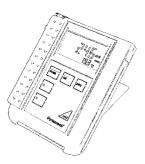
## **Instruction Manual**

Portamess® 911 Cond







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We reserve the right to make technical changes.

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Software version: 1.x

## **Safety Precautions**

### Be sure to read and follow these instructions!

Whenever it is likely that the protection has been impaired, the meter shall

be made inoperative and secured against unintended operation.
The protection is likely to be impaired if, for example:
☐ the meter shows visible damage
☐ the meter fails to perform the intended measurements
☐ after prolonged storage at temperatures above 70 °C
□ after severe transport stresses
Before recommissioning the meter, a professional routine test according to EN 61 010-1 shall be performed. This test should be carried out at our facto-
ry.

Information III

### Information on this Instruction Manual

 $\it ITALICS$  are used for texts which appear in the Portamess  $^{\rm @}$  911 Cond display.

**Bold print** is used to represent the texts of keys, e.g. cal.



Display examples





keys whose functions are explained are frequently shown in the left-hand column.





Notes provide important information which should always be observed when using the meter.





Warning means that the instructions given must always be followed for your own safety. Failure to follow these instructions may result in injuries.

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Contents V

Contents VI

#### 1 The Model 911 Cond

#### **Package contents**



Please check the completeness of the shipment after unpacking.

The package should include:

- □ Portamess<sup>®</sup> 911 Cond incl. batteries and sensor container
- ☐ LF 204 conductivity cell
- Carrying strap
- ☐ Instruction manual
- $\hfill \square$  Short instructions in German, English and French
- ☐ Field case

#### Short description of meter



- □ The Portamess<sup>®</sup> 911 Cond measures conductivity, salinity, TDS and temperature in industry, the environment, food processing and waste-water treatment.
- ☐ The meter meets the EMC requirements of 89-336-EEC and the recommendations as per NAMUR NE 21.



- ☐ The meter is IP 66 protected to EN 60 529 (jet water from all directions).
- ightharpoonup Temperature compensation is automatic with an NTC 30 kΩ or a Pt 1000 temperature probe (automatic recognition during power-on). When using sensors without a temperature probe, the temperature can be manually specified.

The Model 911 Cond 1



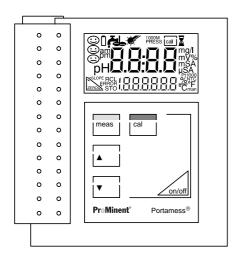
- □ Calibration can be carried out by directly entering the cell constants, by calibrating with calibration solutions KCl 0.01 mol/l or 0.1 mol/l or with any other buffer solutions.
- ☐ To minimize battery consumption, the meter switches off after 12 hours when it is not operated.

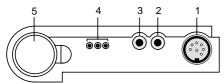


Only three alkaline AA batteries are required for uninterrupted operation for approx. 1,000 hours.

## 2 Operation

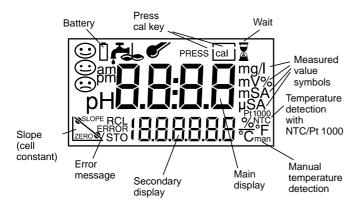
### Meter design





- Sensor connection
- 1 2, 3 4 5 Separate temperature probe connection
- . Unused
- Sensor container, removable

#### **Display**



#### Keypad

on/off

Pressing  $\mathbf{on}/\mathbf{off}$  switches the meter on or off, resp. After switching on, the meter automatically carries out a self-test and adjusts itself to the connected temperature probe.



Pressing **meas** returns the meter to the measuring mode from any function. Pressing meas in the measuring mode displays the following parameters:

Cond measuring mode: temperature compensation

tdS measuring mode: TDS factor

Note



The meter can also be switched on with **meas**. However, in this case only a short test is conducted without determination of the temperature probe. The meter assumes that the last temperature probe determined is used.



Pressing cal starts calibration.



With  $_{\blacktriangle}$  and  $\blacktriangledown$  you can select and change parameters and select a mode.



Pressing **cal** and **on/off** simultaneously when the meter is switched off, activates the configuration menu.

Note



When pressing two keys simultaneously, make sure that the key shown at the left is pressed first.

