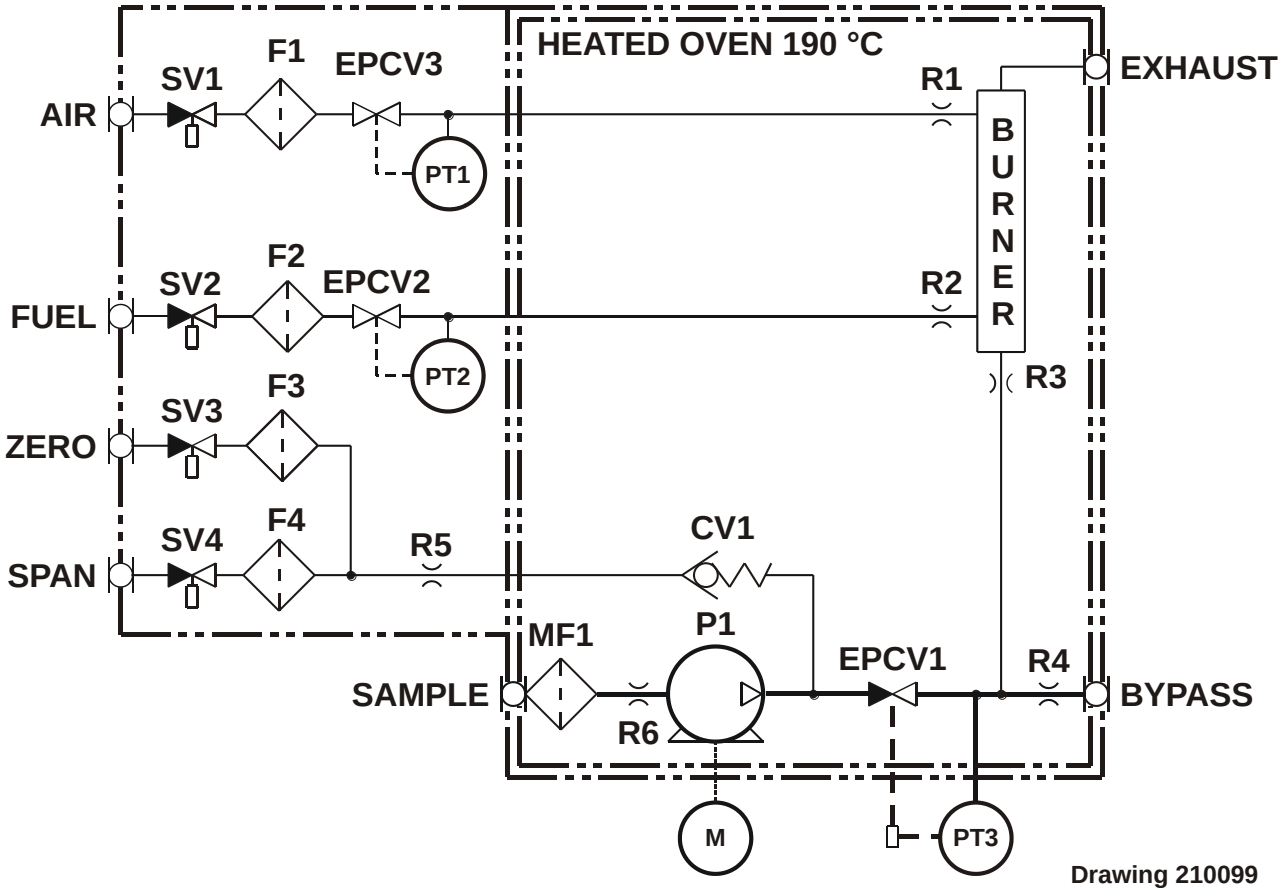


Figure 14-2: 600M-HFID Standard Analyzer with Pump

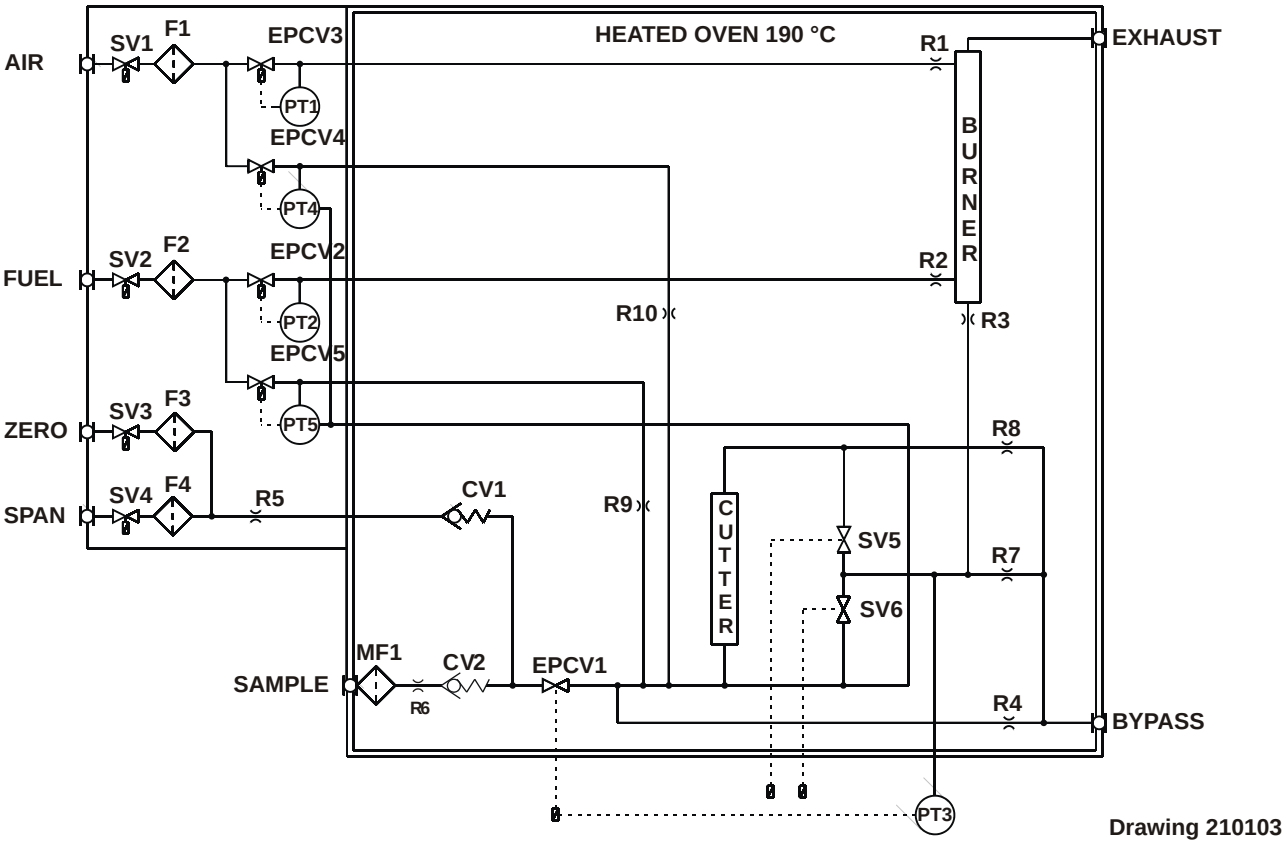


Figure 14-3: 600M-MHFID with Non-Methane Cutter Assembly without Pump

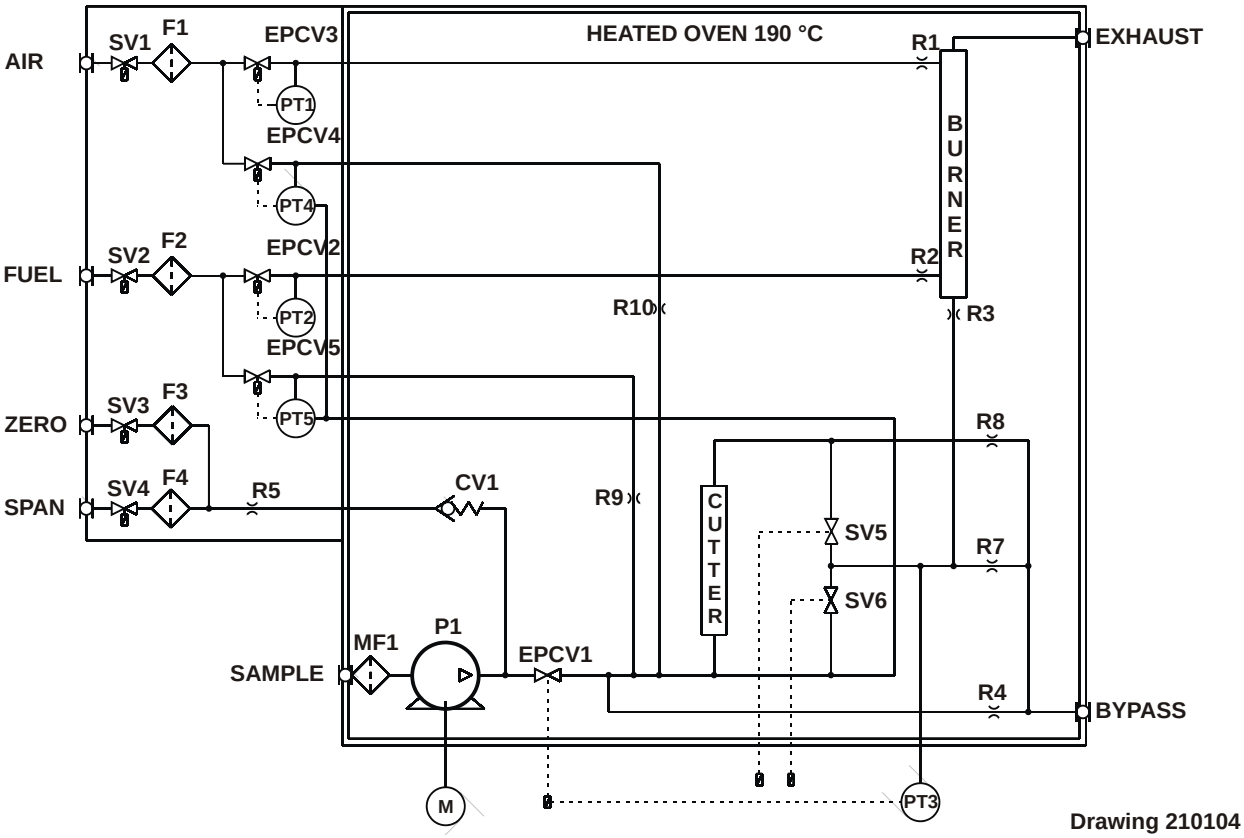


Figure 14-4: 600M-HFID with Non-Methane Cutter Assembly with Pump

14.3. Electrical Block Diagram

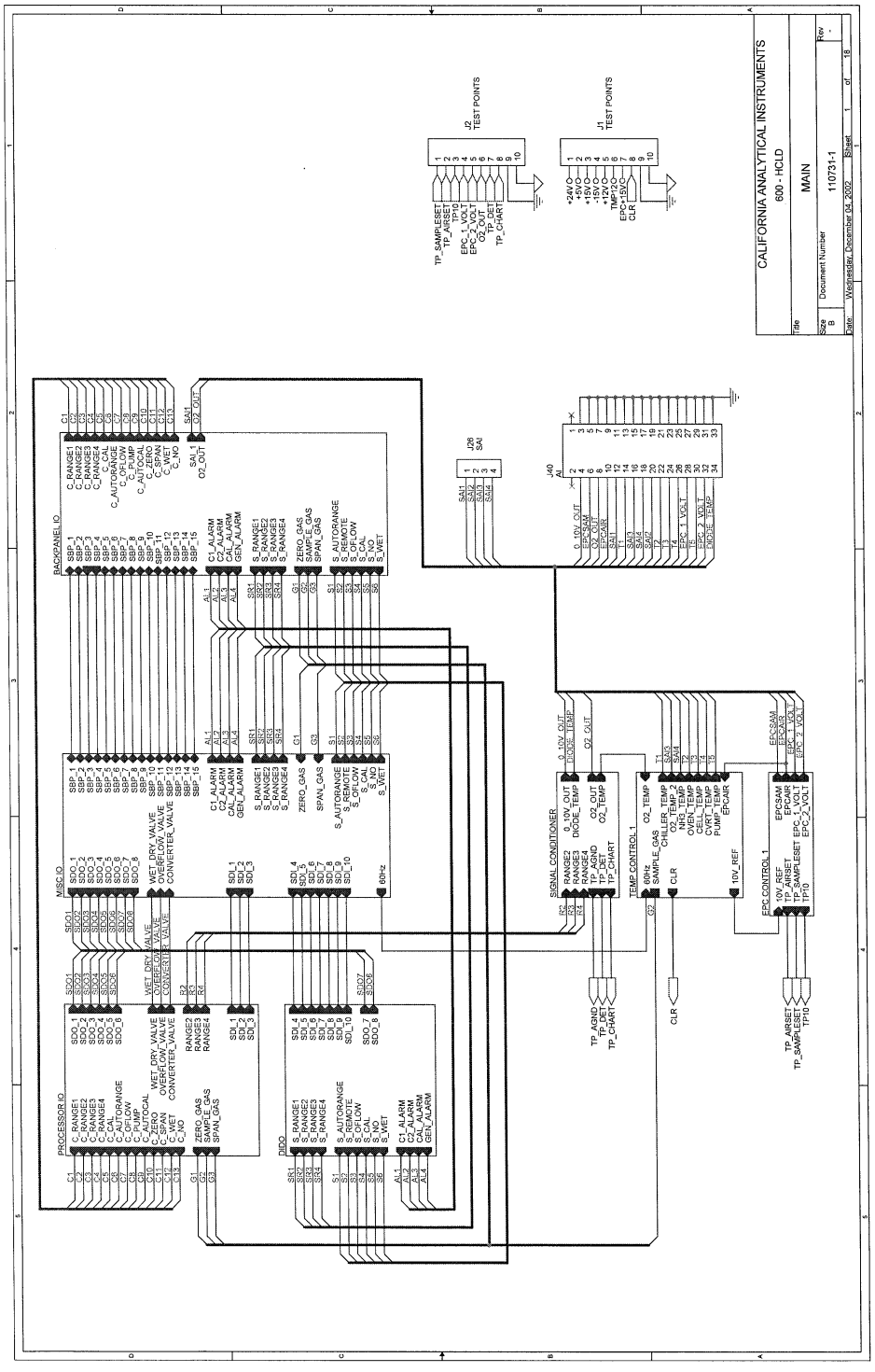


Figure 14-5 Electrical Block Diagram

14.4. AC Power 600 HCLD/MHFID

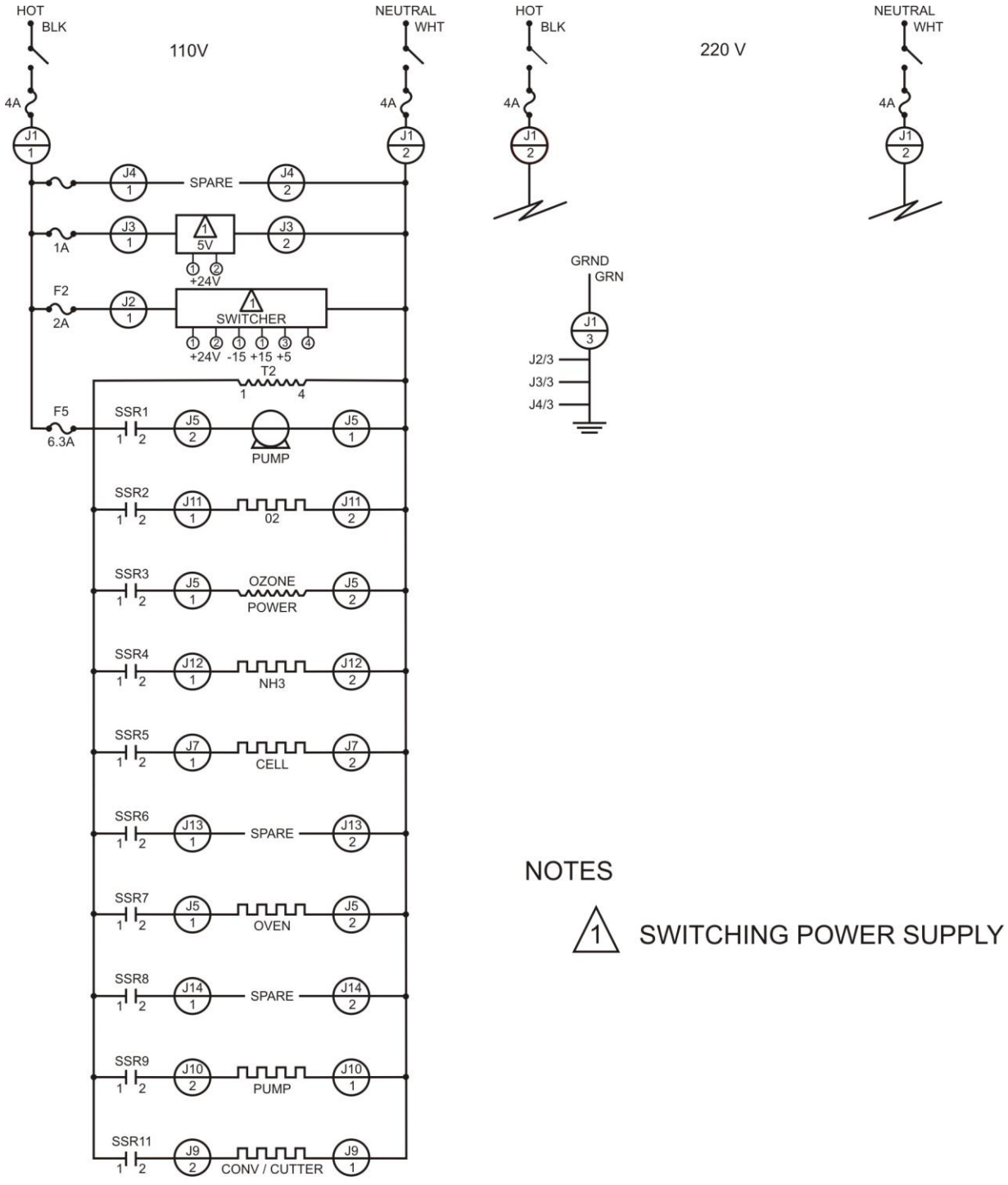


Figure 14-6 AC Power

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADDENDUM

STARTING WITH SERIAL #U06081

Section **Title** **Page**

Starting With Serial Number U06081

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Model 600 HFID Series Instruments starting with Serial Number U06081 have several new Hardware and Software features.

