C270

CONDUCTIVITY MONITOR

OPERATION GUIDE

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION…..…….…….. 2
2. FEATURES AND TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS……..… 2
2.1 Features..……..……..……. 2
2.2 Technical Specifications……..……..…. 2
3. INSTALLATION…….……..…… 2
3.1 Dimension……..……..……..…… 3
3.2 Panel Cut-out…….……...…… 4
3.3 User Interface and Description…….. 4
3.4 Connection..…….……...…… 6
4. SETTING AND OPERATION..…….……..…… 7
4.1 Switch Measuring and Setting Mode…….....…… 8
4.2 Menu Structure…….……..……..…… 8
4.3 Parameter Setting and Operation..…….……..…… 11
4.3.1 Set Alarm……..…..……..……. 11
4.3.2 Calibration…….……..……..…... 12
4.3.3 Temperature Compensation…….……. 14
4.3.4 Set Current Output……..…..……..……. 15
4.3.5 Measurement Mode……..……..……. 17
4.3.6 Select cell constant…….……..……..…….. 18
4.3.7 Set TDS coefficient…….……..……..…….. 18
4.3.8 Restore Factory Setting.…….……. 18
5. ERROR CODES……..…..……..……. 19
6. SENSOR…….……. 19
7. WARRANTY……..…… 22
8. STANDARD CONFIGURATION…..…….……. 22
9. OPTIONAL CONFIGURATION……..……..……. 22

C270 Intelligent On-line Conductivity Monitor

1. INTRODUCTION

The C270 is a microprocessor controlled conductivity measurement instrument. The unit utilizes a multifunction LCD to display readings and provide feedback to the user. It is available with different option to provide fully configurable control, alarm and feedback with up to two relays and 0/4-20mA current output sources.

2. FEATURES AND TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 Features

(1) 4 LCD digital with back-lit display
(2) Measured conductivity, resistivity, TDS, temperature
(3) 0 ~ 100℃ automatic/manual temperature compensation
(4) Manual or Automatic buffer adjustment
(5) Restore factory setting function is available
(6) Galvanic separation between inputs and outputs and supply voltage
(7) Different input for excellent noise rejection
(8) High and low programmable alarm, 250V/10A relay output

2.2 Technical Specifications

(1) Ranges of measurement： 0~18 MΩ • cm or 0~19.99uS/cm, 0~999.9uS/cm, 0~9999uS/cm, 0~100mS/cm,0~10000ppm
(2) Accuracy：±0.5 F.S / ±0.2℃
(3) Linearity：±0.1% of range
(4) Repeatability：±0.1% of range
(5) Temperature compensation type：Auto / manual 0℃ to 100℃
(6) Alarm Output：Two relays outputs (250V/10A)，full range with hysteresis adjustable
(7) Current output：DC 4~20mA，Opto-isolated outputs，(750Ω Max.

load)

(8) Ambient Operating temperature：-10~+55℃

(9) Humidity：≤95%

(10) Power supply：AC110 ~220V，50~60Hz

3. INSTALLATION

The panel-mounting version is designed to be flush mounted and sealed in a square cut-out in a panel, and is held in place with the two screw clamps provided.

