

measure

accumet[®] BASIC

AB30



USER Manual

std

setup



enter

stdby

select
EMP



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1 INTRODUCTION

Thank you for selecting the Fisher Scientific Accumet AB 30 bench-top meter. This instruction manual describes the operation of the meter. The state-of-art meter that you have purchased is easy to operate and will guide you through the various functions by displaying easy to understand prompts.

This instruction manual is designed to provide all the information necessary to guide you through the process of measuring pH or mV with a series of prompts on the screen.



You will find this symbol appearing in this manual; it indicates useful tips that ease your meter operation.

The Accumet AB30 provides microprocessor precision in a compact benchtop design that is easy to use. This meter allows you to:

- Measure conductivity, resistivity and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS).
- Select cell constants, temperature coefficients, and temperature units.
- Standardize with two key strikes
- Replatinise your conductivity probe

It all adds up to rapid, completely automatic, intuitive operation.

2 UNPACKING THE METER

The following is a listing of what you should have received with your Accumet AB 30 conductivity meter.

Meter with kit includes

Meter
Power supply
Electrode arm support bracket
Electrode arm
ATC probe
Manual and literature
Note that this meter does not include a conductivity cell
RS 232 communication cable

Meter only includes

Meter
Power supply
Electrode arm support bracket
Manual and literature

If any of these items are missing, please contact the Fisher Products Group electrochemistry Division by dialling 412/490-6267

Accessory Conductivity Probes are available and can be ordered by calling Fisher Customer Service at 800/766-7000.

2-cell Conductivity Probes:

<u>Cell Constant</u>	<u>Optimal Conductivity Range</u>	<u>Glass Body</u>	<u>Epoxy Body</u>
0.1	0.5 to 200 μ S	13-620-156	13-620-161
1.0	0.01 to 2.0 mS/cm	13-620-155	13-620-160
10.0	1 to 200 mS/cm	13-620-157	13-620-162

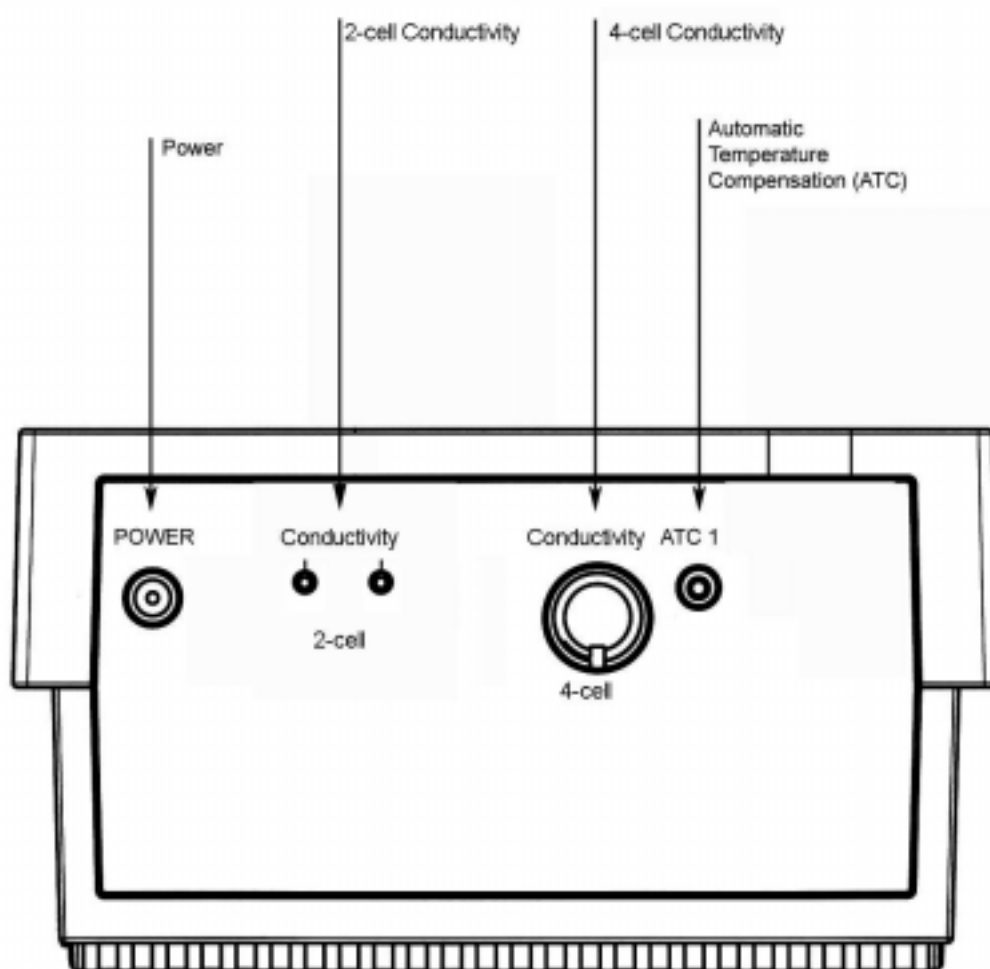
4-cell Conductivity Probes:

<u>Cell Constant</u>	<u>Optimal Conductivity Range</u>	<u>Glass Body</u>	<u>Epoxy Body</u>
1.0	0.01 to 2.0 mS/cm	13-620-163	13-620-165
10.0	1 to 200 mS/cm	13-620-164	13-620-166

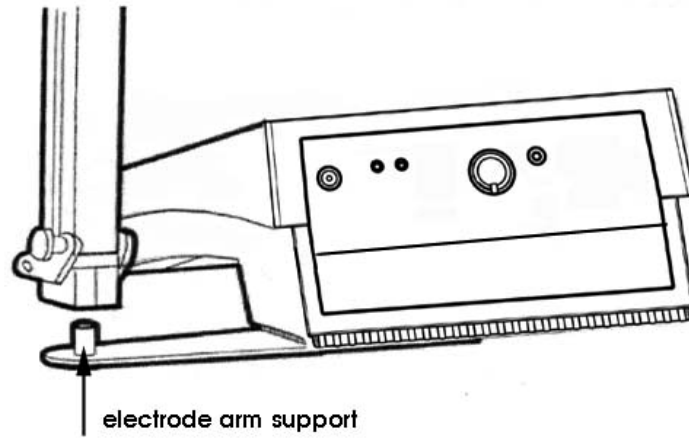
3 GETTING STARTED

3.1 Connectors

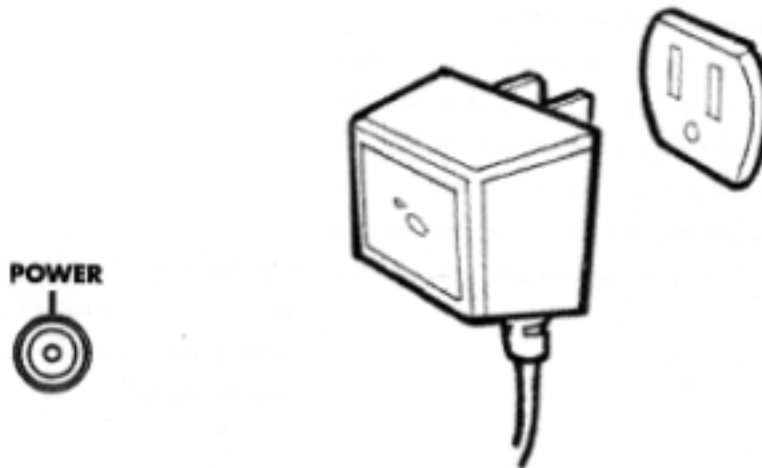
1. Review the layout and arrangement of the rear connector panel.