The Hardware includes the use of a new memory system, isolation of the analog output signals and 15 relays that are used to buffer the many new digital output signals that are now available. **SEE TABLE D**

The available digital signals consist of a SERVICE group, to externally monitor a number of parameters that provide insight for preventative maintenance and diagnostics decisions.

A second STATUS group, is provided to define the operation of the instrument such as Spanning, Zeroing, Calibrating and the current Range (1, 2, 3, 4, AUTO).

The Software includes modifications to existing functions, changes to the Measurement screen, additional Short-Cut Keys and several New Functions that are listed as follows:

- **MEASUREMENT**

Over Range	**888888**
C1/C3	**Removed**
Zero	**F5**
Span	**F6**
Range Limits	**F8**
Span Values	**F9**
Outputs	**F10**

Note: The operator can use these Short-Cut Keys or continue to use existing procedures.

- **NEW FUNCTIONS**

Auto Startup	**F5, F7, F7**
ALARMS	**F5, F7**,(Use **F6** to toggle ON/OFF)
Offsets& Gains	**F4, F3, F5**
D/A Calibration	**F5, F7, F8**
Cal Analog Outputs	**F5, F8,** (Use **F8** to toggle ON/OFF)
Ignite ON Power Up	**F5, F8**, (Use **F9** to toggle ON/OFF)
Save Data Archiving Time	**F5, F7, F1, F5** (Use ENTER to change record time)
User Digital Outputs	**F5, F9**

- **MODIFICATIONS**

Saved/Not good **F4, F2, F1 or F2** (To flow Zero or Span Gas)
Re-Set Calibration Values **F4, F5**

2.0 OPERATION OF MEASUREMENT KEYS:

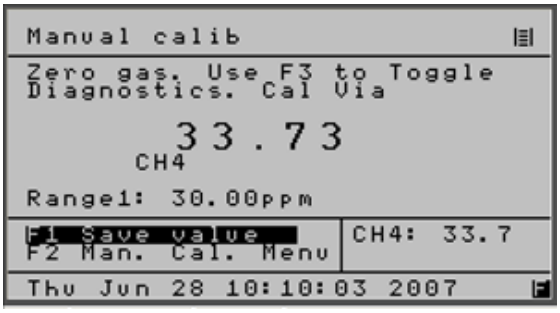
Note; The ← &→ Keys continue to be used to view a complete list of menu items.

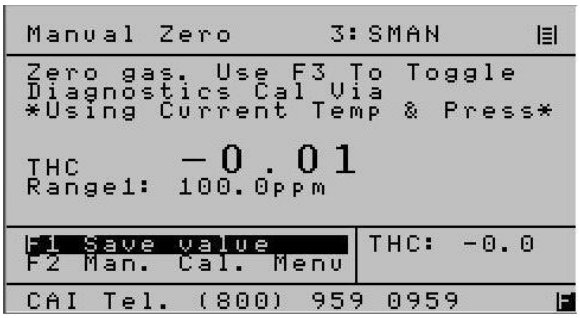
2.1 Over Range 888888

In the MEASUREMENT mode only, any value that exceeds the "range" by more than10% will be displayed as 888888.