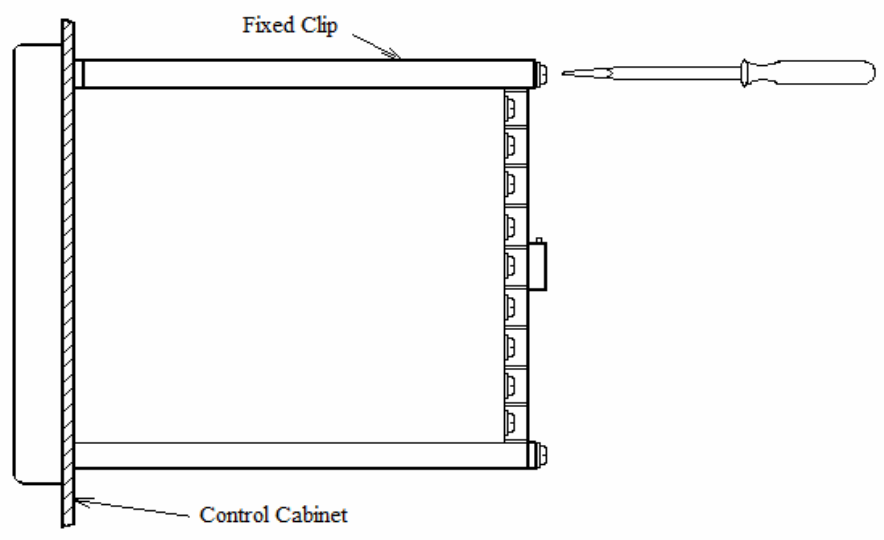


Figure 1 : installation diagram

3.1 Dimensions

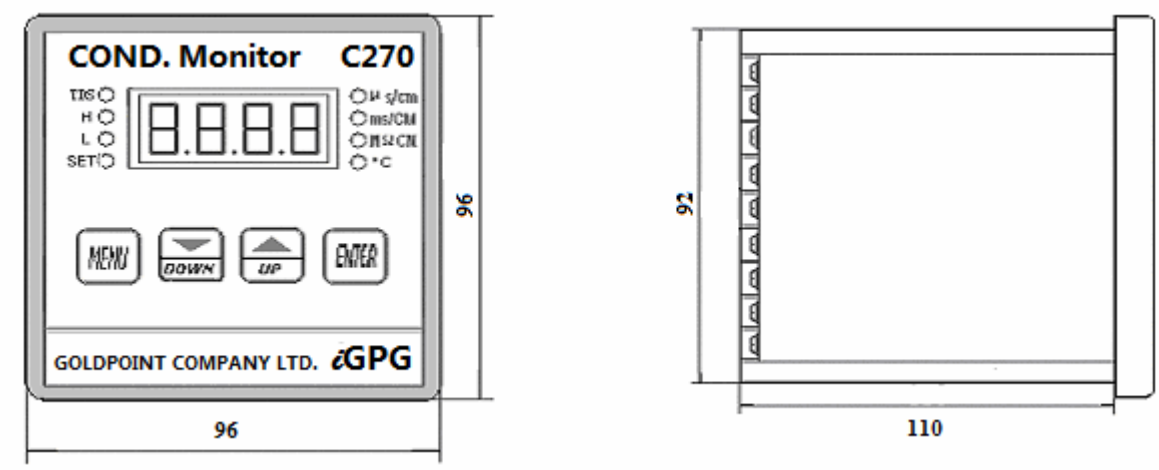


Figure 2 : overall dimensions panel-mounting

3.2 Panel Cut-out

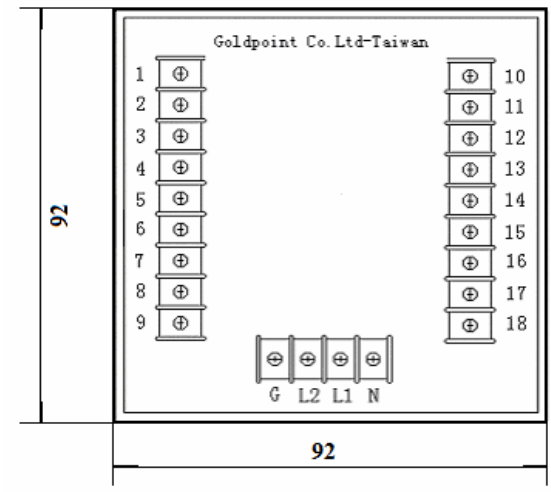


Figure 3: cut-out diagram

¨ The panel cut-out for mounting the unit should be 92 mm x 92 mm (+1.0– 0.0).

¨ Two screw clamps are supplied and are fitted from the back of the instrument

3.3 User Interface and Description

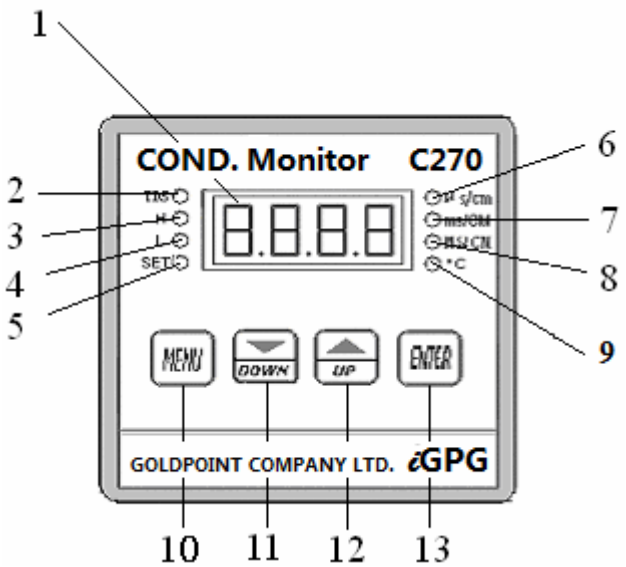


Figure 4: front panel diagram

Front panel description:

(1) **LCD digital Monitor**，displayed the measured values，and can also

be displayed prompt function, parameter values and error codes in interactive.

(2) **TDS** indicator light. When the light is lit in the measuring state，means the measured value is TDS; When the light is lit in the setting state, means the input parameter is TDS.

(3) **H** alarm light，Under the conditions of setting high alarm, when the measured pH value of the solution is higher than the value of High alarm, the **H** alarm light will be turned on and the high relay (N/O) close; When the measured pH value of the solution is lower than the value of High alarm, furthermore lower than the hysteresis, the **H** alarm light will be turned off and the high relay (N/O) open.

(4) **L** alarm light，Under the conditions of setting low alarm, when the measured pH value of the solution is lower than the value of low alarm, the **L** alarm light will be turned on and the low relay (N/O) close; When the measured pH value of the solution is higher than the value of low alarm, furthermore higher than the hysteresis, the **L** alarm light will be turned off and the low relay (N/O) open.

(5) **SET** indicator light, the light will be turned on when entering the setting state.

(6) **uS/cm** indicator light. When the light is lit in the measurement state，means the measured value is conductivity, and unit is uS/cm.

(7) **mS/cm** indicator light. When the light is lit in the measurement state，means the measured value is conductivity, and unit is mS/cm.

(8) **MΩ·cm** indicator light. When the light is lit in the measurement state，means the measured value is resistivity, and unit is MΩ·cm.

(9) ℃ indicator light. When the light is lit in the measurement state，means the measured value is Temperature; When the light is lit in the setting state, means the input parameter is Temperature.

(10) MENU ， Press the MENU key to enter or exit the setting state.

(11) DOWN， In the setting state, using the DOWN key the user can cycle through the next menu. To adjust a value, the DOWN key is used to select a digit.

(12) UP ， In setting state, using the UP key the user can cycle through the front menu. To adjust a value, the UP key is used to increment the digit. In measurement state, the UP key is used to switch the display of temperature or conductivity/resistivity/TDS.

(13) ENTER key is the enter button to confirm enter the menu and store the setting parameters.