#### Connection and start-up

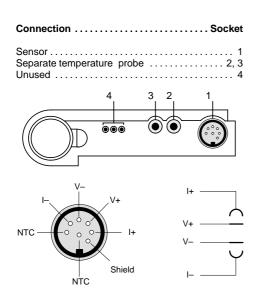
#### Connecting sensor

The following sensor from the line of accessories can be connected to the meter.

LF 204

4-electrode sensor with integrated NTC 30 k $\Omega$  temperature probe

#### Connection assignment



If no temperature probe is used for measurement, the meter operates with the manually set temperature and man appears in the display.

#### Note



When using a sensor with temperature probe, do not connect an external temperature probe.





Prior to first use, the cell constant, temperature compensation and time and date must be checked and set, if required. The cell constant is printed on the sensor head and listed in the sensor specifications (also see Pg. 21).

Note



The calibration and configuration data remain permanently stored both with the meter switched off and with the batteries removed (battery replacement).



Pressing on/off switches the meter into the measuring

When switched on, the meter determines the connected temperature probe and conducts a self-test:

- ☐ Simultaneous appearance of all display segments
- ☐ Display of the model number
- ☐ Display of the software version

Note



For recognition of the temperature probe, the conductivity sensor must be connected to the meter before power-on. The temperature probe is only recognized during the power-on procedure after pressing on/off.

Note



The meter can also be switched on with **meas**. However, in this case only a short test is conducted and no determination of the temperature probe is carried out. The meter assumes that the last temperature probe determined is

Note



The LF 204 sensor has an integrated NTC temperature probe.

#### Configuration

The following basic settings can be changed in the configu-

- ☐ Function Cond (conductivity), SAL (salinity) or tdS (Total Dissolved Solids or evaporation residue)
- ☐ Calibration by entering the cell constant (AutCal Off) or calibration with calibration solution (AutCal On)
- □ Temperature display °C or °F



To activate the configuration, hold down cal with the meter switched off and then press on/off.



The menu items of the configuration menu are worked through in sequence. Use  $\blacktriangle$  and  $\blacktriangledown$  to change the setting of the respective menu item. Pressing **cal** saves the parameters and switches to the next menu item.



Pressing **meas** exits the configuration menu at any time. The value last displayed and possibly changed will then

**Function** 

Select the measuring function Cond (conductivity), SAL (salinity) or tdS (Total Dissolved Solids or evaporation residue).

**Automatic** or manual calibration Select whether you wish to adapt the sensor by directly entering the cell constants or by calibrating with a calibration solution and automatic drift check. (Default setting: Direct entry of the cell constant (AutCAL OFF))



Direct entry of the cell constants (AutCal OFF) from 0.010 cm<sup>-1</sup> to 199.9 cm<sup>-1</sup>. (Default setting 0.475 cm<sup>-1</sup>)



Automatic calibration (*AutCAL On*) with 0.1 molar KCl solution, 0.01 molar KCl solution or entry of the temperature-compensated conductivity of another known calibration solution.

# Temperature display

The temperature can be displayed either in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $^{\circ}\text{F}.$ 



(Default setting: °C)

#### Calibration

With calibration the Portamess® 911 Cond is adjusted to the cell constant of the sensor.

It is generally sufficient to enter the cell constant specified by the sensor manufacturer in the meter.

#### General information on calibration

#### Calibration solutions

Solutions for calibration of conductivity measuring devices are unbuffered systems. Care should be taken to use fresh conductivity standards and to avoid contamination of the conductivity standard by water droplets adhering to the conductivity sensor.

#### Clean sensors

Before calibration, make sure that the conductivity sensor is clean. Residues should be rinsed off with distilled water. Afterwards, the sensor should be wiped dry and rinsed with the calibration solution to be used.

#### **Cell constant**

The cell constant is determined by the size and geometric arrangement of the measuring electrodes. It is the characteristic parameter of conductivity sensors. The cell constant changes very little over time. The prerequisite is clean electrode surfaces without insulating deposits. Regular calibration is therefore generally not necessary.

