Oxi 1970i

Portable oxygen measuring instrument
Accuracy when going to press

The use of advanced technology and the high quality standard of our instruments are the result of a continuous development. This may result in differences between this operating manual and your instrument. Also, we cannot guarantee that there are absolutely no errors in this manual. Therefore, we are sure you will understand that we cannot accept any legal claims resulting from the data, figures or descriptions.

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Overview

The portable Oxi 1970i measuring instrument enables you to carry out oxygen measurements rapidly and reliably. The Oxi 1970i provides the maximum degree of operating comfort, reliability and measuring certainty for all applications.

The proven OxiCal<sup>®</sup> calibration procedure supports you in your work with the measuring instrument. The special AutoRead function enables precise measurements.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Keypad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Integrated, exchangeable sensor quiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Socket field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Carrying and positioning handle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note
If you need further information or application notes, you can obtain the following material from WTW:

- Application reports
- Primers
- Safety datasheets.

You will find information on available literature in the WTW catalog or via the Internet.

1.1 Display
### 1.2 Keypad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key functions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ON/OFF</strong></td>
<td>Switch measuring instrument on/off&lt;br&gt;&lt;ON/OFF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M</strong></td>
<td>Select the measuring mode&lt;br&gt;&lt;M&gt;:&lt;br&gt;– D. O. concentration&lt;br&gt;– Oxygen saturation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAL</strong></td>
<td>Calibrate&lt;br&gt;&lt;CAL&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUTO READ</strong></td>
<td>Activate/deactivate the AutoRead function&lt;br&gt;&lt;AUTO READ&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RUN/ENTER</strong></td>
<td>Confirm entries, start AutoRead, output measured values&lt;br&gt;&lt;RUN/ENTER&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>▲</strong></td>
<td>Select the measuring mode, increase values, scroll&lt;br&gt;&lt;▲&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>▼</strong></td>
<td>Select the measuring mode, decrease values, scroll&lt;br&gt;&lt;▼&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RCL</strong></td>
<td>Display/transmit measured values&lt;br&gt;&lt;RCL&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STO</strong></td>
<td>Save a measured value&lt;br&gt;&lt;STO&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3 Socket field

Sensors
You can use the following sensors with the Oxi 1970i:
- Oxygen depth armature
- D. O. sensor CellOx 325, or
- D. O. sensor DurOx 325, or
- Self-stirring D. O. sensor StirrOx G

Connectors

Warning
Only connect sensors to the measuring instrument that cannot return any voltages or currents that are not allowed (> SELV and > current circuit with current limiting). Nearly all sensors - especially WTW sensors - fulfill these conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor / Instrument</th>
<th>Socket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen sensor</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated stirrer StirrOx G</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer or PC (serial interface, RS232)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug-in power supply unit</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watertight valve for internal pressure equalization</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Safety

This operating manual contains basic instructions that you must follow during the commissioning, operation and maintenance of the measuring instrument. Consequently, all responsible personnel must read this operating manual before working with the measuring system. The operating manual must always be available within the vicinity of the measuring system.

Target group

The measuring instrument was developed for work in the field and in the laboratory. We assume that, as a result of their professional training and experience, the operators will know the necessary safety precautions to take when handling chemicals.

Safety instructions

The individual chapters of this operating manual use safety instructions such as the label shown below to indicate various hazards or dangers:

Warning

indicates instructions that must be followed precisely in order to avoid the possibility of slight injuries or damage to the instrument or the environment.

Further notes

Note

indicates notes that draw your attention to special features.

Note

indicates cross-references to other documents, e.g. operating manuals.

2.1 Authorized use

The authorized use of the measuring instrument consists exclusively of the measurement of the dissolved oxygen (D. O.) content of liquid media in the field and laboratory. The technical specifications as given in chapter 7 TECHNICAL DATA must be observed. Only the operation and running of the measuring instrument according to the instructions given in this operating manual is authorized. Any other use is considered to be unauthorized.
2.2 General safety instructions

This instrument is built and inspected according to the relevant guidelines and norms for electronic measuring instruments (see chapter 7 TECHNICAL DATA).

It left the factory in a safe and secure technical condition.

Function and operating safety

The smooth functioning and operational safety of the measuring instrument can only be guaranteed if the generally applicable safety measures and the specific safety instructions in this operating manual are followed during operation.

The smooth functioning and operational safety of the measuring instrument can only be guaranteed under the environmental conditions that are specified in chapter 7 TECHNICAL DATA.

If the instrument was transported from a cold environment to a warm environment, the formation of condensate can lead to the faulty functioning of the instrument. In this event, wait until the temperature of the instrument reaches room temperature before putting the instrument back into operation.

Safe operation

If safe operation is no longer possible, the instrument must be taken out of service and secured against inadvertent operation!

Safe operation is no longer possible if the measuring instrument:

- has been damaged in transport
- has been stored under adverse conditions for a lengthy period of time
- is visibly damaged
- no longer operates as described in this manual.

If you are in any doubt, please contact the supplier of the instrument.