3.4 Connection

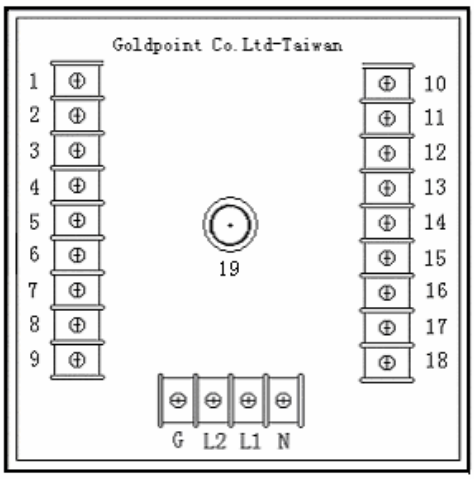


Figure 5: connection terminals diagram

Connection terminals wiring directions：

(1) Conductivity sensor line A (red)

(2) Conductivity sensor line B (yellow or white)

(3) Temperature sensor 1 (blue or brown)

(4) Temperature sensor 2 (black)

(5) 4~20mA current output (+)

(6) 4~20mA current Output (-)

(7) Spare

(8) Spare

(9) Spare

(10) High/Low alarm relay（Common）

(11) Spare

(12) High alarm relay（N/O, normally open）

(13) Low alarm relay（N/O, normally open）

(14) Spare

(15) Spare

(16) Spare

(17) Spare

(18) Spare

(G) Ground

(L2) Spare

(L1) Power supply terminal: Connect AC110 ~ 220V

(N) Power supply terminal: Connect the power supply phase

★ CAUTION ! :

The specified performance of the P160 is entirely dependent on correct installation. For this reason, the installer should thoroughly read the instructions before attempting to make any electrical connections to the unit.

