

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**  
***TML30/M***  
**CARBON MONOXIDE ANALYZER**



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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>III</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>XI</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>XIII</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICIES</b> .....	<b>XV</b>
<b>PART I – GENERAL INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>3</b>
1.1. Safety Messages .....	3
1.2. TML30/M Family Overview .....	4
1.3. TML30/M Documentation .....	5
1.3.1. Using This Manual .....	6
<b>2. SPECIFICATIONS, APPROVALS AND WARRANTY</b> .....	<b>9</b>
2.1. Specifications .....	9
2.2. EPA Equivalency Designation .....	10
2.3. TÜV Designation .....	11
2.4. CE Mark Compliance.....	11
2.4.1. Emissions Compliance .....	11
2.4.2. Safety Compliance.....	11
2.5. Warranty Procedure .....	11
<b>3. GETTING STARTED</b> .....	<b>13</b>
3.1. TML30/M Analyzer Layout.....	13
3.2. Unpacking The TML30/M Analyzer .....	18
3.2.1. Ventilation Clearance .....	19
3.3. Electrical Connections .....	19
3.3.1. Power Connection .....	19
3.3.2. Analog Output Connections.....	19
3.3.3. Connecting the Status Outputs .....	20
3.3.4. Connecting the Control Inputs .....	21
3.3.5. Connecting the Serial Ports .....	23
3.3.6. Connecting to a LAN or the Internet .....	23
3.3.7. Connecting to a Multidrop Network.....	23
3.4. Pneumatic Connections:.....	23
3.4.1. Calibration Gases .....	23
3.4.1.1. Zero Air .....	23
3.4.1.2. Span Gas .....	23
3.4.2. Pneumatic Connections to TML30/M Basic Configuration.....	24
3.4.2.1. Sample Gas Source.....	26
3.4.2.2. Calibration Gas Sources .....	26
3.4.2.3. Input Gas Venting .....	26
3.4.2.4. Exhaust Outlet .....	26
3.5. Initial Operation .....	27
3.5.1. Startup .....	27
3.5.2. Warm Up .....	28
3.5.3. Warning Messages .....	28
3.5.4. Functional Check .....	30
3.6. Initial Calibration of the TML30/M.....	31
3.6.1. Interferents for CO Measurements .....	31
3.6.2. Initial Calibration Procedure for TML30/M Analyzers without Options.....	31
3.6.2.1. Verifying the TML30/M Reporting Range Settings .....	32
3.6.2.2. Dilution Ratio Set up .....	33
3.6.2.3. Set CO Span Gas Concentration .....	34
3.6.2.4. Zero/Span Calibration .....	35
3.6.3. O <sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Procedure.....	36
3.6.4. CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Procedure .....	36
<b>4. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS</b> .....	<b>37</b>
4.1. FAQ's .....	37
4.2. Glossary .....	38
<b>5. OPTIONAL HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE</b> .....	<b>43</b>
5.1. Optional Pumps (OPT 10 To OPT13).....	43
5.2. Rack Mount Kits (Options 20 To OPT 23).....	43
5.3. Carrying Strap/Handle (OPT 29) .....	43
5.4. Current Loop Analog Outputs (Option 41).....	44

5.4.1. Converting Current Loop Analog Outputs to Standard Voltage Outputs .....	45
5.5. Expendable Kits (Options 42A) .....	45
5.6. Calibration Valves Options .....	46
5.6.1. General Information Related To All Valve Options .....	46
5.6.1.1. Gas Flow Rate .....	46
5.6.1.2. Valve Control .....	46
5.6.2. Zero/Span Valve (Option 50A).....	46
5.6.2.1. Internal Pneumatics (OPT 50A) .....	47
5.6.2.2. Pneumatic Setup (OPT 50A).....	47
5.6.2.3. Input Gas Venting .....	48
5.6.2.4. Exhaust Outlet .....	49
5.6.3. Zero/Span/Shutoff Valve (Option 50B) .....	49
5.6.3.1. Internal Pneumatics (OPT 50B) .....	50
5.6.3.2. Pneumatic Set Up (OPT 50B).....	50
5.6.4. Zero/Span Valve with Internal CO Scrubber (Option 51B).....	52
5.6.4.1. Internal Pneumatics (OPT 51B) .....	52
5.6.4.2. Pneumatic Set Up (OPT 51B).....	53
5.6.5. Zero/Span/Shutoff with Internal Zero Air Scrubber (Option 51C).....	54
5.6.5.1. Internal Pneumatics (OPT 51C).....	54
5.6.5.2. Pneumatic Set Up (OPT 51C).....	55
5.7. Communication Options .....	56
5.7.1. RS232 Modem Cable (Option 60).....	57
5.7.2. RS-232 Multidrop (Option 62) .....	57
5.7.3. Ethernet (Option 63A).....	58
5.7.4. Ethernet + Multidrop (OPT 63C) .....	59
5.8. Second Gas Sensors.....	59
5.8.1. Oxygen Sensor (Option 65).....	59
5.8.1.1. Theory of Operation – Paramagnetic measurement of O <sub>2</sub> .....	59
5.8.1.2. Operation within the TML30/M Analyzer .....	60
5.8.1.3. Pneumatic Operation of the O <sub>2</sub> Sensor .....	60
5.9. Carbon Dioxide Sensor (OPT 67).....	61
5.9.1. CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Ranges and Specifications .....	61
5.9.2. Theory of Operation.....	62
5.9.2.1. NDIR Measurement of CO <sub>2</sub> .....	62
5.9.2.2. Operation within the TML30/M Analyzer .....	62
5.9.2.3. Pneumatic Operation of the CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor .....	63
5.9.2.4. Electronic Operation of the CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor.....	63
5.10. Additional Manuals .....	64
5.10.1. Printed Manuals (Option 70A).....	64
5.10.2. Manual on CD (Option 70B).....	64
5.11. Extended Warranty (Option 92).....	64
5.12. Concentration Alarm Relay (Option 61).....	65
5.13. Special Software Features .....	66
5.13.1. Dilution Ratio Option.....	66
5.13.2. Maintenance Mode Switch.....	66
5.13.3. Second Language Switch .....	67
<b>PART II – OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS .....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>6. BASIC OPERATION OF THE TML30/M ANALYZER.....</b>	<b>71</b>
6.1. Overview of Operating modes .....	71
6.2. Sample Mode .....	72
6.3. Warning Messages .....	74
6.4. Calibration Mode .....	75
6.5. Setup MODE .....	76
6.5.1. Setup → CFG: Configuration Information .....	77
6.5.2. Setup → ACAL: Automatic Calibration .....	77
6.5.3. Setup → PASS: Password Feature .....	78
6.5.4. Setup → CLK: Setting the TML30/M Analyzer's Internal Clock .....	80
6.5.4.1. Setting the Internal Clock's Time and Day .....	80
6.5.4.2. Adjusting the Internal Clock's Speed .....	81
6.6. Setup → RNGE: Analog Output Reporting Range Configuration .....	82
6.6.1. Physical Range versus Analog Output Reporting Ranges.....	82
6.6.2. Analog Output Ranges for CO Concentration.....	83
6.6.3. Reporting Range Modes .....	84
6.6.3.1. RNGE → MODE → SNGL: Configuring the TML30/M Analyzer for SINGLE Range Mode .....	85
6.6.3.2. RNGE → MODE → DUAL: Configuring the TML30/M Analyzer for DUAL Range Mode .....	86

6.6.3.3. RNGE → MODE → AUTO: Configuring the TML30/M Analyzer for AUTO Range Mode .....	88
6.6.4. SETUP → RNGE → UNIT: Setting the Reporting Range Units of Measure .....	89
6.6.5. SETUP → RNGE → DIL: Using the Optional Dilution Ratio Feature .....	90
<b>7. ADVANCED FEATURES OF THE TML30/M ANALYZER .....</b>	<b>91</b>
7.1. Setup → DAS: Using the Data Acquisition System (iDAS) .....	91
7.1.1. iDAS STATUS .....	91
7.1.2. iDAS Structure .....	92
7.1.2.1. iDAS Channels .....	92
7.1.3. Default iDAS Channels .....	93
7.1.4. SETUP → DAS → VIEW: Viewing iDAS Channels and Individual Records .....	95
7.1.5. SETUP → DAS → EDIT: Accessing the iDAS Edit Mode .....	96
7.1.5.1. Editing iDAS Data Channel Names .....	97
7.1.5.2. Editing iDAS Triggering Events .....	98
7.1.5.3. iDAS Parameters .....	99
7.1.5.4. Editing Sample Period and Report Period .....	101
7.1.5.5. Report Periods in Progress When Instrument is Powered Off .....	102
7.1.5.6. Editing the Number of Records .....	102
7.1.5.7. RS-232 Report Function .....	104
7.1.5.8. Enabling/Disabling the HOLDOFF Feature .....	105
7.1.5.9. The Compact Report Feature .....	105
7.1.5.10. The Starting Date Feature .....	106
7.1.6. Disabling/Enabling Data Channels .....	106
7.1.7. Remote iDAS Configuration .....	107
7.1.7.1. iDAS Configuration Using sensor-e.com .....	107
7.1.7.2. iDAS Configuration Using Terminal Emulation Programs .....	107
7.2. SETUP → MORE → VARS: Internal Variables (VARS) .....	109
7.3. SETUP → MORE → DIAG: Using the Diagnostics Functions .....	111
7.3.1. Accessing the Diagnostic Features .....	112
7.4. Using the TML30/M Analyzer's Analog Outputs .....	113
7.4.1. Accessing the Analog Output Signal Configuration Submenu .....	113
7.4.2. Analog Output Voltage / Current Range Selection .....	115
7.4.3. Calibration of the Analog Outputs .....	116
7.4.3.1. Enabling or Disabling the AutoCal for an individual Analog Output .....	117
7.4.3.2. Automatic Calibration of the Analog Outputs .....	118
7.4.3.3. Individual Calibration of the Analog Outputs .....	119
7.4.3.4. Manual Calibration of the Analog Outputs Configured for Voltage Ranges .....	120
7.4.3.5. Manual Adjustment of Current Loop Output Span and Offset .....	122
7.4.4. Turning an Analog Output Over-Range Feature On/Off .....	124
7.4.5. Adding a Recorder Offset to an analog Output .....	126
7.4.6. Selecting a Test Channel Function for Output A4 .....	127
7.4.7. AIN Calibration .....	129
7.5. SETUP → MORE → ALRM: Using the Gas Concentration Alarms .....	130
7.5.1. Setting the TML30 Concentration Alarm Limits .....	130
<b>8. REMOTE OPERATION OF THE TML30/M .....</b>	<b>133</b>
8.1. SETUP → MORE → COMM: Using the Analyzer's Communication Ports .....	133
8.1.1. RS-232 DTE and DCE Communication .....	133
8.1.2. COMM Port Default Settings .....	133
8.1.3. COMM Port Baud Rate .....	135
8.1.4. COMM Port Communication Modes .....	136
8.1.5. COMM Port Testing .....	139
8.1.6. Machine ID .....	140
8.1.7. Terminal Operating Modes .....	141
8.1.7.1. Help Commands in Terminal Mode .....	141
8.1.7.2. Command Syntax .....	142
8.1.7.3. Data Types .....	142
8.1.7.4. Status Reporting .....	143
8.1.7.5. COMM Port Password Security .....	144
8.1.8. Remote Access By Modem .....	145
8.2. Multidrop RS-232 Set Up .....	147
8.3. RS-485 Configuration of COM2 .....	148
8.4. Remote Access via the Ethernet .....	150
8.4.1. Ethernet Card COM2 Communication Modes and Baud Rate .....	151
8.4.2. Configuring the Ethernet Interface Option using DHCP .....	151
8.4.3. Manually Configuring the Network IP Addresses .....	154
8.4.4. Changing the Analyzer's HOSTNAME .....	157

8.5. Using the TML30/M with a Hessen Protocol Network.....	158
8.5.1. General Overview of Hessen Protocol.....	158
8.5.2. Hessen COMM Port Configuration.....	158
8.5.3. Activating Hessen Protocol.....	159
8.5.4. Selecting a Hessen Protocol Type.....	160
8.5.5. Setting the Hessen Protocol Response Mode.....	161
8.5.6. Hessen Protocol Gas List Entries.....	162
8.5.6.1. Gas List Entry Format and Definitions.....	162
8.5.6.2. Editing or Adding Hessen Gas List Entries.....	163
8.5.6.3. Deleting Hessen Gas List Entries.....	164
8.5.7. Setting Hessen Protocol Status Flags.....	165
8.5.7.1. Instrument ID Code.....	166
8.6. sensor-e.com Remote Control Program.....	167
<b>9. CALIBRATION PROCEDURES.....</b>	<b>169</b>
9.1. Before Calibration.....	170
9.1.1. Required Equipment, Supplies, and Expendables.....	170
9.1.2. Calibration Gases.....	170
9.1.2.1. Zero Air.....	170
9.1.2.2. Span Gas.....	171
9.1.2.3. Traceability.....	171
9.1.3. Data Recording Devices.....	172
9.2. Manual Calibration Checks and Calibration of the TML30/M Analyzer in its Base Configuration.....	172
9.2.1. Setup for Basic Calibration Checks and Calibration.....	172
9.2.2. Performing a Basic Manual Calibration Check.....	173
9.2.3. Performing a Basic Manual Calibration.....	174
9.2.3.1. Setting the Expected Span Gas Concentration.....	174
9.2.3.2. Zero/Span Point Calibration Procedure.....	175
9.3. Manual Calibration with Zero/Span Valves.....	176
9.3.1. Setup for Calibration Using Valve Options.....	176
9.3.2. Manual Calibration Checks with Valve Options Installed.....	178
9.3.3. Manual Calibration Using Valve Options.....	179
9.3.3.1. Setting the Expected Span Gas Concentration.....	179
9.3.3.2. Zero/Span Point Calibration Procedure.....	180
9.3.3.3. Use of Zero/Span Valve with Remote Contact Closure.....	181
9.4. Automatic Zero/Span Cal/Check (Autocal).....	181
9.4.1. SETUP → ACAL™ Programming and AutoCal Sequence.....	184
9.4.1.1. AutoCal with Auto or Dual Reporting Ranges Modes Selected.....	186
9.5. CO Calibration Quality.....	187
9.6. Calibration of the TML30/M Electronic Subsystems.....	188
9.6.1. Dark Calibration Test.....	188
9.6.2. Pressure Calibration.....	189
9.6.3. Flow Calibration.....	190
9.7. Calibration of Optional Sensors.....	191
9.7.1. O <sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Procedure.....	191
9.7.1.1. O <sub>2</sub> Calibration Setup.....	191
9.7.1.2. Set O <sub>2</sub> Span Gas Concentration.....	192
9.7.1.3. Activate O <sub>2</sub> Sensor Stability Function.....	193
9.7.1.4. O <sub>2</sub> Zero/Span Calibration.....	194
9.7.2. CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Procedure.....	195
9.7.2.1. CO <sub>2</sub> Calibration Setup.....	195
9.7.2.2. Set CO <sub>2</sub> Span Gas Concentration.....	195
9.7.2.3. Activate CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Stability Function.....	196
9.7.2.4. CO <sub>2</sub> Zero/Span Calibration.....	197
<b>10. EPA CALIBRATION PROTOCOL.....</b>	<b>199</b>
10.1. Calibration Requirements.....	199
10.1.1. Calibration of Equipment - General Guidelines.....	199
10.1.2. Calibration Equipment, Supplies, and Expendables.....	200
10.1.2.1. Data Recording Device.....	200
10.1.2.2. Spare Parts and Expendable Supplies.....	200
10.1.3. Recommended Standards for Establishing Traceability.....	201
10.1.4. Calibration Frequency.....	202
10.1.5. Level 1 Calibrations versus Level 2 Checks.....	202
10.2. ZERO and SPAN Checks.....	203
10.2.1. Zero/Span Check Procedures.....	204
10.2.2. Precision Check.....	204

10.3. Precisions Calibration.....	204
10.3.1. Precision Calibration Procedures.....	205
10.4. Auditing Procedure.....	205
10.4.1. Calibration Audit.....	205
10.4.2. Data Reduction Audit.....	205
10.4.3. System Audit/Validation.....	206
10.5. Dynamic Multipoint Calibration Procedure.....	206
10.5.1. Linearity test.....	206
10.6. References.....	207
<b>PART III – TECHNICAL INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>11. THEORY OF OPERATION.....</b>	<b>211</b>
11.1. Measurement Method.....	211
11.1.1. Beer's Law.....	211
11.2. Measurement Fundamentals.....	211
11.2.1. Gas Filter Correlation.....	212
11.2.1.1. The GFC Wheel.....	213
11.2.1.2. The Measure Reference Ratio.....	214
11.2.1.3. Interference and Signal to Noise Rejection.....	215
11.2.1.4. Summary Interference Rejection.....	215
11.3. Pneumatic Operation.....	216
11.4. Flow Rate Control.....	217
11.4.1.1. Critical Flow Orifice.....	217
11.4.2. Particulate Filter.....	218
11.4.3. Pneumatic Sensors.....	218
11.4.3.1. Sample Pressure Sensor.....	218
11.4.3.2. Sample Flow Sensor.....	218
11.5. Electronic Operation.....	218
11.5.1. Overview.....	218
11.5.2. CPU.....	221
11.5.3. Optical Bench & GFC Wheel.....	221
11.5.3.1. Temperature Control.....	221
11.5.3.2. IR Source.....	221
11.5.3.3. GFC Wheel.....	222
11.5.3.4. IR Photo-Detector.....	223
11.5.4. Synchronous Demodulator (Sync/Demod) Assembly.....	223
11.5.4.1. Overview.....	223
11.5.4.2. Signal Synchronization and Demodulation.....	224
11.5.4.3. Sync/Demod Status LED's.....	225
11.5.4.4. Photo-Detector Temperature Control.....	226
11.5.4.5. Dark Calibration Switch.....	226
11.5.4.6. Electric Test Switch.....	226
11.5.5. Relay Board.....	226
11.5.5.1. Heater Control.....	226
11.5.5.2. GFC Wheel Motor Control.....	226
11.5.5.3. Zero/Span Valve Options.....	226
11.5.5.4. IR Source.....	227
11.5.5.5. Status LED's.....	227
11.5.5.6. I <sup>2</sup> C Watch Dog Circuitry.....	228
11.5.6. Mother Board.....	228
11.5.6.1. A to D Conversion.....	228
11.5.6.2. Sensor Inputs.....	228
11.5.6.3. Thermistor Interface.....	229
11.5.6.4. Analog Outputs.....	229
11.5.6.5. Internal Digital I/O.....	229
11.5.6.6. External Digital I/O.....	229
11.5.7. I <sup>2</sup> C Data Bus.....	230
11.5.8. Power Supply/ Circuit Breaker.....	230
11.5.9. Interface.....	232
11.5.10. Front Panel Interface.....	232
11.5.10.1. Analyzer Status LED's.....	233
11.5.10.2. Keyboard.....	233
11.5.10.3. Display.....	233
11.5.10.4. Keyboard/Display Interface Electronics.....	234
11.5.11. Software Operation.....	235
11.5.12. Adaptive Filter.....	236

11.5.13. Calibration - Slope and Offset .....	236
11.5.14. Measurement Algorithm .....	237
11.5.15. Temperature and Pressure Compensation .....	237
11.5.16. Internal Data Acquisition System (iDAS) .....	237
<b>12. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE &amp; PROCEDURES .....</b>	<b>239</b>
12.1. Maintenance Schedule .....	239
12.2. Predicting Failures Using the Test Functions .....	243
12.3. Maintenance Procedures .....	244
12.3.1. Replacing the Sample Particulate Filter .....	244
12.3.2. Rebuilding the Sample Pump .....	244
12.3.3. Performing Leak Checks .....	244
12.3.3.1. Vacuum Leak Check and Pump Check .....	245
12.3.3.2. Pressure Leak Check .....	245
12.3.4. Performing a Sample Flow Check .....	246
12.3.5. Cleaning the Optical Bench .....	246
12.3.6. Cleaning Exterior Surfaces of the TML30 .....	246
<b>13. TROUBLESHOOTING &amp; REPAIR PROCEDURES .....</b>	<b>247</b>
13.1. General Troubleshooting .....	247
13.1.1. Fault Diagnosis with Warning Messages .....	248
13.1.2. Fault Diagnosis with TEST Functions .....	250
13.1.3. DIAG → SIGNAL I/O: Using the Diagnostic Signal I/O Function .....	253
13.1.4. Internal Electronic Status LED's .....	254
13.1.4.1. CPU Status Indicator .....	254
13.1.4.2. Sync Demodulator Status LED's .....	255
13.1.4.3. Relay Board Status LED's .....	256
13.2. Gas Flow Problems .....	258
13.2.1. TML30/M Internal Gas Flow Diagrams .....	258
13.2.2. Typical Sample Gas Flow Problems .....	262
13.2.2.1. Flow is Zero .....	262
13.2.2.2. Low Flow .....	262
13.2.2.3. High Flow .....	262
13.2.2.4. Displayed Flow = "XXXX" .....	263
13.2.2.5. Actual Flow Does Not Match Displayed Flow .....	263
13.2.2.6. Sample Pump .....	263
13.3. Calibration Problems .....	263
13.3.1. Miscalibrated .....	263
13.3.2. Non-Repeatable Zero and Span .....	264
13.3.3. Inability to Span – No SPAN Key .....	264
13.3.4. Inability to Zero – No ZERO Key .....	264
13.4. Other Performance Problems .....	265
13.4.1. Temperature Problems .....	265
13.4.1.1. Box or Sample Temperature .....	265
13.4.1.2. Bench Temperature .....	265
13.4.1.3. GFC Wheel Temperature .....	266
13.4.1.4. IR Photo-Detector TEC Temperature .....	266
13.4.2. Excessive Noise .....	267
13.5. Subsystem Checkout .....	268
13.5.1. AC Mains Configuration .....	268
13.5.2. DC Power Supply .....	268
13.5.3. I <sup>2</sup> C Bus .....	269
13.5.4. Keyboard/Display Interface .....	269
13.5.5. Relay Board .....	269
13.5.6. Sensor Assembly .....	270
13.5.6.1. Sync/Demodulator Assembly .....	270
13.5.6.2. Electric Test .....	271
13.5.6.3. Opto Pickup Assembly .....	271
13.5.6.4. GFC Wheel Drive .....	272
13.5.6.5. IR Source .....	272
13.5.6.6. Pressure/Flow Sensor Assembly .....	273
13.5.7. Motherboard .....	273
13.5.7.1. A/D Functions .....	273
13.5.7.2. Test Channel/Analog Outputs Voltage .....	274
13.5.7.3. Analog Outputs: Current Loop .....	275
13.5.7.4. Status Outputs .....	275
13.5.7.5. Control Inputs – Remote Zero, Span .....	276



13.5.8. CPU .....	276
13.5.9. RS-232 Communications .....	276
13.5.9.1. General RS-232 Troubleshooting .....	276
13.5.9.2. Troubleshooting Analyzer/Modem or Terminal Operation .....	277
13.5.10. The Optional CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor .....	277
13.6. Repair Procedures .....	278
13.6.1. Repairing Sample Flow Control Assembly .....	278
13.6.2. Removing/Replacing the GFC Wheel .....	279
13.6.3. Checking and Adjusting the Sync/Demodulator Circuit Gain (CO MEAS) .....	281
13.6.3.1. Checking the Sync/Demodulator Circuit Gain .....	281
13.6.3.2. Adjusting the Sync/Demodulator, Circuit Gain .....	282
13.6.4. Disk-On-Chip Replacement Procedure .....	283
13.7. Technical Assistance .....	283
<b>14. A PRIMER ON ELECTRO-STATIC DISCHARGE .....</b>	<b>285</b>
14.1. How Static Charges are Created .....	285
14.2. How Electro-Static Charges Cause Damage .....	286
14.3. Common Myths About ESD Damage .....	287
14.4. Basic Principles of Static Control .....	288
14.4.1. General Rules .....	288
14.4.2. Basic Anti-ESD Procedures for Analyzer Repair and Maintenance .....	290
14.4.2.1. Working at the Instrument Rack .....	290
14.4.2.2. Working at an Anti-ESD Workbench .....	290
14.4.2.3. Transferring Components from Rack to Bench and Back .....	291
14.4.2.4. Opening Shipments from Teledyne Instruments Customer Service .....	291
14.4.2.5. Packing Components for Return to Teledyne Instruments Customer Service .....	292

## User Notes

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# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3-1:	Front Panel Layout.....	13
Figure 3-2:	Rear Panel Layout.....	14
Figure 3-3:	Internal Layout – TML30.....	15
Figure 3-4:	Internal Layout – TML30M with CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>2</sub> Sensor Option.....	16
Figure 3-5:	Optical Bench Layout.....	17
Figure 3-6:	TML30/M Internal Gas Flow (Basic Configuration).....	17
Figure 3-7:	Analog Output Connector.....	20
Figure 3-8:	Status Output Connector.....	21
Figure 3-9:	Control Input Connector.....	22
Figure 3-10:	Pneumatic Connections–Basic Configuration–Using Bottled Span Gas.....	25
Figure 3-11:	Pneumatic Connections–Basic Configuration–Using Gas Dilution Calibrator.....	25
Figure 5-1:	TML30/M with Carrying Strap Handle and Rack Mount Brackets.....	44
Figure 5-2:	Current Loop Option Installed.....	44
Figure 5-3:	Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 50A – Zero/Span Valves.....	47
Figure 5-4:	Pneumatic Connections – Option 50A Zero/Span Calibration Valves.....	48
Figure 5-5:	Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 50B Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves.....	50
Figure 5-6:	Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 50B Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves.....	51
Figure 5-7:	Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 51B Zero/Span Valves with Internal Zero Air Scrubber.....	52
Figure 5-8:	Pneumatic Connections – Option 51B: Zero/Span Calibration Valves.....	53
Figure 5-9:	Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 51C – Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves with Internal Zero Air Scrubber....	54
Figure 5-10:	Pneumatic Connections – Option 51C: Zero/Span Calibration Valves.....	55
Figure 5-11:	TML30/M Multidrop Card.....	57
Figure 5-12:	TML30/M Ethernet Card.....	58
Figure 5-13:	TML30/M Rear Panel with Ethernet Installed.....	58
Figure 5-14:	Oxygen Sensor - Principle of Operation.....	60
Figure 5-15:	TML30/M – Internal Pneumatics with O <sub>2</sub> Sensor Option 65.....	61
Figure 5-16:	CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Theory of Operation.....	62
Figure 5-17:	TML30/M – Internal Pneumatics with CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Option 66.....	63
Figure 5-18:	CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Option PCA Layout and Electronic Connections.....	64
Figure 5-19:	Concentration Alarm Relay.....	65
Figure 6-1:	Front Panel Display.....	71
Figure 6-2:	Viewing TML30/M Test Functions.....	72
Figure 6-3:	Viewing and Clearing TML30/M WARNING Messages.....	75
Figure 6-4:	Analog Output Connector Pin Out.....	83
Figure 7-1:	Default iDAS Channel Setup.....	94
Figure 7-2:	sensor-e.com User Interface for Configuring the iDAS.....	107
Figure 7-3:	iDAS Configuration Through a Terminal Emulation Program.....	108
Figure 7-4:	Accessing the Analog I/O Configuration Submenus.....	114
Figure 7-5:	Setup for Checking / Calibrating DCV Analog Output Signal Levels.....	120
Figure 7-6:	Setup for Checking / Calibrating Current Output Signal Levels Using an Ammeter.....	122
Figure 7-7:	Alternate Setup Using 250Ω Resistor for Checking Current Output Signal Levels.....	124
Figure 8-1:	Default Pin Assignments for Back Panel COMM Port Connectors (RS-232 DCE & DTE).....	134
Figure 8-2:	Default Pin Assignments for CPU COM Port Connector (RS-232).....	134
Figure 8-3:	Location of JP2 on RS232-Multidrop PCA (option 62).....	147
Figure 8-4:	RS-232 Multidrop PCA Host/Analyzer Interconnect Diagram.....	148
Figure 8-5:	CPU card Locations of RS-232/485 Switches, Connectors and Jumpers.....	149
Figure 8-6:	Back Panel Connector Pin-Outs for COM2 in RS-485 mode.....	149
Figure 8-7:	Back Panel connector Pin-Outs for COM2 in RS-485 mode.....	150
Figure 8-8:	sensor-e.com Remote Control Program Interface.....	167
Figure 9-1:	Pneumatic Connections – Basic Configuration – Using Bottled Span Gas.....	172
Figure 9-2:	Pneumatic Connections – Basic Configuration – Using Gas Dilution Calibrator.....	173
Figure 9-3:	Pneumatic Connections – Option 50A: Zero/Span Calibration Valves.....	176
Figure 9-4:	Pneumatic Connections – Option 50B: Zero/Pressurized Span Calibration Valves.....	176
Figure 9-5:	Pneumatic Connections – Option 51B: Zero/Span Calibration Valves.....	177
Figure 9-6:	Pneumatic Connections – Option 51C: Zero/Span Calibration Valves.....	177

Figure 9-7: O <sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Set Up .....	191
Figure 9-8: CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Set Up .....	195
Figure 11-1: Measurement Fundamentals .....	212
Figure 11-2: GFC Wheel .....	212
Figure 11-3: Measurement Fundamentals with GFC Wheel .....	213
Figure 11-4: Affect of CO in the Sample on CO MEAS & CO REF .....	214
Figure 11-5: Affects of Interfering Gas on CO MEAS & CO REF .....	215
Figure 11-6: Chopped IR Signal .....	215
Figure 11-7: Internal Pneumatic Flow – Basic Configuration .....	216
Figure 11-8: Flow Control Assembly & Critical Flow Orifice .....	217
Figure 11-9: TML30/M Electronic Block Diagram .....	220
Figure 11-10: GFC Light Mask .....	222
Figure 11-11: Segment Sensor and M/R Sensor Output .....	223
Figure 11-12: TML30/M Sync/Demod Block Diagram .....	224
Figure 11-13: Sample & Hold Timing .....	225
Figure 11-14: Location of relay board Status LED's .....	227
Figure 11-15: Power Distribution Block Diagram .....	231
Figure 11-16: Interface Block Diagram .....	232
Figure 11-17: TML30/M Front Panel Layout .....	232
Figure 11-18: Keyboard and Display Interface Block Diagram .....	234
Figure 11-19: Basic Software Operation .....	236
Figure 12-1: Sample Particulate Filter Assembly .....	244
Figure 13-1: Viewing and Clearing Warning Messages .....	248
Figure 13-2: Example of Signal I/O Function .....	253
Figure 13-3: CPU Status Indicator .....	254
Figure 13-4: Sync/Demod Board Status LED Locations .....	255
Figure 13-5: Relay Board Status LEDs .....	256
Figure 13-6: TML30 – Basic Internal Gas Flow .....	258
Figure 13-7: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 50A – Zero/Span Valves (OPT 50A & 50B) .....	259
Figure 13-8: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 50B – Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves .....	259
Figure 13-9: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 51B – Zero/Span Valves with Internal Zero Air Scrubber .....	260
Figure 13-10: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 51C – Zero/Span/Shutoff w/ Internal Zero Air Scrubber .....	260
Figure 13-11: TML30/M – Internal Pneumatics with O <sub>2</sub> Sensor Option 65 .....	261
Figure 13-12: TML30/M – Internal Pneumatics with CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Option 66 .....	261
Figure 13-13: Location of Diagnostic LEDs on CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor PCA .....	277
Figure 13-14: Critical Flow Restrictor Assembly Disassembly .....	278
Figure 13-15: Opening the GFC Wheel Housing .....	279
Figure 13-16: Removing the Opto-Pickup Assembly .....	280
Figure 13-17: Removing the GFC Wheel Housing .....	280
Figure 13-18: Removing the GFC Wheel .....	281
Figure 13-19: Location of Sync/Demod Housing Mounting Screws .....	282
Figure 13-20: Location of Sync/Demod Gain Potentiometer .....	282
Figure 14-1: Triboelectric Charging .....	285
Figure 14-2: Basic anti-ESD Workbench .....	288

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1:	TML30/TML30M Basic Unit Specifications .....	9
Table 3-1:	Analog Output Data Type Default Settings .....	13
Table 3-2:	Inlet/Outlet Connector Nomenclature .....	14
Table 3-3:	Ventilation Clearance .....	19
Table 3-4:	Analog Output Pin-Outs .....	20
Table 3-5:	Status Output Signals.....	21
Table 3-6:	Control Input Signals .....	22
Table 3-7:	NIST-SRMs Available for Traceability of CO Calibration Gases .....	24
Table 3-8:	Front Panel Display during System Warm-Up .....	28
Table 3-9:	Possible Warning Messages at Start-Up .....	29
Table 5-1:	Zero/Span Valve Operating States for Option 52 .....	47
Table 5-2:	Zero/Span Valve Operating States for Option 50B .....	50
Table 5-3:	Zero/Span Valve Operating States for Option 51B .....	53
Table 5-4:	Zero/Span Valve Operating States for Option 51C.....	55
Table 5-5:	TML30/M Modem Cable Options .....	57
Table 5-6:	CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor – Available Ranges .....	61
Table 5-7:	CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Specifications .....	62
Table 6-1:	Analyzer Operating Modes.....	71
Table 6-2:	Test Functions Defined .....	73
Table 6-3:	List of Warning Messages.....	74
Table 6-4:	Primary Setup Mode Features and Functions.....	76
Table 6-5:	Secondary Setup Mode Features and Functions.....	76
Table 6-6:	Password Levels .....	78
Table 6-7:	TML30 Family Physical Range by Model.....	82
Table 7-1:	Front Panel LED Status Indicators for iDAS .....	91
Table 7-2:	iDAS Data Channel Properties .....	92
Table 7-3:	iDAS Data Parameter Functions .....	99
Table 7-4:	Variable Names (VARS).....	109
Table 7-5:	Diagnostic Mode (DIAG) Functions.....	111
Table 7-6:	DIAG – Analog I/O Functions .....	113
Table 7-7:	Analog Output Voltage Range Min/Max.....	115
Table 7-8:	Voltage Tolerances for the TEST CHANNEL Calibration .....	120
Table 7-9:	Current Loop Output Check .....	124
Table 7-10:	Test Channels Functions Available on the TML30/M Analog Output .....	127
Table 7-11:	CO Concentration Alarm Default Settings.....	130
Table 8-1:	COMM Port Communication Modes .....	136
Table 8-2:	Terminal Mode Software Commands.....	141
Table 8-3:	Teledyne Monitor Labs' Serial I/O Command Types .....	142
Table 8-4:	Ethernet Status Indicators.....	150
Table 8-5:	LAN/Internet Configuration Properties .....	151
Table 8-6:	RS-232 Communication Parameters for Hessen Protocol.....	158
Table 8-7:	Teledyne Monitor Labs Hessen Protocol Response Modes .....	161
Table 8-8:	Default Hessen Status Flag Assignments.....	165
Table 9-1:	NIST-SRMs Available for Traceability of CO Calibration Gases .....	171
Table 9-2:	AUTOCAL Modes.....	181
Table 9-3:	AutoCal Attribute Setup Parameters .....	182
Table 9-4:	Example AutoCal Sequence .....	183
Table 9-5:	Calibration Data Quality Evaluation .....	187
Table 10-1:	Matrix for Calibration Equipment & Supplies.....	201
Table 10-2:	Activity Matrix for Quality Assurance Checks.....	202
Table 10-3:	Definition of Level 1 and Level 2 Zero and Span Checks .....	203
Table 11-1:	Absorption Path Lengths for TML30 and TML30M .....	212
Table 11-2:	Sync DEMOD Sample and Hold Circuits .....	225
Table 11-3:	Sync/Demod Status LED Activity .....	225
Table 11-4:	Relay Board Status LED's.....	227

Table 11-5: Front Panel Status LED's .....	233
Table 12-1: TML30/M Maintenance Schedule .....	241
Table 12-2: TML30/M Test Function Record.....	242
Table 12-3: Predictive uses for Test Functions .....	243
Table 13-1: Warning Messages - Indicated Failures .....	249
Table 13-2: Test Functions - Indicated Failures .....	251
Table 13-3: Sync/Demod Board Status Failure Indications.....	255
Table 13-4: I <sup>2</sup> C Status LED Failure Indications.....	256
Table 13-5: Relay Board Status LED Failure Indications .....	257
Table 13-6: DC Power Test Point and Wiring Color Codes .....	268
Table 13-7: DC Power Supply Acceptable Levels.....	269
Table 13-8: Relay Board Control Devices .....	270
Table 13-9: Opto Pickup Board Nominal Output Frequencies .....	271
Table 13-10: Analog Output Test Function - Nominal Values Voltage Outputs .....	274
Table 13-11: Analog Output Test Function - Nominal Values Current Outputs .....	275
Table 13-12: Status Outputs Check .....	275
Table 14-1: Static Generation Voltages for Typical Activities.....	286
Table 14-2: Sensitivity of Electronic Devices to Damage by ESD .....	286

# LIST OF APPENDICIES

## **APPENDIX A - VERSION SPECIFIC SOFTWARE DOCUMENTATION**

- APPENDIX A-1: TML30/M Software Menu Trees
- APPENDIX A-2: TML30/M Setup Variables for Serial I/O
- APPENDIX A-3: TML30/M Warnings and Test Functions
- APPENDIX A-4: TML30/M Signal I/O Definitions
- APPENDIX A-5: TML30/M iDAS Parameters
- APPENDIX A-6: Terminal Command Designators
- APPENDIX A-7: Setting up Communications

## **APPENDIX B - TML30/M SPARE PARTS LIST**

## **APPENDIX C - REPAIR QUESTIONNAIRE - TML30/M**

## **APPENDIX D - ELECTRONIC SCHEMATICS**

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## User Notes

## User Notes

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## **PART I – GENERAL INFORMATION**

## User Notes






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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Safety Messages

Your safety and the safety of others are very important. We have provided many important safety messages in this manual. Please read these messages carefully.

A safety message alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others. Each safety message is associated with a safety alert symbol. These symbols are found in the manual and inside the instrument. The definition of these symbols is described below:

	<p><b>GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD: Refer to the instructions for details on the specific hazard.</b></p>
	<p><b>CAUTION: Hot Surface Hazard</b></p>
	<p><b>CAUTION: Electrical Shock Hazard</b></p>
	<p><b>TECHNICIAN SYMBOL: All operations marked with this symbol are to be performed by qualified maintenance personnel only.</b></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAUTION</b> <b>GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD</b></p> <p>The TML30/M Analyzer should only be used for the purpose and in the manner described in this manual. If you use the TML30/M in a manner other than what it was intended, unpredictable behavior could result with possible hazardous consequences.</p>

Technical Assistance regarding the use and maintenance of the  
TML30/M CO Analyzer or any other Teledyne Instruments product  
can be obtained by:

Contacting Teledyne Instruments' Customer Service Department at 800-846-6062

or

Via the internet at <http://www.teledyne-ml.com/>

## 1.2. TML30/M Family Overview

The family includes the TML30 and the TML30M Gas Filter Correlation Carbon Monoxide Analyzer. The TML30 family of analyzers is a microprocessor-controlled analyzer that determines the concentration of carbon monoxide (CO) in a sample gas drawn through the instrument. It uses a method based on the Beer-Lambert law – an empirical relationship that relates the absorption of light to the properties of the material through which the light is traveling over a defined distance. In the TML30 the light is infrared radiation (IR) traveling through a sample chamber filled with a varying concentration of CO gas.

The TML30/M uses Gas Filter Correlation (GFC) to overcome the interfering effects of other gases (such as water vapor) that also absorb IR. The analyzer passes the IR beam through a spinning wheel made up of two separate chambers – one containing a high concentration of CO and the other containing a reference gas. The analyzer determines the amount of CO in the sample chamber by computing the ratio between the peaks of the measurements made as the IR light alternately passes through each side of the GFC Wheel.

The TML30/M Analyzer's multi-tasking software gives the ability to track and report a large number of operational parameters in real time. These readings are compared to diagnostic limits kept in the analyzers memory and should any fall outside of those limits the analyzer issues automatic warnings.

Built-in data acquisition capability, using the analyzer's internal memory, allows the logging of multiple parameters including averaged or instantaneous concentration values, calibration data, and operating parameters such as pressure and flow rate. Stored data are easily retrieved through the serial port or optional Ethernet port via our sensor-e.com software or from the front panel, allowing operators to perform predictive diagnostics and enhanced data analysis by tracking parameter trends. Multiple averaging periods of one minute to 365 days are available for over a period of one year.

Some of the common features of your TML30 family of analyzers are:

- Microprocessor controlled for versatility
- Multi-tasking software allows viewing of test variables during operation
- Continuous self checking with alarms
- Bi-directional RS-232 for remote operation
- Digital status outputs indicate instrument operating condition
- Adaptive signal filtering optimizes response time
- Gas Filter Correlation Wheel for CO specific measurement
- GFC Wheel guaranteed against leaks for 5 years
- Temperature & Pressure compensation
- Internal data logging with 1 min to 365 day multiple average
- Remote operation when used with TML's sensor-e.com software

### TML30 FEATURES:

- Ranges, 0-1 ppm to 0-1000 ppm, user selectable
- 14.7 meter path length for sensitivity

### TML30M FEATURES:

- Ranges, 0-1 ppm; Max: 0-5000 ppm, user selectable
- 2.5 meter path length for sensitivity

Several options can be purchased for the analyzer that allows the user to more easily supply and manipulate Zero Air and Span Gas. For more information of these options, see Section 5.6.

## 1.3. TML30/M Documentation

Thank you for purchasing the TML30/M Gas Filter Correlation Carbon Monoxide Analyzer!

The documentation (part number 042880000) for this instrument is available in several different formats:

- Printed format or;
- Electronic format on a CD-ROM.

The electronic manual is in Adobe® Systems Inc. "Portable Document Format". The Adobe® Acrobat Reader® software, which is necessary to view these files, can be downloaded for free from the internet at <http://www.adobe.com/>.

The electronic version of the manual has many advantages:

- Keyword and phrase search feature
- Figures, tables and internet addresses are linked so that clicking on the item will display the associated feature or open the website.
- A list of chapters and sections as well as thumbnails of each page is displayed to the left of the text.
- Entries in the table of contents are linked to the corresponding locations in the manual.
- Ability to print sections (or all) of the manual

Additional documentation for the TML30/M CO Analyzer is available from Teledyne Instruments' website at <http://www.teledyne-ml.com>

- sensor-e.com software manual, part number 039450000.
- Multi-drop manual, part number 018420000.
- DAS Manual, part number 028370000.

### 1.3.1. Using This Manual

**NOTE****TML30 vs. TML30M**

This manual explains the operation and use of both the TML30 and the TML30M Gas Filter Correlation Carbon Monoxide Analyzer.

These two instruments are nearly identical in features and functions.

The examples and illustrations shown in this manual represent the TML30. Where a significant difference does exist between the different models, each version is shown.

**NOTE**

Throughout this manual, words printed in capital, bold letters, such as **SETUP** or **ENTR** represent messages as they appear on the analyzer's front panel display.

This manual has the following structure:

**TABLE OF CONTENTS:**

Outlines the contents of the manual in the order the information is presented. This is a good overview of the topics covered in the manual. There is also a list of tables, a list of figures, and a list of appendices. In the electronic version of the manual, clicking on any of these table entries automatically views that section.

**PART I – GENERAL INFORMATION****1. INTRODUCTION**

A brief description of the TML30/M Analyzer architecture as well as a description of the layout of the manual and what information is located in its various sections and chapters.

**2. SPECIFICATIONS, APPROVALS, AND WARRANTY**

Lists the performance specifications of the analyzers. If applicable, a description of the conditions and configuration under which EPA equivalency was approved as well as the Teledyne Monitor Labs' warranty statement.

**3. GETTING STARTED**

This chapter provides instructions for setting up, installing, and running your analyzer for the first time.

**4. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

Answers to the most frequently asked questions about operating the analyzer and a glossary of acronyms and technical terms.

**5. OPTIONAL HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE**

This section describes the optional equipment and their functions for your analyzer.

**PART II – OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS****6. BASIC OPERATION OF THE TML30/M ANALYZER**

This section includes step-by-step instructions for using the display/keyboard to setup and operate the TML30/M Analyzer.

## 7. ADVANCED FEATURES OF THE TML30/M ANALYZER

This section includes step-by-step instructions for using the TML30/M Analyzer's more advanced features such as the iDAS system, the **DIAG** and **VARs** menu, and the **TEST** channel analog output.

## 8. REMOTE OPERATION OF THE TML30/M ANALYZER

This section includes information and instructions for interacting with the TML30/M Analyzer via its several remote interface options (e.g. via RS-232, Ethernet, its built-in digital control inputs/outputs, etc.).

## 9. TML30/M CALIBRATION PROCEDURES

This section contains methods and procedures for verifying the correct operation of your TML30/M Analyzer as well as step-by-step instructions for calibrating it.

## 10. EPA CALIBRATION PROTOCOL

This section contains specific information regarding calibration requirements for analyzers used in EPA monitoring.

### PART III – TECHNICAL INFORMATION

## 11. THEORY OF OPERATION

An in depth look at the various principles by which the analyzer operates as well as a description of how the various electronic, mechanical, and pneumatic components of the analyzer work and interact with each other. A close reading of this section is invaluable for understanding the instrument's operation.

## 12. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE & PROCEDURES

Description of preventative maintenance procedures that should be regularly performed on the analyzer to assure good operating condition.

## 13. TROUBLESHOOTING & REPAIR PROCEDURES

This section includes pointers and instructions for diagnosing problems with the instrument in general and the terminus as well as instructions on performing repairs on the terminus.

## 14. A PRIMER ON ELECTRO-STATIC DISCHARGE

This section describes how static electricity occurs, why it is a significant concern, how to avoid it, and avoid allowing ESD to affect the reliable and accurate operation of your analyzer.

### APPENDICES

For easier access and better updating, some information has been separated out of the manual and placed in a series of appendices at the end of this manual. These include: version-specific software menu trees, warning messages, definitions of iDAS & serial I/O variables, spare parts lists, repair questionnaire, interconnect listing and drawings, and detailed pneumatic and electronic schematics.

**The flowcharts in this manual contain typical representations of the analyzer's display during the various operations being described. These representations are not intended to be exact and may differ slightly from the actual display of your instrument.**

## User Notes

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## User Notes



## 2. SPECIFICATIONS, APPROVALS AND WARRANTY

### 2.1. Specifications

**Table 2-1: TML30/TML30M Basic Unit Specifications**

Ranges	TML30: Min: 0-1 ppm; Max: 0-1000 ppm of Full Scale (user selectable) TML30M: Min: 0-1 ppm; Max: 0-5000 ppm of Full Scale (user selectable)	
Measurement Units	TML30: ppb, ppm, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ (user selectable) TML30M: ppm, $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ (user selectable)	
Zero Noise	TML30: $< 0.02$ ppm RMS <sup>1</sup> ;	TML30M: $\leq 0.1$ ppm RMS <sup>1</sup>
Span Noise	TML30: $< 0.5\%$ of rdg RMS over 5ppm <sup>1,3</sup> ;	TML30M: $> 0.5\%$ of rdg RMS over 20ppm
Lower Detectable Limit	TML30: $< 0.04$ ppm <sup>1</sup> ;	TML30M: 0.2 ppm
Zero Drift (24 hours)	TML30: $< 0.1$ ppm <sup>2</sup> ;	TML30M: $< 0.5$ ppm
Zero Drift (7 days)	TML30: $< 0.2$ ppm <sup>2</sup> ;	TML30M: $< 1.0$ ppm
Span Drift (24 hours)	$< 0.5\%$ of reading <sup>2,4</sup>	
Span Drift (7 days)	$< 1\%$ of reading <sup>2,4</sup>	
Linearity	TML30: Better than 1% full scale <sup>5</sup> ; TML30M: 0 - 3000 ppm: 1% full scale;                      3000 - 5000 ppm: 2% full scale	
Precision	TML30: 0.5% reading <sup>1,5</sup> ;	TML30M: 1.0% reading
Lag Time	$< 10$ sec <sup>1</sup>	
Rise/Fall Time	$< 60$ sec to 95% <sup>1</sup>	
Sample Flow Rate	800cm <sup>3</sup> /min. $\pm 10\%$ O <sub>2</sub> Sensor option adds 120 cm <sup>3</sup> /min to total flow though when installed	
Temperature Range	5 - 40°C operating, 10 - 40°C EPA Equivalency	
Humidity Range	0-95% RH, Non-Condensing	
Temp Coefficient	$< 0.05\%$ per °C (minimum 50 ppb/°C)	
Voltage Coefficient	$< 0.05\%$ per V	
Dimensions (H x W x D)	7" x 17" x 23.5" (178 mm x 432 mm x 597 mm)	
Weight	50 lb (22.7 kg)	
AC Power	100V 50/60Hz (3.25A), 115V 60Hz (3.0A), 220 – 240V 50/60Hz (2.5A)	
Environmental Conditions	Installation Category (Over Voltage Category) II Pollution Degree 2	
Analog Outputs	4 user configurable outputs	
Analog Output Ranges	TML30: All Outputs: 0.1V, 1V, 5V, or 10V; TML30M: All Outputs: 100mV, 1V, 5V, or 10V Three outputs convertible to 4-20 mA isolated current loop. All Ranges with 5% under/over-range	
Analog Output Resolution	1 part in 4096 of selected full-scale voltage	
Status Outputs	8 Status outputs from opto-isolators	
Control Inputs	6 Control Inputs, 2 defined, 4 spare	
Serial I/O	One (1) RS-232; One (1) RS-485 (2 connectors in parallel) Baud Rate : 300 - 115200	
Alarm outputs (TML30M only)	2 opto-isolated alarms outputs with user settable alarm limits	
Certifications	USEPA: Reference Method Number EQOA-0992-087 CE: EN61010-1:90 + A1:92 + A2:95, EN61326 - Class A	
<sup>1</sup> As defined by the USEPA <sup>3</sup> Or 0.2 ppm, whichever is greater <sup>5</sup> Above 10 ppm range, otherwise 0.2 ppm for lower ranges <sup>2</sup> At constant temperature and voltage <sup>4</sup> Or 0.1 ppm, whichever is greater		

## 2.2. EPA Equivalency Designation

Teledyne Monitor Labs' TML30/M carbon monoxide analyzer is designated as Reference Method Number EQOA-0992-087 as defined in 40 CFR Part 53, when operated under the following conditions:

- Range: Any range from 10 ppm to 50 ppm.
- Ambient temperature range of 10 to 40°C.
- Line voltage range of 90 – 127 and 200 – 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz.
- Sample filter: Equipped with PTFE filter element in the internal filter assembly.
- Sample flow of  $800 \pm 80$  cm<sup>3</sup>/min at sea level.
- Internal sample pump.
- Software settings:

<b>Dilution factor</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>AutoCal</b>	<b>ON or OFF</b>
<b>Dynamic Zero</b>	<b>ON or OFF</b>
<b>Dynamic Span</b>	<b>OFF</b>
<b>Dual range</b>	<b>ON or OFF</b>
<b>Auto range</b>	<b>ON or OFF</b>
<b>Temp/Pres compensation</b>	<b>ON</b>

Under the designation, the analyzer may be operated with or without the following options:

- Rack mount with slides.
- Rack mount without slides, ears only.
- Zero/span valve options.
  1. Option 50A – Sample/Cal valves or;
  2. Option 50B – Sample/Cal valves with span shutoff & flow control.
- Internal zero/span (IZS) option with either:
  3. Option 51A – Sample/Cal valves or;
  4. Option 51C – Sample/Cal valves with span shutoff & flow control.
- Status outputs.
- Control inputs.
- RS-232 output.
- Ethernet output.
- 4-20mA, isolated output.

## 2.3. TÜV Designation

TÜV Rheinland Immissionsschutz und Energiesysteme GmbH has performed the qualification test of the TML30/M for the component carbon monoxide.

The suitability test was carried out in compliance with the following guidelines and requirements:

- EN 14626 Ambient Air Quality – Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of carbon monoxide by non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy, March 2005.

The measuring system TML30/M operates using the non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy.

The investigations have been carried out in the laboratory and during a field test, lasting three months. The tested measuring ranges are:

Component		Measuring Range		
Carbon Monoxide	CO	100	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	EN 14626
NOTE: 0-100 ppm correlates to 0-100 µmol/mol or 0-116 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (at 293K and 1013 mbar).				

The minimum requirements have been met in the qualification test.

Therefore the TÜV Immissionsschutz and Energiesysteme GmbH proposes the TML30/M is a qualified measuring system for continuous monitoring of carbon monoxide in the ambient air.

## 2.4. CE Mark Compliance

### 2.4.1. Emissions Compliance

The Teledyne Monitor Labs' TML30/M Gas Filter Correlation CO Analyzer was tested and found to be fully compliant with:

EN61326 (1997 w/A1: 98) Class A, FCC Part 15 Subpart B section 15.107 Class A, ICES-003 Class A (ANSI C63.4 1992) & AS/NZS 3548 (w/A1 & A2; 97) Class A.

Tested on 11-29-2001 at CKC Laboratories, Inc., Report Number CE01-249.

### 2.4.2. Safety Compliance

The Teledyne Monitor Labs' TML30/M Gas Filter Correlation CO Analyzer was tested and found to be fully compliant with:

IEC 61010-1:90 + A1:92 + A2:95,

Tested on 02-06-2002 at NEMKO, Report Number 2002-012219.

## 2.5. Warranty Procedure

- Customer shall notify TML of a defect within the warranty period and request a return authorization number and designated TML repair facility. Customer shall return the defective part or parts to the designated TML Customer Service Facility as set forth below, freight prepaid by the customer. TML will prepay the return freight.

- TML will notify the customer of TML's decision to repair or replace the defective part and the expected shipment date.
- At the customer's request, TML may elect to repair defective product(s) located in North America on site, in which case travel expenses, travel time, and related expenses incurred by TML personnel (excluding repair time) shall be paid by the customer.

**Teledyne Monitor Labs, Inc. Service Response Center 1-800-846-6062 [www.teledyne-ml.com](http://www.teledyne-ml.com)**

35 Inverness Drive East, Englewood, Colorado 80112-5189 USA  
Tel: 303-792-3300, Fax: 303-799-4853

### 3. GETTING STARTED

#### 3.1. TML30/M Analyzer Layout

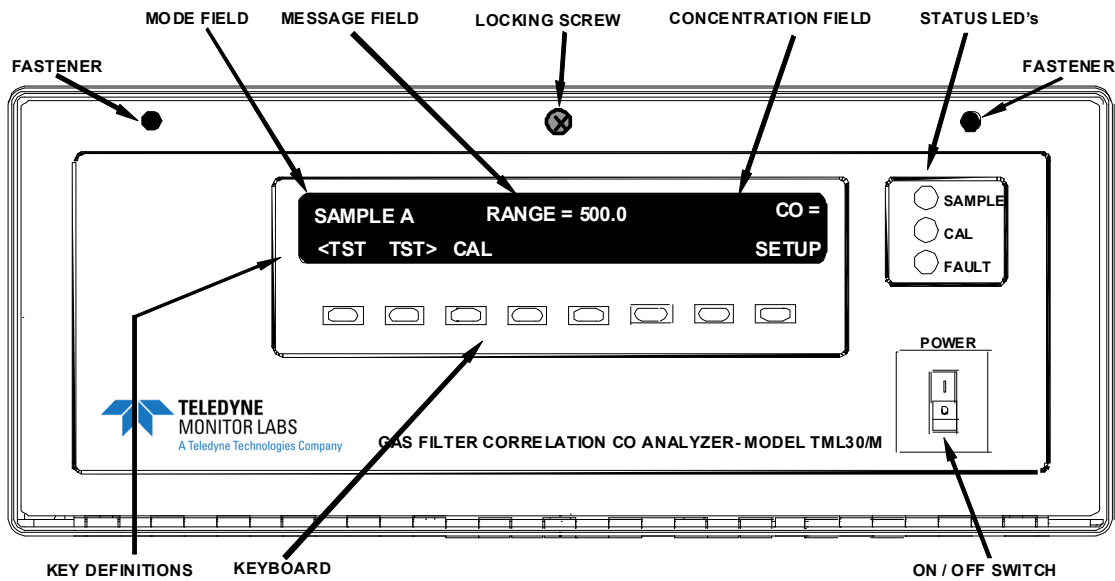


Figure 3-1: Front Panel Layout

Table 3-1: Analog Output Data Type Default Settings

Name		Significance	
Mode Field		Displays the name of the analyzer's current operating mode.	
Message Field		Displays a variety of informational messages such as warning messages, operational data, test function values, and response messages during interactive tasks.	
Concentration Field		Displays the actual concentration of the sample gas currently being measured by the analyzer in the currently selected units of measure.	
Keypad Definition Field		Displays dynamic, context sensitive definitions for the row of keys just below the display.	
STATUS LED's			
Name	Color	State	Definition
SAMPLE	Green	Off	Unit is not operating in sample mode, iDAS is disabled.
		On	Sample Mode active; Front Panel Display being updated; iDAS data being stored.
		Blinking	Unit is operating in sample mode, front panel display being updated, iDAS hold-off mode is ON, iDAS disabled.
CAL	Yellow	Off	Auto Cal disabled
		On	Auto Cal enabled
		Blinking	Unit is in calibration mode
FAULT	Red	Off	No warnings exist
		Blinking	Warnings exist

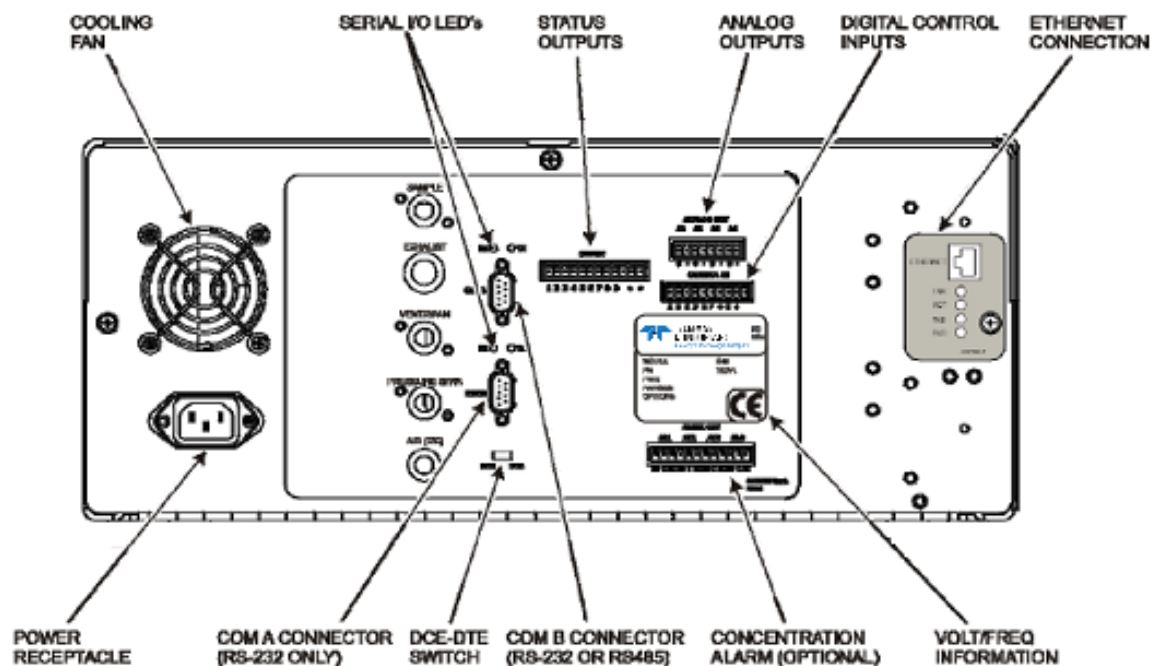


Figure 3-2: Rear Panel Layout

Table 3-2: Inlet/Outlet Connector Nomenclature

Rear Panel Label	Function
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Connect a gas line from the source of sample gas here. Calibration gases are also inlet here on units without zero/span/shutoff valve options installed.
<b>EXHAUST</b>	Connect an exhaust gas line of not more than 10 meters long here that leads outside the shelter or immediate area surrounding the instrument.
<b>PRESSURE SPAN</b>	On units with zero/span/shutoff valve options installed, connect a gas line to the source of calibrated span gas here.
<b>VENT/SPAN</b>	Span gas vent outlet for units with zero/span/shutoff valve options installed. Connect an exhaust gas line of not more than 10 meters long here that leads outside the shelter or immediate area surrounding the instrument.
<b>IZS</b>	Internal Zero Air: On units with zero/span/shutoff valve options installed but no internal zero air scrubber. Attach a gas line to the source of zero air here.

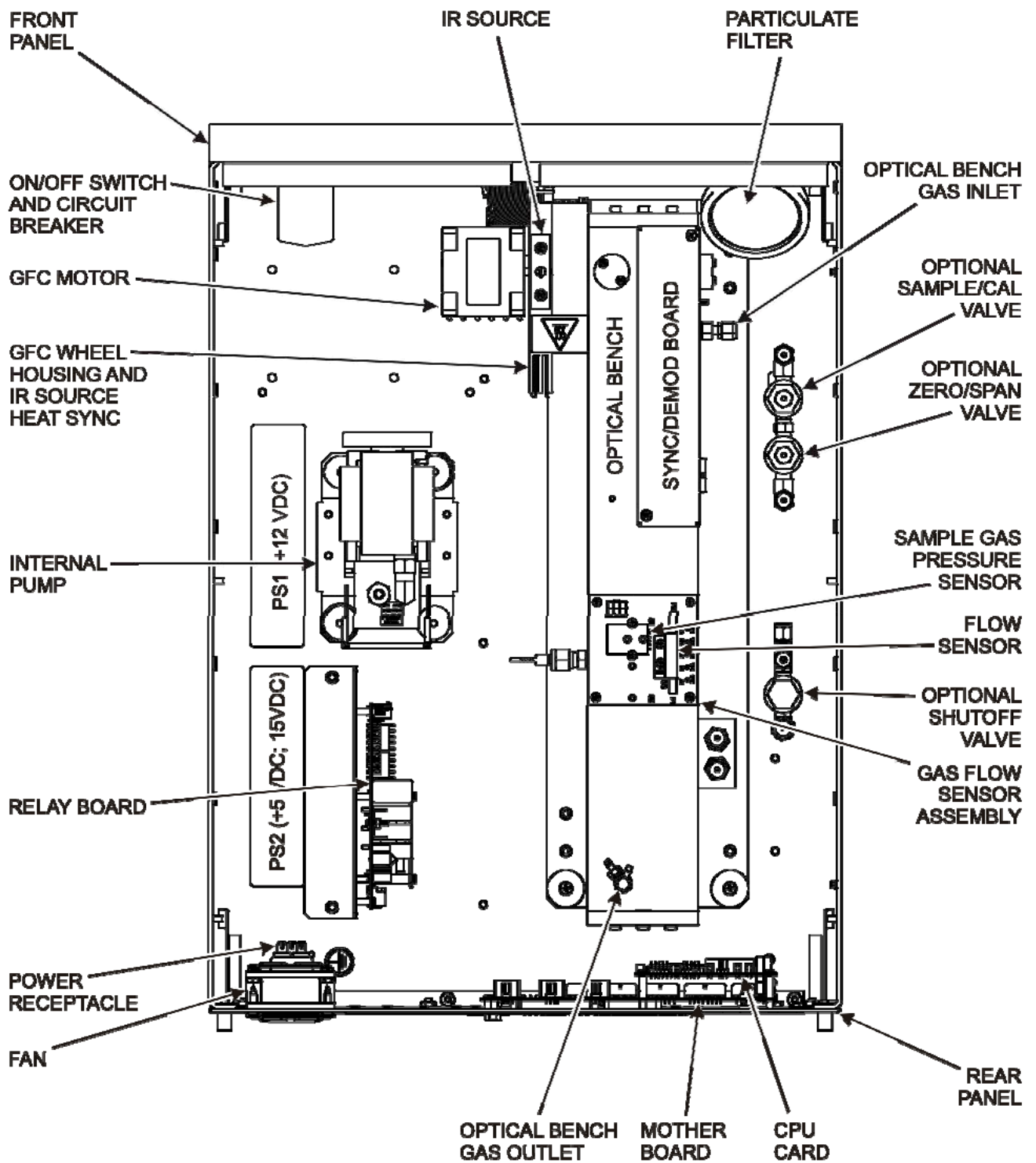
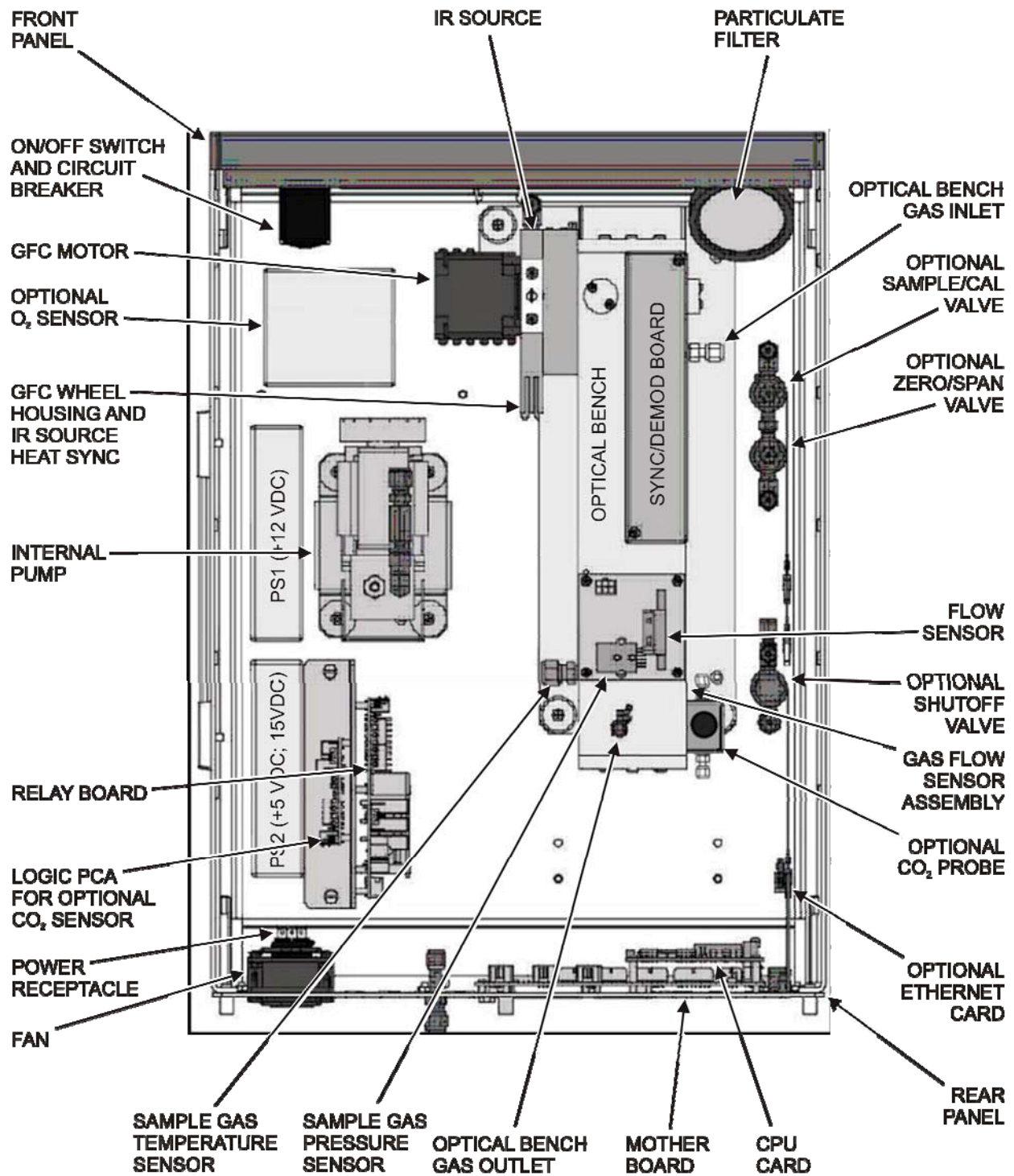


Figure 3-3: Internal Layout – TML30



**NOTE: ONLY ONE OPTION (CO<sub>2</sub> OR O<sub>2</sub>) IS AVAILABLE AT A TIME.**

Figure 3-4: Internal Layout – TML30M with CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> Sensor Option



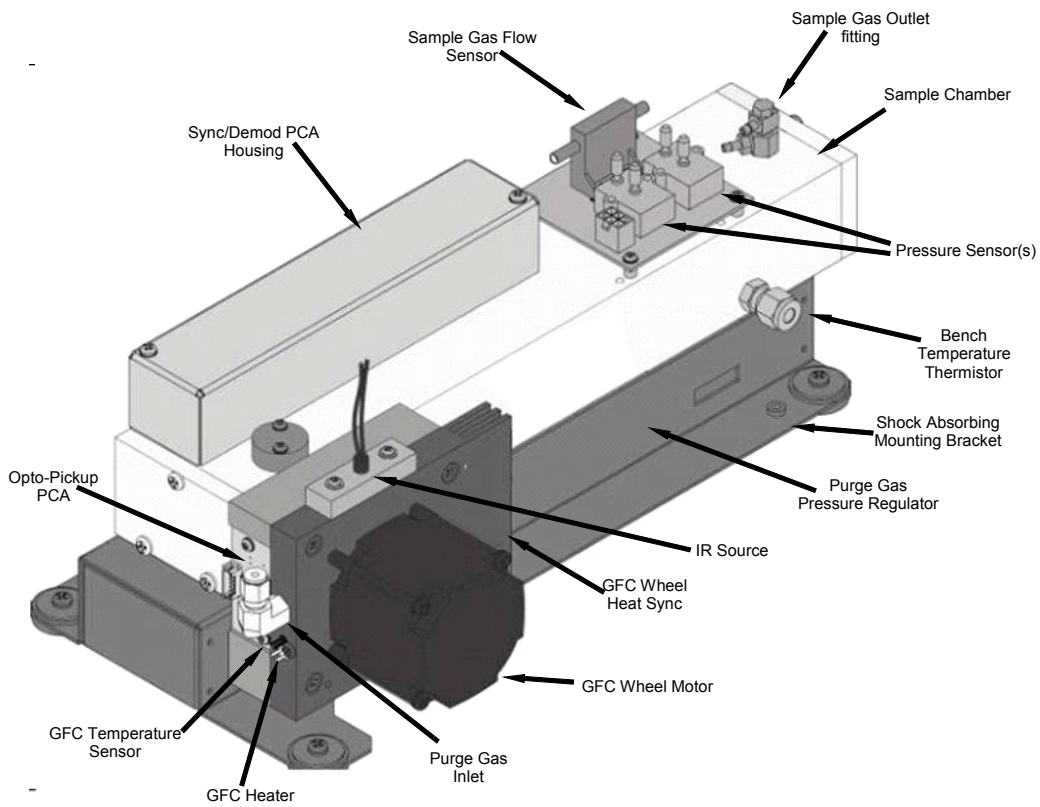


Figure 3-5: Optical Bench Layout

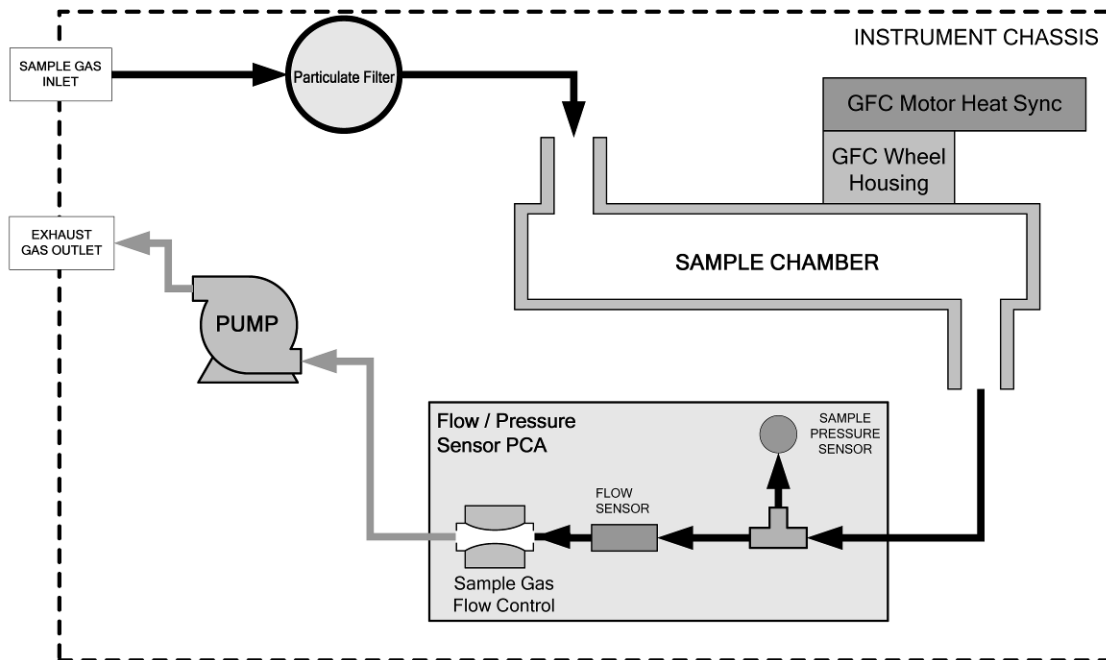


Figure 3-6: TML30/M Internal Gas Flow (Basic Configuration)

**NOTE**

For pneumatic diagrams of TML30/M Analyzer with various calibration valve options, see Section 5.6

## 3.2. Unpacking The TML30/M Analyzer



### CAUTION

#### General Safety Hazard

To avoid personal injury, always use two persons to lift and carry the TML30/M.

1. Verify there is no apparent external shipping damage. If damage has occurred, please advise the shipper first then Teledyne Monitor Labs, Inc.
2. Included with your analyzer is a printed record of the final performance testing performed on your instrument at the factory. This record is an important quality assurance and calibration record for this instrument. It should be placed in the quality records file for this instrument.

It is titled *Final Test and Validation Data Sheet*.

For the TML30 its P/N is 04307.

For the TML30M its P/N is 04311

3. Carefully remove the top cover of the analyzer and check for internal shipping damage by:

Removing the setscrew located in the top, center of the Front Panel;

Removing the two flat head, Phillips screws on the sides of the instrument (one per side towards the rear);

Sliding the cover backwards until it clears the analyzer's front bezel, and;

Lifting the cover straight up.

4. Inspect the interior of the instrument to make sure all circuit boards and other components are in good shape and properly seated.
5. Check the connectors of the various internal wiring harnesses and pneumatic hoses to make sure they are firmly and properly seated.
6. Verify all of the optional hardware ordered with the unit has been installed. These are listed on the paperwork accompanying the analyzer.

### NOTE

**Printed Circuit Assemblies (PCAs) are sensitive to electro-static discharges too small to be felt by the human nervous system. Failure to use ESD protection when working with electronic assemblies will void the instrument warranty.**

**See Chapter 14 for more information on preventing ESD damage.**



### CAUTION

#### Electrical Shock Hazard

Never disconnect PCA's, wiring harnesses or electronic subassemblies while under power

### 3.2.1. Ventilation Clearance

Whether the analyzer is set up on a bench or installed into an instrument rack, be sure to leave sufficient ventilation clearance.

**Table 3-3: Ventilation Clearance**


AREA	MINIMUM REQUIRED CLEARANCE
Back of the instrument	<b>4 in.</b>
Sides of the instrument	<b>1 in.</b>
Above and below the instrument	<b>1 in.</b>


Various rack mount kits are available for this analyzer. See Section 5.2 of this manual for more information.

## 3.3. Electrical Connections

### 3.3.1. Power Connection

Attach the power cord to the analyzer and plug it into a power outlet capable of carrying at least 10A current at your AC voltage and has a functioning earth ground.

	<p><b>CAUTION</b></p> <p><b>Electrical Shock Hazard</b></p> <p>High Voltages are present inside the analyzer's case.          Power connection must have functioning ground connection.          Do not defeat the ground wire on power plug.          Turn off analyzer power before disconnecting or connecting electrical subassemblies.          Do not operate with cover off.</p>
---	---

	<p><b>CAUTION</b></p> <p><b>General Safety Hazard</b></p> <p>The TML30/M Analyzer can be configured for both 100-130V and 210-240V at either 47Hz or 63Hz.          To avoid damage to your analyzer, make sure the AC power voltage matches the voltage indicated on the analyzer's serial number label tag (See Figure 3-2) before plugging the TML30/M into line power.</p>
---	--

### 3.3.2. Analog Output Connections

The TML30/M is equipped with several analog output channels accessible through a connector on the back panel of the instrument. The standard configuration for these outputs is mVDC. An optional current loop output is available for each.

When the instrument is in its default configuration, channels A1 and A2 output a signal proportional to the CO concentration of the sample gas. Either can be used for connecting the analog output signal to a chart recorder or for interfacing with a datalogger.

Output A3 is only used on the TML30/M if the optional CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub> sensor is installed.

Channel A4 is special. It can be set by the user (see Section 7.4.6) to output any one of the parameters accessible through the <TST TST> keys of the units sample display.

To access these signals attach a strip chart recorder and/or data-logger to the appropriate analog output connections on the rear panel of the analyzer.

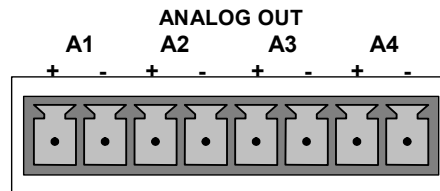


Figure 3-7: Analog Output Connector

Table 3-4: Analog Output Pin-Outs

PIN	ANALOG OUTPUT	VOLTAGE SIGNAL	CURRENT SIGNAL
1	A1	V Out	I Out +
2		Ground	I Out -
3	A2	V Out	I Out +
4		Ground	I Out -
5	A3 (Only used if CO <sub>2</sub> or O <sub>2</sub> Sensor is installed)	V Out	I Out +
6		Ground	I Out -
7	A4	V Out	I Out +
8		Ground	I Out -

### 3.3.3. Connecting the Status Outputs

The status outputs report analyzer conditions via optically isolated NPN transistors, which sink up to 50 mA of DC current. These outputs can be used to interface with devices that accept logic-level digital inputs, such as Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs). Each status bit is an open collector output rated at 40 VDC. All of the emitters of these transistors are tied together and available at D.

#### NOTE

Most PLCs have internal provisions for limiting the current the input will draw from an external device. When connecting to a unit that does not have this feature, an external dropping resistor must be used to limit the current through the transistor output to less than 50mA.

At 50 mA, the transistor will drop approximately 1.2V from its collector to emitter.

The status outputs are accessed via a 12-pin connector on the analyzer's rear panel labeled STATUS (see Figure 3-2). Pin-outs for this connector are:

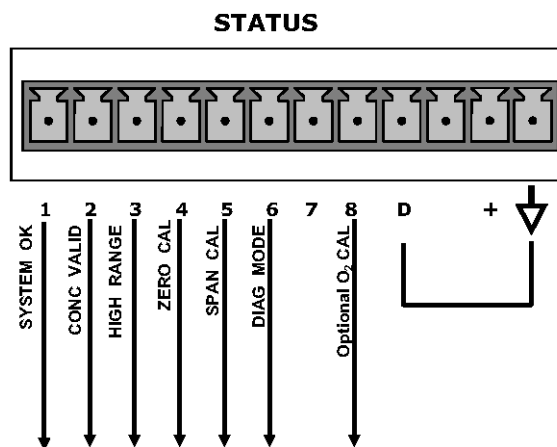


Figure 3-8: Status Output Connector

Table 3-5: Status Output Signals

REAR PANEL LABEL	STATUS DEFINITION	CONDITION
1	<b>SYSTEM OK</b>	ON if no faults are present.
2	<b>CONC VALID</b>	OFF any time the <b>HOLD OFF</b> feature is active, such as during calibration or when other faults exist possibly invalidating the current concentration measurement (example: sample flow rate is outside of acceptable limits). ON if concentration measurement is valid.
3	<b>HIGH RANGE</b>	ON if unit is in high range of either the <b>DUAL</b> or <b>AUTO</b> range modes.
4	<b>ZERO CAL</b>	ON whenever the instrument's <b>ZERO</b> point is being calibrated.
5	<b>SPAN CAL</b>	ON whenever the instrument's <b>SPAN</b> point is being calibrated.
6	<b>DIAG MODE</b>	ON whenever the instrument is in <b>DIAGNOSTIC</b> mode
7	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> CAL</b>	If this analyzer is equipped with an optional CO <sub>2</sub> sensor, this Output is ON when that sensor is in calibration mode. Otherwise this output is unused.
8	<b>O<sub>2</sub> CAL</b>	If this analyzer is equipped with an optional O <sub>2</sub> sensor, this Output is ON when that sensor is in calibration mode. Otherwise this output is unused.
D	<b>EMITTER BUS</b>	The emitters of the transistors on pins 1-8 are bussed together.
	<b>SPARE</b>	
+	<b>DC POWER</b>	+ 5VDC, 300mA source (combined rating with Control Output, if used).
	<b>Digital Ground</b>	The ground level from the analyzer's internal DC power supplies

### 3.3.4. Connecting the Control Inputs

If you wish to use the analyzer to remotely activate the zero and span calibration modes, several digital control inputs are provided through a 10-pin connector labeled **CONTROL IN** on the analyzer's rear panel.

There are two methods for energizing the control inputs. The internal +5V available from the pin labeled "+" is the most convenient method. However, if full isolation is required, an external 5 VDC power supply should be used.

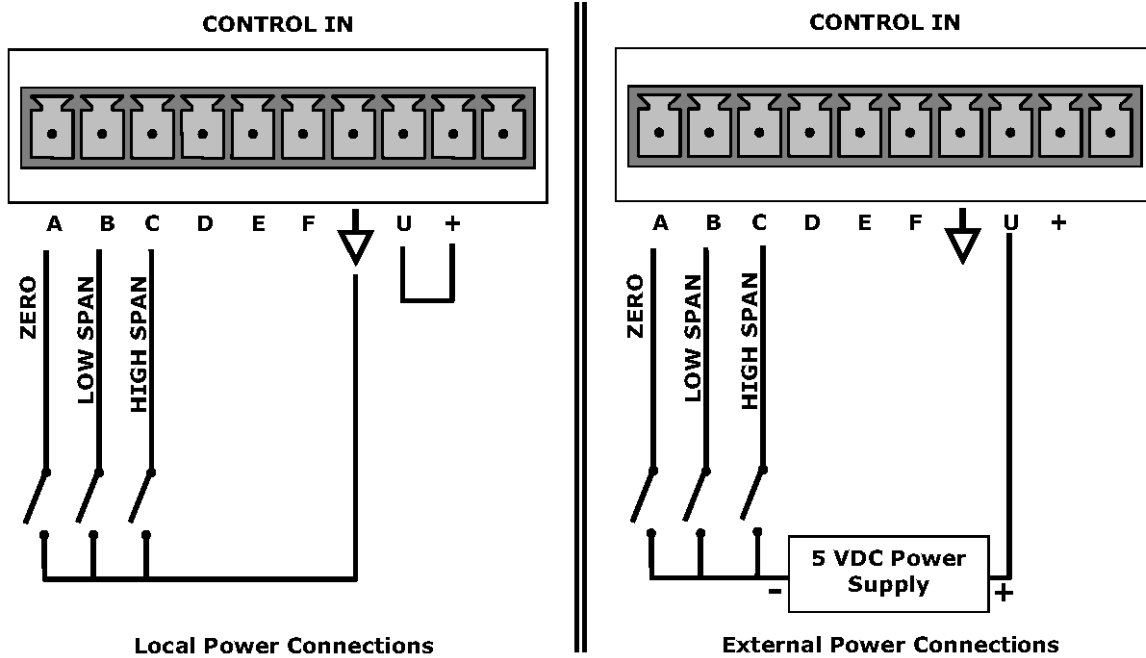


Figure 3-9: Control Input Connector

Table 3-6: Control Input Signals

INPUT #	STATUS DEFINITION	ON CONDITION
A	<b>REMOTE ZERO CAL</b>	The analyzer is placed in Zero Calibration mode. The mode field of the display will read <b>ZERO CAL R</b> .
B	<b>REMOTE SPAN CAL</b>	The analyzer is placed in span calibration mode as part of performing a low span (midpoint) calibration. The mode field of the display will read <b>LO CAL R</b> .
C	<b>REMOTE HIGH RANGE</b> (TML30 only)	The analyzer is placed in span calibration mode as part of performing a High Span calibration. The mode field of the display will read <b>HI CAL R</b> .
D, E & F	SPARE	
⏚	Digital Ground	The ground level from the analyzer's internal DC power supplies (same as chassis ground).
U	External Power Input	Input pin for +5VDC required to activate pins A – F.
+	5 VDC Output	Internally generated 5VDC power. To activate inputs A – F, place a jumper between this pin and the "U" pin. The maximum amperage through this port is 300mA (combined with the analog output supply, if used).

### 3.3.5. Connecting the Serial Ports

The TML30/M has two serial interface COMM ports, refer to Chapter 8 for instructions on their configuration and usage.

### 3.3.6. Connecting to a LAN or the Internet

If your unit has a Teledyne Monitor Labs Ethernet card, plug one end into the 7' CAT5 cable supplied with the option into the appropriate place on the back of the analyzer and the other end into any nearby Ethernet access port.

**NOTE:**

The TML30/M firmware supports dynamic IP addressing or DHCP.

If your network also supports DHCP, the analyzer will automatically configure its LAN connection appropriately, (see Section 8.4.2)

If your network does not support DHCP, see Section 8.4.3 for instructions on manually configuring the LAN connection.

### 3.3.7. Connecting to a Multidrop Network

If your unit has a Teledyne Monitor Labs RS-232 multidrop card, see Section 8.2 for instructions on setting it up.

## 3.4. Pneumatic Connections:



**CAUTION**

**GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD**

**CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) IS A TOXIC GAS.**

Obtain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for this material. Read and rigorously follow the safety guidelines described there.

Do not vent calibration gas and sample gas into enclosed areas.

### 3.4.1. Calibration Gases

#### 3.4.1.1. Zero Air

A gas that is similar in chemical composition to the earth's atmosphere but scrubbed of all components that might affect the analyzer's readings, in this case CO and water vapor. If your analyzer is equipped with an IZS or External Zero Air Scrubber option, it produces zero air.

If your analyzer is NOT equipped with the optional CO<sub>2</sub> sensor, zero air should be scrubbed of CO<sub>2</sub> as well. CO<sub>2</sub> can also have an interfering effect on CO measurements.

For analyzers without an IZS or External Zero Air Scrubber option, a zero air generator such as the Teledyne Instruments Model 701 can be used.

#### 3.4.1.2. Span Gas

A gas specifically mixed to match the chemical composition of the type of gas being measured at near full scale of the desired measurement range. In the case of CO measurements made with the TML30/M

analyzer, it is recommended you use a span gas with a CO concentration equal to 80% of the measurement range for your application.

EXAMPLE: If the application is to measure between 0 ppm and 500 ppb, an appropriate span gas concentration would be 400 ppb CO in N<sub>2</sub>.

Some applications, such as EPA monitoring, require a multipoint calibration procedure where span gases of different concentrations are needed. We recommend using a bottle of calibrated CO gas of higher concentration in conjunction with a gas dilution calibrator such as a Teledyne Instruments Model 700. This type of calibrator precisely mixes a high concentration gas with zero air (both supplied externally) to accurately produce span gas of the correct concentration. Linearity profiles can be automated with this model and run unattended over night.

Cylinders of calibrated CO gas traceable to NIST-Standard Reference Material specifications (also referred to as SRMs or EPA protocol calibration gases) are commercially available. Table 3-7 lists specific NIST-SRM reference numbers for various concentrations of CO.

**Table 3-7: NIST-SRMs Available for Traceability of CO Calibration Gases**

NIST-SRM	TYPE	NOMINAL CONCENTRATION
1680b	CO in N <sub>2</sub>	500 ppm
1681b	CO in N <sub>2</sub>	1000 ppm
2613a	CO in Zero Air	20 ppm
2614a	CO in Zero Air	45 ppm
2659a <sup>1</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	21% by weight
2626a	CO <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	4% by weight
2745*	CO <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	16% by weight
<sup>1</sup> Used to calibrate optional O <sub>2</sub> sensor. <sup>2</sup> Used to calibrate optional CO <sub>2</sub> sensor.		

### 3.4.2. Pneumatic Connections to TML30/M Basic Configuration


#### NOTE

In order to prevent dust from getting into the gas flow channels of your analyzer, it was shipped with small plugs inserted into each of the pneumatic fittings on the back panel.

**Make sure that all of these dust plugs are removed before attaching exhaust and supply gas lines.**

See Figure 3-2 and Table 3-2 for the location and descriptions of the various pneumatic inlets/outlets referred to in this section.



	<p><b>CAUTION</b></p> <p><b>GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD</b></p> <p>Sample and calibration gases should only come into contact with PTFE (Teflon), FEP, glass, stainless steel, or brass.</p> <p>The exhaust from the analyzer's internal pump <b>MUST</b> be vented outside the immediate area or shelter surrounding the instrument.</p> <p>It is important to conform to all safety requirements regarding exposure to CO.</p>
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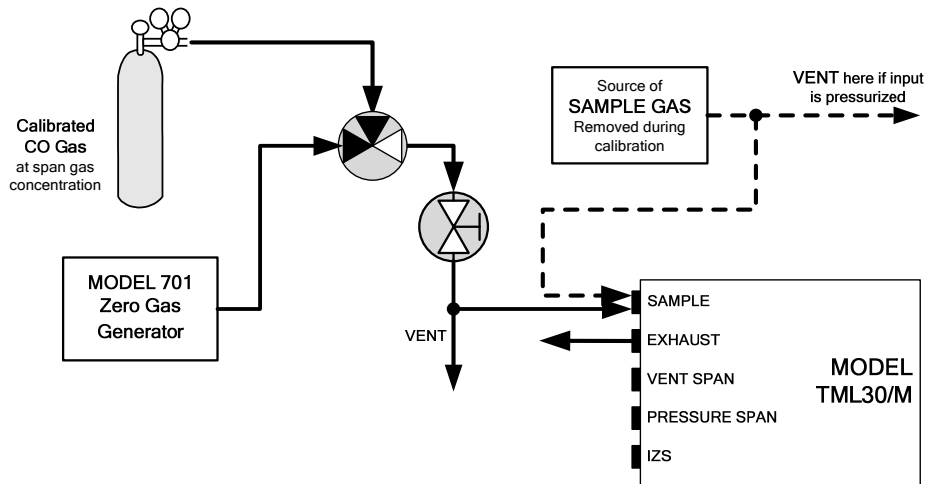


Figure 3-10: Pneumatic Connections–Basic Configuration–Using Bottled Span Gas

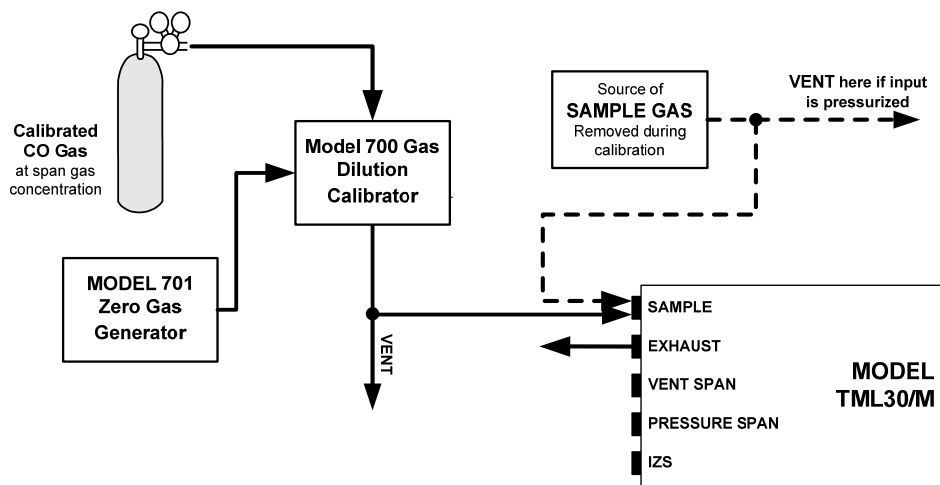


Figure 3-11: Pneumatic Connections–Basic Configuration–Using Gas Dilution Calibrator

### 3.4.2.1. Sample Gas Source

7. Attach a sample inlet line to the **SAMPLE** inlet port. The sample input line should not be more than 2 meters long.

Maximum pressure of any gas at the sample inlet should not exceed 1.5 in-hg above ambient pressure and ideally should equal ambient atmospheric pressure.

