

• Nitrogen Analyzer

OPERATING MANUAL &
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

R217P65, R217P66, R217P67



☛ CONTACT INFORMATION

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☛ PREFACE

This manual describes the function, operation and maintenance of the N₂ analyzer hand-held and panel mount nitrogen analyzers. The Maxtec N₂ analyzer is engineered for long life, maximum reliability and stable performance.

NOTE: In order to obtain optimum performance from your analyzer, all operation and maintenance must be performed in accordance with this manual. Please read the manual thoroughly before using the analyzer and do not attempt any repair or procedure that is not described herein. Maxtec cannot warrant any damage resulting from misuse, unauthorized repair or improper maintenance of the instrument.

▲ WARNING:

Never allow an excess length of tubing, lanyard, or sensor cable near a person's head or neck, which may result in strangulation.

Before use, all individuals who will be using the N₂ analyzer must become thoroughly familiar with the information contained in this Operation Manual. Strict adherence to the operating instructions is necessary for safe, effective product performance. This product will perform only as designed if installed and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions.

Use only genuine Maxtec accessories and replacement parts. Failure to do so may seriously impair the analyzer's performance. Repair or alteration of the N₂ analyzer beyond the scope of the maintenance instructions, or by anyone other than an authorized Maxtec service person, could cause the product to fail to perform as designed.

Calibrate the N₂ analyzer weekly when in operation, or if environmental conditions change significantly. (ie. Elevation, Temperature, Pressure, Humidity — refer to Section 4.0 of this manual).

Use of the N₂ analyzer near devices that generate electrical fields may cause erratic readings.

If the N₂ analyzer is ever exposed to liquids (from spills or immersion) or to any other physical abuse, turn the instrument OFF and then ON. This will allow the unit to go through its self test to assure everything is operating correctly. You may need to allow the sensor time to dry out.

Never immerse or expose the N₂ analyzer (including sensor) to high temperatures (>70°C). Never expose the device to pressure, irradiation vacuum, steam, or chemicals.



Do not throw away. Dispose of properly in accordance with local regulations.

NOTE: Replace the batteries with recognized high quality AA Alkaline or Lithium batteries.

NOTE: If the unit is going to be stored (not in use for 1 month), we recommend that you remove the batteries to protect the unit from potential battery leakage.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS COULD RESULT IN INSTRUMENT DAMAGE AND POSSIBLY JEOPARDIZE THE WELL BEING OF THE USER.

⚡ CLASSIFICATION

Protection against electric shock:	Internally powered equipment.
Protection against water:	IPX1
Mode of Operation:	Continuous

⚡ SAFETY LABELING

The following symbols and safety labels are found on the N₂ analyzer:



Attention, consult accompanying documents



On/Off



Calibration button



Found to meet the requirements of the U.S. and Canadian nationally recognized codes and standards listed or classified by ETL.



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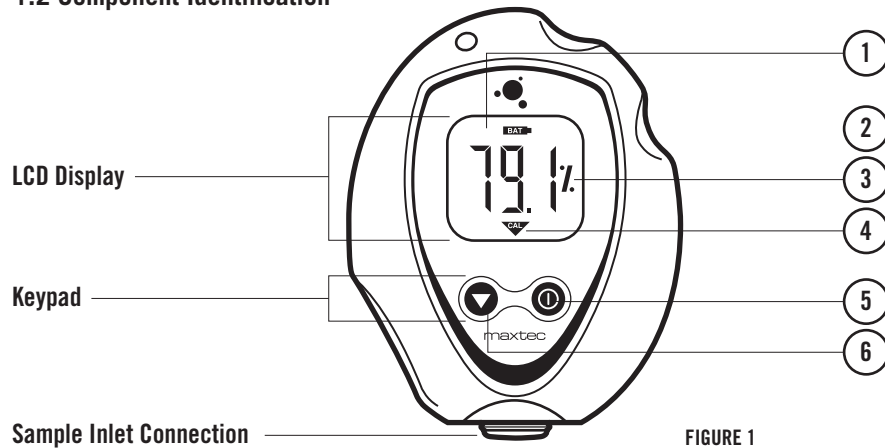
❖ 1.0 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

1.1 Base Unit Description

The N₂ analyzer provides unparalleled performance and reliability due to an advanced design that includes the following features and operational benefits.