2. Connect the electrode arm to the base.



3. Connect the power cable to the connector cable to the rear connector panel power jack and to a power source.



4 USING THE METER

4.1 Conductivity Probes

This meter allows you to use both 2-cell and 4-cell conductivity probes.



DO NOT connect both probes together.

Remove the protective cover from the end of the probe. Prior to use, soak the probe in distilled or deionized water for 10 minutes.

1. Install the 2-cell probe by plugging the pin connectors into the dual pin jacks on the back of the meter.

OR

Install the 4-cell probe by plugging in its DIN connector into the DIN jack on the back of the meter.

Install the ATC probe by plugging the 1/8" mini-phone jack into the ATC jack on the back of the meter.



The Accumet 4-cell probe has built-in ATC and a separate ATC probe is not required.

2. Rinse the conductivity probe sensing elements with distilled or deionized water between samples.



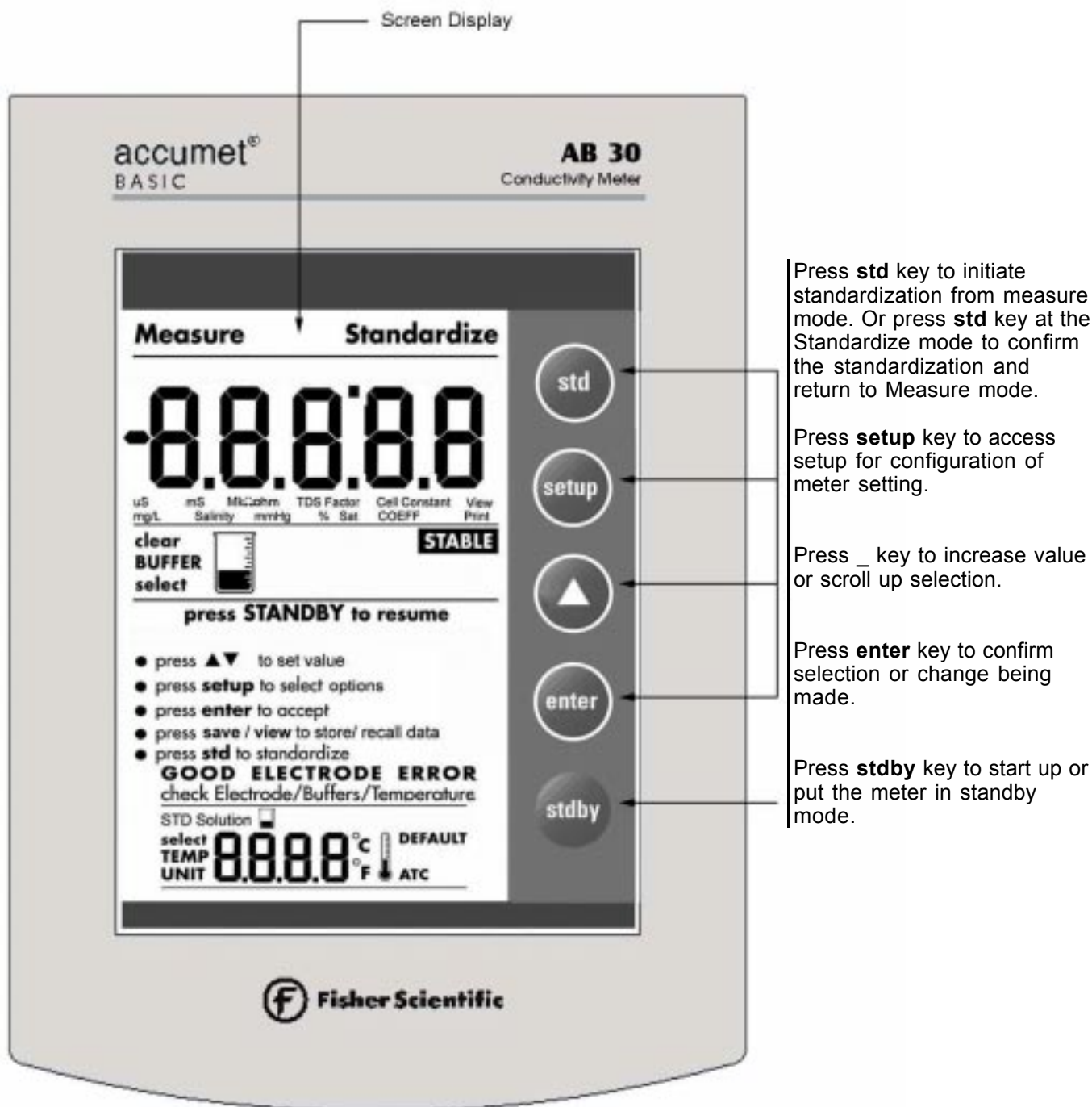
3. For long term storage, the probes can be stored dry or in distilled water.



Note that the cell constant may change slightly due to storage or use, and it must be re-evaluated with the use of standard conductivity solution (standardization) prior to use.

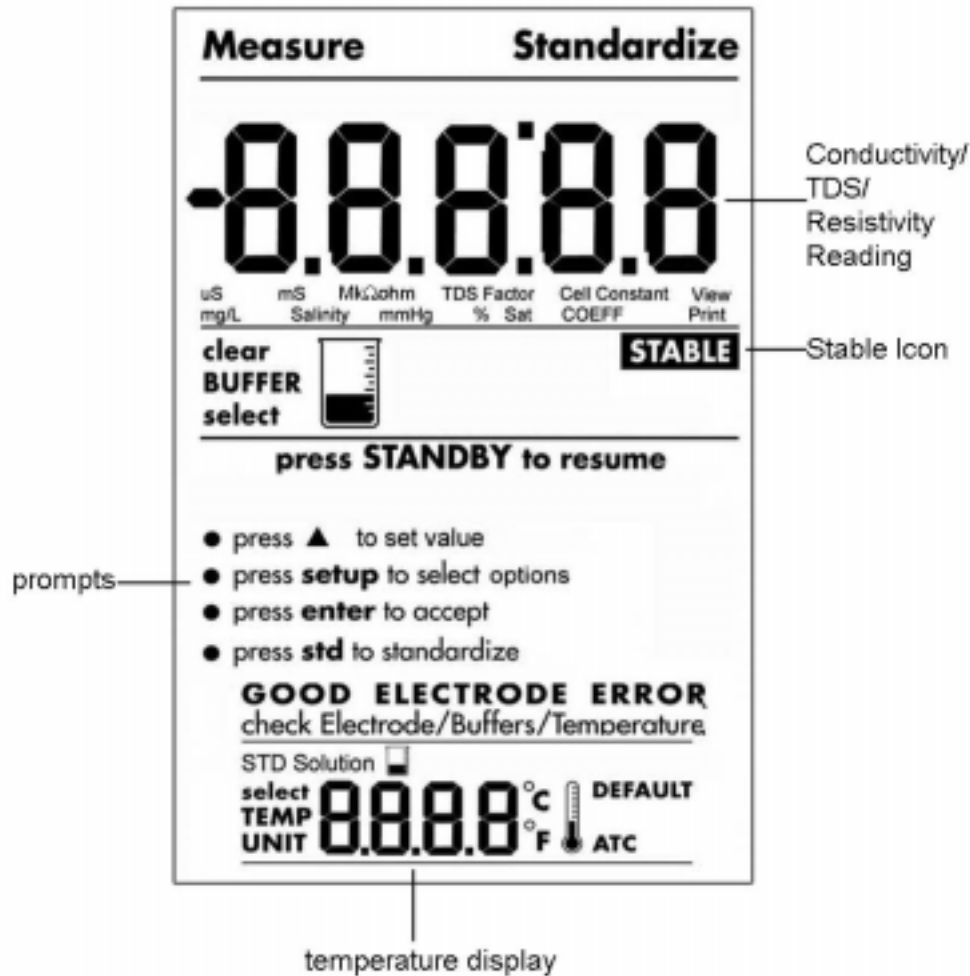
4.2 Display/ Keys

Overview of the meter screen display and function key layout.