Obligations of the purchaser

The purchaser of the measuring instrument must ensure that the following laws and guidelines are observed when using dangerous substances:

- EEC directives for protective labor legislation
- National protective labor legislation
- Safety regulations
- Safety datasheets of the chemical manufacturers.
3 Commissioning

3.1 Scope of delivery

- Portable measuring instrument, Oxi 1970i with integrated rechargeable battery
- Carrying and positioning handle
- Carrying strap
- Sensor quiver
- Plug-in power supply unit
- Operating manual

3.2 Power supply

Mains operation and charging the battery

You can either operate the measuring instrument with the integrated rechargeable battery or with the plug-in power supply. The plug-in power supply supplies the measuring instrument with low voltage (12 V DC). At the same time, the rechargeable battery is charged.

Note
The automatic stirring function of the self-stirring D. O. sensor StirrOx G can only be used when the plug-in power supply is connected.

Charging time of the battery

approx. 16 hours. The battery is charged even when the instrument is switched off. The LoBat display indicator appears when the battery is nearly empty and has to be charged as soon as possible.

Warning
The line voltage at the operating site must lie within the input voltage range of the original plug-in power supply (see chapter 7 TECHNICAL DATA).

Warning
Use original plug-in power supplies only (see chapter 7 TECHNICAL DATA).
Connecting the plug-in power supply unit

1. Connect the plug (1) to the socket (2) of the measuring instrument.
2. Connect the original WTW plug-in power supply (3) to an easily accessible mains socket.

3.3 Initial commissioning

Perform the following activities:

- For mains operation and charging the battery: Connect the plug-in power supply (see section 3.2 POWER SUPPLY).
- Set the date and time.

Setting the date and time

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Press the &lt;M&gt; key and hold it down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Press the &lt;ON/OFF&gt; key. The display test appears briefly on the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Press the &lt;RUN/ENTER&gt; key repeatedly until the date flashes on the display (Day.Month display indicator).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Set the date of the current day with &lt;▲&gt; &lt;▼&gt;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5    | Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.  
The date (month) flashes in the display. |
| 6    | Set the current month with <▲> <▼>. |
| 7    | Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.  
The year appears on the display. |
| 8    | Set the current year with <▲> <▼>. |
| 9    | Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.  
The hours flash on the display. |
| 10   | Set the current time with <▲> <▼>. |
| 11   | Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.  
The minutes flash on the display. |
| 12   | Set the current time with <▲> <▼>. |
| 13   | Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.  
The instrument switches to the measuring mode. |
3.4 Sensor quiver

To store the sensors during field operation and to keep the sensor element moist, the quiver tip contains a sponge rubber insert that can be moistened with deionized water.

Note

For further details on proper storage, refer to the operating manual of the sensor.

Moistening the quiver insert

1. Press the quiver out of the holder from the back side of the instrument and pull it out completely.
2. Pull off the quiver tip and moisten the sponge rubber with deionized water.
4 Operation

4.1 Switching on the measuring instrument

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Connect the D. O. sensor to the measuring instrument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2 | Press the <ON/OFF> key.  
The display test appears briefly on the display.  
The relative slope for the sensor type that was just connected subsequently appears for approx. one second.  
The measuring instrument then automatically switches to the measuring mode that was last selected. The display shows the relevant measured value. |

Note
The measuring instrument has an energy saving feature to avoid unnecessary battery depletion. The energy saving feature switches the measuring instrument off if no key has been pressed for an hour. The energy saving feature is not active when the AutoStore function is active.

The energy saving feature is also not active:
- if the power is supplied by the plug-in power supply,
- if the communication cable and a PC with a running communication program are connected,
- if the recorder cable is connected,
- if the printer cable is connected (for external printers).
4.2 Measuring

4.2.1 General information

You can measure the following variables:

- D. O. concentration
- D. O. saturation

The measuring instrument is supplied with the following functions:

- AutoRange (automatic switchover of the measurement range). If a measuring range is exceeded, AutoRange causes the measuring instrument to change automatically to the next higher measuring range and back again. Therefore, the instrument always measures in the measuring range with the highest possible resolution. The function can be switched off.

- The AutoRead function (drift control) for checking the stability of the measurement signal. This ensures the reproducibility of the measuring signal. For details of how to switch the AutoRead function on/off, see page 19.

Preparatory activities

Perform the following preparatory activities when you want to measure:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Connect the D. O. sensor to the measuring instrument (see section 1.3 SOCKET FIELD).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Calibrate or check the measuring instrument with the D. O. sensor. How to calibrate is described in section 4.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Select the measuring mode with &lt;M&gt;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

Incorrect calibration of D. O. sensors will result in incorrect measured values. Calibrate at regular intervals.

Note

The measuring instrument automatically recognizes the type of the D. O. sensor (CellOx 325 or DurOx 325).

Temperature sensor

The D. O. sensor has an integrated temperature sensor that always measures the current temperature of the test sample.

Warning

When connecting an earthed PC/printer, measurements cannot be performed in earthed media as incorrect values would result. The RS232 interface is not galvanically isolated.
4.2.2 Measuring the D. O. concentration

Note
When measuring the concentration of test samples with a salt content of more than 1 g/l, a salinity correction is required. For this, you have to measure and input the salinity of the measured medium first. This is described in section 4.3.3 on page 27. Switching the salt content correction on or off, see below.