- » Extra-life oxygen sensor of approximately 900,000 O₂ percent hours (2-year warranty).
- » Durable, compact design that permits comfortable, hand-held operation and easy to clean.
- » Operation using only two AA Alkaline batteries (2 x 1.5 Volts) for approximately 5000 hours of performance with continuous use. For extra extended long life, two AA Lithium batteries may be used.
- » Oxygen-specific, galvanic sensor that achieves 90% of final value in approximately 15 seconds at room temperature.
- » Large, easy-to-read, 3 1/2-digit LCD display for readings in the 0-100% range.
- » Simple operation and easy one-key calibration.
- » Self-diagnostic check of analog and microprocessor circuitry.
- » Low battery indication.
- » Calibration reminder timer that alerts the operator, using a calibration icon on the LCD display, to perform a unit calibration.

1.2 Component Identification



1.3 Component Description

- ① **3 1/2-Digit Display** - The 3 1/2 digit liquid crystal display (LCD) provides direct readout of nitrogen concentrations in the range of 0 - 105.0% (100.1% - 105.0% used for calibration determination purposes). The digits also display error codes and calibration codes as necessary.
- ② **Low Battery Indicator** - The low battery indicator is located at the top of the display and is only activated when the voltage on the batteries is below a normal operating level.
- ③ **“%” symbol** - The “%” sign is located to the right of the concentration number and is present during normal operation.
- ④ **Calibration symbol** - The calibration symbol is located at the bottom of the display and is timed to activate when a calibration is necessary.
- ⑤ **ON/OFF Key** - This key is used to turn the device on or off.
- ⑥ **Calibration Key** - This key is used to calibrate the device. Holding the key for more than three seconds will force the device to enter a calibration mode.

CAUTION: The device will assume a percent oxygen concentration when calibrating. Be sure to apply 100% oxygen, or ambient air concentration to the device during calibration or the device will not calibrate correctly.

Sample Inlet Connection - This is the port at which the device is connected to determine oxygen concentration.

1.4 Oxygen Sensor

The MAX-250 is a galvanic, partial pressure sensor that is specific to oxygen. It consists of two electrodes (a cathode and an anode), a oxygen permeable membrane and an electrolyte. Oxygen diffuses through the teflon membrane and immediately reacts at the cathode. Concurrently, oxidation occurs electrochemically at the lead anode, generating an electrical current and providing a voltage output. Since the sensor is specific to oxygen, the current generated is proportional to the amount of oxygen present in the sample gas. When no oxygen is present, there is no electrochemical reaction and therefore, negligible current is produced. In this sense, the sensor is self-zeroing.

CAUTION: The oxygen sensor is a sealed device containing a mild acid electrolyte, lead (Pb), and lead acetate. Lead and lead acetate are hazardous waste constituents and should be disposed of properly, or returned to Maxtec for proper disposal or recovery.

CAUTION: Do not immerse the sensor in any cleaning solution, autoclave or expose the sensor to high temperatures.

CAUTION: Dropping sensor may adversely affect its performance.



Do not throw away. Dispose of properly in accordance with local regulations.

2.0 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 Getting Started

2.1.1 Protect Tape

Prior to turning on the unit, a protective film covering the threaded sensor face must be removed. After removing the film, wait approximately 20 minutes for the sensor to reach equilibrium.

2.1.2 Remove the Battery Ribbon

A ribbon has been inserted between the two case halves to prevent a battery connection. Remove the ribbon by pulling it completely out of the case. To energize the unit, tighten all three screws with the included Phillips screwdriver.

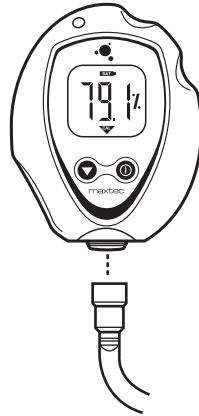
NOTE: If you do not tighten all three screws, the unit may not turn on or it may erratically turn on and off.