4.3 Screen Display

Familiarize yourself with the layout of the digital screen display.



5 CONDUCTIVITY OPERATION

5.1 Using Setup

Setup allows you to set the operating parameters of the meter to meet your requirements. There are two ways to access setup, and the parameters that you can set will be different depending on how you accessed setup. Determine which access route you need to utilize from the chart below:

<u>To set the following parameter</u>	<u>Access Setup from the following screen</u>
Select the type of measurement you wish to make (conductivity, resistivity or TDS) and associated units.	From the Measure Screen
View the calibrated cell constant	From the Measure Screen
View the last calibrated buffer value	From the Measure Screen
Select Cell constant	From the Measure Screen
Select Temperature coefficients	From the Measure Screen
Selecting the TDS factor	From the Measure Screen
Select Temperature units	From the Measure Screen
Clear the user calibration	From the Measure Screen
Conductivity standard solution	From the Standardize Screen

5.1.1 Using setup from the measure screen

If you are currently viewing the Setup screen, setup is in essence a scroll button which allows you to access, view, and change a variety of operating parameters. While in setup, you may:



Press **std** to exit from setup to measure screen without making change.



Press **setup** to scroll to the next parameter to view or change.



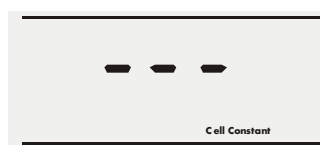
Press π to set values within each setup option.



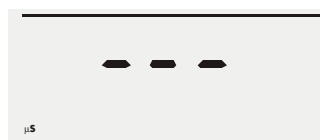
Press **enter** to accept the displayed parameter. The meter will then return to the measurement mode.



Press **stdby** to return to the stdby mode without making a change. Pressing stdby again will place the meter in the Measure mode.



**Program 1:
View Cell Constant**
- View the calculated cell constant stored in memory. A series of dashes “- - -” appears if there is no cell constant in memory.



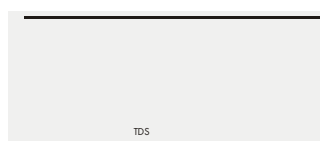
**Program 2:
View standardized value**
- View the standardized value. A series of dashes “- - -” appears if the meter is not standardized.



**Program 3:
Conductivity Mode**
- Select the conductivity mode from the setup options.



**Program 4:
Resistivity Mode**
- Select the resistivity mode from the setup options.



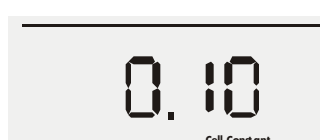
**Program 5:
TDS Mode**
- Select the T otal Dissolved Solid mode from the setup options.



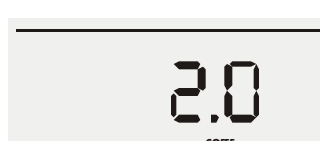
**Program 6:
Select Cell Constant 1.00**
- Select the nominal cell constant from 1.00, 10.00 or 0.10.



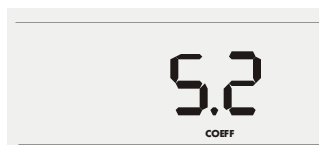
**Program 7:
Select Cell Constant 10.00**
- Select the nominal cell constant from 1.00, 10.00 or 0.10.



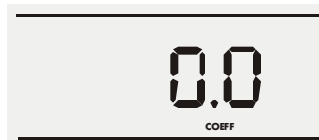
**Program 8:
Select Cell Constant 0.10**
- Select the nominal cell constant from 1.00, 10.00 or 0.10.



**Program 9:
Select Temperature Coefficient (2.0%)**
- Select the temperature coefficient from 2.0%, 5.2%, 0.0% or 1.5%. Default is 2.0%.



**Program 10:
Select Temperature Coefficient (5.2%)**
- Select the temperature coefficient from 2.0%, 5.2%, 0.0% or 1.5%. Default is 2.0%.



**Program 11:
Select Temperature Coefficient (0.0%)**
- Select the temperature coefficient from 2.0%, 5.2%, 0.0% or 1.5%. Default is 2.0%.



**Program 12:
Select Temperature Coefficient (1.5%)**
- Select the temperature coefficient from 2.0%, 5.2%, 0.0% or 1.5%. Default is 2.0%.



**Program 13:
Select TDS Factor**
- Select the TDS factor from 0.40 to 1.00.



**Program 14:
Temperature Unit (°C)**
- Select unit of measure for Temperature either in °C or °F.



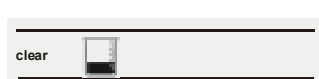
**Program 15:
Temperature Unit (°F)**
- Select unit of measure for Temperature either in °C or °F.



**Program 16:
Enable Stability Indicator**
-Set the stability indicator to be displayed on the screen. Select On.



**Program 17:
Disable Stability Indicator**
-Set the stability indicator to be NOT displayed on the screen. Select OFF.



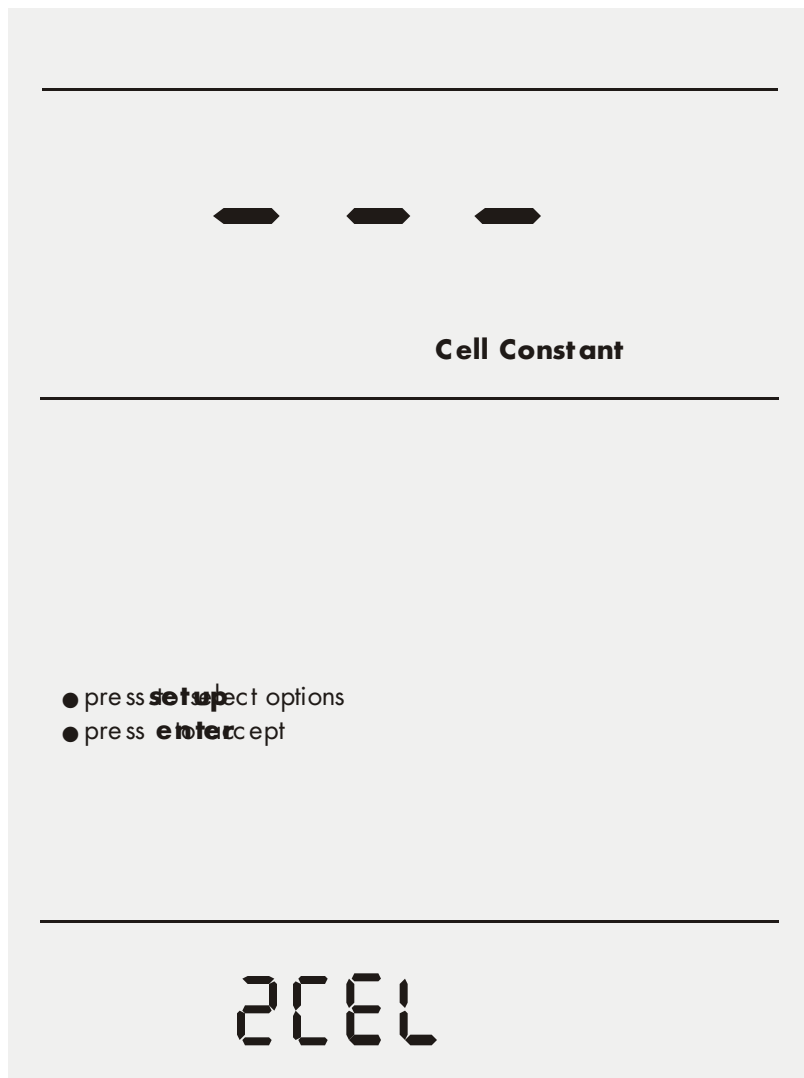
Program 18: Clear User Standardization
-Select to clear the calibration and return to Measure screen.