#### 4-electrode sensors

With 4-electrode sensors the principle of separate current/ voltage electrodes results in virtually no measuring errors even in the case of partial soiling of the measuring electrodes. However, electrodes completely soiled with insulating coatings cause the measurement to fail.

**LF 204 sensor** For the LF 204 conductivity sensor, the cell constant is specified with a tolerance of 1.5 %. This cell constant is entered and stored in the Portamess® 911 Cond in the calibration mode (AutCAL OFF). An additional calibration with calibration solutions is not necessary.

#### Calibration by direct entry of the cell constant (AutCAL OFF)

LF 204 sensor: c = 0.475 cm<sup>-1</sup>



Press **cal** to activate calibration. The cell constant determined or set during the last calibration is displayed. Pressing **meas** exits calibration again.



Set the cell constant of the sensor used with  $\blacktriangle$  and  $\blacktriangledown$  and confirm with cal. Then the meter switches back into the measuring mode.

#### Calibration with 0.1 or 0.01 molar KCl solution (AutCAL On)

#### Note



Impurities must always be prevented from getting into the calibration solutions.



Pressing cal activates calibration. Calibration can be exited again with meas. Then the cell constant of the last calibration is displayed briefly.



Select the calibration solution used (CALSoL). A 0.1 and a 0.01 molar KCl solution are available to choose from. Confirm the corresponding solution with cal.

Immerse the clean and dry sensor in the calibration solution (also see "Clean sensors", Pg. 10).

Press  ${\bf cal}$  to start calibration. If calibration is not desired, cancel the process with meas.



During calibration the lower line indicates the temperature. The automatic drift check checks the stability of conductivity and temperature. The hour glass flashes.



When the measured values are stable, the temperaturecompensated table value of the KCl solution is displayed. The measured conductivity value flashes.

Confirm with cal.



The determined cell constant is displayed for a few seconds. Then the meter switches back into the measuring mode.

#### Calibration with any calibration solution (AutCAL ON)

#### Note



Impurities must always be prevented from getting into the calibration solutions.



Pressing cal activates calibration.

Calibration can be exited again with meas. Then the cell constant of the last calibration is displayed briefly.



First confirm any of the 0.1 or 0.01 mol/l KCl solutions (CALSoL) with cal.

Immerse the clean and dry sensor in the calibration solution (also see "Clean sensors", Pg. 10).

Press cal to start calibration. If calibration is not desired, cancel the process with meas.



During calibration the lower line indicates the temperature. The automatic drift check checks the stability of conductivity and temperature. The hour glass flashes.



When the measured values are stable, the temperaturecompensated table value of the KCl solution is displayed. The measured conductivity value flashes.

See the table of your calibration solution for the conductivity value which belongs to the displayed measuring tem-

Set the temperature-compensated conductivity in the meter with  $\triangle$  and  $\nabla$ , then confirm it with **cal**.



The determined cell constant is displayed for a few seconds. Then the meter switches back into the measuring mode.

#### Measurement

#### Measuring mode

With  $\boldsymbol{meas}$  the measuring mode can be reached from all functions. In the measuring mode the main display indicates the measured variable and the secondary display the temperature.

#### Measuring the conductivity (Cond)



The main display indicates the measured conductivity, the secondary display the temperature.

#### Temperature compensation

The meter offers various temperature compensation methods. With **meas** and  $\blacktriangle$  or  $\blacktriangledown$  the temperature compensation method can be selected and set:



(tc OFF) No temperature compensation



(tc nLF) Temperature compensation with non-linear characteristic to EN 27088 or DIN 38404.8 for natural water and ultrapure water (reference temperature 25 °C). In the secondary display tc also appears.



(tc 0.01 – 9.99 %/°C) Temperature compensation with linear characteristic and definable temperature coefficients (reference temperature 25 °C). In the secondary display  $\it tc$ also appears.

#### Note



When you have selected temperature compensation with linear characteristic, you can only exit this function or select the nonlinear function when the temperature coefficient has been set to 0.00.

#### Measuring the salinity (SAL)



The main display indicates the measured salinity in ‰ (g/kg), the secondary display the temperature.

