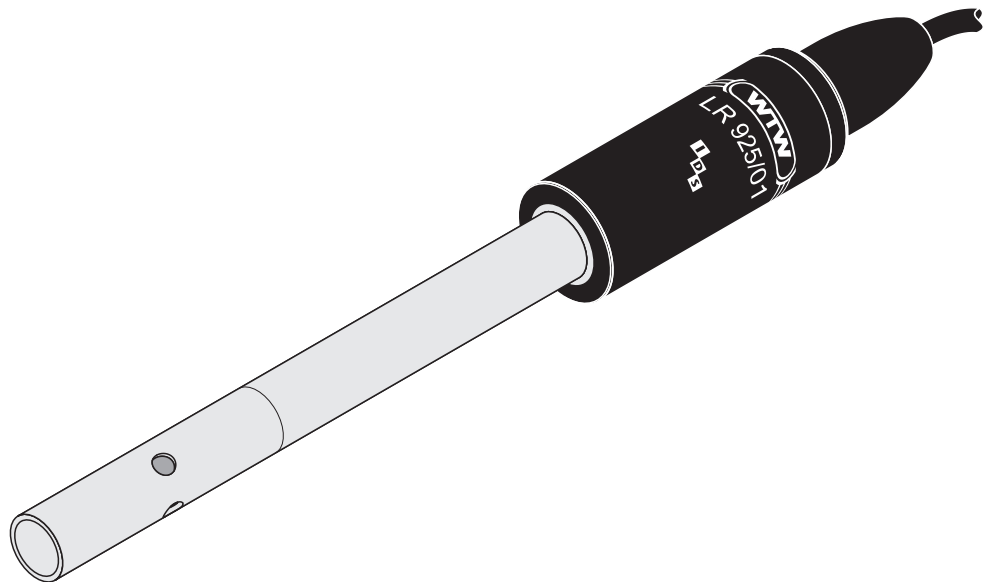


LR 925/01



Ultrapure water conductivity measuring cell



Note

The latest version of the present operating manual can be found on the Internet under www.WTW.com.

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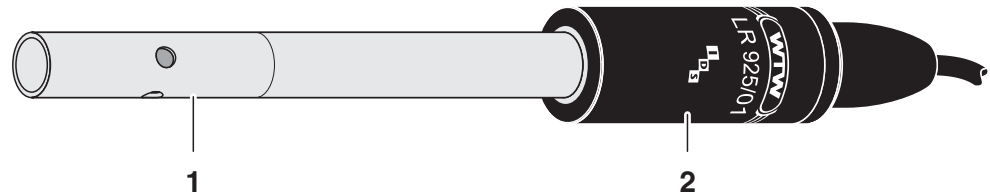
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1 Overview

1.1 Structure and function

Structure



1	Shaft
2	Connecting head with active electronics

Automatic sensor recognition

The sensor electronics with the stored sensor data is in the connecting head. The data include, among other things, the sensor type and series number. With each calibration, the calibration data is written in the sensor and the calibration history is recorded. The data is recalled by the meter when the sensor is connected and is used for measurement and for measured value documentation. Storing the calibration data in the sensor ensures that the correct cell constant is automatically used if the sensor is operated with several meters.

The digital transmission technique guarantees the failure-free communication with the meter even with long connection cables. If the sensor firmware is enhanced by WTW, it can be updated via the meter.

1.2 Recommended fields of application

Measurements in ultrapure water.

2 Cleaning



Outside cleaning

CAUTION

To clean the sensor, disconnect it from the instrument.

We recommend to clean the sensor thoroughly, especially before measuring low conductivity values.

Contamination	Cleaning procedure
Lime sediments	Immerse in acetic acid for 5 minutes (volume share = 10 %)
Fat/oil	Clean with warm water that contains washing-up liquid

After cleaning, thoroughly rinse with deionized water and recalibrate if necessary.

Aging of the conductivity measuring cell

Normally, the conductivity measuring cell does not age. Special measuring media (e.g. strong acids and bases, organic solvents) or temperatures that are too high may considerably reduce its lifetime or lead to damage. The warranty does not cover failure caused by measuring conditions and mechanical damage.