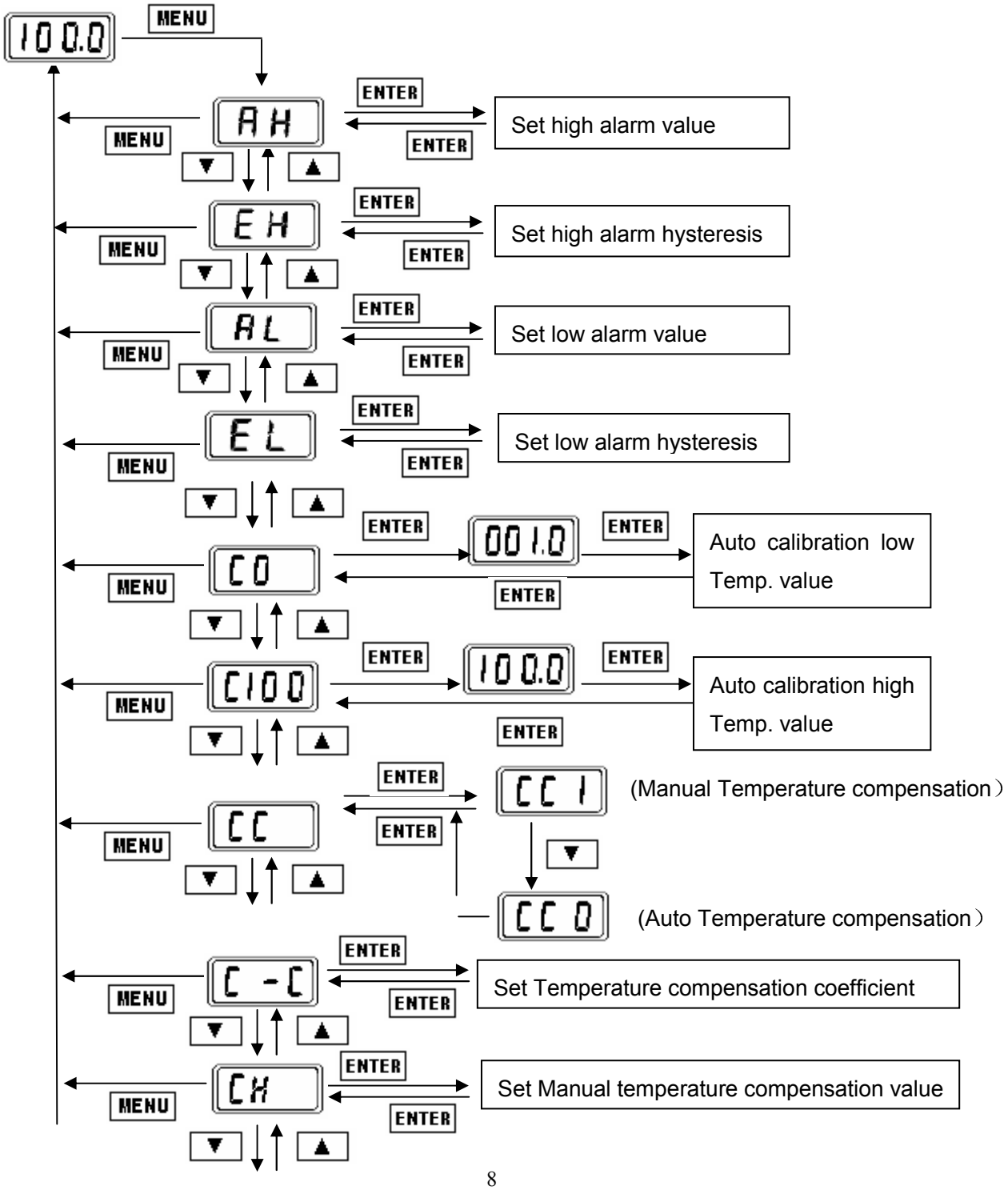
4. SETTING AND OPERATION

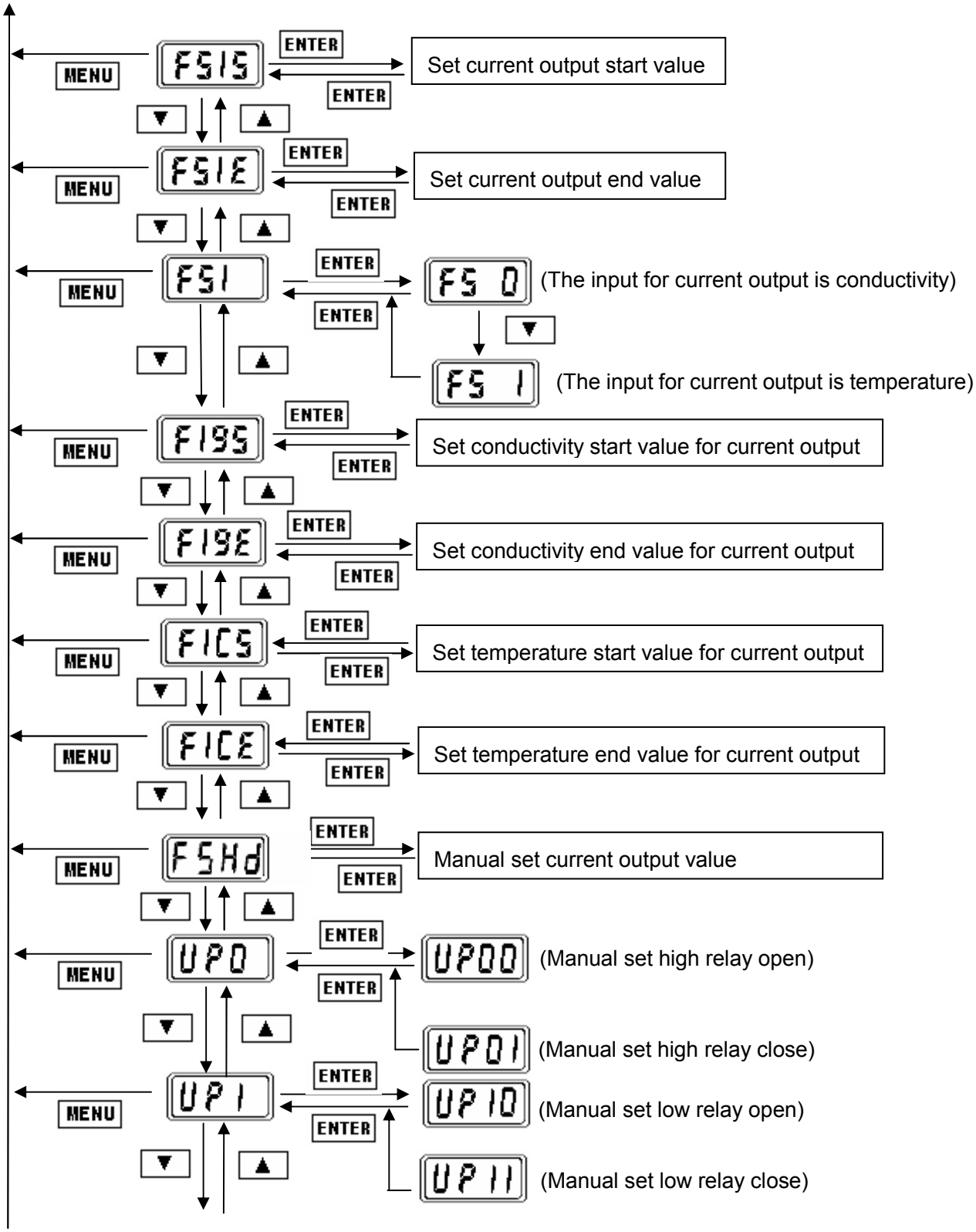
After installation, check the connection is correct, then put the sensor into the test solution, preheat for 10 minutes, you can perform the following operations.