#### **TDS determination (TDS)**



The main display indicates the concentration of the dissolved solids contributing to the solution conductivity (TDS, comparable to the evaporation residue) in mg/l, the section of the display that the properties of the display that the section of the dis ondary display the temperature.

TDS factor

Pressing **meas** and then  $\triangle$  or  $\blacktriangledown$  sets the TDS factor within the range 0.40 – 1.00.

Note



The TDS factor is dependent on the composition of the water to be tested and must be determined for each water

Manual temperature specification The display man signals that no temperature probe is connected. The meter operates with the manually specified temperature. The specified temperature can be edited with the ▲ and ▼ keys in the Cond measuring mode.

### 3 Troubleshooting and Maintenance

#### **Error messages**

Range limits exceeded

If a measured value lies outside the ranges accepted by the meter, an error message appears and the measured-

value display flashes.

ERROR 1 The measurement range was exceeded.

Possible causes:

Sensor defective

☐ Break in sensor cable

☐ Wrong sensor connected

☐ Wrong cell constant entered

**ERROR 3** The measured temperature is outside the ranges:

Possible causes:

☐ Temperature probe in sensor defective

☐ Short circuit in temperature probe

☐ Wrong temperature probe connected

Note



When changing the conductivity sensor, note that the temperature probe type (Pt 1000/NTC 30 k $\Omega$ ) is only recognized when the meter is switched on with **on/off**.

Calibration error messages

If errors occur during calibration, or if the determined sensor data are outside the valid range, an error message appears (ERROR 6, ERROR 11).

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ERROR 6	The cell constant lies outside the permissible range < 0.01 cm <sup>-1</sup> or > 199.9 cm <sup>-1</sup> .
	Possible causes:
	☐ No sensor connected during calibration
	Wrong calibration solution
	$\hfill \square$ Sensor not immersed far enough in calibration solution
ERROR 11	The calibration was cancelled after approx. 2 minutes, because the drift was too large.  This message only appears briefly during calibration.
	Possible causes:
	☐ Sensor defective or dirty
	☐ Sensor cable insufficiently shielded or defective
	$\hfill\Box$ Strong electric fields influence the measurement
	☐ Major temperature fluctuation of the calibration solution
	☐ Calibration solution unstable
ERROR 18	If the meter determines an error during the self-test, an error message appears.
	Possible causes:
	☐ Configuration or calibration data are defective.  Completely reconfigure and recalibrate the meter.

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ERROR 19

Error in the factory settings or system memory. "FAIL" appears in the display.

Possible causes:

☐ EPROM or RAM defective

☐ Error in meter factory settings

Note



This error message should normally not occur, as the data are protected from loss with multiple safety functions. Should this error message nevertheless appear, no remedy is available. The meter must be repaired and recalibrated at the factory.

### Maintenance

#### Changing batteries

	When the battery symbol appears in the display, the batteries need replacement. However, the meter can still be used for a few days. If the battery voltage continues to drop, the meter will switch itself off.		
	To replace the batteries, you need 3 alkaline AA cells and a screwdriver (either straight-blade or Phillips).		
	☐ Close the protective cover and remove the sensor container.		
	☐ Lift the hook, unscrew the four screws on the back of the meter and remove the lid.		
	☐ Remove the old batteries from the battery holder.		
	☐ Insert the new batteries in the specified direction.		
	☐ Make sure the protective cover is in the notches provided and the rubber seal is correctly seated, especially near the sensor socket.		
	☐ Remount the lid and secure it with the screws. Be sure to tighten the screws thoroughly.		
	☐ Remount the sensor container.		
Note	When changing the batteries all calibration and configuration data are retained.		
Warning	If the meter is to be stored for a longer time, the batteries must always be removed beforehand. Leaky batteries may damage the meter.		

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#### Cleaning the meter

To remove dust and dirt, the external surfaces of the meter may be cleaned with water, and also with a mild household cleaner if necessary.

## **Appendix**

#### **Accessories**

Ref. No.