To measure the D. O. concentration with and without salt content correction, proceed as follows:

Switching on/off the salt content correction

Proceed as follows to switch on the salt content correction:

1 In the D. O. concentration measuring mode, switch on the salt content correction with <▲>. The SAL display indicator appears on the display. The value that was entered is taken into consideration during the measurement (see section 4.3.3).

2 Switch the salt content correction off with <▼>. The SAL display indicator is no longer displayed.
4.2.3  Measuring the D. O. saturation

You can measure the D. O. saturation as follows:

1. Perform the preparatory activities according to section 4.2.1
2. Immerse the D. O. sensor in the test sample.
3. Press the <M> key repeatedly until the saturation in % appears on the display.

4.2.4  Automatic selection of the measuring range, AutoRange

Sensors  You can use the sensors listed in section 1.3 on page 8. The sensor type is automatically recognized and the resolution is adjusted if necessary (see chapter 7 TECHNICAL DATA).

AutoRange  Two measuring ranges are available for each measuring mode. If a measuring range is exceeded, AutoRange causes the measuring instrument to change automatically to the next higher measuring range and back again. Therefore, the instrument always measures in the measuring range with the highest possible resolution.

To switch the automatic measurement range selection on/off, see section 4.6 CONFIGURATION. When the AutoRange function is switched on, ARng appears on the display.
4.2.5 AutoRead AR (drift control) and hold function

The AutoRead function (drift control) checks the stability of the measurement signal. The stability has a considerable impact on the reproducibility of the measured values. With the aid of the hold function the measured value display is frozen.

Criteria

With identical measurement conditions, the following criteria are valid for the AutoRead function:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measuring mode</th>
<th>Reproducibility</th>
<th>Response time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. O. concentration</td>
<td>better than 0.05 mg/l</td>
<td>&gt; 10 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. O. saturation index</td>
<td>better than 0.6 %</td>
<td>&gt; 10 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the AutoRead function and hold function like this with the sensors

- Oxygen depth armature
- CellOx 325
- DurOx 325

Note

The special features of the self-stirring D. O. sensor StirrOx G can be found in section 4.2.6 on page 20.

1. Select the measuring mode with <M>.
2. Activate the AutoRead function with <AR>. The current measured value is frozen (hold function).
3. Start AutoRead with <RUN/ENTER>. AR flashes until a stable measured value is reached.
4. If necessary, start the next AutoRead measurement with <RUN/ENTER>.
5 To terminate the AutoRead function: Press the <AR> key.

4.2.6 Sensor with stirrer (StirrOx G)

Connection
Connect the 2-pole stirrer plug to the stirrer output of the measuring instrument (designation REL1).

Note
The automatic stirring function of the self-stirring D. O. sensor StirrOx G can only be used when the plug-in power supply is connected.

Stirrer function
The D. O. sensor, StirrOx G, has a temperature sensor and stirrer integrated. Using the key on the sensor you switch the stirrer on.

Measuring with AutoRead
You can switch on the stirrer and start an AutoRead measurement at the same time. To do so, proceed as follows:

1 Select the measuring mode with <M>.
2 Activate the AutoRead function with <AR>. The current measured value is frozen (hold function).
3 Submerse the sensor in the test sample and press the stirrer button. The stirrer is started. At the same time, the AutoRead measurement starts. AR flashes until a stable measured value is achieved. Subsequently, the stirrer switches itself off.
4.3 Calibration

Why calibrate? D. O. sensors age. This changes the slope of the D. O. sensor. Calibration determines the current slope of the sensor and stores this value in the instrument. Thus, you should calibrate at regular intervals.

Calibration data records The Oxi 1970i administers two sets of calibration data:

- Set 1, for sensor class 1: – Oxygen depth armature
  – CellOx 325, or
  – StirrOx G
- Set 2, for sensor class 2: – DurOx 325

Sensors of different classes can be calibrated separately. When a sensor of one class is calibrated the calibration data of the other class remain stored. The Oxi 1970i recognizes the class of the connected sensor and automatically uses the correct calibration data.

Calibration procedures The Oxi 1970i provides 2 calibration procedures:

- Calibration in water vapor-saturated air.
  To calibrate the CellOx 325, use the OxiCal®-SL air calibration vessel (accessory), to calibrate the DurOx 325, use the OxiCal®-D air calibration vessel (contained in the scope of delivery of the sensor).
- Calibration via a comparison measurement (e. g. Winkler titration according to DIN EN 25813 or ISO 5813). At the same time, the relative slope is adapted to the comparison measurement by a correction factor.

When to calibrate? • After connecting another D. O. sensor
• If the sensor symbol flashes, i. e. after the calibration interval has expired

Calibration interval The calibration interval (Int 3) is set to 14 days in the factory. You can select the interval in the range of 1 ... 999 days.

AutoRead The calibration procedure automatically activates the AutoRead function.

Displaying calibration data Each time the instrument is switched on, the calibration data are shown on the display for a short time (see section 4.1 Switching on the measuring instrument). In order to view the calibration data, switch the measuring instrument off and switch it on again.
Printing the calibration record

The calibration protocol contains the calibration data of the current calibration. You can transmit the calibration protocol to a printer via the serial interface (see page 35).

Note

You can automatically print a calibration record after the calibration. To do so, connect a printer to the interface according to section 4.5.3 before calibrating. After a valid calibration, the record is printed.