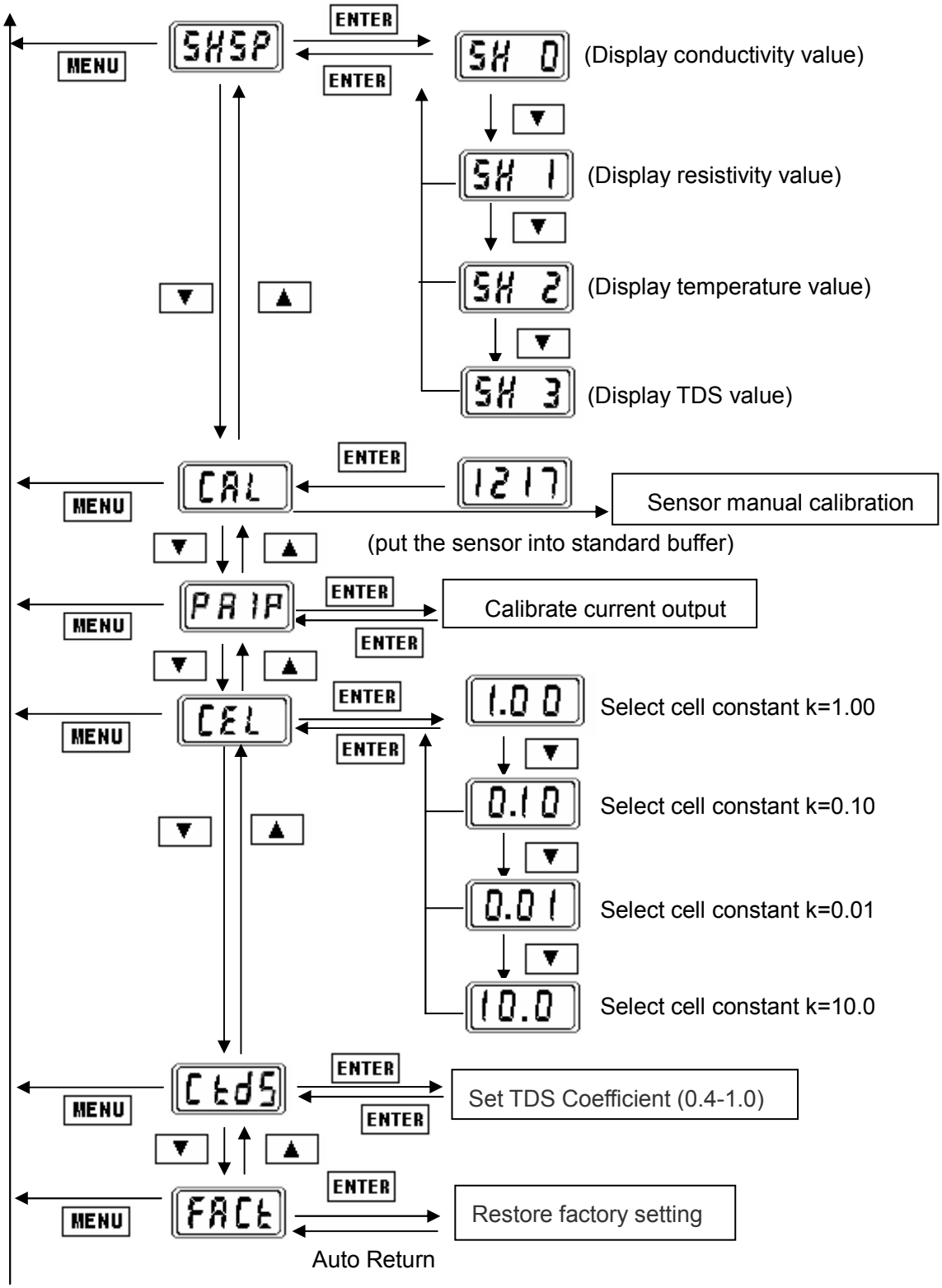
4.1 Switch Measuring and Setting Mode

Instrument has two states: measuring state and setting state. After powering up the device enters the measuring state automatically. In the measuring state, press MENU to enter the setting state. In the setting state, press MENU to return to the measuring state.

4.2 Menu Structure




MENU
FS1S
ENTER
ENTER
Set current output start value
FS1E
Set current output end value
FS1
FS 0
(The input for current output is conductivity)
FS 1
(The input for current output is temperature)
F19S
Set conductivity start value for current output
F19E
Set conductivity end value for current output
FICS
Set temperature start value for current output
FICE
Set temperature end value for current output
FSHd
Manual set current output value
UP0
UP00
(Manual set high relay open)
UP01
(Manual set high relay close)
UP1
UP10
(Manual set low relay open)
UP11
(Manual set low relay close)


MENU
SHSP
ENTER
ENTER
SH 0
(Display conductivity value)
SH 1
(Display resistivity value)
SH 2
(Display temperature value)
SH 3
(Display TDS value)
CAL
1217
Sensor manual calibration
(put the sensor into standard buffer)
PAIP
Calibrate current output
CEL
1.00
Select cell constant k=1.00
0.10
Select cell constant k=0.10
0.01
Select cell constant k=0.01
10.0
Select cell constant k=10.0
CtdS
Set TDS Coefficient (0.4-1.0)
FACt
Restore factory setting
Auto Return

4.3 Parameter Setting and Operation

4.3.1 Set Alarm

The C270 monitor has two alarm outputs designated high alarm(**H**) and low alarm(**L**). The alarm value and alarm hysteresis can be set within the currently selected measuring range.

table1 alarm value setting program content

Code	Content	Set range	Unit
AH	High alarm value	0~18.00/0~100	MΩ • cm / mS/cm
EH	High alarm hysteresis	0~18.00/0~100	MΩ • cm / mS/cm
AL	Low alarm value	0~18.00/0~100	MΩ • cm / mS/cm
EL	Low alarm hysteresis	0~18.00/0~100	MΩ • cm / mS/cm

***Note:** The setting should meet AH-EH≥AL+EL

Alarm Relay

During normal operation when the alarm is not active, the alarm output will be in its NORMAL condition, the N/O (normal open) contact will be open. When the alarm is active, the alarm output will be in its ALARM condition and therefore the N/O contact will be closed.

Alarm Hysterisis

In a normal condition an alarm turns on and off at the same value. For example, if a high alarm turns on at 2000 uS/cm the alarm occurs when the reading increases to 2000 uS/cm. When it decreases through 2000 uS/cm the alarm turns off.

Some applications may demand that the alarm turns off at a different

value, for a high alarm this would be value lower than the alarm value, and for a low alarm this would be a value higher than the alarm value.

The hysterisis value determines the difference between the alarm switch on point and the alarm switch off point. In the case of a high alarm, hysterisis causes the alarm to turn off at a value that is less than the alarm value. For a low alarm, hysterisis causes the alarm to turn off at a value greater than the alarm value.