2.1.3 Automatic Calibration

After the unit is turned on it will automatically calibrate to room air. The display should be stable and reading 79.1%.

To check the nitrogen concentration of a sample gas: *(after the unit has been calibrated)*

1. Connect the Tygon tubing to the bottom of the analyzer by threading the barbed adapter onto the oxygen sensor. **(Figure 2)**



2. Attach the other end of the sample hose to the sample gas source and initiate flow of the sample to the unit at a rate of 1-10 liters per minute (2 liters per minute is recommended).

3. Using the "ON/OFF" key, make sure the unit is in the power "ON" mode.

4. Allow the nitrogen reading to stabilize. This will normally take about 30 seconds or more.

2.2 Calibrating the N₂ Analyzer

The N₂ analyzer should be calibrated upon initial power-up. Thereafter, Maxtec recommends calibration on a weekly basis. To serve as a reminder, a one week timer is started with each new calibration. At the end of one week a reminder icon "▼" will appear on the bottom of the LCD. Calibration is recommended if the user is unsure when the last calibration procedure was performed, or if the measurement value is in question.

Compressed air (79.1% N₂), new calibration is required when:

- » The measured N₂ percentage in 79.1% N₂ is above 80.1% N₂
- » The measured N₂ percentage in 79.1% N₂ is below 78.1% N₂
- » The CAL reminder icon is blinking at the bottom of the LCD
- » If you are unsure about the displayed N₂ percentage. *(See factors influencing accurate readings.)*

A simple calibration may be made with the sensor open to static Ambient air. For optimum accuracy Maxtec recommends that the sensor be placed in a closed loop circuit where gas flow is moving across the sensor in a controlled manner.

2.3 Operation with the Flow Restrictor

1. Attach the Barbed Adapter to the N₂ analyzer by threading it on to the bottom of the sensor.
2. Connect the Tygon tube to the barbed adapter.
3. Attach the BC adapter to the other end of the Tygon tube.
4. Connect the inflator hose on the other end of the Tygon tube.
5. If the N₂ analyzer is not already turned on, do so now by pressing the analyzer "ON" button.
6. Initiate flow of nitrox to the unit to allow the gas to saturate the sensor. The BC adapter will regulate the optimum flow and pressure. Although a stable value is usually observed within 30 seconds, allow at least two minutes to ensure that the sensor is completely saturated with the gas.
7. The analyzer will now look for a stable sensor signal and a good reading. When obtained, the analyzer will display the oxygen percentage on the LCD.

3.0 FACTORS INFLUENCING ACCURATE READINGS

3.1 Elevation Changes

- » Changes in elevation result in a reading error of approximately 1% of reading per 250 feet.
- » In general, calibration of the instrument should be performed. In general, calibration of the instrument should be performed

3.2 Temperature Effects

The N₂ analyzer will hold calibration and read correctly within ±3% when in thermal equilibrium within the operating temperature range. The device must be thermally stable when calibrated and allowed to thermally stabilize after experiencing temperature changes before readings are accurate. For these reasons, the following is recommended:

- » For best results, perform the calibration procedure at a temperature close to the temperature where analysis will occur.
- » Allow adequate time for the sensor to equilibrate to a new ambient temperature.

CAUTION: "CAL Err St" may result from a sensor that has not reached thermal equilibrium.

3.3 Pressure Effects

Readings from the N₂ analyzer are proportional to the partial pressure of oxygen. The partial pressure is equal to the concentration times the absolute pressure. Thus, the readings are proportional to the concentration if the pressure is held constant. Therefore, the following are recommended:

- » Calibrate the N₂ analyzer at the same pressure as the sample gas.
- » If sample gases flow through tubing, use the same apparatus and flow rates when calibrating as when measuring.
- » The N₂ analyzer oxygen sensor has been tested at pressures up to two atmospheres absolute. Calibration or operation above this pressure is beyond the intended use.