In applications where the sample gas is received from a pressurized manifold, a vent must be placed on the sample gas before it enters the analyzer.

### 3.4.2.2. Calibration Gas Sources

The source of calibration gas is also attached to the **SAMPLE** inlet, but only when a calibration operation is actually being performed.

#### NOTE

**Zero air and span gas inlets should supply their respective gases in excess of the 800 cc<sup>3</sup>/min demand of the analyzer.**

### 3.4.2.3. Input Gas Venting

The span gas, zero air supply, and sample gas line **MUST** be vented in order to ensure the gases input do not exceed the maximum inlet pressure of the analyzer as well as to prevent back diffusion and pressure effects. These vents should be:

At least 0.2 m long;

No more than 2 m long and;

Vented outside the shelter or immediate area surrounding the instrument.

### 3.4.2.4. Exhaust Outlet

Attach an exhaust line to the analyzer's EXHAUST outlet fitting. The exhaust line should be:

PTEF tubing; minimum O.D. 1/4";

A Maximum of 10 meters long;

Vented outside the TML30/M Analyzer's enclosure.

#### NOTE

**Once the appropriate pneumatic connections have been made, check all pneumatic fittings for leaks using the procedures defined in Section 12.3.3.**

#### NOTE

**For information on attaching gas lines to TML30/M Analyzers with various calibration valve options, see Section 5.6.**

### 3.5. Initial Operation

**NOTE**

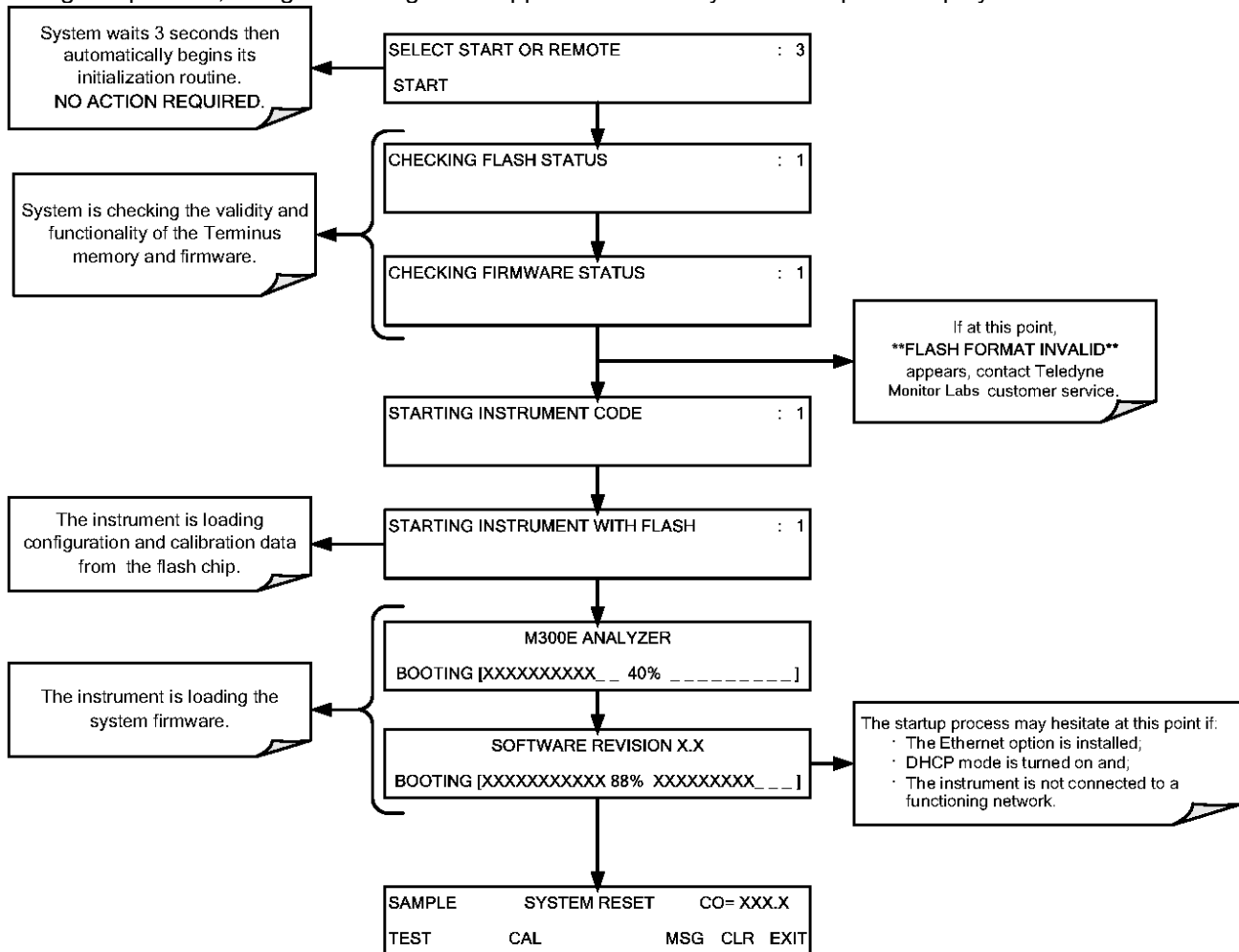
The analyzer's cover must be installed to ensure that the temperature of the GFC Wheel and absorption cell assemblies are properly controlled.

If you are unfamiliar with the TML30/M theory of operation, we recommend you read Chapter 11. For information on navigating the analyzer's software menus, see the menu trees described in Appendix A.1.

#### 3.5.1. Startup

After the electrical and pneumatic connections are made, turn on the instrument. The pump and exhaust fan should start immediately. The display should immediately display a single, horizontal dash in the upper left corner of the display. This will last approximately 30 seconds while the CPU loads the operating system.

Once the CPU has completed this activity it will begin loading the analyzer firmware and configuration data. During this process, string of messages will appear on the analyzer's front panel display:



The analyzer should automatically switch to SAMPLE mode after completing the boot-up sequence and start monitoring CO gas.

### 3.5.2. Warm Up

The TML30/M requires about 60 minutes warm-up time before reliable CO measurements can be taken. During that time, various portions of the instrument's front panel will behave as shown in Table 3-8. See Figure 3-1 for the layout.

**Table 3-8: Front Panel Display during System Warm-Up**

NAME	COLOR	BEHAVIOR	SIGNIFICANCE
Concentration Field	N/A	Displays current, compensated CO Concentration	This is normal operation
Mode Field	N/A	Displays blinking "SAMPLE"	Instrument is in sample mode but is still in the process of warming up. (iDAS hold off period is active)
STATUS LED's			
Sample	Green	On	Unit is operating in sample mode; front panel display is being updated. Flashes On/Off when adaptive filter is active
Cal	Yellow	Off	The instrument's calibration is not enabled.
Fault	Red	Blinking	The analyzer is warming up and hence out of specification for a fault-free reading. Various warning messages will appear.

### 3.5.3. Warning Messages

Because internal temperatures and other conditions may be outside the specified limits during the analyzer's warm-up period, the software will suppress most warning conditions for 30 minutes after power up. If warning messages persist after the 60 minutes warm-up period is over, investigate their cause using the troubleshooting guidelines in Chapter 13.

To view and clear warning messages, press:

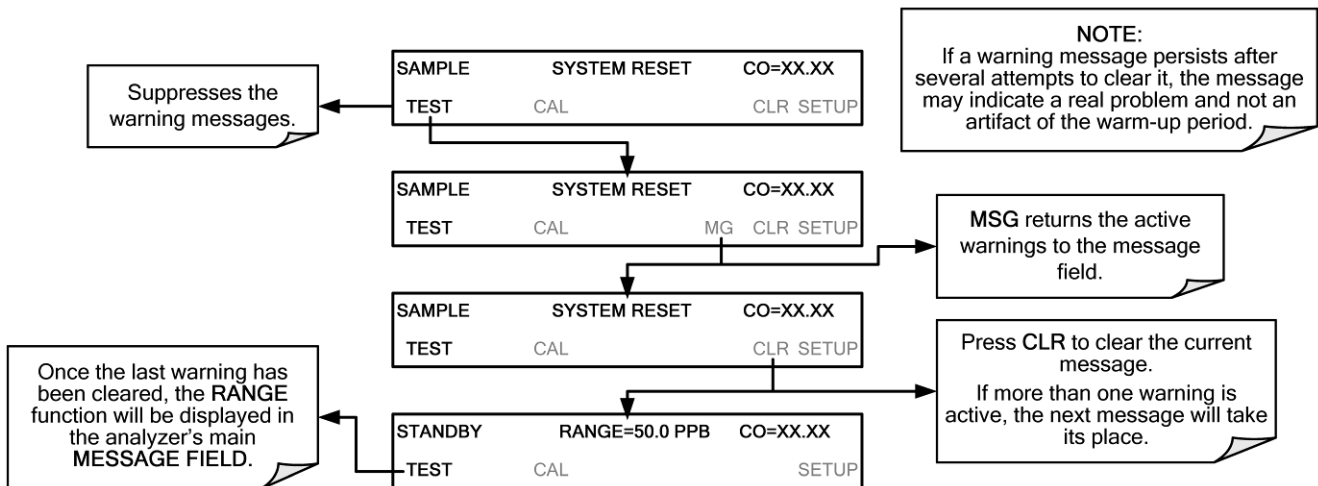


Table 3-9 lists brief descriptions of the warning messages that may occur during start up.

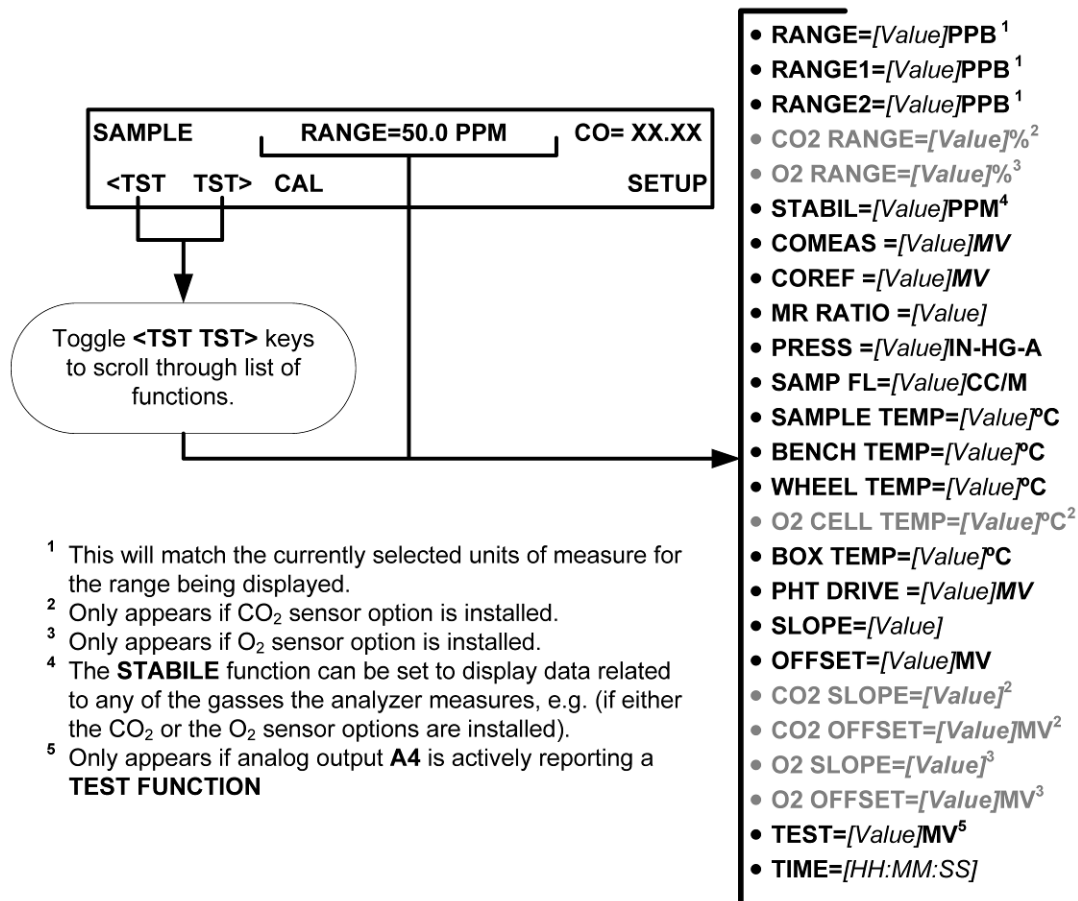
**Table 3-9: Possible Warning Messages at Start-Up**

MESSAGE	MEANING
<b>ANALOG CAL WARNING</b>	The instrument's A/D circuitry or one of its analog outputs is not calibrated.
<b>BENCH TEMP WARNING</b>	Optical bench temperature is outside the specified limits.
<b>BOX TEMP WARNING</b>	The temperature inside the TML30/M chassis is outside the specified limits.
<b>CANNOT DYN SPAN<sup>2</sup></b>	Remote span calibration failed while the dynamic span feature was set to turned on.
<b>CANNOT DYN ZERO<sup>3</sup></b>	Remote zero calibration failed while the dynamic zero feature was set to turned on.
<b>CONFIG INITIALIZED</b>	Configuration was reset to factory defaults or was erased.
<b>DATA INITIALIZED</b>	iDAS data storage was erased.
<b>FRONT PANEL WARN</b>	CPU is unable to communicate with the front panel.
<b>PHOTO TEMP WARNING</b>	Photometer temperature outside of warning limits specified by PHOTO_TEMP_SET variable.
<b>REAR BOARD NOT DET</b>	Motherboard was not detected during power up.
<b>RELAY BOARD WARN</b>	CPU is unable to communicate with the relay PCA.
<b>SAMPLE FLOW WARN</b>	The flow rate of the sample gas is outside the specified limits.
<b>SAMPLE PRESS WARN</b>	Sample pressure outside of operational parameters.
<b>SAMPLE TEMP WARN</b>	The temperature of the sample gas is outside the specified limits.
<b>SOURCE WARNING</b>	The IR source may be faulty.
<b>SYSTEM RESET<sup>1</sup></b>	The computer was rebooted.
<b>WHEEL TEMP WARNING</b>	The Gas Filter Correlation Wheel temperature is outside the specified limits.
<sup>1</sup>	Clears 45 minutes after power up.
<sup>2</sup>	Clears the next time successful zero calibration is performed.
<sup>3</sup>	Clears the next time successful span calibration is performed.

### 3.5.4. Functional Check

8. After the analyzer's components have warmed up for at least 60 minutes, verify the software properly supports any hardware options that were installed.
9. For information on navigating through the analyzer's software menus, see the menu trees described in Appendix A.1.
10. Check to make sure that the analyzer is functioning within allowable operating parameters.
  - Appendix C includes a list of test functions viewable from the analyzer's front panel as well as their expected values.
  - These functions are also useful tools for diagnosing performance problems with your analyzer (see Section 13.1.2).
  - The enclosed Final Test and Validation Data Sheet (P/N 04307) lists these values before the instrument left the factory.

To view the current values of these parameters press the following key sequence on the analyzer's front panel. Until the unit has completed its warm-up these parameters may not have stabilized.



11. If your analyzer has an Ethernet card installed and your network is running a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) software package, the Ethernet option will automatically configure its interface with your LAN.
12. However, it is a good idea to check these settings to make sure that the DHCP has successfully downloaded the appropriate network settings from your network server (See Section 8.4.2).
13. If your network is not running DHCP, you will have to configure the analyzer's interface manually (See Section 8.4.3).

## 3.6. Initial Calibration of the TML30/M

To perform the following calibration you must have sources for zero air and span gas available for input into the sample port on the back of the analyzer. See Section 3.4 for instructions for connecting these gas sources.

The initial calibration should be carried out using the same reporting range set up as used during the analyzer's factory calibration. This will allow you to compare your calibration results to the factory calibration as listed on the *Final Test and Validation Data Sheet*.

If both available iDAS parameters for a specific gas type are being reported via the instrument's analog outputs e.g. **CONC1** and **CONC2** when the **DUAL** range mode is activated, separate calibrations should be carried out for each parameter.

- Use the **LOW** button when calibrating for **CONC1** (equivalent to **RANGE1**).
- Use the **HIGH** button when calibrating for **CONC2** (equivalent to **RANGE2**).

### NOTE

The following procedure assumes that the instrument does not have any of the available Valve Options installed.

See Section 9.3 for instructions for calibrating instruments with valve options.

### 3.6.1. Interferents for CO Measurements

It should be noted the gas filter correlation method for detecting CO is subject to interference from a number of other gases that absorb IR in a similar fashion to CO. Most notable of these are water vapor, CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O (nitrous oxide), and CH<sub>4</sub> (methane). The TML30/M has been successfully tested for its ability to reject interference from these sources, however high concentrations of these gases can interfere with the instrument's ability to make low-level CO measurements.

For a more detailed discussion of this topic, see Section 11.2.1.3.

### 3.6.2. Initial Calibration Procedure for TML30/M Analyzers without Options

The following procedure assumes that:

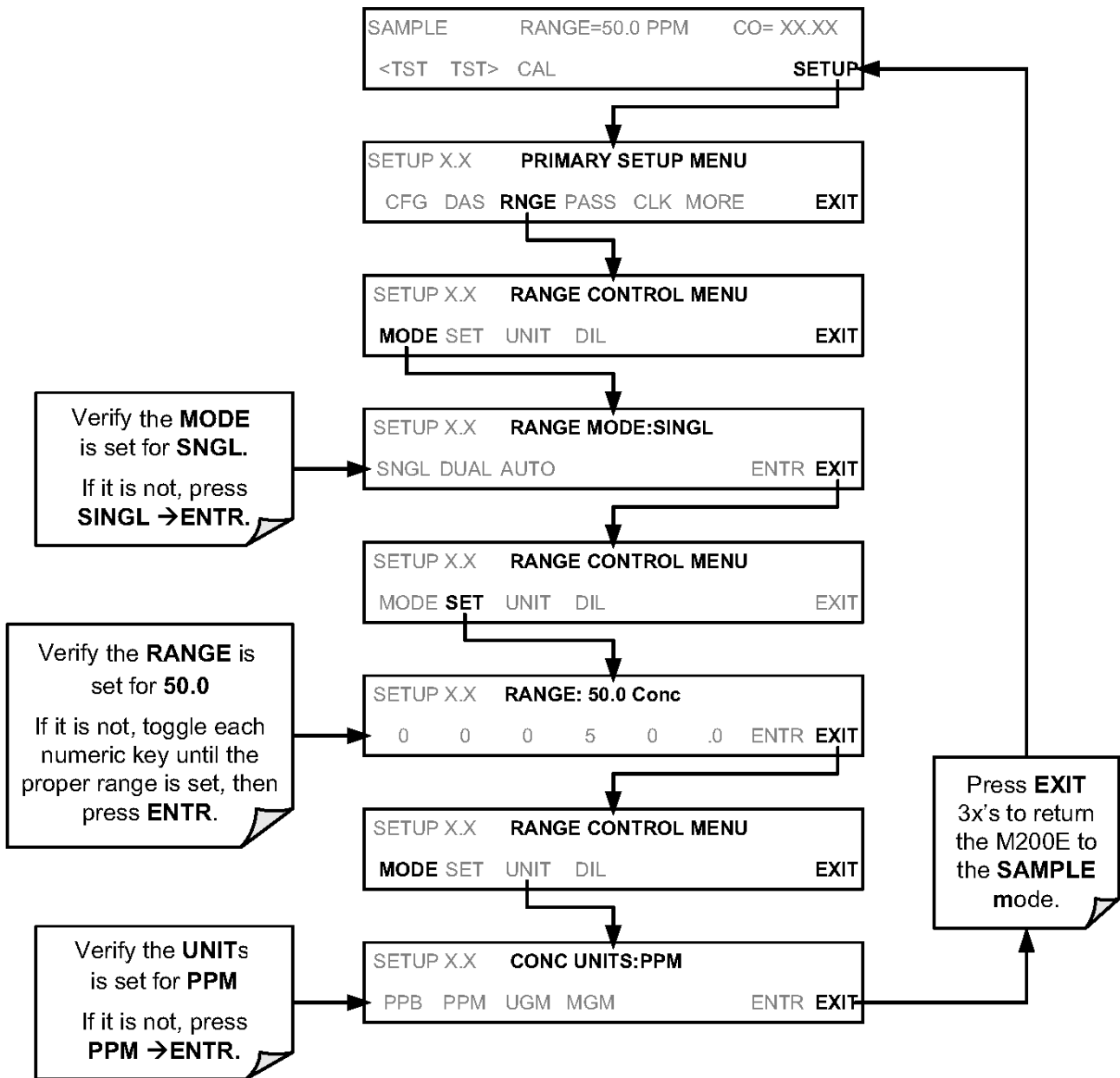
- The instrument DOES NOT have any of the available calibration valve or gas inlet options installed;
- Cal gas will be supplied through the SAMPLE gas inlet on the back of the analyzer (see Figure 3-2), and;
- The pneumatic setup matches that described in Section 3.4.2.

### 3.6.2.1. Verifying the TML30/M Reporting Range Settings

While it is possible to perform the following procedure with any range setting we recommend that you perform this initial checkout using the following range settings:

- Unit of Measure: PPM
- Analog Output Reporting Range: 50 ppm
- Mode Setting: SNGL

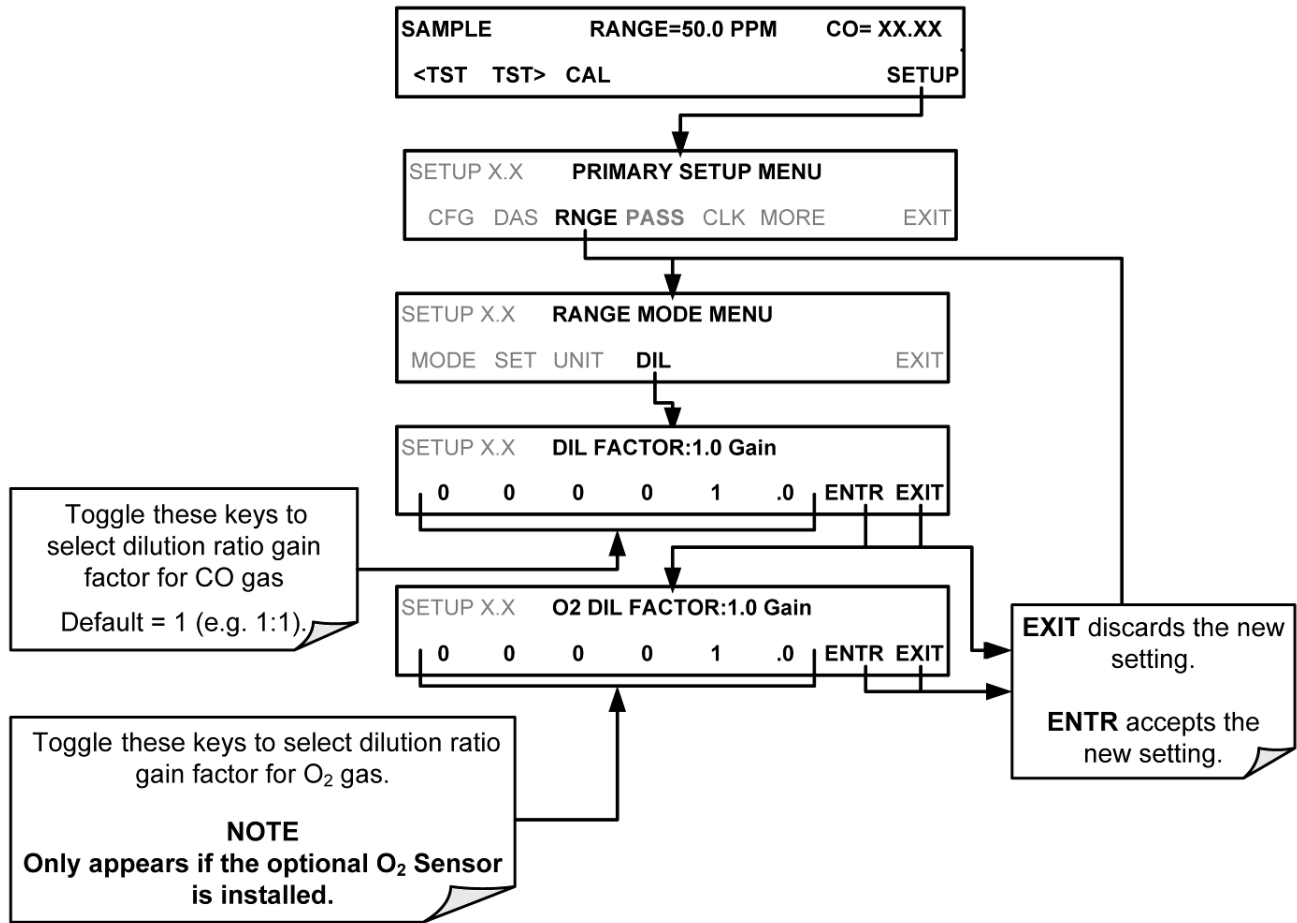
While these are the default setting for the TML30/M Analyzer, it is recommended you verify them before proceeding with the calibration procedure, by using the following key sequence:





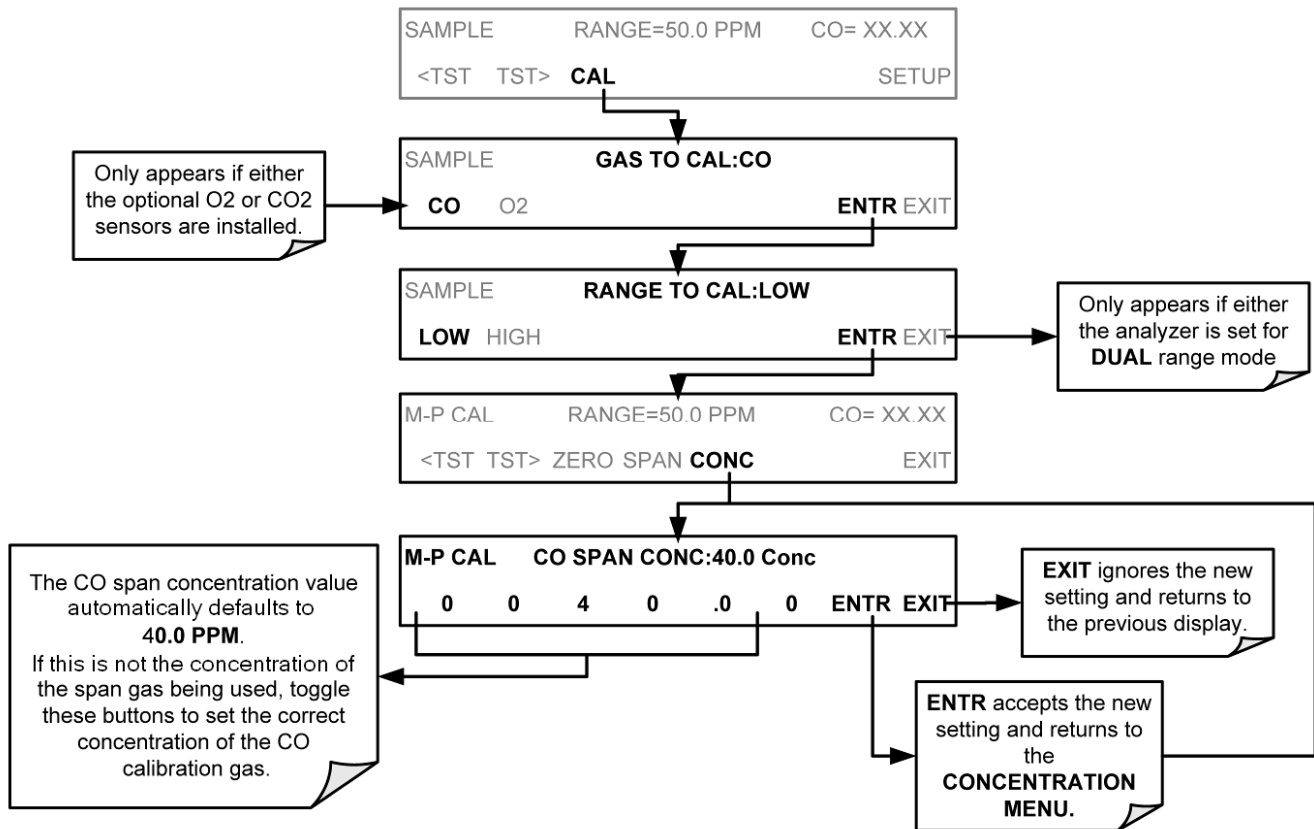
### 3.6.2.2. Dilution Ratio Set up

If the dilution ratio option is enabled on your TML30/M Analyzer and your application involves diluting the sample gas before it enters the analyzer, set the dilution ratio as follows:



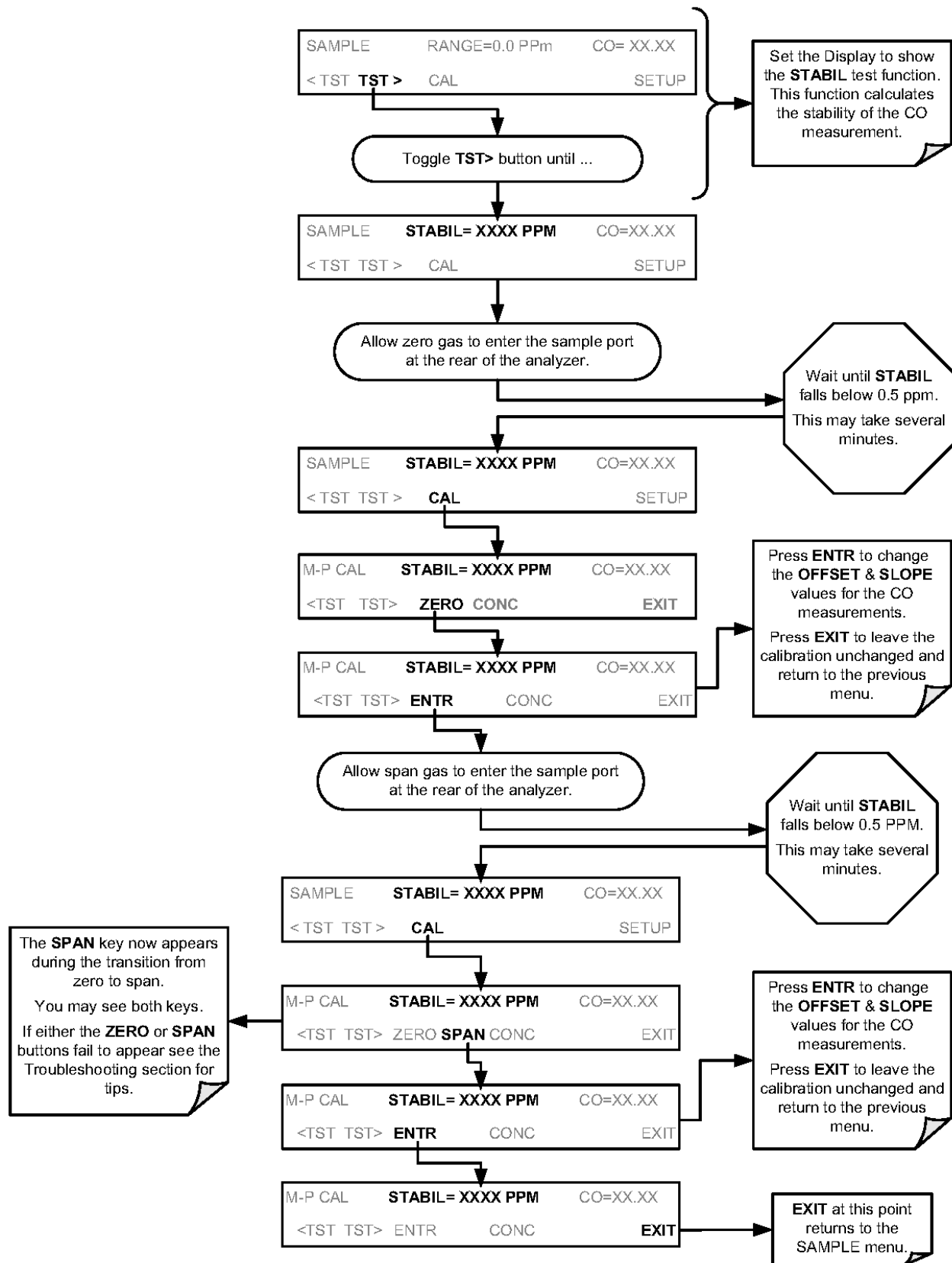
### 3.6.2.3. Set CO Span Gas Concentration

Set the expected CO span gas concentration. This should be 80% of range of concentration range for which the analyzer's analog output range is set.



### 3.6.2.4. Zero/Span Calibration

To perform the zero/span calibration procedure, use the following key sequence:



### 3.6.3. O<sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Procedure

If your TML30/M is equipped with the optional O<sub>2</sub> sensor, this sensor must be calibrated during installation of the instrument. See Section 9.7.1 for instructions.

### 3.6.4. CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Procedure

If your TML30/M is equipped with the optional CO<sub>2</sub> sensor, this sensor must be calibrated during installation of the instrument. See Section 9.7.2 for instructions.

**The TML30/M Analyzer is now ready for operation.**

**NOTE**

Once you have completed the above set-up procedures, please fill out the Quality Questionnaire that was shipped with your unit and return it to Teledyne Monitor Labs, Inc.

This information is vital to our efforts in continuously improving our service and our products.

**THANK YOU.**

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## User Notes

## 4. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### 4.1. FAQ's

The following is a list from the Teledyne Monitor Labs' Customer Service Department of the most commonly asked questions relating to the TML30/M CO Analyzer.

**Q:** Why does the **ENTR** key sometimes disappear on the Front Panel Display?

**A:** During certain types of adjustments or configuration operations, the **ENTR** key will disappear if you select a setting that is nonsensical (such as trying to set the 24-hour clock to 25:00:00) or out of the allowable range for that parameter (such as selecting an iDAS hold off period of more than 20 minutes).

Once you adjust the setting in question to an allowable value, the **ENTR** key will re-appear.

**Q:** Why is the **ZERO** or **SPAN** key not displayed during calibration?

**A:** The TML30/M disables certain keys when expected span or zero values entered by the users greatly differs from the gas concentration measurement value at the time. This is to prevent the accidental recalibration of the analyzer to an out-of-range response curve.

EXAMPLE: The span set point is 40 ppm but gas concentration being measured is only 5 ppm.

For more information, see Sections 13.3.3 and 13.3.4.

**Q:** How do I enter or change the value of my span gas?

**A:** Press the **CONC** key found under the **CAL** or **CALS** buttons of the main SAMPLE display menus to enter the expected CO span concentration.

See Section 3.6.2.3 for more information.

**Q:** Why does the analyzer not respond to span gas?

**A:** Section 13.3.3 has some possible answers to this question.

**Q:** Is there an optional midpoint calibration?

**A:** There is an optional mid-point linearity adjustment. Midpoint adjustment should be made in applications where CO measurements are expected above 100 ppm. Call Teledyne Monitor Labs' Service Department for more information on this topic.

**Q:** What should I do if the concentration on the instrument's front panel display does not match the value recorded or displayed on my data logger even if both instruments are properly calibrated?

**A:** This most commonly occurs for one of the following reasons:

- A difference in circuit ground between the analyzer and the data logger or a wiring problem;
- A scale problem with the input to the data logger.

The analog outputs of the TML30/M can be manually adjusted to compensate for either or both of these effects, see Section 7.4.5;

- The analog outputs are not calibrated, which can happen after a firmware upgrade.

Both the electronic scale and offset of the analog outputs can be adjusted (see 7.4.3). Alternately, use the data logger itself as the metering device during calibrations procedures.

**Q:** How do I perform a leak check?

**A:** See Section 12.3.3.

**Q:** How do I measure the sample flow?

**A:** Sample flow is measured by attaching a calibrated rotometer, wet test meter, or other flow-measuring device to the sample inlet port when the instrument is operating. The sample flow should be 800 cm<sup>3</sup>/min ±10%. See Section 12.3.4

**Q:** How long does the IR source last?

**A:** Typical lifetime is about 2-3 years.

**Q:** Can I automate the calibration of my analyzer?

**A:** Any analyzer with zero/span valve or IZS option can be automatically calibrated using the instrument's AutoCal feature. The setup of this option is located in Section 9.4.

**Q:** Can I use the IZS option to calibrate the analyzer?

**A:** Yes. While this may be acceptable for basic calibration checks, the IZS option is not permitted as a calibration source in applications following US EPA protocols.

For best accuracy, it is recommended to use cylinders of calibrated span gases in combination with a zero air source.

**Q:** My analyzer has the optional, user-configurable analog output channels. How do I program and use them??

**A:** Instructions for this can be found in Appendix E.

**Q:** What is the averaging time for a TML30?

**A:** The default averaging time, optimized for ambient pollution monitoring, is 150 seconds for stable concentrations and 10 seconds for rapidly changing concentrations; See Section 11.5.12 for more information. It is adjustable over a range of 0.5 second to 200 seconds (please contact customer service for more information).

## 4.2. Glossary

ASSY – Acronym for *Assembly*.

CAS – Acronym for *Code-Activated Switch*.

CEM – Acronym for *Continuous Emission Monitoring*.

cm<sup>3</sup> – Metric abbreviation for *cubic centimeter*. Same as the obsolete abbreviation “cc”.

Chemical formulas used in this document:

CO<sub>2</sub> – carbon dioxide

C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> – propane

CH<sub>4</sub> – methane

H<sub>2</sub>O – water vapor

HC – general abbreviation for hydrocarbon

HNO<sub>3</sub> – nitric acid

H<sub>2</sub>S – hydrogen sulfide

NO<sub>x</sub> – nitrogen oxides, here defined as the sum of NO and NO<sub>2</sub>

NO – nitric oxide

NO<sub>2</sub> – nitrogen dioxide

NO<sub>y</sub> – nitrogen oxides, often called odd nitrogen. The sum of NO, NO<sub>2</sub> (NO<sub>x</sub>) plus other compounds such as HNO<sub>3</sub>. Definitions vary widely and may include nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>), PAN, N<sub>2</sub>O and other compounds.

NH<sub>3</sub> – ammonia

O<sub>2</sub> – molecular oxygen

O<sub>3</sub> – ozone

SO<sub>2</sub> – sulfur dioxide

CPU – Acronym for *Central Processing Unit*.

DAS – Acronym for *Data Acquisition System*, the old acronym of iDAS.

DCE – Acronym for *Data Communication Equipment*.

DHCP – Acronym for *Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol*. A protocol used by LAN or Internet servers to automatically set up the interface protocols between themselves and any other addressable device connected to the network.

DIAG – Acronym for *Diagnostics*, the diagnostic settings of the analyzer.

DOC – *Disk On Chip*, the analyzer's central storage area for analyzer firmware, configuration settings and data. This is a solid state device without mechanically moving parts that acts as a computer hard disk drive under → DOS with disk label "C". DOC chips come with 32 Mb in the E-series analyzer standard configuration but are available in larger sizes.

DOS – Acronym for *Disk Operating System*. The E-series analyzers use FreeDOS.

DRAM – Acronym for *Dynamic Random Access Memory*.

DTE – Acronym for *Data Terminal Equipment*.

EEPROM - Also referred to as a FLASH chip.

ESD – Acronym for *Electro-Static Device*.

FLASH – Flash memory is non-volatile, solid-state memory.

FPI – Acronym for *Fabry-Perot Interface*; a special light filter typically made of transparent plate with two reflecting surfaces or two parallel highly reflecting mirrors.

GFC – Acronym for *Gas Filter Correlation*.

I<sup>2</sup>C bus – A clocked, bi-directional, serial bus for communication between individual analyzer components.

IC – Acronym for *Integrated Circuit*, a modern, semi-conductor circuit that can contain many basic components such as resistors, transistors, capacitors etc in a miniaturized package used in electronic assemblies.

iDAS – Acronym for *internal Data Acquisition System*.

IP – Acronym for *Internet Protocol*.

LAN – Acronym for *Local Area Network*.

LED – Acronym for *Light Emitting Diode*.

LPM – Acronym for *Liters Per Minute*.

M/R – Acronym for *Measure / Reference*.

MOLAR MASS – The molar mass is the mass, expressed in grams, of 1 mole of a specific substance. Conversely, one mole is the amount of the substance needed for the molar mass to be the same number in grams as the atomic mass of that substance.

EXAMPLE: The atomic weight of Carbon is 12 therefore the molar mass of Carbon is 12 grams. Conversely, one mole of carbon equals the amount of carbon atoms that weighs 12 grams.

Atomic weights can be found on any Periodic Table of Elements.

NDIR – Acronym for *Non-Dispersive Infrared*.

NIST-SRM – Acronym for *National Institute of Standards and Technology* – Standard Reference Material.

PCA – Acronym for *Printed Circuit Assembly*, the → PCB with electronic components, ready to use.

PC/AT – Acronym for *Personal Computer / Advanced Technology*.

PCB – Acronym for *Printed Circuit Board*, the bare board without electronic components.

PFA – Acronym for *Per-Fluoro-Alkoxy*, an inert polymer. One of the polymers that *du Pont* markets as *Teflon*<sup>®</sup> (along with FEP and PTFE).

PLC – Acronym for *Programmable Logic Controller*, a device that is used to control instruments based on a logic level signal coming from the analyzer.

PLD – Acronym for *Programmable Logic Device*.

PLL – Acronym for *Phase Lock Loop*.

P/N – Acronym for *Part Number*.

PSD – Acronym for *Prevention of Significant Deterioration*.

PTFE – Acronym for *Poly-Tetra-Fluoro-Ethylene*, a very inert polymer material used to handle gases that may react on other surfaces. One of the polymers that *du Pont* markets as *Teflon*<sup>®</sup> (along with FEP and PFA).

PVC – Acronym for *Poly Vinyl Chloride*, a polymer used for downstream tubing in the TML30.

Rdg – Reading.

RS-232 – An electronic communications type of a serial communications port.

RS-485 – An electronic communications type of a serial communications port.

SAROAD – Acronym for *Storage and Retrieval of Aerometric Data*.

sensor-e.com – Name of a remote control program offered by Teledyne-ML to its customers.

SLAMS – Acronym for *State and Local Air Monitoring Network Plan*.

SLPM – Acronym for *Standard Liters Per Minute*; liters per minute of a gas at standard temperature and pressure.

STP – Acronym for *Standard Temperature and Pressure*.

TEC – Acronym for *Thermal Electric Cooler*.



TCP/IP – Acronym for *Transfer Control Protocol / Internet Protocol*, the standard communications protocol for Ethernet devices.

VARS – Acronym for *Variables*, the variables settings of the analyzer

Z/S – Acronym for *Zero / Span*.

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## User Notes

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## User Notes

## 5. OPTIONAL HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

This includes a brief description of the hardware and software options available for the TML30/M Gas Filter Correlation Carbon Monoxide Analyzer. For assistance with ordering these options please contact the Sales department of Teledyne Monitor Labs, Inc. at:

TOLL-FREE SUPPORT: 800-846-6062  
 FAX: 303-799-4853  
 TEL: 303-792-3300  
 E-MAIL: [tml\\_support@teledyne.com](mailto:tml_support@teledyne.com)

### 5.1. Optional Pumps (OPT 10 To OPT13)

OPTION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
10A	External Pump 115V @ 60Hz
10B	External Pump 220V @ 50Hz
10C	External Pump 220V @ 60Hz
10D	External Pump 100V @ 50Hz
10E	External Pump 100V @ 60Hz
11B	Pumpless, External Pump Pack/Rack
13	High Voltage Internal Pump 240V/50Hz

### 5.2. Rack Mount Kits (Options 20 To OPT 23)

There are several options for mounting the analyzer in standard 19" racks. The slides are three-part extensions; one mounts to the rack, one mounts to the analyzer chassis, and the middle part remains on the rack slide when the analyzer is taken out. The analyzer locks into place when fully extended and cannot be pulled out without pushing two buttons, one on each side.

The rack mount brackets for the analyzer require you have a support structure in your rack to support the weight of the analyzer. The brackets cannot carry the full weight of an analyzer and are meant only to fix the analyzer to the front of a rack, preventing it from sliding out of the rack accidentally.

OPTION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
20A	Rack mount brackets with 26 in. chassis slides.
20B	Rack mount brackets with 24 in. chassis slides.
21	Rack mount brackets only
23	Rack Mount for External Pump Pack (No Slides)

Each of these options permits the analyzer to be mounted in a standard 19" x 30" RETMA rack.

### 5.3. Carrying Strap/Handle (OPT 29)

The chassis of the TML30/M Analyzer allows the user to attach a strap handle for carrying the instrument. The handle is located on the right side and pulls out to accommodate a hand for transport. When pushed in, the handle is nearly flush with the chassis, only protruding out about 9 mm (3/8").



Figure 5-1: TML30/M with Carrying Strap Handle and Rack Mount Brackets

Installing the strap handle prevents the use of the rack mount slides, although the rack mount brackets, Option 21 can still be used.

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAUTION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>General Safety Hazard</b></p> <p><b>A fully configured TML30/M with valve options weighs about 23 kg (51 pounds). To avoid personal injury we recommend two persons lift and carry the analyzer. Disconnect all cables and tubing from the analyzer before carrying it.</b></p>
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### 5.4. Current Loop Analog Outputs (Option 41)

This option adds isolated, voltage-to-current conversion circuitry to the analyzer's analog outputs. This option may be ordered separately for three of the analog outputs. It can be installed at the factory or added later. Call TML sales for pricing and availability.

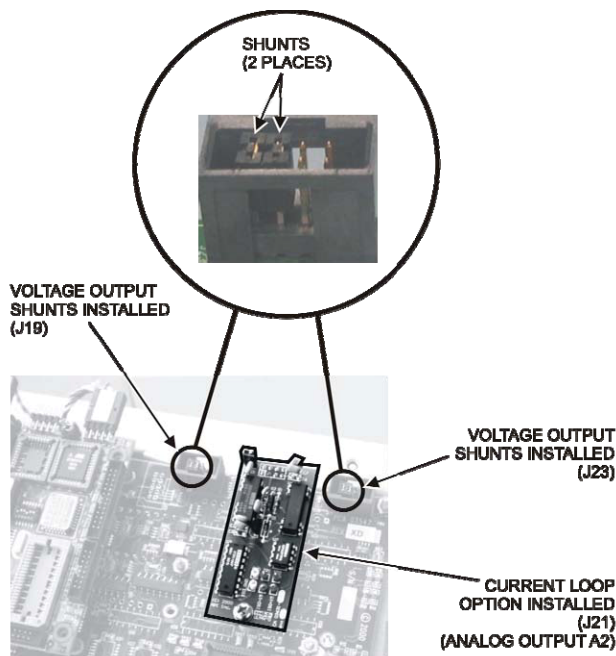


Figure 5-2: Current Loop Option Installed

The Current Loop Option can be configured for any output range between 0 and 20 mA DC. Most current loop applications require either 2-20 mA or 4-20 mA spans. Information on calibrating or adjusting these outputs can be found in Section 7.4.3.5.

### 5.4.1. Converting Current Loop Analog Outputs to Standard Voltage Outputs

#### NOTE

**Servicing or handling of circuit components requires electrostatic discharge protection, i.e. ESD grounding straps, mats, and containers. Failure to use ESD protection when working with electronic assemblies will void the instrument warranty.**

**See Chapter 14 for more information on preventing ESD damage.**

To convert an output configured for current loop operation to the standard 0 to 5 VDC output operation:

1. Turn off power to the analyzer.
2. If a recording device was connected to the output being modified, disconnect it.
3. Remove the top cover

Remove the set screw located in the top, center of the front panel.

Remove the screws fastening the top cover to the unit (two per side).

Slide the cover back and lift straight up.

4. Remove the screw holding the current loop option to the motherboard.
5. Disconnect the current loop option PCA from the appropriate connector on the motherboard (see Figure 5-2).
6. Each connector, J19 and J23 requires two shunts. Place one shunt on the two left most pins and the second shunt on the two pins next to it (see Figure 5-2).

6 spare shunts (P/N CN0000132) were shipped with the instrument attached to JP1 on the back of the instruments keyboard and display PCA.

7. Reattach the top case to the analyzer.
8. The analyzer is now ready to have a voltage-sensing, recording device attached to that output.
9. Calibrate the analog output as described in Section 7.4.3).

## 5.5. Expendable Kits (Options 42A)

A one-year supply of replacement particulate filters (47mm diameter) is available from Teledyne Monitor Labs as option number 42A.

## 5.6. Calibration Valves Options

The TML30/M Gas Filter Correlation Carbon Monoxide Analyzer has a variety of available options involving various valves for controlling the flow of calibration gases. From an operational and software standpoint, all of the options are the same, only the source of the span and zero gases are different.

### 5.6.1. General Information Related To All Valve Options

#### 5.6.1.1. Gas Flow Rate

The minimum span gas flow rate required is 800 cm<sup>3</sup>/min; however, the US EPA recommends there be an excess of flow at least 800 cm<sup>3</sup>/min of calibration gas.

Zero air will be supplied at ambient pressure from the local atmosphere.

#### 5.6.1.2. Valve Control

The state of the various valves included in these options can be controlled as follows:

- Manually from the analyzer's front panel by using the SIGNAL I/O controls located under the **DIAG** Menu (Section 7.3),
- By activating the instrument's AutoCal feature (Section 9.4),
- Remotely by using the external digital control inputs (see Section 9.3.3.3), or
- Remotely through the RS-232/485/Ethernet serial I/O ports (see Appendix A-6 for the appropriate commands).

### 5.6.2. Zero/Span Valve (Option 50A)

This valve option is intended for applications where:

- Zero air is supplied by a zero air generator like the Teledyne Instruments' M701 and;
- Span gas is supplied by Gas Dilution Calibrator like the Teledyne Instruments' M700E or M702.

Internal zero/span and sample/cal valves control the flow of gas through the instrument. The generator and calibrator limit the flow of zero air and span gas, no shutoff valves are required.

### 5.6.2.1. Internal Pneumatics (OPT 50A)

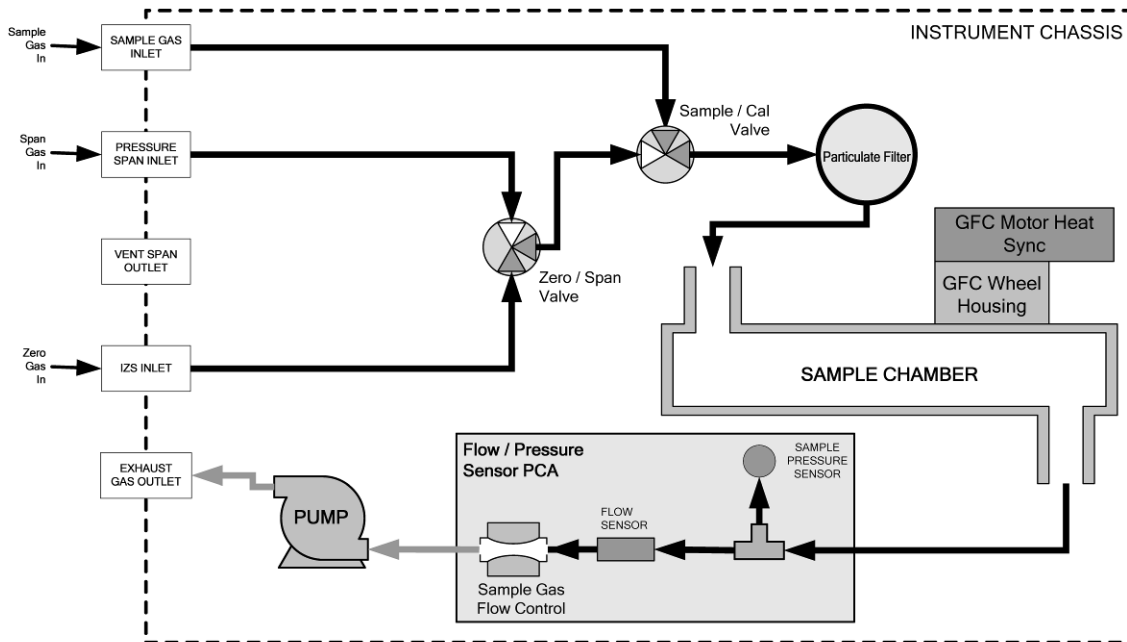


Figure 5-3: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 50A – Zero/Span Valves

Table 5-1: Zero/Span Valve Operating States for Option 52

MODE	VALVE	CONDITION
<b>SAMPLE</b> (Normal State)	Sample/Cal	Open to SAMPLE inlet
	Zero/Span	Open to IZS inlet
<b>ZERO CAL</b>	Sample/Cal	Open to ZERO/SPAN valve
	Zero/Span	Open to IZS inlet
<b>SPAN CAL</b>	Sample/Cal	Open to ZERO/SPAN valve
	Zero/Span	Open to PRESSURE SPAN inlet

### 5.6.2.2. Pneumatic Setup (OPT 50A)

See Figure 3-2 for the location of gas inlets.

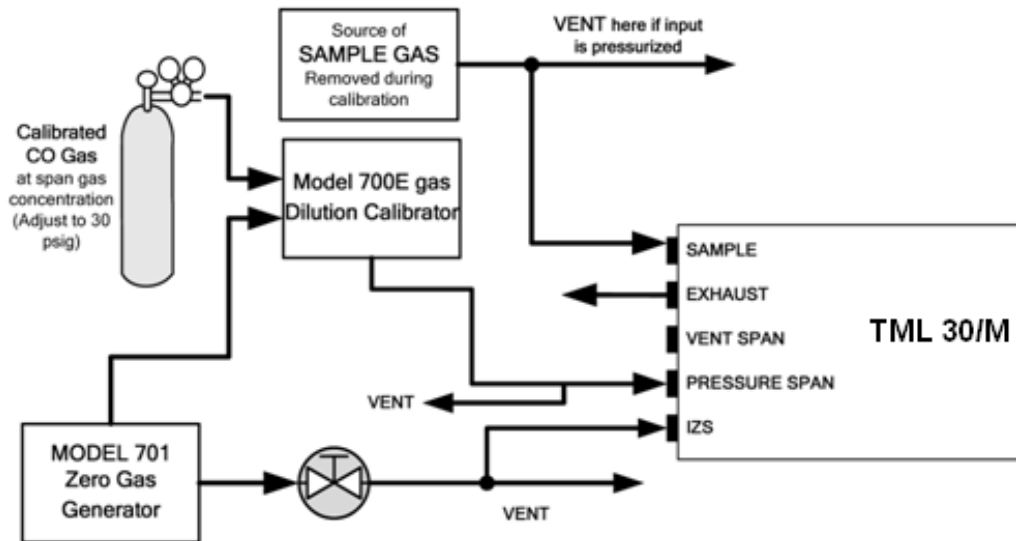


Figure 5-4: Pneumatic Connections – Option 50A Zero/Span Calibration Valves

#### SAMPLE GAS SOURCE:

Attach a sample inlet line to the sample inlet port. The SAMPLE input line should not be more than 2 meters long.

- Maximum pressure of any gas at the sample inlet should not exceed 1.5 in-hg above ambient pressure and ideally should equal ambient atmospheric pressure.
- In applications where the sample gas is received from a pressurized manifold, a vent must be placed on the sample gas before it enters the analyzer.

#### CALIBRATION GAS SOURCES:

A vent is required when an M700 is used with this option. However, if an M700E is used, a vent may or may not be required depending on how the M700E output manifold is configured.

##### SPAN GAS:

- Attach a gas line from the source of calibration gas to the **SPAN** inlet at 30 psig.

##### ZERO AIR:

- Zero air is supplied via a zero air generator such as a Teledyne Instruments' M701.
- An adjustable valve is installed in the zero air supply line to regulate the gas flow.

#### 5.6.2.3. Input Gas Venting

The zero air supply and sample gas line **MUST** be vented in order to ensure the gases input do not exceed the maximum inlet pressure of the analyzer as well as to prevent back diffusion and pressure effects. These vents should be:

- At least 0.2m long;
- No more than 2m long and;



- Vented outside the shelter or immediate area surrounding the instrument.

A similar vent line should be connected to the VENT SPAN outlet on the back of the analyzer.

#### 5.6.2.4. Exhaust Outlet

Attach an exhaust line to the analyzer's EXHAUST outlet fitting. The exhaust line should be:

- PTEF tubing; minimum O.D. ¼”;
- A maximum of 10 meters long;
- Vented outside the analyzer's enclosure.

#### 5.6.3. Zero/Span/Shutoff Valve (Option 50B)

This option requires that both zero air and span gas be supplied from external sources.

- Span gas will be supplied from a pressurized bottle of calibrated CO gas.
  - A critical flow control orifice, internal to the instrument ensures the proper flow rate is maintained.
  - An internal vent line ensures that the gas pressure of the span gas is reduced to ambient atmospheric pressure.
  - A SHUTOFF valve preserves the span gas source when it is not in use.
- Zero gas is supplied by either an external scrubber or a zero air generator such as the Teledyne Instruments' M701.

### 5.6.3.1. Internal Pneumatics (OPT 50B)

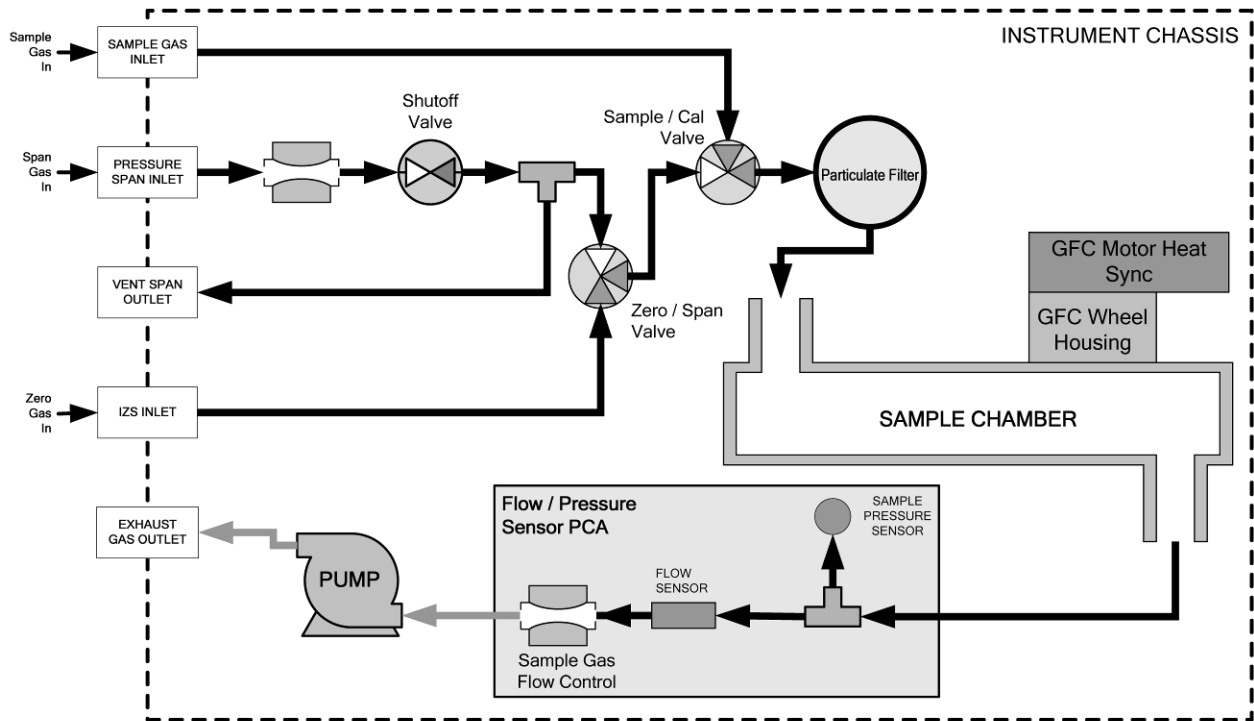


Figure 5-5: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 50B Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves

Table 5-2: Zero/Span Valve Operating States for Option 50B

MODE	VALVE	CONDITION
<b>SAMPLE</b> (Normal State)	Sample/Cal	Open to SAMPLE inlet
	Zero/Span	Open to IZS inlet
	Shutoff Valve	Closed
<b>ZERO CAL</b>	Sample/Cal	Open to ZERO/SPAN valve
	Zero/Span	Open to IZS inlet
	Shutoff Valve	Closed
<b>SPAN CAL</b>	Sample/Cal	Open to ZERO/SPAN valve
	Zero/Span	Open to SHUTOFF valve
	Shutoff Valve	Open to PRESSURE SPAN inlet

### 5.6.3.2. Pneumatic Set Up (OPT 50B)

See Figure 3-2 for the location of gas inlets and outlets.

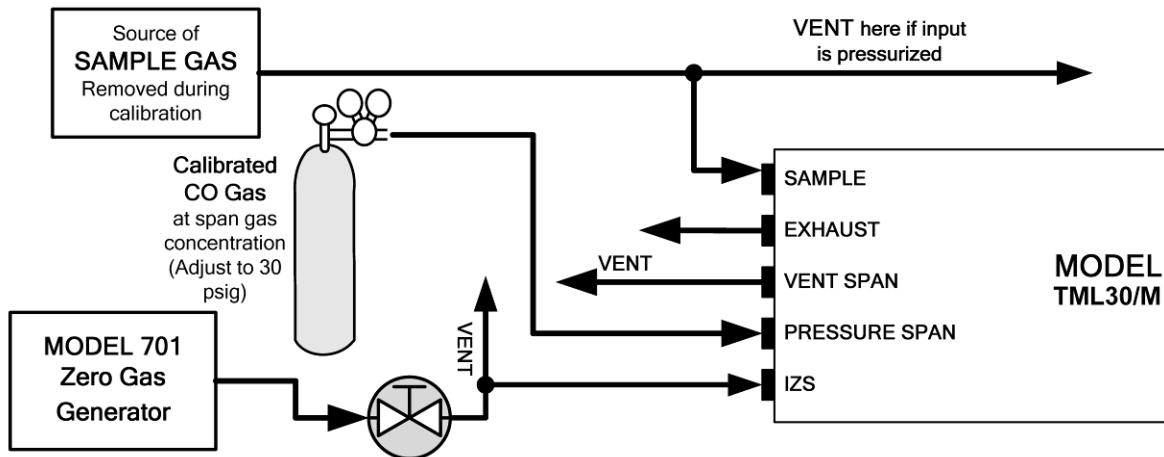


Figure 5-6: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 50B Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves

#### SAMPLE GAS SOURCE:

Attach a sample inlet line to the sample inlet port. The SAMPLE input line should not be more than 2 meters long.

- Maximum pressure of any gas at the sample inlet should not exceed 1.5 in-hg above ambient pressure and ideally should equal ambient atmospheric pressure.
- In applications where the sample gas is received from a pressurized manifold, a vent must be placed on the sample gas before it enters the analyzer.

#### CALIBRATION GAS SOURCES:

##### SPAN GAS:

- Attach a gas line from the pressurized source of calibration gas (e.g. a bottle of NIST-SRM gas) to the SPAN inlet at 30 psig.

##### ZERO AIR:

- Zero air is supplied via a zero air generator such as a Teledyne Instruments' M701.
- An adjustable valve is installed in the zero air supply line to regulate the gas flow.

#### INPUT GAS VENTING:

The zero air supply and sample gas line **MUST** be vented in order to ensure these gases do not exceed the maximum inlet pressure of the analyzer as well as to prevent back diffusion and pressure effects. These vents should be:

- At least 0.2m long;
- No more than 2m long and;
- Vented outside the shelter or immediate area surrounding the instrument.

A similar vent line should be connected to the VENT SPAN outlet on the back of the analyzer.

**EXHAUST OUTLET:**

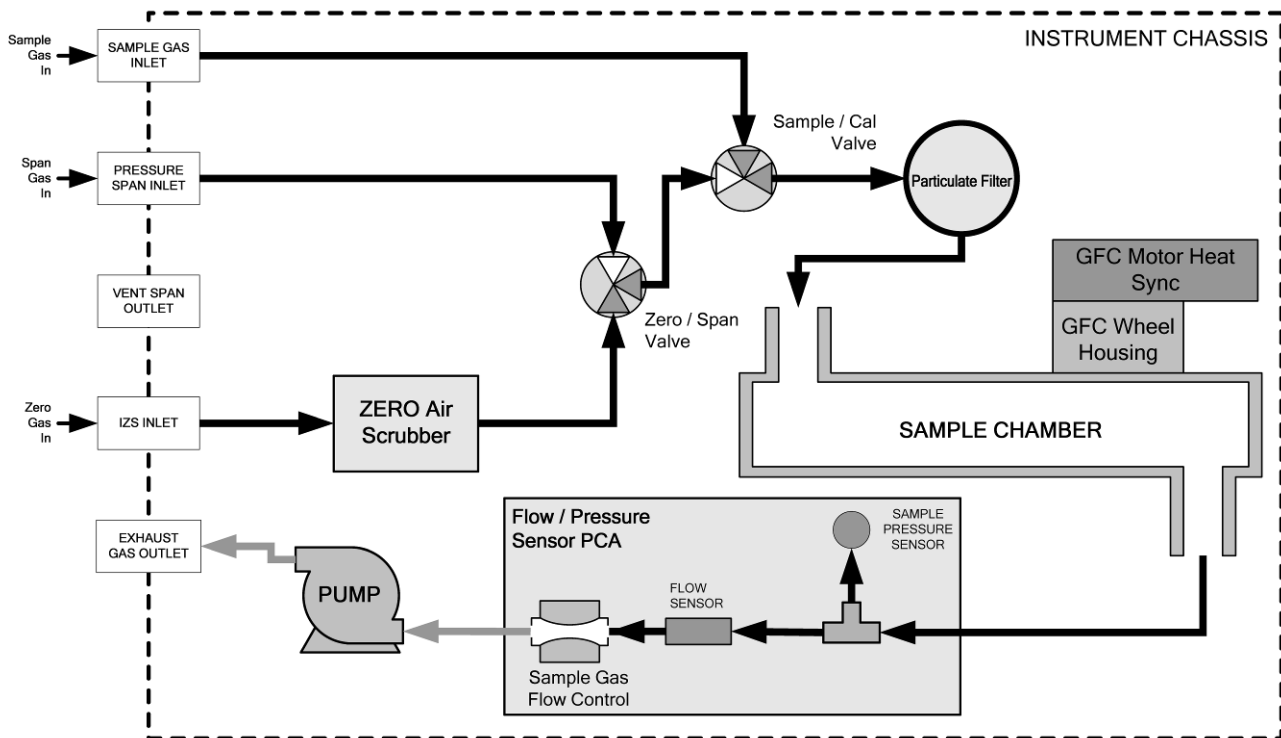
Attach an exhaust line to the analyzer's EXHAUST outlet fitting. The exhaust line should be:

- PTEF tubing; minimum O.D. 1/4";
- A maximum of 10 meters long;
- Vented outside the analyzer's enclosure.

**5.6.4. Zero/Span Valve with Internal CO Scrubber (Option 51B)**

Option 51B is operationally and pneumatically similar to Option 50A above, except the zero air is generated by an internal zero air scrubber. This means the IZS inlet can simply be left open to ambient air.

Internal zero/span and sample/cal valves control the flow of gas through the instrument. The generator and calibrator limit the flow of zero air and span gas. No shutoff valves are required.

**5.6.4.1. Internal Pneumatics (OPT 51B)**

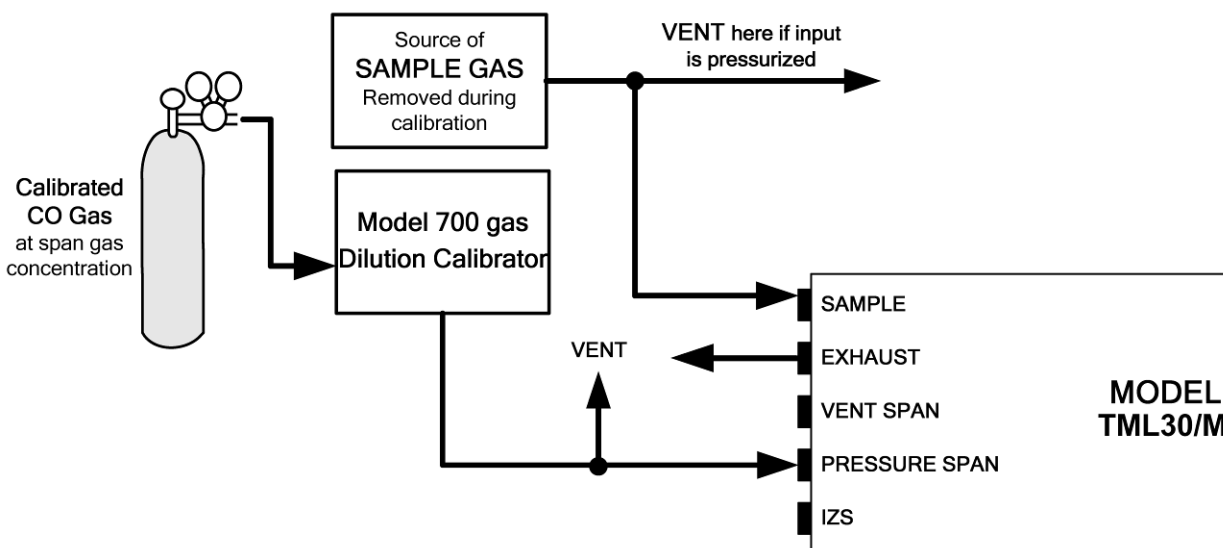
**Figure 5-7: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 51B Zero/Span Valves with Internal Zero Air Scrubber**

**Table 5-3: Zero/Span Valve Operating States for Option 51B**

Mode	Valve	Condition
<b>SAMPLE</b> (Normal State)	Sample/Cal	Open to SAMPLE inlet
	Zero/Span	Open to ZERO AIR scrubber
<b>ZERO CAL</b>	Sample/Cal	Open to ZERO/SPAN valve
	Zero/Span	Open to ZERO AIR scrubber
<b>SPAN CAL</b>	Sample/Cal	Open to ZERO/SPAN valve
	Zero/Span	Open to PRESSURE SPAN inlet

**5.6.4.2. Pneumatic Set Up (OPT 51B)**

See Figure 3-2 for the location of gas inlets and outlets and span gas no shutoff valves are required.



**Figure 5-8: Pneumatic Connections – Option 51B: Zero/Span Calibration Valves**

**SAMPLE GAS SOURCE:**

Attach a sample inlet line to the sample inlet port. The SAMPLE input line should not be more than 2 meters long.

- Maximum pressure of any gas at the sample inlet should not exceed 1.5 in-Hg above ambient pressure and ideally should equal ambient atmospheric pressure.
- In applications where the sample gas is received from a pressurized manifold, a vent must be placed on the sample gas before it enters the analyzer.

**CALIBRATION GAS SOURCES:**

**SPAN GAS:**

- Attach a gas line from the source of calibration gas (e.g. a Teledyne Instruments' M700E Dynamic Dilution Calibrator) to the SPAN inlet.

**ZERO AIR:**

- Zero air is supplied internally via a zero air scrubber that draws ambient air through the IZS inlet.

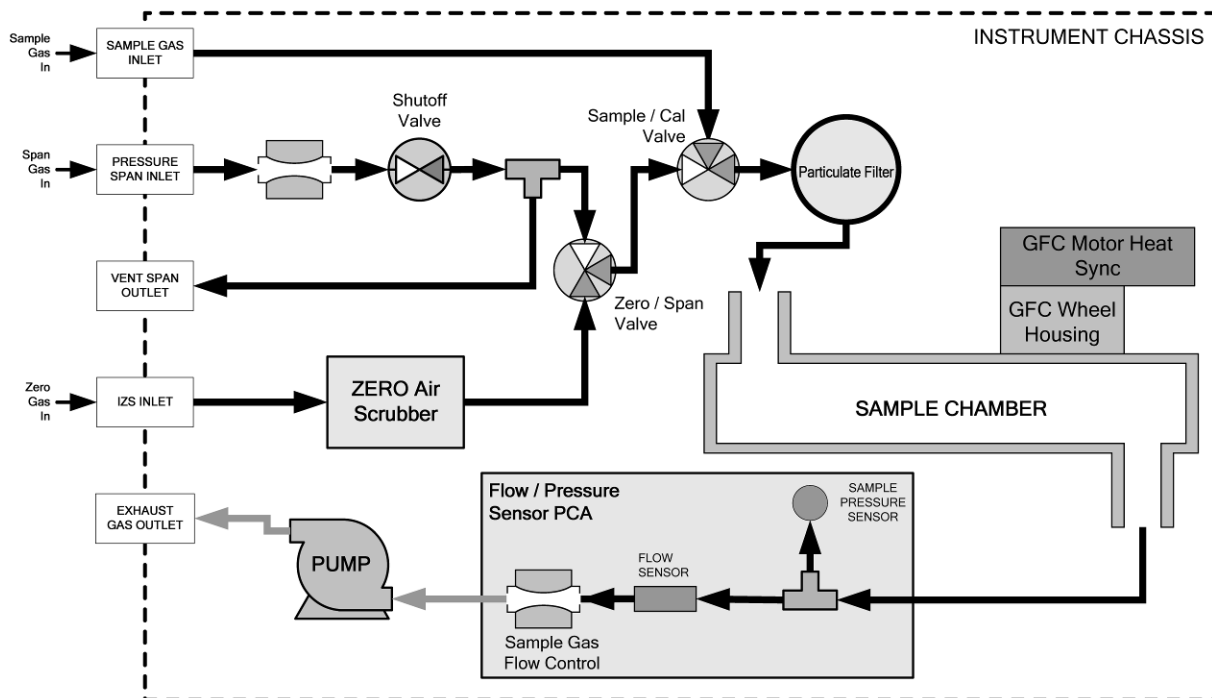
**INPUT GAS VENTING:**

The zero air supply and sample gas line **MUST** be vented in order to ensure these gases do not exceed the maximum inlet pressure of the analyzer as well as to prevent back diffusion and pressure effects. These vents should be:

- PTEF tubing; minimum O.D. 1/4";
- A maximum of 10 meters long;
- Vented outside the analyzer's enclosure.

**5.6.5. Zero/Span/Shutoff with Internal Zero Air Scrubber (Option 51C)**

**5.6.5.1. Internal Pneumatics (OPT 51C)**



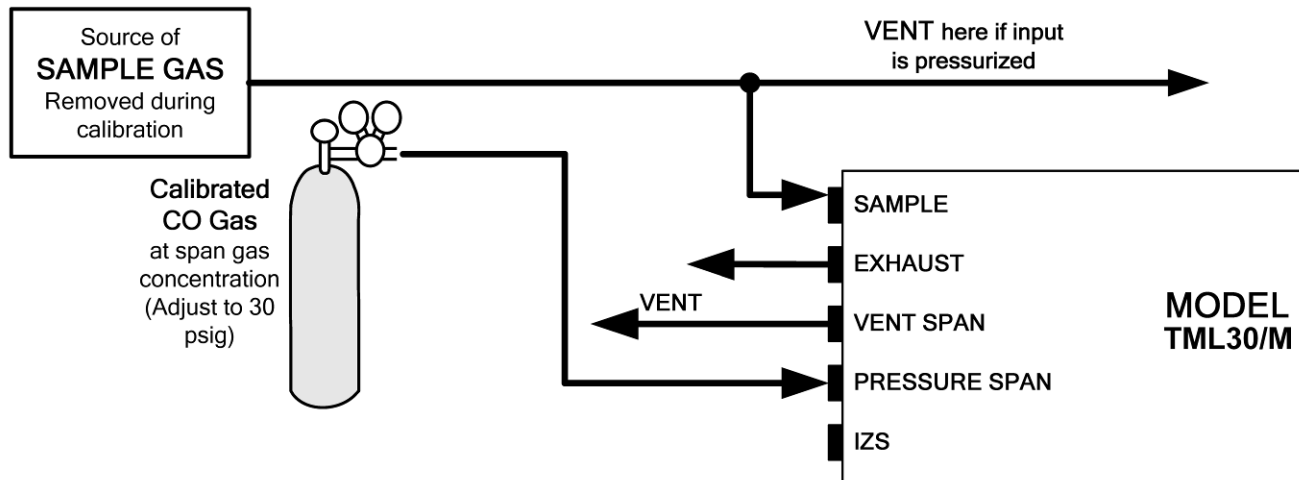
**Figure 5-9: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 51C – Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves with Internal Zero Air Scrubber**

**Table 5-4: Zero/Span Valve Operating States for Option 51C**

MODE	VALVE	CONDITION
<b>SAMPLE</b> (Normal State)	Sample/Cal	Open to SAMPLE inlet
	Zero/Span	Open to IZS inlet
	Shutoff Valve	Closed
<b>ZERO CAL</b>	Sample/Cal	Open to ZERO/SPAN valve
	Zero/Span	Open to IZS inlet
	Shutoff Valve	Closed
<b>SPAN CAL</b>	Sample/Cal	Open to ZERO/SPAN valve
	Zero/Span	Open to SHUTOFF valve
	Shutoff Valve	Open to PRESSURE SPAN inlet

**5.6.5.2. Pneumatic Set Up (OPT 51C)**

See Figure 3-2 for the location of gas inlets and outlets.



**Figure 5-10: Pneumatic Connections – Option 51C: Zero/Span Calibration Valves**

**SAMPLE GAS SOURCE:**

Attach a sample inlet line to the sample inlet port. The SAMPLE input line should not be more than 2 meters long.

- Maximum pressure of any gas at the sample inlet should not exceed 1.5 in-Hg above ambient pressure and ideally should equal ambient atmospheric pressure.
- In applications where the sample gas is received from a pressurized manifold, a vent must be placed on the sample gas before it enters the analyzer.

**CALIBRATION GAS SOURCES:****SPAN GAS:**

- Attach a gas line from the pressurized source of calibration gas (e.g. a bottle of NIST-SRM gas) to the span inlet.
- Span gas can be generated by a M700E Dynamic Dilution Calibrator.

**ZERO AIR:**

- Zero air is supplied internally via a zero air scrubber that draws ambient air through the IZS inlet.

**INPUT GAS VENTING:**

The zero air supply and sample gas line **MUST** be vented in order to ensure the gases input do not exceed the maximum inlet pressure of the analyzer as well as to prevent back diffusion and pressure effects. These vents should be:

- At least 0.2m long;
- No more than 2m long and;
- Vented outside the shelter or immediate area surrounding the instrument.

Similar vent line should be connected to the VENT SPAN outlet on the back of the analyzer.

**EXHAUST OUTLET:**

Attach an exhaust line to the analyzer's EXHAUST outlet fitting. The exhaust line should be:

- PTEF tubing; minimum O.D. 1/4";
- A maximum of 10 meters long;
- Vented outside the analyzer's enclosure.

## 5.7. Communication Options



### 5.7.1. RS232 Modem Cable (Option 60)

Table 5-5: TML30/M Modem Cable Options

OPTION NO.	DESCRIPTION
60	Shielded, straight-through DB-9F to DB-25M cable of about 1.8m length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This cable is used to interface with older computers or code activated switches with a DB-25 serial connectors.</li> </ul>
60B	Shielded straight-through DB-9F to DB-9F cable of about 1.8m length, which should fit most computers of recent build.
60C	CATS 7 cable, a shielded straight through cable 2 meters in length, terminated with RJ45 connectors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For use with the TML30/M Analyzer's optional Ethernet Card.</li> </ul>

### 5.7.2. RS-232 Multidrop (Option 62)

The multidrop option is used with COM1 and utilizes both DB-9 connectors on the rear panel to enable communications of up to eight analyzers with the host computer over a chain of RS-232 cables. It is subject to the distance limitations of the RS-232 standard.

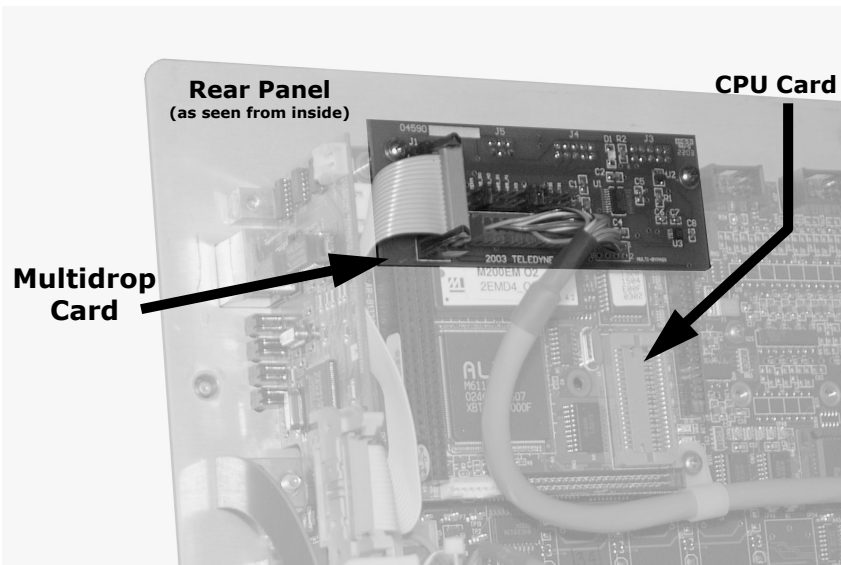


Figure 5-11: TML30/M Multidrop Card

The option consists of a small printed circuit assembly, which plugs into the analyzer's CPU card and is connected to the RS-232 and COM2 DB-9 connectors on the instrument's back panel via a cable to the motherboard.

- One OPT 62 and one OPT 60B are required for each analyzer along the multidrop network. See Section 8.2 for information regarding setting up a multidrop network for TML30/M Analyzers.

### 5.7.3. Ethernet (Option 63A)

The ETHERNET option allows the analyzer to be connected to any Ethernet Local Area Network (LAN) running TCP/IP. The local area network must have routers capable of operating at 10BaseT. If internet access is available through the LAN, this option also allows communication with the instrument over the public internet. Maximum communication speed is limited by the RS-232 port to 115.2 kBaud.

When installed, this option is electronically connected to the instrument's COM2 serial port making that port no longer available for RS-232/RS-485 communications.

The option consists of a Teledyne Monitor Labs designed Ethernet card (see Figure 5-12 and Figure 5-13), and a 7-foot long CAT-5 network cable, terminal at both ends with standard RJ-45 connectors.

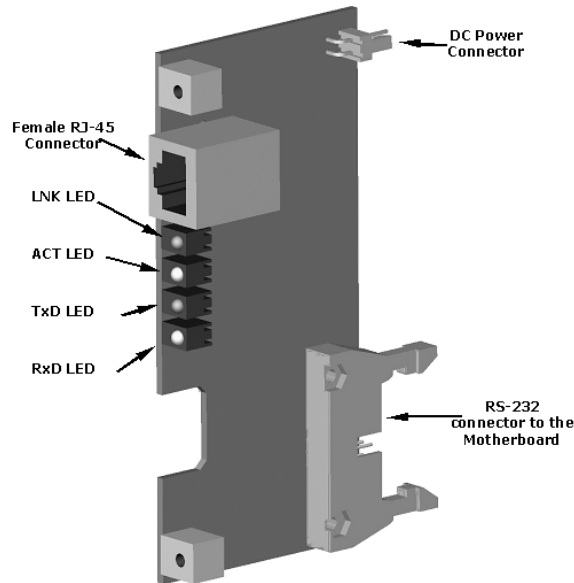


Figure 5-12: TML30/M Ethernet Card

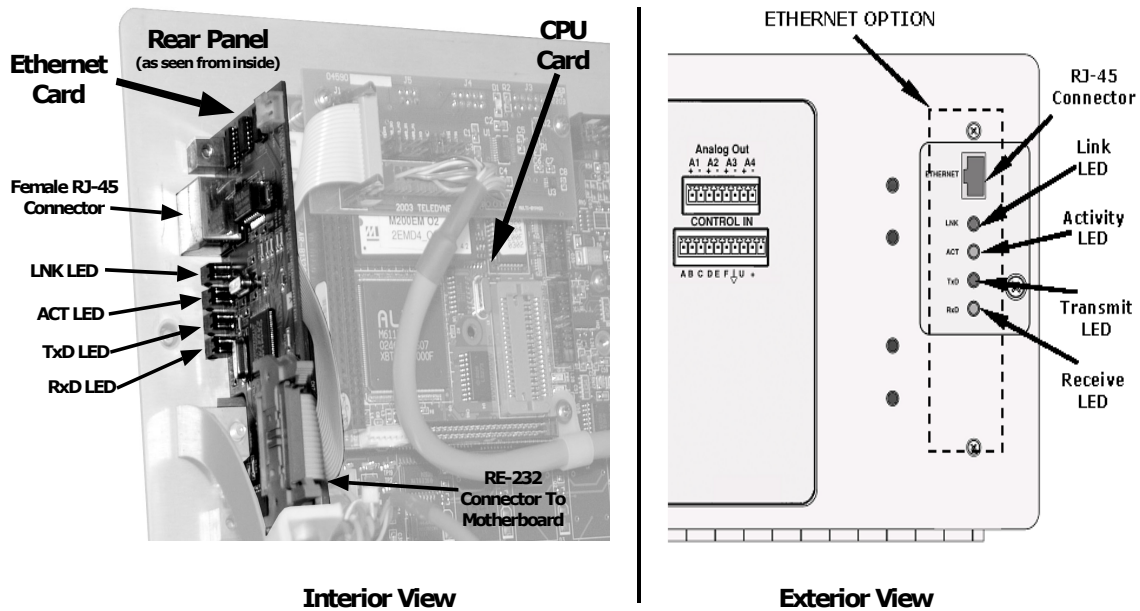


Figure 5-13: TML30/M Rear Panel with Ethernet Installed

For more information on setting up and using this option, see Section 8.4.

## 5.7.4. Ethernet + Multidrop (OPT 63C)

This option allows the instrument to communicate on both RS-232 and ETHERNET networks simultaneously. It includes the following:

- RS-232 Multidrop (OPT 62)
- Ethernet (OPT 63A)

## 5.8. Second Gas Sensors

### 5.8.1. Oxygen Sensor (Option 65)

#### 5.8.1.1. Theory of Operation – Paramagnetic measurement of O<sub>2</sub>

The oxygen sensor used in the TML30/M Analyzer operates on the principle oxygen is attracted into a strong magnetic field while most other gases are not.

The sensor's core is made up of two nitrogen filled glass spheres, which are mounted on a rotating suspension within a magnetic field (Figure 5-14). A mirror is mounted centrally on the suspension and light is shone onto the mirror that reflects the light onto a pair of photocells. The signal generated by the photocells is passed to a feedback loop, which outputs a current to a wire winding (in effect, a small DC electric motor) mounted on the suspended mirror.

Oxygen from the sample stream is attracted into the magnetic field displacing the nitrogen filled spheres and causing the suspended mirror to rotate. This changes the amount of light reflected onto the photocells and therefore the output levels of the photocells. The feedback loop increases the amount of current fed into the winding in order to move the mirror back into its original position. The more O<sub>2</sub> present, the more the mirror moves and the more current is fed into the winding by the feedback control loop.

A sensor measures the amount of current generated by the feedback control loop, which is directly proportional to the concentration of oxygen within the sample gas mixture.

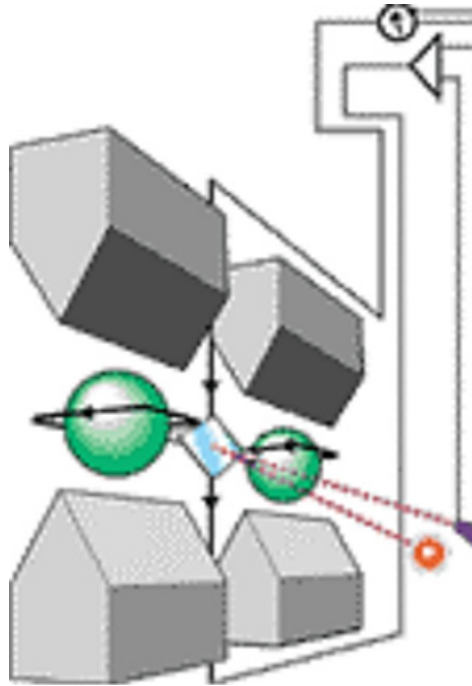


Figure 5-14: Oxygen Sensor - Principle of Operation

### 5.8.1.2. Operation within the TML30/M Analyzer

The oxygen sensor option is transparently integrated into the core analyzer operation. All functions can be viewed or accessed through the front panel, just like the functions for CO.

- The O<sub>2</sub> concentration is displayed in the upper right-hand corner, alternating with CO concentration.
- Test functions for O<sub>2</sub> slope and offset are viewable from the front panel along with the analyzer's other test functions.
- O<sub>2</sub> sensor calibration is performed via the front panel **CAL** function and is performed in a nearly identical manner as the standard CO calibration. See Section 9.7.1 for more details.
- Stability of the O<sub>2</sub> sensor can be viewed via the front panel (see Section 9.7.1.3).

The O<sub>2</sub> concentration range is 0-100% (user selectable) with 0.1% precision and accuracy.

The temperature of the O<sub>2</sub> sensor is maintained at a constant 50° C by means of a PID loop and can be viewed on the front panel as test function O<sub>2</sub> TEMP.

The O<sub>2</sub> sensor assembly itself does not have any serviceable parts and is enclosed in an insulated canister.

### 5.8.1.3. Pneumatic Operation of the O<sub>2</sub> Sensor

- Pneumatically, the O<sub>2</sub> sensor draws a flow of 80 cm<sup>3</sup>/min in addition to the normal sample flow rate. It is separately controlled with its own critical flow orifice.