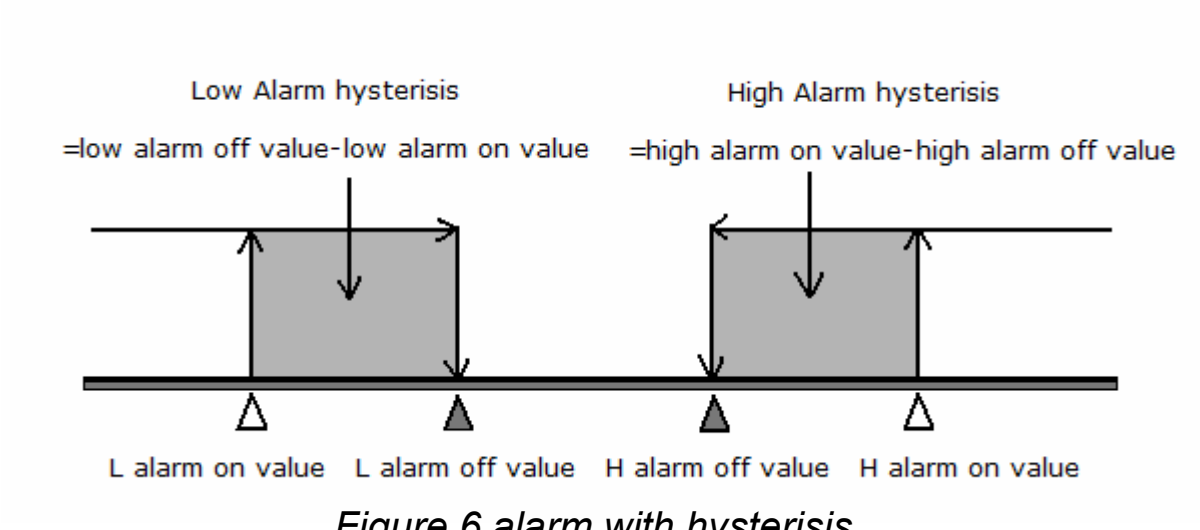


Figure 6 alarm with hysterisis

4.3.2 Calibration

Calibration Intervals

The C270 Monitor and Sensor combination once calibrated will require calibration checking/recalibration at 3-6 monthly intervals, however this does depend on the application. The calibration of the instrument can be effected by seasonal variations in the measured effluent, however only knowledge of the application can determine the re-calibration interval required.

4.3.2.1 CAL—conductivity sensor manual calibration

Preparing For Calibration：

- Value known conductivity buffer 100ml;
- Pure water 300~500ml;
- Use pure water to wash the sensor, and then make it dry;
- Use thermometer to measure the temperature of buffer;
- Select manual temperature compensation in the instrument menu and input the temperature value of buffer, set the temperature compensation coefficient is 0.

Specific operations: select CAL in the menu and put the dry and clean sensor into the known conductivity buffer solution, press ENTER to enter its program, then the instrument displays the measured value of the solution, and in flashing mode which is different from the measurement states. After the measurement data is stable then press ENTER again, now only the first digit flashing in the display data means it is modify bit. Press DOWN to choose the modification bit, press UP key to modify the data, make the display value as same as the conductivity value of the solution, press ENTER to store the calibration data(This value is stored even after power failure), and return to the setting state.

4.3.2.2 C0、C100—temperature calibration

C270 has temperature measurement function, for the automatic temperature compensation, and also can be displayed on the monitor. Temperature calibration requires a high and a low constant temperature environment. Such as ice water mixture (0℃) and boiling distilled water (100℃). C0 is used to calibrate 0℃. select C0 in the menu and put the sensor into 0℃ environment, press ENTER to store the calibration data , and return to the setting state. The Method of calibrate 100℃ is as same as calibrate 0℃.

Table2 temperature calibration program content

Code	Content	Direction
C0	Auto calibrate temperature=0℃	Use Ice water mixture (0℃) to calibrate
C100	Auto calibrate temperature=100℃	Use boiling water (100℃) to calibrate

4.3.3 Temperature Compensation

4.3.3.1 CC—auto/manual temperature compensation switch

P160 has Auto and manual temperature compensation function. The user can select between two modes of compensation by the CC in the menu. Press ENTER into CC and display CC0 or CC1. CC0 is Auto temperature compensation, CC1 is manual temperature compensation. Press UP to switch it, then press ENTER to store and return to the setting state.

4.3.3.2 C--C—set temperature compensation coefficient

The temperature compensation coefficient is different for each type of solution, so the temperature compensation coefficient is designed to be adjustable(25 ℃ as the reference), and the range is 0~±10%/℃. Select C--C in the menu, press ENTER into it and display the original value, use DOWN and UP to modify it, then press ENTER to store and return to the setting state. The temperature compensation coefficient works both in automatic and manual temperature compensation.

The Calculation Method of coefficient

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\text{cond.35-cond.25}}{\text{cond.25 (35-25)}} \times 100\%$$

Remark：cond.25=the conductivity value at t=25℃；
cond.35=the conductivity value at t=35℃

4.3.3.3 CH—set manual temperature

In this mode the instrument should be set with the "CC1" and the user can set the solution temperature (0~100℃) in the CH menu. Press ENTER into CH and display the original value, use UP and DOWN to modify it, then press ENTER to store and return to the setting state.

Table3 temperature compensation program content

Code	Content	Direction
CC	Auto/manual temp. compensation switch	0=Auto/1=manual
C--C	Temp. compensation coefficient setting	Range: 0~±10%/℃
CH	Manual temperature setting	Range: 0~100℃

4.3.4 Set Current Output

C270 has one 4~20mA current output. The user can select the input source: conductivity or temperature. And the current output can be set work over the whole range of the input source.