3.4 Humidity Effects

Humidity (non-condensing) has no effect on the performance of the N₂ analyzer other than diluting the gas, as long as there is no condensation. Depending on the humidity, the gas may be diluted by as much as 4%, which proportionally reduces the oxygen concentration. The device responds to the actual oxygen concentration rather than the dry concentration. Environments where condensation may occur are to be avoided since moisture may obstruct passage of gas to the sensing surface, resulting in erroneous readings and slower response time. For this reason, the following is recommended:

- » Avoid usage in environments greater than 95% relative humidity.

HELPFUL HINT: Dry sensor by lightly shaking moisture out, or flow a dry gas at two liters per minute across the sensor membrane.

❖ 4.0 CALIBRATION ERRORS AND ERROR CODES

The N₂ analyzer analyzers have a self test feature built into the software to detect faulty calibrations, oxygen sensor failures, and low operating voltage. These are listed below, and include possible actions to take, if an error code occurs.

E02: No sensor attached

Open the hand held N₂ analyzer and disconnect and reconnect sensor. Unit should perform an auto calibration and should read 79.1%. If not, contact Customer Service for possible sensor replacement.

E02: No valid calibration data available

Make sure unit has reached thermal equilibrium. Press and hold the Calibration Button for three seconds to manually force a new calibration.

E02: Battery below minimum operating voltage

Replace batteries.

CAL Err St: O₂ Sensor reading not stable

Wait for displayed nitrogen reading to stabilize, when calibrating the device at 100% oxygen.

Wait for unit to reach thermal equilibrium (Please note that this can take up to one half hour, if the device is stored in temperatures outside the specified operating temperature range).

CAL Err lo: Sensor voltage too low

Press and hold the Calibration Button for three seconds to manually force a new calibration. If unit repeats this error more than three times, contact Customer Service for possible sensor replacement.

CAL Err hi: Sensor voltage too high

Press and hold the Calibration Button for three seconds to manually force a new calibration. If unit repeats this error more than three times, contact Customer Service for possible sensor replacement.

CAL Err Bat: Battery voltage too low to recalibrate

Replace batteries.

❖ 5.0 CHANGING THE BATTERIES

Should the batteries require changing the device will indicate this in one of two ways:

- » The battery icon on the bottom of the display will begin to flash. This icon will continue to flash until the batteries are changed. The unit will continue to function normally for approx. 200 hours.
- » If the device detects a very low battery level, an error code of “E04” will be present on the display, and the unit will not function until the batteries are changed.

To change the batteries, begin by removing the three screws from the back of the device. A #1 phillips screwdriver is required to remove these screws.

Once the screws are removed, gently separate the two halves of the device.

The batteries can now be replaced from the back half of the case. Be sure to orient the new batteries as indicated in the embossed polarity on the back case.

NOTE: If the batteries are installed incorrectly the batteries will not make contact and the device will not operate.

Carefully, bring the two halves of the case together while positioning the wires so they are not pinched between the two case halves. The gasket separating the halves will be captured on the back case half.

Reinsert the three screws and tighten until the screws are snug. (Figure 4)

The device will automatically perform a calibration and begin displaying % of oxygen.

HELPFUL HINT: If unit does not function, verify that the screws are tight to allow proper electrical connection.

• 6.0 CHANGING THE OXYGEN SENSOR

6.1 R217P65

Should the oxygen sensor require changing, the device will indicate this by presenting “Cal Err lo” on the display after initiating a calibration.

To change the oxygen sensor, begin by removing the three screws from the back of the device. A #1 Phillips screwdriver is required to remove these screws.

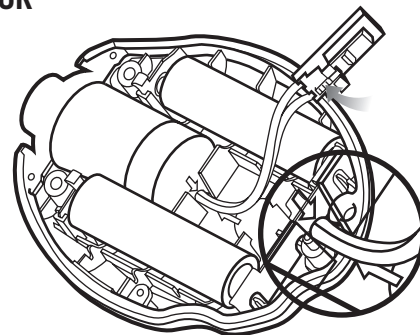
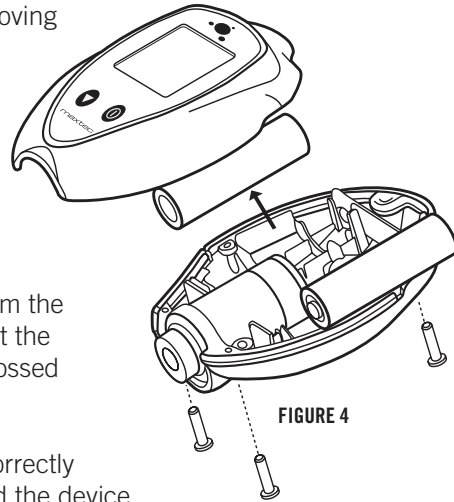


FIGURE 5

Once the screws are removed, gently separate the two halves of the device.