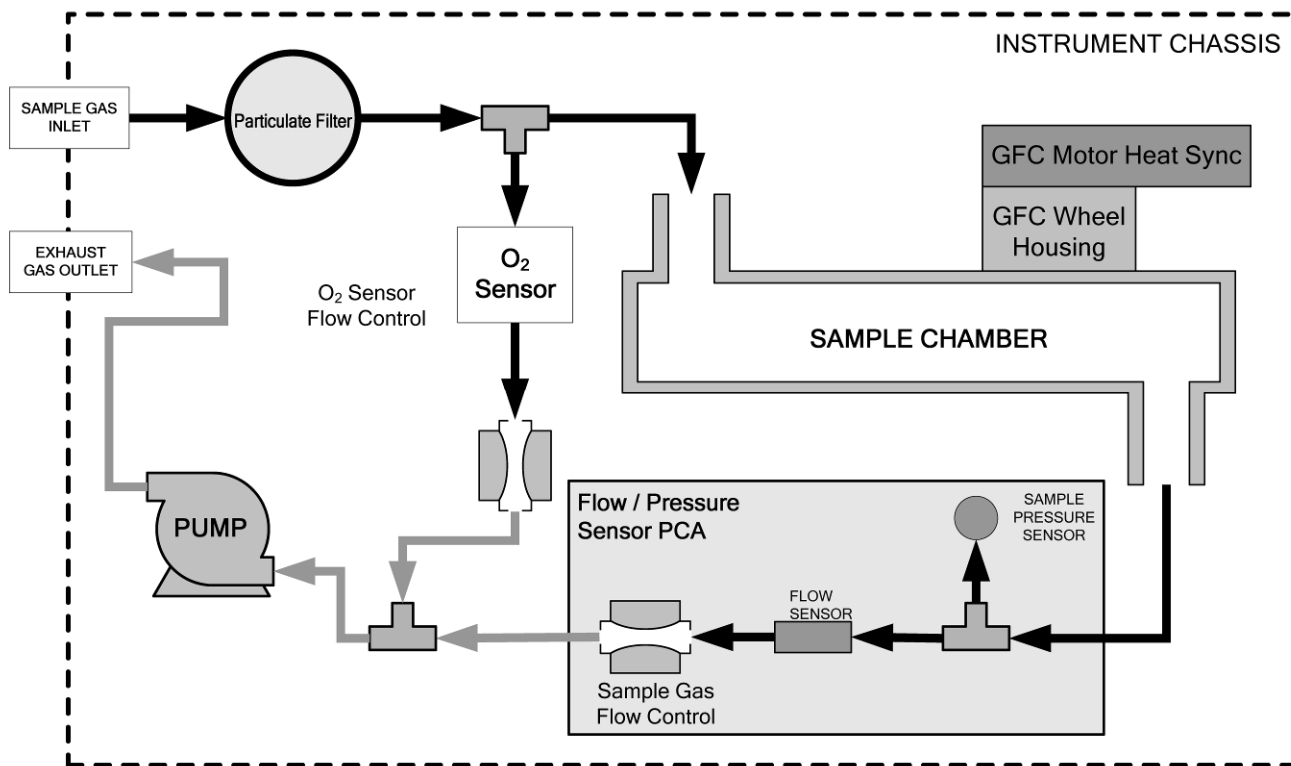


Figure 5-15: TML30/M – Internal Pneumatics with O<sub>2</sub> Sensor Option 65

## 5.9. Carbon Dioxide Sensor (OPT 67)

The optional CO<sub>2</sub> sensor allows the TML30/M to measure both CO and CO<sub>2</sub> simultaneously. This option includes a CO<sub>2</sub> sensor probe, a Logic PCA that conditions the probe output, and issues a 0-5 VDC signal to the analyzer's CPU is used to compute the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration.

The TML30/M receives this input, scales it based on the values of the **CO2\_SLOPE** and **CO2\_OFFSET** recorded during calibration (see Section 9.7.2).

Figure 3-4 shows the location of the Sensor Probe and PCA within the TML30/M.

The CO<sub>2</sub> sensor assembly itself does not have any serviceable parts and is enclosed in an insulated canister.

### 5.9.1. CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Ranges and Specifications

Table 5-6: CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor – Available Ranges

OPTION NO.	RANGES	ANALYZER MODEL(S)
67A	0-20%	TML30M
67B	0-5%	TML30M
67C	0-2000 PPM	TML30

**Table 5-7: CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Specifications**

Accuracy at 25°C	0.02% CO + 2% of reading
Linearity	0.5 % of full scale
Typical Temperature Dependence	-0.1% FS / °C
Long Term Stability	<+15 % FS / 2 years
Response time	20 seconds
Warm up time	5 minutes
Power consumption	2.5 watts

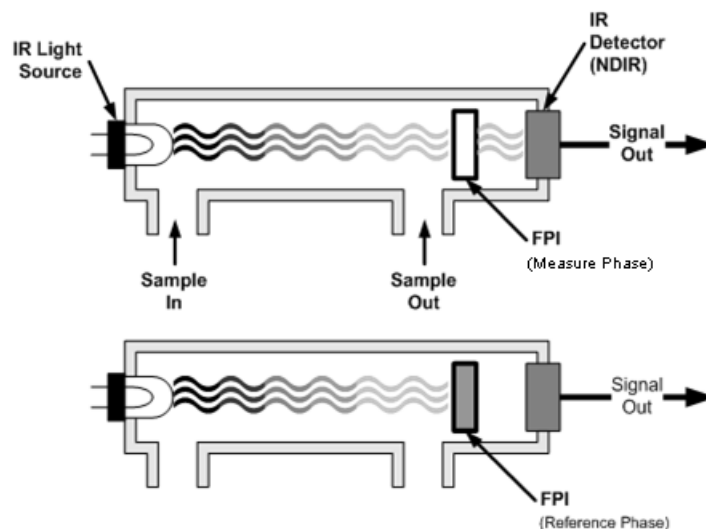
## 5.9.2. Theory of Operation

### 5.9.2.1. NDIR Measurement of CO<sub>2</sub>

The optional CO<sub>2</sub> sensor is a silicon-based Non-Dispersive Infrared (NDIR) sensor. It uses a single-beam, dual wavelength measurement method.

An infrared source at one end of the measurement chamber emits IR radiation into the sensor's measurement chamber where light at the 4.3 μm wavelength is partially absorbed by any CO<sub>2</sub> present. A special light filter called a Fabry-Perot Interferometer (FPI) is electronically tuned so that only light at the absorption wavelength of CO<sub>2</sub> is allowed to pass and be detected by the sensor's IR detector.

A reference measurement is made by electronically shifting the filter band pass wavelength so that no IR at the CO<sub>2</sub> absorption wavelength is let through.



**Figure 5-16: CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Theory of Operation**

The sensor computes the ratio between the reference signal and the measurement signal to determine the degree of light absorbed by CO<sub>2</sub> present in the sensor chamber. This dual wavelength method the CO<sub>2</sub> measurement allows the instrument to compensate for ancillary effects like sensor aging and contamination.

### 5.9.2.2. Operation within the TML30/M Analyzer

The CO<sub>2</sub> sensor option is transparently integrated into the core analyzer operation. All functions can be viewed or accessed through the front panel, just like the functions for CO

- The CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is displayed in the upper right-hand corner, alternating with CO concentration.
- Test functions for CO<sub>2</sub> slope and offset are viewable from the front panel along with the analyzer's other test functions.
- CO<sub>2</sub> sensor calibration is performed via the front panel **CAL** function and is performed in a nearly identical manner as the standard CO calibration. See Section 9.7.2 for more details.
- Stability of the CO<sub>2</sub> sensor can be viewed via the front panel (see Section 9.7.2.3).

The CO<sub>2</sub> concentration range is 0-20%. See Section 9.7.2.1 for information on calibrating the CO<sub>2</sub>.

### 5.9.2.3. Pneumatic Operation of the CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor

Pneumatically, the CO<sub>2</sub> sensor is placed in line with the sample gas line between the particulate filter and the analyzer's sample chamber. It does not alter the gas flow rate of the sample through the analyzer

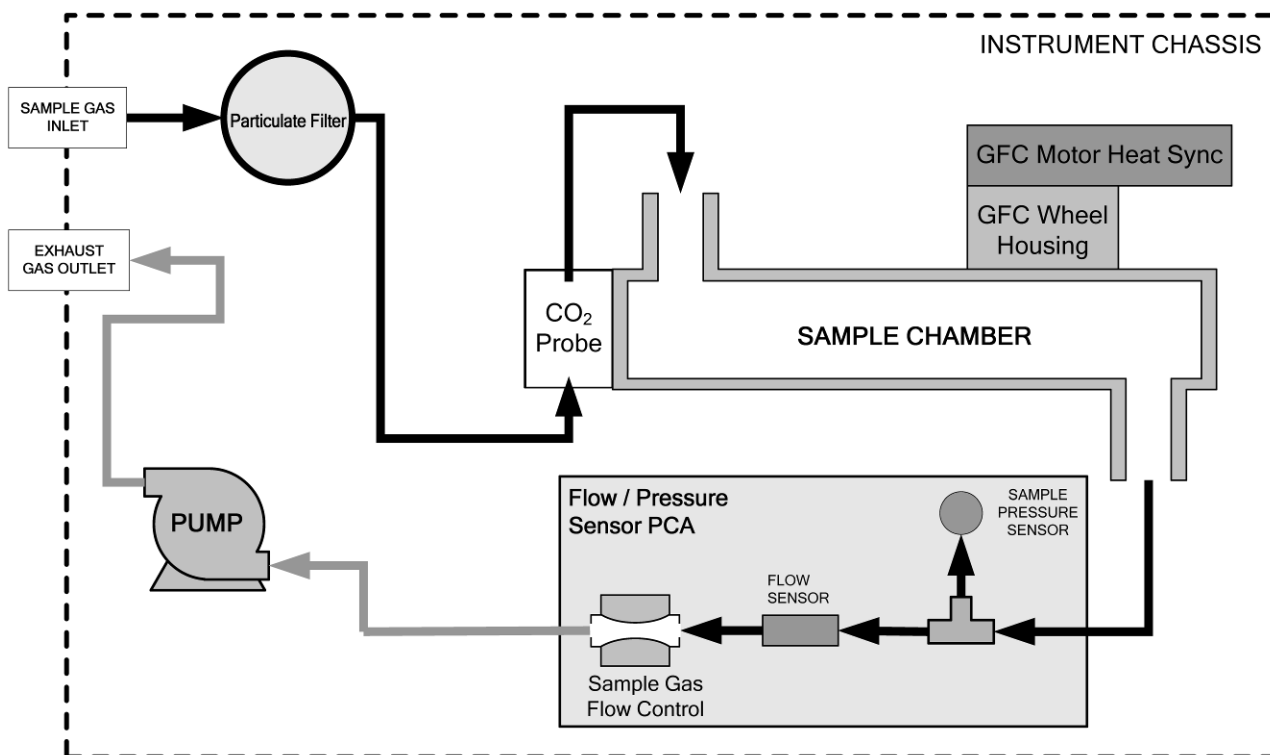


Figure 5-17: TML30/M – Internal Pneumatics with CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Option 66

### 5.9.2.4. Electronic Operation of the CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor

The CO<sub>2</sub> PCA which is mounted to the rear side of the Relay Board Mounting Bracket controls the CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor. It converts the sensor's digital output to an analog voltage that is measured by the motherboard. The CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor is powered by 12 VDC from the analyzer via the relay card. It outputs a 0-5 VDC analog signal to the analyzer's CPU via the motherboard proportional to the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> measured by the probe.

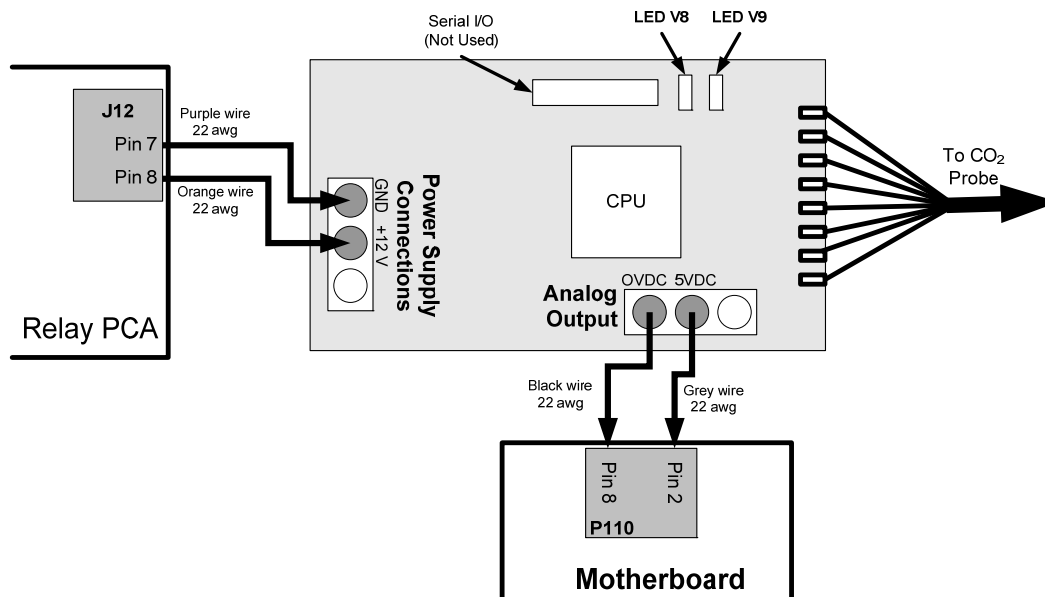


Figure 5-18: CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Option PCA Layout and Electronic Connections

## 5.10. Additional Manuals

### 5.10.1. Printed Manuals (Option 70A)

Additional printed copies of this manual are available from Teledyne Monitor Labs, Inc.

### 5.10.2. Manual on CD (Option 70B)

This Technical Manual is also available on CD. The electronic document is stored in Adobe Systems Inc. Portable Document Format (PDF) and is viewable with Adobe Acrobat Reader<sup>®</sup> software, downloadable for free at <http://www.adobe.com>

The CD version of the manual has many advantages:

- Fully searchable text.
- Hypertext links for figures, tables, table of contents, and embedded references for quick access of individual manual portions.
- A list of thumbnails, chapters, and sections displayed at the left of the text.
- Internet links embedded in the manual will take you to the corresponding web site (requires an internet connection).

## 5.11. Extended Warranty (Option 92)

Two options are available for extending Teledyne Monitor Labs' standard warranty (Section 2.5). Both options have to be specified upon ordering the analyzer.



OPTION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
OPT 92A	Extends warranty to cover a two (2) year period from the date of purchase.
OPT 92B	Extends warranty to cover a three (3) year period from the date of purchase.
OPT 92C	Extends warranty beyond three (3) years.

## 5.12. Concentration Alarm Relay (Option 61)

The Teledyne Monitor Labs analyzers have an option for four (4) “dry contact” relays on the rear panel of the instrument. This relay option is different from and in addition to the “contact closures” that come standard on all Teledyne Monitor Labs analyzers. The relays have three (3) pins that have connections on the rear panel (see Figure 5-19). They are a Common (C), a Normally Open (NO), and a Normally Closed (NC) pin.

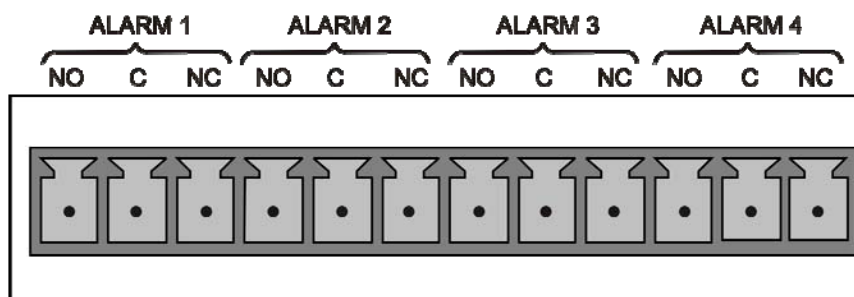


Figure 5-19: Concentration Alarm Relay

Alarm 1	“System OK 2”
Alarm 2	“Conc 1”
Alarm 3	“Conc 2”
Alarm 4	“Range Bit”

### “Alarm 1” Relay

Alarm 1 which is “System OK 2” (system OK 1, is the status bit) is in the energized state when the instrument is “OK” and there are no warnings. If there is a warning active or if the instrument is put into the “DIAG” mode, Alarm 1 will change states. This alarm has “reverse logic” meaning that if you put a meter across the Common and Normally Closed pins on the connector you will find that it is OPEN when the instrument is OK. This is so that if the instrument should turn off or lose power, it will change states and you can record this with a data logger or other recording device.

### “Alarm 2” Relay and “Alarm 3” Relay

The “Alarm 2 Relay” on the rear panel, is associated with the “Concentration Alarm 1” set point in the software and the “Alarm 3 Relay” on the rear panel is associated with the “Concentration Alarm 2” set point in the software.

Alarm 2 Relay	CO Alarm 1 = xxx PPM
Alarm 3 Relay	CO <sub>2</sub> Alarm 2 = xxx PPM
Alarm 2 Relay	CO Alarm 1 = xxx PPM
Alarm 3 Relay	CO <sub>2</sub> Alarm 2 = xxx PPM

The Alarm 2 Relay will be turned on any time the concentration set-point is exceeded and will return to its normal state when the concentration value goes back below the concentration set-point.

Even though the relay on the rear panel is a non-latching alarm and resets when the concentration goes back below the alarm set-point, the warning on the front panel of the instrument will remain latched until it is cleared.

You can clear the warning on the front panel by either pushing the CLR button on the front panel or through the serial port.

In instruments that sample more than one gas type, there could be more than one gas type triggering the Concentration 1 Alarm (“Alarm 2” Relay). For example, the TML30M instrument can monitor both CO and CO<sub>2</sub> gas. The software is flexible enough to allow you to configure the alarms so you can have 2 alarm levels for each gas.

CO Alarm 1 = 20 PPM  
CO Alarm 2 = 100 PPM  
CO<sub>2</sub> Alarm 1 = 20 PPM  
CO<sub>2</sub> Alarm 2 = 100 PPM

In this example, CO Alarm 1 and CO<sub>2</sub> Alarm 1 will both be associated with the “Alarm 2” relay on the rear panel. This allows you to have multiple alarm levels for individual gasses. A more likely configuration for this would be to put one gas on the “Alarm 1” relay and the other gas on the “Alarm 2” relay.

CO Alarm 1 = 20 PPM  
CO Alarm 2 = Disabled  
CO<sub>2</sub> Alarm 1 = Disabled  
CO<sub>2</sub> Alarm 2 = 100 PPM  
“Alarm 4” Relay

This relay is connected to the “range bit”. If the instrument is configured for “Auto Range” and the instrument goes up into the high range, it will turn this relay on.

## 5.13. Special Software Features

### 5.13.1. Dilution Ratio Option

The Dilution Ratio Option is a software option that is designed for applications where the Sample gas is diluted before being analyzed by the Model TML30. Typically this occurs in Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) applications where the quality of gas in a smoke stack is being tested and the sampling method used to remove the gas from the stack dilutes the gas.

Once the degree of dilution is known, this feature allows the user to add an appropriate scaling factor to the analyzer’s CO concentration calculation so the Measurement Range and concentration values displayed on the instrument’s Front Panel Display and reported via the Analog and Serial Outputs reflect the undiluted values.

Instructions for using the dilution ratio option can be found in Section 6.6.5.

### 5.13.2. Maintenance Mode Switch

TML’s instruments can be equipped with a switch that places the instrument in maintenance mode. When present, the switch is accessed by opening the hinged front panel and is located on the rear facing side of the display/keyboard driver PCA, on the left side, near the particulate filter.

When in maintenance mode the instrument ignores all commands received via the **COMM** ports that alter the operational state of the instrument. This includes all calibration commands, diagnostic menu commands and the reset instrument command. The instrument continues to measure concentration and send data when requested.

This option is of particular use for instruments connected to multidrop or Hessen protocol networks.

### **5.13.3. Second Language Switch**

TML's instruments can be equipped with a switch that activates an alternate set of display messages in a language other than the instrument's default language. When present, the switch is accessed by opening the hinged front panel located on the rear facing side of the display/keyboard driver PCA on the right side.

To activate this feature, the instrument must also have a specially programmed Disk on Chip (DOC) containing the second language.

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## **User Notes**

## User Notes

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## **PART II – OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

## User Notes

## 6. BASIC OPERATION OF THE TML30/M ANALYZER

The TML30/M Analyzer is a computer-controlled analyzer with a dynamic menu interface that allows all major operations to be controlled from the front panel display and keyboard through user-friendly menus (a complete set of menu trees is located in Appendix A of this manual).

This section includes step-by-step instructions for using the display/keyboard to set up and operate the TML30/M Analyzer's basic CO measurement features and functional modes.

### 6.1. Overview of Operating modes

The TML30/M software has a variety of operating modes. Most commonly, the analyzer will be operating in **SAMPLE** mode. In this mode, a continuous read-out of the CO concentration is displayed on the front panel. If the analyzer is configured to measure more than one gas (e.g. CO along with O<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub>) the display will cycle through gas list.

While in the **SAMPLE** mode, calibrations can be performed, **TEST** functions can be performed, and **WARNING** messages can be examined. If any of the analyzer's analog outputs are enabled, the current concentration value will be available at the analog output connector.

The second operating mode is **SETUP** mode. This mode is used for configuration operations, programming the iDAS system or the configurable analog output channels, or setting up the analyzer's serial communication channels (RS-232/RS-485/Ethernet). The **SET UP** mode is also used to run diagnostic tests during troubleshooting.

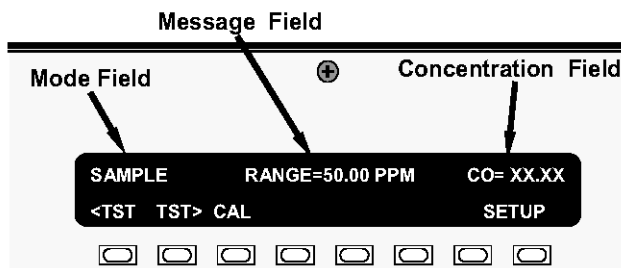


Figure 6-1: Front Panel Display

The mode field of the front panel display indicates which operating mode the unit is running.

Besides **SAMPLE** and **SETUP**, other modes are:

Table 6-1: Analyzer Operating Modes

MODE	MEANING
<b>DIAG</b>	One of the analyzer's diagnostic modes is active (See Section 7.3).
<b>M-P CAL</b>	This is the basic calibration mode of the instrument and is activated by pressing the CAL key.
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Sampling normally, flashing text indicates adaptive filter is on.
<b>SAMPLE A</b>	Indicates that unit is in <b>SAMPLE</b> Mode while <b>AUTOCAL</b> feature is activate (Internal Span Only).
<b>SETUP [x.x]</b>	<b>SETUP</b> mode is being used to configure the analyzer. The gas measurement will continue during this process. The revision of the TML30/M firmware being run will appear after the word " <b>SETUP</b> ".
<b>ZERO CAL [type]</b> <sup>1,2 &amp; 3</sup>	Unit is performing <b>ZERO</b> calibration procedure.
<b>LO CAL [type]</b> <sup>2 &amp; 3</sup>	Unit is performing <b>LOW SPAN</b> (midpoint) cal check procedure.

<b>SPAN CAL [type]</b> <sup>1,2 &amp; 3</sup>	Unit is performing SPAN calibration procedure.
<b>[type:]</b>	
<sup>1</sup> A: Initiated automatically by the AUTOCAL feature (Internal Span Only).	
<sup>2</sup> M: Initiated manually by the user via the front panel controls.	
<sup>3</sup> R: Initiated remotely through the COM ports or digital control inputs.	

## 6.2. Sample Mode

This is the analyzer's standard operating mode. In this mode the instrument is analyzing the gas in the sample chamber, calculating CO concentration, and reporting this data to the user via the front panel display, the analog outputs, and if set up properly, the RS-232/485/Ethernet ports.

**NOTE**

**A value of "XXXX" displayed in the CO concentration field means the M/R ration is invalid because CO REF is either too high (> 4950 mVDC) or too low (< 1250 VDC).**

**A value of "XXXX" displayed for any of the TEST functions indicates an out-of-range reading or the analyzer's inability to calculate it.**

**TEST** functions are available for viewing at the front panel whenever the analyzer is at the **MAIN MENU**. These functions provide information about the various function parameters related to the analyzers operation and its measurement of gas concentrations. This information is particularly useful during troubleshooting (see Section 13.1.2).

To view these TEST functions, press:

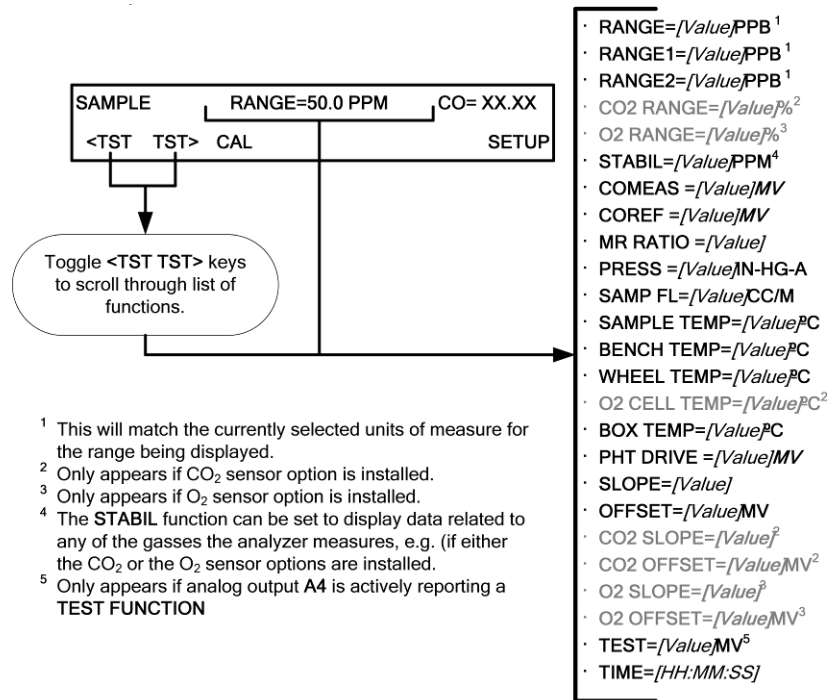


Figure 6-2: Viewing TML30/M Test Functions



**NOTE**

All pressure measurements are represented in terms of absolute pressure. Absolute, atmospheric pressure is 29.92 in-Hg-A at sea level. It decreases about 1 in-Hg per 300m gain in altitude. A variety of factors such as air conditioning and passing storms can cause changes in the absolute atmospheric pressure.

**Table 6-2: Test Functions Defined**

Parameter	Display Title	Units	Meaning
Stability	<b>STABIL</b>	PPB <sup>3</sup> , PPM UGM <sup>3</sup> , MGM	Standard deviation of CO concentration readings. Data points are recorded every ten seconds using the last 25 data points. This function can be reset to show O <sub>2</sub> or CO <sub>2</sub> stability in instruments with those sensor options installed.
Range	<b>RANGE</b> <b>RANGE1<sup>1</sup></b> <b>RANGE 2<sup>1</sup></b>	PPB, PPM, UGM, MGM	The full scale limit at which the reporting range of the analyzer is currently set. THIS IS NOT the Physical Range of the instrument. See Section 6.6.1 for more information.
O <sub>2</sub> Range <sup>1</sup>	<b>O<sub>2</sub> RANGE</b>	%	The range setting for the optional O <sub>2</sub> Sensor.
CO <sub>2</sub> Range <sup>2</sup>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> RANGE</b>	%	The range setting for the optional CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor.
CO Measure	<b>CO MEAS</b>	MV	The demodulated, peak IR detector output during the measure portion of the GFC wheel cycle.
CO Reference	<b>CO REF</b>	MV	The demodulated, peak IR detector output during the reference portion of the GFC wheel cycle.
Measurement / Reference Ratio	<b>MR Ratio</b>	-	The result of <b>CO MEAS</b> divided by <b>CO REF</b> . This ratio is the primary value used to compute CO concentration. The value displayed is not linearized.
Sample Pressure	<b>PRES</b>	In-Hg-A	The absolute pressure of the Sample gas as measured by a pressure sensor located inside the sample chamber.
Sample Flow	<b>SAMPLE FL</b>	cm <sup>3</sup> /min	Sample mass flow rate as measured by the flow rate sensor in the sample gas stream.
Sample Temperature	<b>SAMP TEMP</b>	°C	The temperature of the gas inside the sample chamber.
Bench Temperature	<b>BENCH TEMP</b>	°C	Optical bench temperature.
Wheel Temperature	<b>WHEEL TEMP</b>	°C	GFC wheel temperature.
Box Temperature	<b>BOX TEMP</b>	°C	The temperature inside the analyzer chassis.
O <sub>2</sub> Cell Temperature <sup>1</sup>	<b>O<sub>2</sub> CELL TEMP<sup>2</sup></b>	°C	The current temperature of the O <sub>2</sub> sensor measurement cell.
Photo-detector Temp. Control Voltage	<b>PHT DRIVE</b>	mV	The drive voltage being supplied to the thermoelectric coolers of the IR photo-detector by the sync/demod board.
Slope	<b>SLOPE</b>	-	The sensitivity of the instrument as calculated during the last calibration activity.
Offset	<b>OFFSET</b>	-	The overall offset of the instrument as calculated during the last calibration activity.
O <sub>2</sub> Sensor Slope <sup>1</sup>	<b>O<sub>2</sub> SLOPE</b>	-	O <sub>2</sub> slope, computed during zero/span calibration.
O <sub>2</sub> Sensor Offset <sup>1</sup>	<b>O<sub>2</sub> OFFSET</b>	-	O <sub>2</sub> offset, computed during zero/span calibration.
CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Slope <sup>2</sup>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> SLOPE</b>	-	CO <sub>2</sub> slope, computed during zero/span calibration.
CO <sub>2</sub> Sensor Offset <sup>2</sup>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> OFFSET</b>	-	CO <sub>2</sub> offset, computed during zero/span calibration.
Current Time	<b>TIME</b>	-	The current time. This is used to create a time stamp on iDAS readings, and by the <b>AUTOCAL</b> feature to trigger calibration events.

<sup>1</sup> Only appears when the optional O<sub>2</sub> sensor is installed.<sup>2</sup> Only appears when the optional CO<sub>2</sub> sensor is installed.<sup>3</sup> Only available on the TML30

## 6.3. Warning Messages

The most common instrument failures will be reported as a warning on the analyzer's front panel and through the **COM** ports. Section 13.1.1 explains how to use these messages to troubleshoot problems. Section 6.3 shows how to view and clear warning messages.

**Table 6-3: List of Warning Messages**

MESSAGE	MEANING
<b>ANALOG CAL WARNING</b>	The instrument's A/D circuitry or one of its analog outputs is not calibrated.
<b>BENCH TEMP WARNING</b>	The temperature of the optical bench is outside the specified limits.
<b>BOX TEMP WARNING</b>	The temperature inside the chassis is outside the specified limits.
<b>CANNOT DYN SPAN<sup>2</sup></b>	Remote span calibration failed while the dynamic span feature was set to turned on.
<b>CANNOT DYN ZERO</b>	Remote zero calibration failed while the dynamic zero feature was set to turned on.
<b>CONC ALRM1 WARNING<sup>1</sup></b>	Concentration alarm 1 is enabled and the measured CO level is $\geq$ the set point.
<b>CONC ALRM2 WARNING<sup>1</sup></b>	Concentration alarm 2 is enabled and the measured CO level is $\geq$ the set point.
<b>CONFIG INITIALIZED</b>	Configuration storage was reset to factory configuration or erased.
<b>DATA INITIALIZED</b>	iDAS data storage was erased.
<b>O2 CELL TEMP WARN<sup>2</sup></b>	O <sub>2</sub> sensor cell temperature outside of warning limits.
<b>PHOTO TEMP WARNING</b>	The temperature of the IR photo detector is outside the specified limits.
<b>REAR BOARD NOT DET</b>	The CPU is unable to communicate with the motherboard.
<b>RELAY BOARD WARN</b>	The firmware is unable to communicate with the relay board.
<b>SAMPLE FLOW WARN</b>	The flow rate of the sample gas is outside the specified limits.
<b>SAMPLE PRESS WARN</b>	Sample gas pressure outside of operational parameters.
<b>SAMPLE TEMP WARN</b>	The temperature of the sample gas is outside the specified limits.
<b>SOURCE WARNING</b>	The IR source may be faulty.
<b>SYSTEM RESET<sup>1</sup></b>	The computer was rebooted.
<b>WHEEL TEMP WARNING</b>	The Gas Filter Correlation Wheel temperature is outside the specified limits.

<sup>1</sup> Alarm warnings only present when Optional alarm package is activated.

<sup>2</sup> Only enabled when the optional O<sub>2</sub> Sensor is installed

To view and clear warning messages:

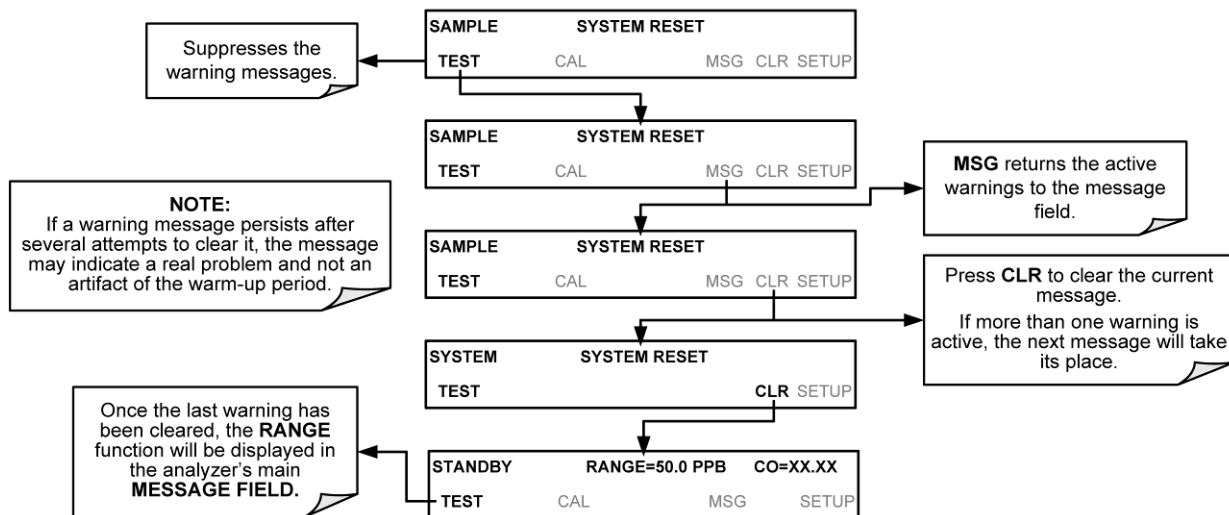


Figure 6-3: Viewing and Clearing TML30/M WARNING Messages

## 6.4. Calibration Mode

Press the **CAL** key to switch the TML30/M into calibration mode. In this mode the user can, in conjunction with introducing zero or span gases of known concentrations into the analyzer, recalculate the slope (gain) and offset of its measurement range. This mode is also used to check the current calibration status of the instrument.

- For more information about setting up and performing standard calibration operations or checks, see Chapter 9.
- For more information about setting up and performing EPA equivalent calibrations, see Chapter 10.

If the instrument includes one of the available zero/span valve options, the **SAMPLE** mode display will also include **CALZ** and **CALS** keys. Pressing either of these keys also puts the instrument into calibration mode.

- The **CALZ** key is used to initiate a calibration of the analyzer's zero point using internally generated zero air.
- The **CALS** key is used to calibrate the span point of the analyzer's current reporting range using span gas.

For more information concerning calibration valve options, see Section 5.6.

For information on using the automatic calibration feature (ACAL) in conjunction with the one of the calibration valve options, see Section 9.4.

### NOTE

It is recommended this span calibration be performed at 80% of full scale of the analyzer's currently selected reporting range.

#### Examples:

If the reporting range is set for 0 to 50 ppm, an appropriate span point would be 40 ppm.

If the reporting range is set for 0 to 1000 ppb, an appropriate span point would be 800 ppb.

## 6.5. Setup MODE

The **SETUP** mode contains a variety of choices used to configure the analyzer's hardware and software features, perform diagnostic procedures, gather information on the instrument's performance, and configure or access data from the internal data acquisition system (iDAS).

### NOTE

**Any changes made to a variable during one of the following procedures is not acknowledged by the instrument until the ENTR Key is pressed.**

For a visual representation of the software menu trees, refer to Appendix A-1.

The areas accessible under the **SETUP** mode are shown in Table 6-4 and Table 6-5;

**Table 6-4: Primary Setup Mode Features and Functions**

MODE OR FEATURE	KEYPAD LABEL	DESCRIPTION	MANUAL SECTION
Analyzer Configuration	<b>CFG</b>	Lists key hardware and software configuration information	6.5.1
Auto Cal Feature	<b>ACAL</b>	Used to set up and operate the AutoCal feature. Only appears if the analyzer has one of the internal valve options installed	6.5.2 And 9.4
Internal Data Acquisition (iDAS)	<b>DAS</b>	Used to set up the iDAS system and view recorded data	7.1
Analog Output Reporting Range Configuration	<b>RNGE</b>	Used to configure the output signals generated by the instruments Analog outputs.	6.6
Calibration Password Security	<b>PASS</b>	Turns the calibration password feature ON/OFF	6.5.3
Internal Clock Configuration	<b>CLK</b>	Used to Set or adjust the instrument's internal clock	6.5.4
Advanced <b>SETUP</b> features	<b>MORE</b>	This button accesses the instrument's secondary setup menu	See Table 6-5

**Table 6-5: Secondary Setup Mode Features and Functions**

MODE OR FEATURE	KEYPAD LABEL	DESCRIPTION	MANUAL SECTION
External Communication Channel Configuration	<b>COMM</b>	Used to set up and operate the analyzer's various external I/O channels including RS-232; RS 485, modem communication and/or Ethernet access.	8.1
System Status Variables	<b>VAR</b>	Used to view various variables related to the instrument's current operational status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes made to any variable are not recorded in the instrument's memory until the <b>ENTR</b> key is pressed.</li> <li>Pressing the <b>EXIT</b> key ignores the new setting.</li> </ul>	7.2
System Diagnostic Features and Analog Output Configuration	<b>DIAG</b>	Used to access a variety of functions that are used to configure, test or diagnose problems with a variety of the analyzer's basic systems. Most notably, the menus used to configure the output signals generated by the instrument's analog outputs are located here.	7.3
Alarm Limit Configuration <sup>1</sup>	<b>ALRM</b>	Used to turn the instrument's two alarms on and off as well as set the trigger limits for each.	7.5

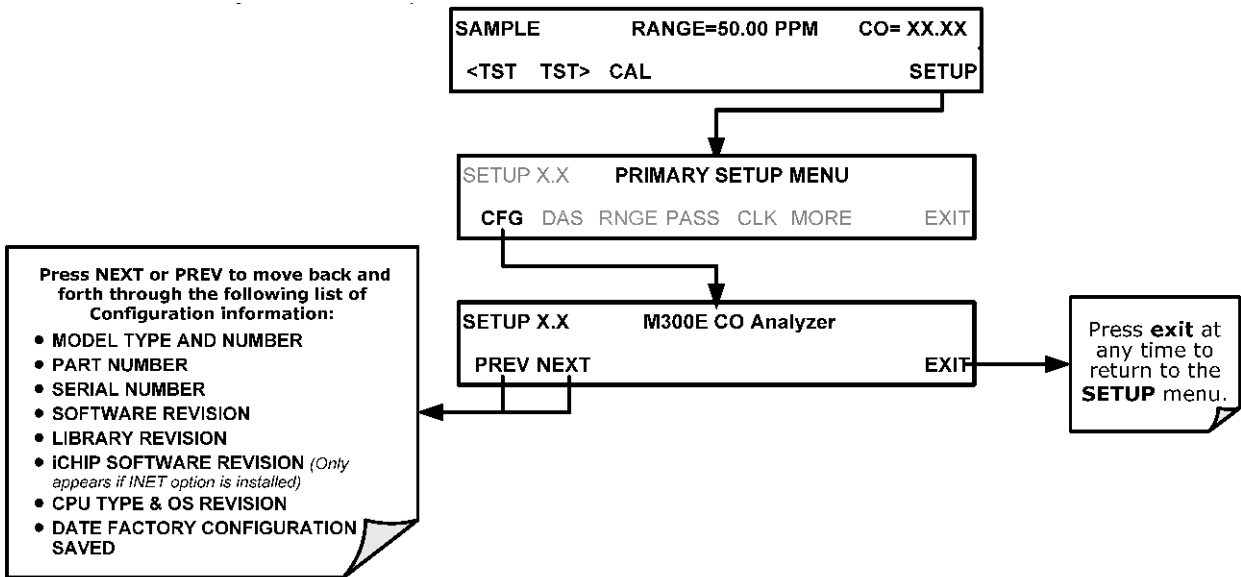
<sup>1</sup> Alarm warnings only present when optional alarm package is activated.

### 6.5.1. Setup → CFG: Configuration Information

Pressing the **CFG** key displays the instrument's configuration information. This display lists the analyzer model, serial number, firmware revision, software library revision, CPU type and other information.

- Special instrument or software features or installed options may also be listed here.
- Use this information to identify the software and hardware installed in your TML30/M Analyzer when contacting customer service.

To access the configuration table, press:

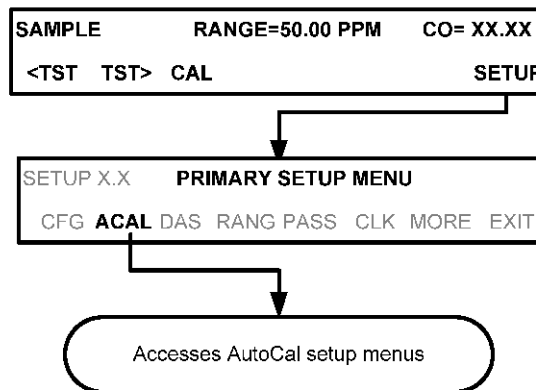


### 6.5.2. Setup → ACAL: Automatic Calibration

Instruments with one of the internal valve options installed can be set to automatically run calibration procedures and calibration checks. These automatic procedures are programmed using the submenus and functions found under the **ACAL** menu.

A menu tree showing the **ACAL** menu's entire structure can be found in Appendix A-1 of this manual.

Instructions for using the **ACAL** feature are located in the Section 9.4 of this manual along with all other information related to calibrating the TML30/M analyzer.



### 6.5.3. Setup → PASS: Password Feature

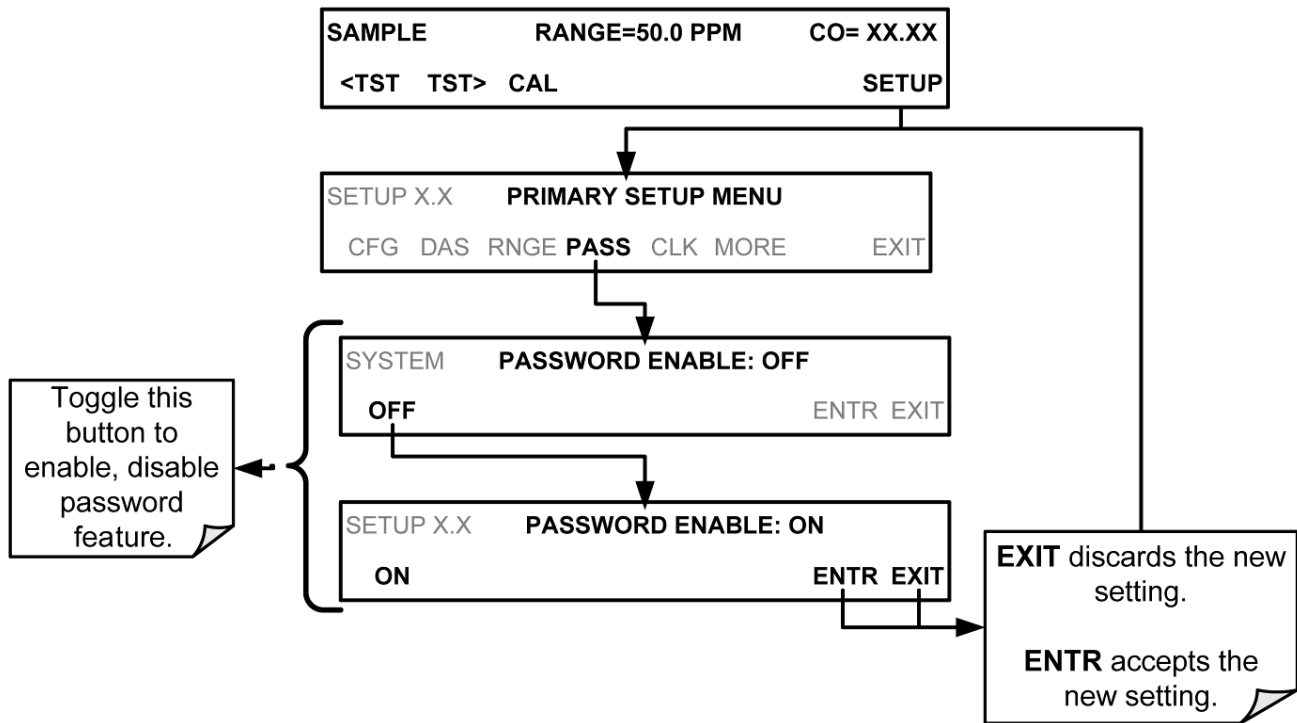
The TML30/M provides password protection of the calibration and setup functions to prevent unauthorized adjustments. When the passwords have been enabled in the PASS menu item, the system will prompt the user for a password anytime a password-protected function is requested.

There are three levels of password protection, which correspond to operator, maintenance, and configuration functions. Each level allows access to all of the functions in the previous level.

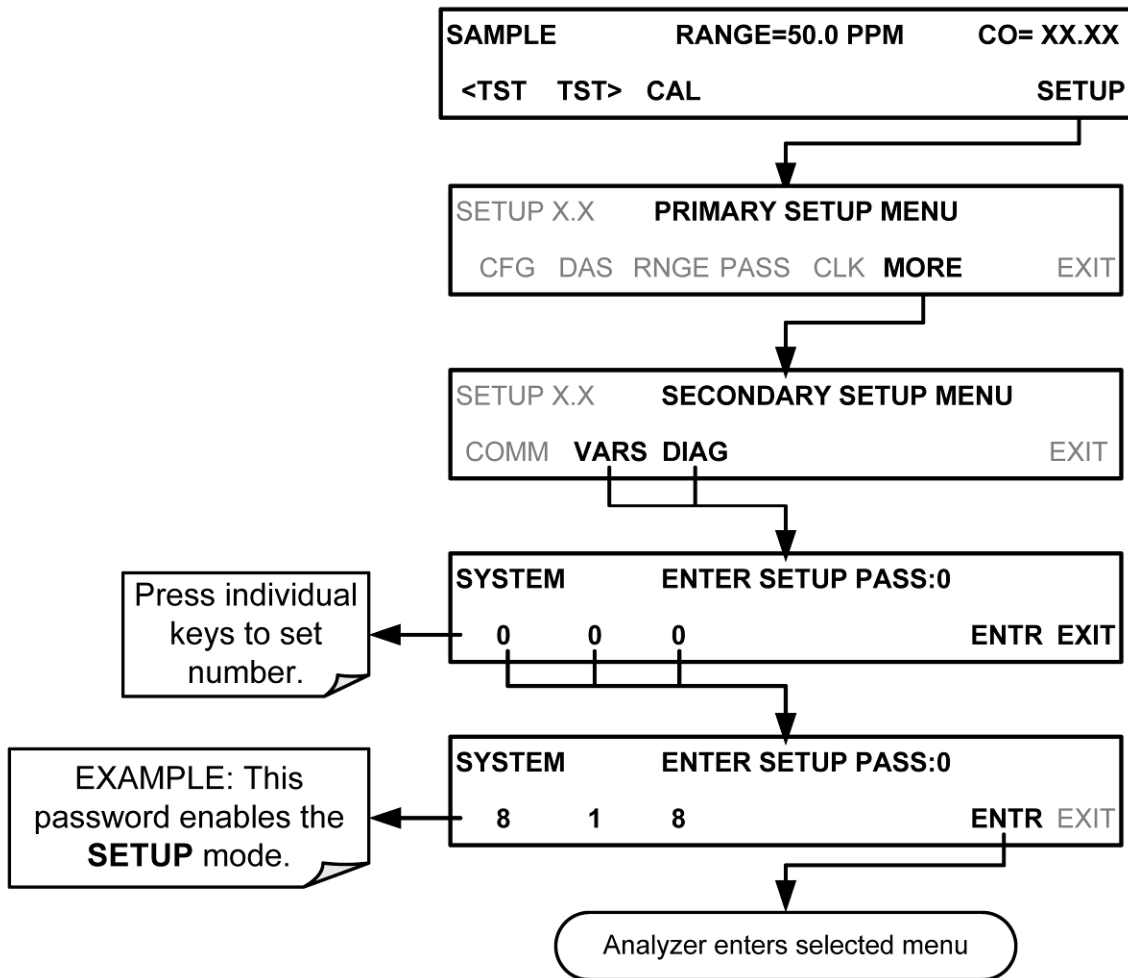
**Table 6-6: Password Levels**

PASSWORD	LEVEL	MENU ACCESS ALLOWED
No Password	Operator	All functions of the MAIN menu; <b>TEST</b> , <b>GEN</b> , initiate <b>SEQ</b> , <b>MSG</b> , <b>CLR</b>
101	Maintenance	Access to Primary Setup and Secondary Setup Menus except for <b>VARS</b> and <b>DIAG</b>
818	Configuration	Secondary SETUP Submenus <b>VARS</b> and <b>DIAG</b>

To enable or disable passwords, press:



Example: If all passwords are enabled, the following keypad sequence would be required to enter the **SETUP** menu:



**NOTE**

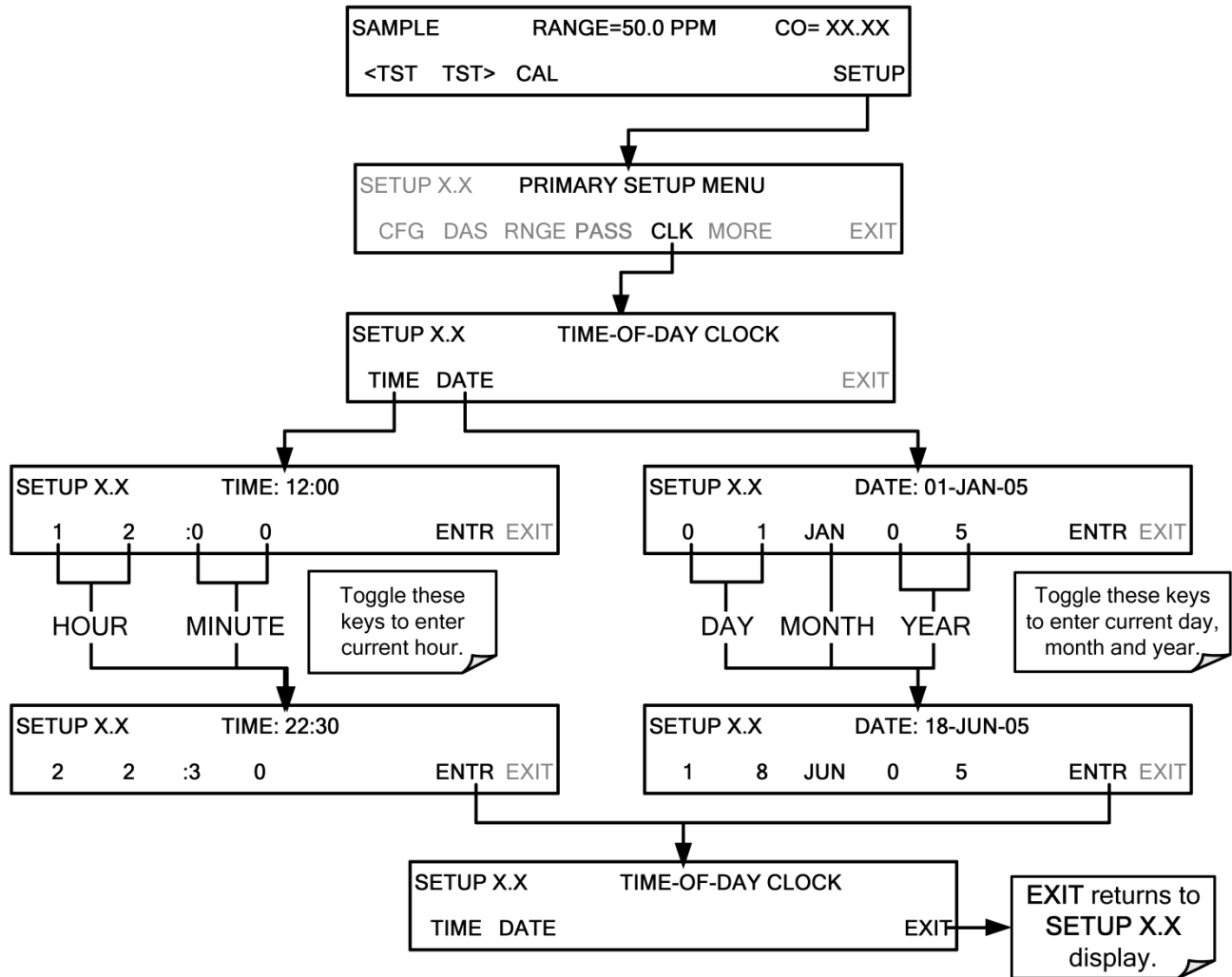
The instrument still prompts for a password when entering the VARS and DIAG menus, even if passwords are disabled. It will display the default password (818) upon entering these menus. The user only has to press ENTR to access the password-protected menus but does not have to enter the required number code.

## 6.5.4. Setup → CLK: Setting the TML30/M Analyzer's Internal Clock

### 6.5.4.1. Setting the Internal Clock's Time and Day

The TML30/M has a time of day clock that supports the DURATION step of the automatic calibration (ACAL) sequence feature, time of day TEST function, and time stamps on for the iDAS feature and most COMM port messages.

To set the clock's time and day, press:

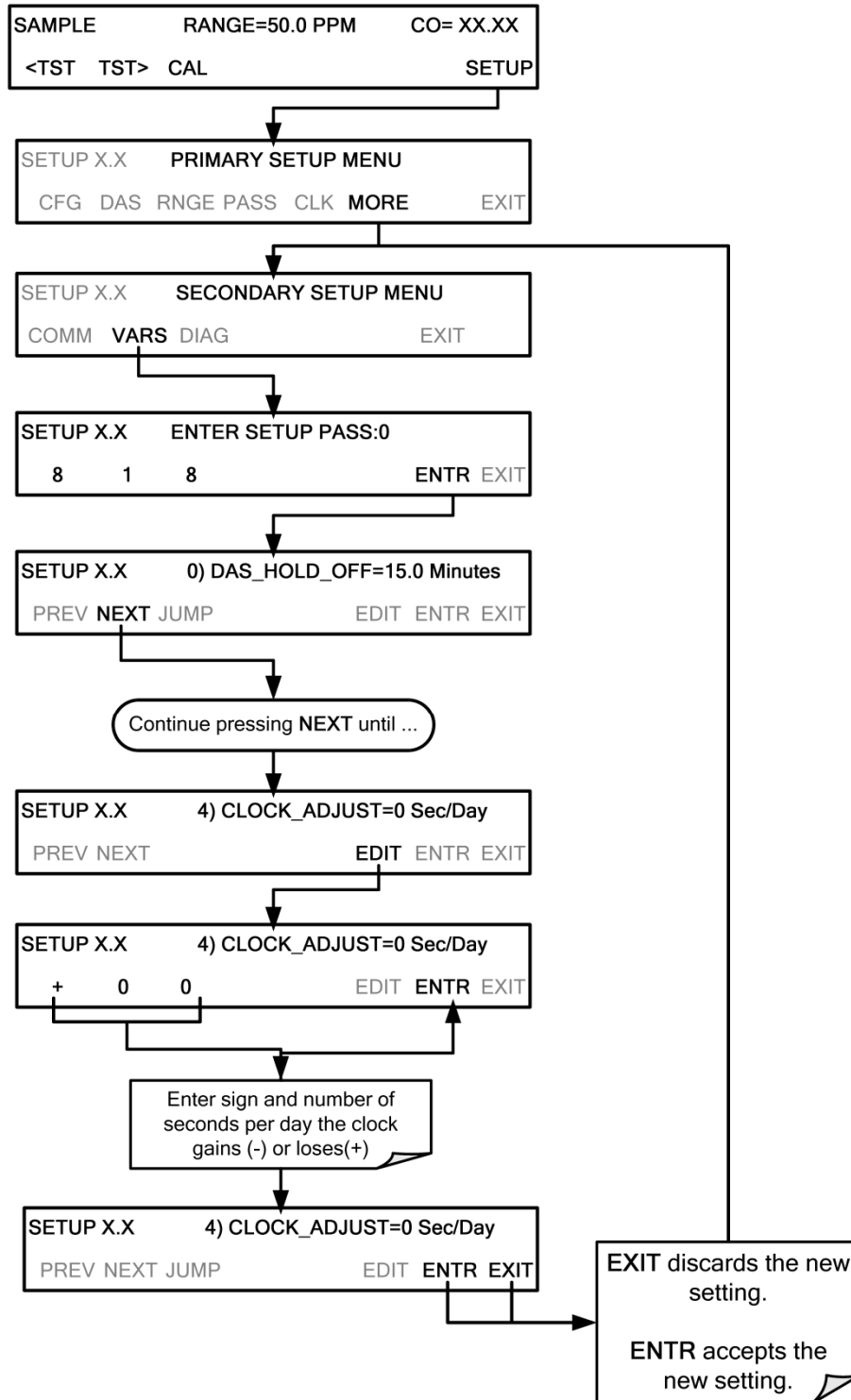




### 6.5.4.2. Adjusting the Internal Clock's Speed

In order to compensate for CPU clocks which run faster or slower, you can adjust a variable called **CLOCK\_ADJ** to speed up or slow down the clock by a fixed amount every day.

The **CLOCK\_ADJ** variable is accessed via the VARS submenu: To change the value of this variable, press:



## 6.6. Setup → RNGE: Analog Output Reporting Range Configuration

### 6.6.1. Physical Range versus Analog Output Reporting Ranges

Functionally, the TML30 Family of CO Analyzer have one hardware PHYSICAL RANGE that is capable of determining CO concentrations between across a very wide array of values.

**Table 6-7: TML30 Family Physical Range by Model**

MODEL	RANGE
TML30	0 – 1000 ppm
TML30M	0 – 5000 ppm

This architecture improves reliability and accuracy by avoiding the need for extra, switchable, gain-amplification circuitry. Once properly calibrated, the analyzer's front panel will accurately report concentrations along the entire span of its physical range.

Because many applications use only a small part of the analyzer's full physical range, this can create data resolution problems for most analog recording devices. For example, in an application where a TML30 is being used to measure an expected concentration of typically less than 50 ppm CO, the full scale of expected values is only 4% of the instrument's full 1000 ppm measurement range. Unmodified, the corresponding output signal would also be recorded across only 2.5% of the range of the recording device.

The TML30/M Analyzers solve this problem by allowing the user to select a scaled reporting range for the analog outputs that only includes that portion of the physical range relevant to the specific application.

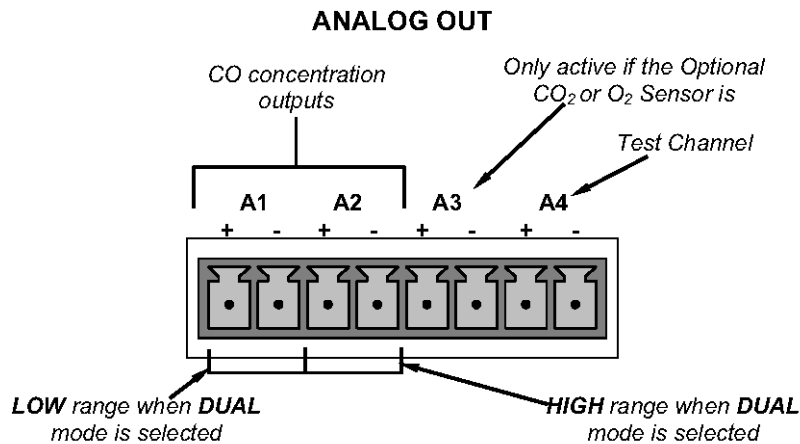
Only this REPORTING RANGE of the analog outputs is scaled, the physical range of the analyzer and the readings displayed on the front panel remain unaltered.

#### NOTE

**Both the iDAS values stored in the CPU's memory and the concentration values reported on the front panel are unaffected by the settings chosen for the reporting range(s) of the instrument.**

## 6.6.2. Analog Output Ranges for CO Concentration

The analyzer has several active analog output signals related accessible through a connector on the rear panel (see Figure 3-2).



**Figure 6-4: Analog Output Connector Pin Out**

All four outputs can be configured either at the factory or by the user for full scale outputs of 0.1 VDC, 1 VDC, 5 VDC, or 10 VDC.

Additionally, **A1**, **A2**, and **A3** may be equipped with optional 0-20 mA DC current loop drivers and configured for any current output within that range (e.g. 0-20, 2-20, 4-20, etc.). The user may also adjust the signal level and scaling of the actual output voltage or current to match the input requirements of the recorder or datalogger (See Section 7.4.5).

The **A1** and **A2** channels output a signal that is proportional to the CO concentration of the sample gas. Several modes are available which allow them to operate independently or be slaved together (See Section 6.6.3).

Example:

**A1** OUTPUT: Output Signal = 0-5 VDC representing 0-1000 ppm concentration values

**A2** OUTPUT: Output Signal = 0-10 VDC representing 0-500 ppm concentration values

Output **A3** is only active if the CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub> sensor option is installed. In this case a signal representing the currently measured CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub> concentration is output on this channel.

The output, labeled **A4** is special. It can be set by the user (See Section 7.4.6) to output several of the test functions accessible through the <TST TST> keys of the units sample display.

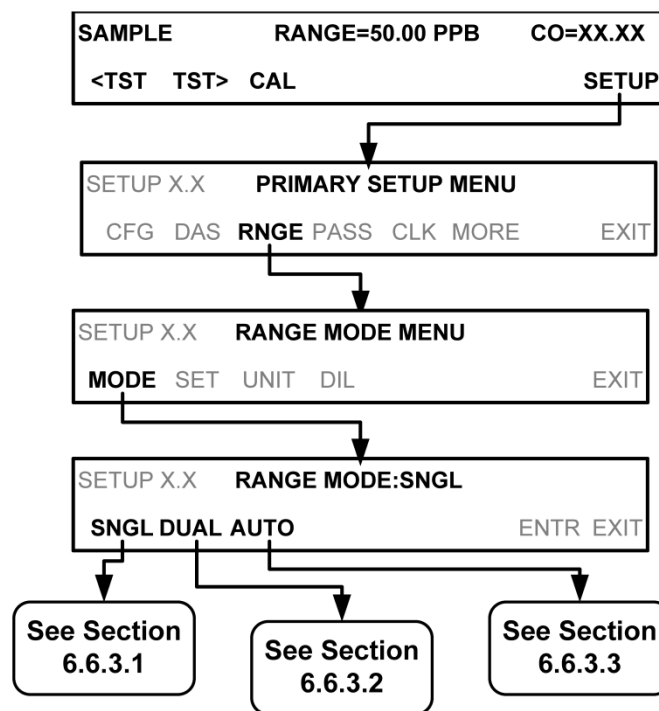
### 6.6.3. Reporting Range Modes

The TML30 provides three analog output range modes to choose from.

- Single range (**SNGL**) mode sets a single maximum range for the analog output. If single range is selected both outputs are slaved together and will represent the same measurement span (e.g. 0-50 ppm), however, their electronic signal levels may be configured for different ranges (e.g. 0-10 VDC vs. 0-.1 VDC).
- Dual range (**DUAL**) allows the A1 and A2 outputs to be configured with different measurement spans as well as separate electronic signal levels.
- Auto range (**AUTO**) mode gives the analyzer the ability to output data via a low range and high range. When this mode is selected the analyzer will automatically switch between the two ranges dynamically as the concentration value fluctuates.

Range status is also output via the external digital I/O status outputs (See Section 3.3.3).

To select the Analog Output Range Type press:



**NOTE**

Upper span limit setting for the individual range modes are shared. Resetting the span limit in one mode also resets the span limit for the corresponding range in the other modes as follows:

SNGL		DUAL		AUTO
Range	↔	Range1	↔	Low Range
		Range2	↔	High Range

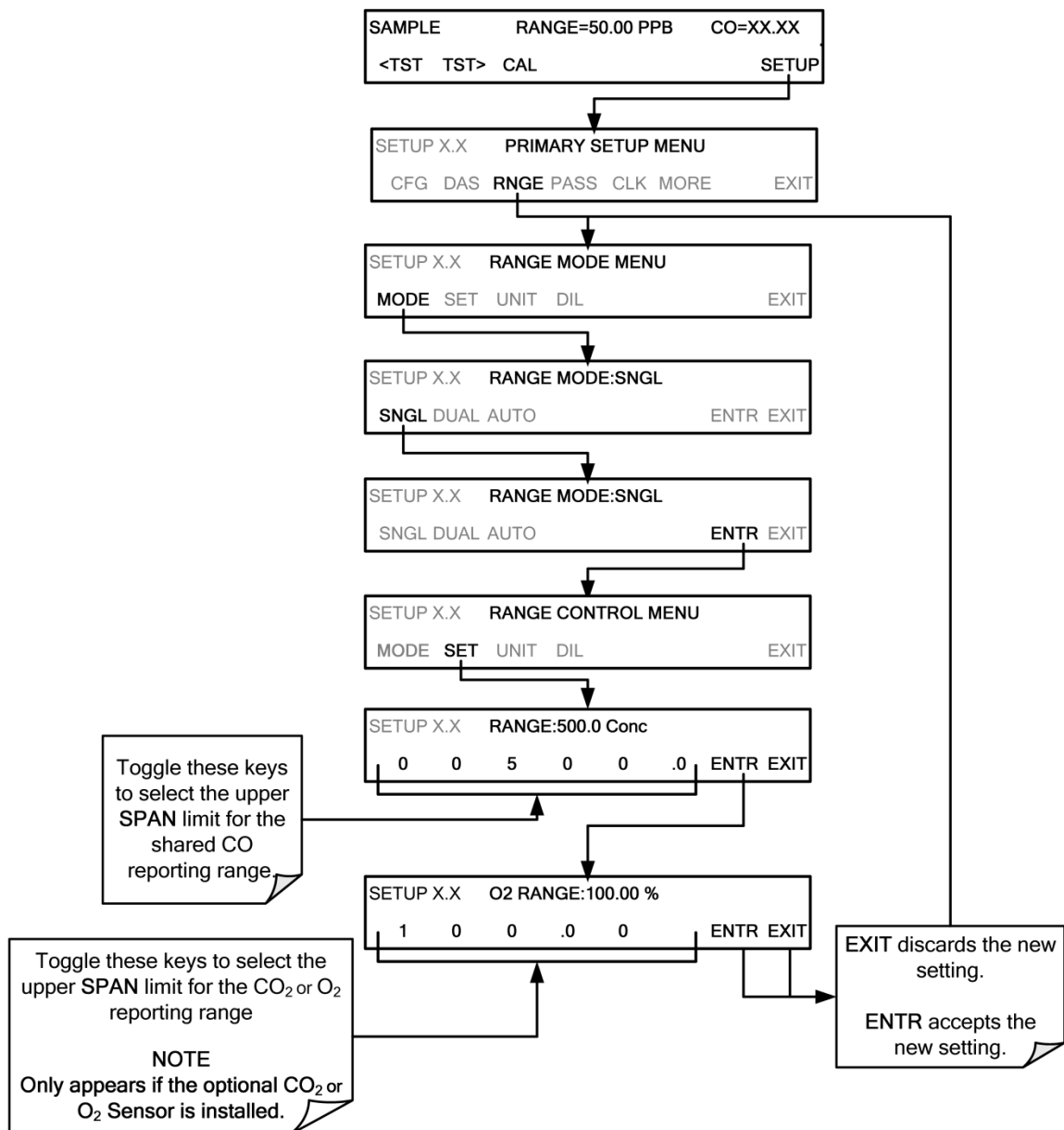
### 6.6.3.1. RNGE → MODE → SNGL: Configuring the TML30/M Analyzer for SINGLE Range Mode

**NOTE**  
This is the default reporting range mode for the analyzer.

When the single range mode is selected (**SNGL**), all analog CO concentration outputs (**A1** and **A2**) are slaved together and set to the same reporting range limits (e.g. 500.0 ppb). The span limit of this reporting range can be set to any value within the physical range of the analyzer.

Although both outputs share the same concentration reporting range, the electronic signal ranges of the analog outputs may still be configured for different values (e.g. 0-5 VDC, 0-10 VDC, etc; see Section 7.4.2)

To select **SNGL** range mode and to set the upper limit of the range, press:



### 6.6.3.2. RNGE → MODE → DUAL: Configuring the TML30/M Analyzer for DUAL Range Mode

Selecting the **DUAL** range mode allows the **A1** and **A2** outputs to be configured with different reporting ranges. The analyzer software calls these two ranges low and high.

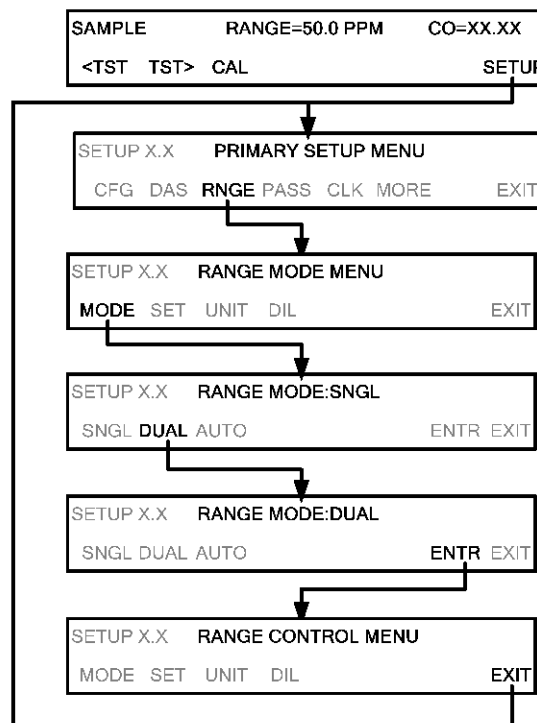
- The **LOW** range setting corresponds with the analog output labeled **A1** on the rear panel of the instrument.
- The **HIGH** range setting corresponds with the **A2** output.

While the software names these two ranges low and high, they do not have to be configured that way. For example: The low range can be set for a span of 0-1000 ppm while the high range is set for 0-500 ppm.

In **DUAL** range mode the **RANGE** test function displayed on the front panel will be replaced by two separate functions:

- **RANGE1**: The range setting for the A1 output
- **RANGE2**: The range setting for the A2 output

To select the **DUAL** range mode press the following keystroke sequence:



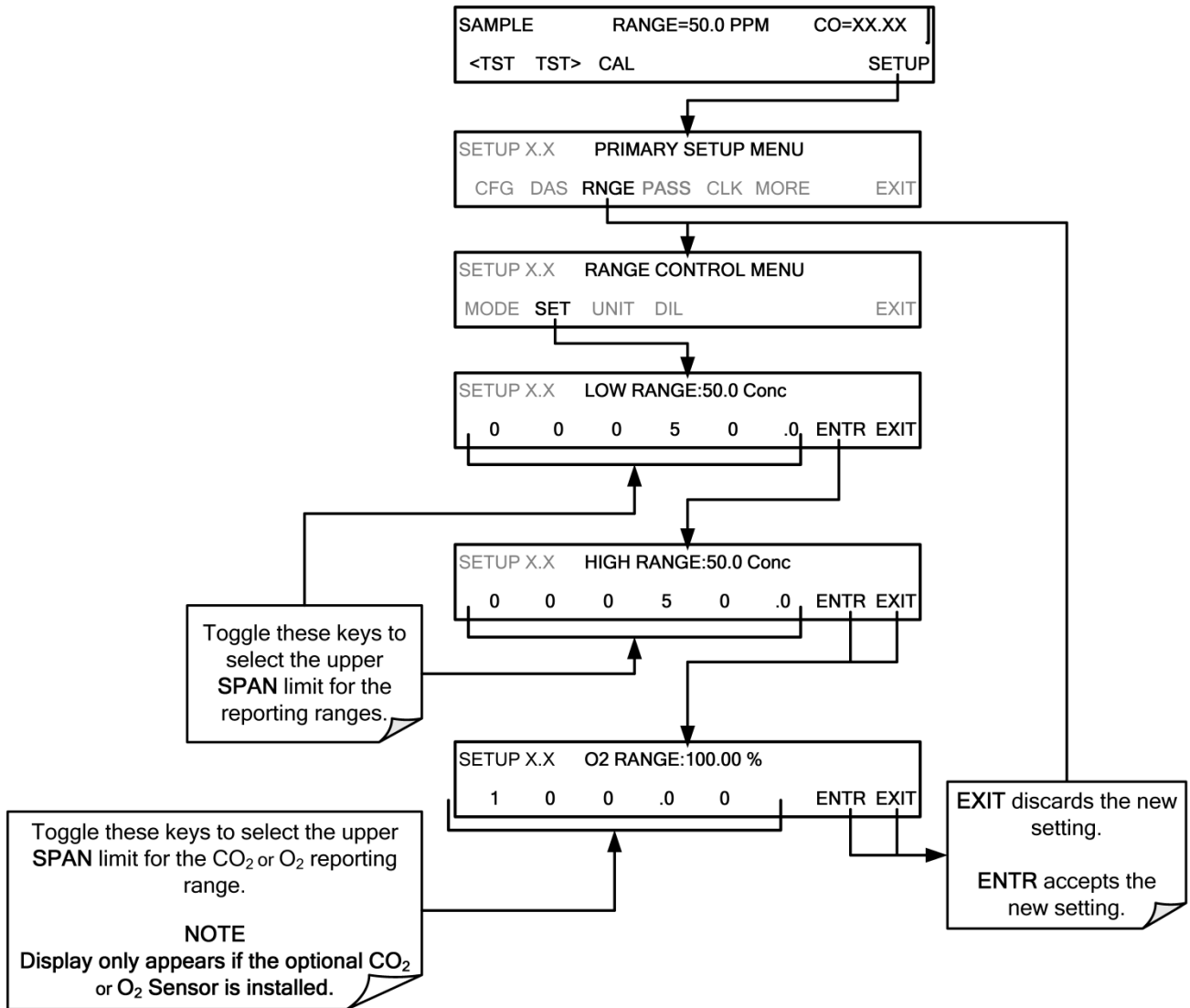
When the instrument's range mode is set to Dual the concentration field in the upper right hand corner of the display alternates between displaying the low range value and the high range value. The concentration currently being displayed is identified as follows: **C1=LOW** (or **A1**) and **C2=HIGH** (or **A2**).

#### NOTE

In **DUAL** range mode the **LOW** and **HIGH** ranges have separate slopes and offsets for computing CO concentrations.

The two ranges must be independently calibrated.

To set the upper range limit for each independent reporting range, press:



### 6.6.3.3. RNGE → MODE → AUTO: Configuring the TML30/M Analyzer for AUTO Range Mode

In **AUTO** range mode, the analyzer automatically switches the reporting range between two user-defined ranges (low and high).

- The unit will switch from low range to high range when the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration exceeds 98% of the low range span.
- The unit will return from high range back to low range once both the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration falls below 75% of the low range span.

In **AUTO** range mode, the instrument reports the same data in the same range on both the **A1** and **A2** outputs and automatically switches both outputs between ranges as described above.

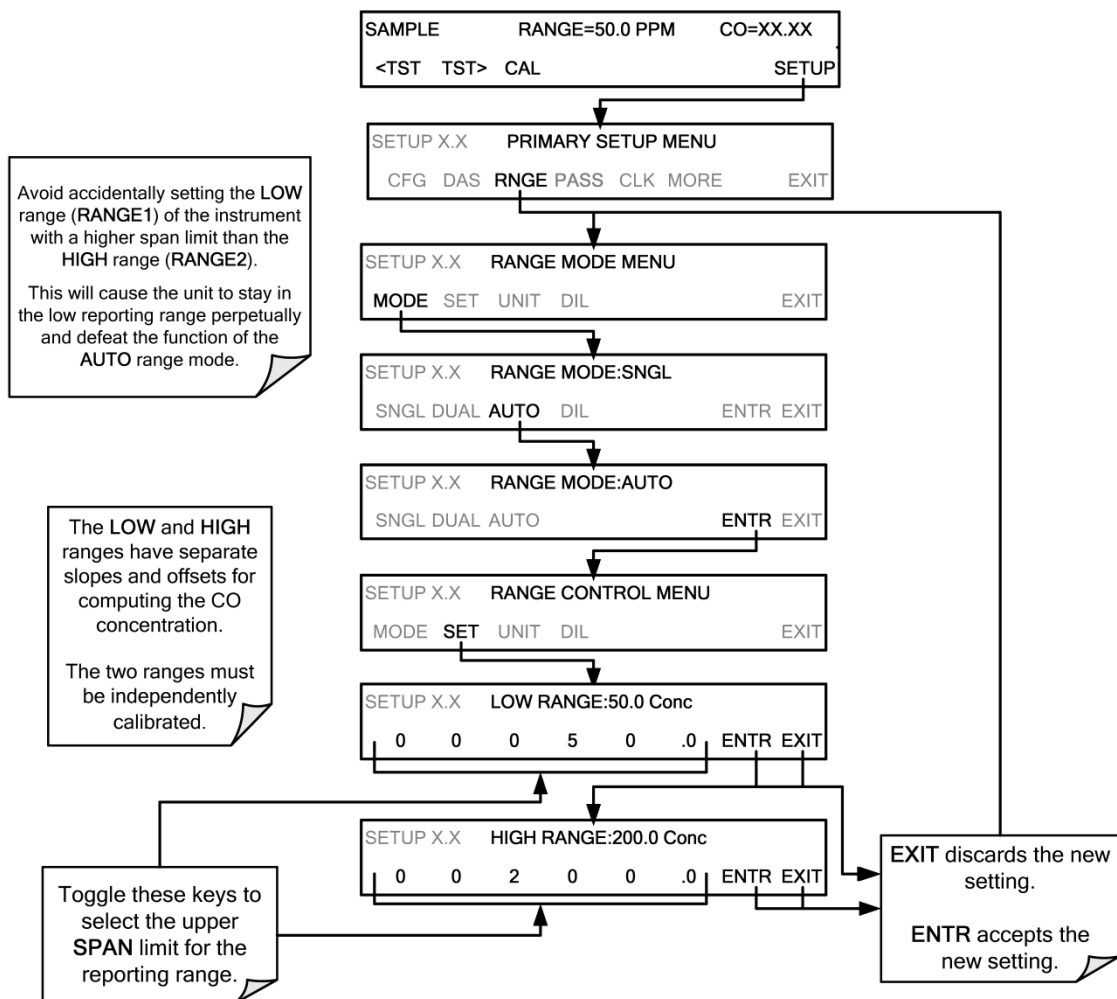
Also the **RANGE** test function displayed on the front panel will be replaced by two separate functions:

**RANGE1:** The LOW range setting for all analog outputs.

**RANGE2:** The HIGH range setting for all analog outputs.

The high/low range status is also reported through the external, digital status bits (See Section 3.3.3).

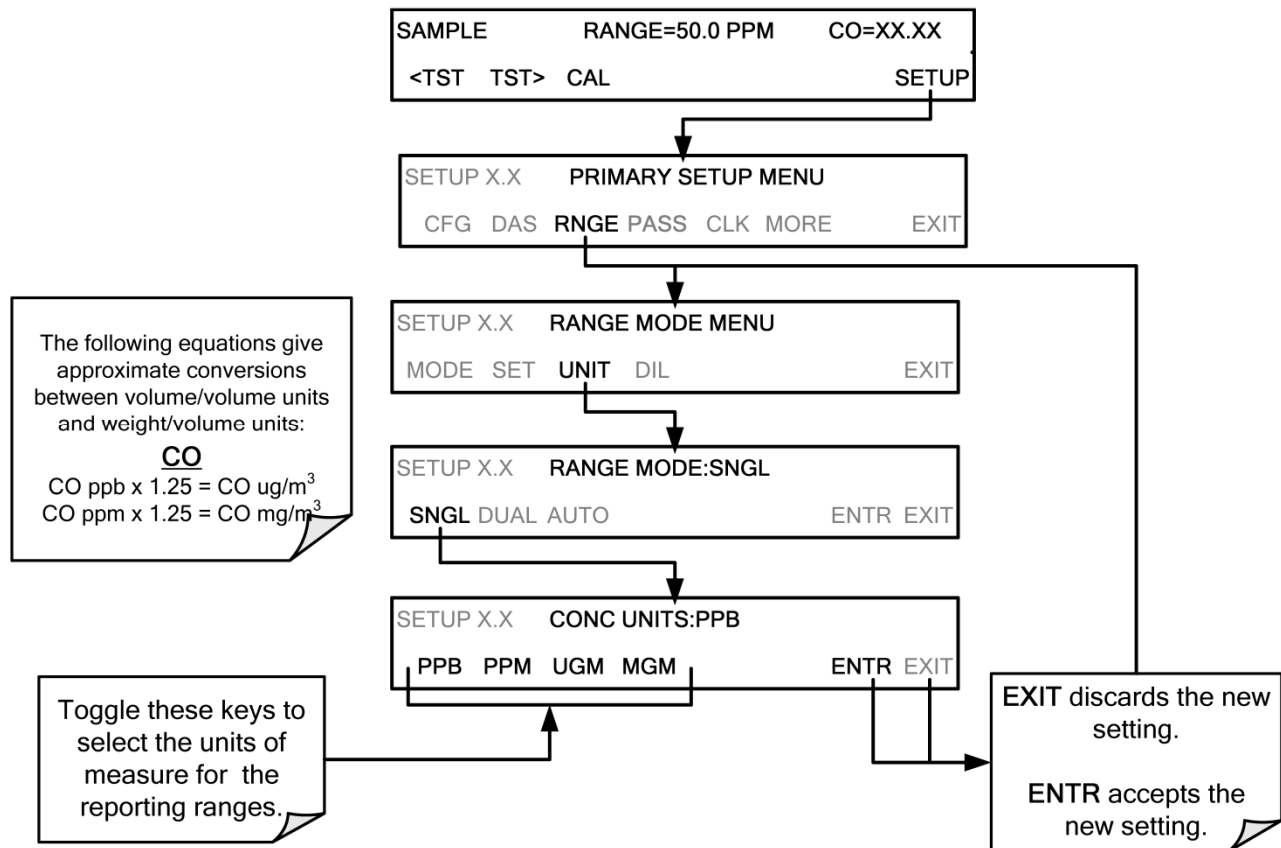
To set individual ranges press the following keystroke sequence:





### 6.6.4. SETUP → RNGE → UNIT: Setting the Reporting Range Units of Measure

The TML30/M can display concentrations in parts per million ( $10^6$  mols per mol, ppm) or milligrams per cubic meter ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ , MG). Changing units affects all of the display, COMM port, and iDAS values for all reporting ranges regardless of the analyzer's range mode. To change the concentration units:



**NOTE**

In order to avoid a reference temperature bias, the analyzer must be recalibrated after every change in reporting units.

**NOTE**

Concentrations displayed in  $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$  and  $\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$  use  $0^\circ\text{C}$  @ 760 mmHg for Standard Temperature and Pressure (STP).

Consult your local regulations for the STP used by your agency. (Example: US EPA uses  $25^\circ\text{C}$  as the reference temperature).

Once the Units of Measurement have been changed from volumetric (ppb or ppm) to mass units ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  or  $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ) the analyzer MUST be recalibrated, as the "expected span values" previously in effect will no longer be valid.

Simply entering new expected span values without running the entire calibration routine IS NOT sufficient.

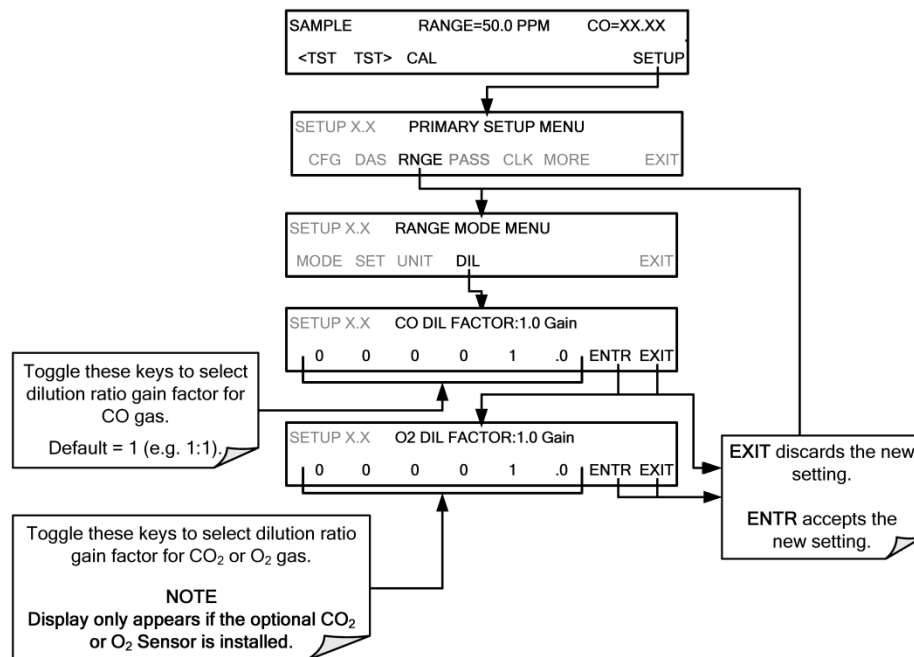
This will also counteract any discrepancies between STP definitions.

### 6.6.5. SETUP → RNGE → DIL: Using the Optional Dilution Ratio Feature

This feature is an optional software utility that allows the user to compensate for any dilution of the sample gas that may occur before it enters the sample inlet. Typically this occurs in continuous emission monitoring (CEM) applications where the sampling method used to remove the gas from the stack dilutes it.

Using the dilution ratio option is a 4-step process:

1. Select the appropriate units of measure (see Section 6.6.4).
2. Select the reporting range mode and set the reporting range upper limit (see Section 6.6.3). Make sure that:
  - The upper span limit entered for the reporting range is the maximum expected concentration of the **UNDILUTED** gas.
3. Set the dilution factor as a gain (e.g., a value of 20 means 20 parts diluent and 1 part of sample gas):



4. Calibrate the analyzer.

- Make sure the calibration span gas is either supplied through the same dilution system as the sample gas or has an appropriately lower actual concentration.

**EXAMPLE:** If the reporting range limit is set for 100 ppm and the dilution ratio of the sample gas is 20, either:

- A span gas with the concentration of 100 ppm can be used if the span gas passes through the same dilution steps as the sample gas, or;
- A 5 ppm span gas must be used if the span gas **IS NOT** routed through the dilution system.

## 7. ADVANCED FEATURES OF THE TML30/M ANALYZER

### 7.1. Setup → DAS: Using the Data Acquisition System (iDAS)

The TML30/M Analyzer contains a flexible and powerful, internal Data Acquisition System (iDAS) that enables the analyzer to store concentration and calibration data as well as a host of diagnostic parameters. The iDAS of the TML30/M can store up to about one million data points, which can, depending on individual configurations, cover days, weeks or months of valuable measurements. The data is stored in non-volatile memory and is retained even when the instrument is powered off. Data is stored in plain text format for easy retrieval and use in common data analysis programs (such as spreadsheet-type programs).

The iDAS is designed to be flexible. Users have full control over the type, length, and reporting time of the data. The iDAS permits users to access stored data through the instrument's front panel or its communication ports.

The principal use of the iDAS is logging data for trend analysis and predictive diagnostics. This data can assist in identifying possible problems before they affect the functionality of the analyzer. The secondary use is for data analysis, documentation, and archival in electronic format.

To support the iDAS functionality, Teledyne Monitor Labs, Inc. offers sensor-e.com. sensor-e.com provides a visual interface for remote or local setup, configuration, and data retrieval of the iDAS. The sensor-e.com manual, which is included with the program, contains a detailed description of the iDAS structure and configuration. A brief description is in this manual.

The TML30/M is configured with a basic iDAS configuration, which is enabled by default. New data channels are also enabled by default at their creation, but all channels may be turned off for later or occasional use.

#### NOTE

**iDAS operation is suspended whenever its configuration is edited using the analyzer's front panel and therefore data may be lost. To prevent such data loss, it is recommended to use the sensor-e.com graphical user interface for iDAS changes.**

**Please be aware that all stored data will be erased if the analyzer's Disk-on-Chip or CPU board is replaced or if the configuration data stored there is reset.**

**Since all changes to the configuration of the iDAS cause all of the existing data to be erased, it is recommended to download your stored data prior to making any changes.**

#### 7.1.1. iDAS STATUS

The green **SAMPLE LED** on the instrument front panel, which indicates the analyzer status, also indicates certain aspects of the iDAS status:

**Table 7-1: Front Panel LED Status Indicators for iDAS**

LED STATE	iDAS Status
Off	System is in calibration mode. Data logging can be enabled or disabled when in this mode. Calibration data are typically stored at the end of calibration periods, concentration data are typically not sampled, diagnostic data should be collected.
Blinking	Instrument is in hold-off mode, a short period after the system exits calibrations. iDAS channels can be enabled or disabled during this period. Concentration data are typically disabled whereas diagnostic should be collected.
On	Sampling normally.

The iDAS can be disabled, as opposed to suspended, only by disabling or deleting its individual data channels.

## 7.1.2. iDAS Structure

The iDAS is designed around the feature of a “record”. A record is a single data point. The type of data recorded in a record is defined by two properties:

- **PARAMETER** type that defines the kind of data to be stored (e.g. the average of gas concentrations measured with three digits of precision). See Section 7.1.5.3.
- A **TRIGGER** event that defines when the record is made (e.g. timer; every time a calibration is performed, etc.). See Section 7.1.5.2.

The specific **PARAMETERS** and **TRIGGER** events that describe an individual record are defined in a construct called a **DATA CHANNEL** (see Section 7.1.3). Each data channel relates one or more parameters to a specific trigger event and various other operational characteristics related to the records being made (e.g. the channels name, number of records to be made, time period between records, whether or not the records exported via the analyzer’s RS-232 port, etc.).

### 7.1.2.1. iDAS Channels

The key to the flexibility of the iDAS is its ability to store a large number of combinations of triggering events and data parameters in the form of data channels. Users may create up to 20 data channels and each channel can contain one or more parameters. For each channel, the following are selected:

- One triggering event is selected.
- Up to 50 data parameters, which can be shared between channels.
- Several other properties that define the structure of the channel and allow the user to make operational decisions regarding the channel.

**Table 7-2: iDAS Data Channel Properties**

PROPERTY	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT SETTING	SETTING RANGE
NAME	The name of the data channel.	“NONE”	Up to 6 letters or digits <sup>1</sup>
TRIGGERING EVENT	The event that triggers the data channel to measure and store the datum.	<b>ATIMER</b>	Any available event (see Appendix A-5)
NUMBER AND LIST OF PARAMETERS	A User-configurable list of data types to be recorded in any given channel.	<b>1</b> (COMEAS)	Any available parameter (see Appendix A-5)
REPORT PERIOD	The amount of time between each channel data point.	<b>000:01:00</b> (1 hour)	000:00:01 to 366:23:59 (Days:Hours:Minutes)
NUMBER OF RECORDS	The number of reports that will be stored in the data file. Once the limit is exceeded, the oldest data is over-written.	<b>100</b>	1 to 1 million, limited by available storage space
RS-232 REPORT	Enables the analyzer to automatically report channel values to the RS-232 ports.	<b>OFF</b>	OFF or ON
CHANNEL ENABLED	Enables or disables the channel. Allows a channel to be temporarily turned off without deleting it.	<b>ON</b>	OFF or ON
<b>CAL HOLD OFF</b>	Disables sampling of data parameters while instrument is in calibration mode <sup>2</sup> .	<b>OFF</b>	OFF or ON

<sup>1</sup> More with sensor-e.com, but only the first six are displayed on the front panel.  
<sup>2</sup> When enabled records are not recorded until the DAS HOLD OFF period is passed after calibration mode. DAS HOLD OFF SET in the **VARS** menu (see Section 7.2).