Sample printout:

```
CALIBRATION PROTOCOL
02.03.02    14:19
Device No.: 12345678
CALIBRATION 02
Cal time: 02.03.02 / 14:19
Cal interval:   14d
OxiCal        Tauto AR
Relative Slope:   0,88
Probe:     +++
```

Sensor evaluation

After the calibration, the measuring instrument evaluates the current status of the sensor against the relative slope. The evaluation appears on the display. The relative slope has no effect on the measuring accuracy. Low values indicate that the electrolyte will soon be depleted and the sensor will have to be regenerated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display</th>
<th>Relative slope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Display" /></td>
<td>S = 0.8 ... 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Display" /></td>
<td>S = 0.7 ... 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Display" /></td>
<td>S = 0.6 ... 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Display" /></td>
<td>S &lt; 0.6 or S &gt; 1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eliminate the error according to chapter 6 WHAT TO DO IF...
4.3.1 Calibrating with the air calibration vessel

Proceed as follows to calibrate the instrument:

1. Connect the D. O. sensor to the measuring instrument.
2. Keep an air calibration vessel ready for use.

**Note**
The sponge in the air calibration vessel must be moist (not wet). Follow the instructions in the OxiCal®-SL or DurOx 325 operating manual.

3. Put the D. O. sensor into the air calibration vessel.
4. Press the `<CAL>` key repeatedly until $O_2$ CAL appears.

5. Press the `<RUN/ENTER>` key. AutoRead is active, $AR$ flashes.

6. As soon as a stable value is achieved, $AR$ stops flashing. Calibration is finished; the sensor symbol indicates the relative slope determined and the sensor evaluation (see page 22).
7. Switch to the measuring mode with <M>.

Note
In chapter 6 WHAT TO DO IF... page 49, you will find the measures to take for error elimination.
4.3.2 Calibrating via a comparison measurement

Proceed as follows to calibrate the instrument:

1. Connect the D. O. sensor to the measuring instrument.
2. Press the <CAL> key repeatedly until $O_2$ FAC appears.
3. Immerse the D. O. sensor in the calibrating solution.
4. Press the <RUN/ENTER> key. The AutoRead measurement begins. If the measured value is stable, the instrument displays the determined measured value and the correction factor of the relative slope (initial value = 1.000).
5. Remove the D. O. sensor from the calibrating solution.
6. Perform a comparison measurement, e.g. Winkler titration, with the calibrating solution (determine the nominal value). Leave the measuring instrument switched on until the nominal value is determined.
7. Set the displayed value on the measuring instrument to the nominal value with $\uparrow \downarrow$. This changes the related correction factor of the relative slope.
Note
If the correction factor deviates from 1.000, the display of the measured value units flashes.
4.3.3 Entering the salt content (salinity)

A salt content correction is required in the oxygen concentration measurement of samples with a salt content of more than 1 g/l. To do this, you have to enter the salinity equivalent (the measured salinity) of the test sample (range 0.0 - 70.0) and to switch on the salinity correction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salinity</td>
<td>0.0 ... 70.0 in steps of 0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**
How to switch on the salt content correction is described on page 17.

---

### Entering the salt content

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Determining the salinity of the test sample (any method).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Press the <code>&lt;CAL&gt;</code> key repeatedly until <code>Sal</code> appears on the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enter the salt content with <code>&lt;▲&gt;</code> <code>&lt;▼&gt;</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Switch to the measuring mode with <code>&lt;M&gt;</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Saving

The measuring instrument has an internal data memory. It can store up to 500 datasets. A complete data record consists of:

- Storage location
- Date/time
- Measured value
- Temperature
- Temperature measuring procedure
- ID number

You can transmit measured values (data records) to the data storage in two ways:

- Save manually
- Switch on AutoStore (Int 1).

4.4.1 Saving manually

You can transmit a measured value to the data storage as follows:

1. Press the <STO> key.
   The current number (location number No.) of the next free storage location appears under the current measured value on the display.

2. Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.
   The display switches to entering the ID number.
This message appears when all of the 500 storage locations are occupied.

You have the following options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saving the current measured value.</td>
<td>Press &lt;RUN/ENTER&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The oldest measured value (storage location 1) will be overwritten by this</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returning to the measuring mode without saving</td>
<td>press any key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputting the data storage</td>
<td>see section 4.4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearing the memory</td>
<td>see section 4.4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.2 Saving automatically

The save interval (Int 1) determines the chronological interval between automatic save processes. After the fixed interval has expired, the current data record is transmitted to the storage and to the interface.

The default setting for the save interval (Int 1) is OFF. By this, the AutoStore function is switched off. To switch the function on, set an interval (5 s, 10 s, 30 s, 1 min, 5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 30 min, 60 min):

1. Press the <RUN/ENTER> key and hold it down.
2. Press the <STO> key. Int 1 appears on the display.

3. Set the required interval between the saving procedures with <▲> <▼>.
4. Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>. The number of free memory locations appears on the display.

5. As soon as all of the 500 storage locations are occupied, AutoStore is terminated (Int 1 = OFF). If there are not enough storage locations available for your measurements:
   – Output and backup the data storage (see page 32) and
   – clear the memory (see page 36).
6 Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.
The prompt for the ID number appears on the display.