5.1.2 Program 1: View the calculated cell constant

1. Press **setup** to view the calculated cell constant stored in memory.
2. If there is no cell constant in memory, a series of dashes “—” will appear. Press **enter** to accept the displayed cell constant and return to the Measure screen,

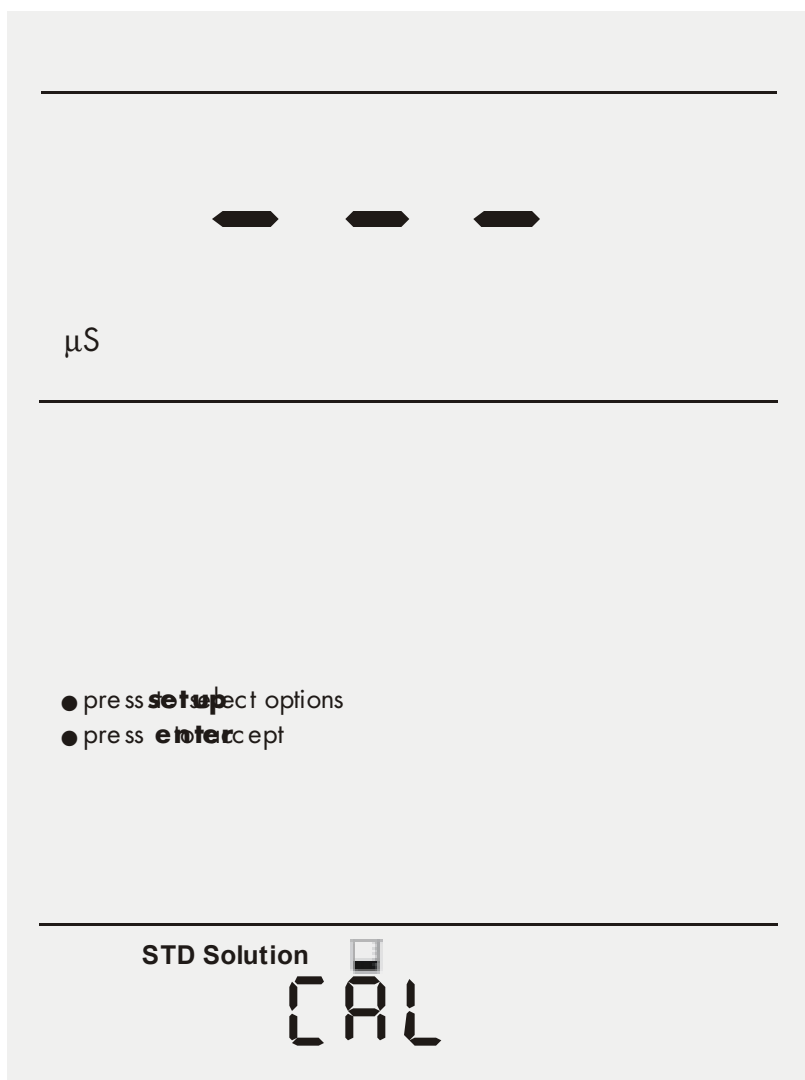
OR

3. Press **setup** again to go to the next page.



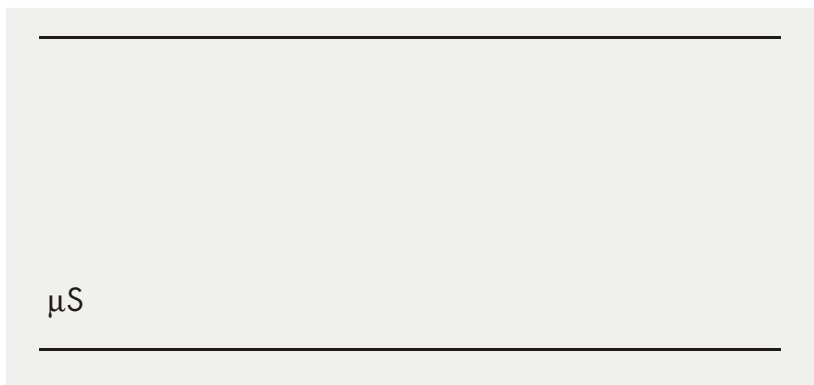
5.1.3 Program 2: View the standardized value

1. If the meter is not standardized , a series of dashes will appear , "---"
2. Press **enter** to accept the displayed last-standardized value and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to the next page.



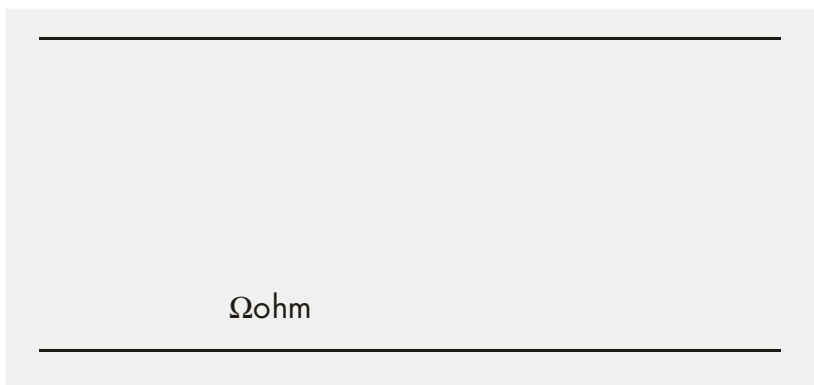
5.1.4 Program 3: Select the conductivity mode

Press **enter** to accept this choice of measuring conductivity and return to the measure screen or press **setup** again to go to the next page.



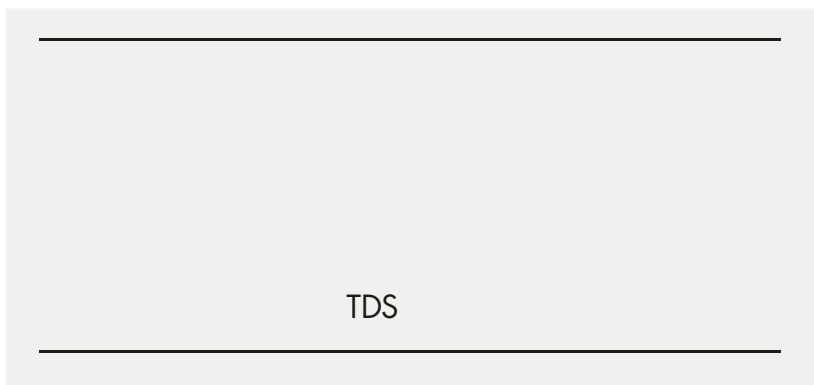
5.1.5 Program 4: Select resistivity mode

Press **enter** to accept this choice of measuring resistivity and return to the measure screen or press **setup** again to go to the next page.