### 7.1.3. Default iDAS Channels

A set of default Data Channels has been included in the analyzer's software for logging CO concentration and certain predictive diagnostic data. These default channels include but are not limited to:

- **CONC:** Samples CO concentration at one minute intervals and stores an average every hour with a time and date stamp. Readings during calibration and calibration hold off are not included in the data.
  - By default, the last 800 hourly averages are stored.
- **PNUMTC:** Collects sample flow and sample pressure data at five-minute intervals and stores an average once a day with a time and date stamp. This data is useful for monitoring the condition of the pump and critical flow orifice (sample flow) and the sample filter (clogging indicated by a drop in sample pressure) over time to predict when maintenance will be required.
  - The last 360 daily averages (about 1 year) are stored.
- **CALDAT:** Logs new slope and offset of CO measurements every time a zero or span calibration is performed and the result changes the value of the slope (triggering event: **SLPCHG**). The CO data to evaluate if the calibration value was stable is also stored.
  - This data channel will store data from the last 200 calibrations and can be used to document analyzer calibration. This data is useful in the detection of the slope and offset (instrument response) when performing predictive diagnostics as part of a regular maintenance schedule.
  - The CALDAT channel collects data based on events (e.g. a calibration operation) rather than a timed interval and therefore does not represent any specific length of time. As with all data channels, a date and time stamp is recorded for every logged data point.

These default Data Channels can be used as they are, or they can be customized from the front panel to fit a specific application. They can also be deleted to make room for custom user-programmed Data Channels.

Appendix A-5 lists the firmware-specific iDAS configuration in plain text format. This text file can either be loaded into sensor-e.com and then modified and uploaded to the instrument or can be copied and pasted into a terminal program to be sent to the analyzer.

#### NOTE

**Sending an iDAS configuration to the analyzer through its COMM ports will replace the existing configuration and will delete all stored data. Back up any existing data and the iDAS configuration before uploading new settings.**

Triggering Events and Data Parameters/Functions for these default channels are:

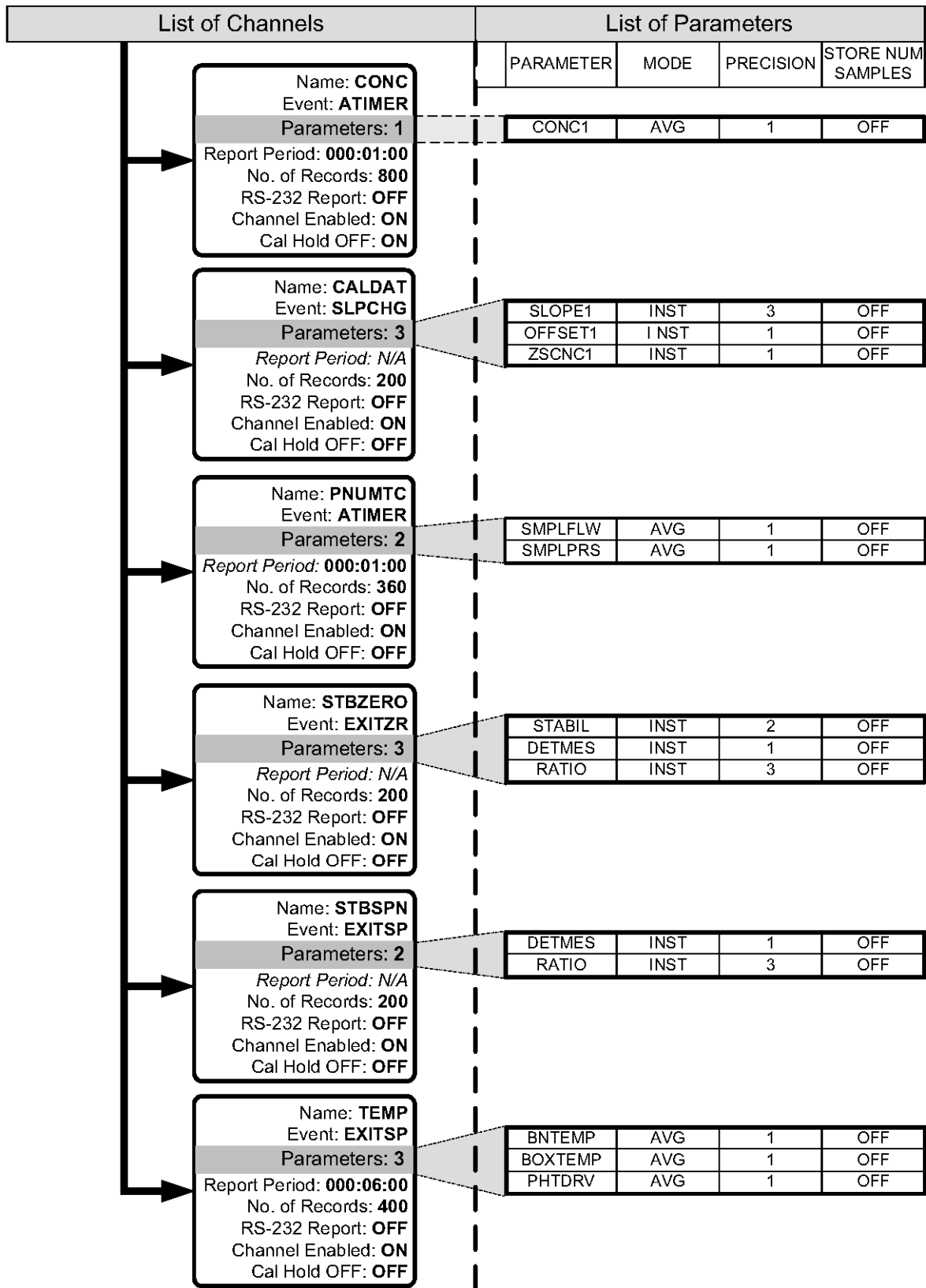


Figure 7-1: Default iDAS Channel Setup

### 7.1.4. SETUP → DAS → VIEW: Viewing iDAS Channels and Individual Records

iDAS data and settings can be viewed on the front panel through the following keystroke sequence:

```
SAMPLE      RANGE=50.0 PPB   CO=XX.XX
<TST TST> CAL                      SETUP
```

```
SETUP X.X  PRIMARY SETUP MENU
CFG  DAS  RNGE PASS  CLK  MORE  EXIT
```

```
SETUP X.X  DATA ACQUISITION
VIEW EDIT                                EXIT
```

```
SETUP X.X  CONC: DATA AVAILABLE
NEXT VIEW                                EXIT
```

```
SETUP X.X  PNUMTC: DATA AVAILABLE
PREV NEXT VIEW                          EXIT
```

```
SETUP X.X  CALDAT: DATA AVAILABLE
PREV NEXT VIEW                          EXIT
```

```
SETUP X.X  101:19:45 SLOPE1=0.997
PV10 PREV  NEXT  PRM>  EXIT
```

```
SETUP X.X  102:04:55 SLOPE1=1.002
PV10 PREV  NX10 NEXT <PRM PRM>  EXIT
```

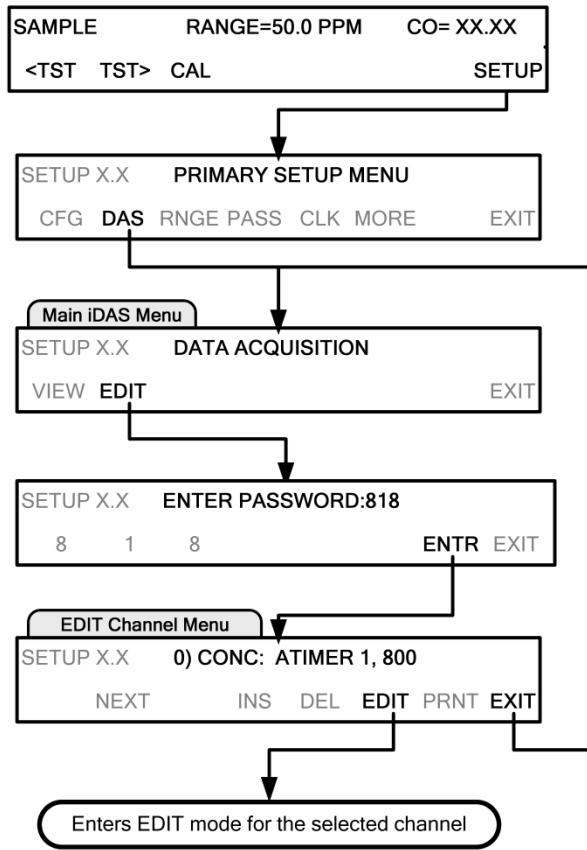
```
SETUP X.X  101:19:45 OFFSET=1.3
PV10 PREV  <PRM PRM>  EXIT
```

iDAS VIEW - Keypad Functions	
KEY	FUNCTION
PV10	Moves the VIEW backward 10 record
PREV	Moves the VIEW backward 1 records or channel
NEXT	Moves the VIEW forward 1 record or channel
NX10	Moves the VIEW forward 10 records
<PRM	Selects the previous parameter on the list
PRM>	Selects the next parameter on the list
<i>Keys only appear when needed</i>	

Continue pressing NEXT to view remaining iDAS channels

### 7.1.5. SETUP → DAS → EDIT: Accessing the iDAS Edit Mode

iDAS configuration is most conveniently done through the sensor-e.com remote control program. The following list of key strokes shows how to edit the iDAS using the front panel.



iDAS EDIT - Keypad Functions	
KEY	FUNCTION
PREV	Selects the previous data channel in the list
NEXT	Selects the next data channel in the list
INS	Inserts a new data channel into the list BEFORE the selected channel
DEL	Deletes the currently selected data channel
EDIT	Enters EDIT mode
PRINT	Exports the configuration of all data channels to the RS-232 interface
<i>Keys only appear when needed</i>	

When editing the data channels, the top line of the display indicates some of the configuration parameters.

For example, the display line:

**0)CONC: ATIMER, 1, 800**

Translates to the following configuration:

**Channel No.:** 0

**NAME:** CONC

**TRIGGER EVENT:** ATIMER

**PARAMETERS:** One parameter is included in this channel

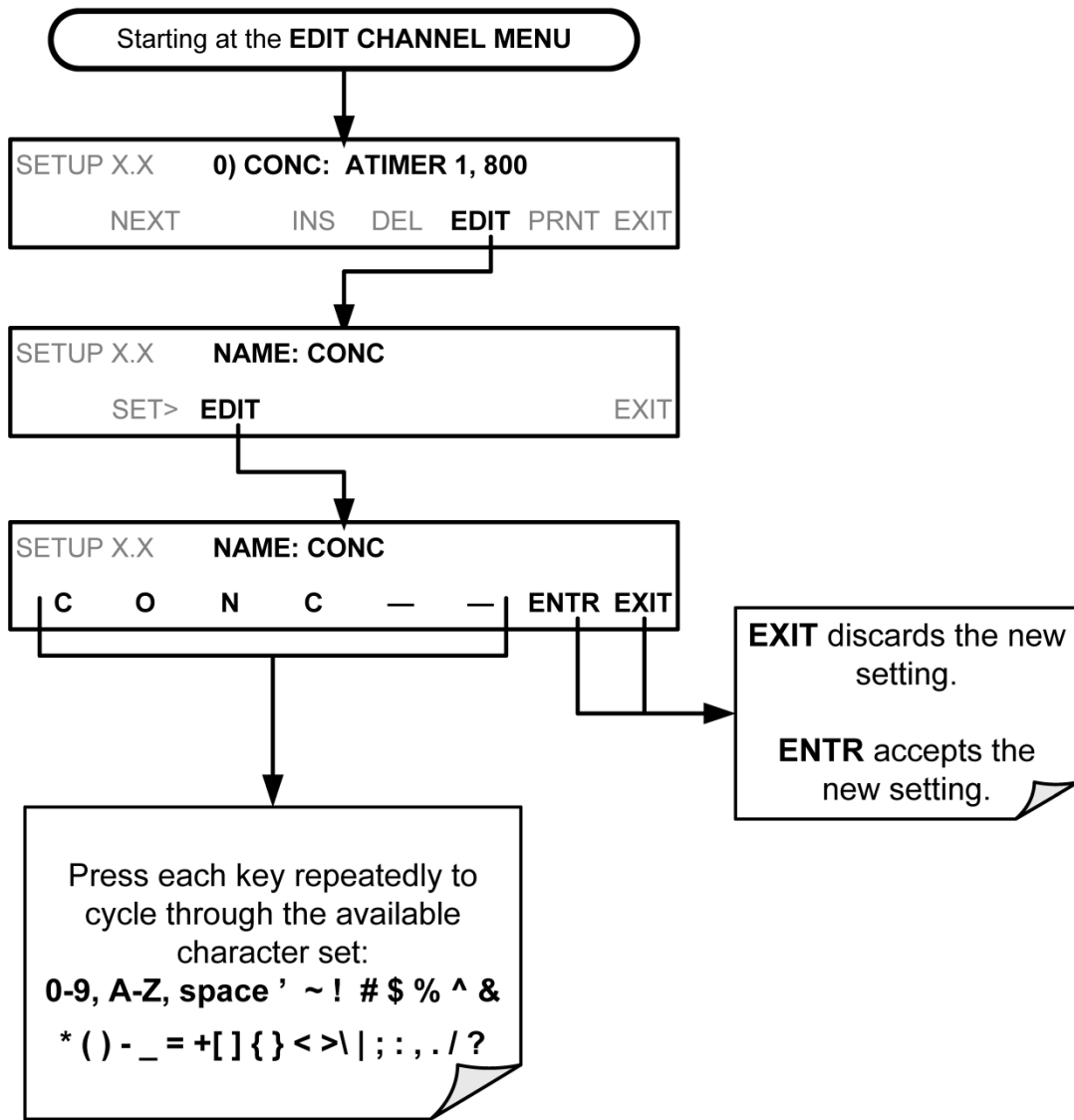
**EVENT:** This channel is set up to store 800 records.

To edit the name of a data channel, follow the above key sequence and refer to Section 7.1.5.1.



### 7.1.5.1. Editing iDAS Data Channel Names

To edit the name of an iDAS data channel, follow the instruction in Section 7.1.5.1, then use the following key sequence:

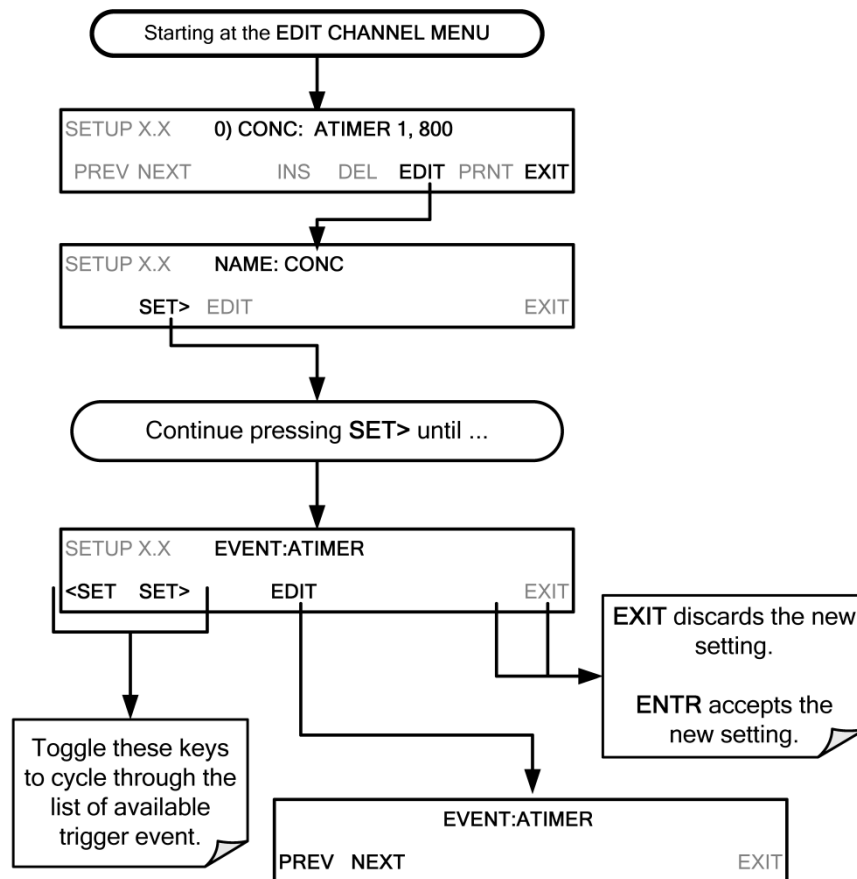


### 7.1.5.2. Editing iDAS Triggering Events

Triggering events define when and how the iDAS records a measurement of any given data channel. The most commonly used triggering events are:

- **ATIMER:** Sampling at regular intervals specified by an automatic timer. Most trending information is usually stored at such regular intervals, which can be instantaneous or averaged.
- **EXITZR, EXITSP, and SLPCHG** (exit zero, exit span, slope change): Sampling at the end of (irregularly occurring) calibrations or when the response slope changes. These triggering events create instantaneous data points, e.g. for the new slope and offset (concentration response) values at the end of a calibration. Zero and slope values are valuable to monitor response drift and to document when the instrument was calibrated.
- **WARNINGS:** Some data may be useful when stored if one of several warning messages appears such as **WTEMPW** (GFC Wheel temperature warning). This is helpful for troubleshooting by monitoring when a particular warning occurs.

To edit the list of data parameters associated with a specific data channel, follow the instructions in Section 7.1.5 then press:



**NOTE**

Triggering events are firmware-specific and a complete list of Triggers for this model analyzer can be found in Appendix A-5.

### 7.1.5.3. iDAS Parameters

Data parameters are types of data that may be measured and stored by the iDAS. For each Teledyne Monitor Labs analyzer model, the list of available data parameters is different, fully defined, and not customizable. Appendix A-5 lists firmware specific data parameters for the TML30/M. iDAS parameters include CO concentration measurements, temperatures of the various heaters placed around the analyzer, pressures and flows of the pneumatic subsystem, and other diagnostic measurements as well as calibration data such as stability, slope, and offset.

Most data parameters have associated measurement units, such as mV, ppb, cm<sup>3</sup>/min, etc., although some parameters have no units (e.g. **SLOPE**). With the exception of concentration readings, none of these units of measure can be changed. To change the units of measure for concentration readings see section 6.6.4.

#### NOTE

**iDAS does not keep track of the units (i.e. PPM or PPB) of each concentration value therefore iDAS data files may contain concentrations data recorded in more than one type of unit if the units of measure was changed during data acquisition.**

Each data parameter has user-configurable functions that define how the data is recorded:

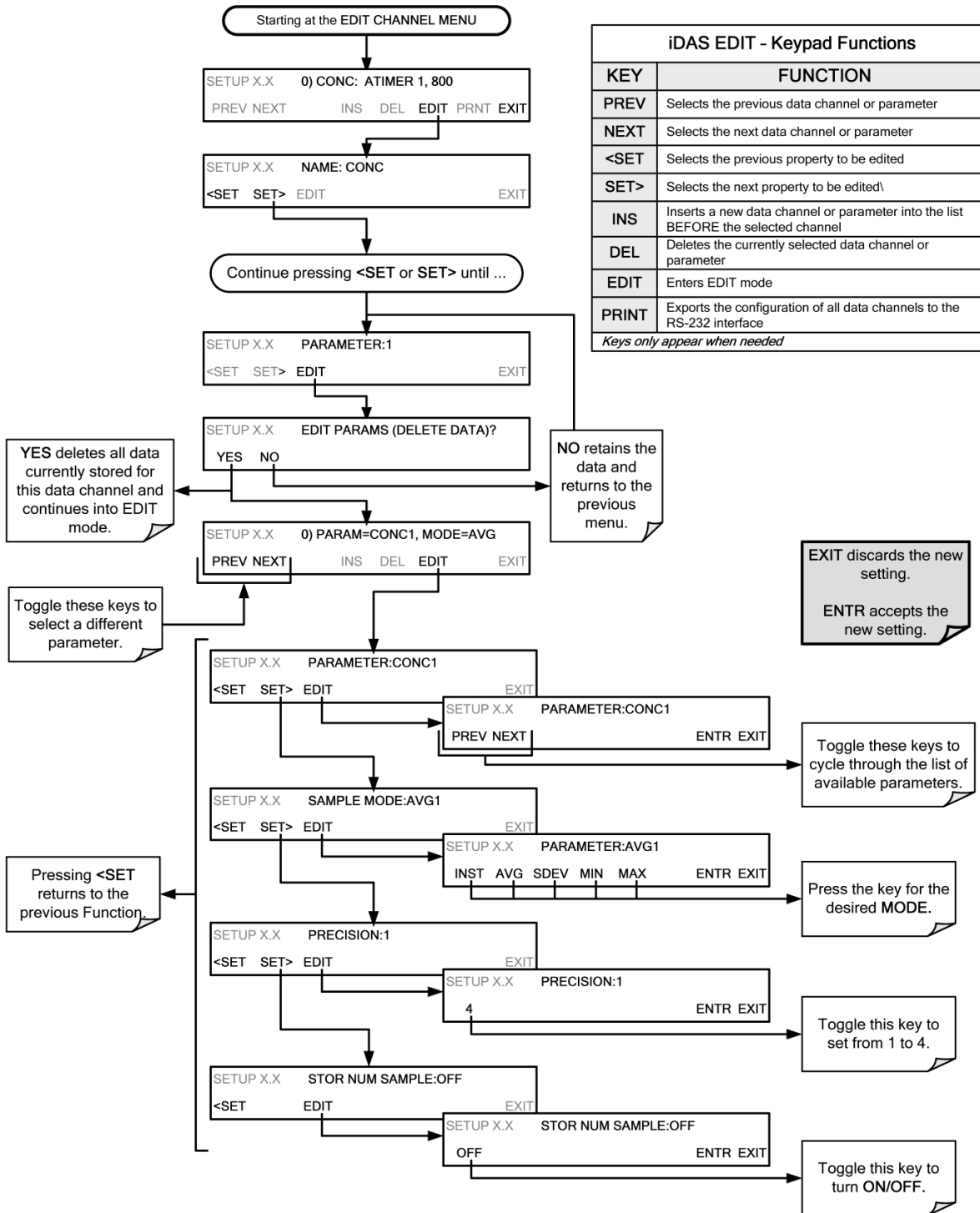
**Table 7-3: iDAS Data Parameter Functions**

FUNCTION	EFFECT
PARAMETER	Instrument-specific parameter name.
SAMPLE MODE	<b>INST:</b> Records instantaneous reading. <b>AVG:</b> Records average reading during reporting interval. <b>MIN:</b> Records minimum (instantaneous) reading during reporting interval. <b>MAX:</b> Records maximum (instantaneous) reading during reporting interval. <b>SDEV:</b> Records the standard deviation of the data points recorded during the reporting interval.
PRECISION	<b>0 to 4:</b> Sets the number of digits to the right decimal point for each record. Example: Setting 4; "399.9865 PPB" Setting 0; "400 PPB"
STORE NUM SAMPLES	<b>OFF:</b> Stores only the average (default). <b>ON:</b> Stores the average and the number of samples used to compute the average. This property is only useful when the AVG sample mode is used. Note the number of samples is the same for all parameters in one channel and needs to be specified only for one of the parameters in that channel.

Users can specify up to 50 parameters per data channel (the TML30/M provides about 40 parameters). However, the number of parameters and channels is ultimately limited by available memory.

Data channels can be edited individually from the front panel without affecting other data channels. However, when editing a data channel, such as during adding, deleting, or editing parameters, all data for that particular channel will be lost. The iDAS can store only data of one format (number of parameter columns, etc.) for any given channel. In addition, an iDAS configuration can only be uploaded remotely as an entire set of channels. Hence, remote update of the iDAS will always delete all current channels and stored data.

To modify, add or delete a parameter, follow the instruction shown in Section 7.1.5 then use the following key sequence:



**NOTE**  
 When the STORE NUM SAMPLES feature is turned on, the instrument will store how many measurements were used to compute the AVG, SDEV, MIN, or MAX value but not the actual measurements themselves.

### 7.1.5.4. Editing Sample Period and Report Period

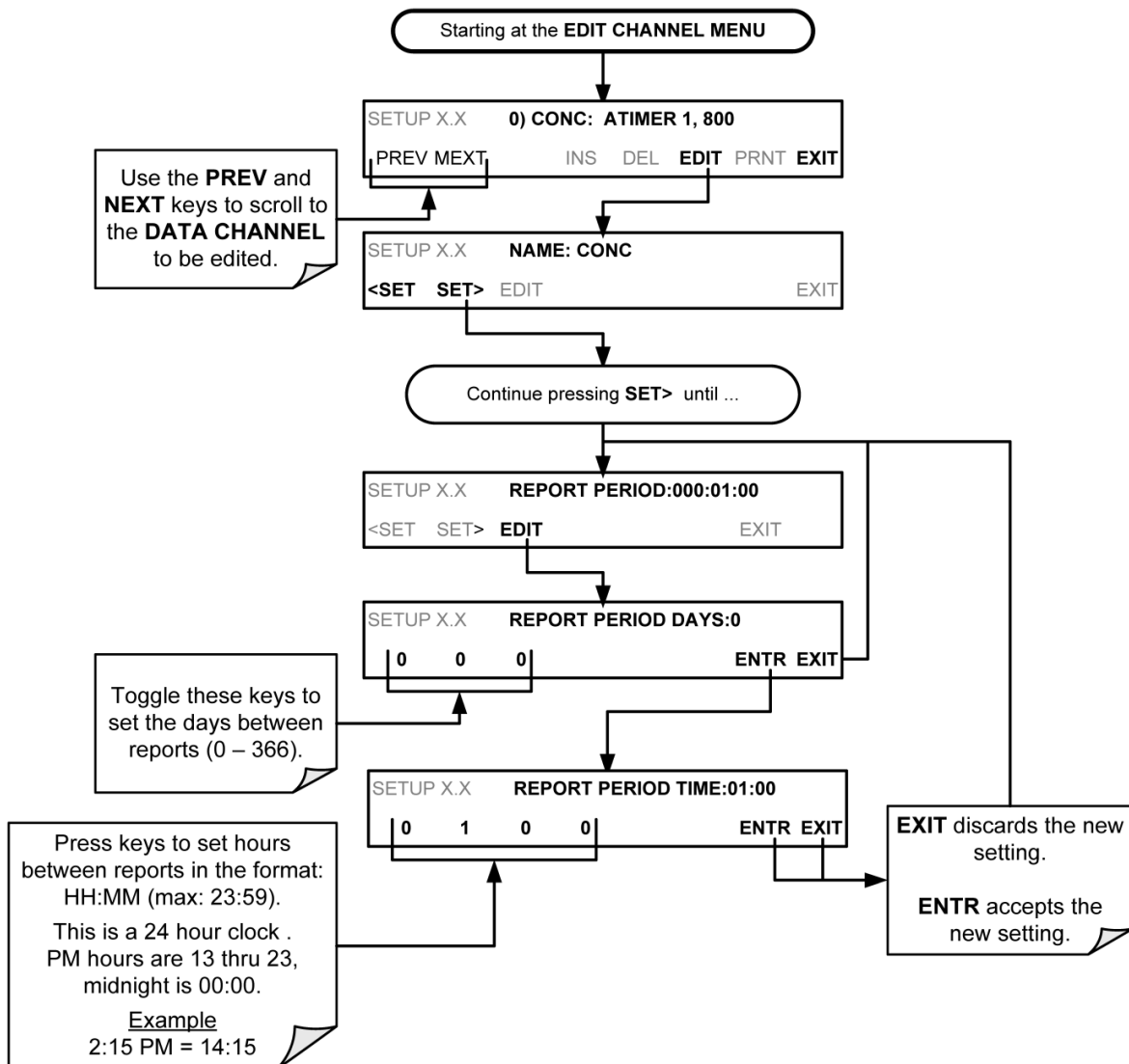
The iDAS defines two principle time periods by which sample readings are taken and permanently recorded:

- SAMPLE PERIOD:** Determines how often iDAS temporarily records a sample reading of the parameter in volatile memory. **SAMPLE PERIOD** is only used when the iDAS parameter's sample mode is set for **AVG**, **SDEV**, **MIN**, or **MAX**.

The **SAMPLE PERIOD** is set to one minute by default and generally cannot be accessed from the standard iDAS front panel menu. It is available via the instruments communication ports by using sensor-e.com or the analyzer's standard serial data protocol.

- REPORT PERIOD:** Sets how often the sample readings stored in volatile memory are processed, (e.g. average, minimum, or maximum are calculated) and the results stored permanently in the instruments Disk-on-Chip as well as transmitted via the analyzer's communication ports. The report period may be set from the front panel. If the **INST** sample mode is selected, the instrument stores and reports an instantaneous reading of the selected parameter at the end of the chosen report period.

To define the **REPORT PERIOD**, follow the instruction shown in Section 7.1.5 then use the following key sequence:



The **SAMPLE PERIOD** and **REPORT PERIOD** intervals are synchronized to the beginning and end of the appropriate interval of the instrument's internal clock,

If **SAMPLE PERIOD** was set for one minute the first reading would occur at the beginning of the next full minute according to the instrument's internal clock.

If the **REPORT PERIOD** was set for one hour, the first report activity would occur at the beginning of the next full hour according to the instrument's internal clock.

EXAMPLE:

Given the above settings, if the iDAS was activated at 7:57:35 the first sample would occur at 7:58 and the first report would be calculated at 8:00 consisting of data points for 7:58, 7:59, and 8:00.

During the next hour (from 8:01 to 9:00), the instrument will take a sample reading every minute and include 60 sample readings.

**NOTE**

In **AVG**, **SDEV**, **MIN**, or **MAX** sample modes (see Section 7.1.5.3), the settings for the **Sample Period** and the **Report Period** determine the number of data points used each time the parameter is calculated, stored, and reported to the **COMM** ports.

The actual sample readings are not stored past the end of the chosen report period.

When the **STORE NUM SAMPLES** feature is turned on, the instrument will store how many measurements were used to compute the **AVG**, **SDEV**, **MIN**, or **MAX** Value, but not the actual measurements themselves.

### 7.1.5.5. Report Periods in Progress When Instrument is Powered Off

If the instrument is powered off in the middle of a **REPORT PERIOD**, the samples accumulated during that period are lost. Once the instrument is turned back on, the iDAS restarts taking samples and temporarily stores them in volatile memory as part of the **REPORT PERIOD** currently active at the time of restart. At the end of this **REPORT PERIOD**, only the sample readings taken since the instrument was turned back on will be included in any **AVG**, **SDEV**, **MIN**, or **MAX** calculation.

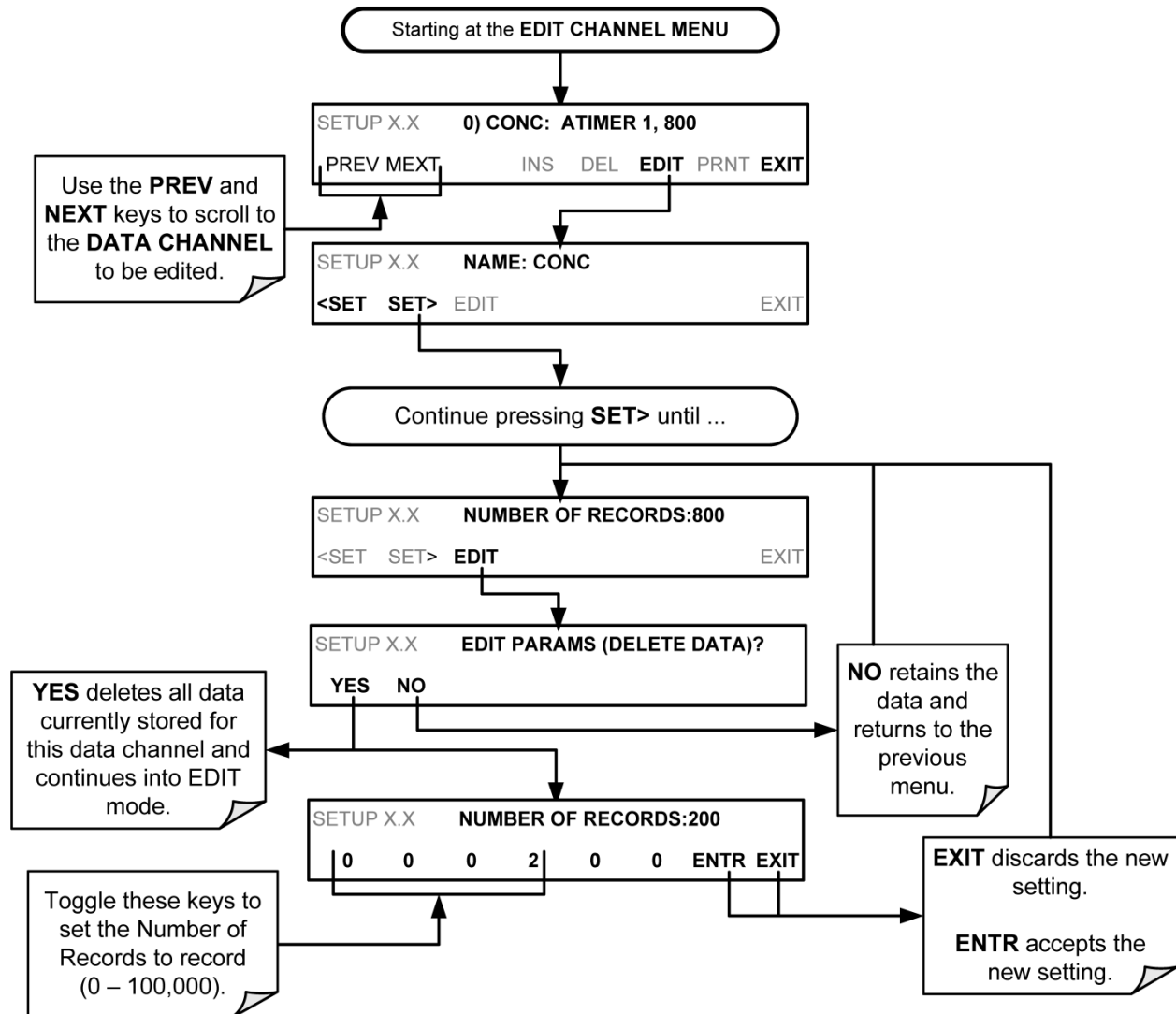
Also, the **STORE NUM SAMPLES** feature will report the number of sample readings taken since the instrument was restarted.

### 7.1.5.6. Editing the Number of Records

The number of data records in the iDAS is limited to about a cumulative one million data points in all channels (one megabyte of space on the Disk-on-Chip). However, the actual number of records is also limited by the total number of parameters, channels, and other settings in the iDAS configuration. Every additional data channel parameter, number of samples setting, etc., will reduce the maximum amount of data points. In general, the maximum data capacity is divided amongst all channels (max: 20) and parameters (max: 50 per channel).

The iDAS will check the amount of available data space and prevent the user from specifying too many records at any given point. If, for example, the iDAS memory space can accommodate 375 more data records, the **ENTR** key will disappear when trying to specify more than that number of records. This check for memory space may also cause the upload of an iDAS configuration with sensor-e.com or a terminal program to fail, if the combined number of records would be exceeded. In this case, it is suggested to determine what the maximum number of records available is using the front panel interface or use trial-and-error in designing the iDAS script, or calculate the number of records using the DAS or sensor-e.com manuals.

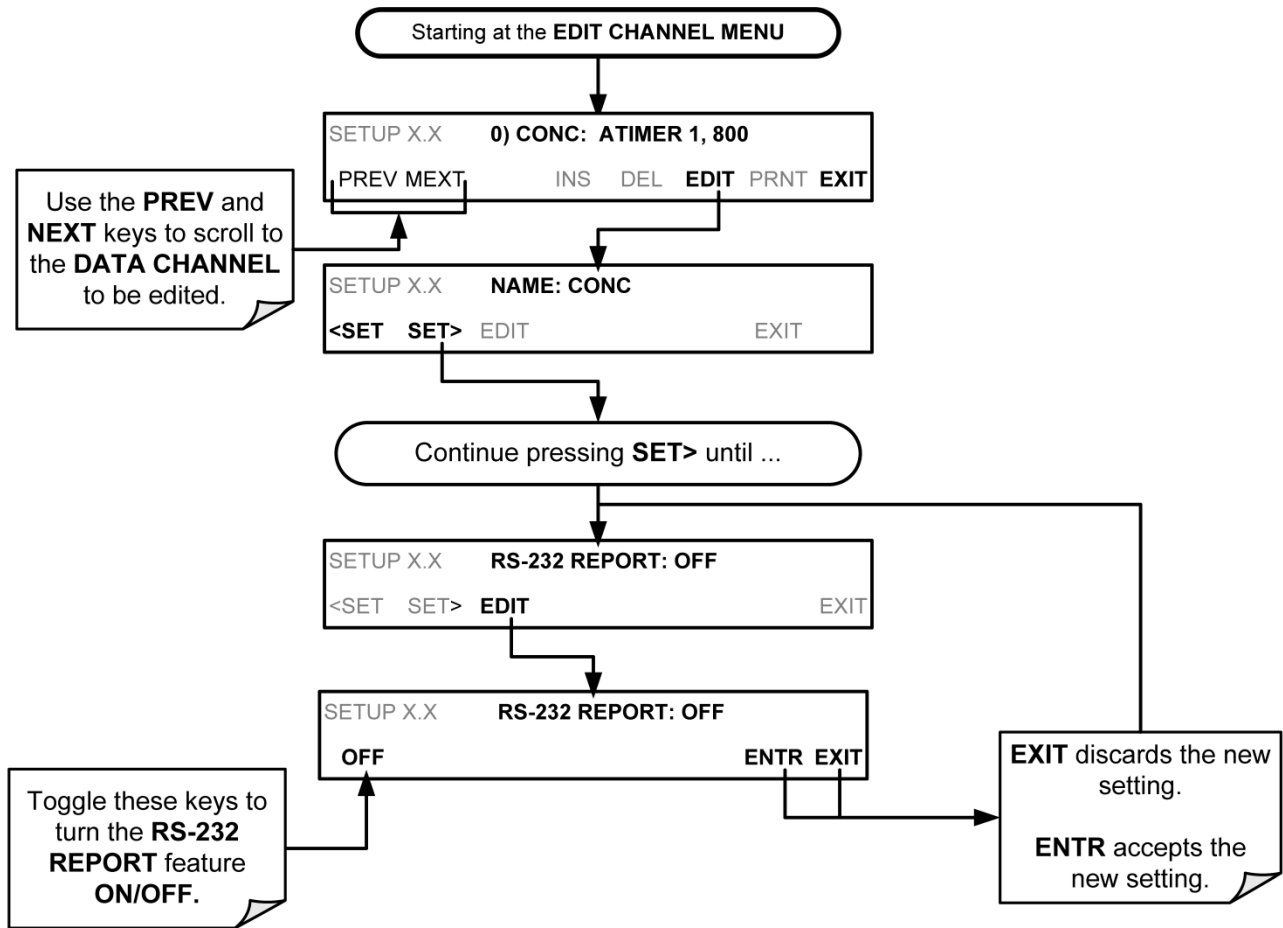
To set the **NUMBER OF RECORDS**, follow the instruction shown in Section 7.1.5 then use the following key sequence:



### 7.1.5.7. RS-232 Report Function

The iDAS can automatically report data to the communications ports, to be captured with a terminal emulation program or simply viewed by the user using the sensor-e.com software.

To enable automatic COMM port reporting, follow the instruction shown in Section 7.1.5 then use the following key sequence:



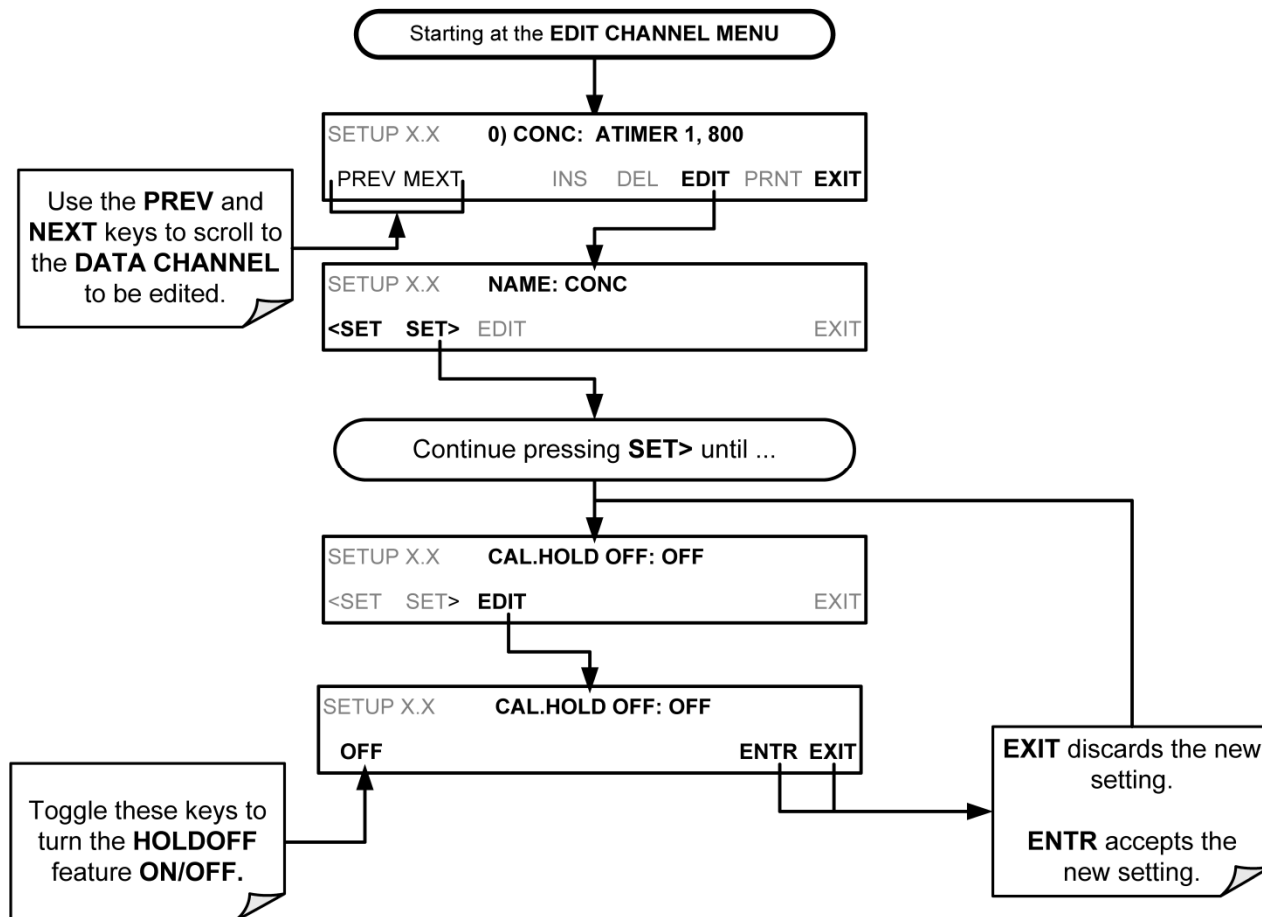


### 7.1.5.8. Enabling/Disabling the HOLDOFF Feature

The iDAS **HOLDOFF** feature prevents data collection during calibration operations and at certain times when the quality of the analyzer's CO measurements may not be certain (e.g. while the instrument is warming up). In this case, the length of time that the **HOLDOFF** feature is active is determined by the value of the internal variable (**VAR**), **DAS\_HOLD**.

To set the length of the **DAS\_HOLD** period, see Section 7.2.

To enable or disable the **HOLDOFF**, follow the instruction shown in Section 7.1.5 then use the following key sequence:



### 7.1.5.9. The Compact Report Feature

When enabled, this option avoids unnecessary line breaks on all RS-232 reports. Instead of reporting each parameter in one channel on a separate line, up to five parameters are reported in one line.

The **COMPACT DATA REPORT** cannot be accessed from the standard iDAS front panel menu. It is available via the instruments communication ports by using sensor-e.com or the analyzer's standard serial data protocol.

### 7.1.5.10. The Starting Date Feature

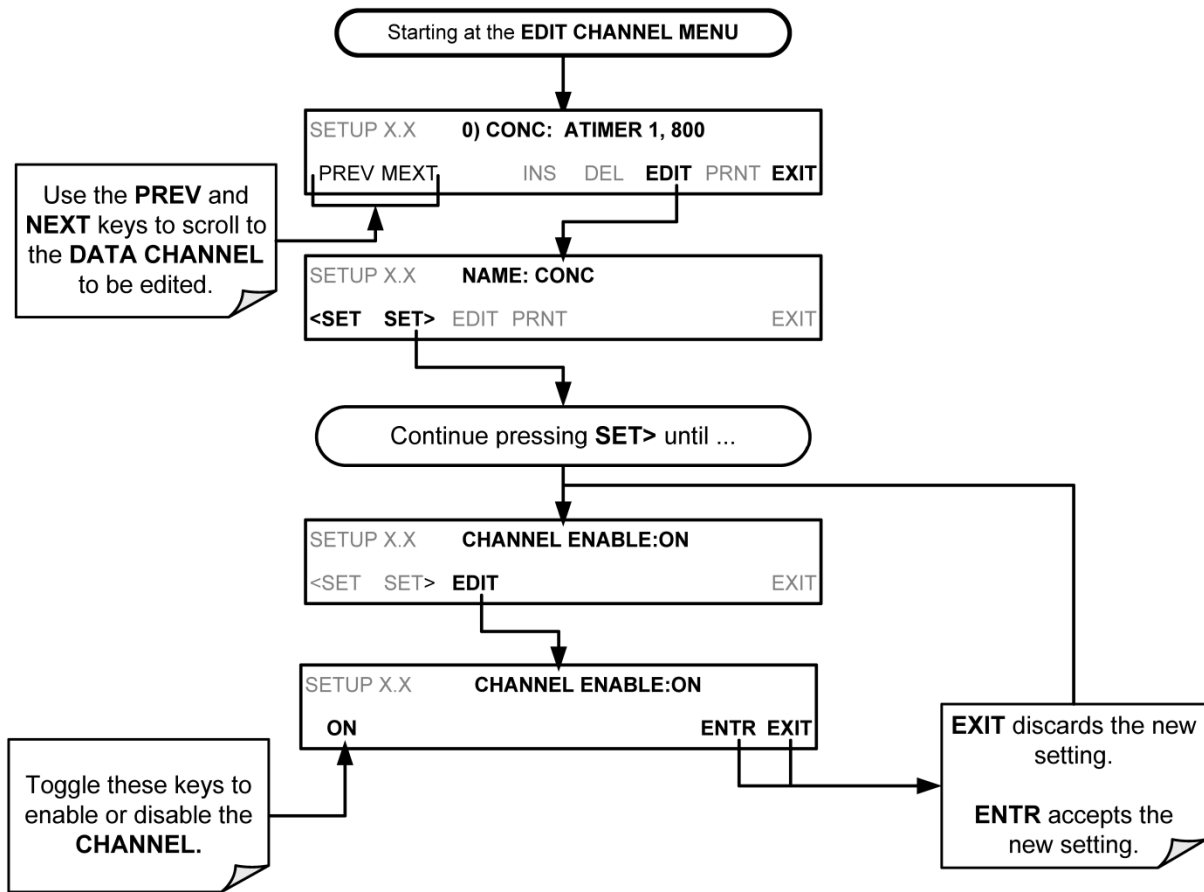
This option allows the user to specify a starting date for any given channel in case the user wants to start data acquisition only after a certain time and date. If the **STARTING DATE** is in the past (the default condition), the iDAS ignores this setting and begins recording data as defined by the **REPORT PERIOD** setting.

The **STARTING DATE** cannot be accessed from the standard iDAS front panel menu. It is available via the instruments communication ports by using sensor-e.com or the analyzer's standard serial data protocol.

### 7.1.6. Disabling/Enabling Data Channels

Data channels can be temporarily disabled, which can reduce the read/write wear on the Disk-on-Chip.

To disable a data channel, follow the instruction shown in Section 7.1.5 then use the following key sequence:



## 7.1.7. Remote iDAS Configuration

### 7.1.7.1. iDAS Configuration Using sensor-e.com

Editing channels, parameters, and triggering events as described in this section can be performed via the sensor-e.com remote control program using the graphic interface shown below. Refer to Chapter 8 for details on remote access to the TML30/M analyzer.

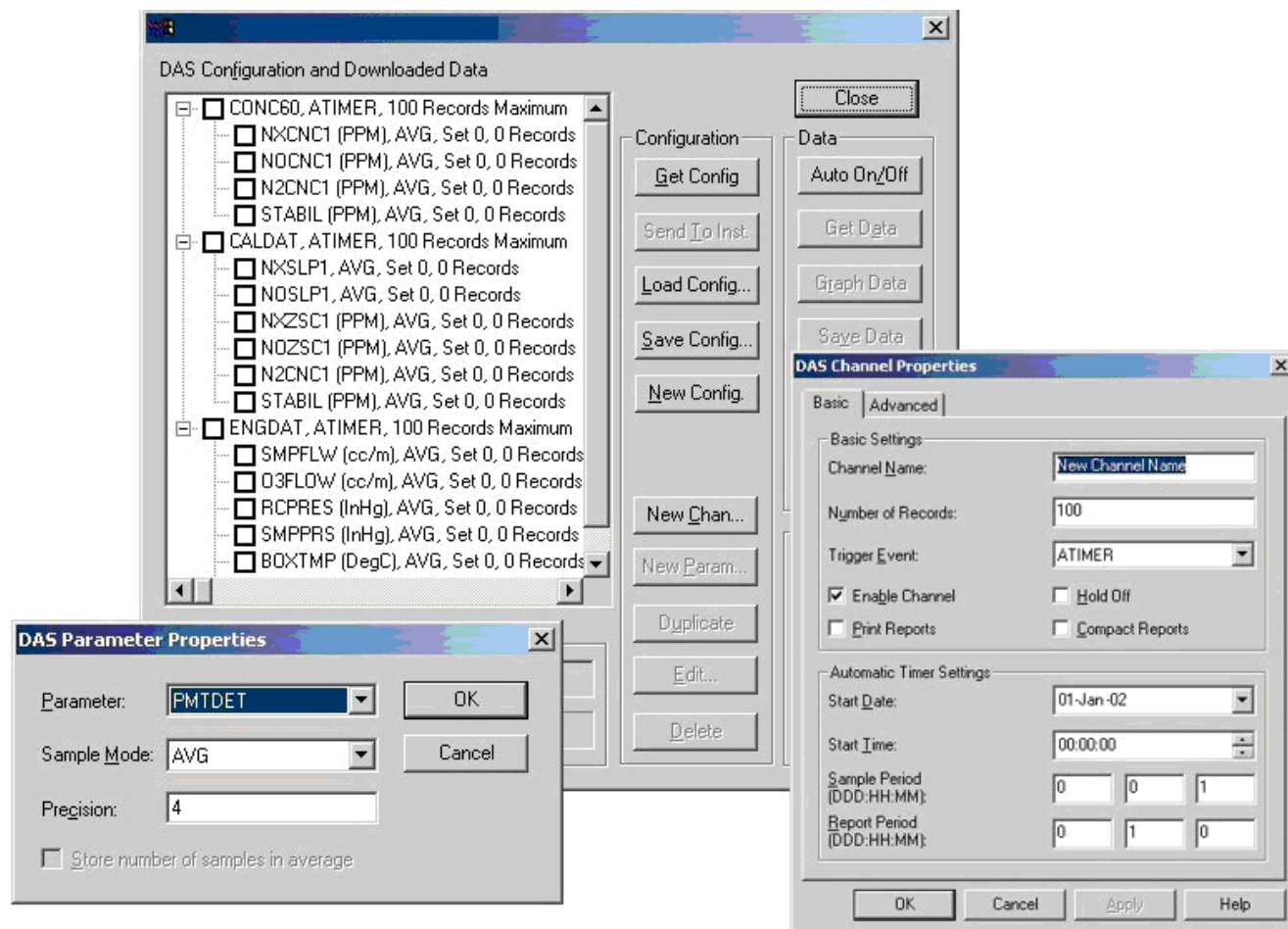


Figure 7-2: sensor-e.com User Interface for Configuring the iDAS.

Once an iDAS configuration is edited (which can be done offline and without interrupting DAS data collection), it is conveniently uploaded to the instrument and can be stored on a computer for later review, alteration, or documentation and archival. Refer to the sensor-e.com manual for details on these procedures. The sensor-e.com user manual (Teledyne Monitor Labs part number 039450000) is included in the sensor-e.com installation file, which can be downloaded at <http://www.teledyne-ml.com>

### 7.1.7.2. iDAS Configuration Using Terminal Emulation Programs

Although Teledyne Monitor Labs recommends the use of sensor-e.com, the iDAS can also be accessed and configured through a terminal emulation program such as HyperTerminal (see example in Figure 7-3).

To do this:

- All configuration commands must be created and edited offline (e.g. cut & pasted in from a text file or word processor) following a strict syntax (see below for example).

- The script is then uploaded via the instruments RS-232 port(s).

```

SETUP PROPERTIES FOR ENGDAT:
NAME:          ENGDAT
EVENT:         ATIMER
REPORT PERIOD: 000:00:02
NUMBER OF RECORDS: 2000
RS-232 REPORT: ON
CHANNEL ENABLED: ON
CAL. HOLD OFF: OFF
PARAMETERS:   14
PARAMETER=RCTEMP, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=CNVTMP, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=PMTTMP, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=BOXTMP, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=O3FLOW, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=SMPFLW, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=SMPPRS, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=RCPRES, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=AZERO,  MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=HVPS,  MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=PMTDET, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=RF4096, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF
PARAMETER=REFGND, MODE=AVG, PRECISION=4, STORE_SAMPLES=OFF

```

**Figure 7-3: iDAS Configuration Through a Terminal Emulation Program.**

Both of the above steps are best started by:

1. Downloading the default iDAS configuration.
2. Getting familiar with its command structure and syntax conventions.
3. Altering a copy of the original file offline.
4. Uploading the new configuration into the analyzer.

#### NOTE

The editing, adding, and deleting of iDAS channels and parameters of one channel through the front panel keyboard can be done without affecting the other channels.

On the other hand, uploading an iDAS configuration script to the analyzer through its communication ports will **ERASE ALL DATA, PARAMETERS, AND CHANNELS** and replace them with the new iDAS configuration.

It is recommended that you download and backup all data and the original iDAS configuration before attempting any iDAS changes.

Refer to the next Chapter 8 for details on remote access to and from the TML30/M Analyzer via the instrument's COMM ports.

## 7.2. SETUP → MORE → VARS: Internal Variables (VARS)

The TML30/M has several user-adjustable software variables, which define certain operational parameters. Usually, these variables are automatically set by the instrument's firmware, but can be manually redefined using the VARS menu.

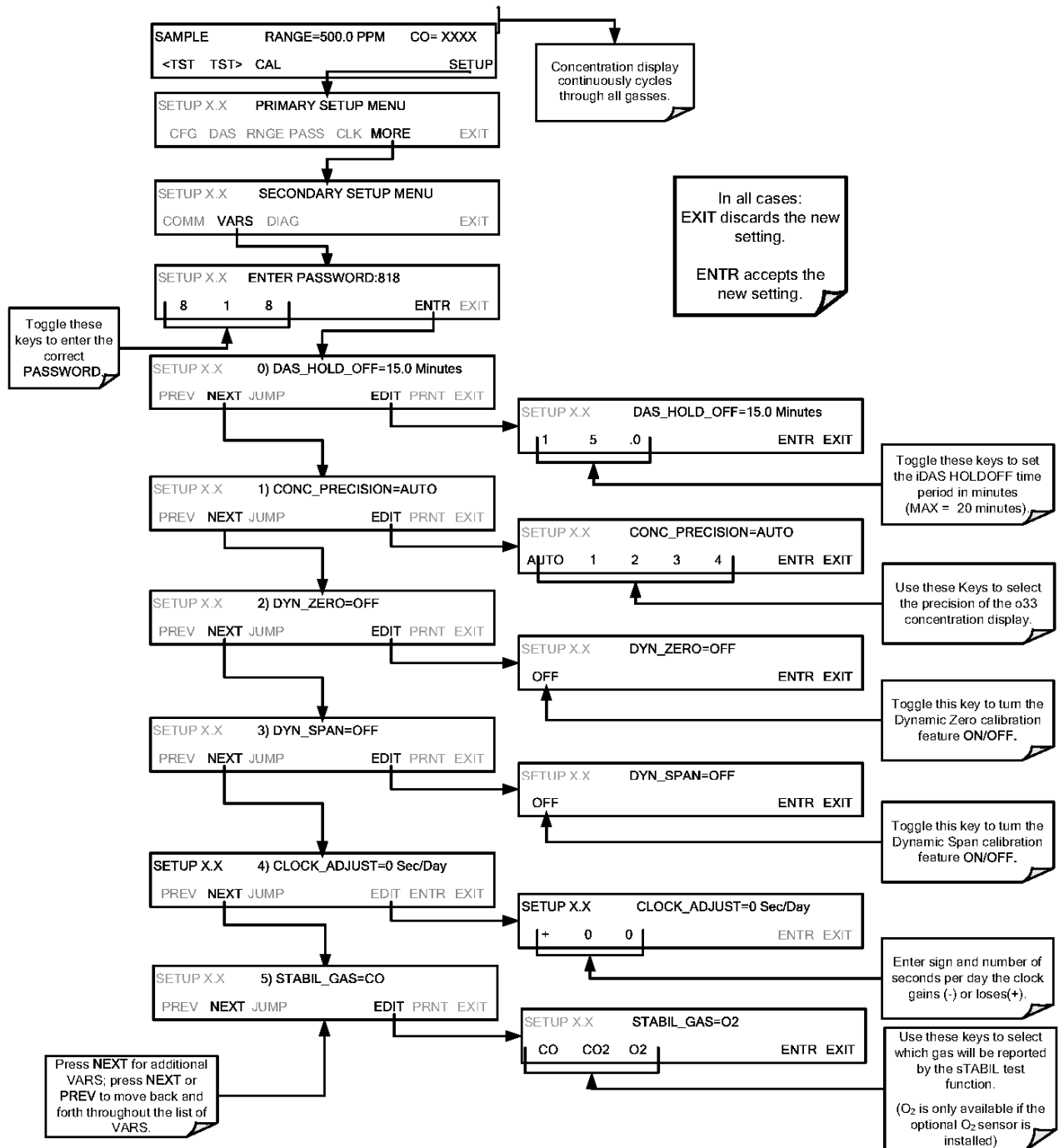
The following table lists all variables that are available within the 818 password protected level. See Appendix A-2 for a detailed listing of all of the TML30/M variables that are accessible through the remote interface

**Table 7-4: Variable Names (VARS)**

NO.	VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	ALLOWED VALUES	VARS DEFAULT VALUES
0	DAS_HOLD_OFF	Changes the Internal Data Acquisition System (iDAS) HOLDOFF timer. No data is stored in the iDAS channels during periods when the data is questionable. Such as during warm up or just after the instrument returns from one of its calibration modes to <b>SAMPLE</b> mode.	May be set for intervals between 0.5 – 20 min	15 min.
1	CONC_PRECISION	Allows the user to set the number of significant digits to the right of the decimal point display of concentration and stability values.	AUTO, 1, 2, 3, 4	AUTO
2	DYN_ZERO <sup>1</sup>	Dynamic zero automatically adjusts offset and slope of the CO response when performing a zero point calibration during an AutoCal (see Section 9.4).	ON/OFF	OFF
3	DYN_SPAN <sup>1</sup>	Dynamic span automatically adjusts the offsets and slopes of the CO response when performing a slope calibration during an AutoCal (see Section 9.4).	ON/OFF	OFF
4	CLOCK_ADJ	Adjusts the speed of the analyzer's clock. Choose the + sign if the clock is too slow, choose the - sign if the clock is too fast.	-60 to +60 s/day	0 sec
5	STABIL_GAS <sup>2</sup>	Selects which gas measurement is displayed when the STABIL test function is selected.	CO; CO <sub>2</sub> & O <sub>2</sub>	CO

<sup>1</sup> Use of the DYN\_ZERO and DYN\_SPAN features are not allowed for applications requiring EPA equivalency.  
<sup>2</sup> This VARS only appears if the optional O<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub> sensors are installed.

To access and navigate the **VARS** menu, use the following key sequence.



## 7.3. SETUP → MORE → DIAG: Using the Diagnostics Functions

A series of diagnostics tools is grouped together under the **SETUP → MORE → DIAG** menu, as these parameters are dependent on firmware revision (see Appendix A). These tools can be used in a variety of troubleshooting and diagnostic procedures and are referred to in many places of the maintenance and troubleshooting sections of this manual.

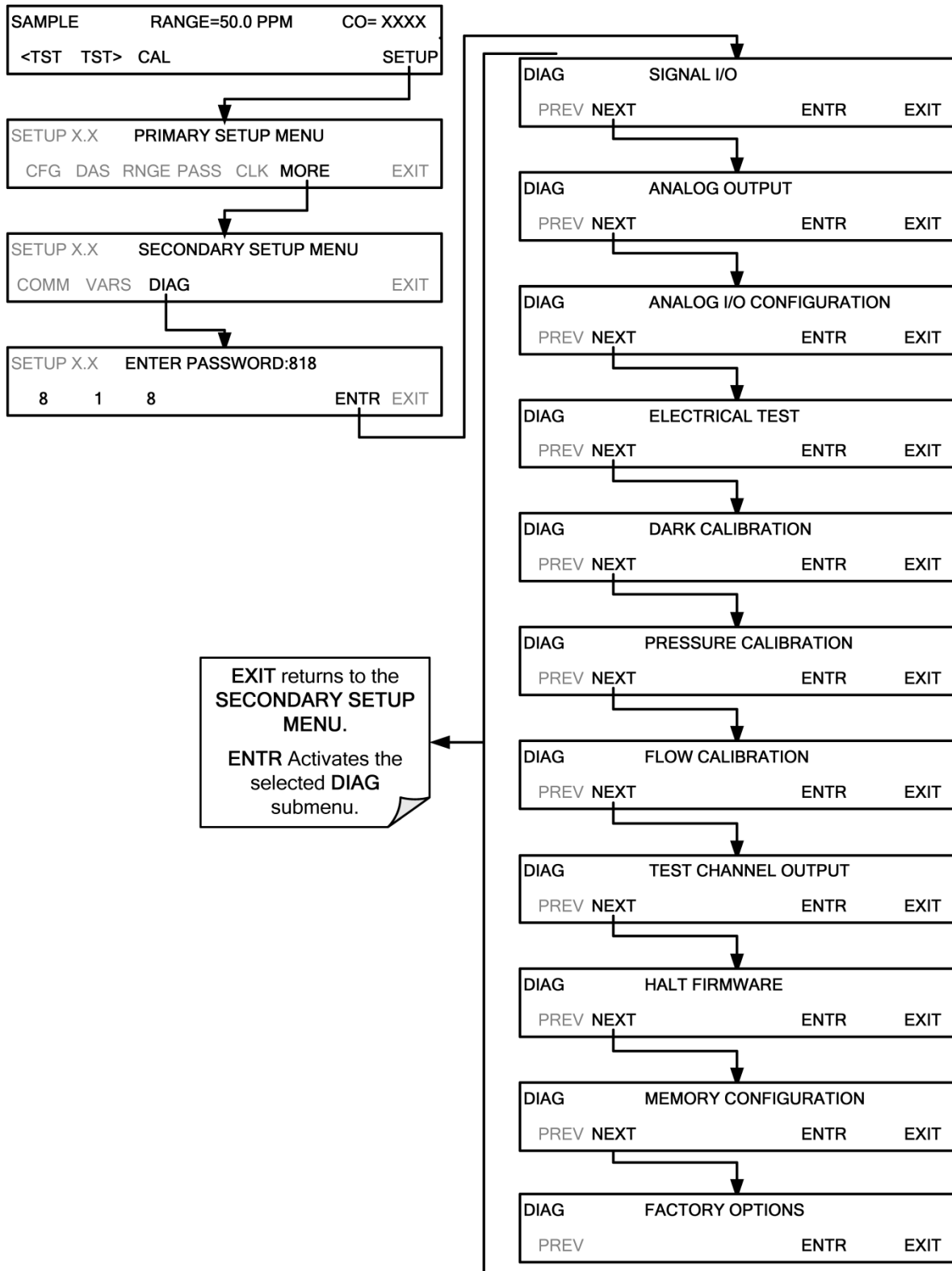
The various operating modes available under the **DIAG** menu are:

**Table 7-5: Diagnostic Mode (DIAG) Functions**

DIAG SUBMENU	SUBMENU FUNCTION	FRONT PANEL MODE INDICATOR	MANUAL SECTION
<b>SIGNAL I/O</b>	Allows observation of all digital and analog signals in the instrument. Allows certain digital signals such as valves and heaters to be toggled <b>ON</b> and <b>OFF</b> .	<b>DIAG I/O</b>	13.1.3
<b>ANALOG OUTPUT</b>	When entered, the analyzer performs an analog output step test. This can be used to calibrate a chart recorder or to test the analog output accuracy.	<b>DIAG AOUT</b>	13.5.7.1
<b>ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION</b>	This submenu allows the user to configure the analyzer's analog output channels, including choosing what parameter will be output on each channel. Instructions that appear here allow adjustment and calibration of the voltage signals associated with each output as well as calibration of the analog to digital converter circuitry on the motherboard.	<b>DIAG AIO</b>	7.4.1
<b>ELECTRIC TEST</b>	When activated, the analyzer performs an electrical test, which generates a voltage intended to simulate the measure and reference outputs of the SYNC/DEMODO board to verify the signal handling and conditioning of these signals.	<b>DIAG ELEC</b>	13.5.6.2
<b>DARK CALIBRATION<sup>1</sup></b>	Disconnects the preamp from synchronous demodulation circuitry on the SYNC/DEMODO PCA to establish the dark offset values for the measure and reference channel.	<b>DIAG DARK CAL</b>	9.6.1
<b>PRESSURE CALIBRATION</b>	Allows the user to calibrate the sample pressure sensor.	<b>DIAG PCAL</b>	9.6.2
<b>FLOW CALIBRATION</b>	This function is used to calibrate the gas flow output signals of sample gas and ozone supply.	<b>DIAG FCAL</b>	9.6.3
<b>TEST CHAN OUTPUT</b>	Selects one of the available test channel signals to output over the <b>A4</b> analog output channel.	<b>DIAG TCHN</b>	7.4.6
<sup>1</sup> These settings are retained after exiting DIAG mode.			

### 7.3.1. Accessing the Diagnostic Features

To access the **DIAG** functions use the following key sequence:





## 7.4. Using the TML30/M Analyzer's Analog Outputs

The TML30/M Analyzer comes equipped with four analog outputs.

- The first two outputs (**A1** & **A2**) carry analog signals that represent the currently measured concentration of CO (see Section 6.6.2)
- The third output (**A3**) is only active if the analyzer is equipped with one of the optional 2<sup>nd</sup> gas sensors (e.g. O<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub>)
- The fourth output (**A4**) outputs a signal that can be set to represent the current value of one of several test functions (see Table 7-10).

### 7.4.1. Accessing the Analog Output Signal Configuration Submenu

The following lists the analog I/O functions that are available in the TML30/M Analyzer.

Table 7-6: DIAG – Analog I/O Functions

SUB MENU	OUTPUT CHANNEL	FUNCTION	MANUAL SECTION
<b>AOUT CALIBRATED</b>	<b>ALL</b>	Initiates a calibration of the <b>A1</b> , <b>A2</b> , <b>A3</b> , and <b>A4</b> analog output channels that determines the slope and offset inherent in the circuitry of each output. These values are stored and applied to the output signals by the CPU automatically.	7.4.3
<b>CONC_OUT_1</b>	<b>A1</b>	Sets the basic electronic configuration of the <b>A1</b> output (CO concentration). There are four options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>RANGE<sup>1</sup></b>: Selects the signal type (voltage or current loop) and level of the output.</li> <li>• <b>REC OFS</b>: Allows them input of a DC offset to let the user manually adjust the output level.</li> <li>• <b>AUTO CAL</b>: Enables/Disables the <b>AOUT CALIBRATED</b> feature.</li> <li>• <b>CALIBRATED</b>: Performs the same calibration as <b>AOUT CALIBRATED</b>, but on this one channel only.</li> </ul>	7.4
<b>CONC_OUT_2</b>	<b>A2</b>	Same as for CONC_OUT_1 but for analog channel <b>A2</b> .	
<b>CONC_OUT_3</b>	<b>A3</b>	Same as for CONC_OUT_1 but for analog channel <b>A3</b> but only if either the optional O <sub>2</sub> or CO <sub>2</sub> sensors are installed.	
<b>TEST OUTPUT</b>	<b>A4</b>	Same as for CONC_OUT_1 but for analog channel <b>A4</b> (TEST CHANNEL).	7.4.6
<b>AIN CALIBRATED</b>	<b>N/A</b>	Initiates a calibration of the A to D Converter circuit located on the Motherboard.	7.4.7
<sup>1</sup> Any changes made to <b>RANGE</b> or <b>REC_OFS</b> require recalibration of this output.			

To access the **ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION** sub menu use the following key sequence:

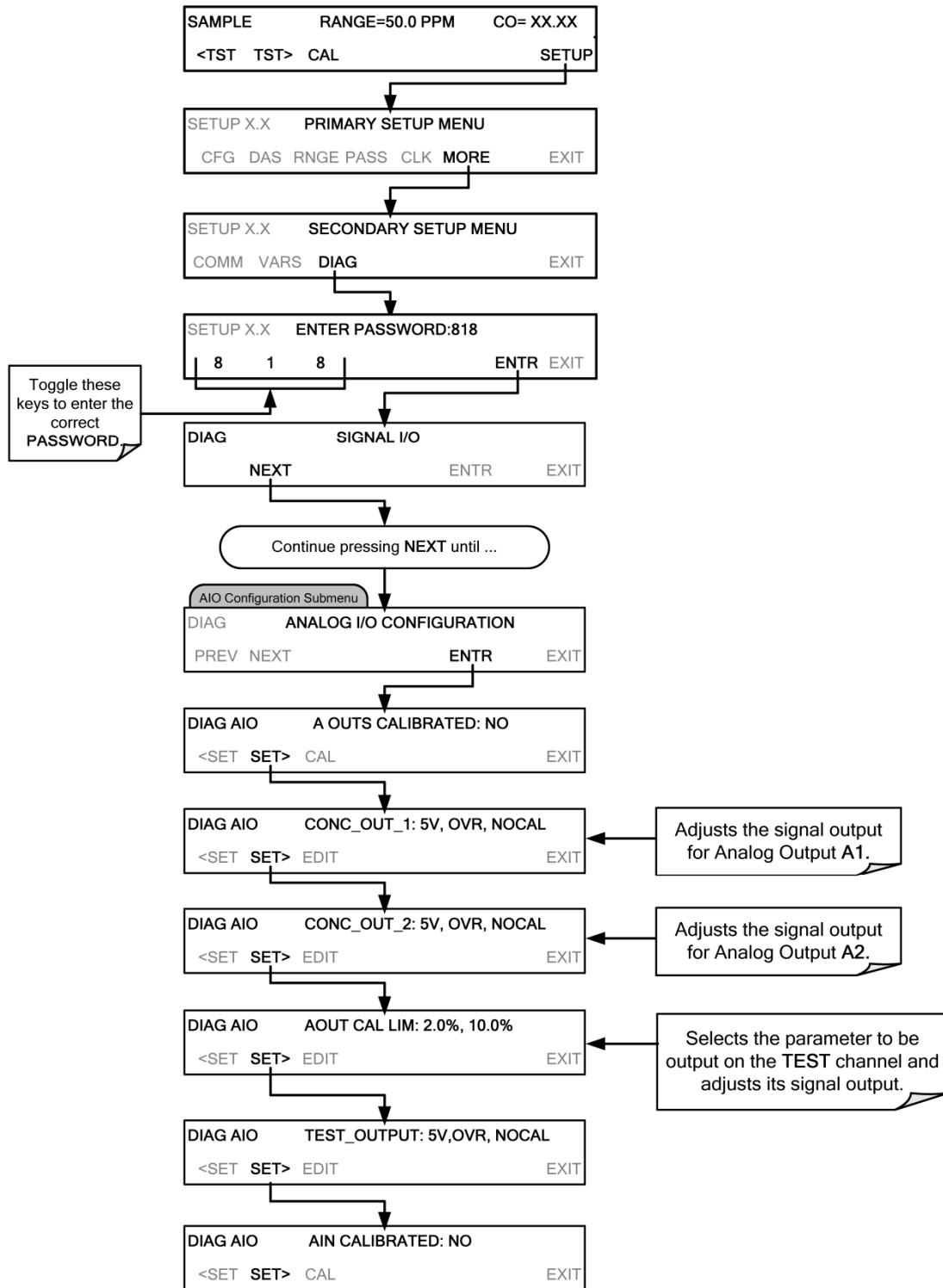


Figure 7-4: Accessing the Analog I/O Configuration Submenus

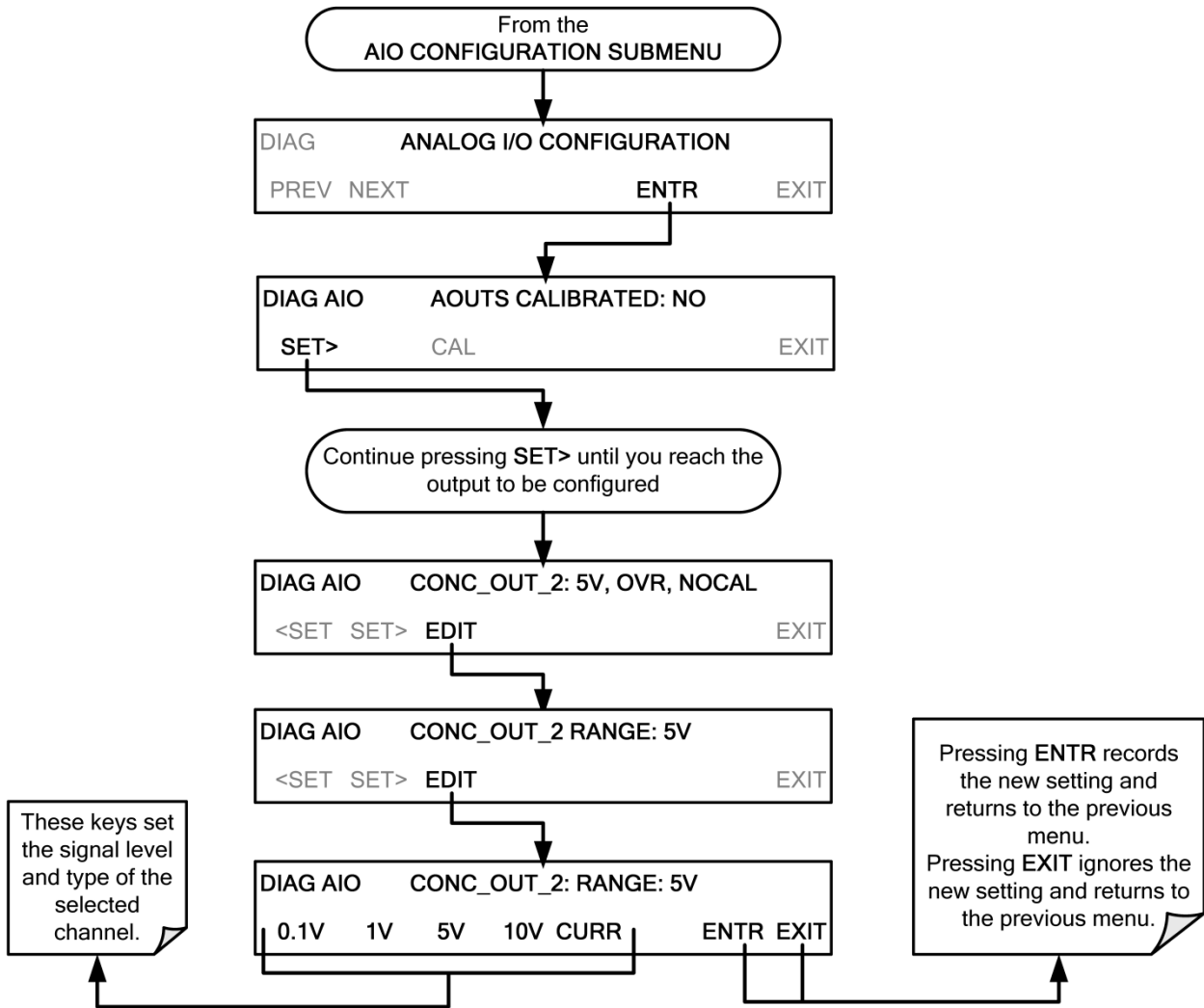
## 7.4.2. Analog Output Voltage / Current Range Selection

In its standard configuration, each of the analog outputs is set to output 0-5 VDC signals. Several other output ranges are available. Each range is usable from -5% to + 5% of the rated span.

**Table 7-7: Analog Output Voltage Range Min/Max**

RANGE NAME	RANGE SPAN	MINIMUM OUTPUT	MAXIMUM OUTPUT
<b>0.1V</b>	0-100 mVDC	-5 mVDC	105 mVDC
<b>1V</b>	0-1 VDC	-0.05 VDC	1.05 VDC
<b>5V</b>	0-5 VDC	-0.25 VDC	5.25 VDC
<b>10V</b>	0-10 VDC	-0.5 VDC	10.5 VDC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The default offset for all VDC ranges is 0-5 VDC.</li> </ul>			
<b>CURR</b>	0-20 mA	0 mA	20 mA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While these are the physical limits of the current loop modules, typical applications use 2-20 or 4-20 mA for the lower and upper limits. Please specify desired ranges when ordering this option.</li> <li>The default offset for all current ranges is 0 mA.</li> <li>Current outputs are available only on A1-A3.</li> </ul>			

To change the output type and range, select the ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION submenu (see Figure 7-4) then use the following key sequence:



### 7.4.3. Calibration of the Analog Outputs

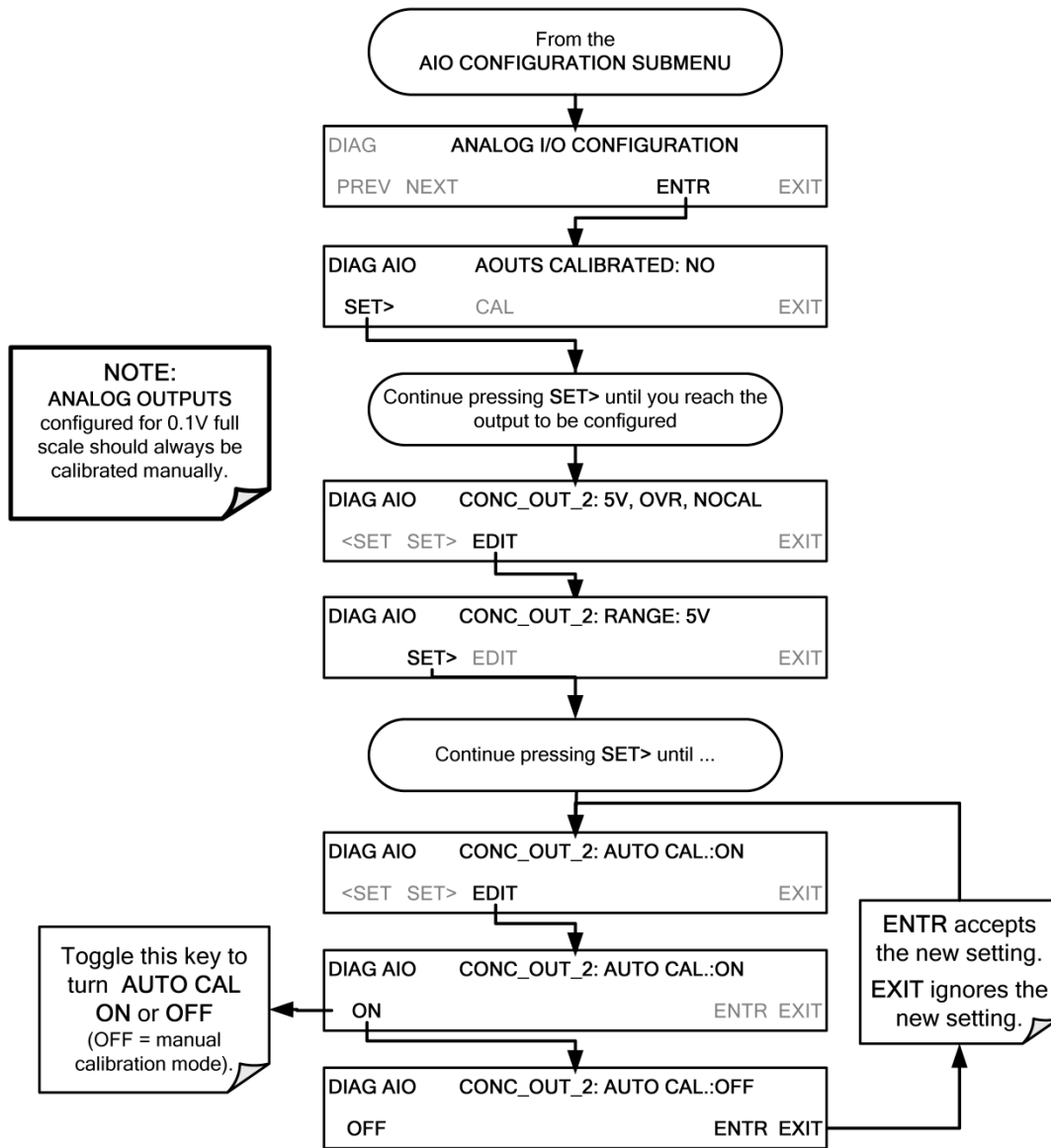
Analog output calibration should be carried out on first startup of the analyzer (performed in the factory as part of the configuration process) or whenever recalibration is required. The analog outputs can be calibrated automatically or adjusted manually.

During automatic calibration, the analyzer tells the output circuitry to generate a zero mV signal and high-scale point signal (usually about 90% of chosen analog signal scale) then measures actual signal of the output. Any error at zero or high-scale is corrected with a slope and offset.

Automatic calibration can be performed via the **CAL** button located inside the **AOUTS CALIBRATION** submenu. By default, the analyzer is configured so calibration of analog outputs can be initiated as a group with the **AOUT CALIBRATION** command. The outputs can also be calibrated individually, but this requires the AUTOCAL feature disabled.

### 7.4.3.1. Enabling or Disabling the AutoCal for an individual Analog Output

To enable or disable the AutoCal feature for an individual analog output, elect the ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION submenu (see Figure 7-4) then use the following key sequence:

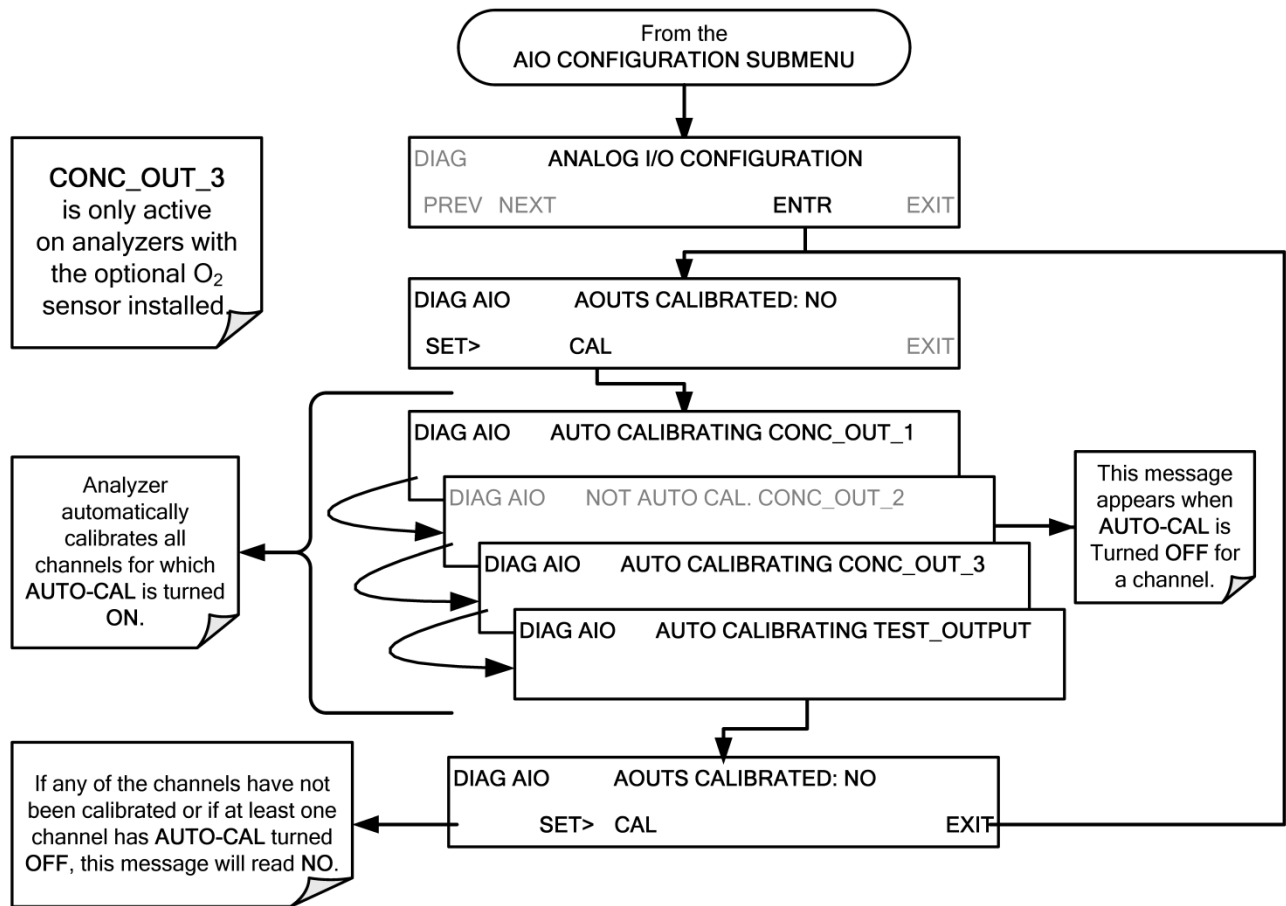


### 7.4.3.2. Automatic Calibration of the Analog Outputs

To calibrate the outputs as a group with the AOUTS CALIBRATION command, select the ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION submenu (see Figure 7-4) then use the following key sequence:

**NOTE**

**Before performing this procedure, make sure the AUTO CAL for each analog output is enabled. (See Section 7.4.3.1)**

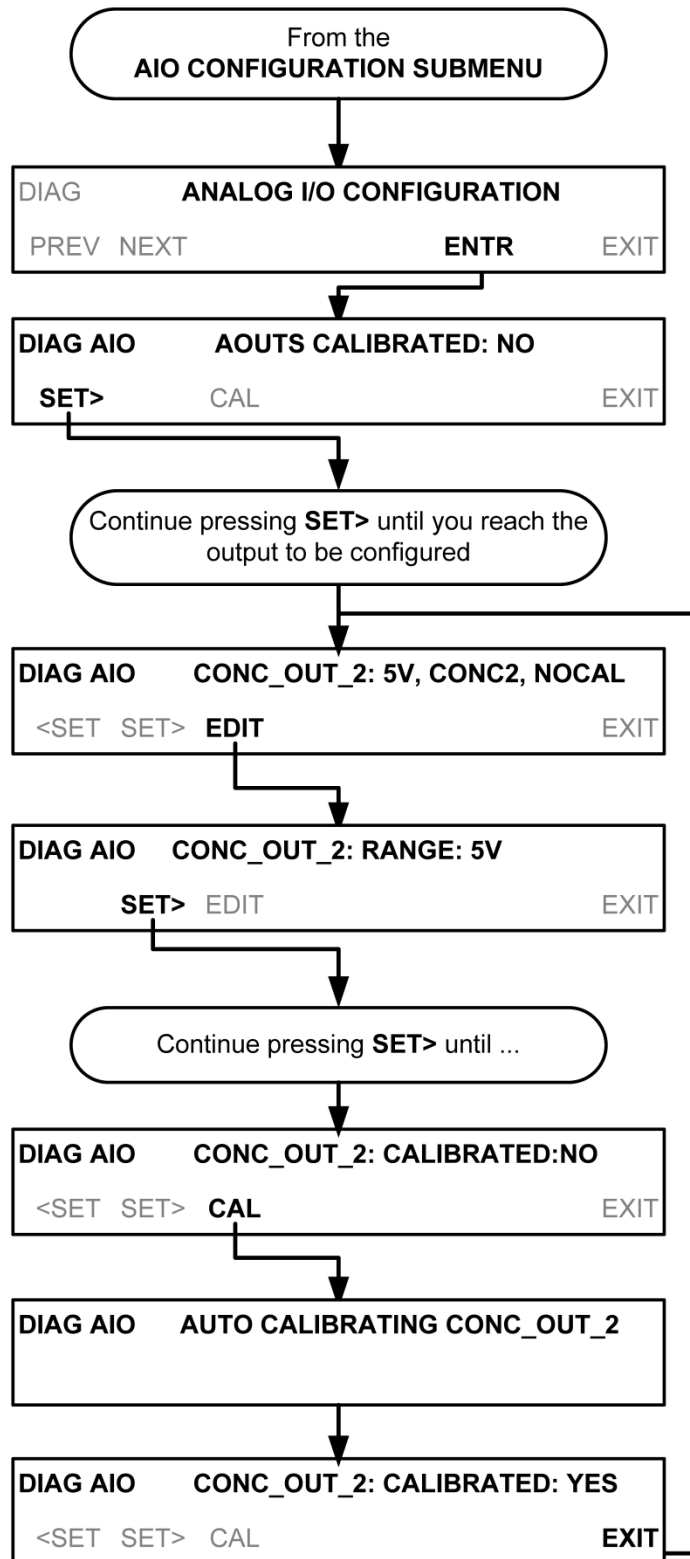


**NOTE**

**Manual calibration should be used for any analog output set for a 0.1 V, 10 V range output range, or in cases where the outputs must be closely matched to the characteristics of the recording device.**

### 7.4.3.3. Individual Calibration of the Analog Outputs

To use the **AUTO CAL** feature to initiate an automatic calibration for an individual analog output, select the **ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION** submenu (see Figure 7-4) then use the following key sequence:



### 7.4.3.4. Manual Calibration of the Analog Outputs Configured for Voltage Ranges

For best accuracy, the voltages of the analog outputs can be manually calibrated.

**NOTE**

The menu for manually adjusting the analog output signal level will only appear if the AUTO-CAL feature is turned off for the channel being adjusted (see Section 7.4.3.1).

Calibration is performed with a voltmeter connected across the output terminals and by changing the actual output signal level using the front panel keys in 100, 10, or 1 count increments. See Figure 3-7 for pin assignments and diagram of the analog output connector.