Disconnect the oxygen sensor from the printed circuit board by pressing the unlock lever first and then pulling the connector out of the receptacle. The oxygen sensor can now be replaced from the back half of the case.

HELPFUL HINT: Be sure to orient the new sensor by aligning the red arrow on the sensor with the arrow in the back case. A small tab is located on the back case that is designed to engage the sensor and prevent it from rotating within the case. (Figure 5)

NOTE: If the oxygen sensor is installed incorrectly, the case will not come back together and the unit may be damaged when the screws are reinstalled.

Reconnect the oxygen sensor to the connector on the printed circuit board.

Carefully bring the two halves of the case together while positioning the wires to ensure they are not pinched between the two case halves. Make sure the sensor is fully inserted and in the proper orientation.

Reinsert the three screws and tighten until the screws are snug. Verify the unit operates properly.

The device will automatically perform a calibration and begin displaying % of oxygen.

6.2 R217P66

Should the oxygen sensor require changing, the device will indicate this by presenting “Cal Err lo” on the display.

Unthread the sensor from the cable by rotating the thumbscrew connector counterclockwise and pull the sensor from the connection.

Replace the new sensor by inserting the electrical plug from the coiled cord into the receptacle on the oxygen sensor. Rotate the thumbscrew clockwise until snug.

The device will automatically perform a calibration and begin displaying % of nitrogen.

7.0 CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Store the N₂ analyzer in a temperature similar to its ambient environment of daily use.

The instruction given below describes the methods to clean and disinfect the instrument sensor and its accessories:

Instrument:

- » When cleaning or disinfecting the exterior of the N₂ analyzer, take appropriate care to prevent any solution from entering the instrument. Do not immerse unit in fluids.

Oxygen Sensor:

- » Clean the sensor with a cloth moistened with a 65% alcohol/water solution.
- » Maxtec does not recommend use of spray disinfectants because they can contain salt, which can accumulate in the sensor membrane and impair readings.

Accessories:

- » The threaded barbed adapter may be cleaned by washing them with a 65% alcohol/water solution (per manufacturer's instructions). The parts must be thoroughly dry before they are used.

Because of the variability of the cleaning processes, Maxtec cannot provide specific instructions. Therefore, we highly recommend referring to the manufacturer's instructions on the details of method.

8.0 SPECIFICATIONS

8.1 Base Unit Specifications

Measurement Range:	0-100%
Resolution:	0.1%
Accuracy and Linearity:	1% of full scale at constant temperature, R.H. and pressure when calibrated at full scale
Total Accuracy:	±3% actual oxygen level over full operating temp range
Response Time:	90% of final value in approximately 15 seconds at 23°C
Warm-up Time:	None required
Operating Temperature:	15°C - 40°C (59°F - 104°F)
Storage Temperature:	-15°C - 50°C (5°F - 122°F)
Humidity:	0-95% (non-condensing)
Power Requirements:	2, AA Alkaline batteries (2 x 1.5 Volts)
Battery Life:	approximately 5000 hours with continuous use
Low Battery Indication:	.BAT icon displayed on LCD
Sensor Type:	Galvanic fuel cell
Expected Sensor Life:	> 900,000 O ₂ percent hours minimum 2-years in typical applications
Model Dimensions:	3.0" (W) x 4.0" (H) x 1.5" (D) (76mm x 102mm x 38mm)
Weight:	0.4 lbs (170g)

8.2 Sensor Specifications

Type:	Galvanic fuel sensor (0-100%)
Life:	2-years in typical applications for Nitrogen A & AE 1-year in typical applications for Nitrogen A Fast