2.2 Diagnostics: Use **F3** to toggle between MEASUREMENT and DIAGNOSTIC

2.3 Zero: From the MEASUREMENT Screen select the required range then press **F5.**
Note: For instruments with an internal Zero Solenoid select Calibration by Valves. **(Main, F5, F2, F4**)





2 Versions

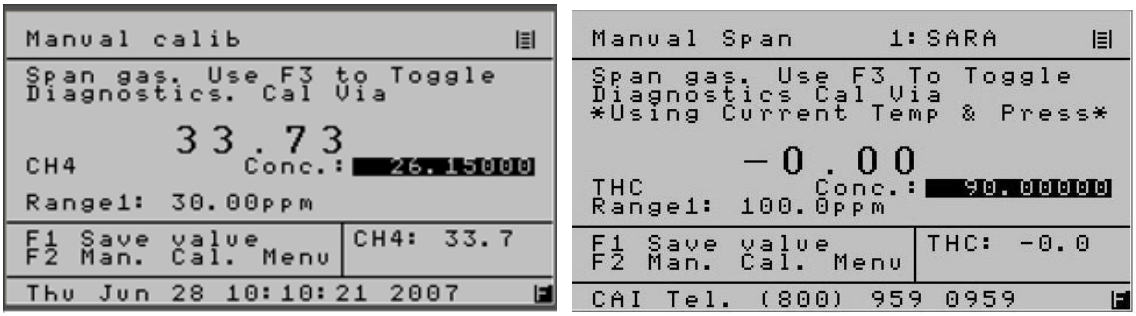
Zero Gas will be enabled and the observed results can be use to evaluate instrument performance.

Press **F3** to toggle to the Diagnostic screen for additional information

Press **F1** to save the value and complete a ZERO calibration for this channel and range

Press **MAIN, F1** to return to the MEASUREMENT screen to select other channels and ranges and repeat the process.

2.4 Span: From the MEASUREMENT Screen select the required range then press **F6.**
Note: For instruments with an internal Span Solenoid select Calibration by Valves. **(Main, F5, F2, F4**)



2 Versions

Span Gas will be enabled and the observed results can be used to evaluate instrument performance.

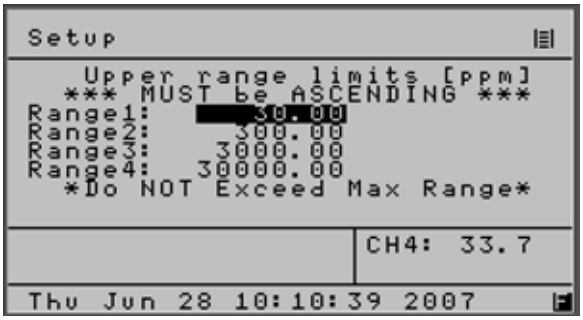
Press **F3** to toggle to the Diagnostic screen for additional information

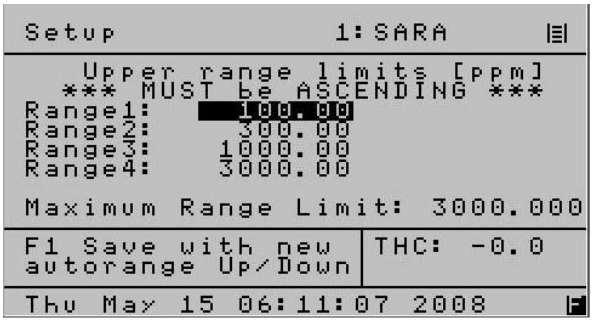
Press **F1** to save the new value and complete the SPAN calibration for this Range.

Note: The span gas value used for this range is highlighted and can be changed if necessary. Use the Enter key and the numeric keys as required

Press **MAIN, F1** to return to the MEASUREMENT screen to select other ranges and repeat the process or press **F2** to return to the Manual Calibration screen.

2.5 Range Limits: From the MEASUREMENT Screen select the required range then **F8**





2 Versions

The analyzer is factory configured with 4 Physical Ranges of 30, 300, 3,000, 30,000 PPM

The operator can change the number of ranges and depending on which range you choose, your selection will change to that range number (ex: if you change your range to 300 in above your range number will change to Range 3)and select a more convenient full scale concentration if required.

Note: Do not exceed the maximum range set by the factory and always use ascending order as shown.

Example a) For a single range instrument, set Range I to the desired value and all others to zero

b) For a two range instruments, set Range I to the lowest value, Range 2 to the highest value and the others to zero.

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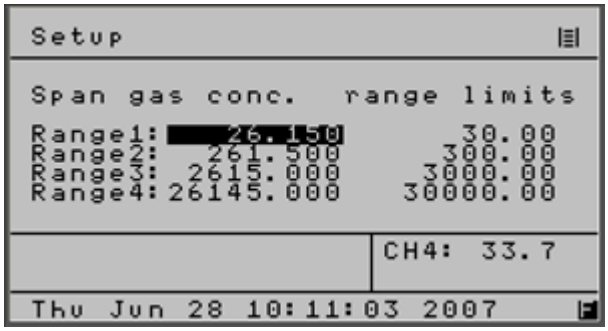
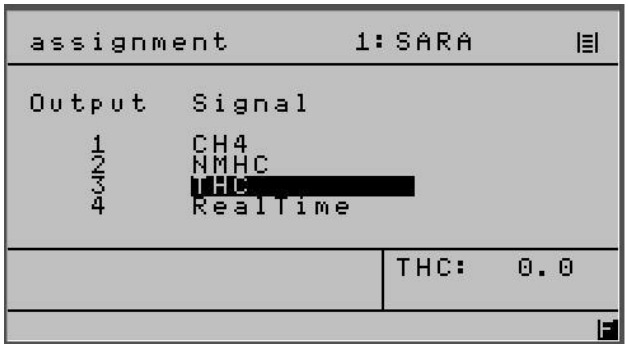
2.6 Span Values: F9 From the MEASUREMENT Screen



Use to define the concentration of the span gas that will be used to calibrate each range.

Note: The span gas value used for this range is highlighted and can be changed if necessary. Use the Enter key and the numeric keys as required.

2.7 Outputs: F10 From the MEASUREMENT Screen



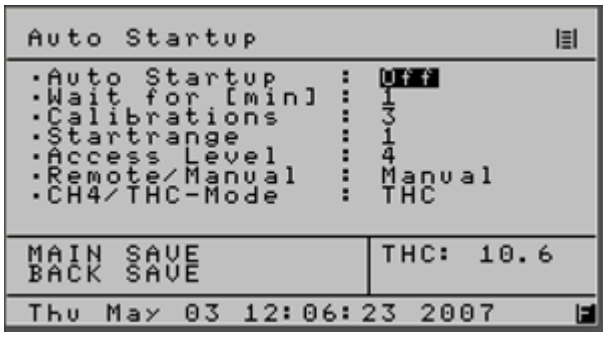
Use the ↕ to select the desired Output. Press Enter to select
Use the ↕ to select the desired Signal. Press Enter to select

Use this screen to define the signals and their location that will be monitored by a remote reordering device.

SEE TABLE D

3.0 NEW FUNCTIONS

3.1 Auto Start Up: (Main, F5, F7, F7)



All key analyzer parameters are stored in a secure memory location and retained when power is removed
In the event of an unexpected power failure it may be desirable to change some parameters until an operator can resume control.

This screen may be used to establish several desirable special instrument start-up parameters that define how the analyzer recovers from loss of AC power

When enabled this screen will define the following:

Wait: The time delay in minutes before any of these special changes will be finalized.

Calibrations: The number of attempts to complete a successful calibration as required in the operator defined Deviation Tables. If calibration is not successful the instrument will continue reporting results using the last completed calibration.
The analyzer can be configured to use the previous calibration by selecting zero Calibrations.

Starting Range: When all defined actions are completed the analyzer will return to the Measurement Screen and at the range specified.

Access Level: The user level at Start Up.