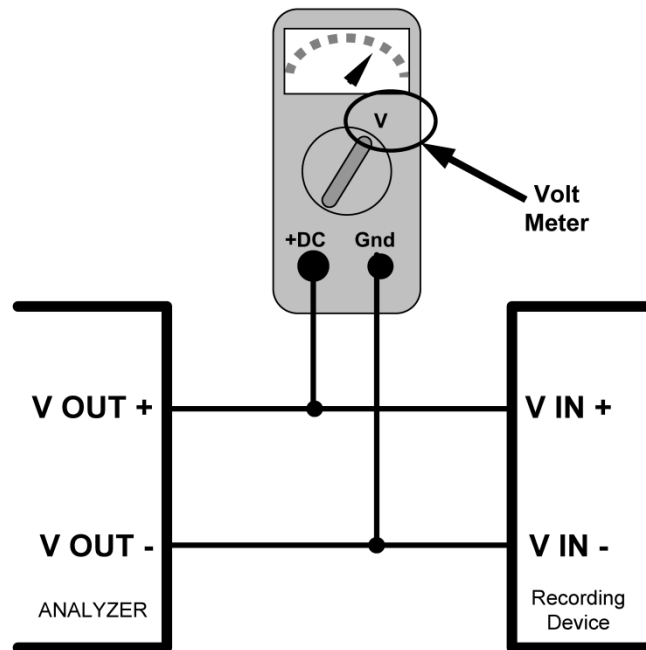


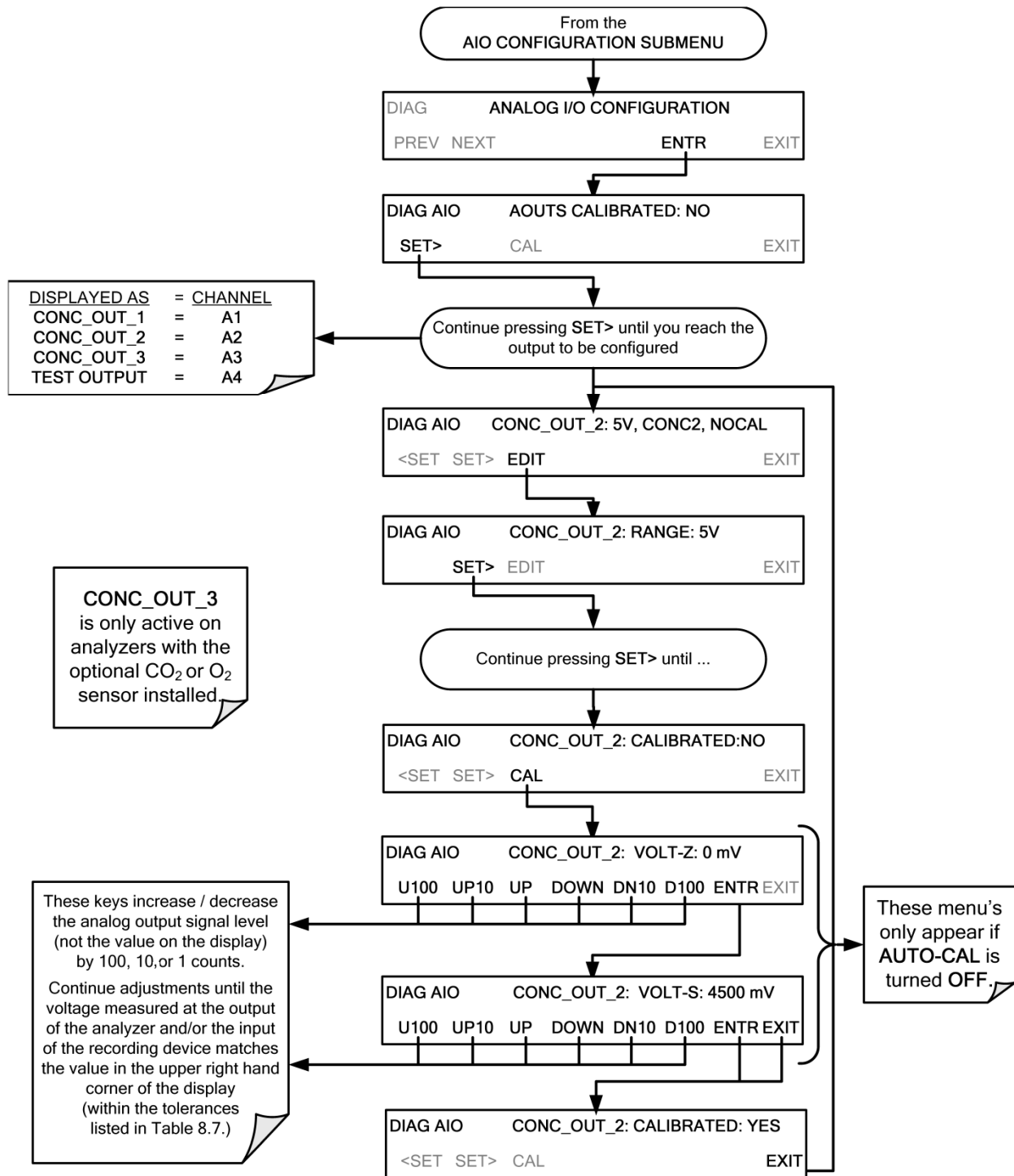
Figure 7-5: Setup for Checking / Calibrating DCV Analog Output Signal Levels

Table 7-8: Voltage Tolerances for the TEST CHANNEL Calibration

FULL SCALE	ZERO TOLERANCE	SPAN VOLTAGE	SPAN TOLERANCE	MINIMUM ADJUSTMENT (1 count)
0.1 VDC	±0.0005V	90 mV	±0.001V	0.02 mV
1 VDC	±0.001V	900 mV	±0.001V	0.24 mV
5 VDC	±0.002V	4500 mV	±0.003V	1.22 mV
10 VDC	±0.004V	4500 mV	±0.006V	2.44 mV



To adjust the signal level of an analog output channel manually, select the **ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION** submenu (see Figure 7-4) then use the following key sequence:



### 7.4.3.5. Manual Adjustment of Current Loop Output Span and Offset

A current loop option may be purchased for the **A1**, **A2**, and **A3** analog outputs of the analyzer. This option places circuitry in series with the output of the D-to-A converter on the motherboard that changes the normal DC voltage output to a 0-20 milliamp signal (see Section 5.4).

- The outputs can be ordered scaled to any set of limits within that 0-20 mA range, however most current loop applications call for either 0-20 mA or 4-20 mA range spans.
- All current loop outputs have a +5% over range. Ranges whose lower limit is set above 1 mA also have a -5% under range.

To switch an analog output from voltage to current loop, follow the instructions in Section 7.4.2 (select **CURR** from the list of options on the “Output Range” menu).

Adjusting the signal zero and span levels of the current loop output is done by raising or lowering the voltage output of the D-to-A converter circuitry on the analyzer’s motherboard. This raises or lowers the signal level produced by the current loop option circuitry.

The software allows this adjustment to be made in 100, 10, or 1 count increments. Since the exact amount by which the current signal is changed per D-to-A count varies from output-to-output and instrument-to-instrument, you will need to measure the change in the signal levels with a separate current meter placed in series with the output circuit. See Figure 3-7 for pin assignments and diagram of the analog output connector.

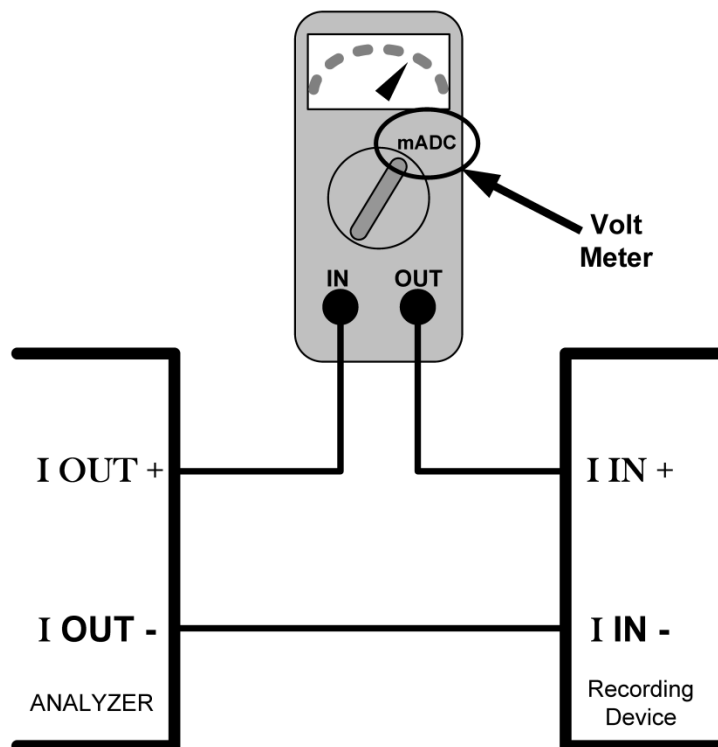


Figure 7-6: Setup for Checking / Calibrating Current Output Signal Levels Using an Ammeter

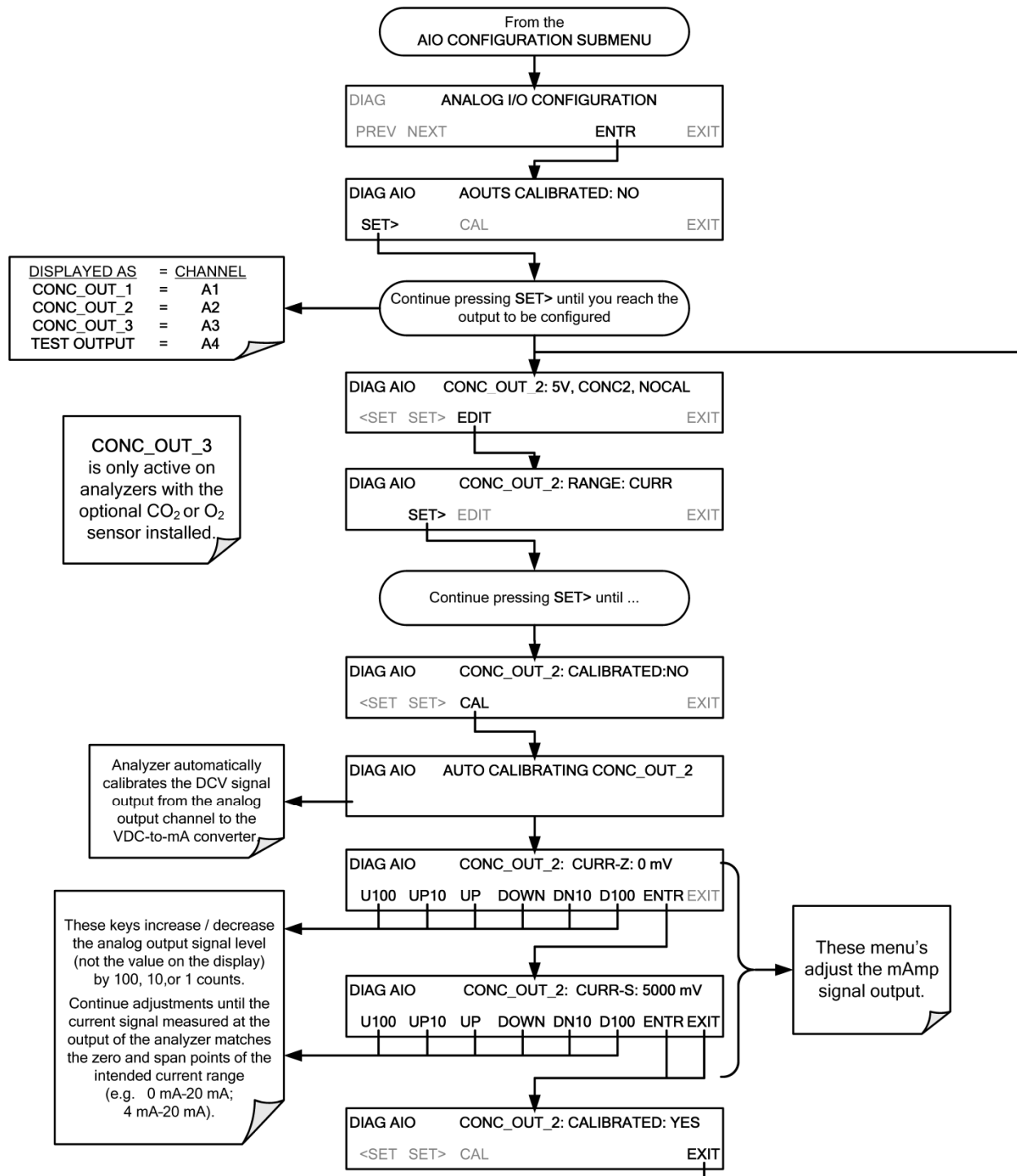


#### CAUTION

##### General Safety Hazard

Do not exceed 60V peak voltage between current loop outputs and instrument ground.

To adjust the zero and span signal levels of the current outputs, select the **ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION** submenu (see Figure 7-4) then use the following key sequence:



An alternative method for measuring the output of the Current Loop converter is to connect a 250 ohm  $\pm 1\%$  resistor across the current loop output in lieu of the current meter (see Figure 3-7 for pin assignments and diagram of the analog output connector). This allows the use of a voltmeter connected across the resistor to measure converter output as VDC or mVDC.

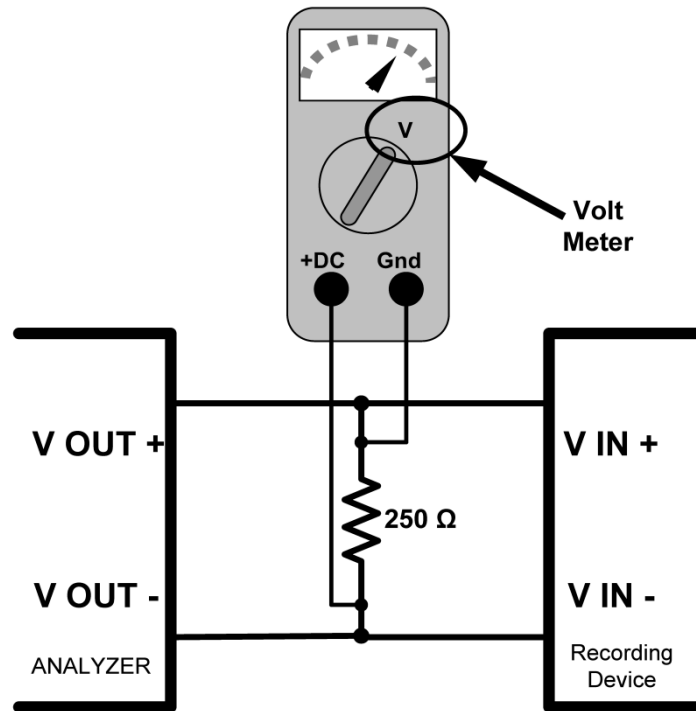


Figure 7-7: Alternate Setup Using 250Ω Resistor for Checking Current Output Signal Levels

In this case, follow the procedure above but adjust the output for the following values:

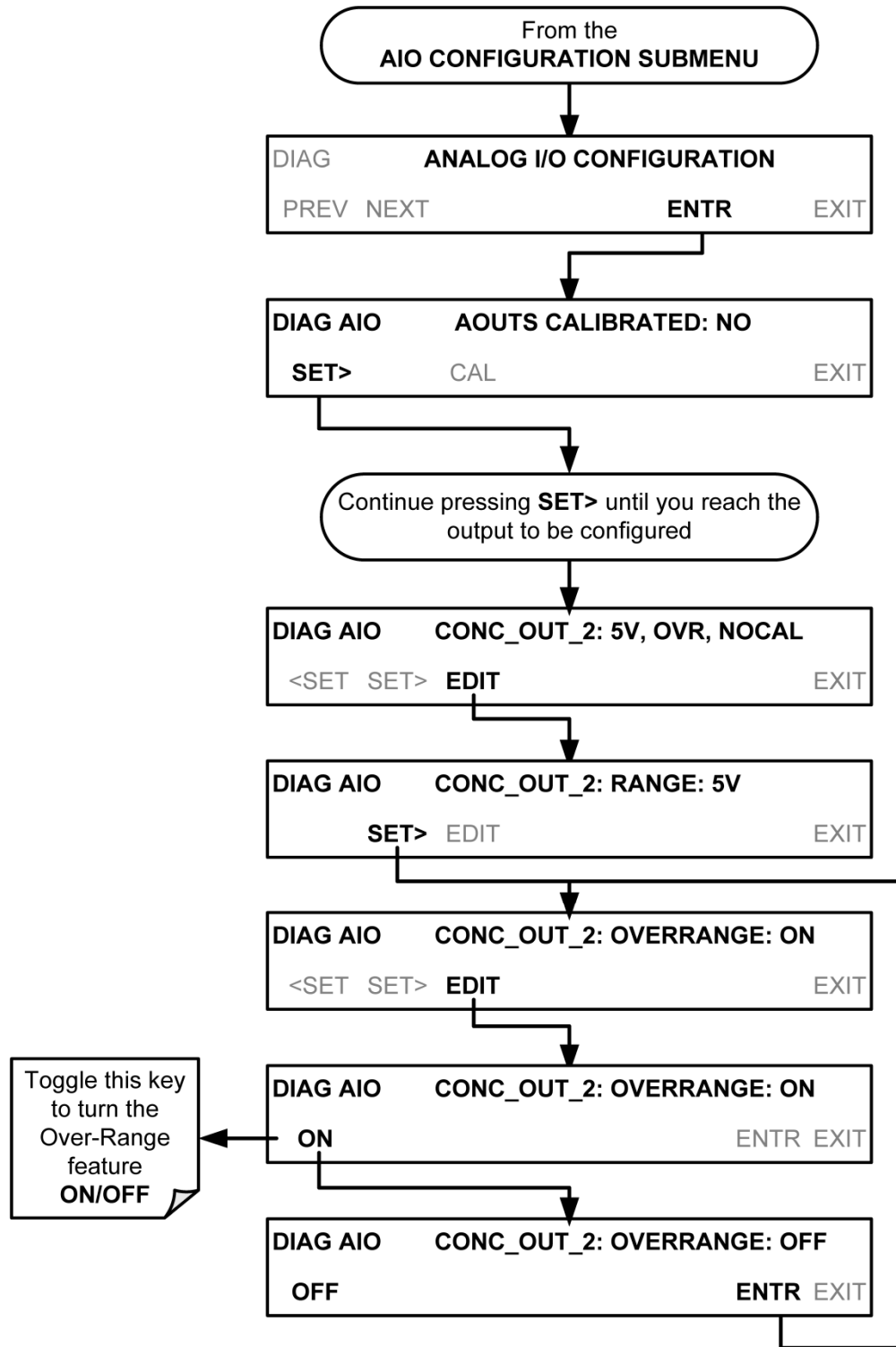
Table 7-9: Current Loop Output Check

% FS	Voltage Across Resistor for 2-20 mA	Voltage Across Resistor for 4-20 mA
0	500 mVDC	1000 mVDC
100	5000 mVDC	5000 mVDC

#### 7.4.4. Turning an Analog Output Over-Range Feature On/Off

In its default configuration, a  $\pm 5\%$  over-range is available on each of the TML30/M Analyzer's analog outputs. This over-range can be disabled if your recording device is sensitive to excess voltage or current.

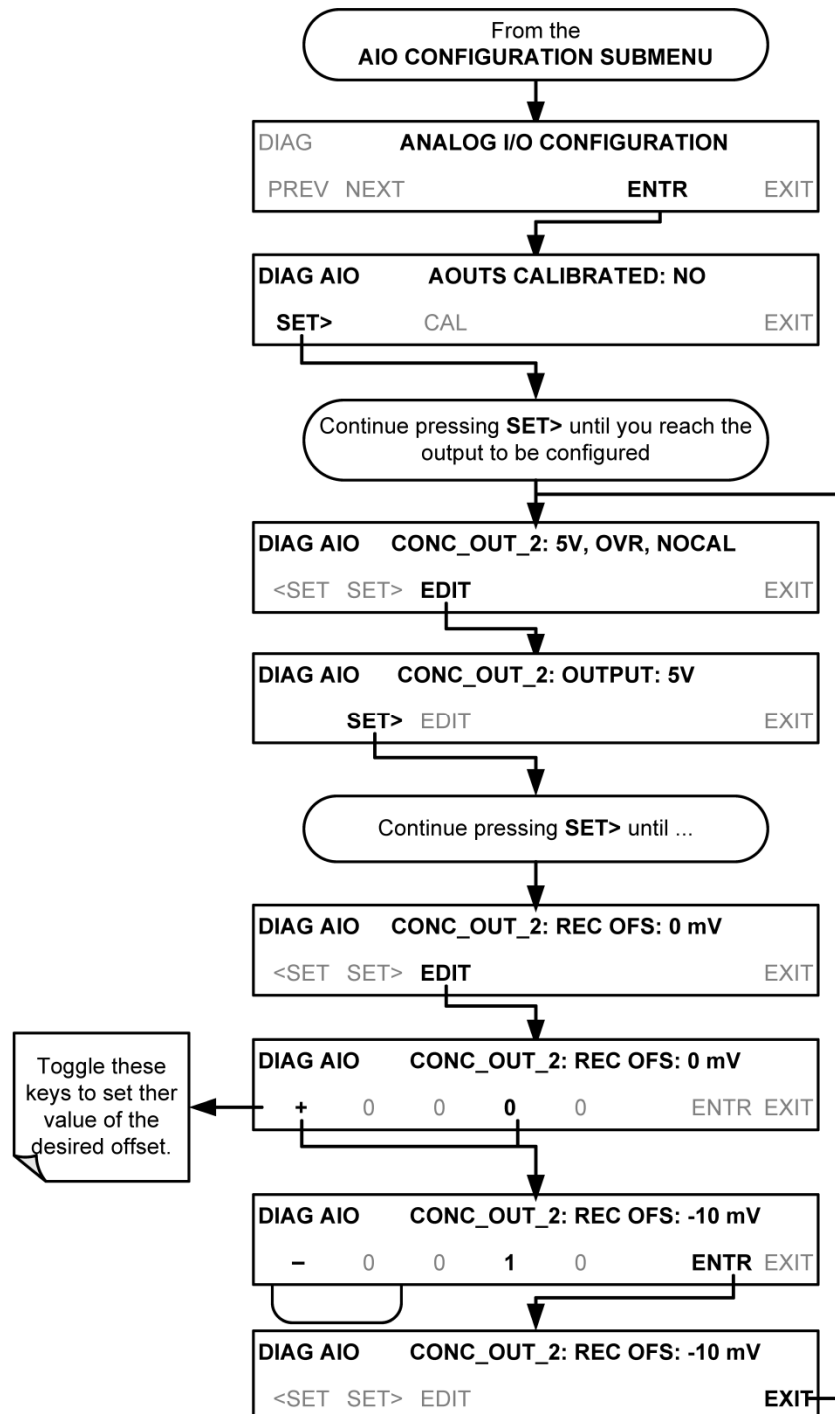
To turn the over-range feature on or off, select the ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION submenu (see Figure 7-4) then use the following key sequence:



### 7.4.5. Adding a Recorder Offset to an analog Output

Some analog signal recorders require the zero signal be significantly different from the baseline of the recorder in order to record slightly negative readings from noise around the zero point. This can be achieved in the TML30/M by defining a zero offset, a small voltage (e.g., 10% of span).

To add a zero offset to a specific analog output channel, select the **ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION** submenu (see Figure 7-4) then use the following key sequence:



## 7.4.6. Selecting a Test Channel Function for Output A4

The test functions available to be reported are listed in Table 7-10:

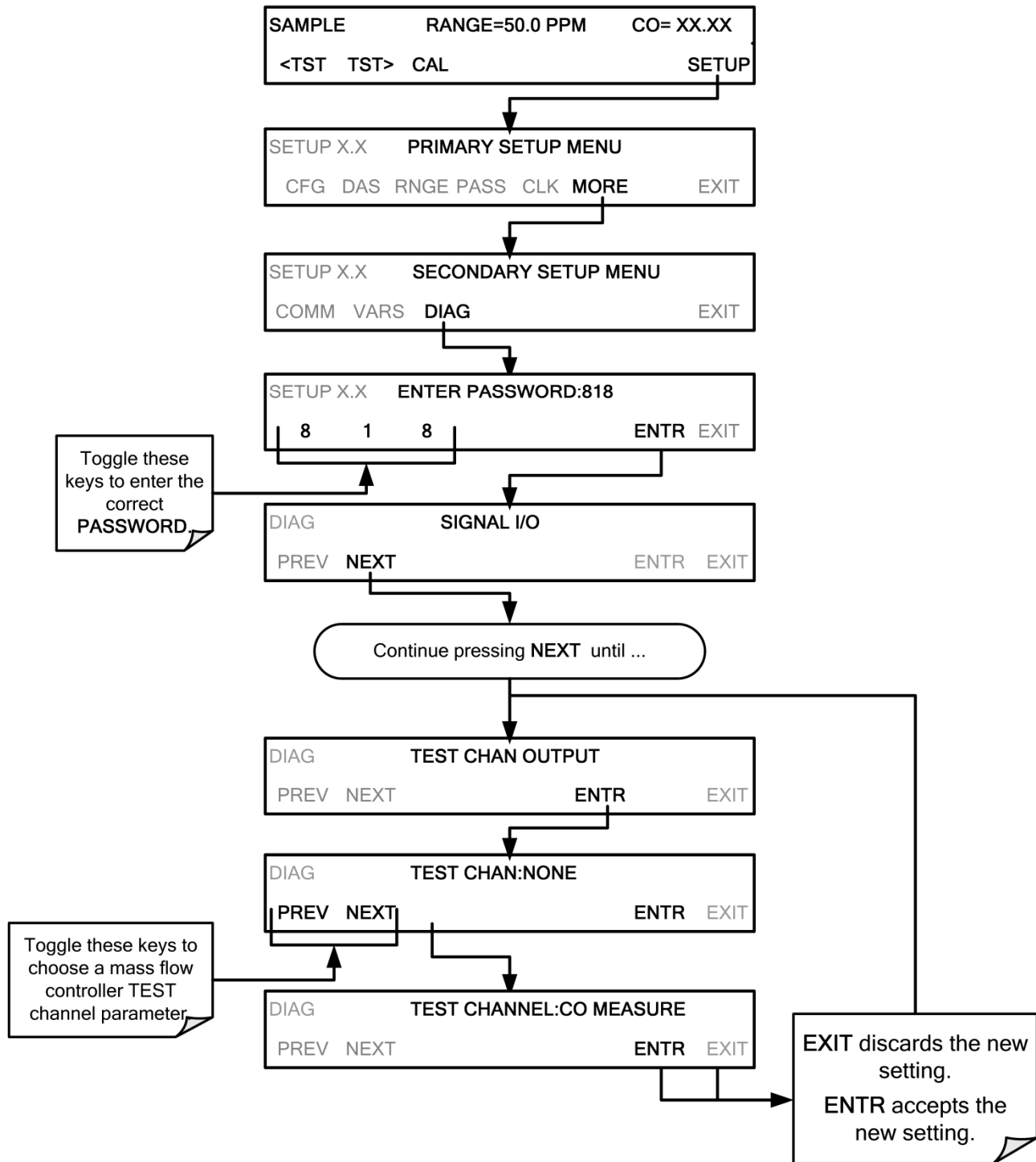
**Table 7-10: Test Channels Functions Available on the TML30/M Analog Output**

TEST CHANNEL	DESCRIPTION	ZERO	FULL SCALE
NONE	TEST CHANNEL IS TURNED OFF		
CO MEASURE	The demodulated, peak IR detector output during the measure portion of the GFC Wheel cycle.	0 mV	5000 mV
CO REFERENCE	The demodulated, peak IR detector output during the reference portion of the GFC Wheel cycle.	0 mV	5000 mV
SAMPLE PRESS	The absolute pressure of the sample gas as measured by a pressure sensor located inside the sample chamber	0" Hg	40" Hg
SAMPLE FLOW	Sample mass flow rate as measured by the flow rate sensor in the sample gas stream.	0 cm <sup>3</sup> /m	1000 cm <sup>3</sup> /m
SAMPLE TEMP	The temperature of the gas inside the sample chamber.	0°C	70°C
BENCH TEMP	Optical bench temperature.	0°C	70°C
WHEEL TEMP	GFC Wheel temperature.	0°C	70°C
O <sub>2</sub> CELL TEMP	The current temperature of the O <sub>2</sub> sensor measurement cell.	n	70°C
CHASSIS TEMP	The temperature inside the analyzer chassis.	0°C	70°C
PHT DRIVE	The drive voltage being supplied to the thermoelectric coolers of the IR photo-detector by the Sync/Demod Board.	0 mV	5000 mV

\* Maximum test signal value at full scale of test channel output.

Once a function is selected, the instrument not only begins to output a signal on the analog output but also adds **TEST** to the list of test functions viewable via the front panel display.

To activate the **TEST** channel and select **CO MEASURE** a function, use the following key sequence:

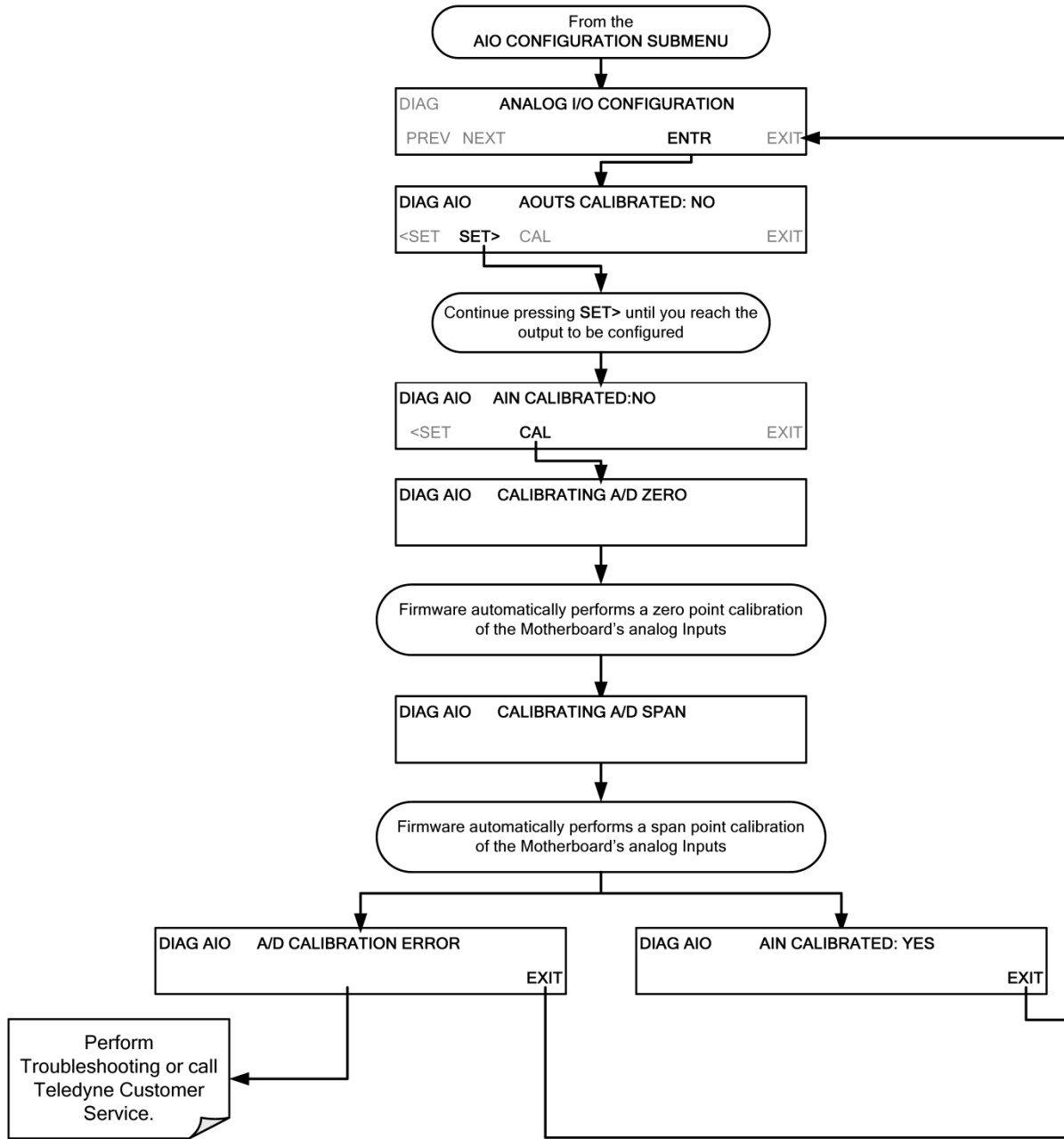




### 7.4.7. AIN Calibration

This is the submenu to conduct a calibration of the TML30/M Analyzer's analog inputs. This calibration should only be necessary after major repairs such as a replacement of CPU, motherboard, or power supplies.

To perform an analog input calibration, select the ANALOG I/O CONFIGURATION submenu (see Figure 7-4) then use the following key sequence:



## 7.5. SETUP → MORE → ALRM: Using the Gas Concentration Alarms

The TML30/M includes two CO concentration alarms if OPT 61 is installed on your instrument. Each alarm has a user settable limit and is associated with a Single Pole Double Throw relay output accessible via the alarm output connector on the instrument’s back panel (See Section 3.3.3). If the CO concentration measured by the instrument rises above that limit, the alarm’s status output relay is closed.

The default settings for **ALM1** and **ALM2** are:

**Table 7-11: CO Concentration Alarm Default Settings**

ALARM	STATUS	LIMIT SET POINT <sup>1</sup>
alm1	Disabled	100 ppm
alm2	Disabled	300 ppm

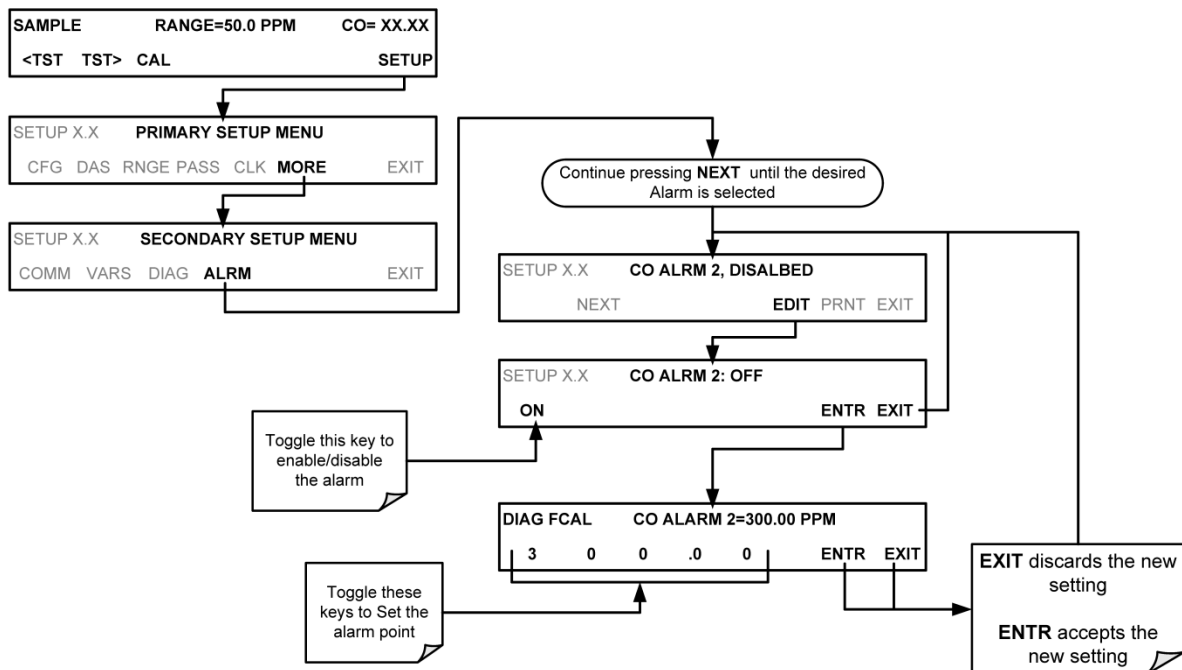
<sup>1</sup> Set points listed are for PPM. Should the reporting range units of measure be changed (See Section 6.6.3) the analyzer will automatically scale the set points to match the new range unit setting.

**NOTE**

To prevent the concentration alarms from activating during span calibration operations ensure the **CAL** or **CALS** button is pressed prior to introducing span gas into the analyzer.

### 7.5.1. Setting the TML30 Concentration Alarm Limits

To enable either of the CO concentration alarms and set the limit points, use the following key sequence:



## User Notes:

## User Notes

## 8. REMOTE OPERATION OF THE TML30/M

### 8.1. SETUP → MORE → COMM: Using the Analyzer's Communication Ports

The TML30/M is equipped with two serial communication ports located on the rear panel (see Figure 3-2). Both ports operate similarly and give the user the ability to communicate with, issue commands to, and receive data from the analyzer through an external computer system or terminal. By default, both ports operate on the RS-232 protocol.

- The **COM1** port can also be configured to operate in single or RS-232 multidrop mode (option 62; See Sections 5.7.2 and 8.2).
- The **COM2** port can be configured for standard RS-232 operation, half-duplex RS-485 communication or for access via an LAN by installing the Teledyne Monitor Labs Ethernet interface card (option 63; See Sections 5.7.3 and 8.4).

A Code-Activated Switch (CAS), can also be used on either port to connect typically between 2 and 16 send/receive instruments (host computer(s) printers, data loggers, analyzers, monitors, calibrators, etc.) into one communications hub. Contact Teledyne Monitor Labs sales for more information on CAS systems.

#### 8.1.1. RS-232 DTE and DCE Communication

RS-232 was developed for allowing communications between Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) and Data Communication Equipment (DCE). Basic data terminals always fall into the DTE category whereas modems are always considered DCE devices.

Electronically, the difference between the DCE and DTE is the pin assignment of the Data Receive and Data Transmit functions.

- DTE devices receive data on pin 2 and transmit data on pin 3.
- DCE devices receive data on pin 3 and transmit data on pin 2.

A switch located below the bottom DB-9 connector on the rear panel allows the user to switch between DTE (for use with data terminals) or DCE (for use with modems). Since computers can be either DTE or DCE, check your computer to determine which mode to use.

#### 8.1.2. COMM Port Default Settings

Received from the factory, the analyzer is set up to emulate a DCE or modem, with pin 3 of the DB-9 connector designated for receiving data and pin 2 designated for sending data.

**RS-232 (COM1):** RS-232 (fixed), DB-9 male connector.

**Baud rate:** 19200 bits per second (baud).

**Data Bits:** 8 data bits with 1 stop bit.

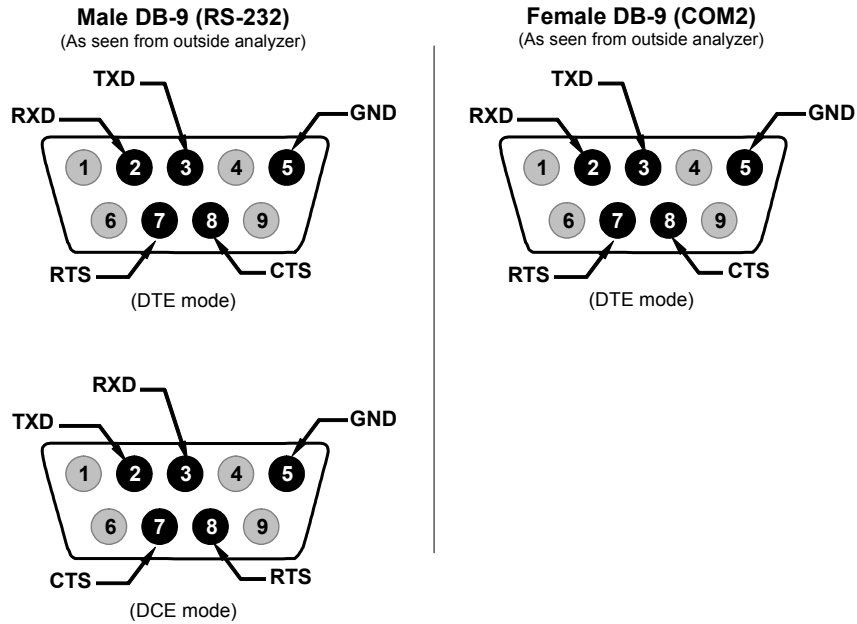
**Parity:** None.

**RS-232 (COM2):** RS-232 (configurable to RS-485), DB-9 female connector.

**Baud rate:** 115000 bits per second (baud).

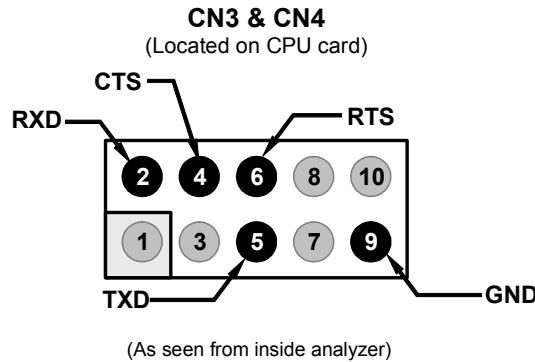
**Data Bits:** 8 data bits with 1 stop bit.

**Parity:** None.



**Figure 8-1: Default Pin Assignments for Back Panel COMM Port Connectors (RS-232 DCE & DTE)**

The signals from these two connectors are routed from the motherboard via a wiring harness to two 10-pin connectors on the CPU card, CN3 (COM1), and CN4 (COM2).



**Figure 8-2: Default Pin Assignments for CPU COM Port Connector (RS-232)**

Teledyne Monitor Labs offers two mating cables, one of which should be applicable for your use.

- Part number WR000077, a DB-9 female to DB-9 female cable, 6 feet long. Allows connection of the serial ports of most personal computers. Also available as Option 60 (See Section 5.7.1).
- Part number WR000024, a DB-9 female to DB-25 male cable. Allows connection to the most common styles of modems (e.g. Hayes-compatible) and code activated switches.

Both cables are configured with straight-through wiring and should require no additional adapters.

**NOTE**

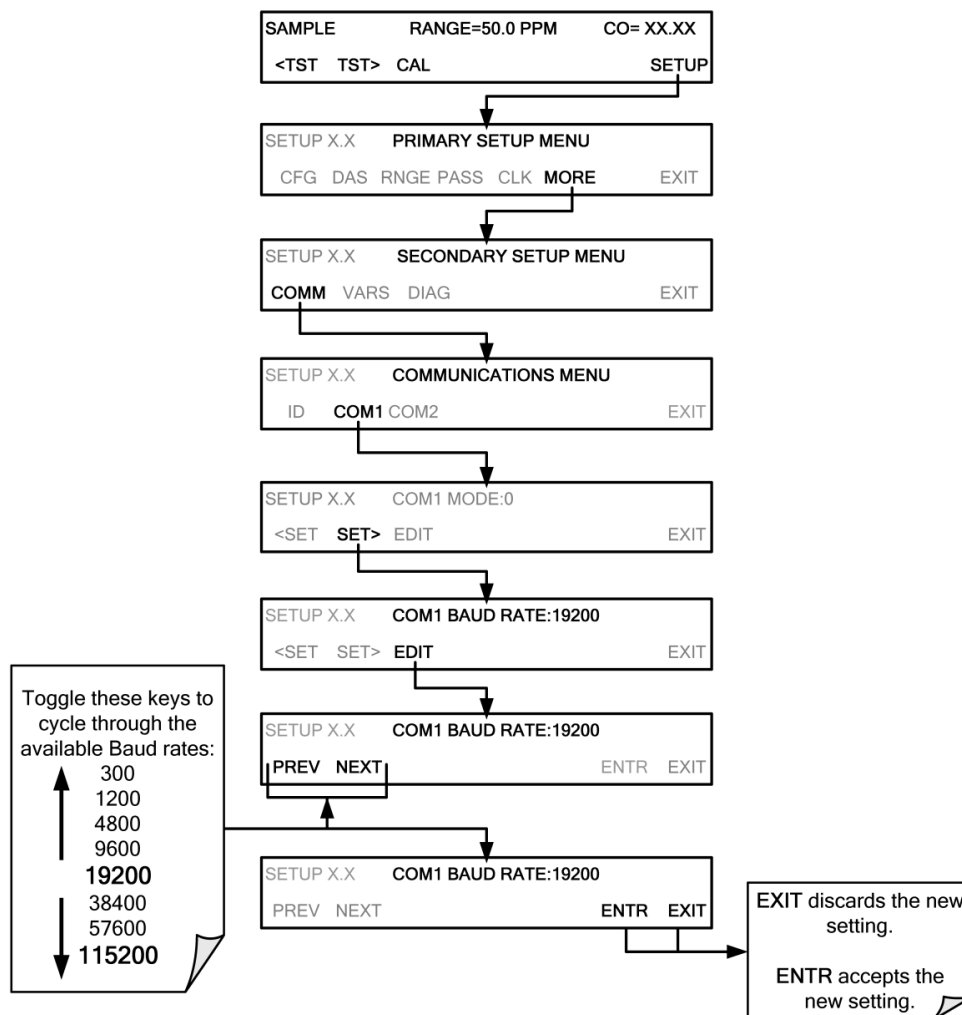
**Cables that appear to be compatible because of matching connectors may incorporate internal wiring that makes the link inoperable. Check cables acquired from sources other than Teledyne Monitor Labs for pin assignments before using.**

To assist in properly connecting the serial ports to either a computer or a modem, there are activity indicators just above the RS-232 port. Once a cable is connected between the analyzer and a computer or modem, both the red and green LEDs should be on.

- If the lights are not lit, use small switch on the rear panel to switch it between DTE and DCE modes.
- If both LEDs are still not illuminated, make sure the cable is properly constructed.

### 8.1.3. COMM Port Baud Rate

To select the baud rate of either one of the COMM ports, press:



### 8.1.4. COMM Port Communication Modes

Each of the analyzer’s serial ports can be configured to operate in a number of different modes, listed in Table 8-1. As modes are selected, the analyzer sums the mode ID numbers and displays this combined number on the front panel display. For example, if quiet mode (01), computer mode (02) and Multi-Drop-Enabled mode (32) are selected, the analyzer would display a combined **MODE ID** of **35**.

**Table 8-1: COMM Port Communication Modes**

MODE <sup>1</sup>	ID	DESCRIPTION
QUIET	1	Quiet mode suppresses any feedback from the analyzer (such as warning messages) to the remote device and is typically used when the port is communicating with a computer program where such intermittent messages might cause communication problems. Such feedback is still available but a command must be issued to receive them.
COMPUTER	2	Computer mode inhibits echoing of typed characters and is used when the port is communicating with a computer operated control program.
HESSEN PROTOCOL	16	The Hessen communications protocol is used in some European countries. T-ML P/N02252 contains more information on this protocol.
E, 8, 1	8192	When turned on, this mode switches the <b>COMM</b> port settings from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NO PARITY</b>; 8 data bits; 1 stop bit to <b>EVEN PARITY</b>; 8 data bits; 1 stop bit.</li> </ul>
E, 7, 1	2048	When turned on, this mode switches the <b>COMM</b> port settings from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NO PARITY</b>; 8 data bits; 1 stop bit to <b>EVEN PARITY</b>; 7 data bits; 1 stop bit.</li> </ul>
RS-485	1024	Configures the <b>COM2</b> Port for RS-485 communication. RS-485 mode has precedence over multidrop mode if both are enabled.
SECURITY	4	When enabled, the serial port requires a password before it will respond (see Section 8.1.7.5). If not logged on, the only active command is the '?' request for the help screen.
MULTIDROP PROTOCOL	32	Multidrop protocol allows a multi-instrument configuration on a single communications channel. Multidrop requires the use of instrument IDs.
ENABLE MODEM	64	Enables to send a modem initialization string at power-up. Asserts certain lines in the RS-232 port to enable the modem to communicate.
ERROR CHECKING <sup>2</sup>	128	Fixes certain types of parity errors at certain Hessen protocol installations.
XON/XOFF HANDSHAKE <sup>2</sup>	256	Disables XON/XOFF data flow control also known as software handshaking.
HARDWARE HANDSHAKE	8	Enables CTS/RTS style hardwired transmission handshaking. This style of data transmission handshaking is commonly used with modems or terminal emulation protocols as well as by Teledyne Monitor Labs sensor-e.com software.
HARDWARE FIFO <sup>2</sup>	512	Disables the <b>HARDWARE FIFO</b> (First In – First Out). When FIFO is enabled it improves data transfer rate for that COM port.
COMMAND PROMPT	4096	Enables a command prompt when in terminal mode.



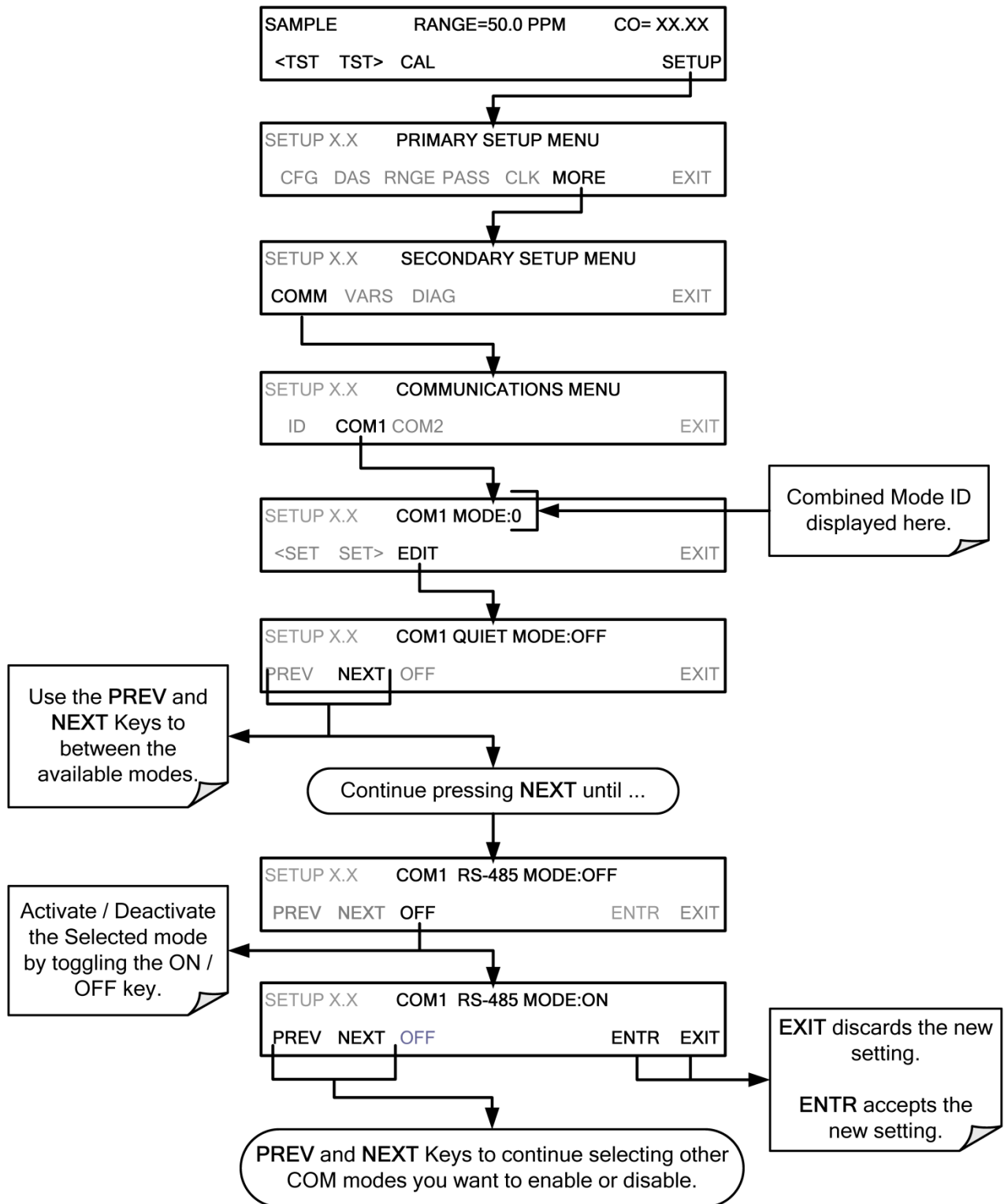
<sup>1</sup> Modes are listed in the order in which they appear in the **SETUP** → **MORE** → **COM[1 OR 2]** → **MODE** menu

<sup>2</sup> The default setting for this feature is **ON**. Do not disable unless instructed to by Teledyne Monitor Labs Customer Service personnel.

**NOTE**

**Communication Modes for each COMM port must be configured independently.**

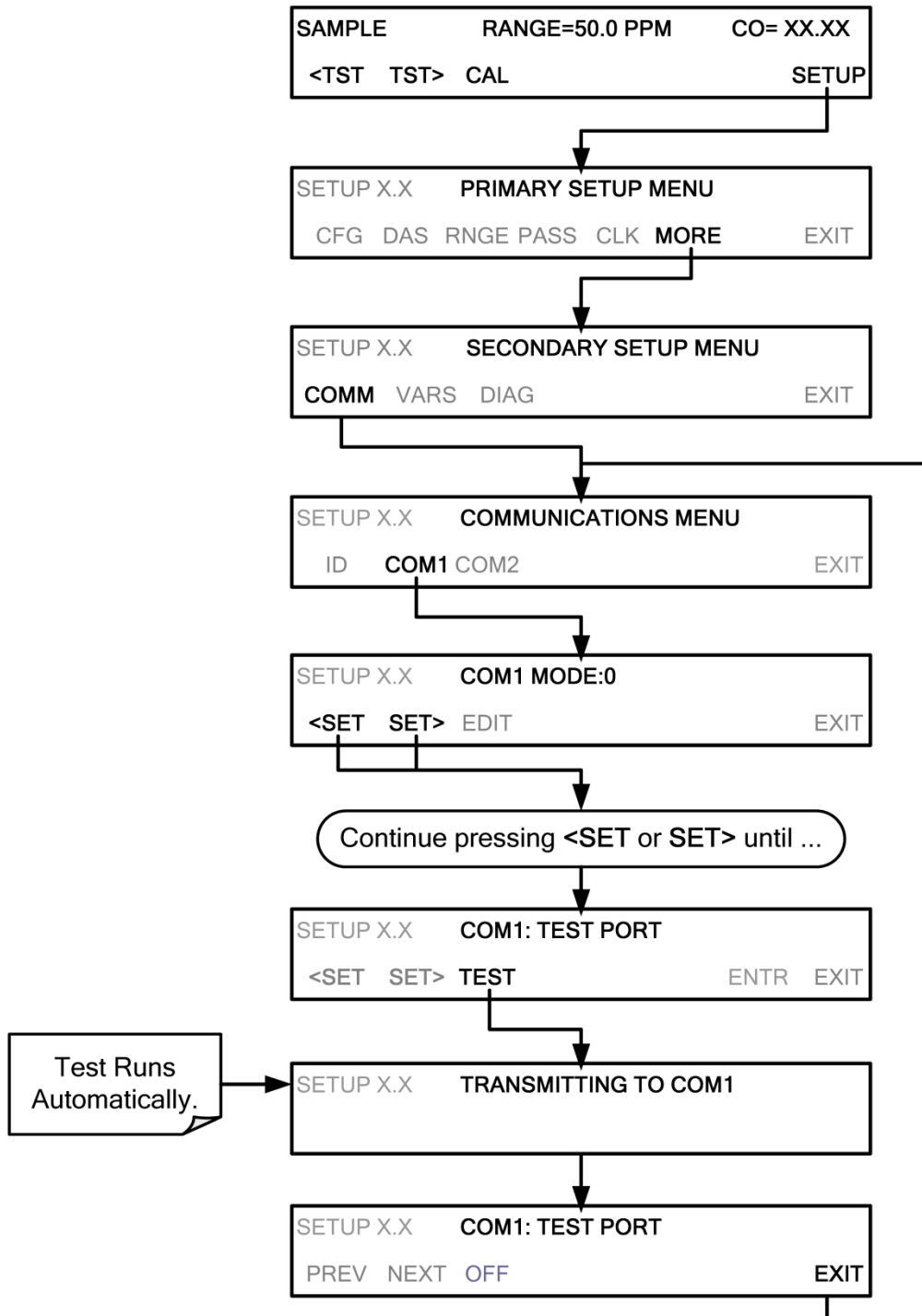
Use the following key sequence to select communication modes for a one of the COM ports, such as the following example where RS-485 mode is enabled:



### 8.1.5. COMM Port Testing

The serial ports can be tested for correct connection and output in the COMM menu. This test sends a string of 256 'w' characters to the selected COMM port. While the test is running, the red LED on the rear panel of the analyzer should flicker.

To initiate the test press the following key sequence:



### 8.1.6. Machine ID

Each type of Teledyne Monitor Labs' analyzer is configured with a default ID code.

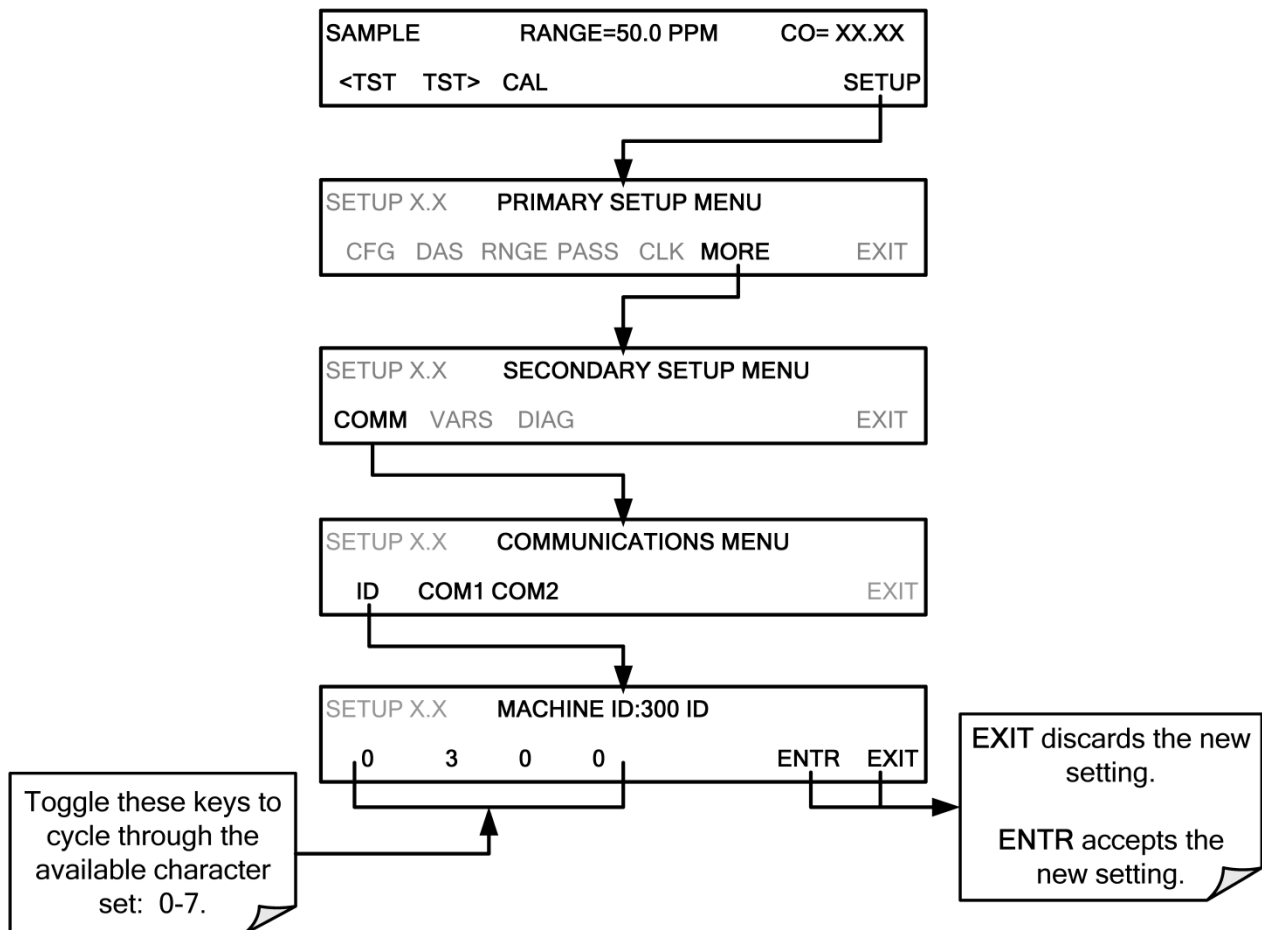
- The default ID code for the TML30/M Analyzers is 300.

The ID number is only important if more than one analyzer is connected to the same communications channel such as when several analyzers are:

- On the same Ethernet LAN (see Section 8.4);
- In a RS-232 multidrop chain (see Section 8.2) or;
- Operating over a RS-485 network (see Section 8.3).

If two analyzers of the same model type are used on one channel, the ID codes of one or both of the instruments needs to be changed.

To edit the instrument's ID code, press:



The ID can also be used to identify any one of several analyzers attached to the same network but situated in different physical locations.

## 8.1.7. Terminal Operating Modes

The TML30/M can be remotely configured, calibrated, or queried for stored data through the serial ports. As terminals and computers use different communication schemes, the analyzer supports two communicate modes specifically designed to interface with these two types of devices.

- The **COMPUTER MODE** is used when the analyzer is connected to a computer with a dedicated interface program.
- The **INTERACTIVE MODE** is used with a terminal emulation program such as HyperTerminal or a “dumb” computer terminal. The commands that are used to operate the analyzer in this mode are listed in Table 8-2.

### 8.1.7.1. Help Commands in Terminal Mode

Table 8-2: Terminal Mode Software Commands

COMMAND	FUNCTION
<b>Control-T</b>	Switches the analyzer to terminal mode (echo, edit). If mode flags 1 & 2 are OFF, the interface can be used in interactive mode with a terminal emulation program.
<b>Control-C</b>	Switches the analyzer to computer mode (no echo, no edit).
<b>CR (carriage return)</b>	A carriage return is required after each command line is typed into the terminal/computer. The command will not be sent to the analyzer to be executed until this is done. On personal computers, this is achieved by pressing the ENTER key.
<b>BS (backspace)</b>	Erases one character to the left of the cursor location.
<b>ESC (escape)</b>	Erases the entire command line.
<b>?[ID] CR</b>	This command prints a complete list of available commands along with the definitions of their functionality to the display device of the terminal or computer being used. The ID number of the analyzer is only necessary if multiple analyzers are on the same communications line, such as the multi-drop setup.
<b>Control-C</b>	Pauses the listing of commands.
<b>Control-P</b>	Restarts the listing of commands.

### 8.1.7.2. Command Syntax

Commands are not case-sensitive and all arguments within one command (i.e. ID numbers, keywords, data values, etc.) must be separated with a space character.

All commands follow the syntax:

**X [ID] COMMAND <CR>**

Where:

- X is the command type (one letter) that defines the type of command. Allowed designators are listed in Appendix A-6.
- [ID] is the machine identification number (Section 8.1.6). Example: the Command “? 700” followed by a carriage return would print the list of available commands for the revision of software currently installed in the instrument assigned ID Number 700.
- COMMAND is the command designator: This string is the name of the command being issued (LIST, ABORT, NAME, EXIT, etc.). Some commands may have additional arguments that define how the command is to be executed. Press ? <CR> or refer to Appendix A-6 for a list of available command designators.
- <CR> is a carriage return. All commands must be terminated by a carriage return (usually achieved by pressing the ENTER key on a computer).

**Table 8-3: Teledyne Monitor Labs’ Serial I/O Command Types**

COMMAND	COMMAND TYPE
C	Calibration
D	Diagnostic
L	Logon
T	Test measurement
V	Variable
W	Warning

### 8.1.7.3. Data Types

Data types consist of integers, hexadecimal integers, floating-point numbers, Boolean expressions, and text strings.

**Integer data:** Used to indicate integral quantities such as a number of records, a filter length, etc.

- They consist of an optional plus or minus sign, followed by one or more digits.
- For example, +1, -12, 123 are all valid integers.

**Hexadecimal integer data:** Used for the same purposes as integers.

- They consist of the two characters “0x” followed by one or more hexadecimal digits (0-9, A-F, a-f), which is the ‘C’ programming language convention.

- No plus or minus sign is permitted.
- For example, 0x1, 0x12, 0x1234abcd are all valid hexadecimal integers.

**Floating-point number:** Used to specify continuously variable values such as temperature set points, time intervals, warning limits, voltages, etc.

- They consist of an optional plus or minus sign, followed by zero or more digits, an optional decimal point, and zero or more digits.
- At least one digit must appear before or after the decimal point.
- Scientific notation is not permitted.
- For example, +1.0, 1234.5678, -0.1, 1 are all valid floating-point numbers.

**Boolean expressions:** Used to specify the value of variables or I/O signals that may assume only two values.

- They are denoted by the keywords **ON** and **OFF**

**Text strings:** Used to represent data that cannot be easily represented by other data types, such as data channel names, which may contain letters and numbers.

- They consist of a quotation mark, followed by one or more printable characters, including spaces, letters, numbers, and symbols, and a final quotation mark.
- For example, "a", "1", "123abc", and "()[<>" are all valid text strings.
- It is not possible to include a quotation mark character within a text string.

Some commands allow you to access variables, messages, and other items. When using these commands, you must type the entire name of the item; you cannot abbreviate any names.

#### 8.1.7.4. Status Reporting

Reporting of status messages as an audit trail is one of the three principal uses for the RS-232 interface (the other two being the command line interface for controlling the instrument and the download of data in electronic format). You can effectively disable the reporting feature by setting the interface to quiet mode (see Section 8.1.4 Table 10-1).

Status reports include warning messages, calibration and diagnostic status messages. Refer to Appendix A-3 for a list of the possible messages, and this for information on controlling the instrument through the RS-232 interface.

General Message Format:

All messages from the instrument (including those in response to a command line request) are in the format

**X DDD:HH:MM [Id] MESSAGE<CRLF>**

Where:

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| X         | is a command type designator, a single character indicating the message type, as shown in the Table 8-3.   |
| DDD:HH:MM | is the time stamp, the date and time when the message was issued. It consists of the Day-of-year (DDD) as a number from 1 to 366, the hour of the day (HH) as a number from 00 to 23, and the minute (MM) as a number from 00 to 59. |
| [ID]      | is the analyzer ID, a number with 1 to 4 digits.   |

MESSAGE	is the message content that may contain warning messages, test measurements, variable values, etc.
<CRLF>	is a carriage return / line feed pair, which terminates the message.

The uniform nature of the output messages makes it easy for a host computer to parse them into an easy structure. Keep in mind that the front panel display does not give any information on the time a message was issued, hence it is useful to log such messages for trouble-shooting and reference purposes. Terminal emulation programs such as HyperTerminal can capture these messages to text files for later review.

### 8.1.7.5. COMM Port Password Security

In order to provide security for remote access of the TML30/M, a **LOGON** feature can be enabled to require a password before the instrument will accept commands. This is done by turning on the **SECURITY MODE** (Mode 4, Table 8-1).

Once the **SECURITY MODE** is enabled, the following items apply:

- A password is required before the port will respond or pass on commands.
- If the port is inactive for one hour, it will automatically logoff, which can also be achieved with the **LOGOFF** command.
- Three unsuccessful attempts to log on with an incorrect password will cause subsequent logins to be disabled for 1 hour, even if the correct password is used.
- If not logged on, the only active command is the '?' request for the help screen.
- The following messages will be returned at logon:
  - LOGON SUCCESSFUL – Correct password given
  - LOGON FAILED – Password not given or incorrect
  - LOGOFF SUCCESSFUL – Connection terminated successfully

To log on to the TML30/M Analyzer with **SECURITY MODE** feature enabled, type:

**LOGON 940331**

**NOTE**

**940331 is the default password**

To change the default password, use the variable **RS-232\_PASS** issued as follows:

**V RS-232\_PASS=NNNNNN**

Where N is any numeral between 0 and 9.



### 8.1.8. Remote Access By Modem

The TML30/M can be connected to a modem for remote access. This requires a cable between the analyzer's COMM port and the modem, typically a DB-9F to DB-25M cable (available from Teledyne Monitor Labs, Inc. with P/N WR0000024).

Once the cable has been connected, check to make sure:

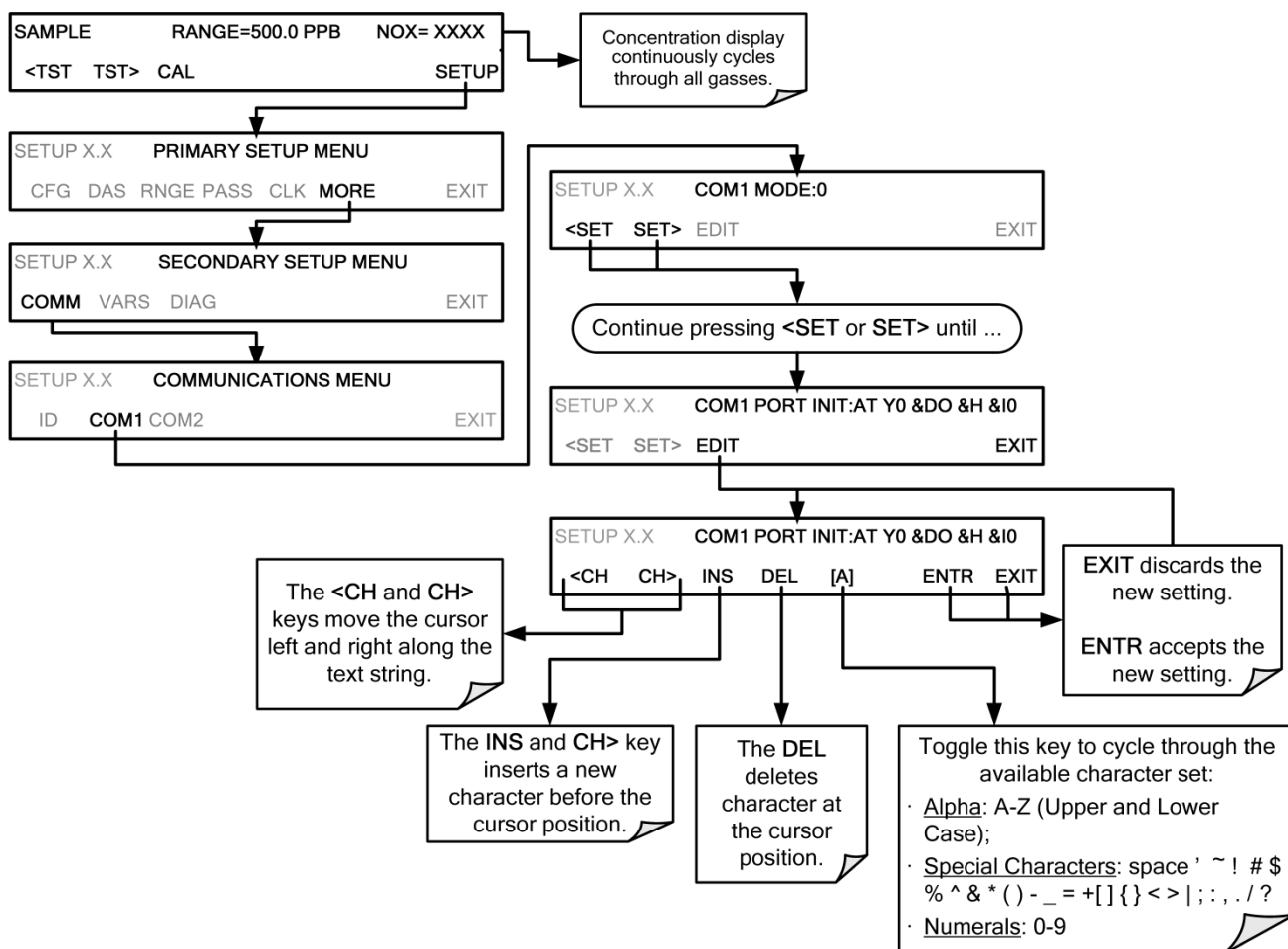
- The DTE-DCE is in the DCE position.
- The TML30/M COMM port is set for a baud rate that is compatible with the modem,
- The modem is designed to operate with an 8-bit word length with one stop bit.
- The MODEM ENABLE communication mode is turned on (Mode 64, see Table 8-1).

Once this is completed, the appropriate setup command line for your modem can be entered into the analyzer. The default setting for this feature is:

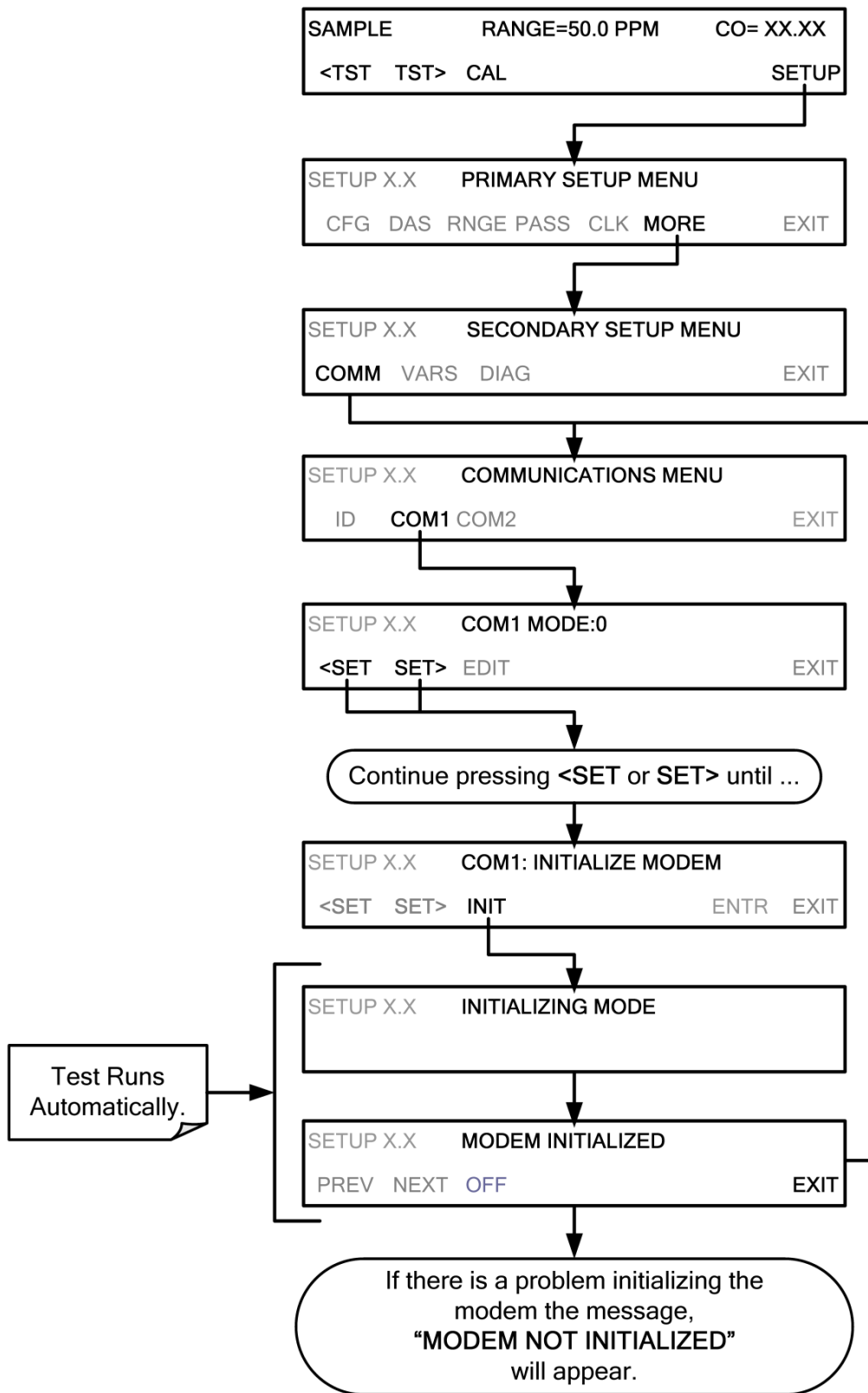
**AT Y0 &D0 &H0 &I0 S0=2 &B0 &N6 &M0 E0 Q1 &W0**

This string can be altered to match your modem's initialization and can be up to 100 characters long.

To change this setting press:



To initialize the modem use the following key sequence:



## 8.2. Multidrop RS-232 Set Up

The RS-232 multidrop consists of a printed circuit assembly that plugs onto the CN3, CN4, and CN5 connectors of the CPU card and the cabling to connect it to the analyzer's motherboard. This PCA includes all circuitry required to enable your analyzer for multidrop operation. It converts the instrument's COM1 port to multidrop configuration allowing up to eight analyzers to be connected to the same I/O port of the host computer.

Because both of the DB9 connectors on the analyzer's back panel are needed to construct the multidrop chain, **COM2** is no longer available for separate RS-232 or RS-485 operation; however, with the addition of an Ethernet Option (option 63, See Sections 5.7.3 and 8.4) the **COM2** port is available for communication over a 10BaseT LAN.

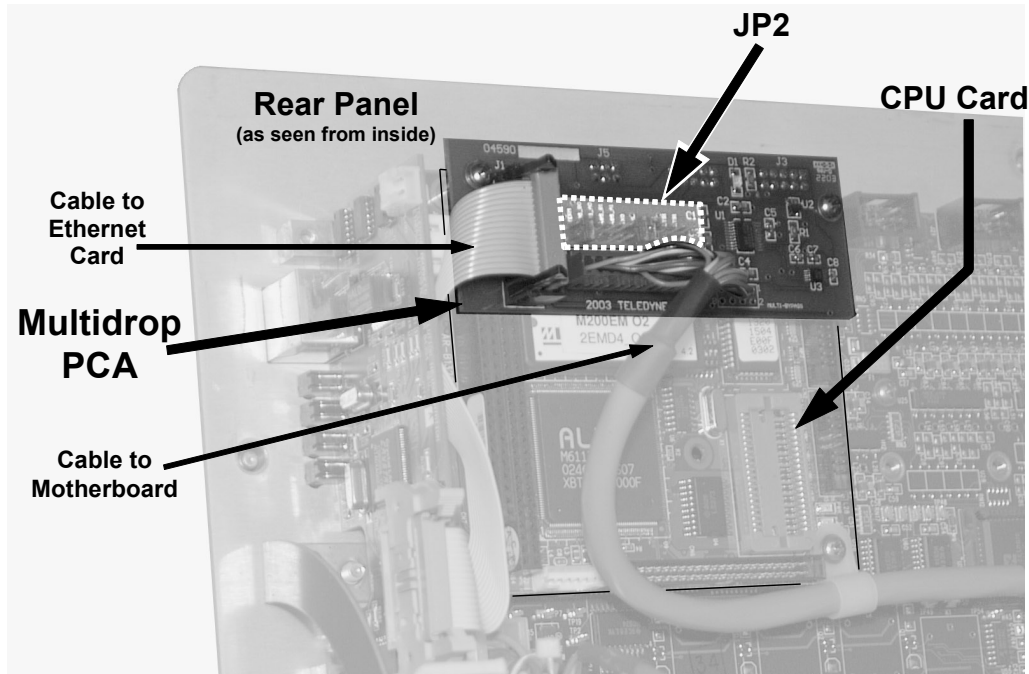


Figure 8-3: Location of JP2 on RS232-Multidrop PCA (option 62)

Each analyzer in the multidrop chain must have:

- One Teledyne Monitor Labs option 62 installed.
- One 6' straight-through, DB9 male → DB9 Female cable (Teledyne Monitor Labs P/N WR0000101) is required for each analyzer.

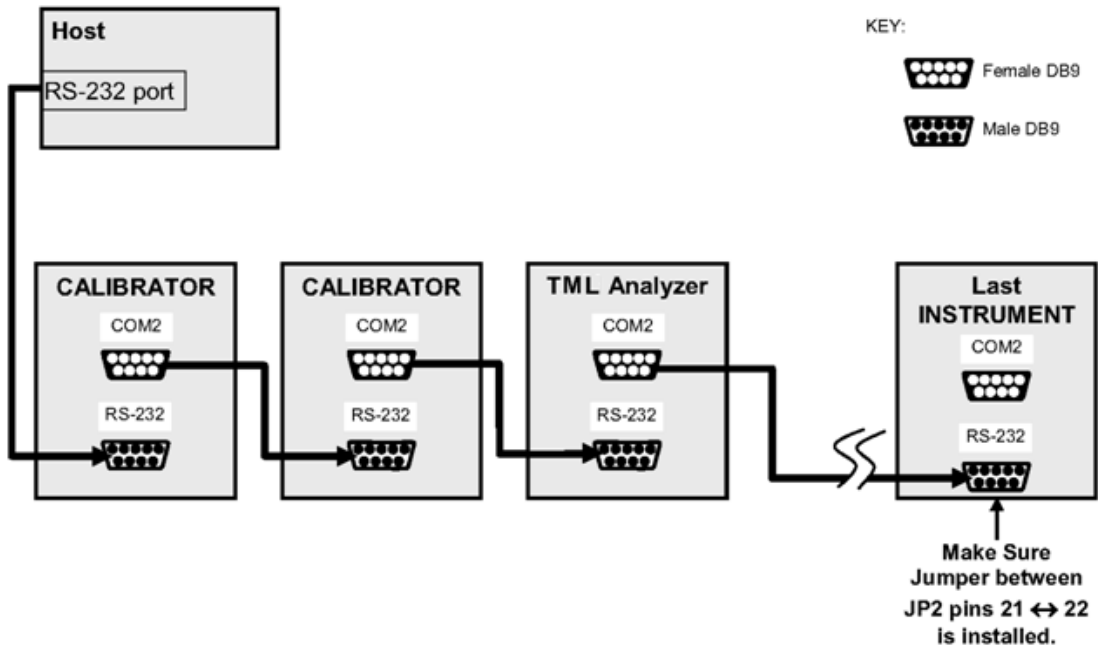
To set up the network, for each instrument:

1. Turn the instrument on and change its Machine ID code to a unique 4-digit number.
2. Remove the top cover of the instrument and locate JP2 on the multidrop PCA.
3. Make sure that the jumpers are in place connecting pins 9 ↔ 10 and 11 ↔ 12.
4. If the instrument is to be the last instrument on the chain, make sure a jumper is in place connecting pins 21 ↔ 22.

5. If you are adding an instrument to the end of an already existing chain, do not forget to remove JP2, pins 21 ↔ 22 on the multidrop PCA on the instrument that was previously the last instrument in the chain.
6. Close the instrument.
7. Using straight-through, DB9 male → DB9 Female cables interconnect the host and the analyzers as shown in Figure 8-4.

**NOTE**

Teledyne Monitor Labs recommends setting up the first link, between the Host and the first instrument and testing it before setting up the rest of the chain.



14.

Figure 8-4: RS-232 Multidrop PCA Host/Analyzer Interconnect Diagram

### 8.3. RS-485 Configuration of COM2

As delivered from the factory, **COM2** is configured for RS-232 communications. This port can be reconfigured for operation as a non-isolated, half-duplex RS-485 port capable of supporting up to 32 instruments with a maximum distance between the host and the furthest instrument being 4000 feet. If you require full duplex or isolated operation, please contact Teledyne Monitor Labs Customer Service.

- To reconfigure **COM2** as an RS-485 port set switch 6 of SW1 to the ON position.
- The RS-485 port can be configured with or without a 150 Ω termination resistor. To include the resistor, install jumper at position JP3 on the CPU board. To configure **COM2** as an un-terminated RS-485 port leave JP3 open.

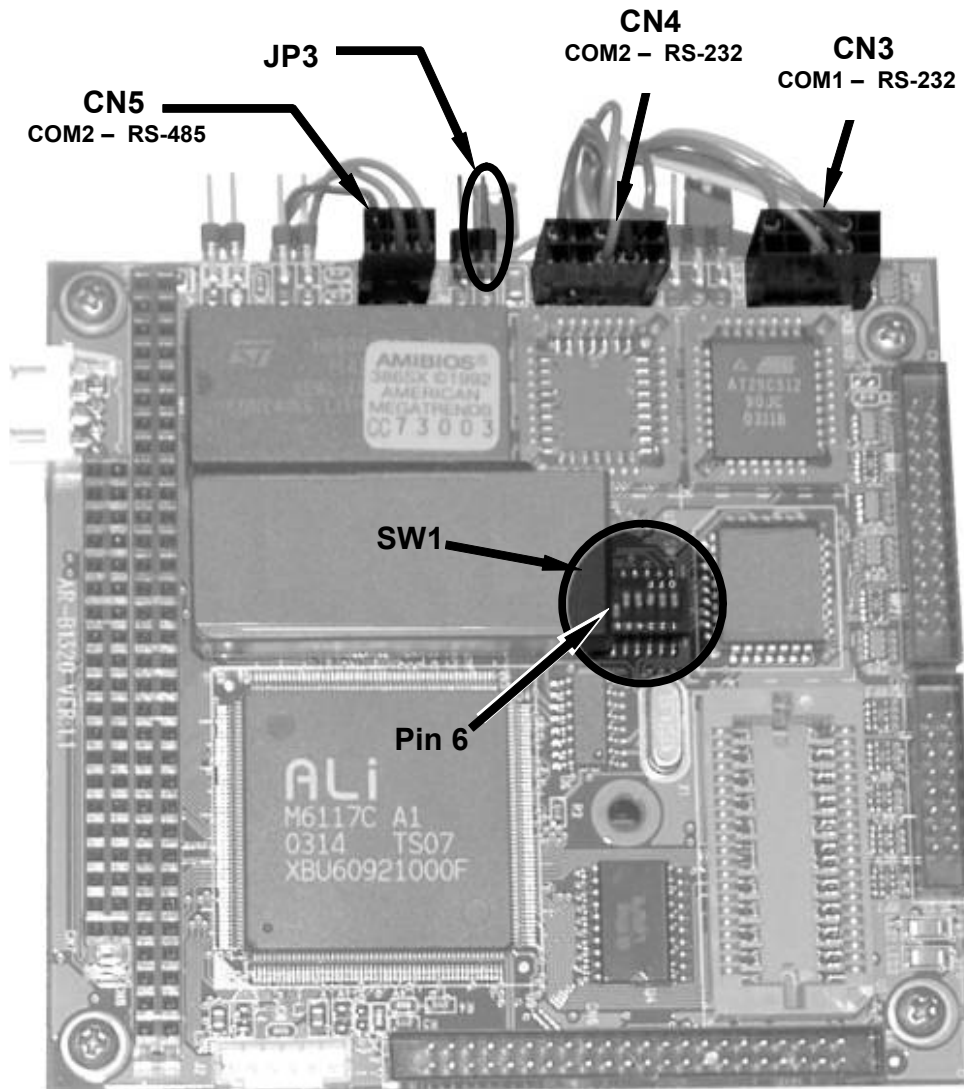


Figure 8-5: CPU card Locations of RS-232/485 Switches, Connectors and Jumpers

When **COM2** is configured for RS-485 operation, the port uses the same female DB-9 connector on the back of the instrument as when **COM2** is configured for RS-232 operation, however, the pin assignments are different.

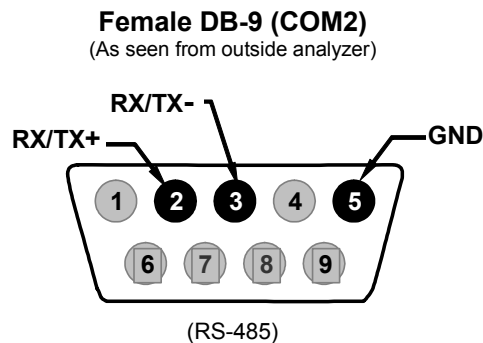
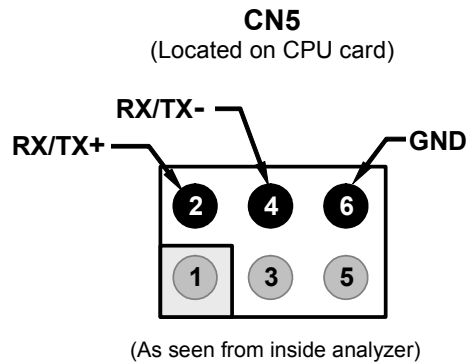


Figure 8-6: Back Panel Connector Pin-Outs for COM2 in RS-485 mode.

The signal from this connector is routed from the motherboard via a wiring harness to a 6-pin connector on the CPU card, CN5.



**Figure 8-7: Back Panel connector Pin-Outs for COM2 in RS-485 mode.**

**NOTE**  
The DCE/DTE switch has no effect on COM2.

## 8.4. Remote Access via the Ethernet

When equipped with the optional Ethernet interface, the analyzer can be connected to any standard 10BaseT Ethernet network via low-cost network hubs, switches, or routers. The interface operates as a standard TCP/IP device on port 3000. This allows a remote computer to connect through the internet to the analyzer using sensor-e.com, terminal emulators, or other programs.

The firmware on board the Ethernet card automatically sets the communication modes and baud rate (115, 200 kBaud) for the **COM2** port. Once the Ethernet option is installed and activated, the **COM2** submenu is replaced by a new submenu, **INET**. This submenu is used to manage and configure the Ethernet interface with your LAN or Internet Server(s).

The card has four LEDs that are visible on the rear panel of the analyzer, indicating its current operating status.

**Table 8-4: Ethernet Status Indicators**

LED	FUNCTION
LNK (green)	ON when connection to the LAN is valid.
ACT (yellow)	Flickers on any activity on the LAN.
TxD (green)	Flickers when the RS-232 port is transmitting data.
RxD (yellow)	Flickers when the RS-232 port is receiving data.

The Ethernet interface operates in “polled” mode with a polling period that ranges from between 250 ms and 2 seconds.

- When there is port activity, the polling rate is the minimum, 250 ms.
- When port activity is quiet, the polling rate lengthens up to 2-seconds to reduce the burden on the instruments CPU.

**NOTE**  
Commands should not be issued faster than twice a second for reliable operation.

### 8.4.1. Ethernet Card COM2 Communication Modes and Baud Rate

The firmware on board the Ethernet card automatically sets the communication modes for the COM2 port. The baud rate is also automatically set at 115, 200 Baud.

### 8.4.2. Configuring the Ethernet Interface Option using DHCP

The Ethernet option for your TML30/M uses Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) to configure its interface with your LAN automatically. This requires your network servers also be running DHCP. The analyzer will do this the first time you turn the instrument on after it has been physically connected to your network. Once the instrument is connected and turned on it will appear as an active device on your network without any extra set up steps or lengthy procedures.

#### NOTE

It is a good idea to check the INET settings the first time you power up your analyzer after it has been physically connected to the LAN/Internet to make sure that the DHCP has successfully downloaded the appropriate information from your network server(s).

The Ethernet configuration properties are viewable via the analyzer's front panel.