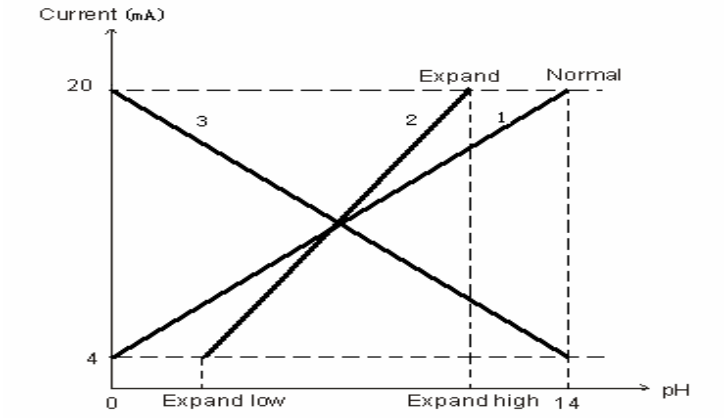


Figure 7 Current span curve

The output can be set work over the whole of selected measurement range (curve1) or a portion of it by setting of the output start and end values (curve2). It is also possible to configure the output to work reverse to normal, i.e. a 4 – 20 mA output where 20 mA corresponds to the

zero display value and 4 mA corresponding to the full scale value. (curve3).

4.3.4.1 FSIS、FSIE—set current output start and end value

Select FSIS in the menu, press ENTER into it and display the original current output start value, use DOWN and UP to modify it, then press ENTER to store and return to the setting state.

The same method select FSIE to set the current output end value.

4.3.4.2 FSI—select the input for the current output

Select FSI in the menu, press ENTER into it and display FS 0 or FS 1. FS 0 is conductivity as the input, FS 1 is temperature as the input. Press UP to switch it, then Press ENTER to store and return to the setting state.

Table6 set current output

Code	Content	Direction
FSIS	Current output start value	4.00~20.00 mA
FSIE	Current output end value	4.00~20.00 mA
FSI	The input for the current output	0: conductivity 1: temperature

4.3.4.3 FIgS、FIgE、FICS、FICE—set input value range for the current output

After selecting the input parameters, you can set its start value and end value. Select FIgS in the menu, press ENTER into it and display the original conductivity start value, use DOWN and UP to modify it, then press ENTER to store and return to the setting state. The same

method select FIgE to set the conductivity end value.

Likewise, select FICS and FICE to set the temperature start and end value for current output.

Table7 set input range for the current output

Code	Content	Range
FIgS	Conductivity start value	0~9999uS/cm (k=1)
FIgE	Conductivity end value	0~9999uS/cm (k=1)
FICS	Temperature start value	0~100℃
FICE	Temperature end value	0~100℃

4.3.5 SHSP—Measurement Mode

C270 has conductivity, resistivity, TDS and temperature four modes of measurement and display functions, it can be selected in the SHSP program.

Select SHSP in the menu, Press ENTER into it and display SH 0 or SH 1 or SH 2 or SH 3. SH 0 is conductivity mode, SH 1 is resistivity mode, SH 2 is TDS mode, SH 3 is temperature mode. Press UP to switch it, then Press ENTER to store and return to the setting state. The indicator light also changes to indicate that the display state changes. The corresponding parameters in the setting also will automatically change.

***NOTE**：The sensor should be changed when switch the measurement mode.

Table8 measurement Mode

Code	Content	Indicator light	Cell constant
SH 0	Display conductivity value	uS(mS)/cm lights	K=0.01/0.1/1.0/10
SH 1	Display resistivity value	MΩ • cm lights	K=0.01
SH 2	Display TDS value	TDS lights	K=0.1/1.0
SH 3	Display Temperature value	℃ lights	K=0.01/0.1/1.0/10

In addition, when in measurement mode press UP it can display the temperature value, and the Temp. indicator will light. After a few seconds automatically return to the original measurement mode.

4.3.6 CEL—Select cell constant

C270 can choose four models of sensor according to the measurement range, it can be selected in the CEL program.

Select CEL in the menu, Press ENTER into it and display 1.00 or 0.10 or 0.01 or 10.0. Press UP to switch it, then Press ENTER to store and return to the setting state. The corresponding parameters in the setting also will automatically change.

Code	Content	Measurement Range
1.00	Choose constant=1.0 sensor	0~9999uS/cm or 0~10000ppm
0.10	Choose constant=0.1 sensor	0~999.9uS/cm or 0~1000ppm
0.01	Choose constant=0.01 sensor	0~18 MΩ • cm or 0~19.99uS/cm
10.0	Choose constant=10.0 sensor	0~100mS/cm

4.3.7 Ctds—Set TDS coefficient

When SHSP = SH 2, select Ctds in the menu. The TDS coefficient is different for each type of solution, so the user can choose the coefficient between 0.4~1.0, then press ENTER to confirm.

4.3.8 FACt—Restore Factory Setting

Select FACt in the menu, press ENTER into it and display HHHH. At this moment the instrument is being restored factory setting, about 10 seconds it will automatically returns to FACt, restore factory setting is completed. After this process, all value the user set before becomes the factory calibration value. This function is generally used for replace with new sensor or data confusion. Generally after restored factory setting, it

need recalibration before using.

5. ERROR CODES

When the instrument detects an error condition, an error code will be displayed. All the error codes are described below.

Table9 error codes

Code	Content	Solve methods
Er01	Measurement value out of range	Check whether the choice of cell constant is suitable and replace the correct one
Er02	Sensor signal failure	1. Check whether the sensor connected with the monitor properly 2. Enter menu FACt to restore factory setting 3. Suggest check or replace the sensor
Er03	Temperature sensor failure	1. Check whether the temperature sensor connected with the monitor properly 2. Check whether the temp. compensation (menu CC) setting correct
Er04	Alarm setting error	1. Check whether the alarm setting correct, setting should meet AH – EH≥AL + EL 2. Enter menu FACt to restore factory setting

6. SENSOR

We use foreign advance technology to manufacture our conductivity sensor. The quality of the sensor is excellence and it can be used in industry province with all kind of conductivity monitor.