Sensor container, 5 pieces (for leak-proof storage of the sensors)

1008716

LF 204 4-electrode cell Material: epoxy/graphite Cell constant 0.475 cm $^{-1}$  Range: 0.1  $\mu$ S/cm - 500 mS/cm

1008723

Note



For calibrating the 4-electrode cell, you can use the conductivity standard by Merck, Merck Order No.: 1203, for example. (KCl solution 0.01 mol/l, retraceable to RSM by NIST)

Specifications Portamess <sup>®</sup> 911 Cond			
Ranges	Conductivity:	0.1 $\mu$ S/cm to 1,000 mS/cm (c > 0.8 cm <sup>-1</sup> ) 0.1 $\mu$ S/cm to 500 mS/cm (c = 0.2 to 0.8 cm <sup>-1</sup> ) 0.01 $\mu$ S/cm to 199.9 $\mu$ S/cm (c < 0.2 cm <sup>-1</sup> )	
	Temperature:	-20.0 to +120.0 °C / -4 to +248 °F nLF: 0 to +120 °C	
	Salinity: TDS:	0.0 to 45.0 g/kg (0 to 30°C) 0 to 1,999 mg/l (10 to 40°C)	
Display	LCD 35 x 67 mm	, character height 15 mm	
Measurement cycle	Approx. 2 sec		
Measurement error (± 1 count)	Conductivity: Temperature:	< 0.5 % of measured value* < 0.3 K	
Input 1 (Sensor)	Multi-contact for 2 and 4-electrode sensors with inte- grated temperature probe		
Input 2 (Temperature)	4 mm sockets for separate Pt 1000 / NTC (30 kΩ) temperature probe		
Permissible cell constant	0.010 to 199.9 cm <sup>-1</sup> (adjustable)		
Sensor standardization	Direct entry of the cell constant, Automatic determination of the cell constant with KCl solution 0.01 mol/l or 0.1 mol/l, Sensor standardization with any known solutions		
Meter self-test	During switch-on routine, segment test, display of model number and software version		
Temperature measurement	Pt 1000 / NTC 30 kΩ (automatic recognition during switch-on) or manual temperature entry		
Temperature compensation	Linear characteristic: 0.01 to 9.99 %/°C nLF (non-linear characteristic for ultrapure water and natural water to EN 27088 (DIN 38404.8)		
Data retention	Configuration/calibration data and factory settings >10 years		
Automatic switch-off	After 12 hours		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  For conductivities > 500 mS/cm < 1% meas. value

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EMC	Emitted interference:		
	EN 61 326 Class B Immunity to interference:		
	EN 61 326, EN 61 326/A1	and NAMUR NE 21	
Ambient	Operation:	−10 to +55 °C	
temperature	Transport and storage:	–20 to +70 °C	
Power supply	3 AA (or LR 6) batteries, alkaline-manganese		
Operating time	Approx. 1,000 h*		
Enclosure	Material: PA, type of protection: IP 66, with integrated sensor container		
Dimensions	133 x 160 x 30 mm (W x H x D)		
Weight	Approx. 560 g with batteries		

 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{^{\star}}$  Due to storage, the service life of the included battery may be shorter.

Appendix 23

### **Glossary**

**Automatic** switch-off (AutOFF)

To protect the batteries, the meter switches off automati-

cally after twelve hours when it is not operated.

Calibration

Adjustment of the conductivity meter to the cell constant of

the sensor used.

Key for activating calibration.

Calibration solution

Solution with exactly defined conductivity for calibrating a

conductivity meter.

Evaporation residue

See TDS.

GLP

Good Laboratory Practice: Rules for conducting and docu-

menting measurements in the laboratory.

meas Pressing this key returns to the measuring mode from all

other levels. In the measuring mode Cond the set temperature compensation is displayed by pressing meas, in the

TDS mode the TDS factor.

German committee for measurement and control stan-**NAMUR** 

dards in the chemical industry

Non-linear temperature compensation for ultrapure water nLF

with NaCl traces and for natural water to EN 27088 (DIN 38404.8), reference temperature = 25 °C.

Response time

Time from the start of a calibration step to the stabilization

of the measured value.

Salinity The salinity indicates the salt content, particularly of sea

waters as a cumulative parameter. It is specified in

g/kg (‰).

**TDS** Total Dissolved Solids, corresponds to the concentration of

the dissolved solids contributing to the conductivity - com-

parable to the evaporation residue.

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