Table 8-5: LAN/Internet Configuration Properties

PROPERTY	DEFAULT STATE		DESCRIPTION
<b>DHCP STATUS</b>	On	Editable	This displays whether the DHCP is turned ON or OFF.
<b>INSTRUMENT IP ADDRESS</b>	Configured by DHCP	<b>EDIT</b> key disabled when DHCP is <b>ON</b>	This string of four packets of 1 to 3 numbers each (e.g. 192.168.76.55.) is the address of the analyzer itself.
<b>GATEWAY IP ADDRESS</b>	Configured by DHCP	<b>EDIT</b> key disabled when DHCP is <b>ON</b>	A string of numbers very similar to the Instrument IP address (e.g. 192.168.76.1.) that is the address of the computer used by your LAN to access the Internet.
<b>SUBNET MASK</b>	Configured by DHCP	<b>EDIT</b> key disabled when DHCP is <b>ON</b>	Also, a string of four packets of 1 to 3 numbers each (e.g. 255.255.252.0) that defines and identifies the LAN to which the device is connected. All addressable devices and computers on a LAN must have the same subnet mask. Any transmissions sent devices with different subnet masks are assumed to be outside of the LAN and are routed through a different gateway computer onto the Internet.
<b>TCP PORT1<sup>1</sup></b>	3000	Editable, but <b>DO NOT CHANGE</b>	TSP listening port 1. This port is used for standard Ethernet communications. The number defines the terminal control port by which the instrument is addressed by terminal emulation software, such as Teledyne Monitor Labs' sensor-e.com.
<b>TCP PORT2<sup>1</sup></b>	520	Editable, but <b>DO NOT CHANGE</b>	TSP listening port 2. This port is reserved for the TML30/M Analyzer's optional Modbus <sup>®</sup> capability. The number matches the default address specified by Modbus <sup>®</sup> specifications.
<b>HOST NAME</b>	DEFAULT = Model Type	Editable	The name by which your analyzer appears when addressed by other computers on the LAN or via the Internet. While the default setting is the model type (e.g. TML30, etc.) the host name may be changed to fit customer needs.

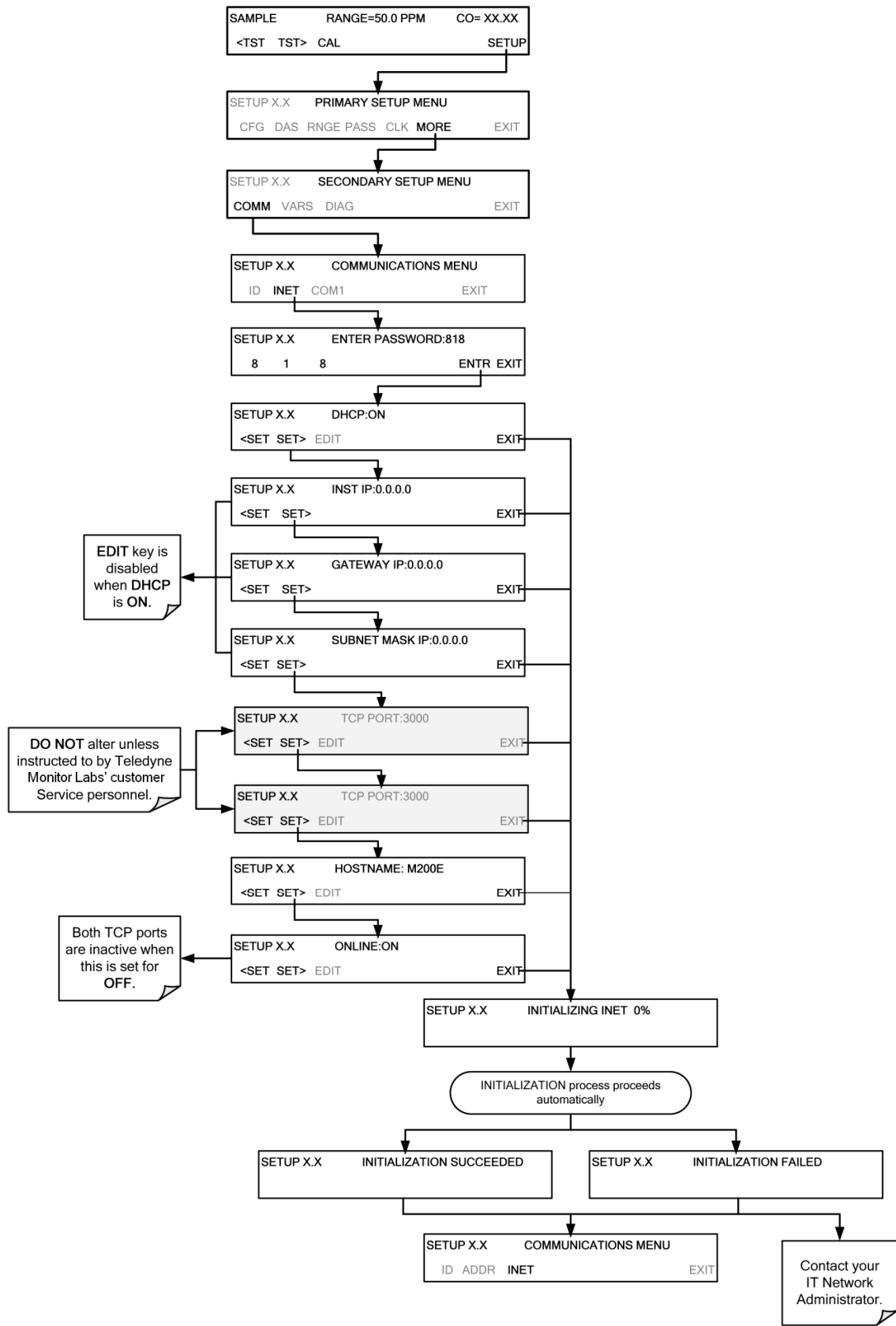
<b>ONLINE</b>	<b>ON</b>	Editable	Enables or disables the TML30/M Analyzer's two TCP Ports. The TCP ports are inactive when this is set to <b>OFF</b> .
<sup>1</sup> <b>DO NOT CHANGE</b> the setting for this property unless instructed to by Teledyne Monitor Labs Customer Service personnel.			

**NOTE**

If the gateway IP, instrument IP, and the subnet mask are all zeroes (e.g. "0.0.0.0"), the DHCP was not successful. In this case you may have to configure the analyzer's Ethernet properties manually.  
 See your network administrator.



To view the above properties listed in Table 8-5, use the following key sequence:



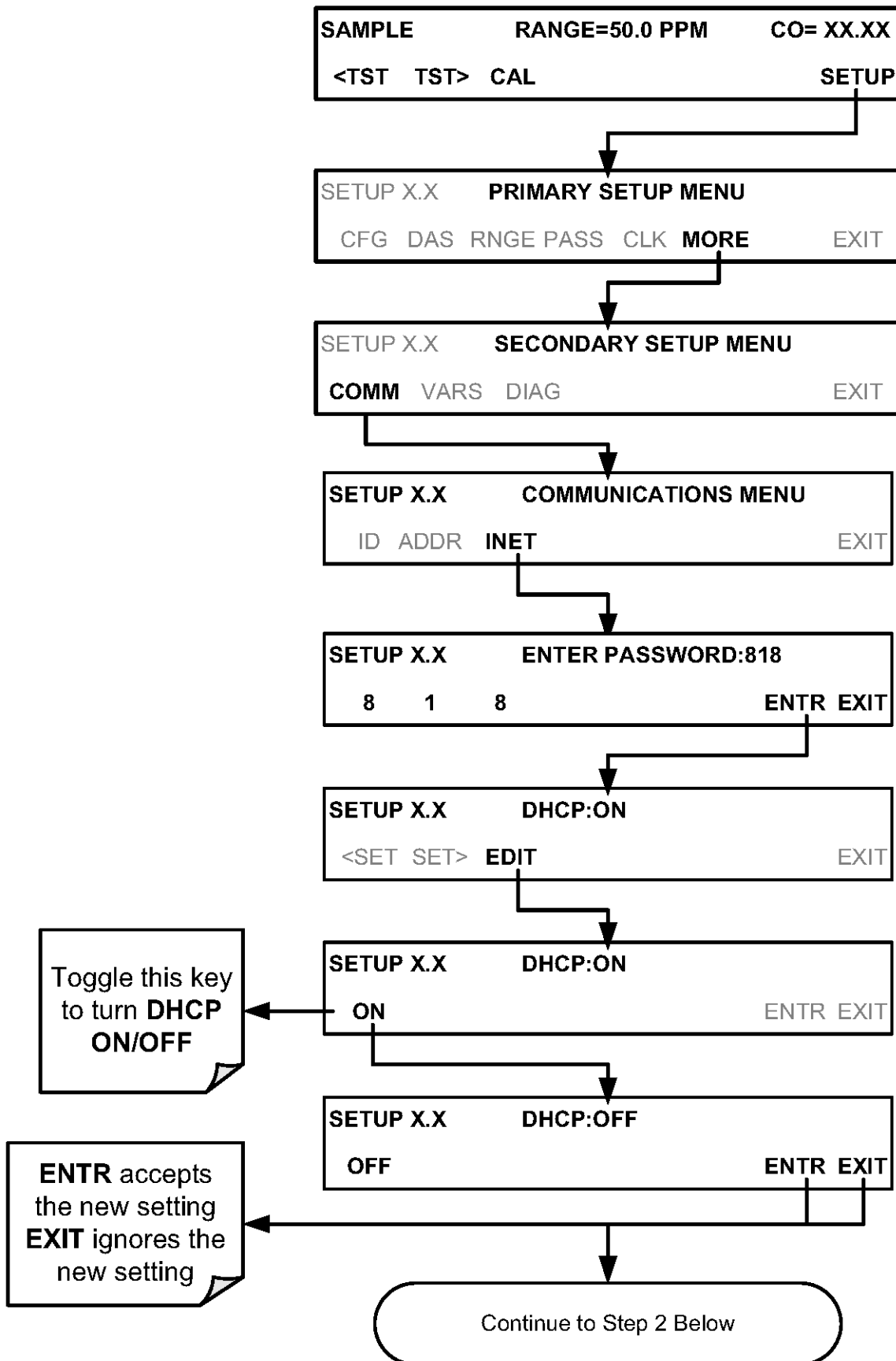
### 8.4.3. Manually Configuring the Network IP Addresses

There are several circumstances when you may need to configure the interface settings of the analyzer's Ethernet card manually. The **INET** submenu may also be used to edit the Ethernet card's configuration properties

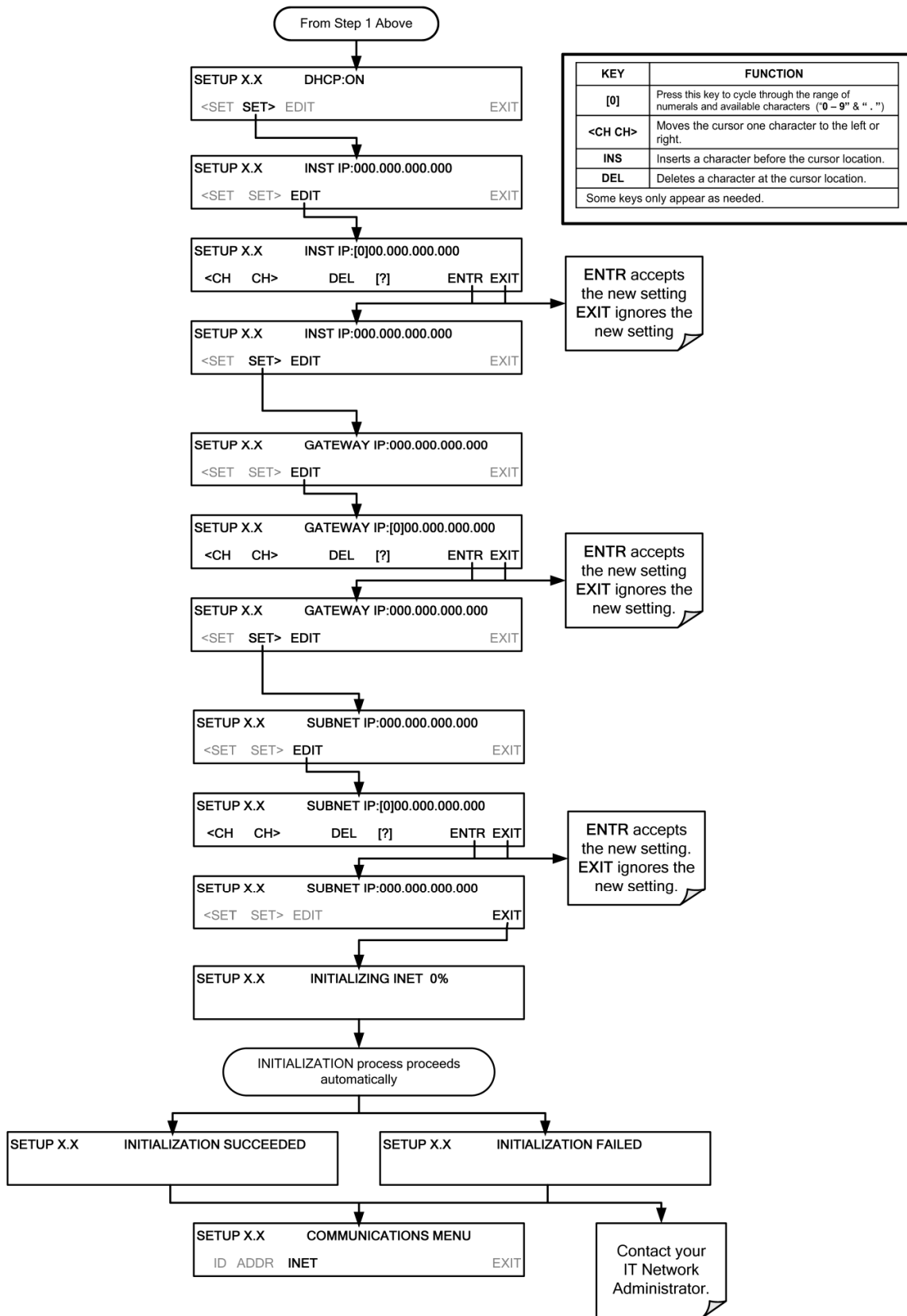
- Your LAN is not running a DHCP software package,
- The DHCP software is unable to initialize the analyzer's interface;
- You wish to program the interface with a specific set of IP addresses that may not be the ones automatically chosen by DHCP.

Editing the Ethernet Interface properties is a two-step process.

**STEP 1: Turn DHCP OFF:** While **DHCP** is turned **ON**, the ability to manually set the **INSTRUMENT IP**, **GATEWAY IP** and **SUBNET MASK** manually is disabled.



**STEP 2:** Configure the **INSTRUMENT IP**, **GATEWAY IP** and **SUBNET MASK** addresses by using the following key sequence:

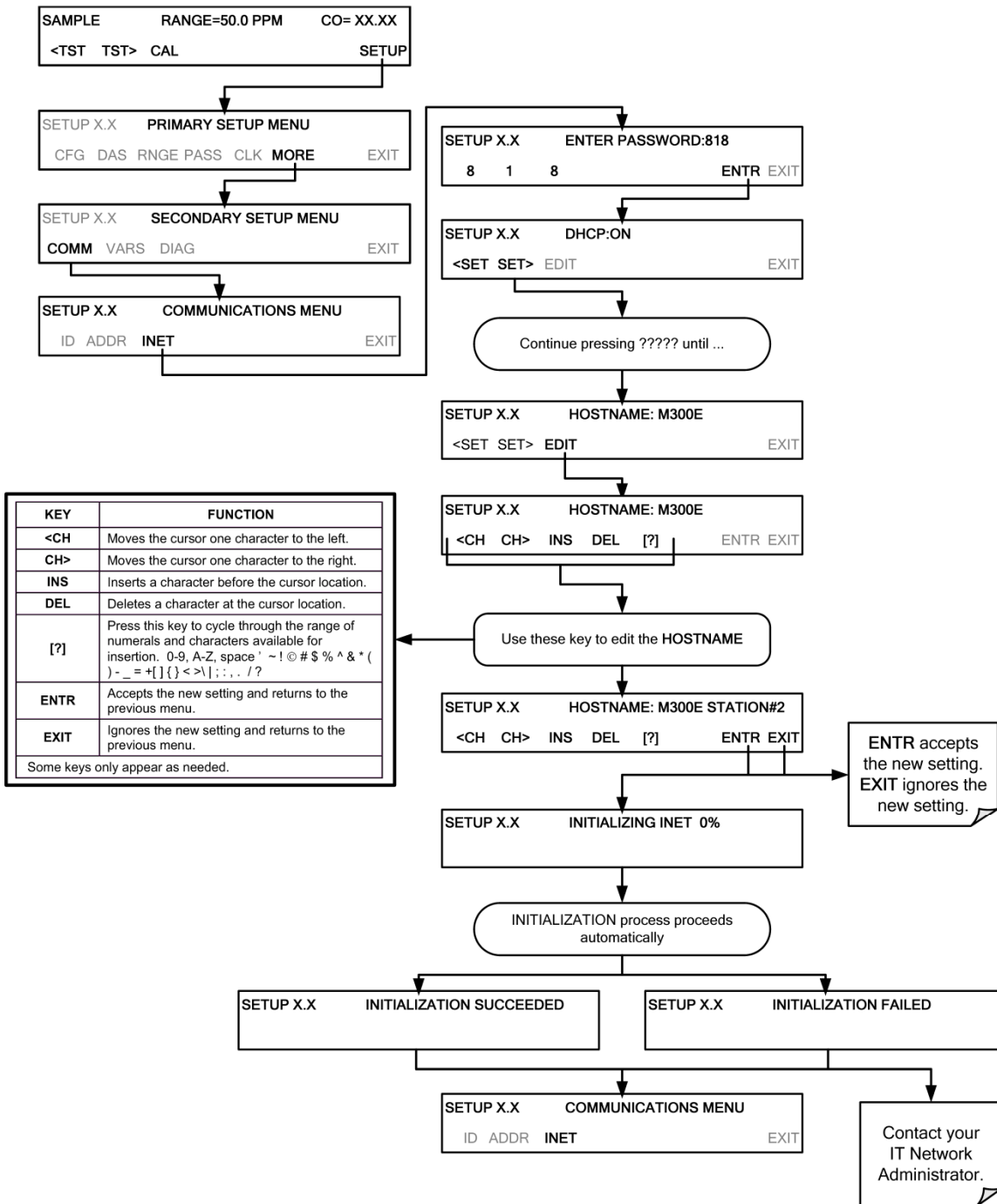


### 8.4.4. Changing the Analyzer's HOSTNAME

The **HOSTNAME** is the name by which the analyzer appears on your network.

- The default name for all Teledyne Monitor Labs TML30 analyzers is M300E.
- The default name for all Teledyne Monitor Labs TML30M analyzers is M300EM.

To change this name (particularly if you have more than one TML30/M Analyzer on your network), use the following key sequence:



## 8.5. Using the TML30/M with a Hessen Protocol Network

### 8.5.1. General Overview of Hessen Protocol

The Hessen protocol is a multidrop protocol, in which several remote instruments are connected via a common communications channel to a host computer. The remote instruments are regarded as slaves of the host computer. The remote instruments are unaware they are connected to a multidrop bus and never initiate Hessen protocol messages. They only respond to commands from the host computer and only when they receive a command containing their own unique ID number.

The Hessen protocol is designed to accomplish two things: to obtain the status of remote instruments, including the concentrations of all the gases measured; and to place remote instruments into zero or span calibration or measure mode. TML's implementation supports both of these principal features.

The Hessen protocol is not strictly defined, therefore while TML's application is completely compatible with the protocol itself, it may be different from implementations by other companies.

**NOTE**

The following sections describe the basics for setting up your instrument to operate over a Hessen Protocol network.

### 8.5.2. Hessen COMM Port Configuration

Hessen protocol requires the communication parameters of the TML30 Analyzer's **COMM** ports to be set differently than the standard configuration as shown in Table 8-6.

**Table 8-6: RS-232 Communication Parameters for Hessen Protocol**

Parameter	Standard	Hessen
Baud Rate	300-19200	1200
Data Bits	8	7
Stop Bits	1	2
Parity	None	Even
Duplex	Full	Half

To change the baud rate of the TML30/M's COMM ports, see Section 8.1.3.

To change the rest of the COMM port parameters listed in the Table 8-6. Also see section 8.1 and Table 8-1.

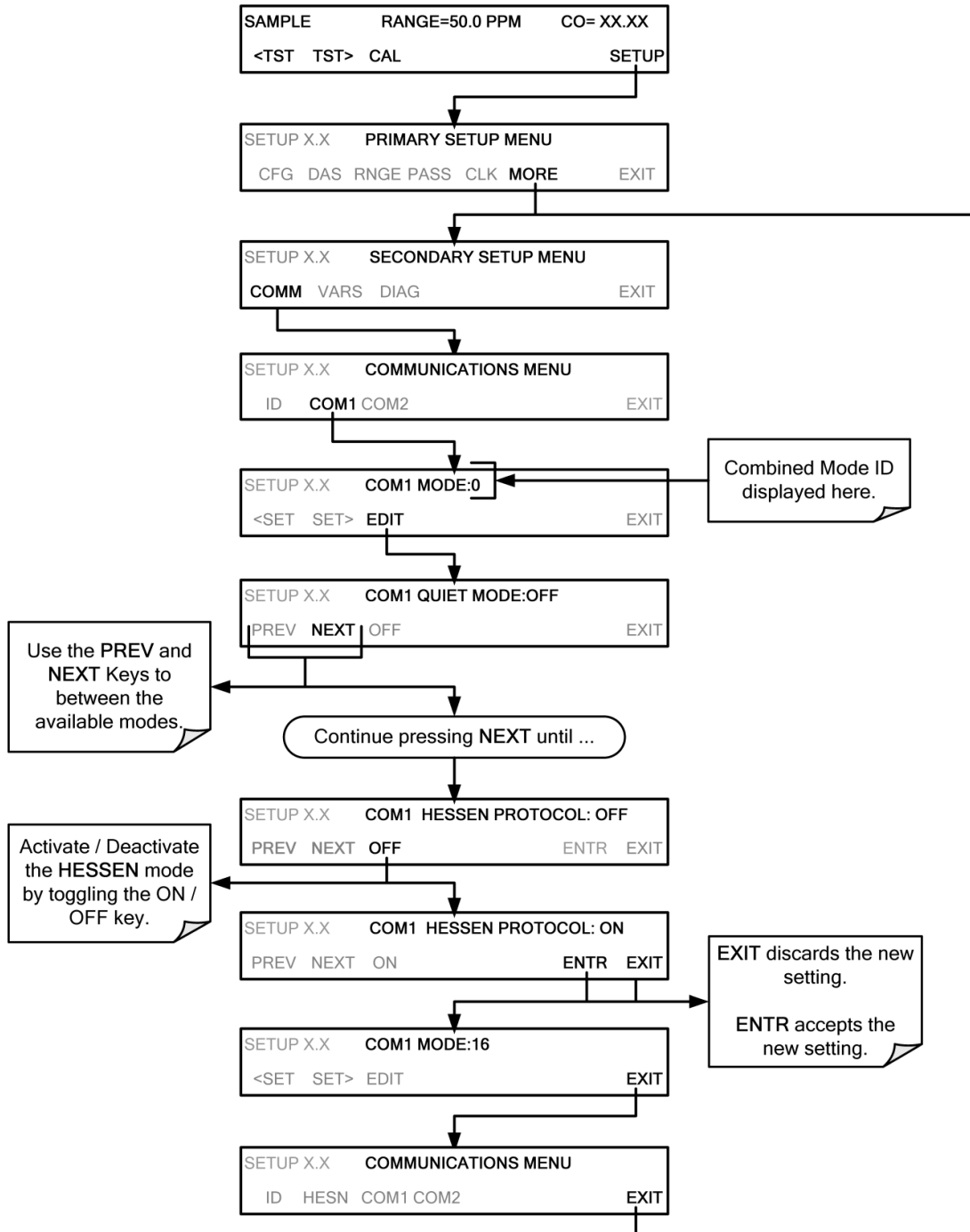
**NOTE**

Make sure that the communication parameters of the host computer are also properly set. Also, the instrument software has a 200 ms latency period before it responds to commands issued by the host computer. This latency should present no problems, but you should be aware of it and not issue commands to the instrument too frequently.

### 8.5.3. Activating Hessen Protocol

Once the COMM port has been properly configured, the next step in configuring the TML30/M to operate over a Hessen protocol network is to activate the Hessen mode for COMM ports and configure the communication parameters for the port(s) appropriately.

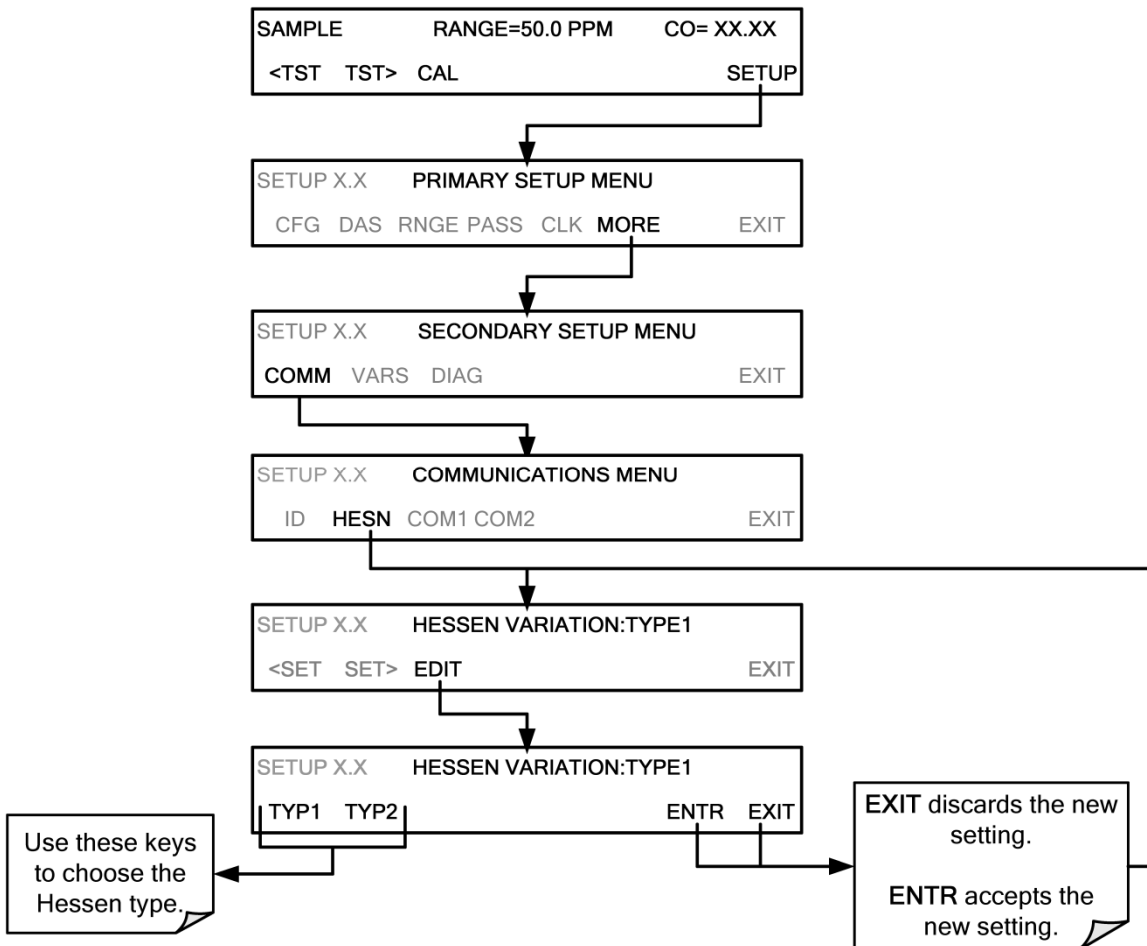
To activate the Hessen Protocol, press:



### 8.5.4. Selecting a Hessen Protocol Type

Currently there are two versions of Hessen Protocol in use. The original implementation, referred to as **TYPE 1**, and a more recently released version, **TYPE 2** that has more flexibility when operating with instruments that can measure more than one type of gas.

To select a Hessen Protocol Type press:



**NOTE**

While Hessen Protocol Mode can be activated independently for COM1 and COM2, the TYPE selection affects both Ports.



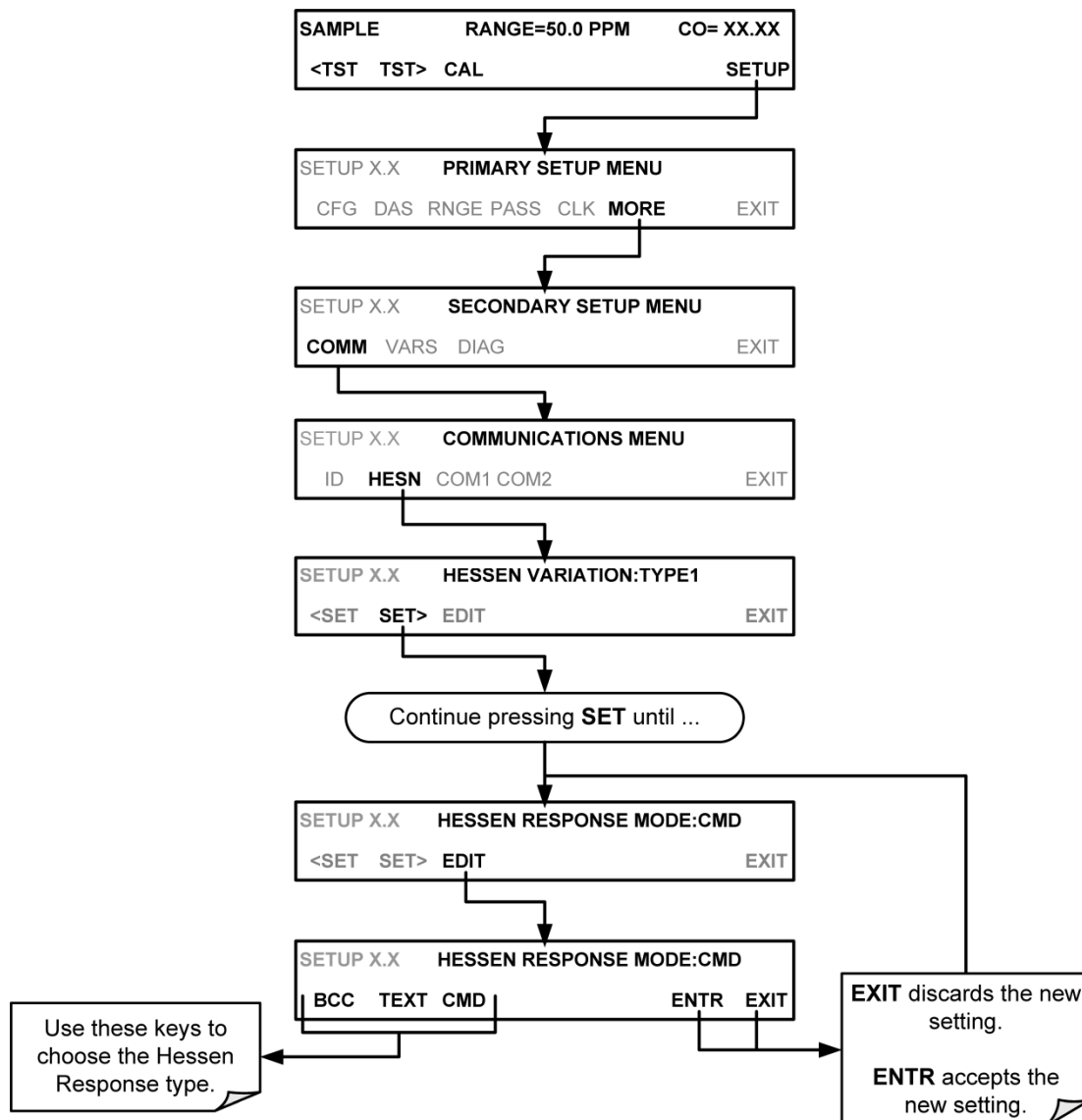
### 8.5.5. Setting the Hessen Protocol Response Mode

The Teledyne Monitor Labs implementation of Hessen Protocol allows the user to choose one of several different modes of response for the analyzer.

**Table 8-7: Teledyne Monitor Labs Hessen Protocol Response Modes**

MODE ID	MODE DESCRIPTION
<b>CMD</b>	This is the Default Setting. Responses from the instrument are encoded as the traditional command format. Style and format of responses depend on exact coding of the initiating command.
<b>BCC</b>	Responses from the instrument are always delimited with <b>&lt;STX&gt;</b> (at the beginning of the response), <b>&lt;ETX&gt;</b> (at the end of the response) followed by a 2 digit Block Check Code (checksum), regardless of the command encoding.
<b>TEXT</b>	Responses from the instrument are always delimited with <b>&lt;CR&gt;</b> at the beginning and the end of the string, regardless of the command encoding.

To select a Hessen response mode, press:



## 8.5.6. Hessen Protocol Gas List Entries

### 8.5.6.1. Gas List Entry Format and Definitions

The TML30/M Analyzer keeps a list of available gas types. Each entry in this list is of the following format:

**[GAS TYPE], [RANGE], [GAS ID], [REPORTED]**

Where:

- GAS TYPE** = The type of gas to be reported (e.g. CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, etc.).
- RANGE** = The concentration range for this entry in the gas list. This feature permits the user to select which concentration range will be used for this gas list entry. The TML30/M Analyzer has two ranges: **RANGE1** or LOW & **RANGE2** or HIGH (See Section 6.6.1).
- 0 – The Hessen Protocol to use whatever range is currently active.
  - 1 – The Hessen Protocol will always use **RANGE1** for this gas list entry.
  - 2 – The Hessen Protocol will always use **RANGE2** for this gas list entry.
  - 3 – Not applicable to the TML30/M Analyzer.
- GAS ID** = An identification number assigned to a specific gas. In the case of the TML30/M Analyzer in its base configuration, there is only one gas CO, and its default GAS ID is 310. This ID number should not be modified.
- REPORT** = States whether this list entry is to be reported or not reported whenever this gas type or instrument is polled by the Hessen network. If the list entry is not to be reported this field will be blank.

While the TML30/M Analyzer is a single gas instrument that measures CO, it can have additional, optional sensors for CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub> installed. The default gas list entries for these three gases are:

**CO, 0, 310, REPORTED**

**CO<sub>2</sub>, 0, 311, REPORTED**

**O<sub>2</sub>, 0, 312, REPORTED**

These default settings cause the instrument to report the concentration value of the currently active range. If you wish to have just concentration value stored for a specific range, this list entry should be edited or additional entries should be added to the list.

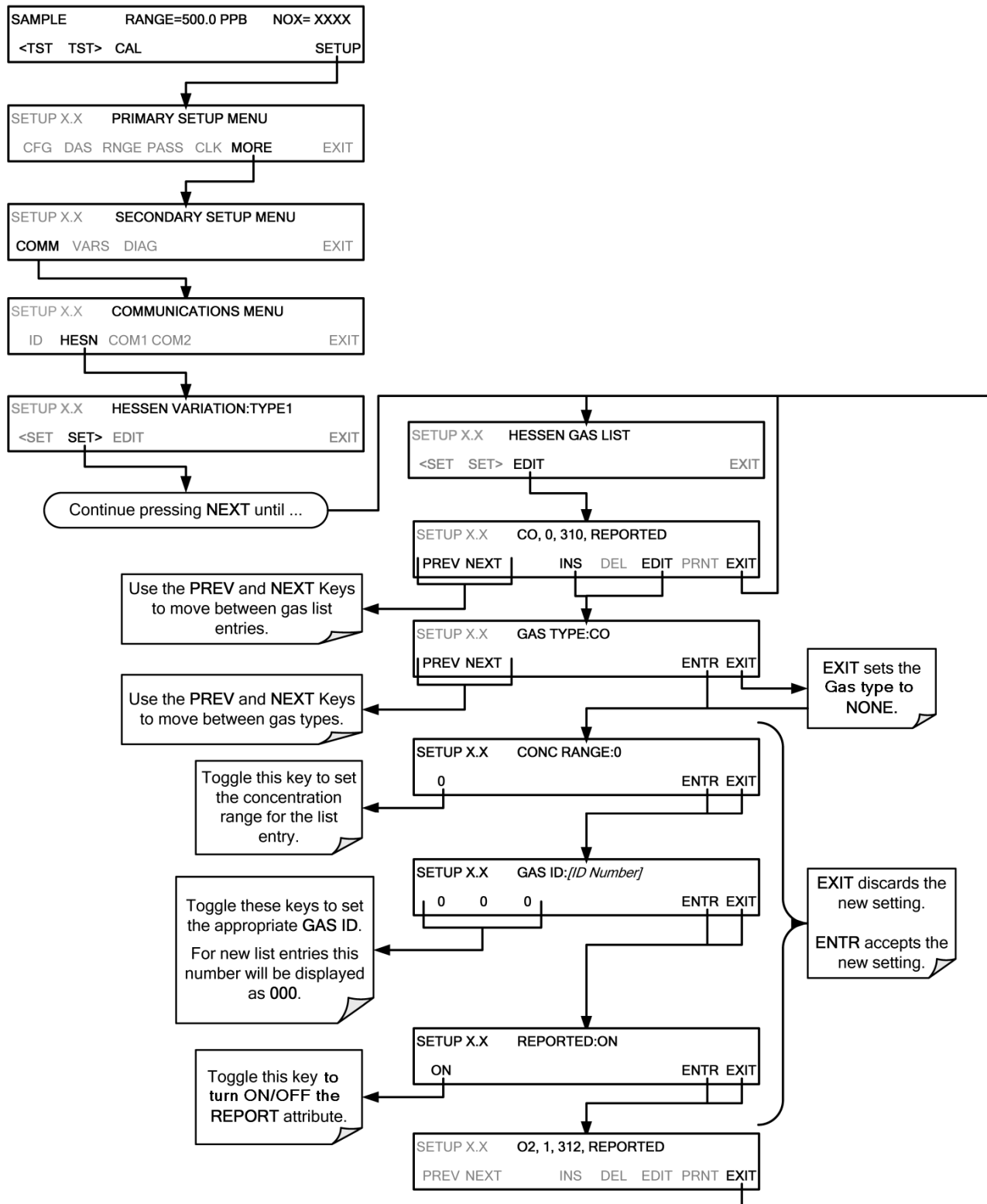
EXAMPLE: Changing the above CO gas list entry to read:

**CO, 2, 310, REPORTED**

would cause only the last CO reading while **RANGE2** (HIGH) range was active to be recorded.

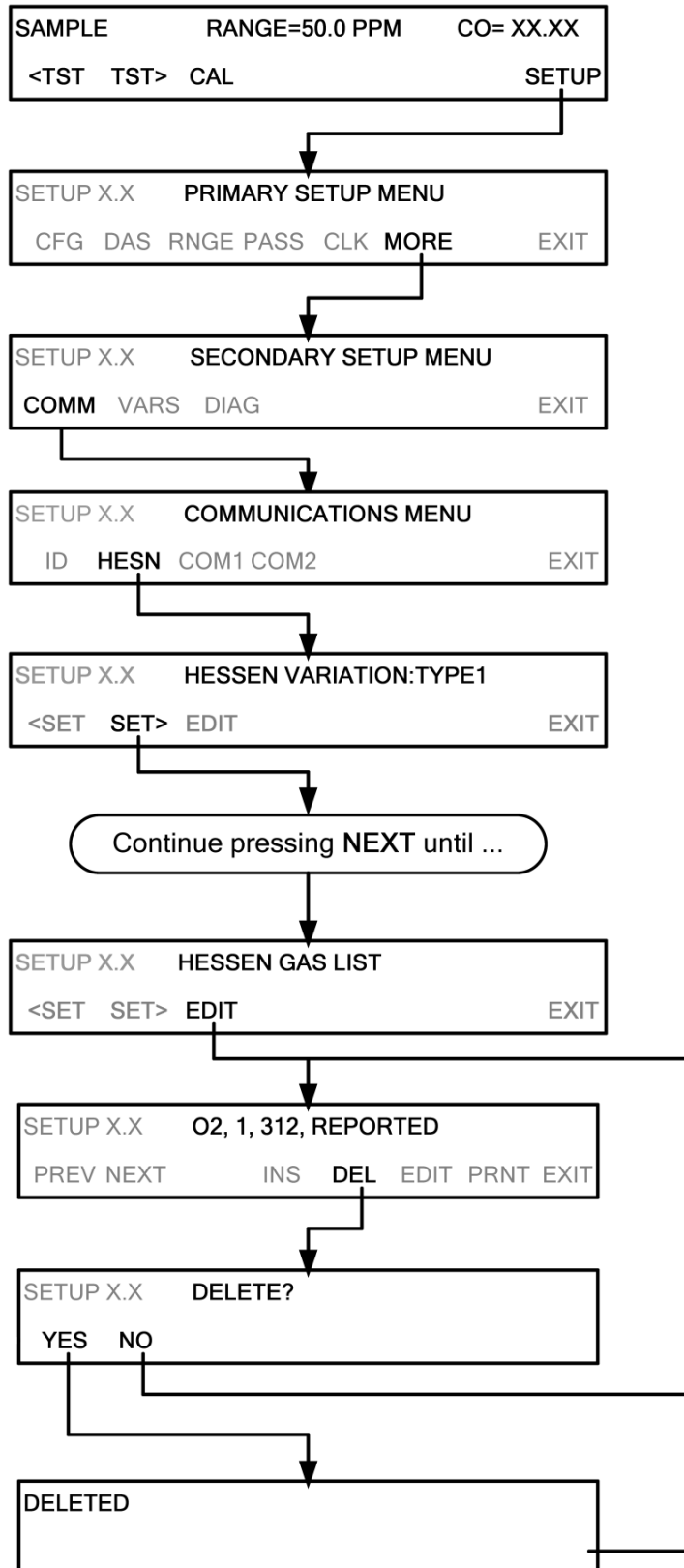
### 8.5.6.2. Editing or Adding Hessen Gas List Entries

To add or edit an entry to the Hessen Gas List, use the following key sequence:



### 8.5.6.3. Deleting Hessen Gas List Entries

To delete an entry from the Hessen Gas list, use the following key sequence:



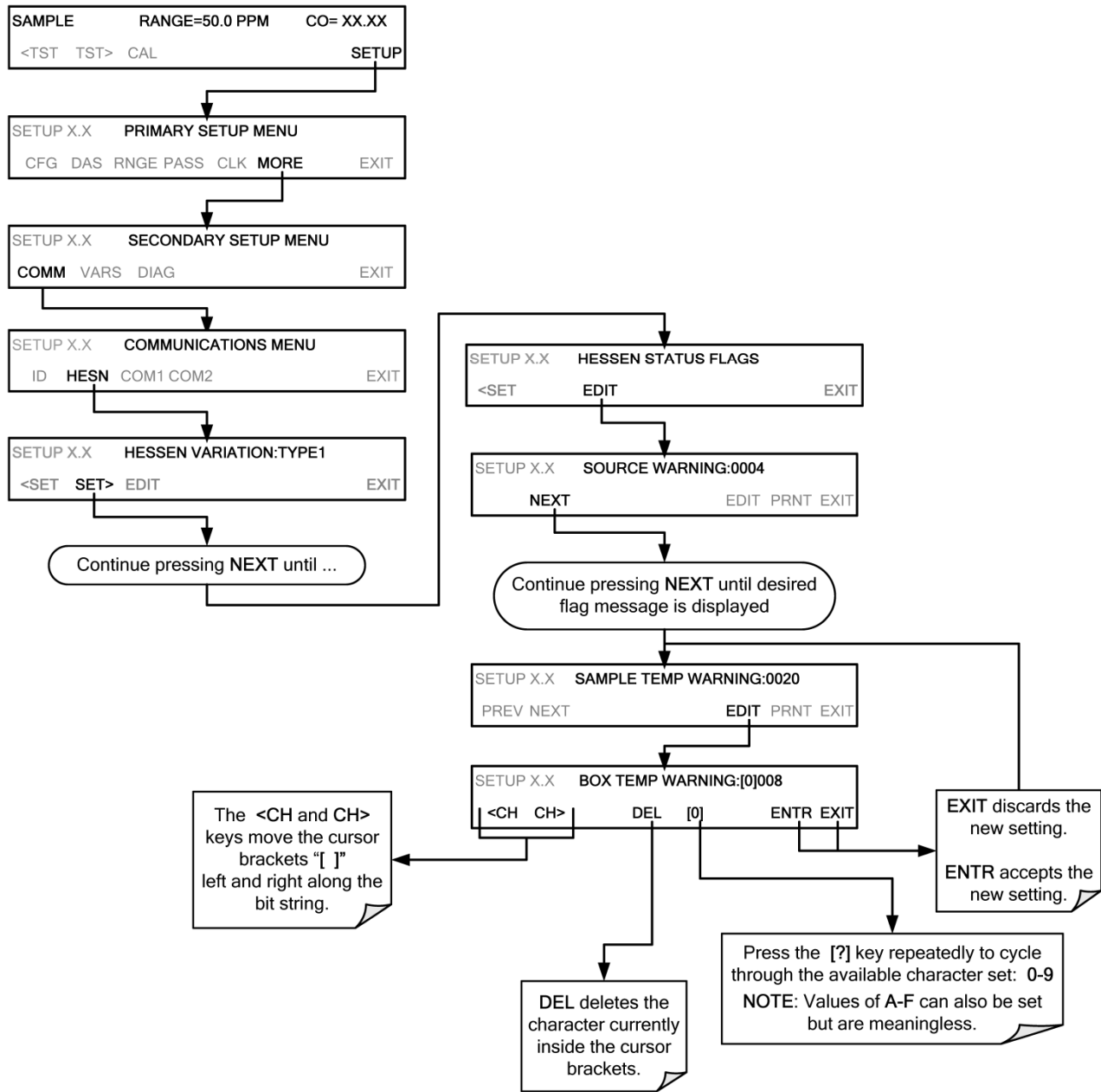
## 8.5.7. Setting Hessen Protocol Status Flags

Teledyne Monitor Labs' implementation of Hessen protocols includes a set of status bits the instrument includes in responses to inform the host computer of its condition. Each bit can be assigned to one operational and warning message flag. The default settings for these bit/flags are:

**Table 8-8: Default Hessen Status Flag Assignments**

STATUS FLAG NAME	DEFAULT BIT ASSIGNMENT
<b>WARNING FLAGS</b>	
<b>SAMPLE FLOW WARNING</b>	0001
<b>BENCH TEMP WARNING</b>	0002
<b>SOURCE WARNING</b>	0004
<b>BOX TEMP WARNING</b>	0008
<b>WHEEL TEMP WARNING</b>	0010
<b>SAMPLE TEMP WARN</b>	0020
<b>SAMPLE PRESSURE WARN</b>	0040
<b>INVALID CONC</b> (The Instrument's Front Panel Display Will Show The Concentration As "Warnings")	0080
<b>OPERATIONAL FLAGS<sup>1</sup></b>	
Instrument <b>OFF</b>	0100
In <b>MANUAL</b> Calibration Mode	0200
In <b>ZERO</b> Calibration Mode <sup>4</sup>	0400
In O <sub>2</sub> Calibration Mode (if O <sub>2</sub> sensor installed) <sup>2,4</sup>	0400
In CO <sub>2</sub> Calibration Mode (if CO <sub>2</sub> sensor installed) <sup>2,4</sup>	0400
In <b>SPAN</b> Calibration Mode	0800
<b>UNITS OF MEASURE FLAGS</b>	
<b>UGM</b>	0000
<b>MGM</b>	2000
<b>PPB</b>	4000
<b>PPM</b>	6000
<b>SPARE/UNUSED BITS</b>	<b>1000, 8000</b>
<b>UNASSIGNED FLAGS (0000)</b>	
<b>AZERO WARN<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>DCPS WARNING</b>
<b>CANNOT DYN SPAN<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>REAR BOARD NOT DET</b>
<b>CANNOT DYN ZERO<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>SYNC WARNING<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>CONC ALARM 1<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>SYSTEM RESET<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>CONC ALARM 2<sup>3</sup></b>	
<sup>1</sup> These status flags are standard for all instruments and should probably not be modified. <sup>2</sup> Only applicable if the optional internal span gas generator is installed. <sup>3</sup> Only applicable if the analyzer is equipped with alarm options. <sup>4</sup> It is possible to assign more than one flag to the same Hessen status bit. This allows the grouping of similar flags, such as all temperature warnings, under the same status bit. Be careful not to assign conflicting flags to the same bit as each status bit will be triggered if any of the assigned flags is active	

To assign or reset the status flag bit assignments, use the following key sequence:



### 8.5.7.1. Instrument ID Code

Each instrument on a Hessen Protocol network must have a unique ID code. If more than one TML30/M Analyzer is on the Hessen network, you will have to change this code for all but one of the TML30/M Analyzers on this Hessen network (see Section 8.1.6).

- The default ID code for the TML30/M Analyzers is 300.

## 8.6. sensor-e.com Remote Control Program

sensor-e.com is an easy-to-use, yet powerful interface program that allows the user to access and control any of Teledyne Monitor Labs' main line of ambient and instruments from a remote connection through direct cable, modem, or Ethernet. Running sensor-e.com, a user can:

- Establish a link from a remote location to the TML30/M through direct cable connection via RS-232 modem or Ethernet.
- View the instrument's front panel and remotely access all functions that could be accessed when standing in front of the instrument.
- Remotely edit system parameters and set points.
- Download, view, graph, and save data for predictive diagnostics or data analysis.
- Check on system parameters for trouble-shooting and quality control.

sensor-e.com is very helpful for initial setup, data analysis, maintenance, and trouble-shooting. Figure 8-8 shows an example of sensor-e.com's main interface, which emulates the look and functionality of the instruments' actual front panel.

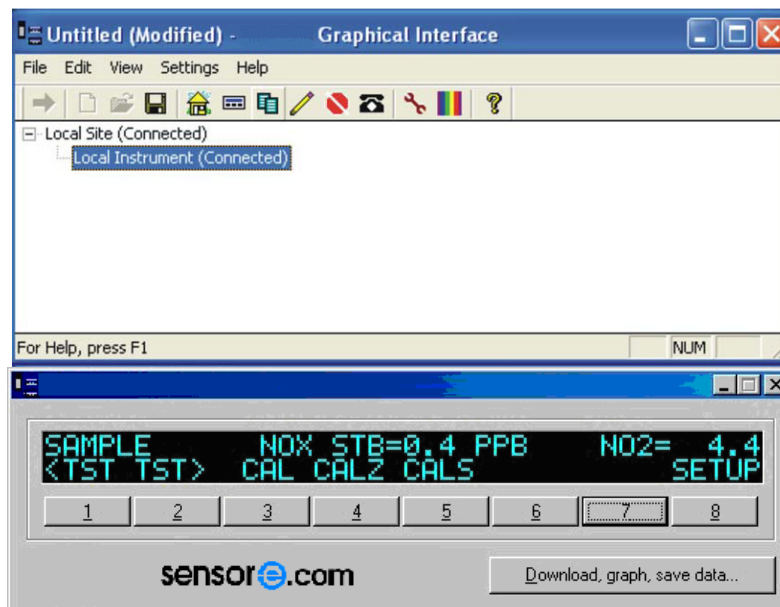


Figure 8-8: sensor-e.com Remote Control Program Interface

sensor-e.com is included free of cost with the analyzer and the latest versions can also be downloaded for free at <http://www.teledyne-ml.com>

User Notes:



## 9. CALIBRATION PROCEDURES

This section contains a variety of information regarding the various methods for calibrating a TML30/M CO Analyzer as well as other supporting information. For information on EPA protocol calibration, please refer to Chapter 10.

This chapter is organized as follows:

### SECTION 9.1 – Before Calibration

This section contains general information you should know before calibrating the analyzer.

### SECTION 9.2 – Manual Calibration Checks and Calibration of the TML30/M Analyzer in its Base Configuration

This section describes the procedure for checking the calibration of the TML30/M and calibrating the instrument with no zero/span valves installed or if installed, not operating.

It requires that zero air and span gas is inlet through the SAMPLE port.

Also included are instructions for selecting the reporting range to be calibrated when the TML30/M Analyzer is set to operate in either the DUAL or AUTO reporting range modes.

### SECTION 9.3 – Manual Calibration and Cal Checks with Valve Options Installed

This section describes:

- The procedure for manually checking the calibration of the instrument with optional zero/span valves installed.
- The procedure for manually calibrating the instrument with zero/span valves.
- Instructions on activating the zero/span valves via the control in contact closures of the analyzer's external digital I/O.

### SECTION 9.4 – Automatic Zero/Span Cal/Check (AUTOCAL)

This section describes the procedure for using the AutoCal feature of the analyzer to check or calibrate the instrument.

- The AutoCal feature requires that either the zero/span valve option or the internal span gas generator option be installed and operating. NOTE: This practice is not approved by the US EPA.

### SECTION 9.5 – CO Calibration Quality Analysis

This section describes how to judge the effectiveness of a recently performed calibration.

### SECTION 9.6 – Calibration of TML30/M Analyzer's Electronic Subsystems

This section describes how to perform calibrations of the TML30/M Analyzer's electronic systems, including:

- Dark Calibration of the optical bench
- The pressure and flow sensors.

## SECTION 9.7 – Calibration of Optional Gas Sensors

This section describes how to perform calibrations of the various optional sensors available on the TML30/M Analyzers, including:

- The O<sub>2</sub> Sensor, and;
- The CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor.

### NOTE

Throughout this chapter are various diagrams showing pneumatic connections between the TML30/M and various other pieces of equipment such as calibrators and zero air sources.

These diagrams are only intended to be schematic representations of these connections and do not reflect actual physical locations of equipment and fitting location or orientation.

Contact your regional EPA or other appropriate governing agency for more detailed recommendations.

## 9.1. Before Calibration

The calibration procedures in this section assume the range mode, analog range, and units of measure have already been selected for the analyzer. If this has not been done, please do so before continuing (see Section 6.6 for instructions).

### NOTE

If any problems occur while performing the following calibration procedures, refer to Chapter 12 for troubleshooting tips.

### 9.1.1. Required Equipment, Supplies, and Expendables

Calibration of the TML30/M Analyzer requires a certain amount of equipment and supplies. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Zero-air source
- Span gas source
- Gas lines - All Gas lines should be PTFE (Teflon), FEP, glass, stainless steel, or brass.
- A recording device such as a strip-chart recorder and/or data logger (optional). For electronic documentation, the internal data acquisition system iDAS can be used.

### 9.1.2. Calibration Gases

#### 9.1.2.1. Zero Air

Zero air or zero calibration gas is defined as a gas similar in chemical composition to the measured medium but without the gas to be measured by the analyzer.

For the TML30/M zero air should contain less than 25 ppb of CO and other major interfering gases such as CO and water vapor. It should have a dew point of -5°C or less.

If your application is not a measurement in ambient air, the zero calibration gas should be matched to the composition of the gas being measured.

- Pure nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) can be used as a zero gas for applications where CO is measured in nitrogen.
- If your analyzer is equipped with an external zero air scrubber option, it is capable of creating zero air from ambient air.

For analyzers without the zero air scrubber, a zero air generator such as the Teledyne Instruments' M701 can be used. Please visit the company website for more information.

### 9.1.2.2. Span Gas

Span Gas is a gas specifically mixed to match the chemical composition of the type of gas being measured at near full scale of the desired measurement range. It is recommended that the span gas used have a concentration equal to 80% of the full measurement range.

If Span Gas is sourced directly from a calibrated, pressurized tank, the gas mixture should be CO mixed with Zero Air or N<sub>2</sub> at the required ratio.

For oxygen measurements using the optional O<sub>2</sub> sensor, we recommend a reference gas of 21% O<sub>2</sub> in N<sub>2</sub>.

- For quick checks, ambient air can be used at an assumed concentration of 20.8%
- Generally, O<sub>2</sub> concentration in dry, ambient air varies by less than 1%

### 9.1.2.3. Traceability

All equipment used to produce calibration gases should be verified against standards of the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST). To ensure NIST traceability, we recommend to acquire cylinders of working gas that are certified to be traceable to NIST Standard Reference Materials (SRM). These are available from a variety of commercial sources.

**Table 9-1: NIST-SRMs Available for Traceability of CO Calibration Gases**

NIST-SRM	TYPE	NOMINAL CONCENTRATION
1680b	CO in N <sub>2</sub>	500 ppm
1681b	CO in N <sub>2</sub>	1000 ppm
2613a	CO in Zero Air	20 ppm
2614a	CO in Zero Air	45 ppm
2659a <sup>1</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	21% by weight
2626a	CO <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	4% by weight
2745 <sup>2</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	16% by weight
<sup>1</sup> Used to calibrate optional O <sub>2</sub> sensor. <sup>2</sup> Used to calibrate optional CO <sub>2</sub> sensor.		

### 9.1.3. Data Recording Devices

A strip chart recorder, data acquisition system, or digital data acquisition system should be used to record data from the serial or analog outputs of the TML30/M.

- If analog readings are used, the response of the recording system should be checked against a NIST traceable voltage source or meter.
- Data recording devices should be capable of bi-polar operation so negative readings can be recorded.
- For electronic data recording, the TML30/M provides an internal data acquisition system (iDAS) described in detail in Section 7.1

sensor-e.com, a remote control program, is also provided as a convenient and powerful tool for data handling, download, storage, quick check, and plotting (see Section 8.4).

## 9.2. Manual Calibration Checks and Calibration of the TML30/M Analyzer in its Base Configuration

### ZERO/SPAN CALIBRATION CHECKS VS. ZERO/SPAN CALIBRATION

Pressing the ENTR key during the following procedure resets the stored values for OFFSET and SLOPE and alters the instruments' calibration.

This should ONLY BE DONE during an actual calibration of the TML30/M.

NEVER press the ENTR key if you are only checking calibration.

### 9.2.1. Setup for Basic Calibration Checks and Calibration

**STEP ONE:** Connect the Sources of Zero Air and Span Gas as shown below.

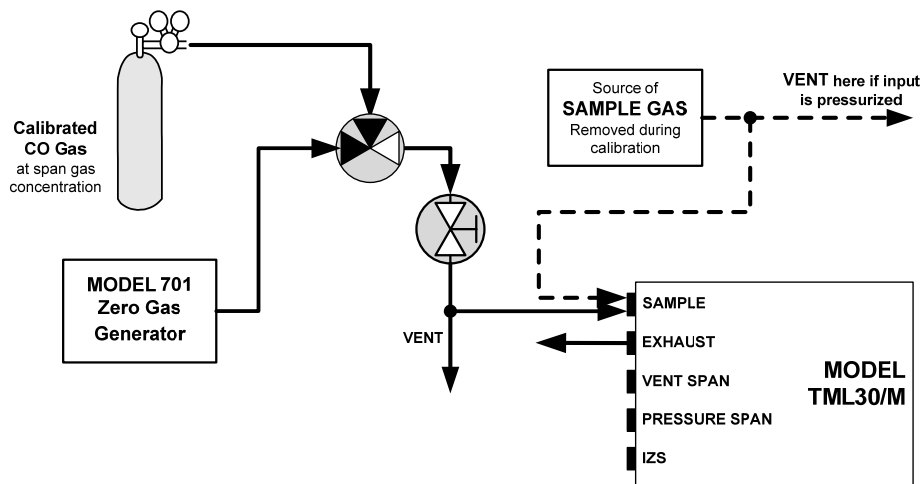


Figure 9-1: Pneumatic Connections – Basic Configuration – Using Bottled Span Gas

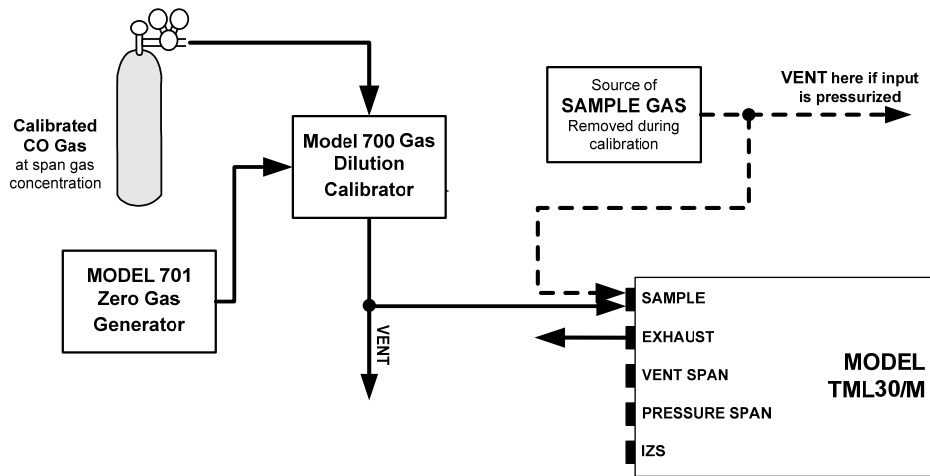
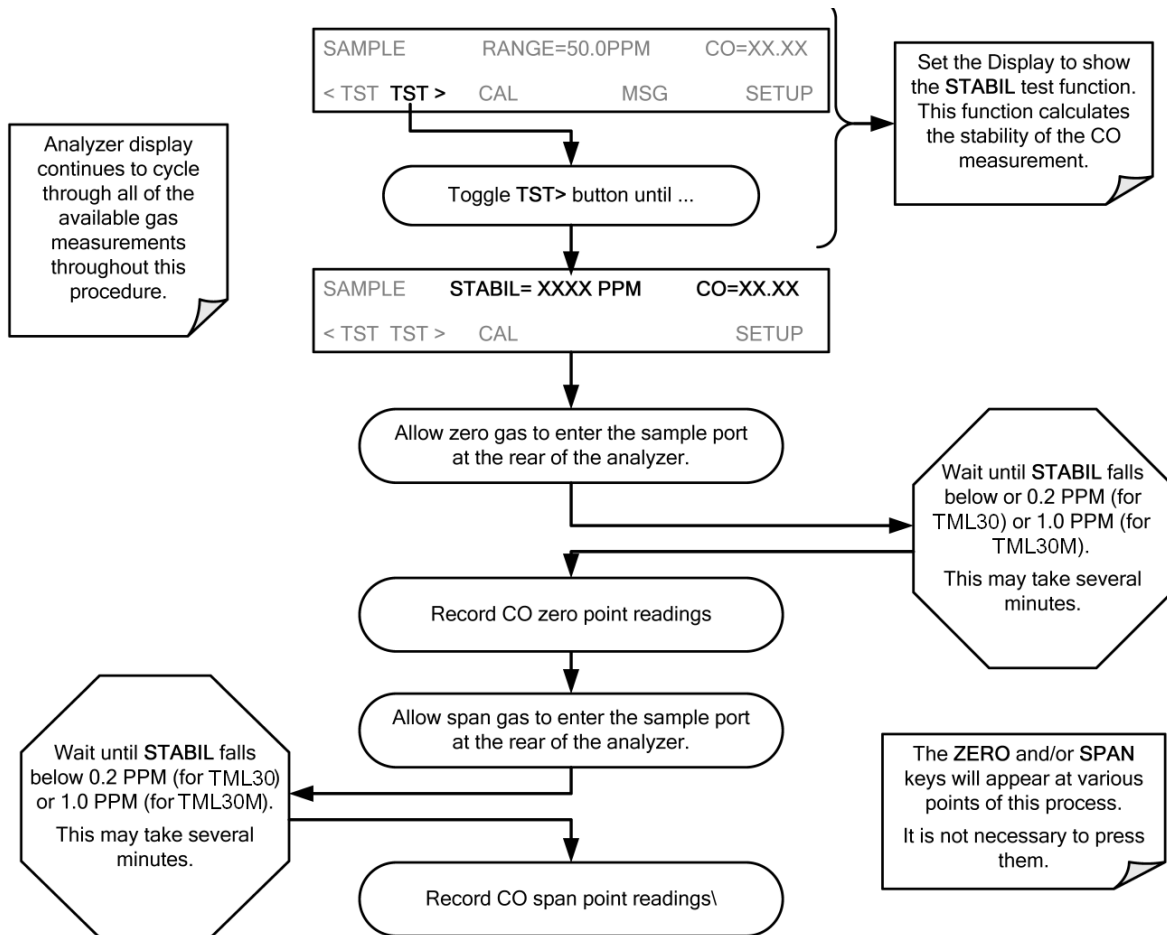


Figure 9-2: Pneumatic Connections – Basic Configuration – Using Gas Dilution Calibrator

### 9.2.2. Performing a Basic Manual Calibration Check



**NOTE**

If the ZERO or SPAN keys are not displayed, the measurement made during is out of the allowable range for a reliable calibration.  
 See Chapter 12 for troubleshooting tips.

### 9.2.3. Performing a Basic Manual Calibration

The following section describes the basic method for manually calibrating the TML30/M.

If the analyzer's reporting range is set for the **AUTO** range mode, a step will appear for selecting which range is to be calibrated (**LOW** or **HIGH**). Each of these two ranges **MUST** be calibrated separately.

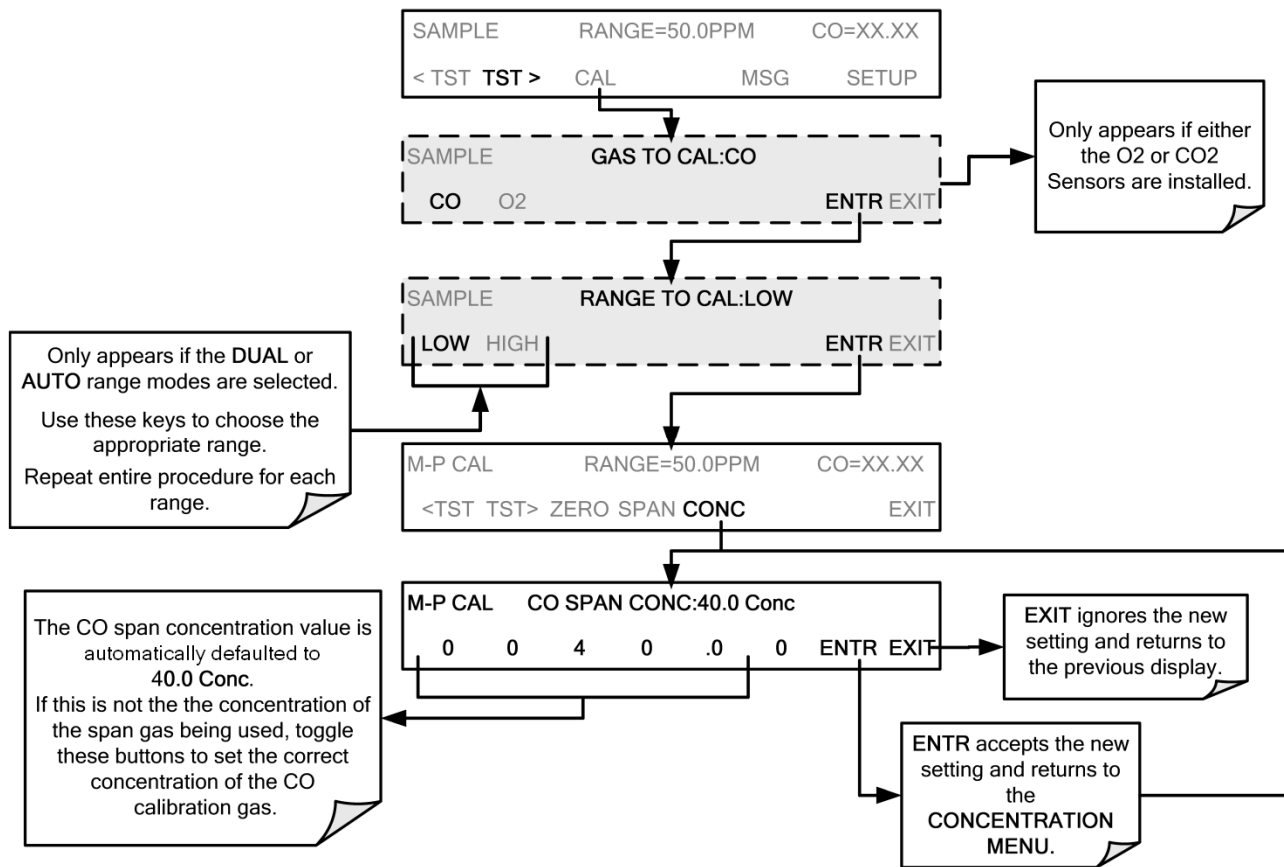
#### 9.2.3.1. Setting the Expected Span Gas Concentration

**NOTE**

**When setting expected concentration values, consider impurities in your span gas.**

The expected CO span gas concentration should be 80% of the reporting range of the instrument (see Section 6.6.1).

The default factory setting is 40 ppm. To set the span gas concentration, use the following key sequence:

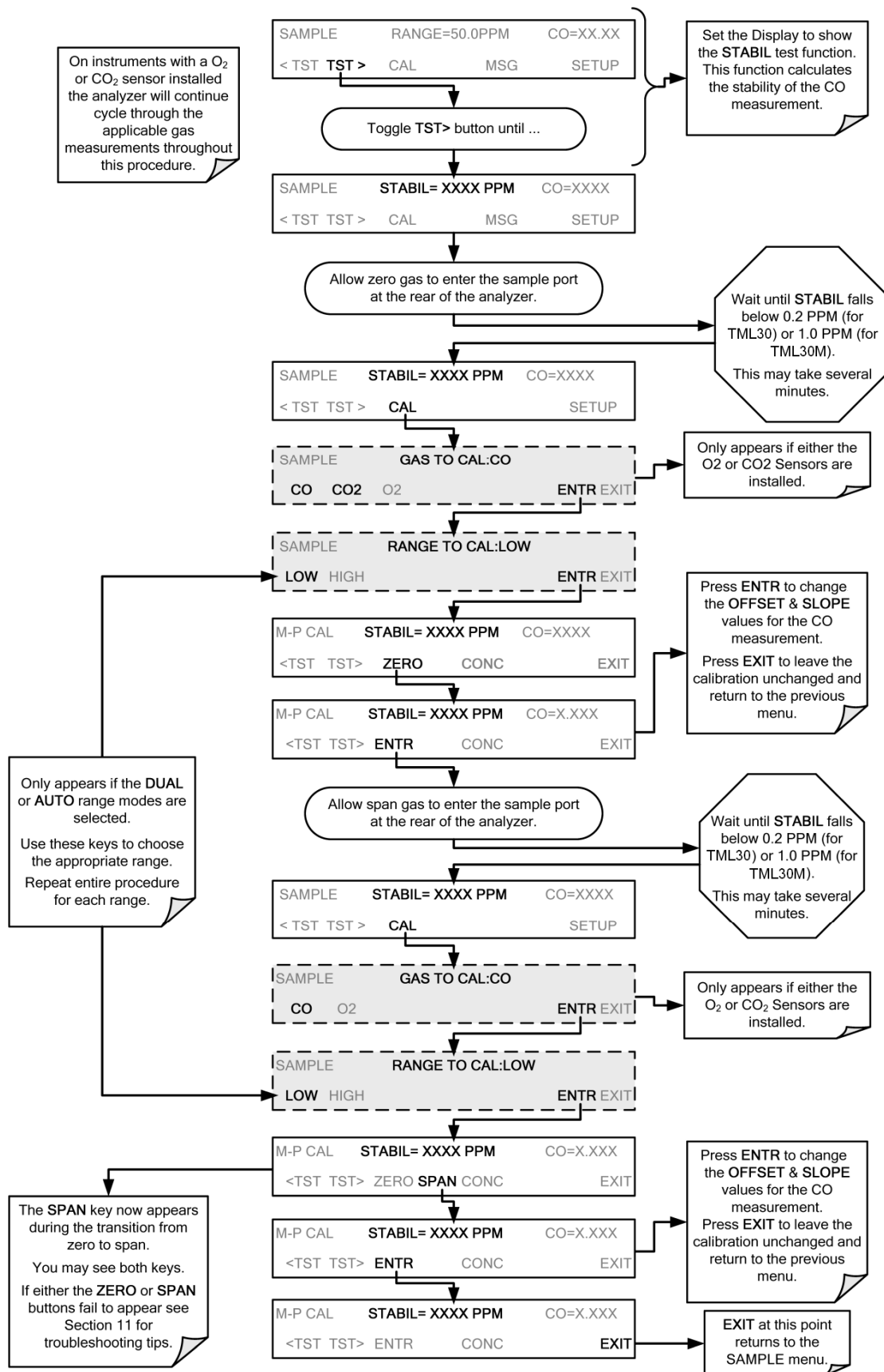


**NOTE**

**For this initial calibration it is important to independently verify the precise CO concentration value of the span gas.**

**If the source of the span gas is from a calibrated bottle, use the exact concentration value printed on the bottle.**

### 9.2.3.2. Zero/Span Point Calibration Procedure



### 9.3. Manual Calibration with Zero/Span Valves

There are a variety of valve options available on the TML30/M for handling calibration gases (see Section 5.6 for descriptions of each).

Generally performing calibration checks and zero/span point calibrations on analyzers with these options installed is similar to the methods discussed in the previous sections of this chapter. The primary differences are:

- On instruments with Z/S valve options, zero air, and span gas is supplied to the analyzer through other gas inlets besides the sample gas inlet.
- The zero and span calibration/operations are initiated directly and independently with dedicated keys (**CALZ & CALS**).

#### 9.3.1. Setup for Calibration Using Valve Options

Each of the various calibration valve options requires a different pneumatic setup dependent on the exact nature and number of valves present.

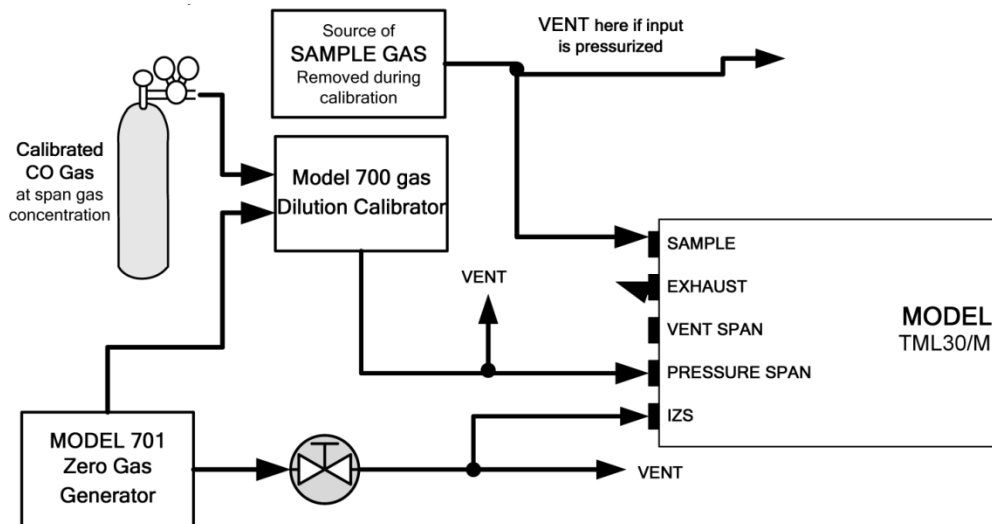


Figure 9-3: Pneumatic Connections – Option 50A: Zero/Span Calibration Valves

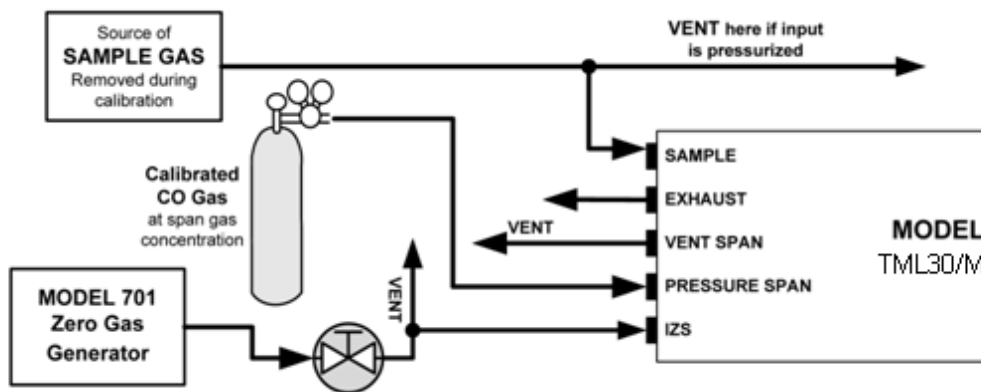


Figure 9-4: Pneumatic Connections – Option 50B: Zero/Pressurized Span Calibration Valves



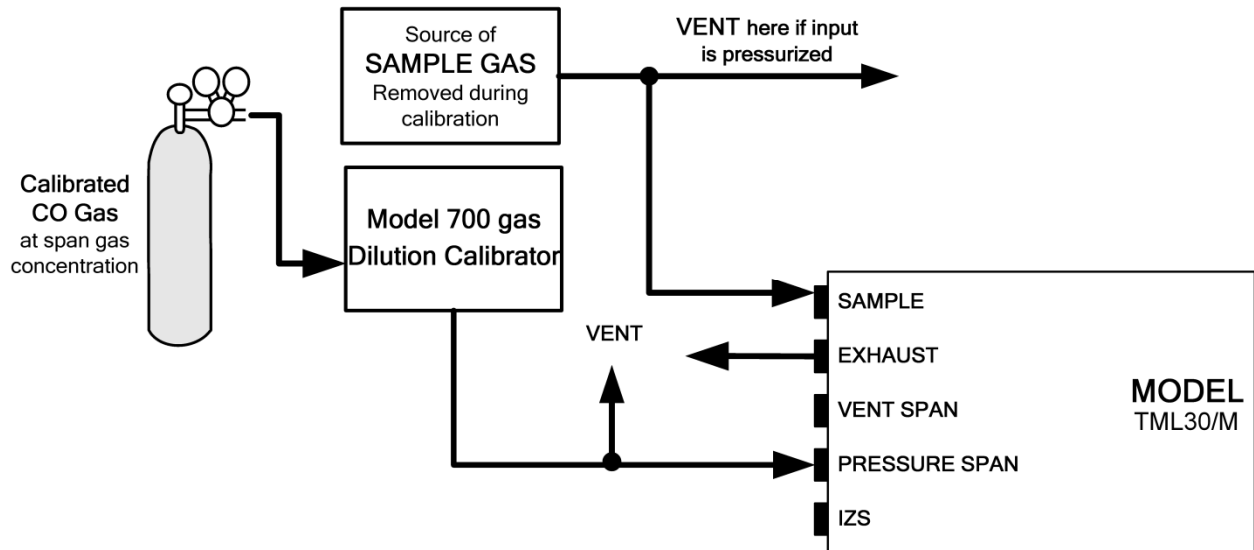


Figure 9-5: Pneumatic Connections – Option 51B: Zero/Span Calibration Valves

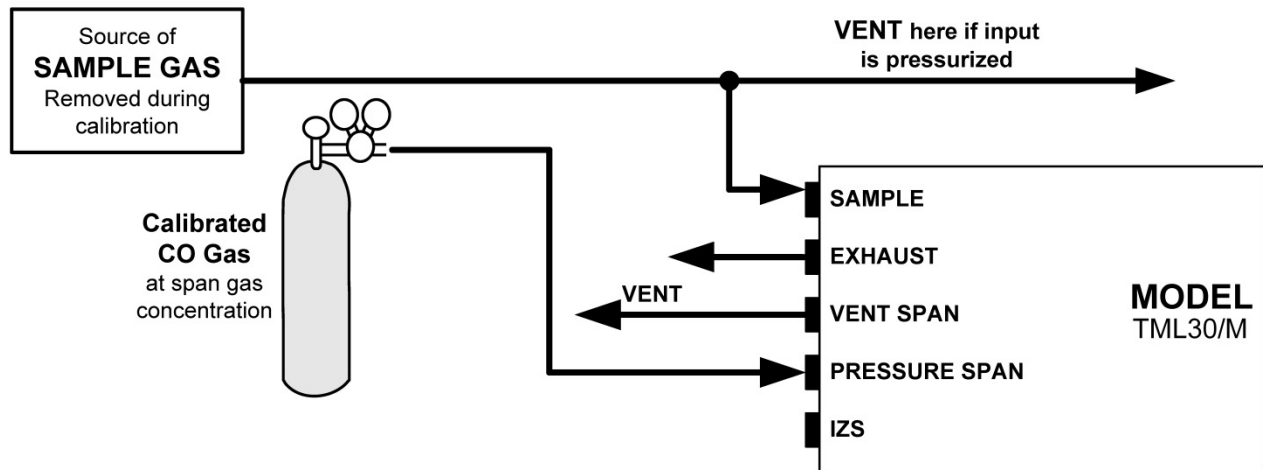
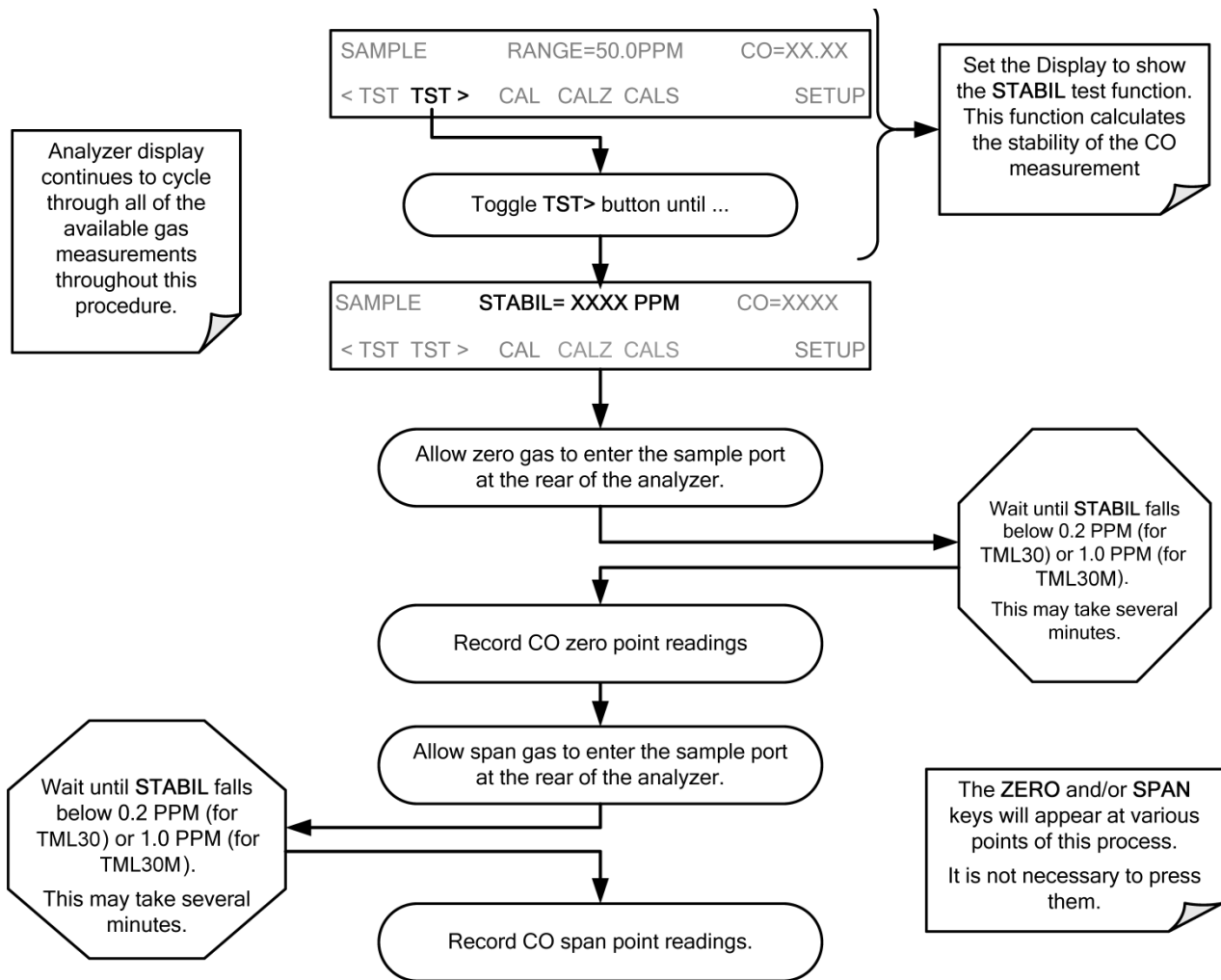


Figure 9-6: Pneumatic Connections – Option 51C: Zero/Span Calibration Valves

### 9.3.2. Manual Calibration Checks with Valve Options Installed



### 9.3.3. Manual Calibration Using Valve Options

The following section describes the basic method for manually calibrating the TML30/M Analyzer.

If the analyzer's reporting range is set for the **DUAL** or **AUTO** range modes, a step will appear for selecting which range is to be calibrated (**LOW** or **HIGH**).

Each of these two ranges **MUST** be calibrated separately.

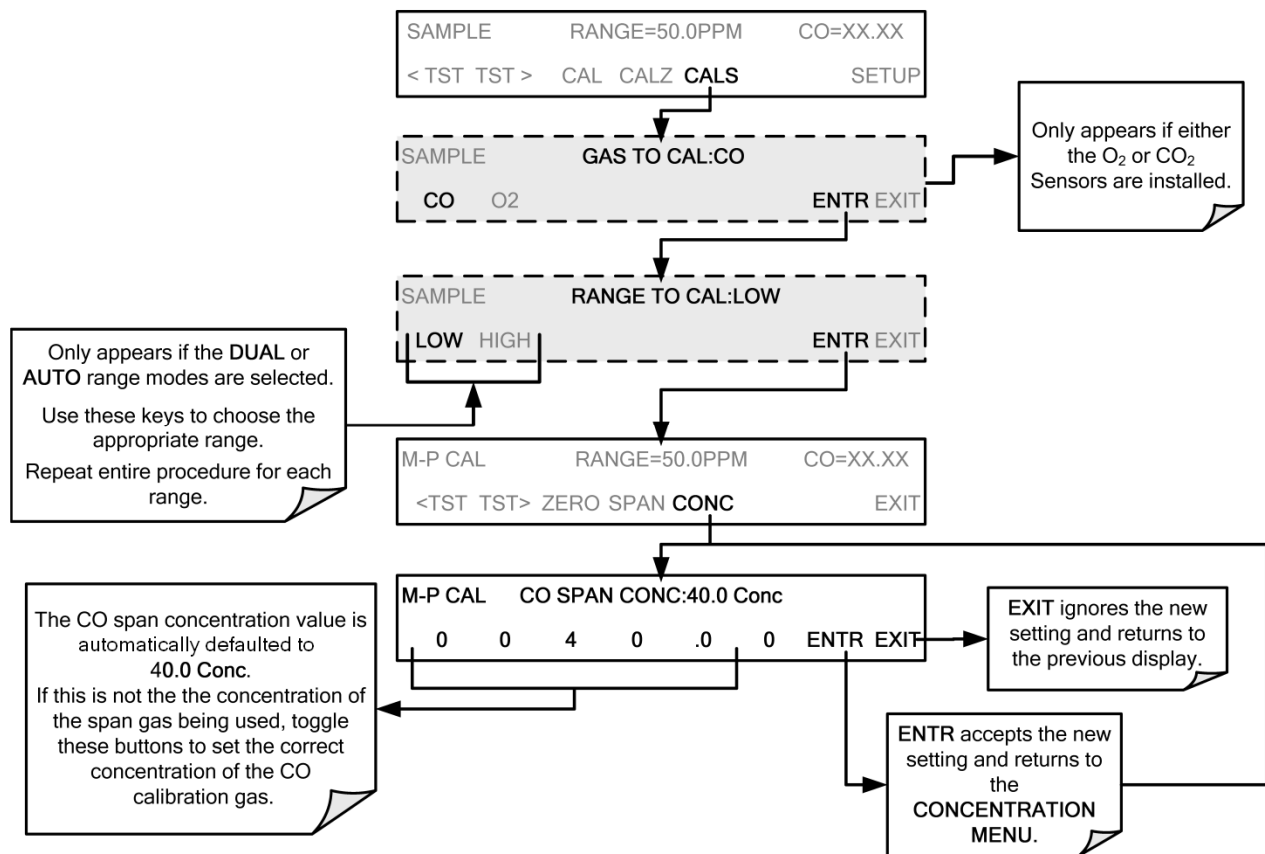
#### 9.3.3.1. Setting the Expected Span Gas Concentration

**NOTE**

**When setting expected concentration values, consider impurities in your span gas.**

The expected CO span gas concentration should be 80% of the reporting range of the instrument (see Section 6.6.1). The default factory setting is 40 ppm.

To set the span gas concentration, use the following key sequence:



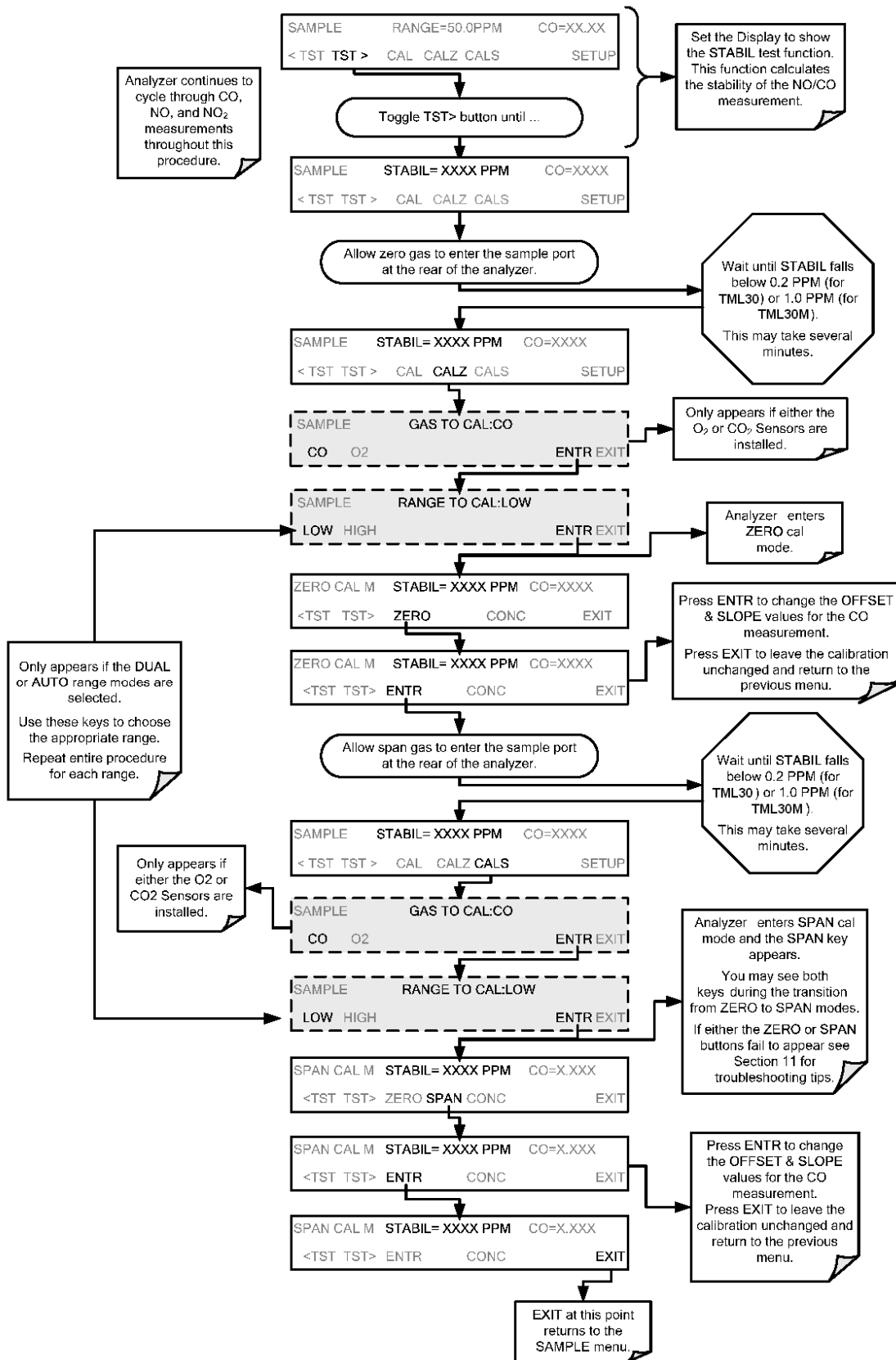
**NOTE**

**For this initial calibration it is important to independently verify the PRECISE CO concentration value of the span gas.**

**If the source of the Span Gas is from a Calibrated Bottle, use the exact concentration value printed on the bottle.**

### 9.3.3.2. Zero/Span Point Calibration Procedure

The zero and cal operations are initiated directly and independently with dedicated keys (**CALZ** & **CALS**).