Disposal

We recommend to dispose of the measuring cell as electronic waste.

3 What to do if...

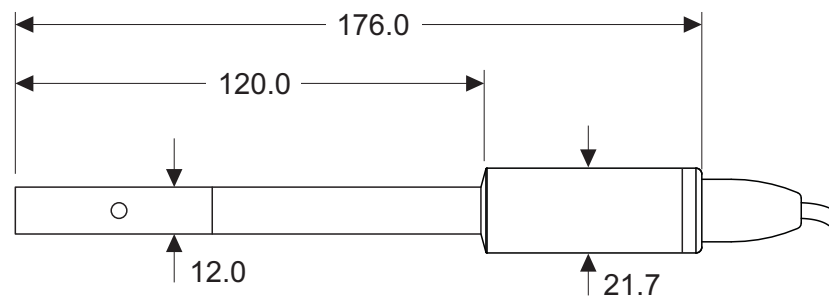
Error symptom	Cause	Remedy
No temperature or conductivity display	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No connection between meter and conductivity measuring cell – Cable defective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish connection between meter and conductivity measuring cell
Measurement delivers implausible conductivity values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Measuring range exceeded – Contamination in the area of the electrodes – Electrodes damaged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Make sure the correct sensor is being used for the application – Clean the conductivity measuring cell (see section 2). – Return the sensor
Incorrect temperature display	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The temperature sensor is not immersed deep enough in the measuring solution – Temperature sensor defective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Observe the minimum immersion depth – Return the conductivity measuring cell

4 Technical data

4.1 General data

General features	Measuring principle	2-electrodes measurement
	Cell constant	0.100 cm ⁻¹ ± 2 %
	Temperature sensor	Integrated NTC 30 (30 kΩ at 25 °C / 77 °F)

**Dimensions
(in mm)**



Weight Approx. 90 g (without cable)

Materials	Shaft	Stainless steel 1.4571
	Connection head	POM
	Conductivity electrodes	Stainless steel 1.4571
	Thermistor enclosure	Stainless steel 1.4571

Connection cable	Lengths	1.5 m
	Diameter	4.3 mm
	Smallest allowed bend radius	Fixed installation: 20 mm Flexible use: 60 mm
	Plug type	Socket, 4 pins

Pressure resistance	Sensor with connection cable	IP 68 (2 x 10 ⁵ Pa or 2 bar)
	Cable plug	IP 67 (when plugged in)

The LR 925/01 meets the requirements according to article 3(3) of the directive, 97/23/EC ("pressure equipment directive").

Measurement conditions	Conductivity measuring range	0.01 $\mu\text{S/cm}$... 200 $\mu\text{S/cm}$
	Temperature range	-5 ... 70 °C (100 °C) 23 ... 158 °F (212 °F)
	Max. admissible overpressure	2×10^5 Pa (2 bar)
	Minimum depth of immersion	30 mm
	Maximum depth of immersion (at temperature)	Whole sensor + cable up to 70 °C (158 °F) Sensor shaft only (=120 mm) up to 100 °C (212 °F)
	Operating position	Any
	Storage conditions	Recommended storing method
Storage temperature		0 ... 50 °C (32 ... 122 °F)
Characteristic data on delivery	Temperature responding behavior	t_{99} (99 % of the final value display after) < 20 s
	Accuracy of the temperature sensor	± 0.2 K

4.2 Measuring ranges and resolution

Measured parameter	Measuring range	Resolution
κ [$\mu\text{S/cm}$]	0.01 ... 19.99	0,01
	0.0 ... 199.9	0,1
ρ (Resistivity) [$\text{k}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$]	5.00 ... 9.99	0.01
	10.0 ... 99.9	0.1
	100 ... 999	1
ρ (Resistivity) [$\text{M}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$]	1.00 ... 9.99	0.01
	10.0 ... 99.9	0.1
T [°C]	- 5.0 ... + 100.0	0.1

4.3 Accuracy of the IDS measuring technique

Measured parameter	Accuracy (± 1 digit)
α, ρ	± 0.5 % of measured value
T [°C]	± 0.1