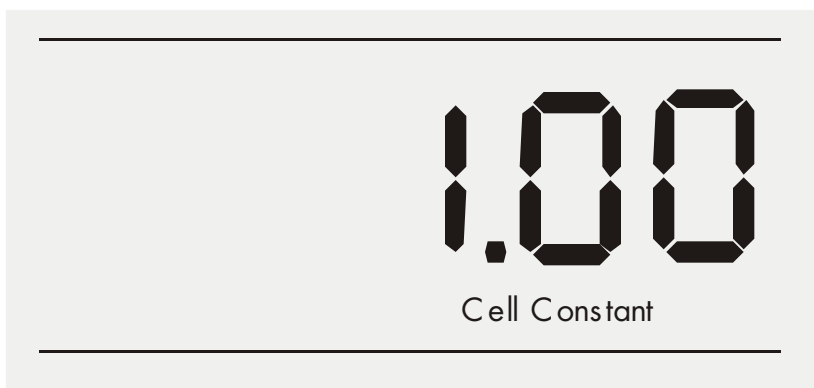
5.1.6 Program 5: Select the TDS mode

Press **enter** to accept this choice of measuring TDS and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to next page.



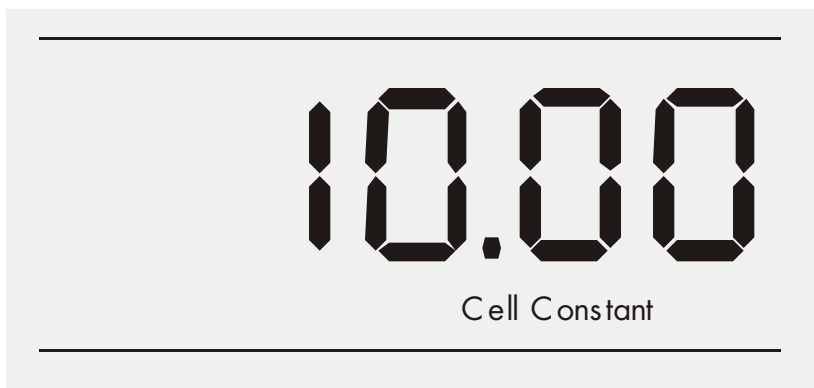
5.1.7 Program 6: Select the cell constant (1.00)

Press **enter** to accept this choice of nominal cell constant and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to next page.



5.1.8 Program 7: Select the cell constant (10.00)

Press **enter** to accept this choice of nominal cell constant and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to next page.



5.1.9 Program 8: Select the cell constant (0.10)

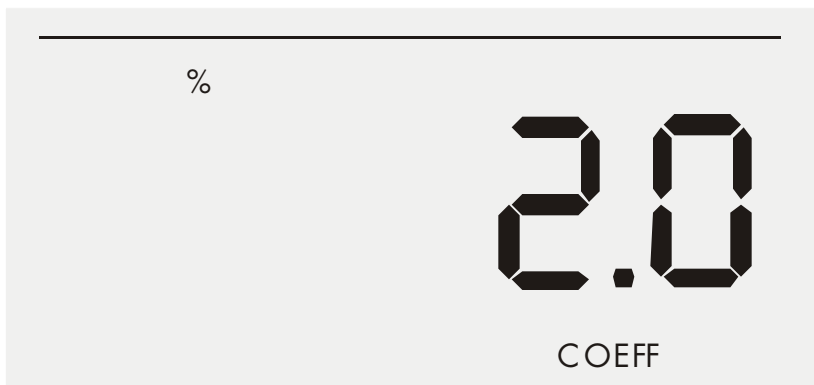
Press **enter** to accept this choice of nominal cell constant and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to next page.

0.10

Cell Constant

**5.1.10 Program 9: Select the temperature coefficient
(2.0%)**

Press **enter** to accept this choice of temperature coefficient and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to next page.



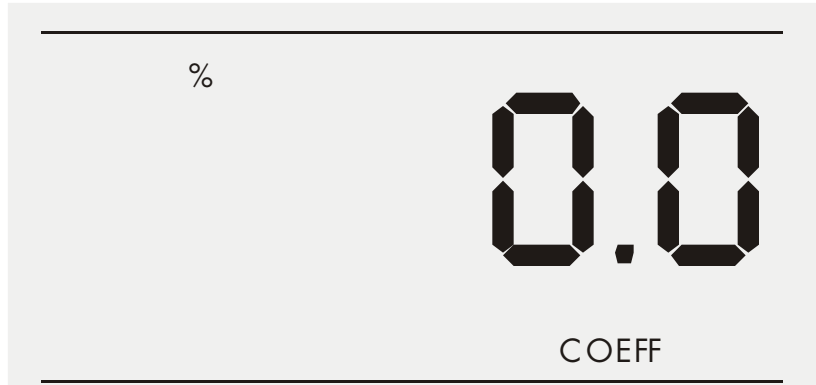
**5.1.11 Program 10: Select the temperature coefficient
(5.2%)**

Press **enter** to accept this choice of temperature coefficient and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to next page.



**5.1.12 Program 11: Select the temperature coefficient
(0.0%)**

Press **enter** to accept this choice of temperature coefficient and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to next page.



**5.1.13 Program 12: Select the temperature coefficient
(1.5%)**

Press **enter** to accept this choice of temperature coefficient and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to next page.



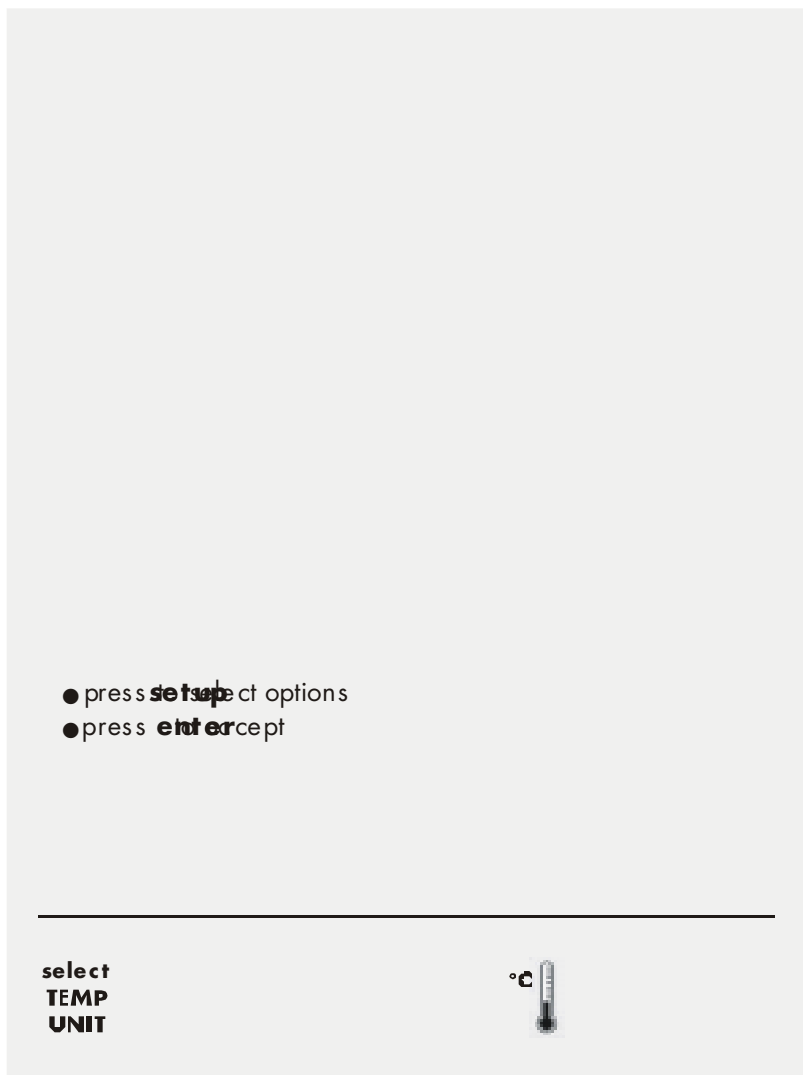
5.1.14 Program 13: Select the TDS Factor (0.40 – 1.00)

Use the π key to adjust the TDS factor. Press **enter** to accept these adjusted values of TDS Factor and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to get to the next page.