7 Set the required ID number with <▲> <▼>.

8 Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.
The instrument switches to the Oxi measuring mode and starts
the measuring and saving process.
*AutoStore* flashes on the display.

**Note**
The AutoStore function is interrupted if you start other functions, e.g. output the data storage.
After the function is finished, the AutoStore function is continued. By this, however, temporal gaps in the recording of the measured values will occur.

**Switching off AutoStore**
Switch AutoStore off by:
- setting the save interval (Int 1) to OFF, or
- switching the measuring instrument off and then on again.
4.4.3 Outputting the data storage

You can output the contents of the data storage:

- Stored data on the display
- Calibration data on the display
- Stored data on the serial interface
- Calibration protocol on the interface

**Outputting stored data on the display**

1. Press the <RCL> key repeatedly until StO dISP appears on the display.

2. Press the <RUN/ENTER> key. A measured value appears on the display. The storage location of the data record is displayed for approx. 2 s, then the respective temperature appears.

You can perform the following activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display further elements of the data record</td>
<td>Press &lt;RUN/ENTER&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ID number, date, time, storage location)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance one data record (storage location)</td>
<td>Press &lt;▲&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go back one data record (storage location)</td>
<td>Press &lt;▼&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note
If you want to search for a certain element (e.g. date), proceed as follows:

1. Using <RUN/ENTER>, select the element (e.g. date).
2. Press <▲> or <▼> repeatedly until the required date appears on the display.
   After approx. 2 s the temperature of the displayed measured value appears.

Outputting stored data to the interface

1. Press the <RCL> key repeatedly until Sto SEr appears on the display.

2. Press the <RUN/ENTER> key.
   The complete storage content is transmitted to the interface; during the data transmission the numbers of the currently transmitted storage locations run through. After the data transmission, the measuring instrument automatically switches to the measuring mode.

Note
You can cancel the transmission with <M> or <RUN/ENTER>.

After the instrument number, the printout contains the complete storage contents in ascending order of the storage location numbers.
Sample printout:

Device No.: 99990000

No.  1:
  09.03.02   17:10
  101.7 %    17.6° C
Tauto       AR
Ident : 10

No.  2:
  09.03.02   17:11
  7.11 mbar  17.6° C
Tauto       AR
Ident : 10

No.  3:
  09.03.02   17:12
  7.88 mg/l  17.6° C
Tauto       AR
Ident : 10

No.  4:
  09.03.02   17:15
  7.11 mg/l  17.8° C
Tauto       AR
SAL = 17.9
Ident : 7
...

1. Press the <RCL> key repeatedly until CAL disp appears on the display.

2. Press the <RUN/ENTER> key.
   The relative slope appears on the display:
Outputting the calibration protocol on the interface

1. Press the <RCL> key repeatedly until CAL SER appears on the display.

2. Press the <RUN/ENTER> key. The calibration protocol is transmitted to the interface. After the data transmission, the measuring instrument automatically switches to the measuring mode.

Note
You will find a sample calibration protocol in PRINTING THE CALIBRATION RECORD, page 22.

3. Using <M> or <RUN/ENTER>, you can switch back to the measuring mode.
4.4.4 Clearing the memory

With this function, you can delete the stored data records. 500 storage locations will then be available again.

**Note**
The *Clear memory* function only appears when there are data records stored in the memory. Otherwise, the measuring instrument automatically switches to the measuring mode.

Proceed as follows to clear all data records:

1. **Switch off the measuring instrument.**
2. **Press the <STO> key and hold it down.**
3. **Press the <ON/OFF> key.**
   - The display test appears briefly on the display.
   - Subsequently, *Sto CLR* appears.
4. **Confirm the clearing process with <RUN/ENTER>.**
   - Pressing any other key prevents the clearing, the data records will remain stored.

**Note**
The calibration data remain stored and can be called up.
4.5 Transmitting data

You have the following possibilities of transmitting data:

- One of the following options:
  - With the *AutoStore* function (page 30), measured values are periodically saved internally (save interval Int 1) and output on the interface.
  - With the *Data transmission interval* function (Int 2), measured values are periodically output on the interface (see below).
  - With the *Output data storage* function (page 32), calibration data or saved measured values are output on the interface.
  - Via the analog recorder output (page 39), measured values are output as voltage values.
  - With the KOM pilot communication kit (accessory), data can be transmitted bidirectionally (page 40).

**Note**
If you connect a recorder (analog output), the output on the digital interface is switched off.

4.5.1 Data transmission interval (Int 2)

The interval for the data transmission (Int 2) determines the chronological interval between automatic data transmissions. After the selected interval expires, the current data record is transmitted to the interface.

**Note**
When the *AutoStore* function is active, the data transmission is performed according to the setting of the save interval (Int 1). Set the save interval (Int 1) to OFF to activate the Data transmission interval (Int 2).
Setting the Data transmission interval

The default setting for the interval is OFF.

To start the data transmission, set an interval (5 s, 10 s, 30 s, 1 min, 5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 30 min, 60 min):

1. Press the <RUN/ENTER> key and hold it down.
2. Press the <RCL> key. Int 2 appears on the display.
   
   ![Int 2 OFF]

3. Set the required interval between the saving procedures with <▲> <▼>.

4. Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.
   The measuring instrument automatically switches to the measuring mode.
4.5.2 Recorder (analog output)

You can transmit data to a recorder via the analog output. Connect the analog output to the recorder via the AK323 interface cable. The data output automatically switches to Recorder output.