Remote/Manual: Put the analyzer in either “Remote” or “Manual” at Start Up

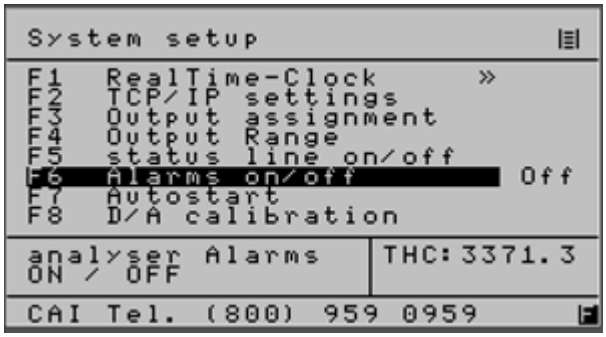
THC/CH_4 MODE: Put the analyzer in THC or CH_4 or NMHC mode at Start Up.

3.2 Alarms On/Off: (Main, F5, F7)

All key analyzer parameters are stored in a secure memory location and retained when power is removed. In the event of an unexpected power failure it may be desirable to change some parameters until an operator can resume control.

This screen may be used to establish several desirable special instrument start-up parameters that define how the analyzer recovers from loss of AC power.

When enabled this screen will define the following:

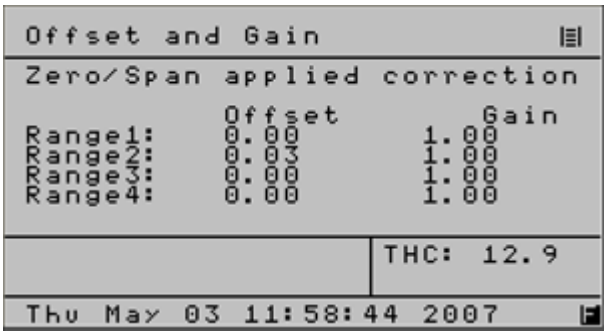


Use **F6** to toggle ON/OFF

The instrument has an extensive library of error messages that will aid in the identification of various anomalous events and are displayed at the bottom of the screen. These messages will assist in Diagnostics and indicating the need for preventative maintenance

This screen provides an **<u>option</u>** to disable these messages during initial start- up or as may be desired for a particular application.

3.3 Offset & Gain: (Main, F4, F3, F5)



This screen can be used to provide an additional means to display calibration deviations.

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The OFFSET is the value stored during zero calibration.

The GAIN is the value stored during span gas calibration using the operator defined calibration gas.

An increasing or decreasing change to the OFFSET or GAIN when used in conjunction with “Deviations” will provide insight to both short and long term changes to system performance

Note: Reset calibration values will reset OFFSETS & GAINS to zero and 1 respectively

3.4 Calibrate the Analog Outputs: (Main, F5, F7, F8) D/A Calibration (Main, F5, F7, F3) Output Assignment

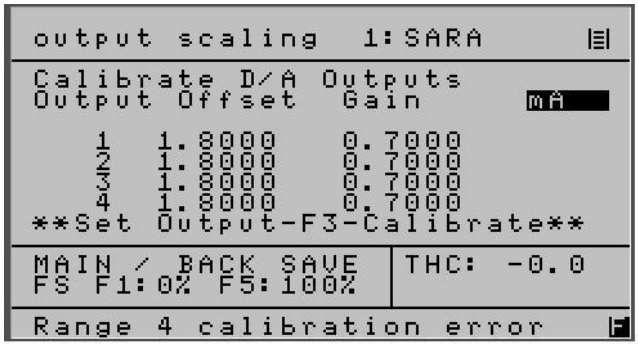
- **Overview**

The 600 FID Series is designed to provide three analog outputs that can be configured as 0-1 VDC, 0-5 VDC, 0-10 VDC, 4-20 mA, or 0-20 mA.

This screen **(Main, F5, F7, F8)** is used to select the scaling of the current (mA) or voltage (1, 5, 10) range that is required by a remote recording device. The outputs can be calibrated to exactly match the results obtained on a PLC, Recorder, Data Logger or other remote recording device that may be connected to the analyzer.

The operator will first select the **OUTPUT ASSIGNMENT** screen and choose the output that is to be calibrated. All outputs of interest may be selected. When calibration is competed, the operator will return the outputs to their original assignment

The **D-A CALIBRATION** screen will then be used to complete the calibration procedure.



This screen provides a section that is used to record the zero signal corrections (zero offset) and a second area to record the 100% signal corrections (Gain) for each of the four output signals that may be defined to develop a voltage or current signal.

Since this is a Digital to Analog conversion, the calibration will require the completion of a simple “trial and error” procedure. The operator will observe the results of a “zero or full scale (Gain) signal generated by the analyzer to the remote recording device and select a correction factor.

The process of selection and saving for “zero” and “span” will be repeated until a satisfactory calibration is achieved. For 0-1V, 0-5V, 0-10V and a 0-20 ma outputs the Offset and Gain values are independent and do not interact... With the 4-20 ma output, the “Offset (zero)” and “Gain (span)”values interact and may require a few more trials.

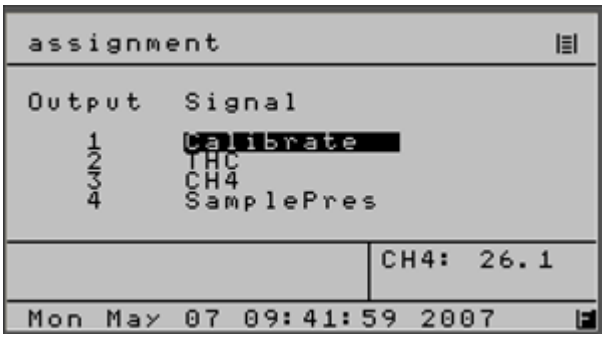
The following is a table of typical values

:

OUTPUT	OFFSET	GAIN
0-20 ma	0.000	0.927
4-20 ma	1.820	0.740
0-1 V	1.300	0.820
0-5 V	1.100	0.820
0-10 V	1.050	0.820

- **Procedure**

3.4.1 From the Main Menu press **F5,F7,F3**,to obtain following screen:



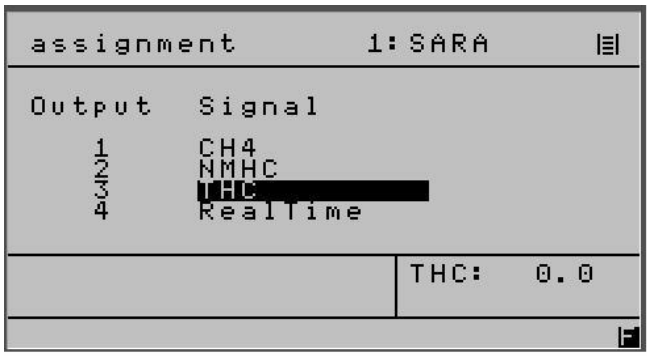
F5, F7, F3

3.4.2. Use the ↕ to highlight the outputs that require calibration.

Note; In the above example only Output 1 will be calibrated
Record the name of these signals, they will be restored.

3.4.3. Press enter to provide access to all the menu of signals that are available.
(Real Time. THC, CH_4, Calibration, Sample Pressure, etc.)

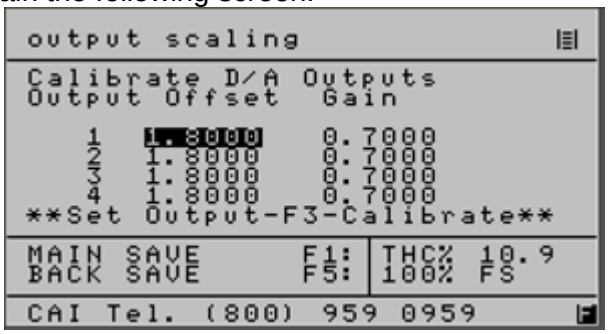
3.4.4. Select Calibration and press **ENTER** to complete the selection



Note: Any or all of the four outputs can be selected for calibration
This screen will not be used again until calibration has been completed.