5.1.15 Program 14: Temperature unit selection (°C)

Press **enter** to accept the °C and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to the °F selection page.



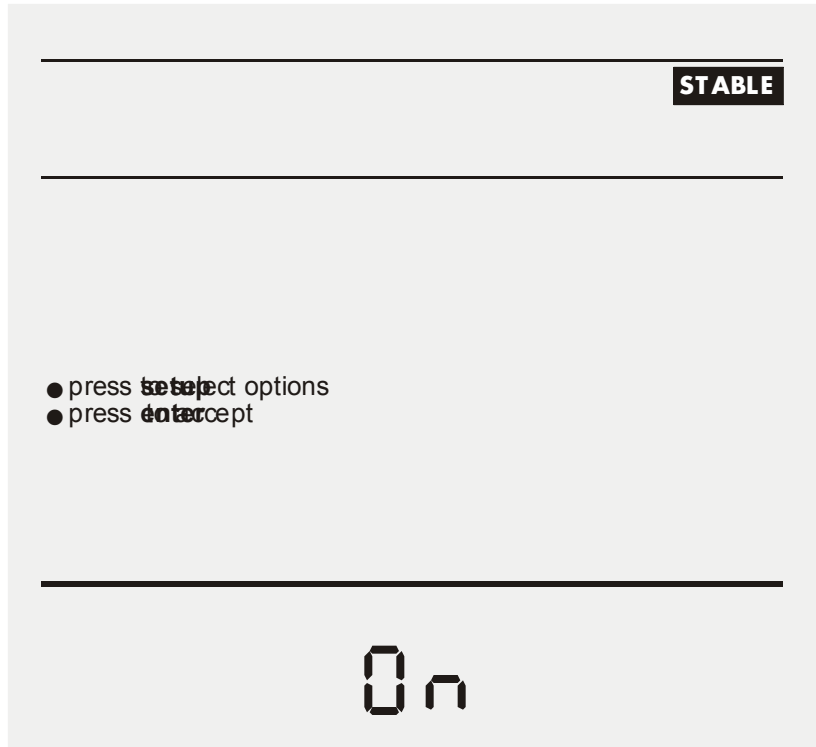
5.1.16 Program 15: Temperature unit selection (°F)

Press **enter** to accept the °F and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to the next setup option page.



5.1.17 Program 16: Enable the STABLE icon

Press **enter** to enable (ON) the STABLE and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to disable (OFF) the STABLE setup page.



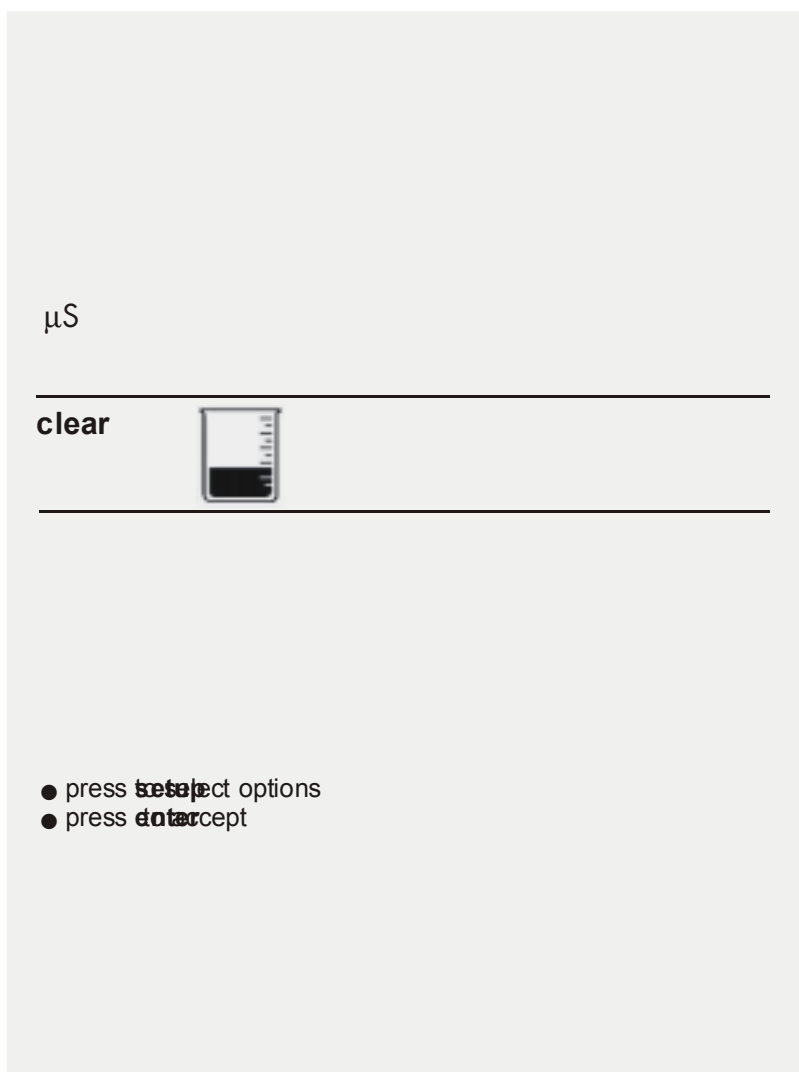
5.1.18 Program 17: Disable the STABLE icon

Press **enter** to disable (OFF) the STABLE and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to go to the next setup page.



5.1.19 Program 18: Clear the user standardization

Press enter to select to clear the calibration and return to measure screen or press **setup** again to skip the option.



Depends on the measure mode you are in, this setup page clears only the particular mode calibrated value.

Suppose you access the setup pages from TDS measure mode and you choose to clear the standardized buffer then the meter only resets the TDS standardization. Conductivity/ Resistivity standardization if any, will remain unchanged.



When accessing the cell constant, temperature coefficient, TDS factor, temperature unit selection and stable ON/OFF setup pages, meter displays the last selected choice and pressing 'setup' key, takes you to other options.

6 STANDARDIZATION

6.1 Using Setup

Conductivity probes are generally identified as having a characteristic cell constant, 0.1, 1.0 or 10.0 which reflects their physical geometry and their range of application. However, these are typically nominal cell constants. The actual cell may vary somewhat from the nominal values, and therefore the actual cell constant must be calculated using a solution with a known conductivity value. The standardization process of the AB30 meter permits you to obtain the exact cell constant of your electrode. Standardize the electrode daily for best results.

Prior to standardizing, use the setup menu from Measure screen to set the desired units, nominal cell constant which best matches the electrode you are using, temperature coefficient desired and the temperature units.

Conductivity/ standardization

Press **std** to enter to standardize screen. The STD Solution icon will appear along with the measured value in both lower and upper display with appropriate unit (uS/ mS)

If you wish to calibrate with different standard solution, press **setup** to go to the screen in which user can adjust the desired solution value in the upper display.

Upper display shows with first digit blinking and with appropriate decimal point. Note that the unit of value you are going to set for standardization is same as the current measurement unit. (If the measurement is uS/ mS then setting also in uS/mS respectively.)

Use the π key to scroll until desired is set in the first digit. After setting the first digit press **setup** to set the second digit.

If the first digit is not needed to set then press **setup** key to go to the next digit setting.

After setting the all digits that is your standard conductivity solution value to which you are going to standardize your meter, press enter to confirm your set value.