**Socket assignment**

![Socket assignment diagram](image)

1 free
2 Plug coding
3 Ground
4 Analog output
   (internal resistance < 5 Ohm)

**Note**
The analog output is activated automatically in the cable by connecting 2 and 3.

The output on the analog output corresponds to the value shown on the display.

**Signal range**
The signal range of the analog output depends on the measured variable and the measuring range:

### Concentration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measuring range</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 ... 19.99 mg/l</td>
<td>0 ... 1999 mV</td>
<td>0.01 mg/l per 1 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 ... 90.0 mg/l</td>
<td>0 ... 900 mV</td>
<td>0.1 mg/l per 1 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Saturation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measuring range</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 ... 199.9</td>
<td>0 ... 1999 mV</td>
<td>0.1 % per 1 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 ... 600 %</td>
<td>0 ... 600 mV</td>
<td>1 % per 1 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5.3  PC/external printer (RS232 interface)

Via the RS 232 interface, you can transmit the data to a PC or an external printer.
Use the AK340/B (PC) or AK325/S (ext. printer) cable to connect the interface to the devices.
The data output automatically switches to the RS232 interface.

**Warning**
The RS232 interface is not galvanically isolated.
When connecting an earthed PC/printer, measurements cannot be performed in earthed media as incorrect values would result.

Set up the following transmission data at the PC/printer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baud rate</td>
<td>selectable between: 1200, 2400, <strong>4800</strong>, 9600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handshake</td>
<td>RTS/CTS + Xon/Xoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data bits</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop bits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Socket assignment**

- 1 CTS
- 2 RxD
- 3 Ground
- 4 TxD

4.5.4  Remote control

The measuring instrument can be remotely controlled from a PC. This requires the KOM pilot communication kit. It is available as an accessory.
The instrument is then controlled via commands that simulate keystrokes and request the current display contents.

**Note**
A more detailed description is provided within the scope of delivery of the communication kit.
4.6 Configuration

You can adapt the measuring instrument to your individual requirements. To do this, the following parameters can be changed (the status on delivery is marked in bold):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baud rate</td>
<td>1200, 2400, <strong>4800</strong>, 9600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pressure display</td>
<td>Current value in mbar (no input possible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibration interval (Int 3)</td>
<td>1 ... <strong>14</strong> ... 999 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoRange ARng</td>
<td>On or off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/time</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

You can leave the configuration menu at any time with <M>. The parameters that have already been changed are stored.

1. Switch off the measuring instrument.
2. Press the <M> key and hold it down.
3. Press the <ON/OFF> key.
   The display test appears briefly on the display. The measuring instrument then switches automatically to the setting of the baud rate.
4. Select the required baud rate with <▲> <▼>.
5. Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>. On the display, the current air pressure in mbar appears.
Displaying the air pressure

6  Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>. Int 3 appears on the display.

Calibration interval

7  Set the required interval in days (d) with <▲> <▼>.

8  Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>. ARng appears on the display.

AutoRange automatic selection of the measurement range

9  Using <▲> <▼>, switch between no and YES.
   YES: Switch on AutoRange.
   no: Switch off AutoRange.

10 Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.
   The date (day) flashes in the display.
Date and time

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Set the date of the current day with &lt;▲&gt; &lt;▼&gt;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12 | Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.  
The date (month) flashes in the display. |
| 13 | Set the current month with <▲> <▼>. |
| 14 | Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.  
The year appears on the display. |
| 15 | Set the current year with <▲> <▼>. |
| 16 | Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.  
The hours flash on the display. |
| 17 | Set the current time with <▲> <▼>. |
| 18 | Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.  
The minutes flash on the display. |
| 19 | Set the current time with <▲> <▼>. |
| 20 | Confirm with <RUN/ENTER>.  
The measuring instrument automatically switches to the measuring mode. |
4.7 Reset

You can reset (initialize) the measurement parameters and the configuration parameters separately from one another.

### Measurement parameters

The following measured parameters (O₂ InI) are reset to the default condition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measuring mode</td>
<td>D. O. concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoRange automatic measurement range selection</td>
<td>On (YES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative slope</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction factor of the relative slope</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinity equivalent</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinity correction</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

The calibration data gets lost when the measuring parameters are reset. Recalibrate after performing a reset.

### Configuration parameters

The following configuration parameters (InI) are reset to the delivery status:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baud rate</td>
<td>4800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval 1 (automatic saving)</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval 2 (for data transmission)</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Resetting the measuring parameters

1. Press the `<RUN/ENTER>` key and hold it down.

2. Press the `<CAL>` key.

3. Using `<▲>` `<▼>`, switch between `no` and `YES`.  
   **YES**: Resetting the measuring parameters  
   **no**: Retaining settings.

4. Confirm with `<RUN/ENTER>`.  
   The measuring instrument switches to the configuration parameters.

---

### Resetting the configuration parameters

5. Using `<▲>` `<▼>`, switch between `no` and `YES`.  
   **YES**: Resetting the configuration parameters  
   **no**: Retaining settings.

