

THERMAL INSTRUMENT CO.

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FIELD CALIBRATION CHECK TWO TERMINAL STRIP MODEL 926

The two terminal strip 926 electronic signal conditioner output can be calibrated by simulating the voltage output of the flow element with an external variable D.C. voltage source.

1. Turn power off at electronics.
2. Disconnect flow transducer cable from electronics terminal 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5. Note the wiring labeling and/or colors for placing back on correctly later.
3. Connect an external variable DC voltage source to terminals "3" (negative) and "4" (positive) of electronics.
4. Apply power to electronics.
5. With 0 Volts from the DC Voltage source, the mA should be clamped at 4.00 mA. If it is not correct, Adjust I Zero Potentiometer R30 until 4.00 mA.
6. Locate calibration data sheet in the instruction manual "Component Values Determined at Calibration".
7. Turn on the DC Voltage source and set the voltage beyond the full scale EXC voltage (1 volt higher for example). The mA output should clamp at 20.00 mA. If it is not correct, then Adjust I Span Potentiometer R32 until 20.00 mA.
8. You may have to go back to step 5 and repeat the procedure due to the I Zero and the I Span offset each other a little.
9. Set the DC Voltage source for 10% transducer output (EXC Voltage). Milliamp output should be 10%, 5.6 mA. If it is not correct, Adjust F Zero Potentiometer R13 until 5.6 mA.
10. Set the DC Voltage source for 90% transducer output (EXC Voltage). The mA output should be 18.4 mA. If it is not correct, Adjust F Span Potentiometer R11 until 18.4 mA.
11. You may have to go back to step 9 and repeat the procedure due to the F Zero and the F Span offset each other a little.
12. After 10% and 90% are set check 0, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 100%.
13. If the output is satisfactory, continue to next step, otherwise recheck steps taken and if necessary contact Thermal Instrument Company for further instructions.
14. Turn power off at electronics.
15. Remove the DC Voltage source and reconnect the transducer cable.
16. Apply power to the electronics. The meter should now be in normal operation.

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FIELD CALIBRATION CHECK THREE TERMINAL STRIP MODEL 926

The three terminal strip 926 electronic signal conditioner output can be calibrated by simulating the voltage output of the flow element with an external variable D.C. voltage source.

1. Turn power off at electronics.
2. Disconnect flow transducer cable from electronics terminal 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5. Note the wiring labeling and/or colors for placing back on correctly later.
3. Connect an external variable DC voltage source to terminals "2" and "3" (negative) and "4" (positive) of electronics.
NOTE: Terminals "2" and "3" must be jumpered together.
4. Apply power to electronics.
5. With 0 Volts from the DC Voltage source, the mA should be clamped at 4.00 mA. If it is not correct, Adjust I Zero Potentiometer R4 until 4.00 mA. R4 is located above the 7-pin terminal strip to the far right.
6. Locate calibration data sheet in the instruction manual "Component Values Determined at Calibration".
7. Turn on the DC Voltage source and set the voltage beyond the full scale EXC voltage (1 volt higher for example). The mA output should clamp at 20.00 mA. If it is not correct, then Adjust I Span Potentiometer R6 until 20.00 mA. R6 is located above the 7-pin terminal strip to the far right.
8. You may have to go back to step 5 and repeat the procedure due to the I Zero and the I Span offset each other a little.
9. Set the DC Voltage source for 10% transducer output (EXC Voltage). Milliamp output should be 10%, 5.6 mA. If it is not correct, Adjust F Zero Potentiometer R35 until 5.6 mA. R35 is located on the Range Board, which is to the left of the Main Board and above the 3-pin terminal strip (110 VAC connection).
10. Set the DC Voltage source for 90% transducer output (EXC Voltage). The mA output should be 18.4 mA. If it is not correct, Adjust F Span Potentiometer R33 until 18.4 mA. R33 is also located on the Range Board.
11. You may have to go back to step 9 and repeat the procedure due to the F Zero and the F Span offset each other a little.
12. After 10% and 90% are set check 0, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 100%.
13. If the output is satisfactory, continue to next step, otherwise recheck steps taken and if necessary contact Thermal Instrument Company for further instructions.
14. Turn power off at electronics.
15. Remove the DC Voltage source and reconnect the transducer cable.
16. Apply power to the electronics. The meter should now be in normal operation.