### 9.3.3.3. Use of Zero/Span Valve with Remote Contact Closure

Contact closures for controlling calibration and calibration checks are located on the rear panel **CONTROL IN** connector. Instructions for setup and use of these contacts can be found in Section 3.3.4.

When the appropriate contacts are closed for at least 5 seconds, the instrument switches into zero, or span calibration mode and any internal zero/span valves installed will be automatically switched to the appropriate configuration.

- The remote calibration contact closures may be activated in any order.
- It is recommended that contact closures remain closed for at least 10 minutes to establish a reliable reading.
- The instrument will stay in the selected mode for as long as the contacts remain closed.

If contact closures are being used in conjunction with the analyzer's AutoCal (see Section 9.4) feature and the AutoCal attribute "**CALIBRATE**" is enabled, the TML30/M will not recalibrate the analyzer until the contact is opened. At this point, the new calibration values will be recorded before the instrument returns to **Sample Mode**.

If the AutoCal attribute "**CALIBRATE**" is disabled, the instrument will return to Sample Mode, leaving the instrument's internal calibration variables unchanged.

## 9.4. Automatic Zero/Span Cal/Check (Autocal)

The AutoCal system allows unattended periodic operation of the **ZERO/SPAN** valve options by using the TML30/M Analyzer's internal time of day clock. AutoCal operates by executing **SEQUENCES** programmed by the user to initiate the various calibration modes of the analyzer to open and close valves appropriately. It is possible to program and run up to three separate sequences (**SEQ1**, **SEQ2**, and **SEQ3**). Each sequence can operate in one of three modes or be disabled.

**Table 9-2: AUTOCAL Modes**

MODE NAME	ACTION
<b>DISABLED</b>	Disables the Sequence.
<b>ZERO</b>	Causes the Sequence to perform a Zero calibration/check.
<b>ZERO-SPAN</b>	Causes the Sequence to perform a Zero point calibration/check followed by a Span point calibration/check.
<b>SPAN</b>	Causes the Sequence to perform a Span concentration calibration/check only.

For each mode, there are seven parameters that control operational details of the SEQUENCE (see Table 9-3).

**Table 9-3: AutoCal Attribute Setup Parameters**

ATTRIBUTE	ACTION
<b>TIMER ENABLED</b>	Turns on the sequence timer.
<b>STARTING DATE</b>	Sequence will operate after Starting Date.
<b>STARTING TIME</b>	Time of day sequence will run.
<b>DELTA DAYS</b>	Number of days to skip between each sequence execution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If set to 7, for example, the AutoCal feature will be enabled once every week on the same day.</li> </ul>
<b>DELTA TIME</b>	Number of hours later each “Delta Days” sequence is to be run. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If set to 0, the sequence will start at the same time each day. <b>Delta Time</b> is added to <b>Delta Days</b> for the total time between cycles.</li> <li>• This parameter prevents the analyzer from being calibrated at the same time of each calibration day and prevents a lack of data for one particular time on the days of calibration.</li> </ul>
<b>DURATION</b>	Number of minutes the sequence operates. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This parameter needs to be set such that there is enough time for the concentration signal to stabilize.</li> <li>• The STB parameter shows if the analyzer response is stable at the end of the calibration.</li> <li>• This parameter is logged with calibration values in the iDAS.</li> </ul>
<b>CALIBRATE</b>	Enable to do a calibration – Disable to do a cal check only. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This setting must be OFF for analyzers used in US EPA applications and with internal span gas generators installed and functioning.</li> </ul>
<b>RANGE TO CAL</b>	LOW calibrates the low range, HIGH calibrates the high range. Applies only to auto and remote range modes; this property is not available in single and independent range modes.

**NOTE**

**The CALIBRATE attribute (formerly called “dynamic calibration”) must always be set to OFF for analyzers used in US EPA controlled applications that have the internal span gas generators option installed.**

**Calibration of instruments used in US EPA related applications should only be performed using external sources of zero air and span gas with an accuracy traceable to EPA or NIST standards and supplied through the analyzer’s sample port.**

The following example sets sequence #2 to do a zero span calibration every other day starting at 2:15 PM on September 4, 2008 lasting 15 minutes, with calibration. This will start ½ hour later each iteration.

**Table 9-4: Example AutoCal Sequence**

MODE AND ATTRIBUTE	VALUE	COMMENT
SEQUENCE	2	Define Sequence #2
MODE	ZERO-SPAN	Select Zero and Span Mode
TIMER ENABLE	ON	Enable the timer
STARTING DATE	Sept. 4, 2008	Start after Sept. 4, 2008
STARTING TIME	14:15	First Span starts at 2:15 PM
DELTA DAYS	2	Do Sequence #2 every other day
DELTA TIME	00:30	Do Sequence #2 ½ hr later each day
DURATION	30.0	Operate Span valve for 15 min
CALIBRATE	ON	Calibrate at end of Sequence

**NOTE**

The programmed **STARTING\_TIME** must be a minimum of 5 minutes later than the real time clock for setting real time clock (See Section 6.5.4).

Avoid setting two or more sequences at the same time of the day. Any new sequence that is initiated whether from a timer, the COM ports, or the contact closure inputs will override any programmed sequence.

**NOTE**

With **CALIBRATE** turned ON, the state of the internal setup variables **DYN\_SPAN** and **DYN\_ZERO** is set to ON and the instrument will reset the slope and offset values for the CO response each time the AutoCal program runs.

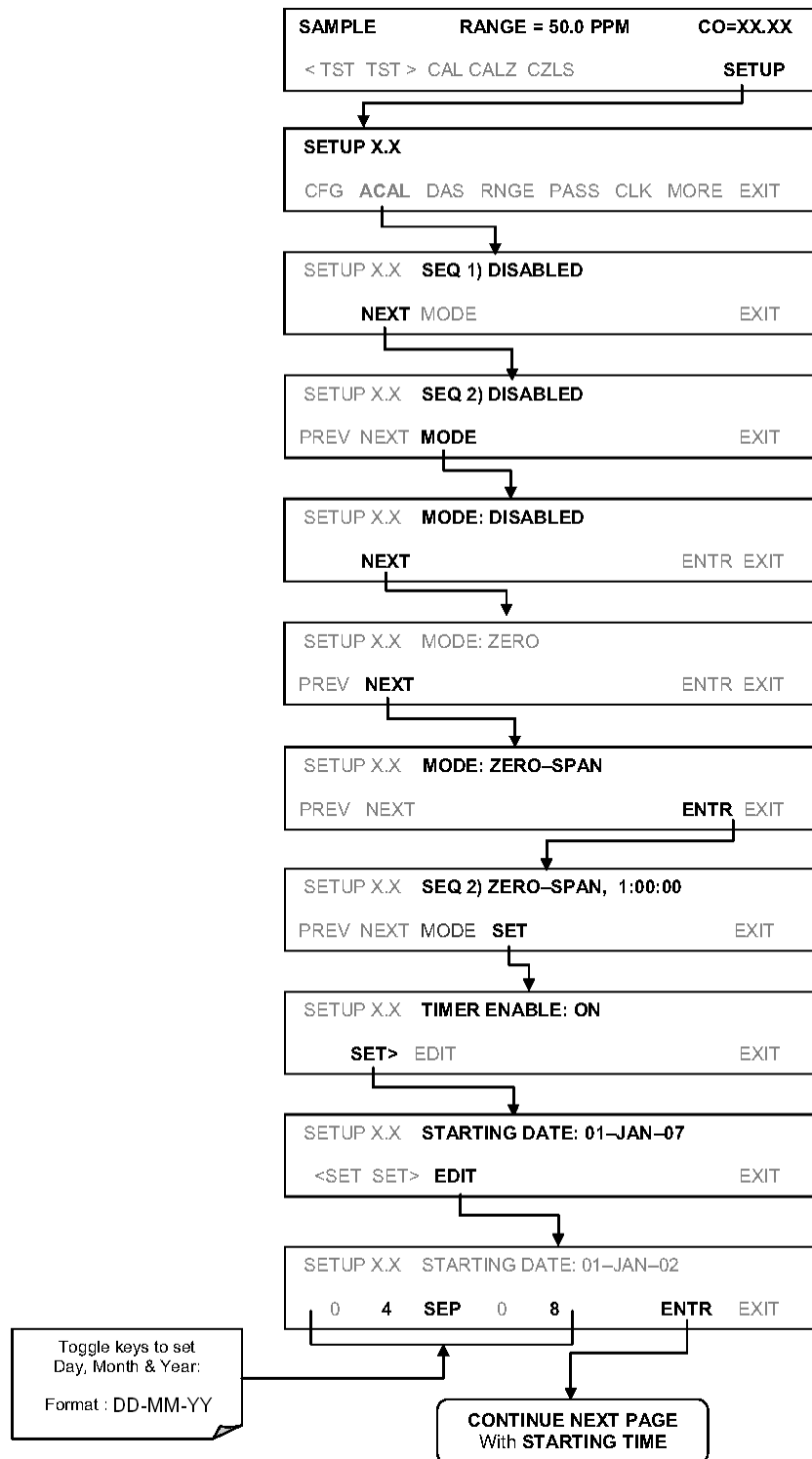
This continuous readjustment of calibration parameters can often mask subtle fault conditions in the analyzer. It is recommended if **CALIBRATE** is enabled, the analyzer's test functions, slope, and offset values be checked frequently to assure high quality and accurate data from the instrument.

### 9.4.1. SETUP → ACAL” Programming and AutoCal Sequence

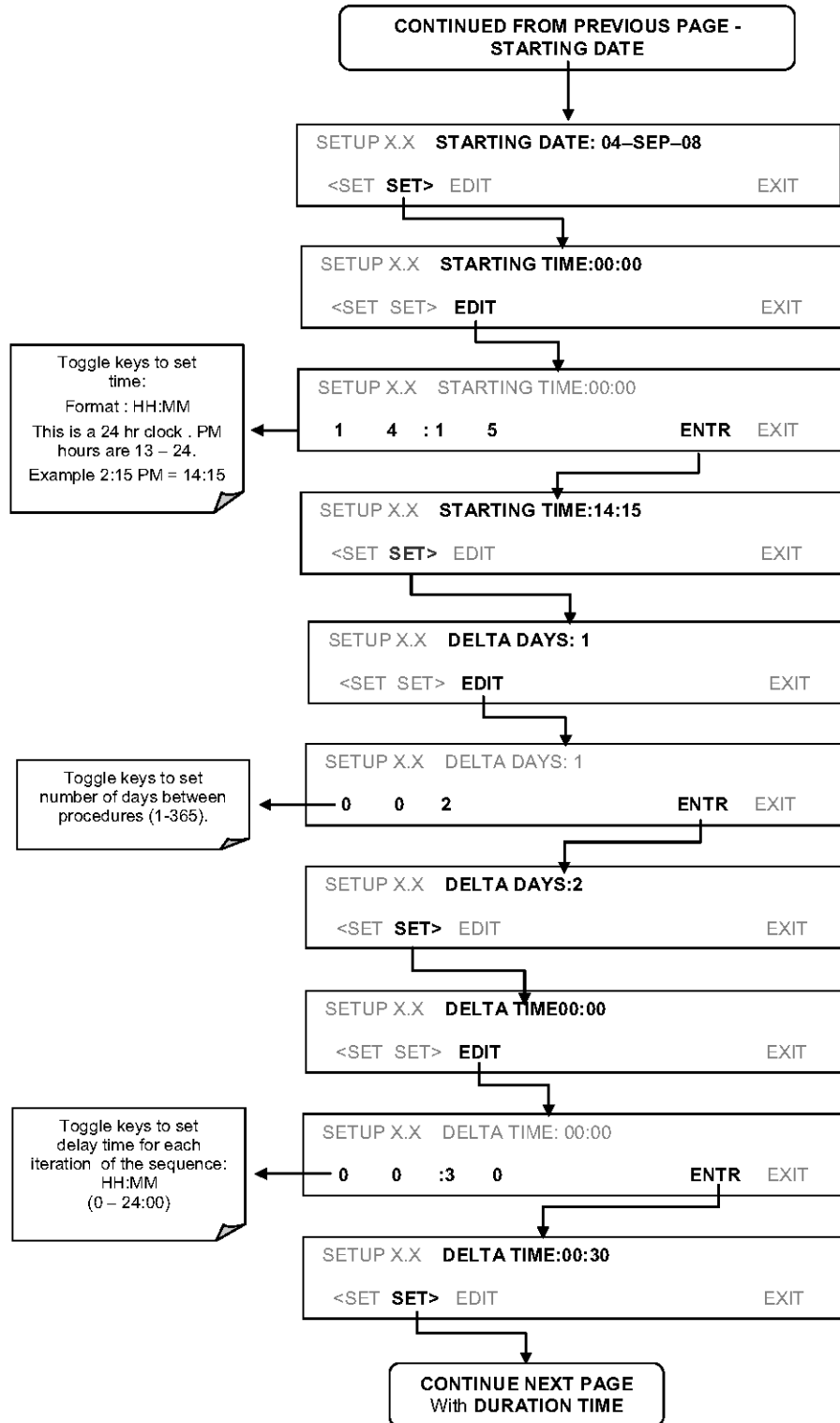
**NOTE**

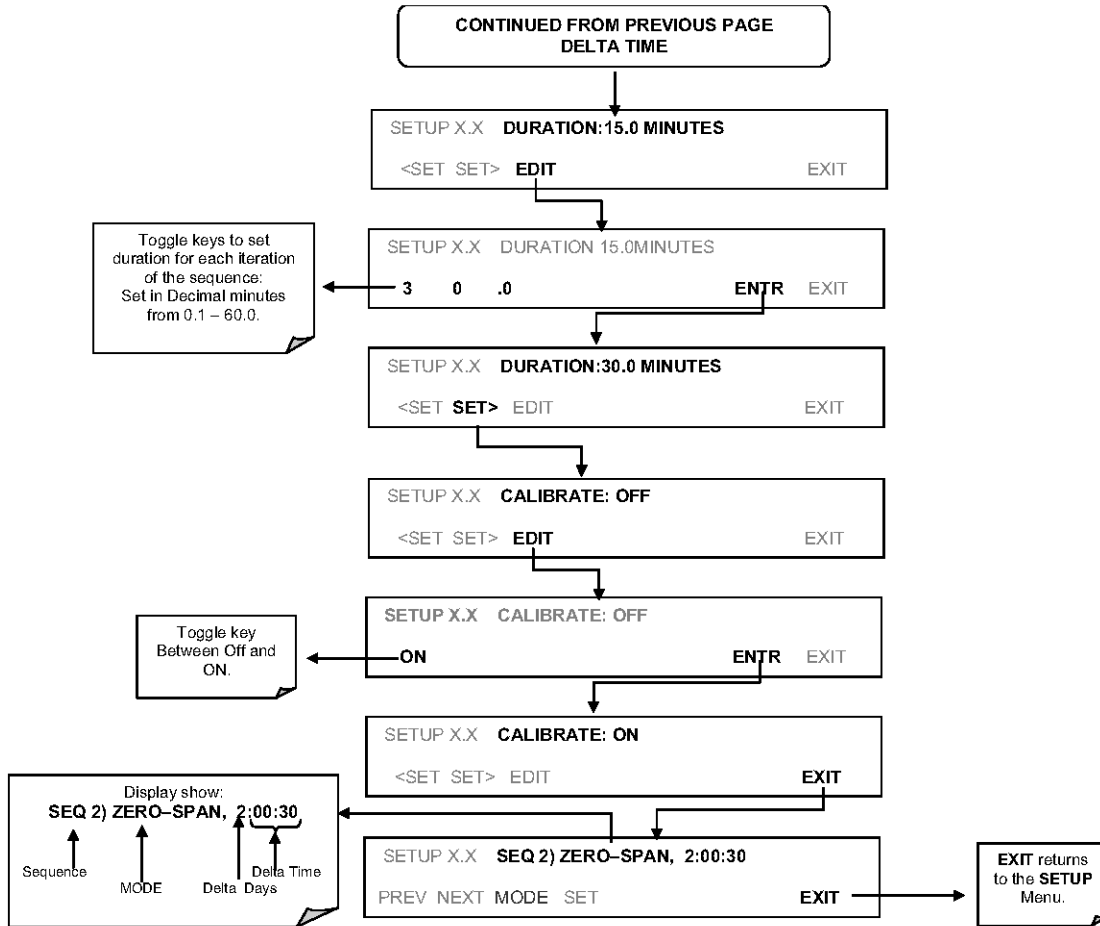
If at any time an illegal entry is selected, (for example: Delta Days > 366 the ENTR key will disappear from the display.

To program the example sequence shown in Table 9-4, use the following key sequence:



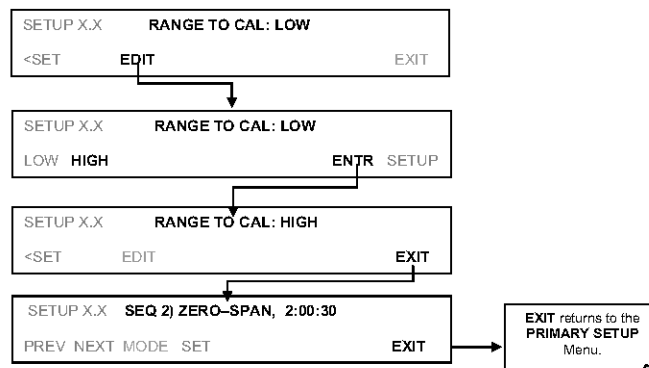






### 9.4.1.1. AutoCal with Auto or Dual Reporting Ranges Modes Selected

If the TML30/M Analyzer is set for either the Dual or Auto reporting range modes, the following three steps will appear at the beginning of the AutoCal setup routine:



**NOTE**

In order to automatically calibrate both the HIGH and LOW ranges, you must set up a separate sequence for each.

## 9.5. CO Calibration Quality

After completing one of the calibration procedures described above, it is important to evaluate the analyzer's calibration **SLOPE** and **OFFSET** parameters. These values describe the linear response curve of the analyzer. The values for these terms, both individually and relative to each other, indicate the quality of the calibration.

To perform this quality evaluation, you will need to record the values of both test functions (see Section 3.5.4 or Appendix A-3), all of which are automatically stored in the iDAS channel CALDAT for data analysis, documentation, and archival.

Make sure these parameters are within the limits listed below and frequently compare them to those values on the Final Test and Validation Sheet that came attached to your manual. These values compared should not be significantly different. If they are, refer to the troubleshooting Chapter 12.

**Table 9-5: Calibration Data Quality Evaluation**

FUNCTION	MINIMUM VALUE	OPTIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
<b>SLOPE</b>	0.700	1.000	1.300
<b>OFFS</b>	-0.500	0.000	0.500
These values should not be significantly different from the values recorded on the Teledyne Monitor Labs' Final Test and Validation Data Sheet that was shipped with your instrument. If they are, refer to the troubleshooting Chapter 12.			

The default iDAS configuration records all calibration values in channel **CALDAT** as well as all calibration check (zero and span) values in its internal memory.

- Up to 200 data points are stored for up to 4 years of data (on weekly calibration checks) and a lifetime history of monthly calibrations.
- Review this data to see if the zero and span responses change over time.
- These channels also store the **STABIL** value (standard deviation of CO concentration) to evaluate if the analyzer response has properly leveled off during the calibration procedure.

If your instrument has either an O<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub> sensor option installed these should be calibrated as well.

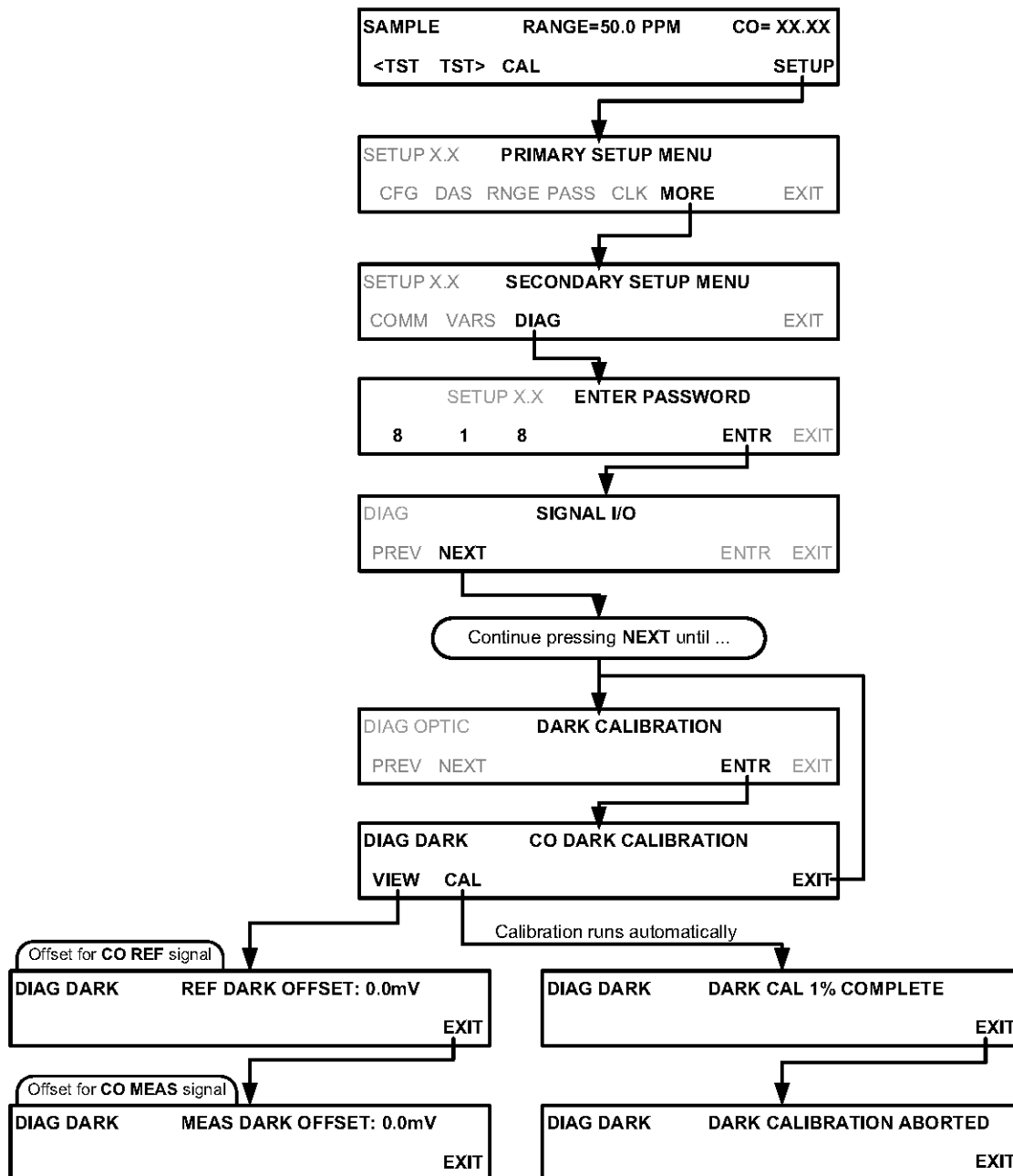
## 9.6. Calibration of the TML30/M Electronic Subsystems

### 9.6.1. Dark Calibration Test

The dark calibration test interrupts the signal path between the IR photo-detector and the remainder of the sync/demod board circuitry. This allows the instrument to compensate for any voltage levels inherent in the sync/demod circuitry that might affect the calculation of CO concentration.

Performing this calibration returns two offset voltages. One for **CO MEAS** and one for **CO REF** that are automatically added to the CPU's calculation routine. The two offset voltages from the last calibration procedure may be reviewed by the user via the front panel display.

To activate the dark calibration procedure or review the results of a previous calibration, use the following key sequence:



### 9.6.2. Pressure Calibration

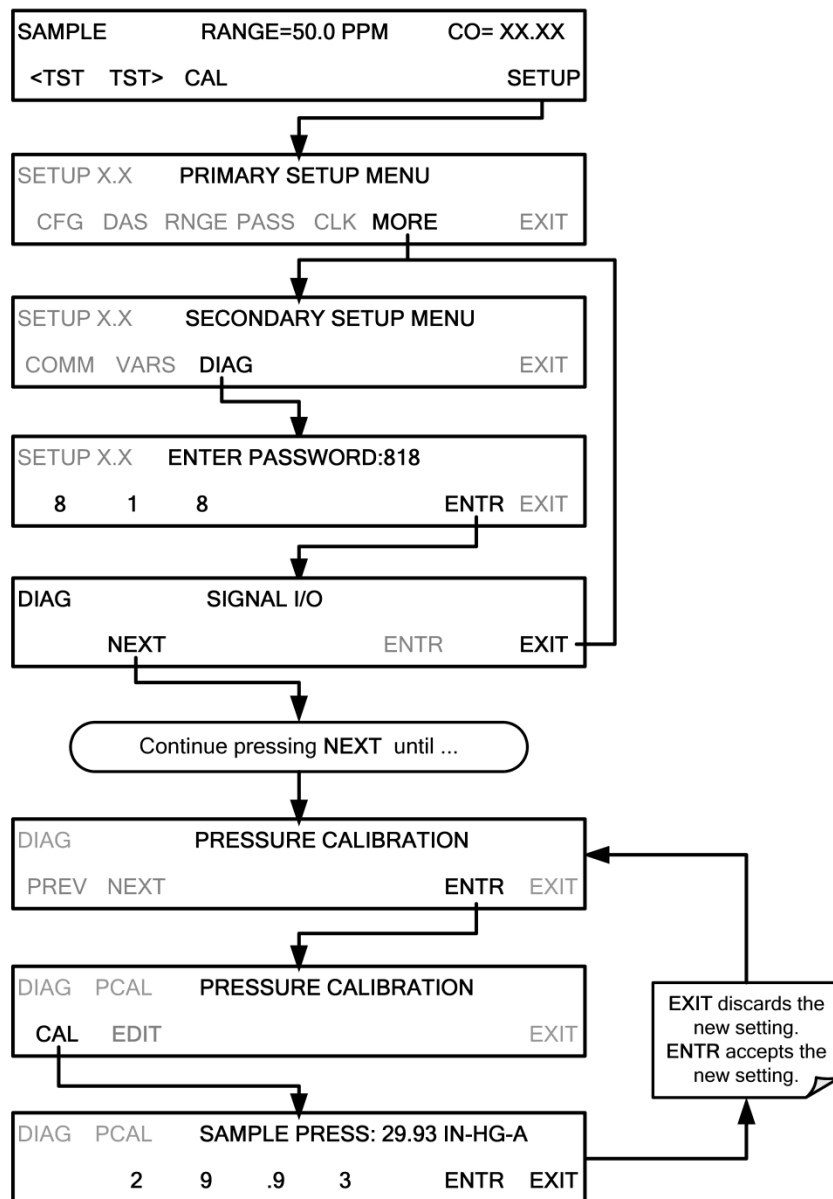
A sensor at the exit of the sample chamber continuously measures the pressure of the sample gas. This data is used to compensate the final CO concentration calculation for changes in atmospheric pressure and is stored in the CPU's memory as the test function **PRES** (also viewable via the front panel).

**NOTE**

**This calibration must be performed when the pressure of the sample gas is equal to ambient atmospheric pressure.**

**Before performing the following pressure calibration procedure, disconnect the sample gas pump and the sample gas-line vent from the sample gas inlet on the instrument's rear panel.**

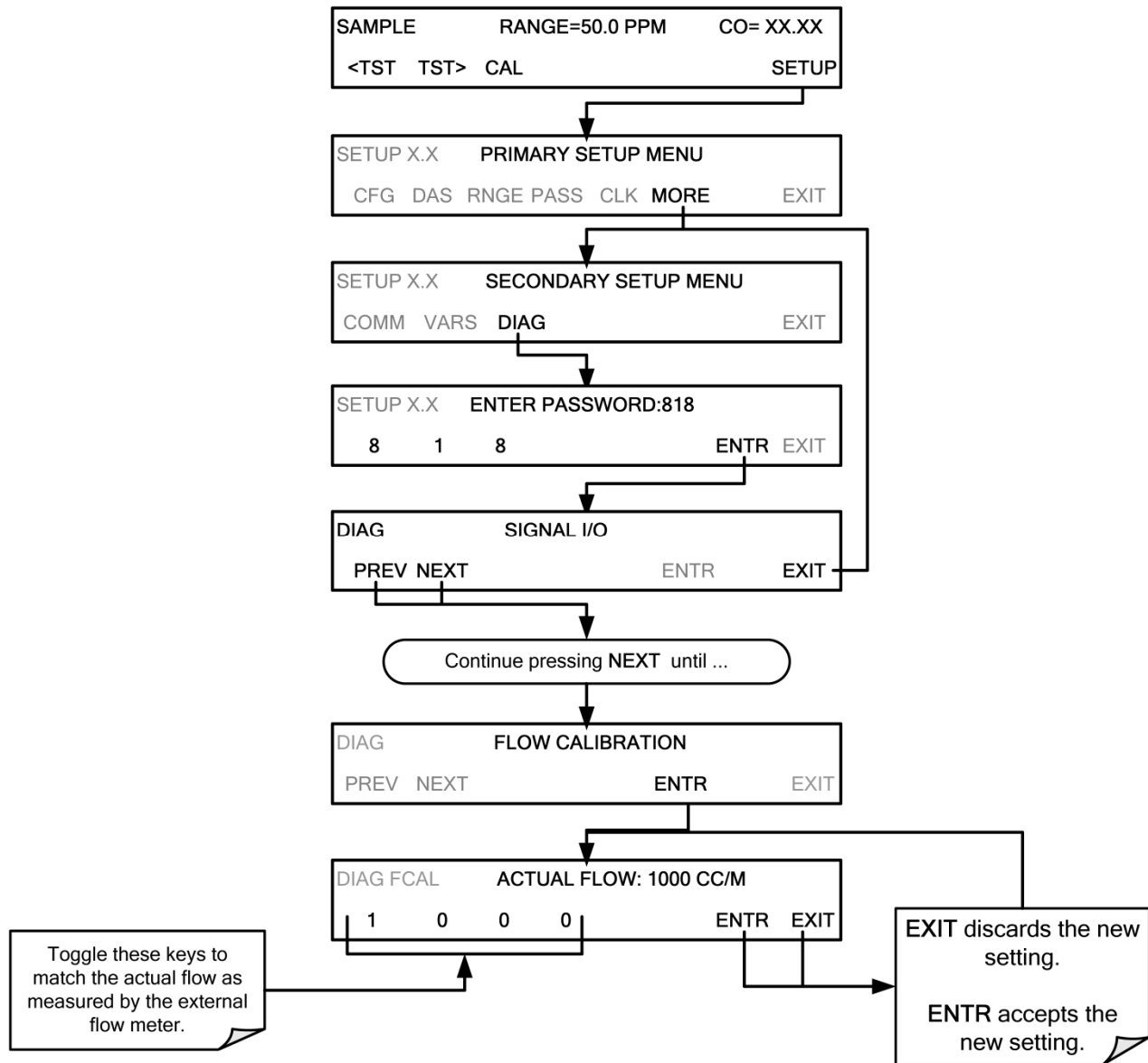
To cause the analyzer to measure and record a value for **PRES**, use the following key sequence:



### 9.6.3. Flow Calibration

The flow calibration allows the user to adjust the values of the sample flow rates as they are displayed on the front panel and reported through COMM ports to match the actual flow rate measured at the sample inlet. This does not change the hardware measurement of the flow sensors, only the software-calculated values.

To carry out this adjustment, connect an external, sufficiently accurate flow meter to the sample inlet (see Section 12.3.4 for more details). Once the flow meter is attached and is measuring actual gas flow, press:



## 9.7. Calibration of Optional Sensors

### 9.7.1. O<sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Procedure

#### 9.7.1.1. O<sub>2</sub> Calibration Setup

The pneumatic connections for calibrating are as follows:

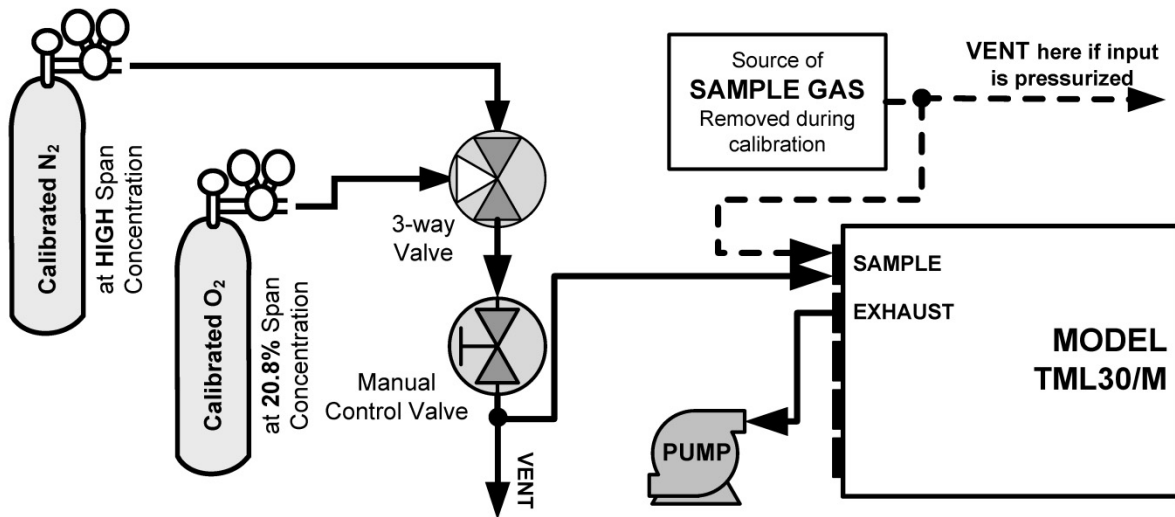


Figure 9-7: O<sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Set Up

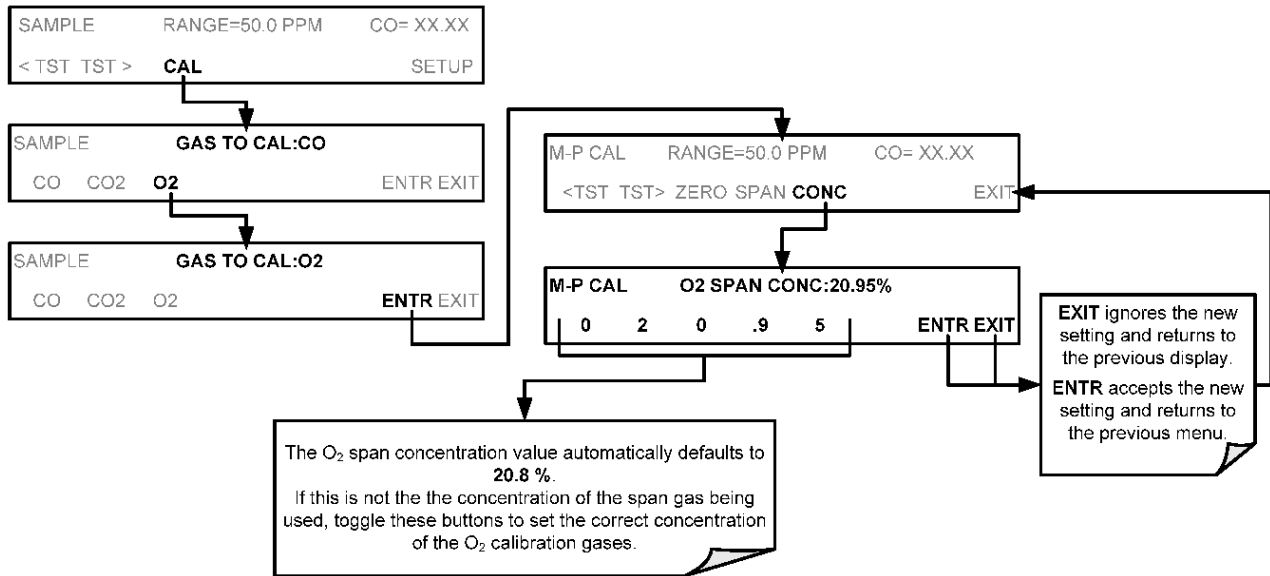
**O<sub>2</sub> SENSOR ZERO GAS:** Teledyne Monitor Labs recommends using pure N<sub>2</sub> when calibrating the zero point of your O<sub>2</sub> sensor option.

**O<sub>2</sub> SENSOR SPAN GAS:** Teledyne Monitor Labs recommends using 20.8% O<sub>2</sub> in N<sub>2</sub> when calibrating the span point of your O<sub>2</sub> sensor option (See Table 3-7).

### 9.7.1.2. Set O<sub>2</sub> Span Gas Concentration

Set the expected O<sub>2</sub> span gas concentration.

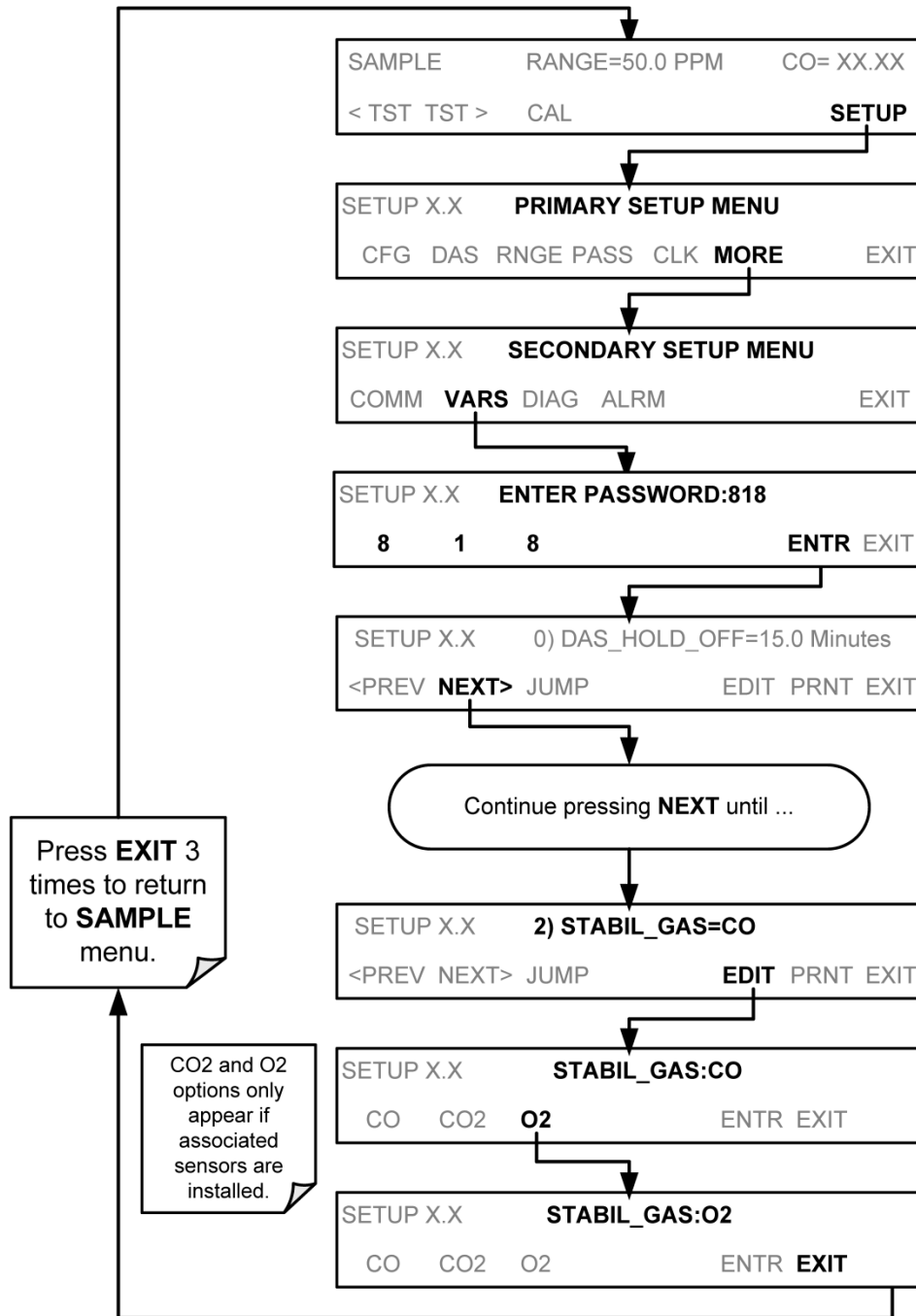
This should be equal to the percent concentration of the O<sub>2</sub> span gas of the selected reporting range (default factory setting = 20.8%; the approximate O<sub>2</sub> content of ambient air).





### 9.7.1.3. Activate O<sub>2</sub> Sensor Stability Function

To change the stability test function from CO concentration to the O<sub>2</sub> sensor output, use the following key sequence:

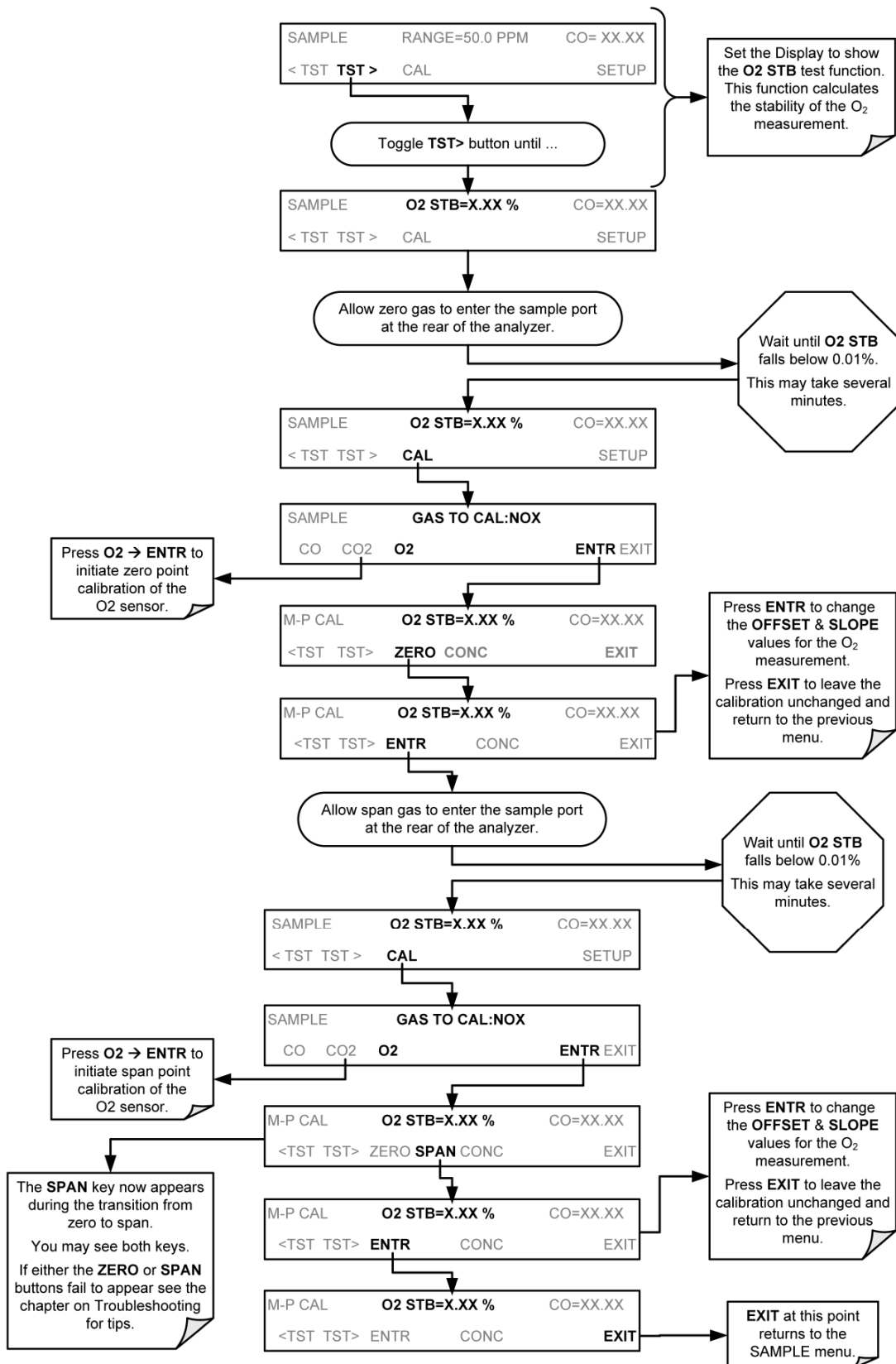


**NOTE**

Use the same procedure to reset the STB test function to CO when the O<sub>2</sub> calibration procedure is complete.

### 9.7.1.4. O<sub>2</sub> Zero/Span Calibration

To perform the zero/span calibration procedure:



## 9.7.2. CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Procedure

### 9.7.2.1. CO<sub>2</sub> Calibration Setup

The pneumatic connections for calibrating are as follows:

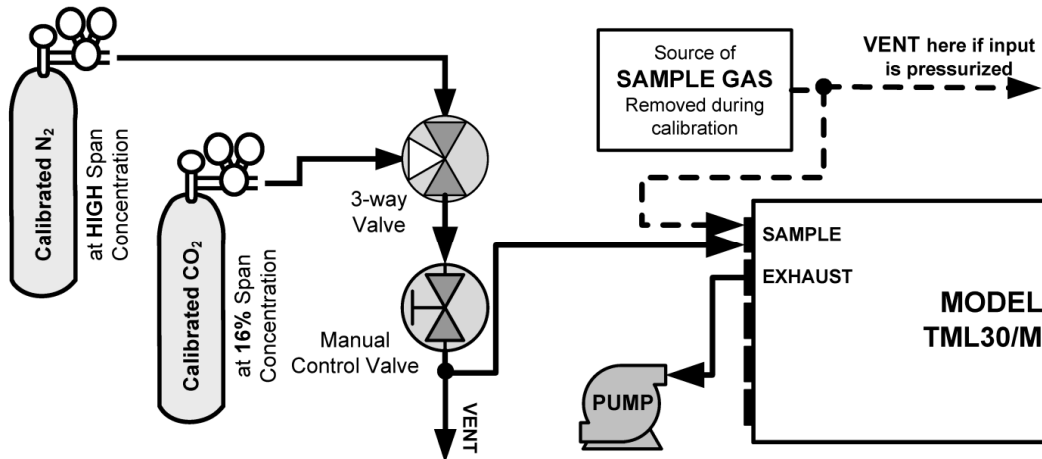


Figure 9-8: CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Calibration Set Up

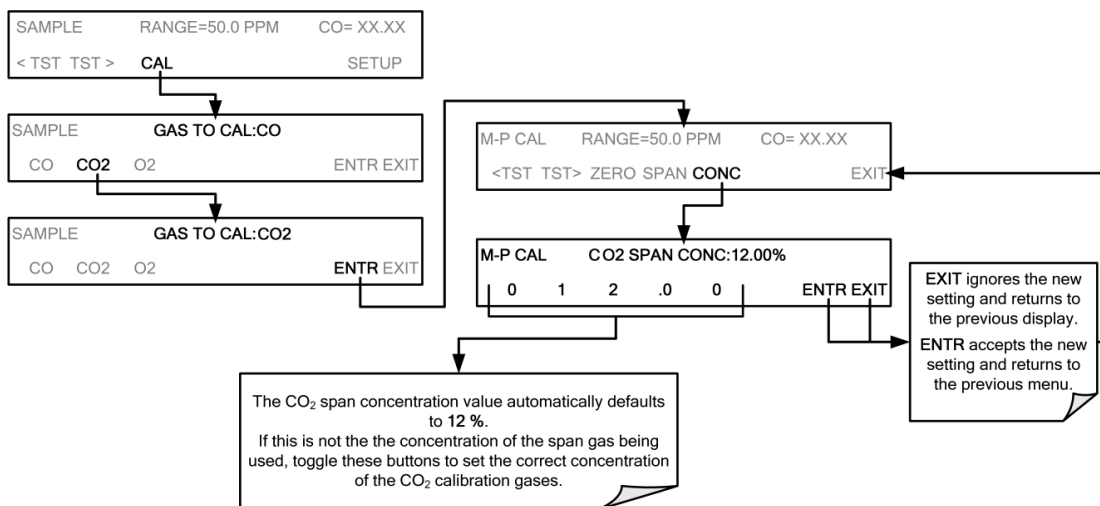
**CO<sub>2</sub> SENSOR ZERO GAS:** Teledyne Monitor Labs recommends using pure N<sub>2</sub> when calibrating the zero point of your CO<sub>2</sub> sensor option.

**CO<sub>2</sub> SENSOR SPAN GAS:** Teledyne Monitor Labs recommends using 16% CO<sub>2</sub> in N<sub>2</sub> when calibrating the span point of your CO<sub>2</sub> sensor option (See Table 3-7).

### 9.7.2.2. Set CO<sub>2</sub> Span Gas Concentration

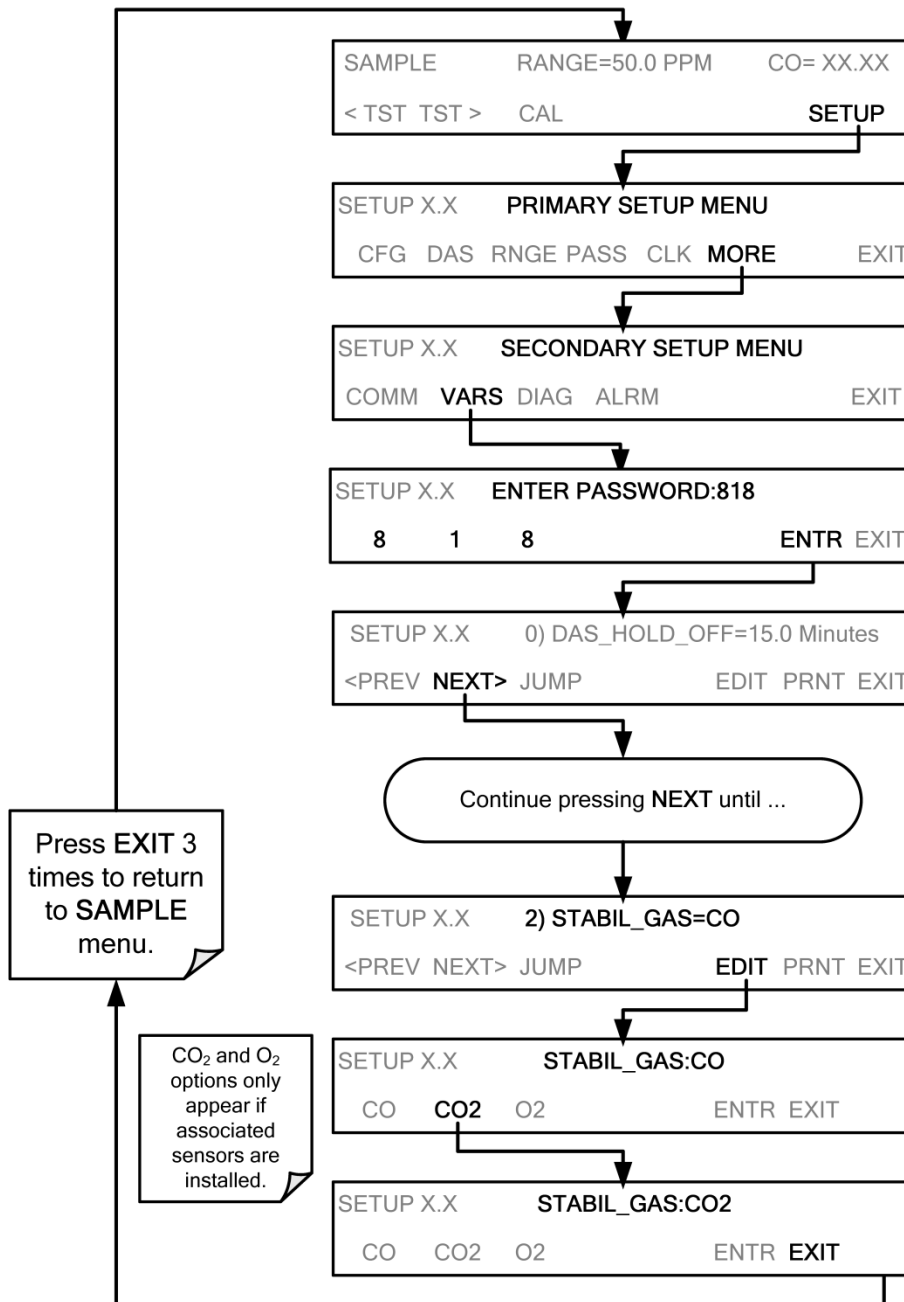
Set the expected CO<sub>2</sub> span gas concentration.

This should be equal to the percent concentration of the CO<sub>2</sub> span gas of the selected reporting range (default factory setting = 12%).



### 9.7.2.3. Activate CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Stability Function

To change the stability test function from CO concentration to the CO<sub>2</sub> sensor output, use the following key sequence:

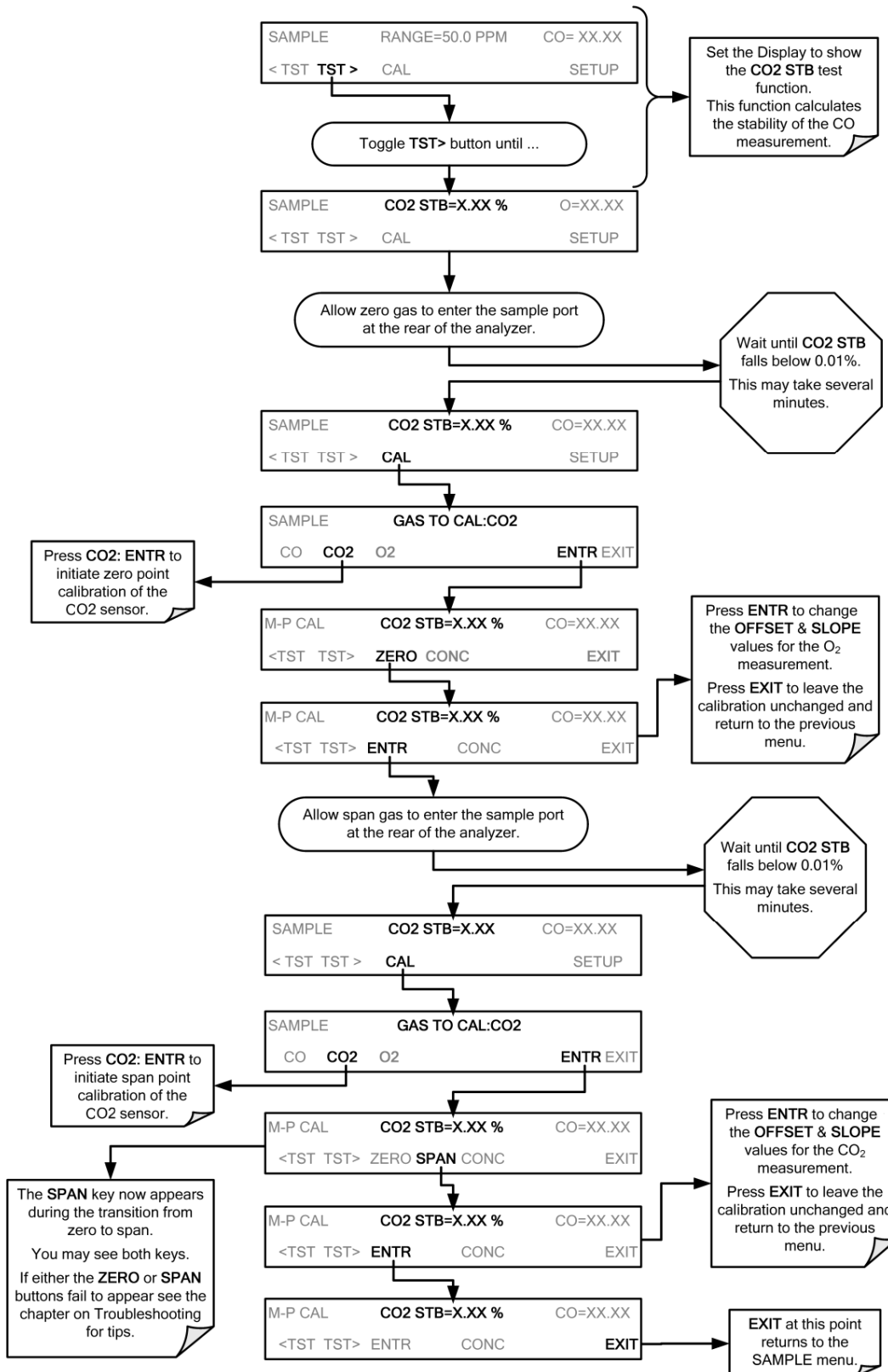


**NOTE**

Use the same procedure to reset the STB test function to CO when the CO<sub>2</sub> calibration procedure is complete.

### 9.7.2.4. CO<sub>2</sub> Zero/Span Calibration

To perform the zero/span calibration procedure:



## User Notes

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## 10. EPA CALIBRATION PROTOCOL

### 10.1. Calibration Requirements

If the TML30/M is to be used for EPA SLAMS monitoring, it must be calibrated in accordance with the instructions in this section.

The USEPA strongly recommends that you obtain a copy of the publication *Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems Volume 2: Part 1, Ambient* (abbreviated, *Q.A. Handbook Volume II*). This manual can be purchased from:

- USEPA Order Number: EPA454R98004; or NTIS Order Number: PB99 129876.
- National Technical Information Service (phone 800-553-6847) or Center for Environmental Research Information or the U.S. Government Printing Office at <http://www.gpo.gov>. The Handbook can also be located on line by searching for the title at <http://www.epa.gov>
  - Special attention should be paid to Section 2.6 which covers CO analyzers of this type. Specific regulations regarding the use and operation of ambient CO analyzers can be found in Reference 1 at the end of this Section.

A bibliography and references relating to CO monitoring are listed in Section 10.6

#### 10.1.1. Calibration of Equipment - General Guidelines

In general, calibration is the process of adjusting the gain and offset of the TML30/M against some recognized standard. In this section the term dynamic calibration is used to express a multipoint check against known standards and involves introducing gas samples of known concentration into the instrument in order to adjust the instrument to a predetermined sensitivity and to produce a calibration relationship.

This relationship is derived from the instrumental response to successive samples of different known concentrations. As a minimum, three reference points and a zero point are recommended to define this relationship.

All monitoring instrument systems are subject to some drift and variation in internal parameters and cannot be expected to maintain accurate calibration over long periods of time. Therefore, it is necessary to dynamically check the calibration relationship on a predetermined schedule. Zero and span checks must be used to document the data remains within control limits. These checks are also used in data reduction and validation.

Calibration can be done by either diluting high concentration CO standards with zero air or using individual tanks of known concentration. Details of documentation, forms and procedures should be maintained with each analyzer and also in a central backup file as described in Section 2.6.2 of the Quality Assurance Handbook.

The reliability and usefulness of all data derived from any analyzer depends primarily upon its state of calibration. To ensure accurate measurements of the CO levels:

1. The analyzer must be calibrated at the time of installation and recalibrated as necessary.
2. In order to insure high quality accurate measurement information is obtained at all times, the analyzer must be calibrated prior to use.
3. Calibrations should be carried out at the field-monitoring site.
4. The analyzer should be in operation for at least several hours (preferably overnight) before calibration so it is fully warmed up and its operation has stabilized.

5. If the instrument will be used on more than one range, it should be calibrated separately on each applicable range.
6. Calibration documentation should be maintained with each analyzer and also in a central backup file.
7. The true values of the calibration gases used must be traceable to NIST-SRMs See Table 3-7.

## 10.1.2. Calibration Equipment, Supplies, and Expendables

The measurement of CO in ambient air requires a certain amount of basic sampling equipment and supplemental supplies. The Quality Assurance Handbook Section 2.6 contains information about setting up the appropriate systems.

### 10.1.2.1. Data Recording Device

Either a strip chart recorder, data acquisition system, or a digital data acquisition system should be used to record the data from the TML30/M RS-232 port or analog outputs. If analog readings are being used, the response of that system should be checked against a NIST referenced voltage source or meter. Data recording device should be capable of bi-polar operation so negative readings can be recorded.

### 10.1.2.2. Spare Parts and Expendable Supplies

In addition to the basic equipment described in the Q. A. Handbook, it is necessary to maintain an inventory of spare parts and expendable supplies. Section 9 describes the parts that require periodic replacement and the frequency of replacement. Appendix B of this instruction manual contains a list of spare parts and kits of expendables supplies.



Table 10-1: Matrix for Calibration Equipment &amp; Supplies

EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	SPECIFICATION	REFERENCE	ACTION IF REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET
Recorder	Compatible with output signal of analyzer; min. chart width of 150 mm (6 in) is recommended		Return equipment to supplier
Sample line and manifold	Constructed of PTFE or glass	Check upon receipt	Return equipment to supplier
Calibration equipment	QA Handbook <sup>1</sup> Vol II Part 1 , App 15, Sec. 4.4 & 5.4		Return equipment/ supplies to supplier or take corrective action
Detection limit	Noise = 0.5 ppm Lower detectable limit=1.0 ppm	40 CFR, Pt 53.20 & 23 <sup>2</sup>	Instruments designated as reference or equivalent have been determined to meet these acceptance criteria.
Working standard CO cylinder gas	Traceable to NIST-SRM	Analyzed against NIST-SRM; 40 CFR, Pt 50, App C; para. 3.1 <sup>3</sup>	Obtain new working standard and check for traceability
Zero air	Clean dry ambient air, free of contaminants that cause detectable response with the CO analyzer.	40 CFR, Pt 50, App C; para. 3.2 <sup>3</sup>	Obtain air from another source or regenerate.
Record form	QA Handbook <sup>1</sup> Vol II Part 1 , App 15, Table A-5 & A-6		Revise forms as appropriate
Audit equipment	Must not be the same as used for calibration	QA Handbook <sup>1</sup> Vol II Part 1 , App 15, Sec. 4.4 & 5.4	Locate problem and correct or return to supplier

### 10.1.3. Recommended Standards for Establishing Traceability

To assure accurate data, the following are essential:

- The measurement process must be in statistical control at the time of the measurement.
- The systematic errors, when combined with the random variation in the measurement process, must result in a suitably small uncertainty.

Evidence of accurate data includes documentation of the quality control checks and the independent audits of the measurement process by recording data on specific forms or on a quality control chart. Using materials, instruments, and measurement procedures that can be traced to appropriate standards of reference.

To establish traceability, data must be obtained routinely by repeat measurements of standard reference samples (primary, secondary, and/or working standards). More specifically, working calibration standards must be traceable to standards of higher accuracy, such as those listed in Table 3-7.

Cylinders of working gas traceable to NIST-SRMs (called EPA Protocol Calibration Gas) are also commercially available (from sources such as Scott Specialty Gases, etc.). See Table 3-7 for a list of appropriate SRMs.

### 10.1.4. Calibration Frequency

To ensure accurate measurements of the CO concentrations, calibrate the analyzer at the time of installation, and re-calibrate it:

- No later than three months after the most recent calibration or performance audit which indicate the analyzer's calibration to be acceptable.
- When there is an interruption of more than a few days in analyzer operation.
- When any repairs have taken place which might affect its calibration.
- After a physical relocation of the analyzer.
- When any other indication (including excessive zero or span drift) of possible significant inaccuracy of the analyzer exists.

Following any of the activities listed above, the zero and span should be checked to determine if a calibration is necessary.

**Table 10-2: Activity Matrix for Quality Assurance Checks**

Characteristic	Acceptance limits	Frequency and method of measurement	Action if requirements are not met
Shelter temperature	Mean temperature between 22° C and 28° C (72° and 82° F), daily fluctuations not greater than $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$	Check thermograph chart weekly for variations greater than $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ (4° F)	Mark strip chart for the affected time period Repair or adjust temperature control
Sample introduction system	No moisture, foreign material, leaks, obstructions; sample line connected to manifold	Weekly visual inspection	Clean, repair, or replace as needed
Recorder	Adequate ink & paper Legible ink traces Correct chart speed and range Correct time	Weekly visual inspection	Replenish ink and paper supply Adjust time to agree with clock; note on chart
Analyzer operational settings	<b>TEST</b> measurements at nominal values TML30/M in SAMPLE mode	Weekly visual inspection	Adjust or repair as needed
Analyzer operational check	Zero and span within tolerance limits as described in Subsec. 9.1.3 of Sec. 2.0.9 (Q.A. Handbook Vol II <sup>4</sup> )	Level 1 zero/span every 2 weeks; Level 2 between Level 1 checks at frequency desired analyzer by user	Find source of error and repair After corrective action, re-calibrate analyzer
Precision check	Assess precision as described in Sec. 2.0.8 and Subsec. 3.4.3 (Ibid.)	Every 2 weeks, Subsec. 3.4.3 (Ibid.)	Calc, report precision, Sec. 2.0.8 (Ibid.)

### 10.1.5. Level 1 Calibrations versus Level 2 Checks

Essential to quality assurance are scheduled checks for verifying the operational status of the monitoring system. The operator should visit the site at least once each week. It is recommended Level 1 zero and span check conducted on the analyzer every two weeks. Level 2 zero and span checks should be conducted at a frequency desired by the user. Refer to Table 10-3 for Level 1 and Level 2 check details.

To provide for documentation and accountability of activities, a checklist should be compiled and then filled out by the field operator as each activity is completed.

**Table 10-3: Definition of Level 1 and Level 2 Zero and Span Checks**(Q.A. Handbook<sup>1</sup> Vol II, Part1, Section 12.3 & 12.4)

LEVEL 1 ZERO AND SPAN CALIBRATION	LEVEL 2 ZERO AND SPAN CHECK
<p>A Level 1 zero and span calibration is a simplified, two-point analyzer calibration used when analyzer linearity does not need to be checked or verified. (Sometimes when no adjustments are made to the analyzer, the Level 1 calibration may be called a zero/span check, in which case it must not be confused with a Level 2 zero/span check.) Since most analyzers have a reliably linear or near-linear output response with concentration, they can be adequately calibrated with only two concentration standards (two-point concentration). Furthermore, one of the standards may be zero concentration, which is relatively easily obtained and need not be certified. Hence, only one certified concentration standard is needed for the two-point (Level 1) zero and span calibration. Although lacking the advantages of the multipoint calibration, the two-point zero and span calibration--because of its simplicity--can be (and should be) carried out much more frequently. Also, two-point calibrations are easily automated. Frequency checks or updating of the calibration relationship with a two-point zero and span calibration improves the quality of the monitoring data by helping to keep the calibration relationship more closely matched to any changes (drifts) in the analyzer response.</p>	<p>A Level 2 zero and span check is an "unofficial" check of an analyzer's response. It may include dynamic checks made with uncertified test concentrations, artificial stimulation of the analyzer's detector, electronic or other types of checks of a portion of the analyzer, etc.</p> <p>Level 2 zero and span checks are <u>not</u> to be used as a basis for analyzer zero or span adjustments, calibration updates, or adjustment of ambient data. They are intended as quick, convenient checks to be used between zero and span calibrations to check for possible analyzer malfunction or calibration drift. Whenever a Level 2 zero or span check indicates a possible calibration problem, a Level 1 zero and span (or multipoint) calibration should be carried out before any corrective action is taken.</p> <p>If a Level 2 zero and span check is to be used in the quality control program, a "reference response" for the check should be obtained immediately following a zero and span (or multipoint) calibration while the analyzer's calibration is accurately known. Subsequent Level 2 check responses should then be compared to the most recent reference response to determine if a change in response has occurred. For automatic Level 2 zero and span checks, the first scheduled check following the calibration should be used for the reference response. It should be kept in mind that any Level 2 check that involves only part of the analyzer's system cannot provide information about the portions of the system not checked and therefore cannot be used as a verification of the overall analyzer calibration.</p>

## 10.2. ZERO and SPAN Checks

Regular Level 1 and Level 2 zero span checks (see Table 10-3) is recommended. These checks must be conducted in accordance with the specific guidance given in Section 12 of the QA Handbook Vol II Part 1<sup>1</sup>. It is recommended that Level 1 zero and span checks conducted every two weeks. Level 2 checks should be conducted in between the Level 1 checks at a frequency desired by the user. Span concentrations for both levels should be between 70 and 90% of the measurement range.

Zero and span data are to be used to:

1. Provide data to allow analyzer adjustment for zero and span drift;
2. Provide a decision point on when to calibrate the analyzer;
3. Provide a decision point on invalidation of monitoring data.

Items 1 and 2 are described in detail in Subsection 9.1.3 of Section 2.0.9 (Q.A. Handbook). Item 3 is described in Subsection 9.1.4 of the same section.

Refer to the Troubleshooting and Repair (See Chapter 13) of this manual if the instrument is not within the allowed variations.

### 10.2.1. Zero/Span Check Procedures

The Zero and Span calibration can be checked a variety of different ways. They include:

- Manual Zero/Span Check - Zero and Span can be checked from the front panel keyboard. The procedure is in Section 9.3 of this manual.
- Automatic Zero/Span Checks - After the appropriate setup, Z/S checks can be performed automatically every night. See Section 9.3 of this manual for setup and operation procedures.

If using the AutoCal feature to perform a calibration check, set the **CALIBRATE** parameter to **NO**.

- Zero/Span checks via remote contact closure = Zero/Span checks can be initiated via remote contact closures on the rear panel. See Section 9.3.3.3 of this manual.
- Zero/Span via RS-232 port - Z/S checks can be controlled via the RS-232 port. See Section 9.3.3.3 and Appendix A-6 of this manual for more details.

### 10.2.2. Precision Check

A periodic check is used to assess the data for precision. A one-point precision check must be carried out at least once every 2 weeks on each analyzer at a CO concentration between 8.0 ppm and 10.0 ppm.

The analyzer must be operated in its normal sampling mode, and the precision test gas must pass through all filters, scrubbers, conditioners, and other components used during normal ambient sampling.

The standards from which precision check test concentrations are obtained must be traceable to NIST-SRM. Those standards used for calibration or auditing may be used.

To perform a precision check during the instrument setup, the sources of zero air and sample gas and procedures should conform to those described in Section 10 for analyzers with no valve options or with an IZS valve option installed and Section 9.3.1 for analyzers with Z/S options installed with the following exception:

- Connect the analyzer to a precision gas that has a CO concentration between 8.0 ppm and 10.0 ppm. If a precision check is made in conjunction with a zero/span check, it must be made prior to any zero or span adjustments.
- Record this value.

Information from the check procedure is used to assess the precision of the monitoring data; see CFR 40 CFR 58<sup>5</sup> for procedures for calculating and reporting precision.

## 10.3. Precisions Calibration

Calibration must be performed with a calibrator that meets all conditions specified in QA Handbook<sup>1</sup> Vol II Part 1, App 15, Sec. 4.4 & 5.4. The user should be sure all flow meters are calibrated under the conditions of use against a reliable standard. All volumetric flow rates must be corrected to 25°C (77°F) and 760mm (29.92in) Hg. Make sure the calibration system can supply the range of the concentration at a sufficient flow over the whole range of concentration that will be encountered during calibration.

All operational adjustments to the TML30/M should be completed prior to the calibration. The following software features must be set into the desired state before calibration.

- If the instrument will be used for more than one range, it should be calibrated separately on each applicable range.
- Automatic temperature/pressure compensation should be enabled. See Section 6.6
- Alternate units, make sure ppm units are selected for EPA monitoring. See Section 6.6.4

The analyzer should be calibrated on the same range used for monitoring.

### 10.3.1. Precision Calibration Procedures

To perform a precision calibration during the instrument set up, the input sources of zero air and sample gas and procedures should conform to those described in Section 10 for analyzers with no valve options or with an IZS valve option installed and Section 9.3 for analyzers with Z/S options installed.

## 10.4. Auditing Procedure

An audit is an independent assessment of the accuracy of data. The audit is made by an operator other than the one conducting the routine field measurements and by using audit standards and equipment different from those routinely used in monitoring. The audit should be a true assessment of the measurement process under normal operations without any special preparation or adjustment of the system. Routine quality control checks conducted by the operator are necessary for obtaining and reporting good quality data, but they are not considered part of the auditing procedure. Audits are recommended once per quarter, but frequency may be determined by applicable regulations and end use of the data.

Refer to The Q. A. Handbook<sup>1</sup> Volume II, Part 1 Section 16 (for a more detailed description).

### 10.4.1. Calibration Audit

A calibration audit consists of challenging the TML30/M with known concentrations of CO. The difference between the known concentration and the analyzer response is obtained, and an estimate of the analyzer's accuracy is determined.

The recommended audit schedule depends on the purpose for which the monitoring data are being collected. For example, Appendix A, 40 CFR 58<sup>5</sup> requires each analyzer in State and Local Air Monitoring Network Plan (SLAMS) be audited at least once a year. Each agency must audit 25% of the reference or equivalent analyzers each quarter. If an agency operates less than four reference or equivalent analyzers, it must randomly select analyzers for reauditing so one analyzer will be audited each calendar quarter and each analyzer will be audited at least once a year.

Appendix B, 40 CFR 58<sup>5</sup> requires each Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) reference or equivalent analyzer be audited at least once a sampling quarter. Results of these audits are used to estimate the accuracy of ambient air data.

### 10.4.2. Data Reduction Audit

A data reduction audit involves transcribing analyzer data and determining if the collected data is within the control limits, generally  $\pm 2$  ppm between the analyzer response and the audit value. The resulting values are recorded on the SAROAD form. If data exceeds  $\pm 2$  ppm, check all of the remaining data in the 2-week period.

### 10.4.3. System Audit/Validation

A system audit is an on-site inspection and review of the quality assurance activities used for the total measurement system (sample collection, sample analysis, data processing, etc.); it is an appraisal of system quality.

Conduct a system audit at the startup of a new monitoring system and periodically (as appropriate) as significant changes in system operations occur.

## 10.5. Dynamic Multipoint Calibration Procedure

### 10.5.1. Linearity test

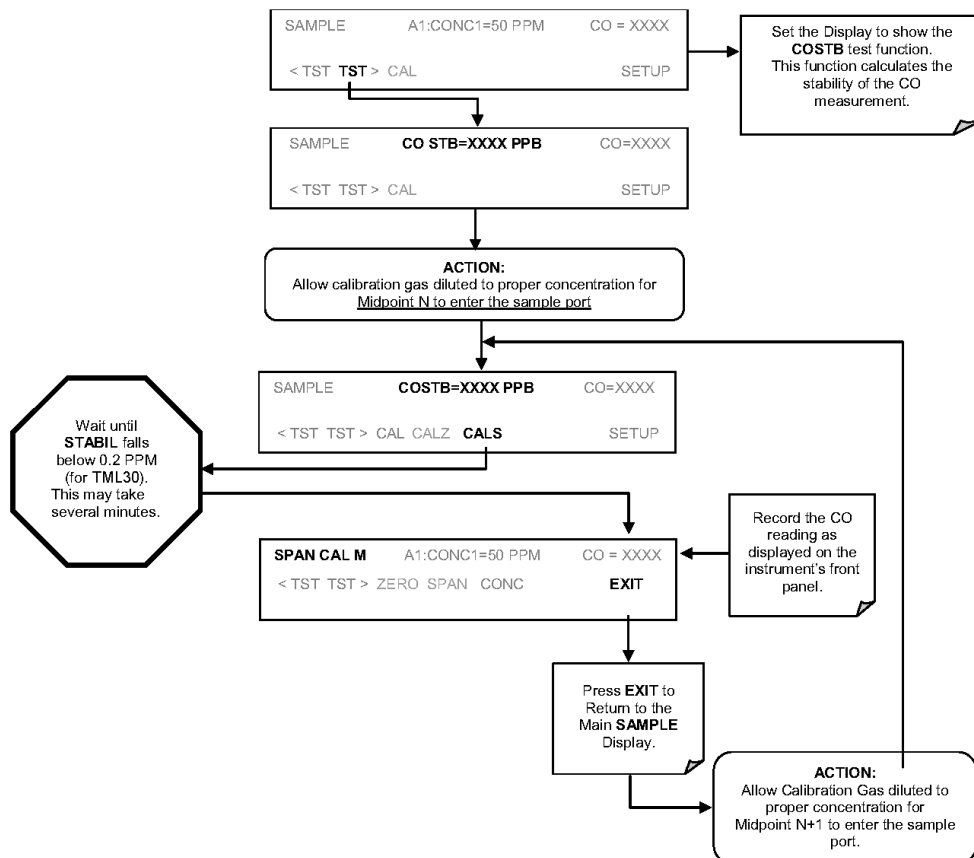
In order to record the instrument's performance at a predetermined sensitivity and to derive a calibration relationship, a minimum of three reference points and one zero point uniformly spaced covering 0 to 90 percent of the operating range are recommended to define this relationship.

The analyzer's recorded response is compared with the known concentration to derive the calibration relationship.

To perform a precision check during the instrument set up, the sources of zero air and sample gas should conform to those described in Section 9.1.2.

Follow the procedures described in section 9.3 for calibrating the zero points.

For each mid point:



Plot the analyzer responses versus the corresponding calculated concentrations to obtain a calibration relationship. Determine the best-fit straight line ( $y = mx + b$ ) determined by the method of least squares.

After the best-fit line has been drawn, determine whether the analyzer response is linear. To be considered linear, no calibration point should differ from the best-fit line by more than  $\pm 2\%$  of full scale.

If carried out carefully, the checks described in this section will provide reasonable confidence that the TML30 is operating properly. Checks should be carried out at least every 3 months as the possibility of malfunction is always present.

If the linearity error is excessive and cannot be attributed to outside causes, check the TML30/M system for:

- Sample pressure higher than ambient – pressurized sample gas
- Leaks
- Correct flow
- Miscalibrated span gas tanks or bad zero gas
- Miscalibrated sample pressure transducer
- Failed IR detector, GFC Wheel or Sync/Demod Board
- Contaminated optical bench or sample lines

## 10.6. References

<sup>1</sup> Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems Volume II: Part 1 - Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program Quality System Development - EPA-454/R-98-004 - August 1998. United States Environmental Protection Agency - Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards

<sup>2</sup> CFR Title 40: Protection of Environment - PART 53—AMBIENT AIR MONITORING REFERENCE AND EQUIVALENT METHODS:  
- 53.20 General provisions.  
- 53.23 Test procedures.

<sup>3</sup> CFR Title 40: Protection of Environment - PART 50—NATIONAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS: Appendix C to Part 50—Measurement Principle and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Carbon Monoxide in the Atmosphere (Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry)

<sup>4</sup> Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems - Volume II, Ambient Air Specific Methods, EPA-600/4-77-027a, 1977.

<sup>5</sup> CFR Title 40: Protection of Environment - AMBIENT AIR QUALITY SURVEILLANCE

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## User Notes

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## User Notes



## **PART III – TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

## User Notes

# 11. THEORY OF OPERATION

The TML30/M Gas Filter Correlation Carbon monoxide Analyzer is a microprocessor-controlled analyzer that determines the concentration of carbon monoxide (CO) in a sample gas drawn through the instrument. It requires the sample and calibration gasses be supplied at ambient atmospheric pressure to establish a stable gas flow through the sample chamber where the gases' ability to absorb infrared radiation is measured.

Calibration of the instrument is performed in software and does not require physical adjustments to the instrument. During calibration the microprocessor measures the current state of the IR Sensor output and various other physical parameters of the instrument and stores them in memory.

The microprocessor uses these calibration values, the IR absorption measurements made on the sample gas along with data regarding the current temperature, and pressure of the gas to calculate a final CO concentration.

This concentration value and the original information from which it was calculated are stored in one of the unit's internal data acquisition system (iDAS - See Section 7.1) as well as reported to the user via a vacuum fluorescent display or a variety of digital and analog signal outputs.

## 11.1. Measurement Method

### 11.1.1. Beer's Law

The basic principle by which the analyzer works is called Beer Lambert Law or Beer's Law. It defines how light of a specific wavelength is absorbed by a particular gas molecule over a certain distance. The mathematical relationship between these three parameters is:

$$I = I_0 e^{-\alpha Lc}$$

Equation 11-1

Where:

$I_0$  is the intensity of the light if there was no absorption.

$I$  is the intensity with absorption.

$L$  is the absorption path, or the distance the light travels as it is being absorbed.

$C$  is the concentration of the absorbing gas; In the case of the TML30/M, carbon monoxide (CO).

$\alpha$  is the absorption coefficient that tells how well CO absorbs light at the specific wavelength of interest.

## 11.2. Measurement Fundamentals

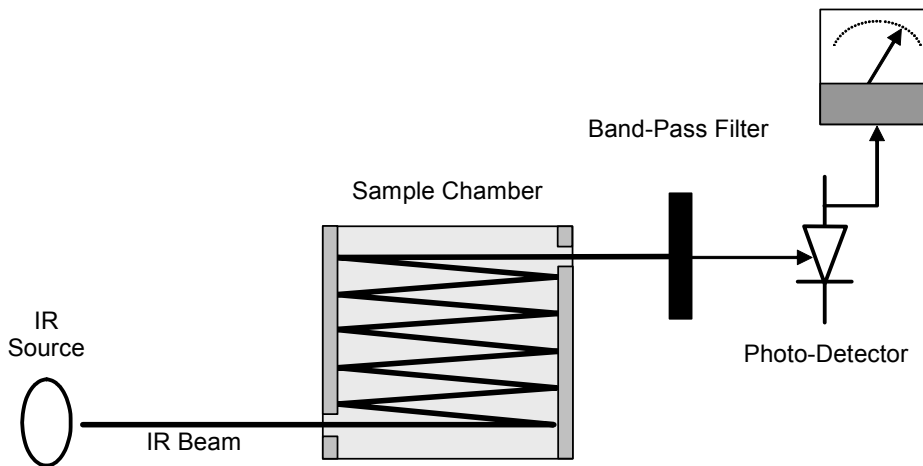
In the most basic terms, the TML30/M uses a high-energy heated element to generate a beam of broad-band IR light with a known intensity (measured during Instrument calibration). This beam is directed through a multi-pass cell filled with sample gas. The sample cell uses mirrors at each end to reflect the IR beam back and forth through the sample gas a number of times (see Figure 11-1).

The total length the reflected light travels is directly related to the intended sensitivity of the instrument. The lower the concentrations the instrument is designed to detect, the longer the light path must be in order to create detectable levels of attenuation.

Lengthening the absorption path is accomplished partly by making the physical dimension of the reaction cell longer, but primarily by adding extra passes back and forth along the length of the chamber

**Table 11-1: Absorption Path Lengths for TML30 and TML30M**

MODEL	TOTAL NUMBER OF REFLECTIVE PASSES	DISTANCE BETWEEN MIRRORS	TOTAL ABSORPTION LIGHT PATH
TML30	32	437.5 mm	14 Meters
TML30M	8	312.5 mm	2.5 Meters

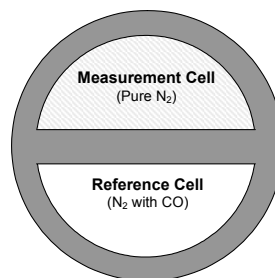


**Figure 11-1: Measurement Fundamentals**

Upon exiting the sample cell, the beam shines through a band-pass filter that allows only light at a wavelength of 4.7 μm to pass. Finally, the beam strikes a solid-state photo-detector that converts the light signal into a modulated voltage signal representing the attenuated intensity of the beam.

### 11.2.1. Gas Filter Correlation

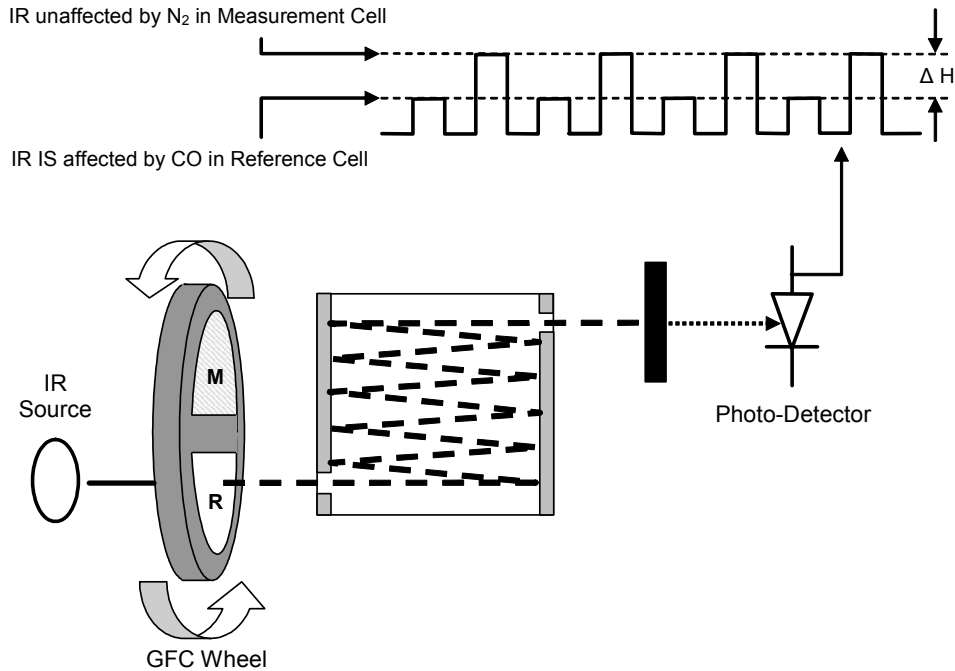
Water vapor absorbs light at 4.7 μm wavelength also. To overcome the interfering effects of water vapor the TML30/M adds another component to the IR light path called a Gas Filter Correlation (GFC) Wheel.



**Figure 11-2: GFC Wheel**

### 11.2.1.1. The GFC Wheel

A GFC wheel is a metallic wheel with two carved chambers. The chambers are sealed on both sides with material transparent to  $4.7\ \mu\text{m}$  IR radiation creating two airtight cavities. Each cavity is mainly filled with composed gases. One cell is filled with pure  $\text{N}_2$  (the measurement cell). The other is filled with a combination of  $\text{N}_2$  and a high concentration of  $\text{CO}$  (the reference cell).



**Figure 11-3: Measurement Fundamentals with GFC Wheel**

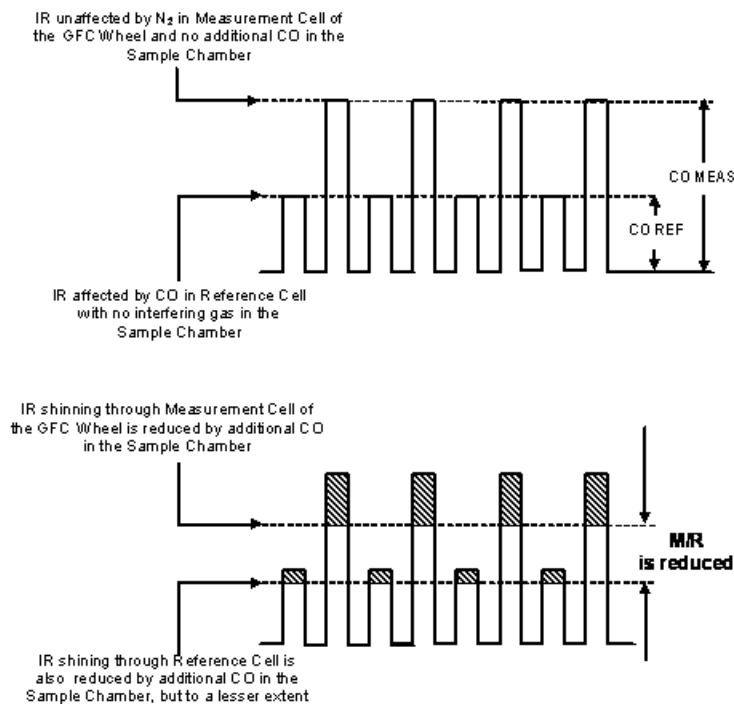
As the GFC Wheel spins, the IR light alternately passes through the two cavities. When the beam is exposed to the reference cell, the  $\text{CO}$  in the gas filter wheel strips the beam of most of the IR at  $4.7\ \mu\text{m}$ . When the light beam is exposed to the measurement cell, the  $\text{N}_2$  in the filter wheel does not absorb IR light. This causes a fluctuation in the intensity of the IR light striking the photo-detector which results in the output of the detector resembling a square wave.

### 11.2.1.2. The Measure Reference Ratio

The TML30/M determines the amount of CO in the sample chamber by computing the ratio between the peak of the measurement pulse (**CO MEAS**) and the peak of the reference pulse (**CO REF**).

If no gases exist in the sample chamber that absorb light at  $4.7\mu\text{m}$ , the high concentration of CO in the gas mixture of the reference cell will attenuate the intensity of the IR beam by 60% giving a M/R ratio of approximately 2.4:1.

Adding CO to the sample chamber causes the peaks corresponding to both cells to be attenuated by a further percentage. Since the intensity of the light passing through the measurement cell is greater, the effect of this additional attenuation is greater. This causes **CO MEAS** to be more sensitive to the presence of CO in the sample chamber than **CO REF** and the ratio between them (M/R) to move closer to 1:1 as the concentration of CO in the sample chamber increases.

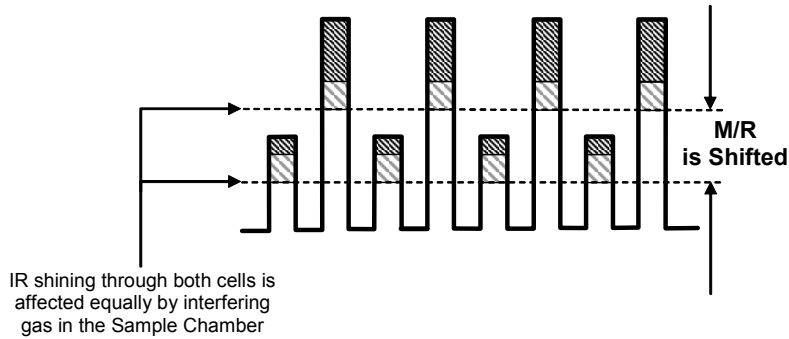


**Figure 11-4: Affect of CO in the Sample on CO MEAS & CO REF**

Once the TML30/M has computed this ratio, a look-up table is used, with interpolation, to linearize the response of the instrument. This linearized concentration value is combined with calibration SLOPE and OFFSET values to produce the CO concentration which is then normalized for changes in sample pressure.