6. Confirm with `<RUN/ENTER>`.  
   The measuring instrument automatically switches to the measuring mode.
5 Maintenance, cleaning, disposal

5.1 Maintenance

The measuring instrument is maintenance-free.

5.2 Cleaning

Occasionally wipe the outside of the measuring instrument with a damp, lint-free cloth. Disinfect the housing with isopropanol as required.

Warning

The housing components are made out of synthetic materials (polyurethane, ABS and PMMA). Thus, avoid contact with acetone and similar detergents that contain solvents. Remove any splashes immediately.

5.3 Disposal

Packing

This measuring instrument is sent out in a protective transport packing. We recommend: Keep the packing material. The original packing protects the measuring instrument from transport damages.

Rechargeable battery

Remove the rechargeable battery from the instrument and dispose of it at a suitable facility according to local legal requirements. It is illegal to dispose of the rechargeable battery with household refuse. Proceed as follows to disassemble the rechargeable battery:

1. Remove the carrying and positioning handle or the carrying strap.
2. Unscrew the fixing elements (1) using a hexagon key.
3. Remove the instrument from the enclosure by vigorously pressing against the socket field.
4. Take out the rechargeable battery (2) and cut off the battery cable.
Measuring instrument, Dispose of the measuring instrument without the rechargeable battery as electronic waste at an appropriate collection point.
## 6 What to do if...

### Display LoBat

**Cause**
- Battery almost empty

**Remedy**
- Charge the battery (see section 3.2)

### Instrument does not react to keystroke

**Cause**
- Operating condition undefined or EMC load unallowed

**Remedy**
- Processor reset: Press the `<RCL>` and `<ON/OFF>` keys at the same time and release them again. The software version is displayed.

### Error message 0FL

**Cause**
- Display range exceeded

**Remedy**
- Oxygen sensor:
  - Not connected
  - Cable broken
  - Depleted
  - Short-circuit between gold and lead electrode

### Error message E3

**Cause**
- Invalid calibration

**Remedy**
- Oxygen sensor:
  - Electrolyte solution depleted
  - Membrane contaminated
  - Electrode system poisoned
  - Obsolete
  - Broken
### Error message E7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membrane damaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Membrane damaged</td>
<td>– Regenerate sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Membrane head not screwed on tight enough</td>
<td>– Screw membrane head tight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AR flashes continuously

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No stable measured value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Membrane contaminated</td>
<td>– Clean membrane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Measured value too low

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– Insufficient flow</td>
<td>– Provide flow to the sensor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Measured value too high

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– High amount of dissolved substances</td>
<td>– Correct solubility function using the salinity equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Air bubbles bump on the membrane with high velocity</td>
<td>– Avoid direct flow to the membrane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– The carbon dioxide pressure is too high (&gt; 1 bar)</td>
<td>– Measuring not possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– Time-out of the interface</td>
<td>– Check the instrument connected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sensor symbol flashes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– Calibration interval expired</td>
<td>– Recalibrate the measuring system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Message StoFull

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All memory locations are full</td>
<td>Output data storage and clear data storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You want to know which software version is in the instrument

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. g., a question by the WTW service department</td>
<td>Simultaneously press the &lt;CAL&gt; and &lt;ON/OFF&gt; keys and release them again. The software version is displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Technical data

## 7.1 General data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test certificates</th>
<th>cETLus, CE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>approx. 90 x 200 x 190 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>approx. 1.5 kg (without plug-in power supply)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical structure</td>
<td>Type of protection: IP 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical safety</td>
<td>Protective class: III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambient conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>-10 °C ... + 55 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>-25 °C ... + 65 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climatic class</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Power supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rechargeable battery</th>
<th>Nickel-cadmium (NiCad) rechargeable battery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational life</td>
<td>approx. 600 hours with one charging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug-in power supply unit (charging device)</td>
<td>The following applies to all plug-in power supplies:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connection max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overvoltage category II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plug-in power supply unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Euro, US, UK, Australian plug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FRIWO FW7555M/09, 15.1432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Friwo Part. No. 1883259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Input: 100 ... 240 V ~ / 50 ... 60 Hz / 400 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output: 9 V = / 1,5 A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Serial interface

Automatic switchover when a PC or a printer is connected via the cable, AK 340/B or AK 325/S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>RS232, data output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baud rate</td>
<td>Can be set to 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 Baud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data bits</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop bits</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handshake</td>
<td>RTS/CTS + Xon/Xoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable length</td>
<td>Max. 15m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analog output (AK 323/S cable)

Automatic switchover when the recorder is connected by the cable, AK 323/S.