After adjusted std solution value (which will be displayed at the upper display), press **std** to initiate the standardization and on successful completion meter returns to measurement mode.



Standardization window provided is $\pm 40\%$ of current reading. If the standard value set is not within the window then meter displays "Electrode Error" message after initiate the standardization.

ELECTRODE ERROR

Press **enter** to return to measurement mode. In this case meter will not accept the standardization,

If the standardization is successful, then meter displays buffer icon in the middle part of the display in the measurement mode.

Resistivity/ TDS Standardization

Follow the same procedure as explained in the conductivity calibration.

Note:

There are separate standardization provided for conductivity, TDS and resistivity. And also in each mode there are separate calibration for 2 cell and 4 cell. So altogether 6 independent calibration are available and each acts independently.

7 MEASUREMENT

7.1 Conductivity Measurement

1. Immerse the electrode into the sample solution. Stir moderately.



Make sure that the meter is in the Measure mode. If you are using the 2-cell electrode, and separate temperature probe is NOT available then meter takes 25°C as default temperature.

2. When the meter senses that the reading has stabilized, the stable icon will appear under the reading. The reading may be recorded at this time.



STABLE icon will only appear provided that it has been set to 'On' mode in setup. See Program 16: Enable the Stable icon, page 22.



7.2 Resistivity Measurement

Unit will be in ohm, kohm or Mohm.

1. Immerse the electrode into the sample solution. Stir moderately.



Make sure that the meter is in the Measure mode. If you are using the 2-cell electrode, and separate temperature probe is NOT available then meter takes 25°C as default temperature.

2. When the meter senses that the reading has stabilized, the stable icon will appear under the reading. The reading may be recorded at this time.



STABLE icon will only appear provided that it has been set to 'On' mode in setup. See Program 16: Enable the Stable icon, page 22.



7.3 TDS Measurement

TDS readings will be in ppm unit. TDS factor can be selected from the setup menu. (0.40 to 1.0). Default: 0.66.

1. Immerse the electrode into the sample solution. Stir moderately.



Make sure that the meter is in the Measure mode. If you are using the 2-cell electrode, and separate temperature probe is NOT available then meter takes 25°C as default temperature.

2. When the meter senses that the reading has stabilized, the stable icon will appear under the reading. The reading may be recorded at this time.



STABLE icon will only appear provided that it has been set to 'On' mode in setup. See Program 16: Enable the Stable icon, page 22.



Temperature Measurement

If the temperature probe is not connected then meter displays 25.0°C default icon on the secondary display. If the temperature probe is connected then meter senses the actual temperature and displays with ATC icon.



4-cell conductivity probe has a built-in temperature sensor.

ATC Temperature Calibration

Access method: Press **stdby** key while pressing the **setup** key.

Depends on which temperature probe is connected (4 CELL/ 2 CELL temperature probe), user can adjust the temperature value using the triangle key. Press **std** key to confirm the setting. Window: $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (9°F)



8 CONDUCTIVITY OPERATION

8.1 Replatinization

Replatinization is the process of replacing the replacing the platinum on the surfaces of the 2-cell conductivity probes that may flake or wear off over time. The platinum on the surface of the probe is used to increase the measuring surface area, resulting in decreased population error. Should the cell constant of your conductivity probe change by more than 50% from its typical value, it may be necessary to Replatinise the probe. Replatinization is a relatively quick procedure to perform, typically taking no more than 5 minutes. Although replatinization is not a long process,, the replatinization solution is costly. If you are not certain that replatinization will improve the performance of your accumet conductivity probe, please call the technical support hotline at 800/943-2006, or 412/ 490-6260.

1. Immerse the probe into a suitable replatinizing solution.
2. From the Measure Screen, press **setup** and **enter** together to access the replatinization mode. 5.00 minutes will appear on the main display.



3. Press **enter** to initiate replatinization. The timer will countdown from 5.00 minutes on the main display. Upon completion, the meter will return to the Measure screen. Repeat step 2 if a longer replatinization is required.
4. A new cell constant must now be established for the probe. Refer to the standardization section, page .

9 CONDUCTIVITY THEORY

Conductance is a metric associated with the ability of primarily aqueous solutions to carry an electrical current, I , between two metallic electrodes when a voltage E is connected to them. Though water itself is a rather poor conductor of electricity, the presence of ions in the water increases its conductance considerably, the current being carried by the migration of the dissolved ions. This is a clear distinction from the conduction of current through metal, which results from electron transport.

The conductance of a solution is proportional to and a good, though non-specific indicator of the concentration of ionic species present, as well as their charge and mobility. It is intuitive that higher concentrations of ions in a liquid will conduct more current. Conductance derives from Ohms law, $E = IR$, and is defined as the reciprocal of the electrical resistance of a solution.

$$C = 1 / R$$

C is conductance (siemens)

R is resistance (ohms)

One can combine Ohms law with the definition of conductance, and the resulting relationship is:

$$C = I / E$$

I is current (amps)

E is potential (volts)

In practice, conductivity measurements involve determining the current through a small portion of solution between two parallel electrode plates when an ac voltage is applied. Conductivity values are related to the conductance (and thus the resistance) of a solution by the physical dimensions- area and length- or the cell constant of the measuring electrode. If the dimensions of the electrodes are such that the area of the parallel plates is very large, it is reasonable that more ions can reside between the plates, and more current can be measured. The physical distance between the plates is also critical, as it affects the strength of the electric field between the plates. If the plates are close and the electric field is strong, ions will reach the plates more quickly than if the plates are far apart and the electric field is weak. By using cells with defined plate areas and separation distances, it is possible to standardize or specify conductance measurements. Thus comes the term specific conductance or conductivity.

The relationship between conductance and specific conductivity is:

Specific Conductivity, $S.C. = (\text{Conductance}) / (\text{cell constant, } k) = \text{siemens} \cdot \text{cm} / \text{cm}^2 = \text{siemens} / \text{cm}$

C is the Conductance (siemens)

K is the cell constant, length/ area or cm / cm^2

Since the basic unit of electrical resistance is the ohm, and conductance is the reciprocal of resistance, the basic unit of conductance was originally designated a "mho:- ohm spelled

“siemen”. Conductivity measurements are reported as Siemens/cm, since the value is measured between opposite faces of a cell of a known cubic configuration. With most aqueous solutions, conductivity quantities are most frequently measured in microSiemens per cm ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) or milli-Siemens per cm (mS/cm).

The accumet Basic AB30 meter automatically converts conductivity readings from micro or milli Siemens to other derived units that are widely used. These are ppm TDS (total dissolved solids), and Resistivity ($\text{ohm}\cdot\text{cm}$).

Some users prefer the use of Resistivity units to describe their water, particularly where high purity water is involved. The unit most often used to describe Resistivity is megohm $\cdot\text{cm}$, which is simply the reciprocal of conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). The chart below shows the relationship between these units.

Conductivity Measurement

Accumet conductivity probes consist of glass or epoxy bodies in which platinum or platinised sensing elements are designated two-cell electrode has two such sensing elements and are designated two-cell electrodes. The previous discussion has focused on this type of electrode. Four cell electrodes are also available, and the theory and application of these are in a separate section.

These sensors contact the solution whose conductivity value is sought. The exact cell constant of the electrode must be determined prior to measuring the sample. In essence, this is accomplished by fixing the nominal cell constant of the electrode into the meter, and recording the observed conductivity value associated with a standard conductivity solution (usually a KCl solution) with a precisely known value. The following calculation yields the actual cell constant.

$$K = \text{standard value of solution } (\mu\text{S}) / \text{observed value of solution } (\mu\text{S})$$

Fortunately, the accumet AB30 meter automatically does this calculation for you by touching the **std** button.