6.1 Sensor Features

- ✧ High sensitivity and accuracy with reliability and durability
- ✧ Stainless material
- ✧ Quickly response(within two seconds) and stability
- ✧ Unique structure preventing the sensor from pollution and blockage
- ✧ Easy to assemble and clean

6.2 Sensor Parameters

Table10 sensor parameters

	CON-0.01	CON-0.1	CON-1.0	CON-10
Parameter	Resistivity	Conductivity	Conductivity	Conductivity
Medium	Pure Water	Water	Water	Water
cell constant	0.01	0.1	1.0	10
Range	0~18MΩ or 0~19.99us/cm	0~999.9us/cm	0~9999 us/cm	0~100ms/cm
Temp. range	0~80℃	0~80℃	0~80℃	0~80℃
Temperature Measurement	0~80℃	0~80℃	0~80℃	0~80℃
Compensation Resistor	10K	10K	10K	10K
Quantity of threads	1	1	1	2
Thread Size	3/4″ NPT	3/4″ NPT	3/4″ NPT	3/4″ NPT
Max pressure	0.6MPa	0.6MPa	0.6MPa	0.6MPa
Cables Length	5m	5m	5m	5m
Max Length	50m	20m	20m	20m

6.3 The Use Situation of Conductivity Sensor

Table11 the conductivity of different liquid in 25℃

situation	conductivity
Pure water	0.05 us/cm
Boiler water	0.05~1 us/cm
Deionized water	0.5 us/cm
Distilled water	0.1~10 us/cm
Softened water	1~80 us/cm
Mineral water	10 us/cm
Beverages	0. 5~1 ms/cm
Waste water	0. 9~9 ms/cm
KCL Solution	1.4ms/cm
Brine	1~80ms/cm
Industrial process water	7~140ms/cm
Seawater	53 ms/cm
10%NaOH	355 ms/cm
31%HNO3	865 ms/cm

6.4 Sensor Dimension (Unit: mm)

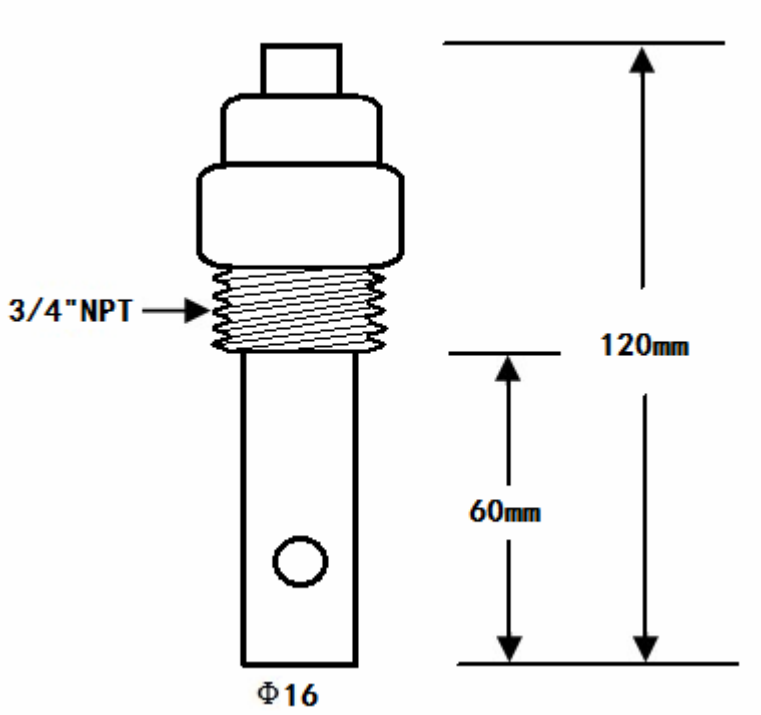


Figure 7 sensor dimension for k=0.01/0.1/1.0

(sensor dimension for k=10 please reference the pH sensor dimension)

6.5 Maintenance

(1) Attaching sensors are precision devices, can not disassemble in order to avoid changing the cell constant, causing measurement errors.

(2) Sensors can not be immersed in the strong acid or alkali to avoid surface damage of the sensors, affecting the cell constant and sensitivity.

Correct method: When the sensor is dirty, immerse in the 10% hydrochloric acid for a short time, then rinse with pure water that maintain the sensor surface clean.

(3) Sensors cable is a dedicated cable, can not be replaced or extended by users self.

(4) Instrument should be installed in a relatively dry environment or the control box, to avoid instrument failure or measurement error

caused by damp.

7 WARRANTY

Products manufactured by GOLDPOINT company Ltd. are guaranteed for a period of one year from the date of delivery. Goods for attention under guarantee must be returned to the factory carriage paid and, if accepted for free repair, will be returned to the customer's address free of charge.

All sensors made by GOLDPOINT company Ltd. are thoroughly tested to their published specification before delivery. As we have no control over the conditions in which their sensors are used, no further guarantee is given.

8 STANDARD CONFIGURATION

- C270 monitor
- Mounting fixing of monitor
- Operation guide
- Inspection report

9 OPTIONAL CONFIGURATION

- Conductivity sensor con0.1/con1.0/con10 (cable length 5 meters)
- Resistivity sensor con0.01 (cable length 5 meters)
- Extension cable