- **pH output signal**: -200 ... +1999 mV for the range - 2.00 ... + 19.99
- **mV output signal**: -1999 ... +1999 mV for the range -1999 ... +1999 mV for the range

| Accuracy                  | ± 0.5 % of display value                       |
| Internal resistance       | < 5 Ohm (current limited to max. 0.2 mA output current) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturation [%] / Range</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 ... 200.0 %</td>
<td>0 ... 2 V</td>
<td>± 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 ... 600 %</td>
<td>0 ... 600 mV</td>
<td>± 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Concentration [mg/l] / Range</strong></th>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0...20.00 mg/l</td>
<td>0 ... 2 V</td>
<td>0.01 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0...100.0 mg/l</td>
<td>0 ... 1 V</td>
<td>0.1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Accuracy                      | ± 0.5 % of display value                      |
|                               | ± 0.1 (% saturation)                           |
| or                            | ± 0.5 % of the display value ± 0.01 mg/l      |
| **Internal resistance** | < 5 Ohm (current limited to max. 0.2 mA output current) |
Technical data

7.2 Measuring ranges, resolutions, accuracies

Note: The values given in brackets apply to the sensor DurOx 325 especially.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concentration [mg/l]</td>
<td>0 ... 19.99 (0 ... 19.9)</td>
<td>0.01 (0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 ... 90.0 (0 ... 90)</td>
<td>0.1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturation [%]</td>
<td>0 ... 199.9 (0 ... 199)</td>
<td>0.1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 ... 600</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T [°C]</td>
<td>0 ... 50.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accuracy (± 1 digit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concentration [mg/l]</td>
<td>± 0.5 % of measured value at ambient temperature of + 5 °C ... + 30 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturation [%]</td>
<td>± 0.5 % of measured value when measuring in the range of ± 10 K around the calibration temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T [°C]</td>
<td>± 0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correction functions

| Temperature compensation | Accuracy better than 2 % at 0 ... + 40 °C |
| Salinity correction      | 0 ... 70.0 SAL |
| Air pressure correction | Automatic through integrated pressure sensor in the range of 500 ... 1100 mbar |
8 Lists

This chapter provides additional information and orientation aids.

Abbreviations
The list of abbreviations explains the indicators and the abbreviations that appear on the display and in the manual.

Specialist terms
The glossary briefly explains the meaning of the specialist terms. However, terms that should already be familiar to the target group are not described here.

Index
The index helps you to find the topics that you are looking for.
### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>AutoRead (drift control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARng</td>
<td>Automatic range switching&lt;br&gt;Measuring instrument measures with highest resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°C</td>
<td>Temperature unit, degrees Celsius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal</td>
<td>Calibration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3</td>
<td>Error message&lt;br&gt;see chapter 6 WHAT TO DO IF...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InI</td>
<td>Initialization&lt;br&gt;Resets individual basic functions to the status they had on delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoBat</td>
<td>Battery almost empty (Low Battery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFL</td>
<td>Display range exceeded (Overflow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OxiCal</td>
<td>Automatic calibration for D. O. measurements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAL</td>
<td>Salinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELV</td>
<td>Safety Extra Low Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Temperature measurement active (Temperature Probe)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Glossary

### Adjusting
To manipulate a measuring system so that the relevant value (e.g., the displayed value) differs as little as possible from the correct value or a value that is regarded as correct, or that the difference remains within the tolerance.

### Amperometry
Name of a measuring technique. The signal (depending on the measured parameter) of the sensor is the electric current. The electrical voltage remains constant.

### AutoRange
Name of the automatic selection of the measuring range.

### AutoRead
WTW name for a function to check the stability of the measured value.

### Calibration
Comparing the value from a measuring system (e.g., the displayed value) to the correct value or a value that is regarded as correct. Often, this expression is also used when the measuring system is adjusted at the same time (see adjusting).

### D. O. partial pressure
Pressure caused by the oxygen in a gas mixture or liquid.

### Measured parameter
The measured parameter is the physical dimension determined by measuring, e.g., pH, conductivity or D. O. concentration.

### Measured value
The measured value is the special value of a measured parameter to be determined. It is given as a combination of the numerical value and unit (e.g., 3 m; 0.5 s; 5.2 A; 373.15 K).

### Measuring system
The measuring system comprises all the devices used for measuring, e.g., measuring instrument and sensor. In addition, there is the cable and possibly an amplifier, terminal strip and armature.

### Molality
Molality is the quantity (in Mol) of a dissolved substance in 1000 g solvent.

### OxiCal®
WTW name for a procedure to calibrate D. O. measuring systems in water vapor saturated air.

### Oxygen saturation
Short name for the relative D. O. saturation.
Note: The D. O. saturation value of air-saturated water and the D. O. saturation value of oxygen-saturated water are different.

### Reset
Restoring the original condition of all settings of a measuring system.

### Resolution
Smallest difference between two measured values that can be displayed by a measuring instrument.
| **Salinity** | The absolute salinity $S_A$ of seawater corresponds to the relationship of the mass of dissolved salts to the mass of the solution (in g/Kg). In practice, this dimension cannot be measured directly. Therefore, the practical salinity is used for oceanographic monitoring. It is determined by measuring the electrical conductivity. |
| **Salt content** | General designation for the quantity of salt dissolved in water. |
| **Sample** | Designation of the sample ready to be measured. Normally, a test sample is made by processing the original sample. The test sample and original sample are identical if the test sample was not processed. |
| **Slope** | The slope of a linear calibration function. |
| **Slope (relative)** | Designation used by WTW in the D. O. measuring technique. It expresses the relationship of the slope value to the value of a theoretical reference sensor of the same type of construction. |
| **Standard solution** | The standard solution is a solution where the measured value is known by definition. It is used to calibrate a measuring system. |
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