To produce an appropriate current signal for the meter it is important to choose an electrode with an appropriate cell constant. The following table lists the optimum conductivity ranges for electrodes with cell constants of 0.1, 1, and 10.

Cell Constant	Optimum Conductivity Range ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)
0.1	0.5 to 200
1.0	10 to 2000
10.0	1000 to 200,000

Prior to use, the probes should be conditioned in distilled or deionized water for at least 10 minutes or in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

The four-cell electrode

Traditionally, conductivity measurements were made with a “two cell” electrode. This electrode used two metallic sensors, an anode and a cathode to which ions migrated. Under the influence of DC current the electrodes quickly became polarized. In this situation, molecules formed at the electrode surfaces and ions migrating to the area collect around the respective anode or cathode and actually screen it from other ions. In essence the flow of ions stops, and current ceases to flow. Polarization and associated errors can be minimized by using AC voltage, the appropriate cell constant, and a large electrode surface area. The influence of polarization can also be minimized by the use of a four-cell electrode.

The four cell configuration consists of two cells, an outer cell and an inner cell. Voltage is applied to the sensors of the outer cell, which in turn generates a voltage across the sensors of the inner cell. The inner cell is connected to a high impedance circuit and, unlike the outer cell generates no current. Since no current is generated across the inner cell, polarization cannot occur at the inner cell. By measuring the voltage of the inner cell, which is adjusted to match the reference voltage by increasing or decreasing the current through the inner cell, one obtains a true picture of conductivity minus the influence of polarization.

Conductivity and Temperature

Conductivity in aqueous solutions reflects the concentration, mobility, and charge of the ions in solution. The conductivity of a solution will increase with increasing temperature, as many phenomena influencing conductivity such as solution viscosity are affected by temperature.

The relationship between conductivity and temperature is predictable and usually expressed as relative % change per degree centigrade. This temperature coefficient (% change per degree) depends on the composition of the solution being measured. However, for most medium range salt concentrations in water, 2% per degree works well. Extremely pure water exhibits a temperature coefficient of 5.2%, and concentrated salt solutions about 1.5%.

Since temperature effects the conductivity measurement so profoundly, the usual practice is to reference the conductivity to some standard temperature. This is typically 25°C; therefore, measurements are reported as if the sample were at 25°C.

The accumet AB30 permits you to enter one of four temperature coefficients (0.00, 1.5, 2.0, or 5.2%) and use an ATC probe to automatically temperature compensate back to a reference temperature of 25°C.

The meter requires no regular maintenance, but it is recommended to occasionally wipe down the front with a damp cloth. If there are any further questions regarding maintenance, call the Fisher Lab Equipment Technical Support Hotline at 800/943-2006 or 412/490-6260.

10 CLEANING

This meter requires no regular maintenance, but it is recommended to occasionally wipe down the front with a damp cloth from time to time.

11 METER SPECIFICATIONS

Description	AB30
<u>Display</u>	Custom LCD
Screen Size	3" X 4.25"
Measurement Display Height	— " H
Temp./ others display height	5/16"
Keypad controls	5 keys (membrane)
<u>Memory</u>	Internal Diagnostics
<u>Conductivity Mode</u>	
Range	0.0 to 500.0 mS
Resolution	0.001 for 0.000 – 9.999 μ S 0.01 for 10.00- 99.99 μ S 0.1 for 100.0 – 999.9 μ S 0.001 for 1.000 – 9.999 mS 0.01 for 10.00 – 99.99 mS 0.1 for 100.0 – 500.0 mS
Accuracy	0.5% of the Reading
<u>Resistivity Mode</u>	
Resistivity	Up to 100 Ohm
Resolution	0.001 for 0.000 – 9.999 ohm 0.01 for 10.00- 99.99 ohm 0.1 for 100.0 – 999.9 ohm 0.001 for 1.000 – 9.999 kohm 0.01 for 10.00 – 99.99 kohm 0.1 for 100.0 – 999.9 kohm 0.001 for 1.000- 9.999 Mohm 0.01 for 10.00 – 99.9 Mohm
Accuracy	0.5% of the reading

<u>TDS Mode</u>	
TDS	0 to 99999 ppm
Resolution	0.001 for 0.000 – 9.999 0.01 for 10.00 – 99.99 0.1 for 100.0 – 999.9 1 for 1000 – 99999
Accuracy	0.5% of the reading
<u>Others</u>	
Cell constants range	0.1, 1.0, 10.0
Temperature coefficients	0.0%, 1.5%, 2.0%, 5.2%
TDS factor	0.40 – 1.00 (adjustable in step of 0.01)
<u>Temperature mode:</u>	
Range	- 5 to 105°C 23.0 to 221.0 °F)
Resolution	0.1
Accuracy	± 0.5°C
<u>General</u>	
Inputs	2 cell (2 pins) conductivity, 4 cell (DIN) conductivity, ATC
Power Supply	230 V/ 50 Hz, 115/60 Hz 12 V DC (centre negative)

12 WARRANTY

The Fisher Scientific Company ("Fisher") warrants to the direct purchaser that the Accumet meters and Accumet, AccuTupH, AccuFet, AccupHast, and Microprobe electrodes will be free from defects in material or workmanship for a specified warranty period. During that period, Fisher will repair or replace the product or provide credit, at its sole option, upon prompt notification and compliance with its instructions. For Accumet meter, that specified period is 36 months from delivery date. For electrodes, that specified period is 12 months- except for models 13-620-532, 13-620-533, 13-620-534, 13-620-535, 13-620-536, 13-620-537, 13-620-538, 13-620-539- which are warranted for six months.

Unless otherwise agreed, the warranty is limited to the country in which the product is sold.

No Fisher employee, agent or representative has the authority to bind Fisher to any oral representation or warranty concerning any product sold. Any oral representation or warranty made prior to purchase of any product and not set forth in writing and signed by a duly authorized officer of Fisher shall not be enforceable by the purchaser.

FISHER EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Fisher's sole responsibility and the purchaser's exclusive remedy for any claim arising out of the purchase or any product listed above is repair, replacement or credit as described above, where applicable. In no event: 1) shall the cost of the exclusive remedy exceed the purchase price: 2) shall Fisher be liable for any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Each article that Fisher furnishes will conform to the written specifications given in this manual, or those of a further improved model. Changes are made often to the information in the manual and will be incorporated into future editions.

13 NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

Warning

This meter generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy. If not installed and used properly, that is in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, it may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A computing device pursuant to Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area may cause interference, in which case the user, at his own expense, will be required to take whatever measures may be required to correct the interference.

This product is to be used only as described in the manual. This product is for indoor use only, and must be used in a well ventilated area.

Warning!

To meet or exceed FCC regulations and comply with CE requirements, the Fisher Scientific supplied power supply must be used. Use of a power supply that is not approved by Fisher Scientific may cause safety hazards and/or cause unit to exceed EMC limits and/or damage unit. When using his meter with a computer or printer, a shielded RS232 cable must be used to meet or exceed FCC regulations, and comply with CE Mark requirements.

14 REPLACEMENT PARTS

14.1 Replacement parts

Description	Fisher Catalog Number
AccuFlex electrode support arm	13-637-671
Electrode support bracket	13-637-671A
Power Supplies: 115V, US plug	13-636-100
230V, UK plug	13-636-101
230V, Europe plug	13-636-102
Operator's Manual	13-636-AB15M
ATC probe	13-620-19

To place an order, call 1-800/ 766-7000

For technical Support, call 1-800/ 943-2006

Electrochemical Questions?

call our Technical Specialists at:

1-888-358-4706

MODEL NUMBER _____

SERIAL NUMBER _____

PURCHASE DATE _____