3.4.5. Press **BACK** to return to the SYSTEM SETUP screen **(Main, F5, F7)**

3.4.6. Press **F8** to obtain the following screen:



Main, F5, F7, F8

3.4.7. Use the ↕ to select the desired output and press **ENTER**

3.4.8. Press F1 to select a ZERO signal and observe the results on the remote device

3.4.9. Change the offset value press **BACK** to save the new value.

3.4.10. Press **F8** to return to the D-A Calibration screen and note the results on the remote device.

3.4.11. Repeat steps **3.4.8** thru **3.4.10** until a satisfactory ZERO calibration is achieved.

3.4.12. Complete steps **3.4.8** thru **3.4.10** for each of the remaining outputs that require calibration.

3.4.13. Press **F5** to produce a full scale (100%) signal

3.4.14. Use the arrow keys to position the curser at the require GAIN value

3.4.15. Observe the results on the remote device and make a correction to the GAIN
value for the output of interest. Press **BACK** to save this new value

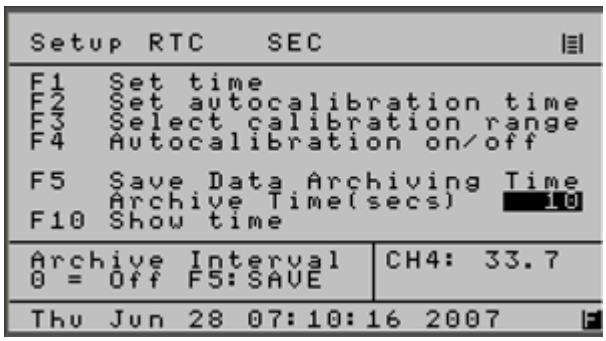
3.4.16. Press **F8** to return to the D-A calibration screen

3.4.17. Observe the results on the remote device and repeat steps change the GAIN value by repeating steps **3.4.14** thru **3.4.16** as needed for each output.

3.4.18. Return to the OUTPUT Assignment screen **F5, F7, F3** from the main menu and change the output signals from CALIBRATE to their original values as defined in step **3.4.2**.

3.5 Save Data Archiving Time (Main, F5, F7, F1, F5)

Archive Time is the Time in seconds between each set of data points. If “zero” no data is stored in the SEC data files. The SEC data files are in .CSV format for direct import into Excel. CAI can provide the tools necessary to download these files.



Use ENTER to change recording time

SEE TABLE A

TABLE A

600 SERIES HFID DATA ARCHIVE FILES

Time,
Date,
Month,
Year,
Error Index,
TimeStamp,
CH4 Conc,
NMHC Conc,
THC Conc,
Concentration,
Detector Volts,
Range,
Auto / Manual,
Span Gas,
Offset,
Gain,

Sample Pressure,
Sample Flow,
Sample EPC Volts,
Air Pressure,
Air Flow,
Air EPC Volts,
Fuel Pressure,
Fuel Flow,
Fuel EPC Volts,
AirInj Pressure,
AirInj Flow,
AirInj EPC Volts,
FuelInj Pressure,
FuelInj Flow,
FuelInj EPC Volts,
Filter Temp,
Burner Temp,
Oven Temp,
Pump Temp,
Cutter Temp,
Meas Mode,
Local / Remote,
Cutter,
Cutter Efficiency,
CH4 Relative Response,
CH4 Zero Difference

3.6 User Digital Outputs

- **Overview**

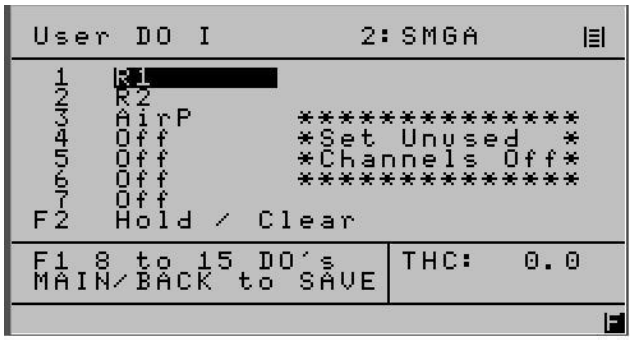
  The 600 FID Series of instruments have 15 solid state, optically coupled, isolated relays that can be programmed by the operator to indicate the status of numerous digital conditions

  The available digital signals consist of a SERVICE group that can be used to externally monitor a number of conditions to aid in preventative maintenance and diagnostics. **SEE TABLE B & D**

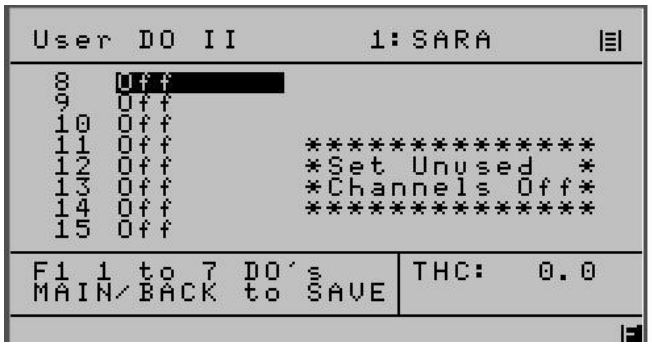
  A second STATUS group, is provided and is used to define the operation of the instrument such as Spanning, Zeroing, Calibrating and the current Range (1, 2, 3, 4, AUTO) etc. **SEE TABLE C & D**

  The individual output signals can be operator selected and set to a **HOLD** or **CLEAR** mode.

In the **HOLD** mode an activated signal is retained until the operator returns to the **Digital Output Screen** and selects the appropriate output signal and performs a manual CLEAR.



In the **CLEAR** mode the signal will automatically change state when the microprocessor detects that the noted condition no longer exists.



The operator can select from the following the desired **SERVICE** or **STATUS** items that are to be digitally monitored.

TABLE B

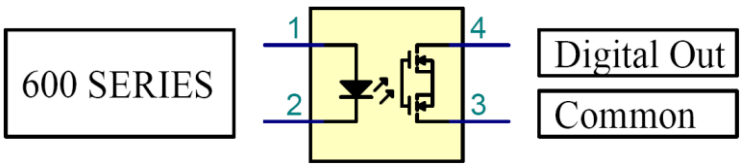
Index	Service Group	User DO Screen Display
0		
1	No Flame	Flame
2	Sample Pressure Failure	SampleP
3	Air Pressure Failure	AirP
4	Fuel Pressure Failure	FuelP
5	Air Inject Pressure Failure	AirInjP
6	Fuel Inject Pressure Failure	FuelInjP
7	Filter Temp Failure	FilterT
8	Burner Temp Failure	BurnerT
9	Oven Temp Failure	OvenT
10	Cutter Temp Failure	CuttT
11	Pump Temp Failure	PumpT
12	EPC Coil Sample Failure	SEV
13	EPC Coil Air Failure	AEV
14	EPC Coil Fuel Failure	FEV
15	EPC Coil Air Inject Failure	AIEV
16	EPC Coil Fuel Inject Failure	FIEV
17	Range overflow	OR
18	ADC Range Overflow	AO
19	ADC Range Underflow	AU
20	Range 1 is not calibrated	R1NC
21	Range 2 is not calibrated	R2NC
22	Range 3 is not calibrated	R3NC
23	Range 4 is not calibrated	R4NC
24	Low concentration Warning	LoC
25	High concentration Warning	HiC
26	dummy text for RTC	Off
27	General Alarm	GenAlarm
29	Cal Alarm	CalAlarm

TABLE C

Index	Status Group	User DO Screen Display

28	In Remote	InRem
30	AutoRange	AutoR
31	Range 1	R1
32	Range 2	R2
33	Range 3	R3
34	Range 4	R4
35	In Calibrate	InCal
36	In Zero	Zero
37	In Span	Span
38	In Sample	Sample
39	In THC Mode	InTHC
40	In CH4 Mode	InCH4
41	In Overflow	InOflow
42	In Purge	InPurge

TYPICAL RELAY

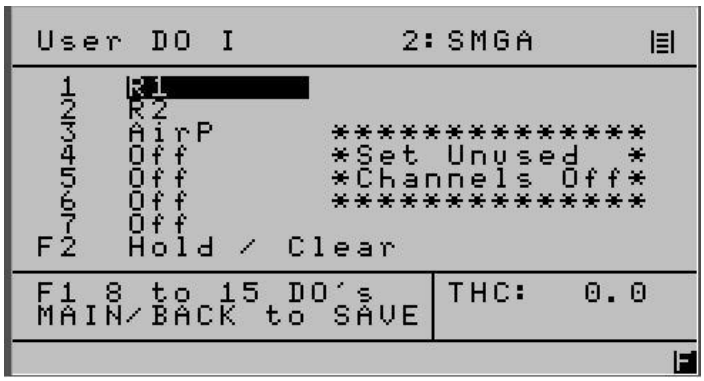


These contacts(3, 4) will drive continuously up to 500 MA using a customer voltage supply that does not to exceed 60 VDC.

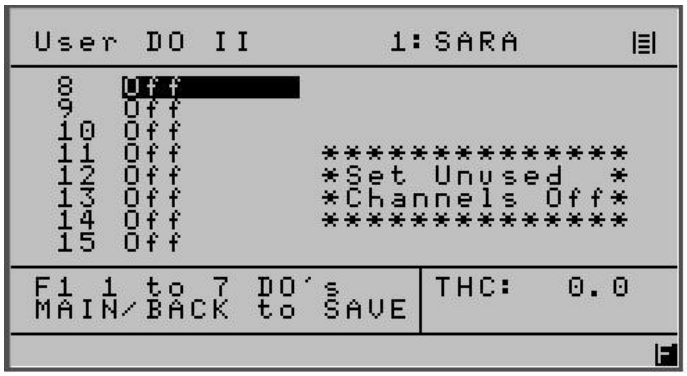
- **Operation**

  Use **Main, F5, F9** to select the first eight outputs
  Use the ↕ to select the desired output
  Press ENTER and use ↕ to select desired item
  Press ENTER to save selection.

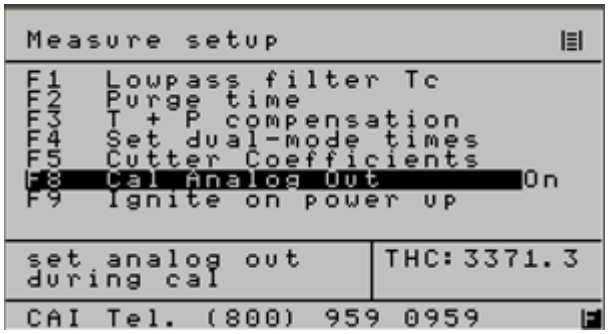
NOTE: The 600 FID has 15 user selectable isolated digital outputs from the list of 42 in **TABLE B & C**



Press **F1** to observe the remaining seven outputs
Program as desired per the above



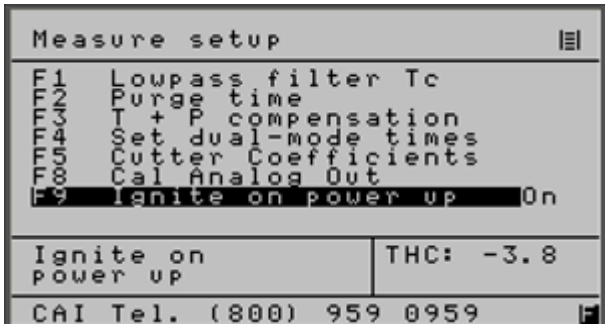
3.7 Cal Analog Output: (Main, F5, F8,)



Use **F8** to toggle on/off

This will provide improved versatility and control of the THC and CH4 output signals. When THC or CH4 are assigned to specific outputs The CAL ANALOG output can be enabled by the operator and the MODE selected at the Measuring screen will be impressed at the selected output.

3.8 Ignite on Power Up: (Main, F5, F8)

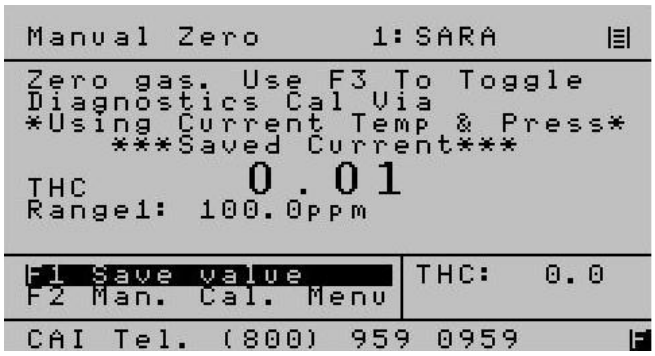


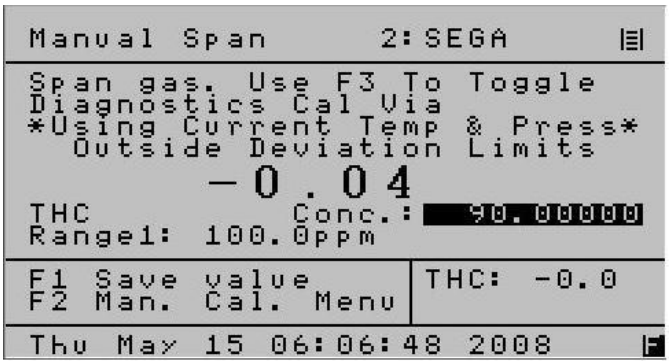
Use **F9** to toggle ON/OFF

4.0 CHANGES TO EXISTING FUNCTIONS

4.1 **Saved** or **Outside Limits**

During Manual Calibration the following screens will be displayed to indicate the instruments response to the value of the zero or span gas using the amount that the operator defined in the deviation table.



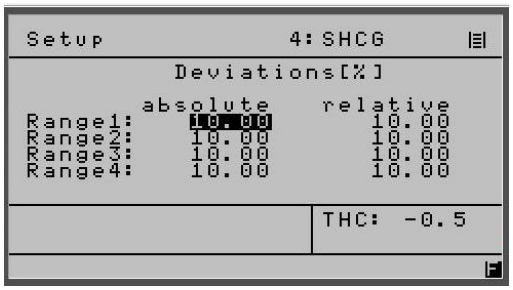


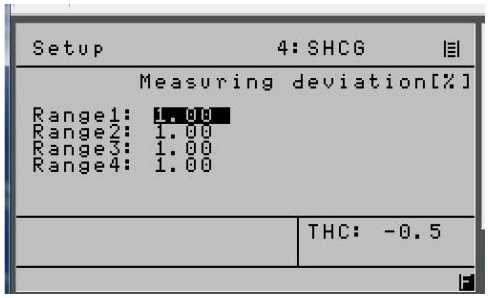
The above is shown using Zero Gas

From Measurement use: **F5 "zero"**or **F6 "span"**
From Main Menu use: **F4, F2, F1"zero"** or **F2 "span"**

4.2. Calibration Deviations:

MAIN, F5, F2, F2 Deviations, F3 Measuring Deviations.

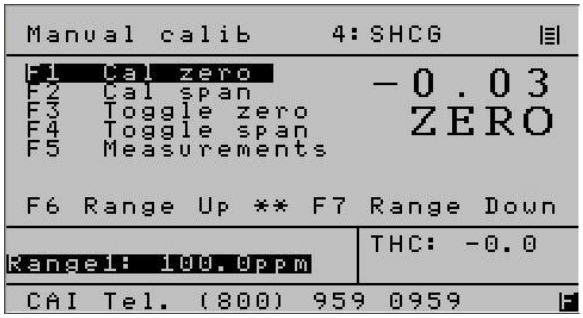




Note: These screens are used by the operator to define the maximum acceptable limits of the Zero and Span gas for both Manual and Automatic Calibrating.

4.3 Flow Zero or Span Gas

Some analyzers have the above and the ability to flow Zero and Span Gas.

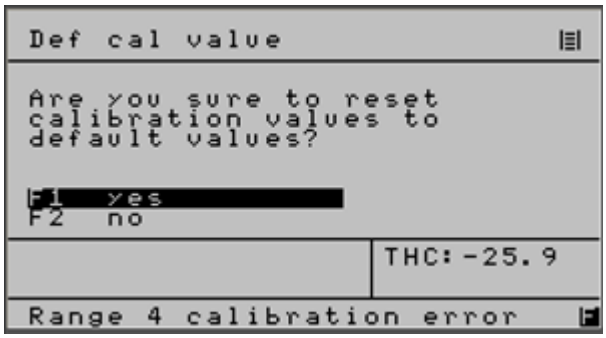


The above is shown using Zero/SPAN Gas

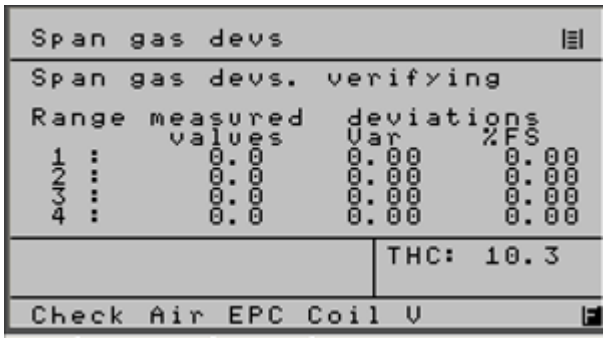
From Cal Screen use: **F2** or **Main** or **Back**
From Main Menu use: **F4, F2**

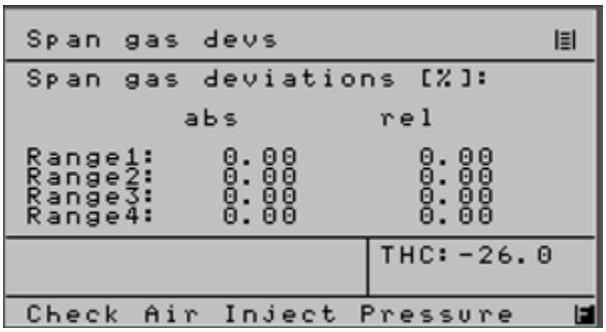
4.4 Reset Calibration Values

When the re-set calibrations value function is used all recorded deviations will be set to zero



Main, F4, F5





Main, F4 F3, F4
(Used to observe Auto Cal Results)

Main, F4, F3, F2
(Used to observe Manual Cal results)

The above are the new deviations after the operator elects to re-set the calibration values.

TABLE D

600 SERIES FID/HFID IO CHART

28 PIN MAIN CONNECTOR ASSIGNMENTS
AO = Analog Output, OC= Open Collector, SV = Solenoid Valve TTL = Transistor Logic

OPTO I/0	Signal Type	600 FID/HFID Analog		Levels
ALG 1		pin #		
COM	A Output	1	**GND (Isolated analog)**	**Isolated AI**
0	A Output	2	**User Defined AO-1**	1v,5v,10v,mA
1	A Output	3	**User Defined AO-2**	1v,5v,10v,mA
2	A Output	4	**User Defined AO-3**	1v,5v,10v,mA
3	A Output	5	**User Defined AO-4**	1v,5v,10v,mA
DIG 1		**Digital**		
COM	D Output	6	GND (Digital)	
0	D Output	7	Sense Auto Range	**TTL-low true**
1	D Output	8	Sense Range 1	**TTL-low true**
2	D Output	9	Sense Range 2	**TTL-low true**
3	D Output	10	Sense Range 3	**TTL-low true**
4	D Output	11	Sense Range 4	**TTL-low true**
5	D Input	12	Set Auto Range	
6	D Input	13	Control Range 1	
7	D Input	14	Control Range 2	
8	D Input	15	Control Range 3	
9	D Input	16	Control Range 4	
10	D Input	17	Auto Cal	
11	D Input	18	Calibrate	

12	D Input	19	Zero	
13	D Input	20	Span	
14	D Input	21	Sample	
15	SPARE			
DIG 2				
0	D Output	22	Zero Gas Flow	**OC (24vdc if internal SV)**
1	D Output	23	Span Gas Flow	**OC (24vdc if internal SV)**
2	D Output	24	Sample Gas Flow	**OC (24vdc if internal SV)**
3	D Output	25	Local/Remote	**TTL-low true**
4	D Output	26	Read Cal Mode	**TTL-low true**
5	D Output	27	Reserved	
6	D Output	28	Reserved	

TABLE D (CONT)

600 SERIES FID/HFID IO CHART

28 PIN AUXILLARY CONNECTOR ASSIGNMENTS

OPTO I/O	Signal Type	FID/HFID Analog		LEVELS
ALG 1	Spare	pin #		
COM	A Input	1	GND (analog)	
4	A Input	2	External Analog 1	0-10V
5	A Input	3	External Analog 2	0-10V
6	A Output	4	**GND (Isolated analog)**	
7	D Output	5	**Relay RTN 1**	**9,10,11,12 use RTN 1**
DIG 3	**Alarms**	**Digital**		**Alarms go OPEN when present Status go CLOSED when active**
COM	D Output	6	**Relay RTN 2**	**13,14,15,16 use RTN 2**
0	D Output	7	**Relay RTN 3**	**17,17,19,20 use RTN 3**
1	D Output	8	**Relay RTN 4**	**21,2728 use RTN 4**
2	D Output	9	**User Defined NO Relay 1**	
3	D Output	10	**User Defined NO Relay 2**	
4	D Output	11	**User Defined NO Relay 3**	
5	D Output	12	**User Defined NO Relay 4**	
6	D Output	13	**User Defined NO Relay 5**	
7	D Output	14	**User Defined NO Relay 6**	
8	D Output	15	**User Defined NO Relay 7**	
9	D Output	16	**User Defined NO Relay 8**	
10	D Output	17	**User Defined NO Relay 9**	

11	D Output	18	**User Defined NO Relay 10**	
12	D Output	19	**User Defined NO Relay 11**	
13	D Output	20	**User Defined NO Relay 12**	
14	D Output	21	**User Defined NO Relay 13**	
15	D Output	22	**Reserved Do Not Connect**	
DIG 2				
7	D Input	23	Start Ignition	
8	D Input	24	Set Overflow	
9	D Input	25	Set THC Mode	
10	D Input	26	**Set Remote**	
11	D Output	27	**User Defined NO Relay 14**	
12	D Output	28	**User Defined NO Relay 15**	