### 11.2.1.3. Interference and Signal to Noise Rejection

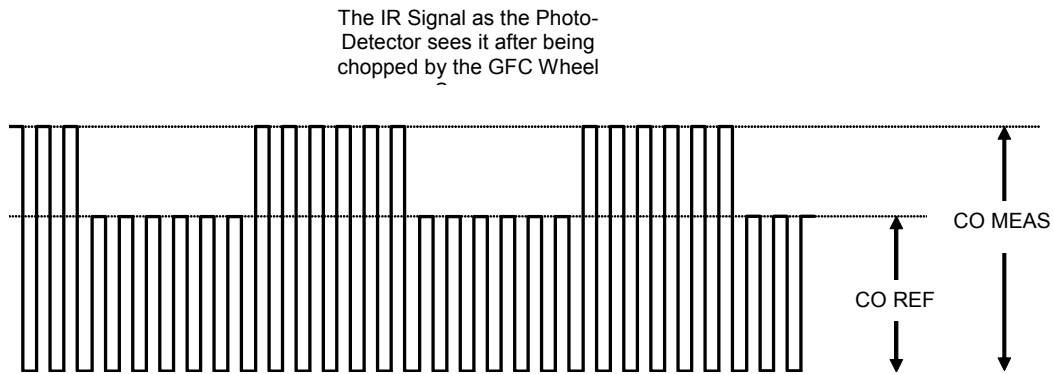
If an interfering gas, such as H<sub>2</sub>O vapor is introduced into the sample chamber, the spectrum of the IR beam is changed in a way identical for both the reference and the measurement cells, but without changing the ratio between the peak heights of **CO MEAS** and **CO REF**. In effect, the difference between the peak heights remains the same.



**Figure 11-5: Affects of Interfering Gas on CO MEAS & CO REF**

The difference in the peak heights and the resulting M/R ratio is only due to CO and not to interfering gases. In this case, GFC rejects the effects of interfering gases and the analyzer responds only to the presence of CO.

To improve the signal-to-noise performance of the IR photo-detector, the GFC Wheel also incorporates an optical mask that chops the IR beam into alternating pulses of light and dark at six times the frequency of the measure/reference signal. This limits the detection bandwidth helping to reject interfering signals from outside this bandwidth improving the signal to noise ratio.




**Figure 11-6: Chopped IR Signal**

### 11.2.1.4. Summary Interference Rejection

The basic design of the TML30/M rejects most of this interference at a 300:1 ratio. The two primary methods used to accomplish this are:

- The 4.7µm band pass filter just before the IR sensor which allows the instrument to only react to IR absorption in the wavelength affected by CO.
- Comparison of the measure and reference signals and extraction of the ratio between them.

### 11.3. Pneumatic Operation

	<p><b>CAUTION</b> <b>GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD</b></p> <p>It is important the sample airflow system is both leak tight and not pressurized over ambient pressure.</p> <p>Regular leak checks should be performed on the analyzer as described in the maintenance schedule, Table 12-1.</p> <p>Procedures for correctly performing leak checks can be found in Section 12.3.3.</p>
---	---

An internal pump evacuates the sample chamber creating a small vacuum that draws sample gas into the analyzer. Normally the analyzer is operated with its inlet near ambient pressure either because the sample is directly drawn at the inlet or a small vent is installed at the inlet. There are several advantages to this “pull through” configuration.

- By placing the pump downstream from the sample chamber several problems are avoided.
- First the pumping process heats and compresses the sample air complicating the measurement process.
- Additionally, certain physical parts of the pump itself are made of materials that might chemically react with the sample gas.
- Finally, in certain applications where the concentration of the target gas might be high enough to be hazardous, maintaining a negative gas pressure relative to ambient means that should a minor leak occur no sample gas will be pumped into the atmosphere surrounding analyzer.

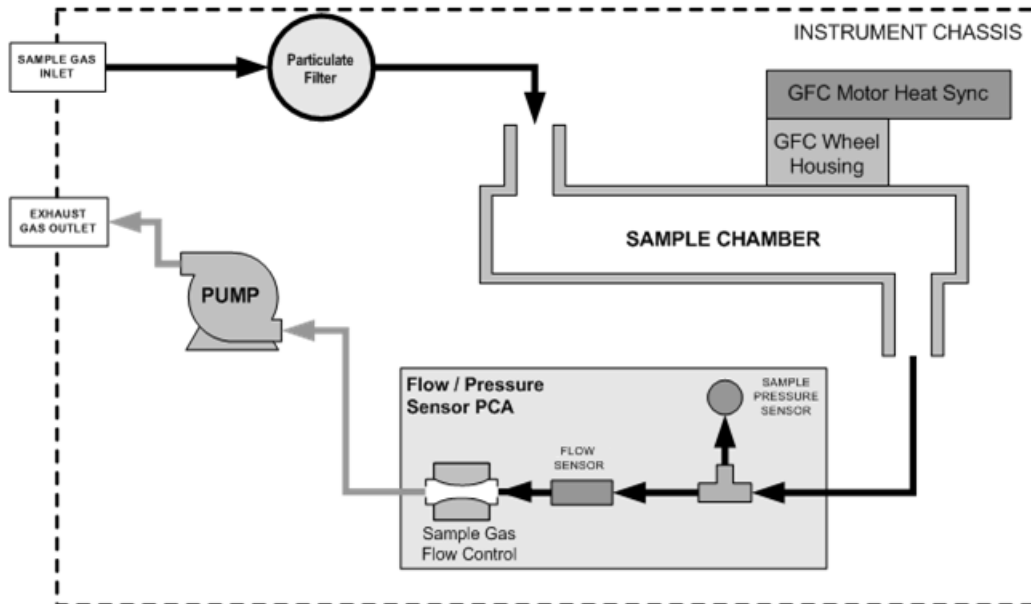


Figure 11-7: Internal Pneumatic Flow – Basic Configuration



## 11.4. Flow Rate Control

To maintain a constant flow rate of the sample gas through the instrument, the TML30/M uses a special flow control assembly located in the exhaust gas line just before the pump. In instruments with the O<sub>2</sub> sensor installed a second flow control assembly is located between the O<sub>2</sub> sensor assembly and the pump. These assemblies consist of:

- A critical flow orifice.
- Two o-rings: Located just before and after the critical flow orifice, the o-rings seal the gap between the walls of assembly housing and the critical flow orifice.
- A spring: Applies mechanical force needed to form the seal between the o-rings, the critical flow orifice and the assembly housing.

### 11.4.1.1. Critical Flow Orifice

The most important component of this flow control assembly is the critical flow orifice.

Critical flow orifices are a remarkably simple way to regulate stable gas flow rates. They operate without moving parts by taking advantage of the laws of fluid dynamics. By restricting the flow of gas through the orifice, a pressure differential is created. This pressure differential combined with the action of the analyzer's pump draws the gas through the orifice.

As the pressure on the downstream side of the orifice (the pump side) continues to drop, the speed that the gas flows through the orifice continues to rise. Once the ratio of upstream pressure to downstream pressure is greater than 2:1, the velocity of the gas through the orifice reaches the speed of sound. As long as that ratio stays at least 2:1 the gas flow rate is unaffected by any fluctuations, surges, or changes in downstream pressure because such variations only travel at the speed of sound themselves and are therefore cancelled out by the sonic shockwave at the downstream exit of the critical flow orifice.

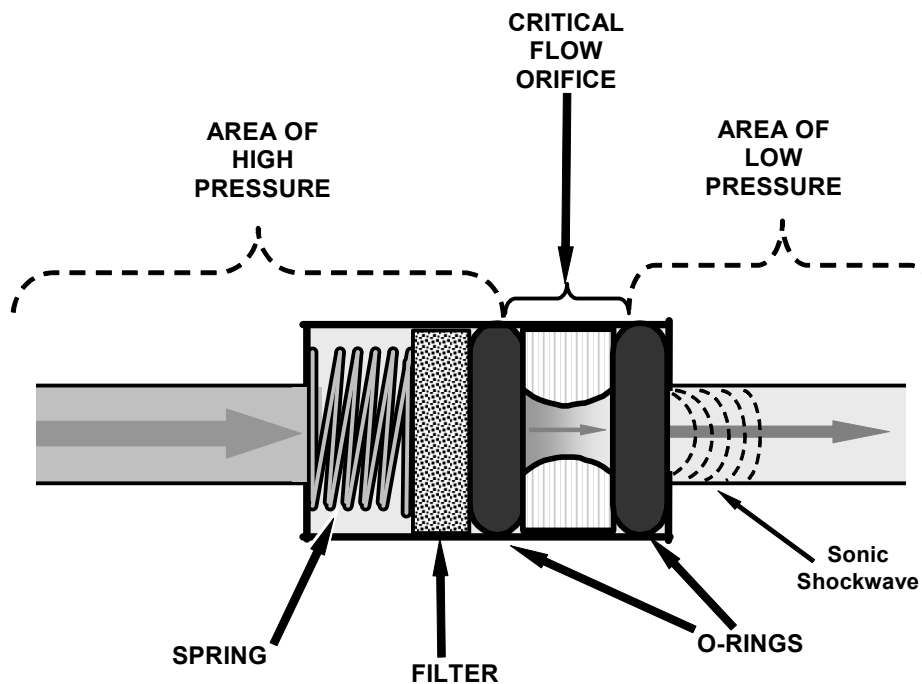


Figure 11-8: Flow Control Assembly & Critical Flow Orifice

The actual flow rate of gas through the orifice (volume of gas per unit of time), depends on the size and shape of the aperture in the orifice. The larger the hole, the more gas molecules move at the speed of sound and pass through the orifice. Because the flow rate of gas through the orifice is only related to the minimum 2:1 pressure differential and not absolute pressure, the flow rate of the gas is also unaffected by degradations in pump efficiency due to age.

The critical flow orifice used in the TML30/M is designed to provide a flow rate of 800 cm/min.

## 11.4.2. Particulate Filter

The TML30/M Analyzer comes equipped with a 47 mm diameter, Teflon, particulate filter with a 5 micron pore size. The filter is accessible through the front panel, which folds down to allow access, and should be changed according to the suggested maintenance schedule described in Table 12-1.

## 11.4.3. Pneumatic Sensors

### 11.4.3.1. Sample Pressure Sensor

An absolute value pressure transducer plumbed to the outlet of the sample chamber is used to measure sample pressure. The output of the sensor is used to compensate the concentration measurement for changes in air pressure. This sensor is mounted to a printed circuit board with the Sample Flow Sensor on the sample chamber (see Section 11.4.3.2 and Figure 3-4).

### 11.4.3.2. Sample Flow Sensor

A thermal-mass flow sensor is used to measure the sample flow through the analyzer. The sensor is calibrated at the factory with ambient air or N<sub>2</sub>, but can be calibrated to operate with samples consisting of other gases such as CO. This sensor is mounted to a printed circuit board with the Sample Pressure Sensor on the sample chamber (see Section 11.4.3.1 and Figure 3-4).

## 11.5. Electronic Operation

### 11.5.1. Overview

Figure 11-9 shows a block diagram of the major electronic components of the TML30.

At the heart of the analyzer is a microcomputer/CPU that controls various internal processes, interprets data, makes calculations, and reports results using specialized firmware developed by Teledyne Instruments. It communicates with the user as well as receives data from and issues commands to a variety of peripheral devices via a separate printed circuit assembly called the motherboard.

The motherboard collects data, performs signal conditioning duties, and routes incoming and outgoing signals between the CPU and the analyzer's other major components.

Data is generated by a gas-filter-correlation optical bench which outputs an analog signal corresponding to the concentration of CO in the sample gas. This analog signal is transformed into two, pre-amplified, DC voltages (**CO MEAS** and **CO REF**) by a synchronous demodulator printed circuit assembly. **CO MEAS** and **CO REF** are converted into digital data by a unipolar, analog-to-digital converter, located on the motherboard.

A variety of sensors report the physical and operational status of the analyzer's major components, again through the signal processing capabilities of the motherboard. These status reports are used as data for the CO concentration calculation and as trigger events for certain control commands issued by the CPU. They are stored in memory by the CPU and in most cases can be viewed by the user via the front panel display.

The CPU communicates with the user and the outside world in a variety of manners:

- Through the analyzer's keyboard and vacuum fluorescent display over a clocked, digital, serial I/O bus (using a protocol called I<sup>2</sup>C);
- RS-232 & RS-485 Serial I/O channels;
- Via an optional Ethernet communications card;
- Various DCV and DCA analog outputs, and
- Several sets of Digital I/O channels.

Finally, the CPU issues commands via a series of relays and switches (also over the I<sup>2</sup>C bus) located on a separate printed circuit assembly to control the function of key electromechanical devices such as heaters, motors, and valves.

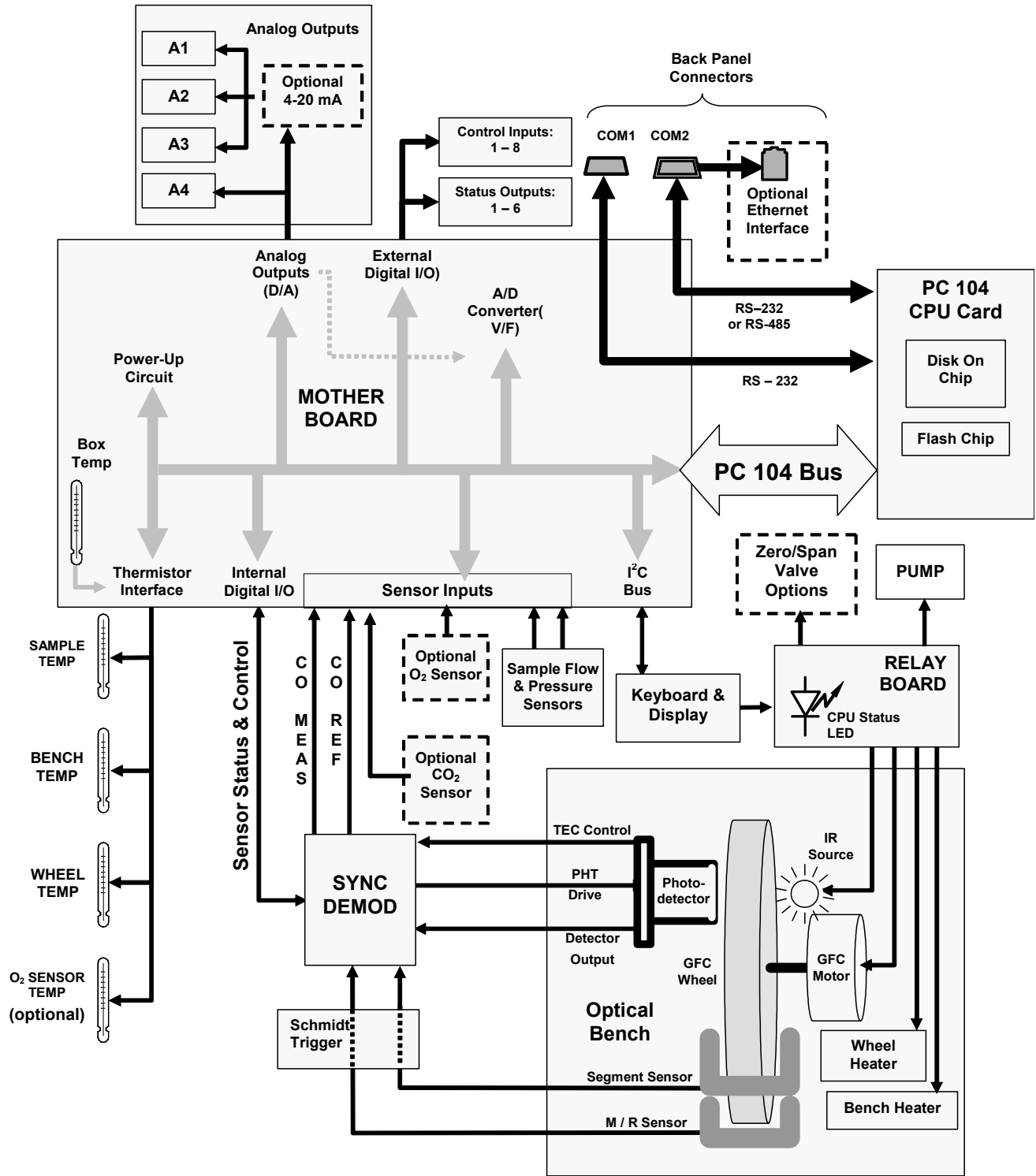


Figure 11-9: TML30/M Electronic Block Diagram

## 11.5.2. CPU

The CPU for the TML30 is a low power (5 VDC, 0.8A max), high performance, 386-based microcomputer running MS-DOS. Its operation and assembly conform to the PC/104 Specification version 2.3 for embedded PC and PC/AT applications. It has 2 MB of DRAM on board and operates at 40MHz over an internal 32-bit data and address bus. Chip to chip data handling is performed by two 4-channel DMA devices over data busses of either 8-bit or 16-bit configuration. The CPU supports both RS-232 and RS-485 serial I/O.

The CPU includes two types of non-volatile data storage.

### DISK-ON-CHIP

While technically an EEPROM, the Disk-on-Chip (DOC), appears to the CPU as, behaves as, and performs the same function in the system as a 32MB disk drive. It is used to store the operating system for the computer, the Teledyne Instruments Firmware, and most of the operational data generated by the analyzer's internal data acquisition system (iDAS - See Section 7.1).

### FLASH CHIP

Another, smaller EEPROM is used to store critical calibration and configuration data. Segregating this data on a separate, less heavily accessed chip significantly decreases the chance of this key data being corrupted.

## 11.5.3. Optical Bench & GFC Wheel

Electronically, in the case of the optical bench for the TML30 Analyzer, GFC Wheel and associated components do more than simply measure the amount of CO present in the sample chamber. A variety of other critical functions are performed here as well.

### 11.5.3.1. Temperature Control

Because the temperature of a gas affects its density resulting in the amount of light absorbed by that gas, it is important to reduce the effect of fluctuations in ambient temperature on the TML30's measurement of CO. To accomplish this both the temperature of the sample chamber and the GFC Wheel are maintained at constant temperatures above the normal ambient temperature range.

**Bench Temperature:** To minimize the effects of ambient temperature variations on the sample measurement, the sample chamber is heated to 48°C (8 degrees above the maximum suggested ambient operating temperature for the analyzer). A strip heater attached to the underside of the chamber housing is the heat source. The temperature of the sample chamber is sensed by a thermistor also attached in the sample chamber housing.

**Wheel Temperature:** To minimize the effects of temperature variations caused by the near proximity of the IR Source to the GFC Wheel, the wheel is raised to a high temperature level. Because the IR Source itself is very hot, the set point for this heat circuit is 68°C. A cartridge heater implanted into the heat sync on the motor is the heat source. The temperature of the wheel/motor assembly is sensed by a thermistor also inserted into the heat sync.

Both heaters operate off of the AC line voltage supplied to the instrument.

### 11.5.3.2. IR Source

The light used to detect CO in the sample chamber is generated by an element heated to approximately 1100°C producing infrared radiation across a broad band. This radiation is optically filtered after it has passed through the GFC Wheel and the sample chamber and just before it reaches the photo-detector to eliminate all black body radiation and other extraneous IR emitted by the various components of those components.

### 11.5.3.3. GFC Wheel

A synchronous AC motor turns the GFC Wheel motor. For analyzers operating on 60Hz line power this motor turns at 1800 rpm. For those operating on 50Hz line power the spin rate is 1500 rpm. The actual spin rate is unimportant within a large range since a phase lock loop circuit is used to generate timing pulses for signal processing.

In order to accurately interpret the fluctuations of the IR beam after it has passed through the sample gas, the GFC Wheel's several other timing signals are produced by other photo emitters/detectors. These devices consist of a combination LED and detector mounted so the light emitted by the LED shines through the same mask on the GFC Wheel that chops the IR beam.

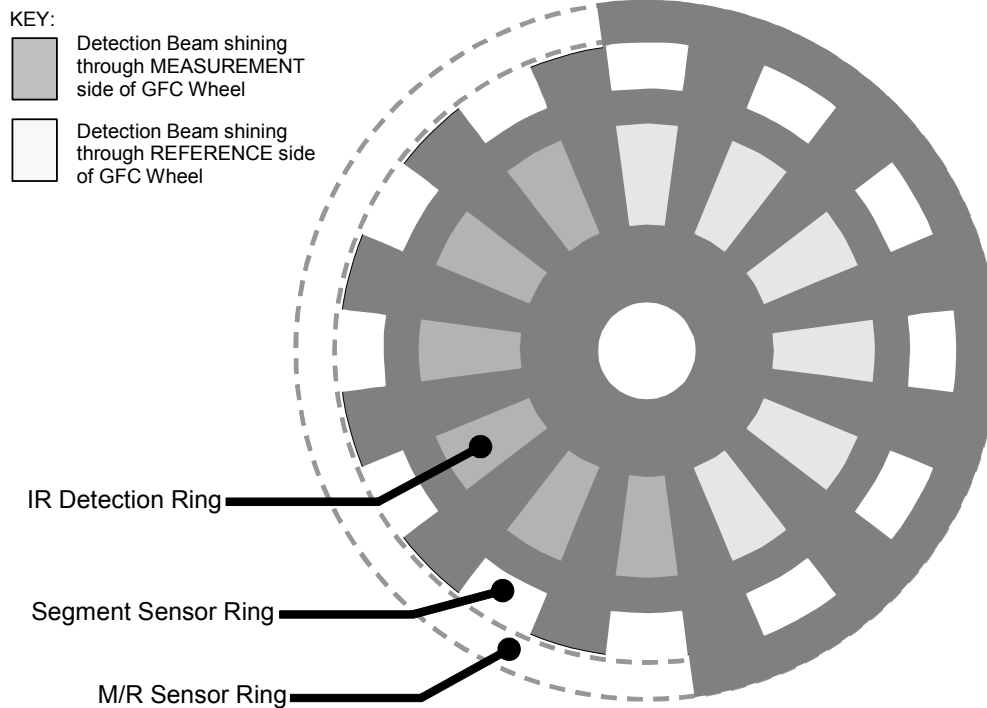


Figure 11-10: GFC Light Mask

#### M/R SENSOR

This emitter/detector assembly produces a signal that shines through a portion of the mask that allows light to pass for half of a full revolution of the wheel. The resulting light signal tells the analyzer whether the IR beam is shining through the measurement or the reference side of the GFC Wheel.

#### SEGMENT SENSOR

Light from this emitter/detector pair shines through a portion of the mask divided into the same number of segments as the IR detector ring. It is used by the synchronous / demodulation circuitry of the analyzer to latch onto the most stable part of each measurement and reference IR pulse.

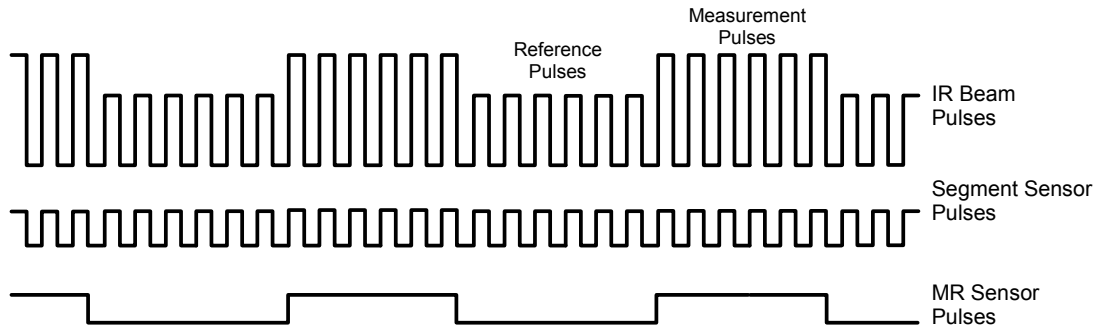


Figure 11-11: Segment Sensor and M/R Sensor Output

## SCHMIDT TRIGGERS

To ensure the waveforms produced by the Segment Sensor and the M/R Sensor are properly shaped and clean, these signals are passed through a set of Schmidt Trigger circuits.

### 11.5.3.4. IR Photo-Detector

The IR beam is converted into an electrical signal by a cooled solid-state photo-conductive detector. The detector is composed of a narrow-band optical filter, a piece of lead-salt crystal whose electrical resistance changes with temperature, and a two-stage thermo-electric cooler.

When the analyzer is on, a constant electrical current is directed through the detector, The IR beam is focused onto the detector surface, raising its temperature and lowering its electrical resistance that results in a change in the voltage drop across the detector.

During those times the IR beam is bright, the temperature of the detector is high; the resistance of the detector is correspondingly low and its output voltage output is low. During those times when the IR beam intensity is low or completely blocked by the GFC Wheel mask, the temperature of the detector is lowered by the two-stage thermo-electric cooler, increasing the detector's resistance and raising the output voltage.

## 11.5.4. Synchronous Demodulator (Sync/Demod) Assembly

### 11.5.4.1. Overview

While the photo-detector converts fluctuations of the IR beam into electronic signals, the Sync/Demod Board amplifies these signals and converts them into usable information. Initially the output by the photo-detector is a complex and continuously changing waveform made up of Measure and Reference pulses. The sync/demod board demodulates this waveform and generates two analog DC voltage signals, corresponding to the peak values of these pulses. **CO MEAS** and **CO REF** are converted into digital signals by circuitry on the motherboard which are then used by the CPU to calculate the CO concentration of the sample gas.

Additionally the sync/demod board contains circuitry that controls the photo-detector's thermoelectric cooler as well as circuitry for performing certain diagnostic tests on the analyzer.

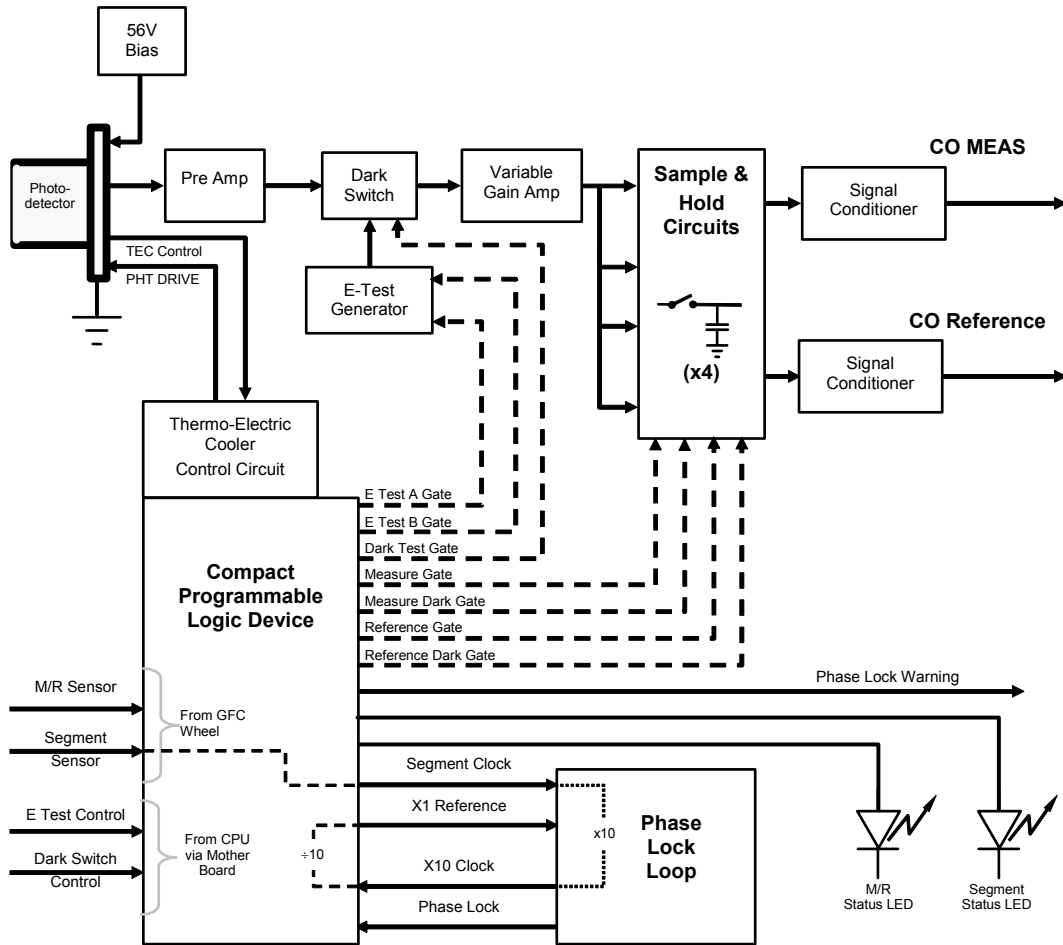


Figure 11-12: TML30/M Sync/Demod Block Diagram

### 11.5.4.2. Signal Synchronization and Demodulation

The signal emitted by the IR photo-detector goes through several stages of amplification before it can be accurately demodulated. The first is a pre-amplification stage that raises the signal to levels readable by the rest of the sync/demod board circuitry. The second is a variable amplification stage that is adjusted at the factory to compensate for performance variations of mirrors, detectors, and other components of the optical bench from instrument to instrument.

The workhorses of the sync/demod board are the four sample-and-hold circuits that capture the various voltage levels found in the amplified detector signal needed to determine the value of **CO MEAS** and **CO REF**. They are activated by logic signals under the control of a compact Programmable Logic Device (PLD), which in turn responds to the output of the Segment Sensor and M/R Sensor as shown in Figure 11-9.

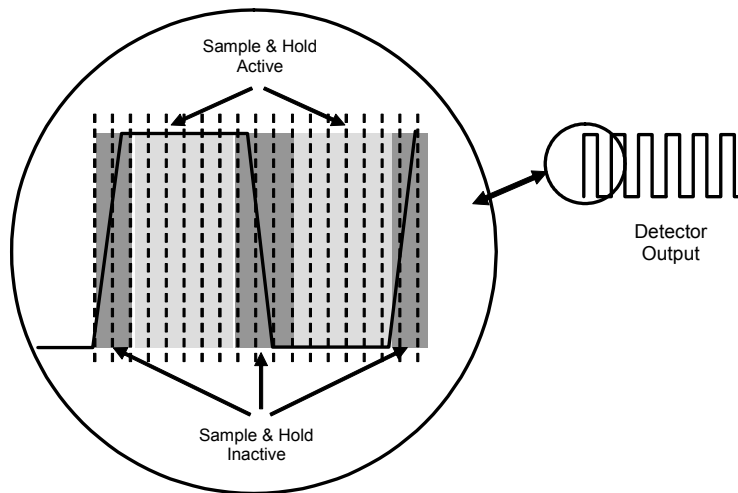


The four sample and hold circuits are:

**Table 11-2: Sync DEMOD Sample and Hold Circuits**

DESIGNATION	ACTIVE WHEN:	
	IR BEAM PASSING THROUGH	SEGMENT SENSOR PULSE IS:
Measure Gate	MEASUREMENT cell of GFC Wheel	HIGH
Measure Dark Gate	MEASUREMENT Cell of GFC Wheel	LOW
Reference Gate	REFERENCE cell of GFC Wheel	HIGH
Reference Dark Gate	REFERENCE cell of GFC Wheel	LOW

Timing for activating the Sample and Hold circuits is provided by a Phase Lock Loop circuit (PLL). Using the segment sensor output as a reference signal, the PLL generates clock signal at ten times that frequency. This faster clock signal is used by the PLD to make the Sample and Hold Circuits capture the signal during the center portions of the detected waveform, ignoring the rising and falling edges of the detector signal.



**Figure 11-13: Sample & Hold Timing**

### 11.5.4.3. Sync/Demod Status LED's

The following two status LED's located on the sync/demod board provide additional diagnostic tools for checking the GFC Wheel rotation.

**Table 11-3: Sync/Demod Status LED Activity**

LED	FUNCTION	STATUS OK	FAULT STATUS
D1	M/R Sensor Status	LED flashes approximately 2/second	LED is stuck ON or OFF
D2	Segment Sensor Status	LED flashes approximately 6/second	LED is stuck ON or OFF

See Section 13.1.4.2 for more information.

#### 11.5.4.4. Photo-Detector Temperature Control

The sync/demod board also contains circuitry that controls the IR photo-detector's Thermal Electric Coolers (TEC). A drive voltage, **PHT DRIVE**, is supplied to the coolers by the sync/demod board which is adjusted by the sync/demod board based on a return signal called TEC control which alerts the sync/demod board of the detector's temperature. The warmer the detector, the harder the coolers are driven.

**PHT DRIVE** is one of the Test Functions viewable by the user via the front panel. Press <**TST** or **TST**> until it appears on the display.

#### 11.5.4.5. Dark Calibration Switch

This switch initiates the Dark Calibration procedure. When initiated by the user (See Section 9.6.1 for more details), the dark calibration process opens this switch, interrupting the signal from the IR photo-detector. This allows the analyzer to measure any offset caused by the sync/demod board circuitry.

#### 11.5.4.6. Electric Test Switch

When active, this circuit generates a specific waveform intended to simulate the function of the IR photo-detector with a known value which is substituted for the detector's signal via the dark switch. It may also be initiated by the user (See Section 7.4 for more details).

### 11.5.5. Relay Board

By actuating various switches and relays located on this board, the CPU controls the status of other key components. The relay board receives instructions in the form of digital signals over the I<sup>2</sup>C bus, interprets these digital instructions and activates its various switches and relays appropriately.

#### 11.5.5.1. Heater Control

The two heaters attached to the sample chamber housing and the GFC Wheel motor are controlled by solid state relays located on the relay board.

The GFC Wheel heater is simply turned on or off, however control of the bench heater also includes circuitry that selects which one of its two separate heating elements is activated depending on whether the instrument is running on 100 VAC, 115 VAC or 230 VAC line power.

#### 11.5.5.2. GFC Wheel Motor Control:

The GFC Wheel operates from an AC voltage supplied by a multi-input transformer located on the relay board. The step-down ratio of this transformer is controlled by factory-installed jumpers to adjust for 100 VAC, 115 VAC, or 230 VAC line power. Other circuitry slightly alters the phase of the AC power supplied to the motor during start up based on whether line power is 50Hz or 60 Hz.

Normally, the GFC Wheel Motor is always turning while the analyzer is on. A physical switch located on the relay board can be used to turn the motor off for certain diagnostic procedures.

#### 11.5.5.3. Zero/Span Valve Options

Any zero/span/shutoff valve options installed in the analyzer are controlled by a set of electronic switches located on the relay board. These switches, under CPU control, supply the +12VDC needed to activate each valve's solenoid.

### 11.5.5.4. IR Source

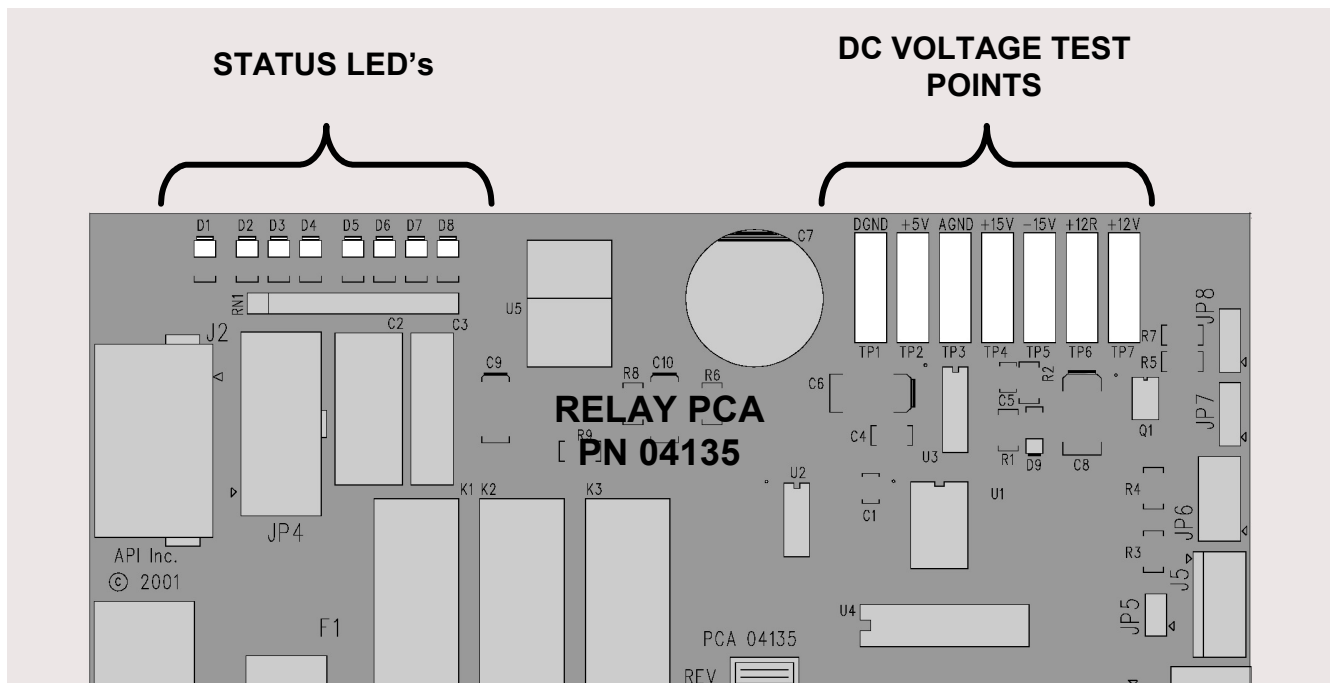
The relay board supplies a constant 11.5VDC to the IR Source. Under normal operation the IR source is always on.

### 11.5.5.5. Status LED's

Eight LED's are located on the analyzer's relay board to show the current status on the various control functions performed by the relay board they are listed on Table 11-4.

**Table 11-4: Relay Board Status LED's**

LED	COLOR	FUNCTION	STATUS WHEN LIT	STATUS WHEN UNLIT
D1	RED	Watch Dog Circuit	Cycles On/Off Every 3 Seconds under direct control of the analyzer's CPU.	
D2	YELLOW	Wheel Heater	HEATING	NOT HEATING
D3	YELLOW	Bench Heater	HEATING	NOT HEATING
D4	YELLOW	Spare	N/A	N/A
D5	GREEN	Sample/Cal Gas Valve Option	Valve Open to CAL GAS FLOW	Valve Open to SAMPLE GAS FLOW
D6	GREEN	Zero/Span Gas Valve Option	Valve Open to SPAN GAS FLOW	Valve Open to ZERO GAS FLOW
D7	GREEN	Shutoff Valve Option	Valve Open to CAL GAS FLOW	Valve CLOSED to CAL GAS FLOW
D8	GREEN	IR SOURCE	Source ON	Source OFF



**Figure 11-14: Location of relay board Status LED's**

### 11.5.5.6. I<sup>2</sup>C Watch Dog Circuitry

Special circuitry on the relay board monitors the activity on the I<sup>2</sup>C bus and drives LED D1. Should this LED ever stay ON or OFF for 30 seconds, the watch dog circuit will automatically shut off all valves as well as turn off the IR Source and all heaters. The GFC Wheel motor will still be running as will the Sample Pump, which is not controlled by the relay board.

## 11.5.6. Mother Board

This printed circuit assembly provides a multitude of functions including, A/D conversion, digital input/output, PC-104 to I<sup>2</sup>C translation, temperature sensor signal processing, and is a pass through for the RS-232 and RS-485 signals.

### 11.5.6.1. A to D Conversion

Analog signals, such as the voltages received from the analyzer's various sensors, are converted into digital signals the CPU can understand and manipulate by the analog to digital converter (A/D). Under the control of the CPU, this functional block selects a particular signal input (e.g. BOX TEMP, **CO MEAS**, **CO REF**, etc.) and then converts the selected voltage into a digital word.

The A/D consists of a Voltage-to-Frequency (V-F) converter, a Programmable Logic Device (PLD), three multiplexers, several amplifiers, and some other associated devices. The V-F converter produces a frequency proportional to its input voltage. The PLD counts the output of the V-F during a specified time period, and sends the result of that count, in the form of a binary number, to the CPU.

The A/D can be configured for several different input modes and ranges but in the TML30/M is used in unipolar mode with a +5 V full scale. The converter includes a 1% over and under-range. This allows signals from -0.05 V to +5.05 V to be fully converted.

For calibration purposes, two reference voltages are supplied to the A/D converter: Reference Ground and +4.096 VDC. During calibration, the device measures these two voltages and reports their digital equivalent to the CPU. The CPU uses these values to compute the converter's offset and slope and uses these factors for subsequent conversions.

See Section 7.4.3 for instructions on performing this calibration.

### 11.5.6.2. Sensor Inputs

The key analog sensor signals are coupled to the A/D through the master multiplexer from two connectors on the motherboard. 100K terminating resistors on each of the inputs prevent cross talk from appearing on the sensor signals.

## CO MEASURE AND REFERENCE

These are the primary signals that are used in the computation of the CO concentration. They are the demodulated IR-sensor signals from the sync demodulator board.

## SAMPLE PRESSURE AND FLOW

These are analog signals from two sensors that measure the pressure and flow rate of the gas stream at the outlet of the sample chamber. This information is used in two ways. First, the sample pressure is used by the CPU to calculate CO concentration. Second, the pressure and flow rate are monitored as a test function to assist the user in predicting and troubleshooting failures.

### 11.5.6.3. Thermistor Interface

This circuit provides excitation, termination, and signal selection for several negative-coefficient, thermistor temperature sensors located inside the analyzer. They are as follows:

#### SAMPLE TEMPERATURE SENSOR

The source of this signal is a thermistor located inside the sample chamber of the Optical Bench. It measures the temperature of the sample gas in the chamber. This data is used during the calculation of the CO concentration value.

#### BENCH TEMPERATURE SENSOR

This thermistor is attached to the sample chamber housing. It reports the current temperature of the chamber housing to the CPU as part of the bench heater control loop.

#### WHEEL TEMPERATURE SENSOR

This thermistor is attached to the heatsink on the GFC Wheel motor assembly. It reports the current temperature of the wheel/motor assembly to the CPU as part of the Wheel Heater control loop.

#### BOX TEMPERATURE SENSOR

A thermistor is attached to the motherboard. It measures the analyzer's inside temperature. This information is stored by the CPU and can be viewed by the user for troubleshooting purposes via the front panel display (See Section 13.1.2).

### 11.5.6.4. Analog Outputs

The analyzer comes equipped with four analog outputs: **A1**, **A2**, **A3** and **A4**. The type of data and electronic performance of these outputs is configurable by the user (See Section 7.4).

#### OUTPUT LOOP-BACK

All four analog outputs are connected back to the A/D converter through a loop-back circuit. This permits the voltage outputs to be calibrated by the CPU without need for any additional tools or fixtures.

### 11.5.6.5. Internal Digital I/O

This channel is used to communicate digital status and control signals about the operation of key components of the Optical Bench. The CPU sends signals to the sync/demod board that initiate the **ELECTRICAL TEST** and **DARK CALIBRATION** procedures.

### 11.5.6.6. External Digital I/O

This External Digital I/O performs two functions.

#### STATUS OUTPUTS

Logic-Level voltages are sent through an optically isolated 8-pin connector located on the rear panel of the analyzer. These outputs convey good/bad and on/off information about certain analyzer conditions. They can be used to interface with certain types of programmable devices (See Section 3.3.3).

#### Control Inputs

By applying +5VDC power supplied from an external source such as a PLC or Data logger (See Section 3.3.4), Zero and Span calibrations can be initiated by contact closures on the rear panel.

### 11.5.7. I<sup>2</sup>C Data Bus

An I<sup>2</sup>C data bus is used to communicate between the CPU, the keyboard/display interface, and the relay board. I<sup>2</sup>C is a two-wire, clocked, digital serial i/o bus that is used widely in commercial and consumer electronic systems. A transceiver on the motherboard converts data and control signals from the PC-104 bus to I<sup>2</sup>C. The data is then fed to the keyboard/display interface and finally onto the relay board.

Interface circuits on the keyboard/display interface and relay boards convert the I<sup>2</sup>C data to parallel inputs and outputs. An additional interrupt line from the keyboard to the motherboard allows the CPU to recognize and service key strokes on the keyboard.

#### POWER UP CIRCUIT


This circuit monitors the +5V power supply during start-up and sets the Analog outputs, external digital I/O ports, and I<sup>2</sup>C circuitry to specific values until the CPU boots and the instrument software can establish control.

### 11.5.8. Power Supply/ Circuit Breaker

The analyzer operates on 100 VAC, 115 VAC, or 230 VAC power at either 50Hz or 60Hz. Individual units are set up at the factory to accept any combination of these five attributes. As illustrated in Figure 11-13, power enters the analyzer through a standard IEC 320 power receptacle located on the rear panel of the instrument. From there it is routed through the ON/OFF Switch located in the lower right corner of the Front Panel. A 6.75 Amp circuit breaker is built into the ON/OFF Switch.

AC power is distributed directly to the sample gas pump. The bench and GFC Wheel heaters as well as the GFC Wheel receive AC power via the relay board.

AC Line power is stepped down and converted to DC power by two DC power supplies. One supplies +12 VDC, for valves and the IR source, while a second supply provides +5 VDC and ±15 VDC for logic and analog circuitry. All DC voltages are distributed via the relay board.

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAUTION</b> <b>GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD</b></p> <p>Should the AC power circuit breaker trip, investigate and correct the condition causing this situation before turning the analyzer back on.</p>
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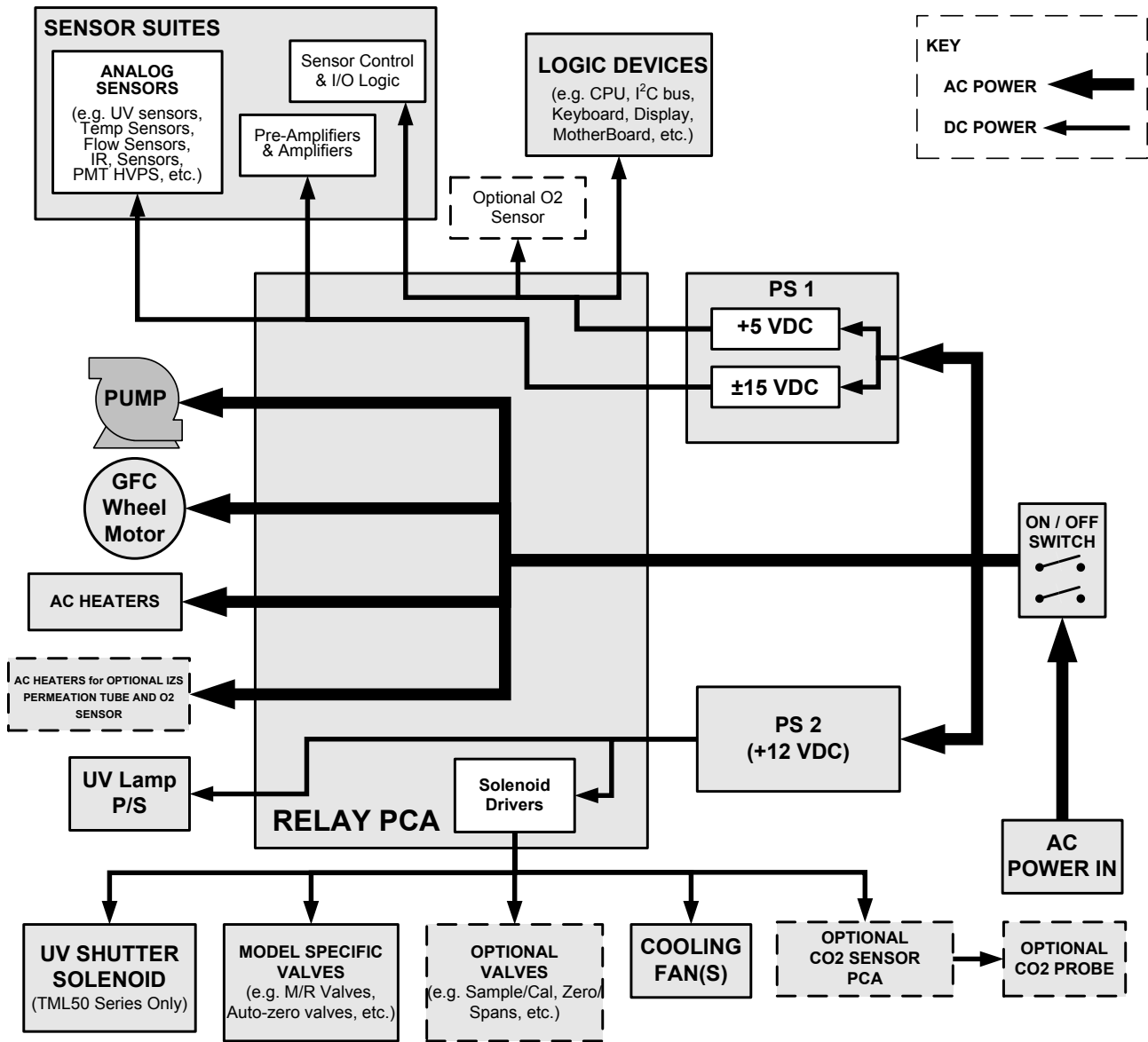


Figure 11-15: Power Distribution Block Diagram

### 11.5.9. Interface

The analyzer has several ways to communicate to the outside world. Users can input data and receive information directly via the Front panel keypad and display. Direct communication with the CPU is also available by way of the analyzer's RS-232 & RS-485 I/O ports or an optional Ethernet port. The analyzer can also send and receive different kinds of information via its external digital I/O connectors and the three analog outputs located on the rear panel.

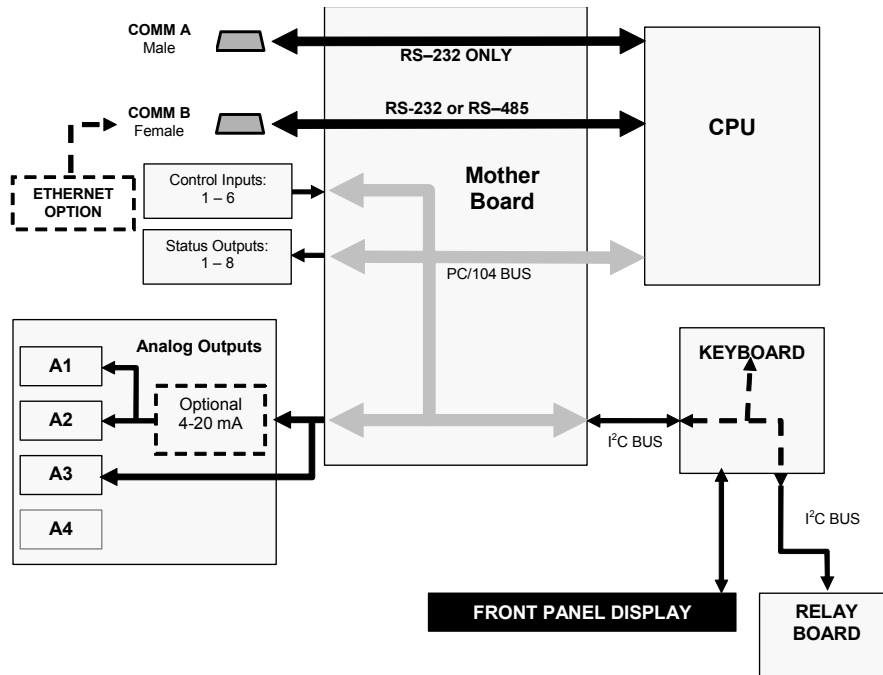


Figure 11-16: Interface Block Diagram

### 11.5.10. Front Panel Interface

The most commonly used method for communicating with the TML30/M Analyzer is via the instrument's front panel which includes a set of three status LEDs, a vacuum fluorescent display, and a keyboard with 8 context sensitive keys.

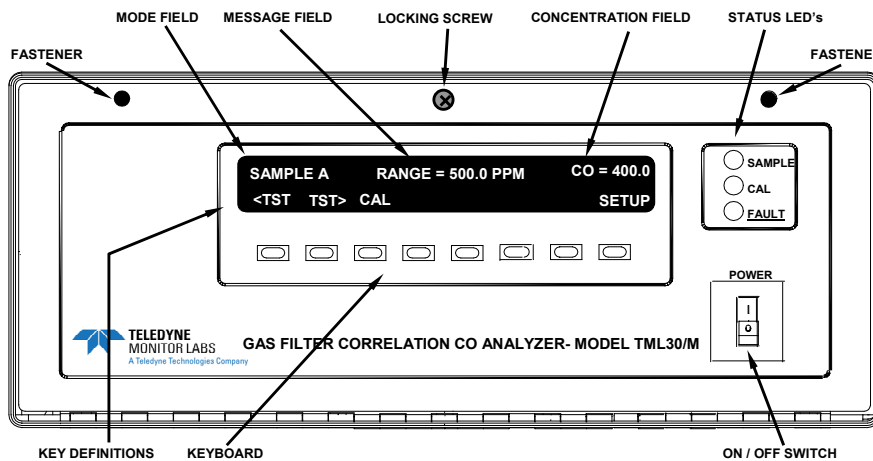


Figure 11-17: TML30/M Front Panel Layout



### 11.5.10.1. Analyzer Status LED's

Three LEDs are used to inform the user of the instruments basic operating status. They are listed on Table 11-5 as follows:

**Table 11-5: Front Panel Status LED's**

NAME	COLOR	STATE	DEFINITION
SAMPLE	Green	Off	Unit is not operating in sample mode, iDAS is disabled.
		On	Sample Mode active; Front Panel Display being updated, iDAS data being stored.
		Blinking	Unit is operating in sample mode, front panel display being updated, iDAS hold-off mode is ON, iDAS disabled
CAL	Yellow	Off	Auto Cal disabled
		On	Auto Cal enabled
		Blinking	Unit is in calibration mode
FAULT	Red	Off	No warnings exist
		Blinking	Warnings exist

### 11.5.10.2. Keyboard

A row of eight keys just below the vacuum fluorescent display (see Figure 11-15) is the main method by which the user interacts with the analyzer. As the software is operated, labels appear on the bottom row of the display directly above each active key defining the function of that key as its relevance for the operation being performed. Pressing a key causes the associated instruction to be performed by the analyzer.

Note the keys do not auto-repeat. In circumstances where the same key must be activated for two consecutive operations, it must be released and re-pressed.

### 11.5.10.3. Display

The main display of the analyzer is a vacuum fluorescent display with two lines of 40 text characters each. Information is organized in the following manner (see Figure 11-17).

- **Mode Field:** Displays the name of the analyzer's current operating mode.
- **Message Field:** Displays a variety of informational messages such as warning messages, operation data, and response messages during interactive tasks.
- **Concentration Field:** Displays the actual concentration of the sample gas currently being measured by the analyzer
- **Keypad Definition Field:** Displays the definitions for the row of keys just below the display. These definitions are dynamic, context sensitive, and software driven.

## 11.5.10.4. Keyboard/Display Interface Electronics

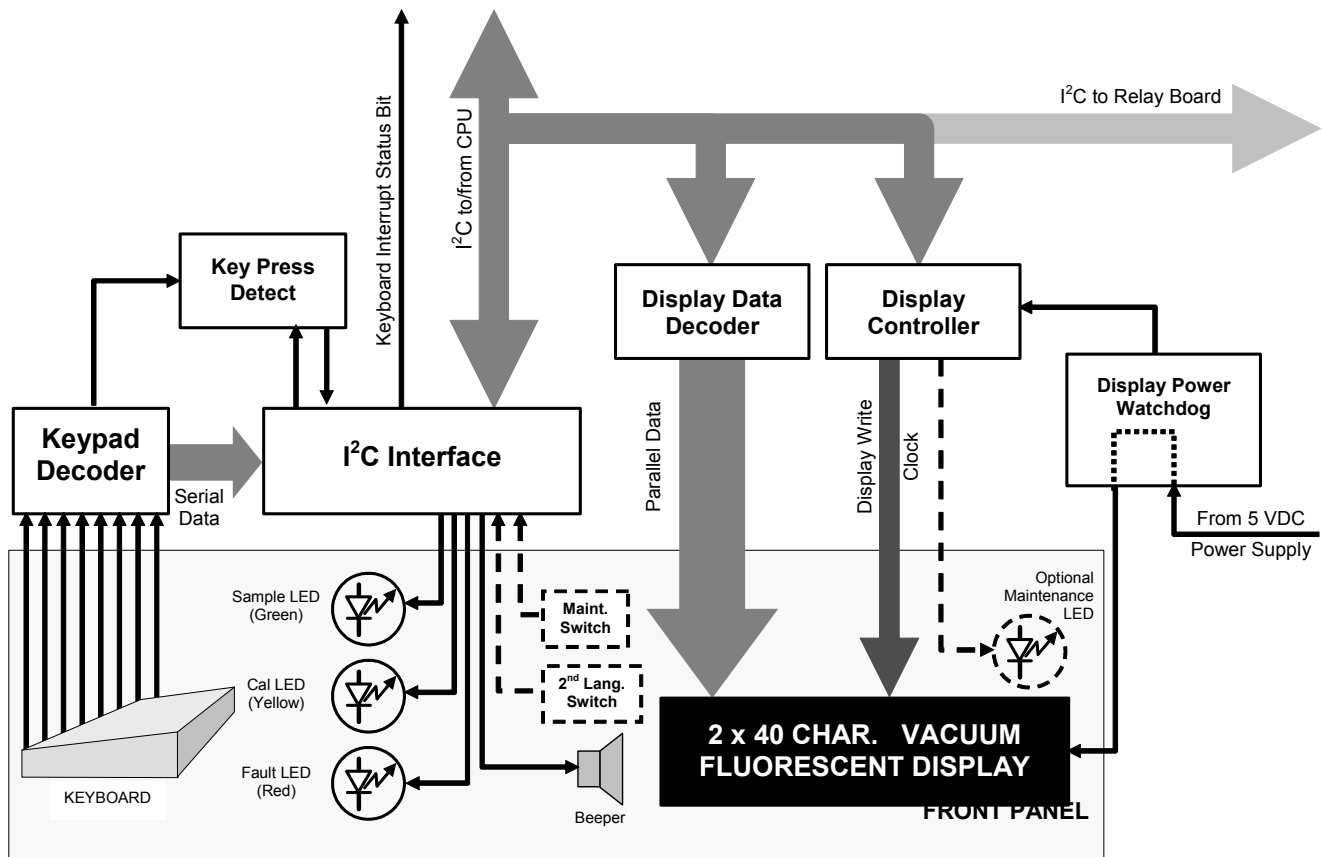


Figure 11-18: Keyboard and Display Interface Block Diagram

The keyboard/display interface electronics of the TML30/M Analyzer watches the status of the eight front panel keys, alerts the CPU when keys are depressed, translates data from parallel to serial and back and manages communications between the keyboard, the CPU, and the front panel display. Except for the Keyboard interrupt status bit, all communication between the CPU and the keyboard/display is handled by way of the instrument's I<sup>2</sup>C bus. The CPU controls the clock signal and determines when the various devices on the bus are allowed to talk or required to listen. Data packets are labeled with addresses that identify for which device the information is intended.

**KEYPAD DECODER**

Each key on the front panel communicates with a decoder IC via a separate analog line. When a key is depressed the decoder chip notices the change of state of the associated signal; latches and holds the state of all eight lines (in effect creating an 8-bit data word); alerts the key-depress-detect circuit (a flip-flop IC); translates the 8-bit word into serial data and; sends this to the I<sup>2</sup>C interface chip.

**KEY-DEPRESS-DETECT CIRCUIT**

This circuit flips the state of one of the inputs to the I<sup>2</sup>C interface chip causing it to send an interrupt signal to the CPU.

## I<sup>2</sup>C INTERFACE CHIP

This IC performs several functions:

- Using a dedicated digital status bit, it sends an interrupt signal alerting the CPU that new data from the keyboard is ready to send.
- Upon acknowledgement by the CPU that it has received the new keyboard data the I<sup>2</sup>C interface chip resets the key-depress-detect flip-flop.
- In response to commands from the CPU, it turns the front panel status LEDs on and off and activates the beeper.
- Informs the CPU when the optional maintenance and second language switches have been opened or closed (see Chapter 5 for information on these options).

## DISPLAY DATA DECODER

This decoder translates the serial data sent by the CPU (in TTY format) into a bitmapped image which is sent over a parallel data bus to the display.

## DISPLAY CONTROLLER

This circuit manages the interactions between the display data decoder and the display itself. It generates a clock pulse that keeps the two devices synchronized. It can also, in response to commands from the CPU, turn off and/or reset the display.

Additionally, for analyzers with the optional maintenance switch installed (see Chapter 5), the display controller turns on an LED located on the back of the keyboard interface PCA whenever the instrument is placed in maintenance mode.

## DISPLAY POWER WATCHDOG

The TML30 Analyzer's display can begin to show garbled information or lock-up if the DC voltage supplied to it falls too low, even momentarily. To alleviate this, a brownout watch dog circuit monitors the level of the power supply and in the event that the voltage level falls below a certain level, turns the display off when resetting it.

## I<sup>2</sup>C LINK TO THE RELAY PCA

Although the CPU's I<sup>2</sup>C communication with the relay board is also routed through the keyboard/display interface, information passed to and from the relay board via this channel is not recognized by, acted upon, or affected by the circuitry of the keyboard/display interface.

## 11.5.11. Software Operation

The TML30/M Gas Filter Correlation Carbon monoxide Analyzer has at its heart a high performance, 386-based microcomputer running MS-DOS. Inside the DOS shell, special software developed by Teledyne Instruments interprets user commands via the various interfaces, performs procedures and tasks, stores data in the CPU's various memory devices, and calculates the concentration of the sample gas.

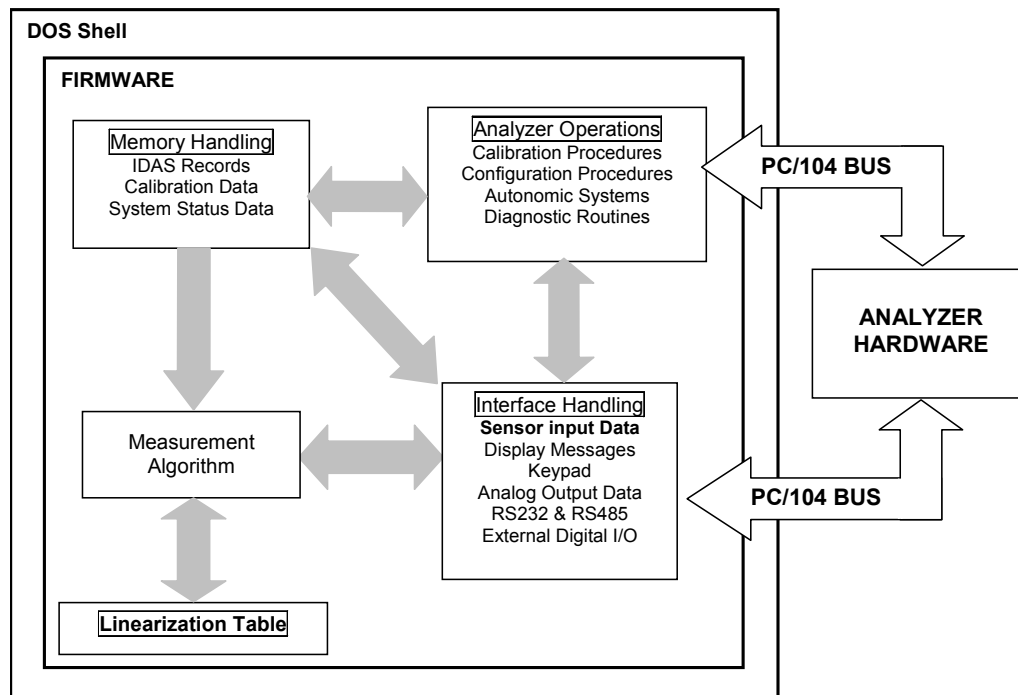


Figure 11-19: Basic Software Operation

### 11.5.12. Adaptive Filter

The TML30/M software processes the **CO MEAS** and **CO REF** signals, after they are digitized by the motherboard, through an adaptive filter built into the software. Unlike other analyzers that average the output signal over a fixed time period, the TML30/M averages over a set number of samples, where each sample is 0.2 seconds. This technique is known as boxcar averaging. During operation, the software automatically switches between two different length filters based on the conditions at hand. Once triggered, the short filter remains engaged for a fixed time period to prevent chattering.

During conditions of constant or nearly constant concentration the software, by default, computes an average of the last 750 samples, or approximately 150 seconds. This provides the calculated portion of the software with smooth stable readings. If a rapid change in concentration is detected the filter includes, by default, the last 48 samples, approximately 10 seconds of data, to allow the analyzer to more quickly respond. If necessary, these boxcar lengths can be changed between 1 and 1000 samples but with corresponding tradeoffs in rise time and signal-to-noise ratio (contact customer service for more information).

Two conditions must be simultaneously met to switch to the short filter. First the instantaneous concentration must exceed the average in the long filter by a fixed amount. Second the instantaneous concentration must exceed the average in the long filter by a portion, or percentage, of the average in the long filter.

### 11.5.13. Calibration - Slope and Offset

Calibration of the analyzer is performed exclusively in software.

During instrument calibration (see Chapter 9) the user enters expected values for zero and span via the front panel keypad and commands the instrument to make readings of calibrated sample gases for both levels. The readings taken are adjusted, linearized, and compared to the expected values. With this information the software

computes values for instrument slope and offset and stores these values in memory for use in calculating the CO concentration of the sample gas.

The instrument slope and offset values recorded during the last calibration are available for viewing from the front panel (see Section 3.5.4).

### 11.5.14. Measurement Algorithm

Once the IR photo-detector signal is demodulated into **CO MEAS** and **CO REF** by the sync/demod board and converted to digital data by the motherboard, the TML30/M analytical software calculates the ratio between **CO MEAS** and **CO REF**. This value is compared to a look-up table and is used, with interpolation, to linearize the response of the instrument. The linearized concentration value is combined with calibration slope and offset values, then normalized for changes in sample gas pressure to produce the final CO concentration. This is the value that is displayed on the instrument front panel and is stored in memory by the analyzer's iDAS system.

### 11.5.15. Temperature and Pressure Compensation

Changes in pressure can have a noticeable effect on the CO concentration calculation. To account for this, the TML30/M software includes a feature which allows the instrument to compensate the CO calculations based on changes in ambient pressure.

The TPC feature multiplies the analyzer's CO concentration by a factor which is based on the difference between the ambient pressure of the sample gas normalized to standard atmospheric pressure. As ambient pressure increases, the compensated CO concentration is decreased.

### 11.5.16. Internal Data Acquisition System (iDAS)

The iDAS is designed to implement predictive diagnostics that stores trending data for users to anticipate when an instrument will require service. Large amounts of data can be stored in non-volatile memory and retrieved in plain text format for further processing with common data analysis programs. The iDAS has a consistent user interface in all Teledyne Monitor Labs analyzers. New data parameters and triggering events can be added to the instrument as needed.

Depending on the sampling frequency and the number of data parameters the iDAS can store several months of data, which are retained even when the instrument is powered off or a new firmware is installed. The iDAS permits users to access the data through the instrument's front panel or the remote interface. The latter can automatically download stored data for further processing. For information on using the iDAS, refer to Section 7.1.

# User Notes

## 12. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE & PROCEDURES

Predictive diagnostic functions, including data acquisition records, failure warnings and test functions built into the analyzer, allow the user to determine when repairs are necessary without performing painstaking preventative maintenance procedures. There are, however, a minimal number of simple procedures that when performed regularly will ensure the analyzer continues to operate accurately and reliably over its lifetime. Repairs and troubleshooting are covered in Chapter 13 of this manual.


### 12.1. Maintenance Schedule


Table 12-1 shows a typical maintenance schedule for the analyzer. Please note in certain environments (i.e. dusty, very high ambient pollutant levels) some maintenance procedures may need to be performed more often than shown.

**NOTE**

**A Span and Zero Calibration Check (see CAL CHECK REQ'D Column of Table 12-1) must be performed following the maintenance procedure listed below.**

**See Sections 9.3 and 9.4 for instructions on performing checks.**

	<p><b>CAUTION</b> <b>GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD</b></p> <p><b>Risk of electrical shock. Disconnect power before performing any of the following operations that require entry into the interior of the analyzer.</b></p>
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	<p><b>CAUTION</b> <b>QUALIFIED PERSONNEL</b></p> <p><b>The operations outlined in this chapter are to be performed by qualified maintenance personnel only.</b></p>
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## User Notes



Table 12-1: TML30/M Maintenance Schedule

ITEM	ACTION	FREQ	CAL CHECK REQ'D.	MANUAL	DATE PERFORMED													
Particulate Filter	Replace	Weekly or as needed	No															
Verify Test Functions	Record and Analyze	Weekly or after any Maintenance or Repair	No															
Pump Diaphragm	Replace	Annually	Yes															
Perform Flow Check	Check Flow	Annually	No															
Perform Leak Check	Verify Leak Tight	Annually or after any Maintenance or Repair	No															
Pneumatic lines	Examine and clean	As Needed	Yes if cleaned															
Cleaning	Clean	As Needed	Only if cover removed															

Table 12-2: TML30/M Test Function Record

FUNCTION	OPERATING MODE*	DATE RECORDED											
STABILITY	ZERO CAL												
CO MEAS	ZERO CAL												
MR RATIO	ZERO CAL												
	SPAN CAL												
PRES	SAMPLE												
PHT DRIVE	SAMPLE AFTER WARM-UP												
SLOPE	SPAN CAL												
OFFSET	ZERO CAL												

## 12.2. Predicting Failures Using the Test Functions

The Test Functions can be used to predict failures by looking at how their values change over time. Initially it may be useful to compare the state of these Test Functions to the values recorded on the printed record of the final calibration performed on your instrument at the factory, p/n 04307. Table 12-3 can be used as a basis for taking action as these values change with time. The internal data acquisition system (iDAS) is a convenient way to record and track these changes. Use sensor-e.com to download and review this data from a remote location.

**Table 12-3: Predictive uses for Test Functions**

FUNCTION	CONDITION	BEHAVIOR	INTERPRETATION
<b>STABILITY</b>	Zero Cal	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pneumatic Leaks – instrument &amp; sample system</li> <li>▪ Detector deteriorating</li> </ul>
<b>CO MEAS</b>	Zero Cal	Decreasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Source Aging</li> <li>▪ Detector deteriorating</li> <li>▪ Optics getting dirty or contaminated</li> </ul>
<b>MR RATIO</b>	Zero Cal	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Source Aging</li> <li>▪ Detector deteriorating</li> <li>▪ Contaminated zero gas (H<sub>2</sub>O)</li> </ul>
		Decreasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Source Aging</li> <li>▪ Detector deteriorating</li> <li>▪ GFC Wheel Leaking</li> <li>▪ Pneumatic Leaks</li> <li>▪ Contaminated zero gas (CO)</li> </ul>
	Span Cal	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Source Aging</li> <li>▪ Pneumatic Leaks – instrument &amp; sample system</li> <li>▪ Calibration system deteriorating</li> <li>▪ GFC Wheel Leaking</li> </ul>
		Decreasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Source Aging</li> <li>▪ Calibration system deteriorating</li> </ul>
<b>PRES</b>	Sample	Increasing > 1"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pneumatic Leak between sample inlet and Sample Cell</li> <li>▪ Change in sampling manifold</li> </ul>
		Decreasing > 1"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dirty particulate filter</li> <li>▪ Pneumatic obstruction between sample inlet and Sample Cell</li> <li>▪ Obstruction in sampling manifold</li> </ul>
<b>PHT DRIVE</b>	Any, but with Bench Temp at 48°C	Increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mechanical Connection between IR-Detector and Sample Cell deteriorating</li> <li>▪ IR-Photodetector deteriorating</li> </ul>
<b>OFFSET</b>	Zero Cal	Increasing	▪ See MR Ratio - Zero Cal Decreasing above
		Decreasing	▪ See MR Ratio - Zero Cal Increasing above
<b>SLOPE</b>	Span Cal	Increasing	▪ See MR Ratio - Span Cal Decreasing above
		Decreasing	▪ See MR Ratio – Span Cal Increasing above

## 12.3. Maintenance Procedures

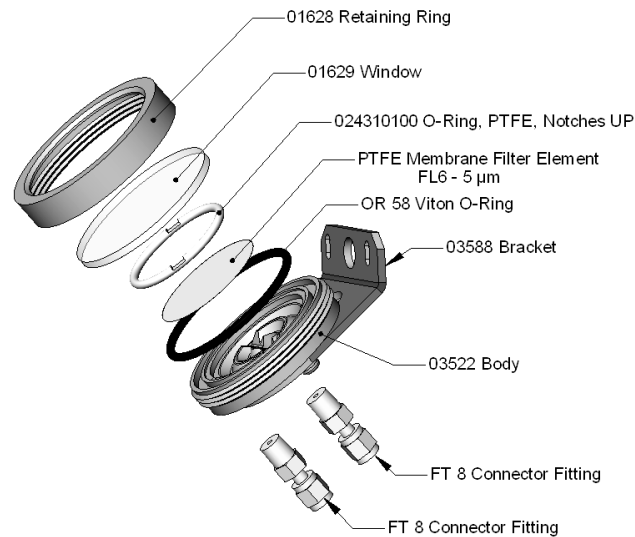
The following procedures are to be performed periodically as part of the standard maintenance of the TML30.

### 12.3.1. Replacing the Sample Particulate Filter

The particulate filter should be inspected often for signs of plugging or contamination. We recommend that the filter and the wetted surfaces of the filter housing are handled as little as possible when you change the filter. Do not touch any part of the housing, filter element, PTFE retaining ring, glass cover, and the o-ring.

To change the filter:

1. Turn **OFF** the analyzer to prevent drawing debris into the instrument.
2. Open the TML30's hinged front panel and unscrew the knurled retaining ring on the filter assembly.



**Figure 12-1: Sample Particulate Filter Assembly**

3. Carefully remove the retaining ring, PTFE o-ring, glass filter cover, and filter element.
4. Replace the filter, being careful the element is fully seated and centered in the bottom of the holder.
5. Re-install the PTFE o-ring (with the notches up), the glass cover, then screw on the retaining ring and hand tighten. Inspect the seal between the edge of filter and the o-ring to assure a proper seal.
6. Re-start the Analyzer.

### 12.3.2. Rebuilding the Sample Pump

The diaphragm in the sample pump periodically wears out and must be replaced. A sample rebuild kit is available – see Appendix B of this manual for the part number of the pump rebuild kit. Instructions and diagrams are included with the kit.

Always perform a Flow and Leak Check after rebuilding the Sample Pump.

### 12.3.3. Performing Leak Checks

Leaks are the most common cause of analyzer malfunction; Section 12.3.3.1 presents a simple leak check procedure. Section 12.3.3.2 details a more thorough procedure.

### 12.3.3.1. Vacuum Leak Check and Pump Check

This method is easy and fast. It detects, but does not locate most leaks. It also verifies that the sample pump is in good condition.

1. Turn the analyzer ON, and allow enough time for flows to stabilize.
2. Cap the sample inlet port.
3. Allow several minutes for pressures to stabilize. In the **TEST** menu, note the SAMPLE PRESSURE reading.
4. If the reading is < 10 in-Hg, the pump is in good condition and there are no large leaks.
5. Check the sample gas flow. If the flow is <10 cm<sup>3</sup>/min and stable, there are no large leaks in the instrument's pneumatics.

### 12.3.3.2. Pressure Leak Check

If you can't locate the leak by the above procedure, use the following procedure. Obtain a leak checker, which contains a small pump, shut-off valve and pressure gauge. Alternatively, a convenient source of low-pressure gas is a tank of span gas, with the two-stage regulator adjusted to less than 15 psi with a shutoff valve and pressure gauge.



#### **CAUTION** **GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD**

**Do not use bubble solution with vacuum applied to the analyzer. The solution may contaminate the instrument. Do not exceed 15 PSIG pressure.**

1. Turn OFF power to the instrument.
2. Install a leak checker or tank of gas as described above on the sample inlet at the rear panel.
3. Remove the instrument cover and locate the inlet side of the sample pump. Remove the flow assembly from the pump and plug it with the appropriate gas-tight fitting.
4. Pressurize the instrument with the leak checker, allowing enough time to fully pressurize the instrument through the critical flow orifice. Check each fitting with soap bubble solution, looking for bubbles. Once the fittings have been wetted with soap solution, do not re-apply vacuum, as it will suck soap solution into the instrument and contaminate it. Do not exceed 15 psi pressure.
5. If the instrument has one of the zero and span valve options, the normally closed ports on each valve should also be separately checked. Connect the leak checker to the normally closed ports and check with soap bubble solution.
6. Once the leak has been located and repaired, the leak-down rate should be < 1 in-Hg (0.4 psi) in 5 minutes after the pressure is shut off.

### 12.3.4. Performing a Sample Flow Check



#### **CAUTION** **GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD**

**Always use a separate calibrated flow meter capable of measuring flows in the 0 – 1000 cm<sup>3</sup>/min range to measure the gas flow rate through the analyzer.**

**DO NOT use the built in flow measurement viewable from the Front Panel of the instrument. This measurement is only for detecting major flow interruptions such as clogged or plugged gas lines.**

**See Figure 3-2 for sample port location.**

1. Attach the Flow Meter to the sample inlet port on the rear panel. Ensure the inlet to the Flow Meter is at atmospheric pressure.
2. Sample flow should be 800 cc<sup>3</sup>/min ± 10%.
3. Once an accurate measurement has been recorded by the method described above, adjust the analyzer's internal flow sensors (See Section 9.6.3)

Low flows indicate blockage somewhere in the pneumatic pathway, typically a plugged sintered filter or critical flow orifice in one of the analyzer's flow control assemblies. High flows indicate leaks downstream of the Flow Control Assembly.

### 12.3.5. Cleaning the Optical Bench

The TML30/M sensor assembly and optical bench are complex and delicate. Disassembly and cleaning is not recommended. Please check with the factory before disassembling the optical bench.

### 12.3.6. Cleaning Exterior Surfaces of the TML30


If necessary, the exterior surfaces of the TML30/M can be cleaned with a clean damp cloth. Do not submerge any part of the instrument in water or cleaning solution.


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## User Notes

## 13. TROUBLESHOOTING & REPAIR PROCEDURES

This section contains a variety of methods for identifying the source of performance problems with the analyzer. Also included in this section are procedures that are used in repairing the instrument.

	<p><b>NOTE</b> <b>QUALIFIED PERSONNEL</b></p> <p>The operations outlined in this chapter must be performed by qualified maintenance personnel only.</p>
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAUTION</b> <b>GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of electrical shock. Some operations need to be carried out with the instrument open and running.</li> <li>• Exercise caution to avoid electrical shocks and electrostatic or mechanical damage to the analyzer.</li> <li>• Do not drop tools into the analyzer or leave those after your procedures.</li> <li>• Do not shorten or touch electric connections with metallic tools while operating inside the analyzer.</li> <li>• Use common sense when operating inside a running analyzer.</li> </ul>
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### 13.1. General Troubleshooting

The TML30/M Carbon Monoxide Analyzer has been designed so that problems can be rapidly detected, evaluated and repaired. During operation, it continuously performs diagnostic tests and provides the ability to evaluate its key operating parameters without disturbing monitoring operations.

A systematic approach to troubleshooting will generally consist of the following five steps:

1. Note any **WARNING MESSAGES** and take corrective action as necessary.
2. Examine the values of all TEST functions and compare to factory values. Note any major deviations from the factory values and take correction action.
3. Use the internal electronic status LED's to determine whether the electronic communication channels are operating properly.
4. Verify the DC power supplies are operating properly by checking the voltage test points on the relay PCA.

Note the analyzer's DC power wiring is color-coded and these colors match the color of the corresponding test points on the relay PCA.

5. **SUSPECT A LEAK FIRST!**

Customer service data indicates the majority of all problems leaks in the internal pneumatics of the analyzer or the diluent gas and source gases delivery systems.

Check for gas flow problems such as clogged or blocked internal/external gas lines, damaged seals, punctured gas lines, a damaged/malfunctioning pump, etc.

6. Follow the procedures defined in Section 13.5 to confirm the analyzer's vital functions are working (power supplies, CPU, relay PCA, keyboard, PMT cooler, etc.).
  - See Figure 3-4 for the general layout of components and sub-assemblies in the analyzer.
  - See the wiring interconnect diagram and interconnect list in Appendix D.

### 13.1.1. Fault Diagnosis with Warning Messages

The most common and/or serious instrument failures will result in a warning message being displayed on the front panel. Table 13-1 lists warning messages, along with their meaning and recommended corrective actions.

It should be noted if more than two or three warning messages occur at the same time, it is often an indication some fundamental analyzer sub-system (power supply, relay board, motherboard) has failed rather than indication of the specific failures referenced by the warnings. In this case, it is recommended proper operation of power supplies (See Section 13.5.2), the relay board (See Section 13.5.5), and the motherboard (See Section 13.5.7) be confirmed before addressing the specific warning messages.

The analyzer will alert the user a Warning Message is active by displaying the keypad label MSG on the Front Panel. In this case the Front Panel display will look something like the following:



The analyzer will also alert the user via the Serial I/O COM port(s) and cause the FAULT LED on the front panel to blink.

To view or clear the various warning messages press:

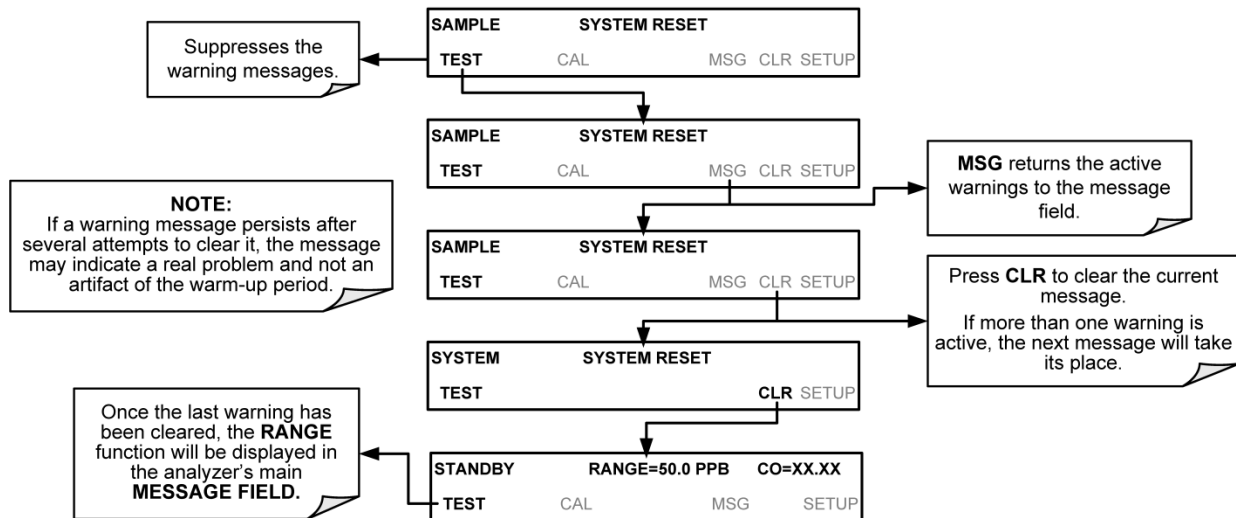


Figure 13-1: Viewing and Clearing Warning Messages



Table 13-1: Warning Messages - Indicated Failures

WARNING MESSAGE	FAULT CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSES
<b>BENCH TEMP WARNING</b>	The optical bench temp is not $48 \pm 2$ °C.	Bad bench heater Bad bench temperature sensor Bad relay controlling the bench heater Entire relay board is malfunctioning I <sup>2</sup> C bus malfunction
<b>BOX TEMP WARNING</b>	Box Temp is < 5 °C or > 48 °C.	NOTE: Box temperature typically runs ~7°c warmer than ambient temperature. Poor/blocked ventilation to the analyzer. Stopped exhaust-fan Ambient temperature outside of specified range
<b>CANNOT DYN SPAN</b>	Dynamic Span operation failed	Measured concentration value is too high or low. Concentration slope value too high or too low
<b>CANNOT DYN ZERO</b>	Dynamic Zero operation failed	Measured concentration value is too high. Concentration offset value too high.
<b>CONFIG INITIALIZED</b>	Configuration and Calibration data reset to original Factory state.	Failed disk on chip User erased data
<b>DATA INITIALIZED</b>	Data Storage in iDAS was erased	Failed disk on chip User cleared data
<b>FRONT PANEL WARN</b>	The CPU is unable to communicate with the Front Panel Display /Keyboard	Warning only appears on serial I/O com port(s) Front panel display will be frozen, blank or will not respond. Failed keyboard I <sup>2</sup> C bus failure Loose connector/wiring
<b>PHOTO TEMP WARNING</b>	PHT DRIVE is >4800 mVDC	Failed IR photo-detector Failed sync/demod board IR photo-detector improperly attached to the sample chamber Bench temp too high.
<b>REAR BOARD NOT DET</b>	Mother Board not detected on power up.	Warning only appears on serial i/o com port(s) Front panel display will be frozen, blank or will not respond. Massive failure of mother board
<b>RELAY BOARD WARN</b>	The CPU cannot communicate with the Relay Board.	I <sup>2</sup> C bus failure Failed relay board Loose connectors/wiring
<b>SAMPLE FLOW WARN</b>	Sample flow rate is < 500 cc <sup>3</sup> /min or > 1000 cc <sup>3</sup> /min.	Failed sample pump Blocked sample inlet/gas line Dirty particulate filter Leak downstream of critical flow orifice Failed flow sensor/circuitry
<b>SAMPLE PRES WARN</b>	Sample Pressure is <10 in-Hg or > 35 in-Hg Normally 29.92 in-Hg at sea level decreasing at 1 in-Hg per 1000 ft of altitude (with no flow – pump disconnected).	If sample pressure is < 10 in-hg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blocked particulate filter</li> <li>• Blocked sample inlet/gas line</li> <li>• Failed pressure sensor/circuitry</li> </ul> If sample pressure is > 35 in-hg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressurized sample gas. Install vent</li> <li>• Blocked vent line on pressurized sample/zero/span gas supply</li> <li>• Bad pressure sensor/circuitry</li> </ul>

Table 13-1: Warning Messages – Indicated Failures (cont.)

WARNING MESSAGE	FAULT CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSES
<b>SAMPLE TEMP WARN</b>	Sample temperature is < 10°C or > 100°C.	Ambient temperature outside of specified range Failed bench heater Failed bench temperature sensor Relay controlling the bench heater Failed relay board I <sup>2</sup> C bus
<b>SOURCE WARNING</b>	Occurs when CO Ref is <1250 mVDC or >4950 mVDC.  Either of these conditions will result in an invalid M/R ratio.	GFC wheel stopped Failed sync/demod board If status LED's on the sync/demod board <u>ARE</u> flashing the cause is most likely a failed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IR source</li> <li>• Relay board</li> <li>• I<sup>2</sup>C bus</li> <li>• IR photo-detector</li> </ul>
<b>SYSTEM RESET</b>	The computer has rebooted.	This message occurs at power on. If you have not cycled the power on your instrument: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failed +5 VDC power,</li> <li>• Fatal error caused software to restart</li> <li>• Loose connector/wiring</li> </ul>
<b>WHEEL TEMP WARNING</b>	The filter wheel temperature is not 68 ± 2°C	Blocked cooling vents below GFC Assembly. Make sure there is adequate clear space beneath the analyzer. Analyzer's top cover removed Wheel heater Wheel temperature sensor Relay controlling the wheel heater Entire relay board I <sup>2</sup> C buss

### 13.1.2. Fault Diagnosis with TEST Functions

Besides being useful as predictive diagnostic tools, the test functions viewable from the front panel can be used to isolate and identify many operational problems when combined with a thorough understanding of the analyzer's Theory of Operation (see Chapter 11).

The acceptable ranges for these test functions are listed in the "Nominal Range" column of the analyzer *Final Test and Validation Data Sheet* (TML30, P/N 04307 and TML30M, P/N 04311) shipped with the instrument. values outside these acceptable ranges indicate a failure of one or more of the analyzer's subsystems. Functions whose values are still within the acceptable range but have significantly changed from the measurement recorded on the factory data sheet may also indicate a failure.

#### NOTE

**A worksheet has been provided in Appendix C to assist in recording the value of these test functions.**

**This worksheet also includes expected values for the various test functions.**

The following table contains some of the more common causes for these values to be out of range.

**Table 13-2: Test Functions - Indicated Failures**

TEST FUNCTIONS (As Displayed)	INDICATED FAILURE(S)
<b>TIME</b>	Time of day clock is too fast or slow To adjust See Section 6.5.4. Battery in clock chip on CPU board may be dead.
<b>RANGE</b>	Incorrectly configured measurement range(s) could cause response problems with a Data logger or chart recorder attached to one of the analog output. If the Range selected is too small, the recording device will over range. If the Range is too big, the device will show minimal or no apparent change in readings.
<b>STABIL</b>	Indicates noise level of instrument or CO concentration of sample gas (See Section 13.4.2 for causes).
<b>CO MEAS &amp; CO REF</b>	If the value displayed is too high the IR Source has become brighter. Adjust the variable gain potentiometer on the sync/demod board (See Section 13.5.6.1) If the value displayed is too low or constantly changing and the <b>CO REF</b> is OK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failed multiplexer on the mother board</li> <li>• Failed sync/demod board</li> <li>• Loose connector or wiring on sync/demod board</li> </ul> If the value displayed is too low or constantly changing and the <b>CO REF</b> is BAD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GFC wheel stopped or rotation is too slow</li> <li>• Failed sync/demod board IR source</li> <li>• Failed IR source</li> <li>• Failed relay board</li> <li>• Failed I<sup>2</sup>C bus</li> <li>• Failed IR photo-detector</li> </ul>
<b>MR Ratio</b>	When the analyzer is sampling zero air and the ratio is too low: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reference cell of the GFC Wheel is contaminated or leaking.</li> <li>• The alignment between the GFC Wheel and the segment sensor, the M/R sensor, or both is incorrect.</li> <li>• Failed sync/demod board</li> </ul> When the analyzer is sampling zero air and the ratio is too high: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero air is contaminated</li> <li>• Failed IR photo-detector</li> </ul>
<b>PRES</b>	See Table 13-1 for <b>SAMPLE PRES WARN</b>
<b>SAMPLE FL</b>	Check for gas flow problems (see Section 13.2).
<b>SAMPLE TEMP</b>	SAMPLE TEMP should be close to BENCH TEMP. Temperatures outside of the specified range or oscillating temperatures are cause for concern.
<b>BENCH TEMP</b>	Bench temp control improves instrument noise, stability, and drift. Temperatures outside of the specified range or oscillating temperatures are cause for concern. See Table 13-1 for BENCH TEMP WARNING.
<b>WHEEL TEMP</b>	Wheel temp control improves instrument noise, stability, and drift. Outside of set point or oscillating temperatures are causes for concern. See Table 13-1 for WHEEL TEMP WARNING.
<b>BOX TEMP</b>	If the box temperature is out of range, check fan. Areas to the side and rear of instrument should allow adequate ventilation. See Table 13-1 for BOX TEMP WARNING.
<b>PHT DRIVE</b>	If this drive voltage is out of range it may indicate one of several problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A poor mechanical connection between the photodetector, its associated mounting hardware, and the absorption cell housing.</li> <li>• An electronic failure of the IR Photo-Detector's built-in cooling circuitry, or;</li> <li>• A temperature problem inside the analyzer chassis. In this case other temperature warnings would also be active such as BENCH TEMP WARNING or BOX TEMP WARNING.</li> </ul>
<b>SLOPE</b>	Values outside range indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination of the zero air or span gas supply</li> <li>• Instrument is miscalibrated</li> <li>• Blocked gas flow</li> <li>• Contaminated or leaking GFC Wheel (either chamber)</li> <li>• Faulty IR photo-detector</li> <li>• Faulty sample, faulty IR photo-detector pressure sensor (P1) or circuitry</li> <li>• Invalid M/R ratio (see above)</li> <li>• Bad/incorrect span gas concentration due.</li> </ul>

Table 13-2: Warning Messages – Indicated Failures (cont.)

TEST FUNCTIONS (As Displayed)	INDICATED FAILURE(S)
OFFSET	Values outside range indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contamination of the zero air supply</li><li>• Contaminated or leaking GFC Wheel (either chamber)</li><li>• Faulty IR photo-detector</li></ul>

### 13.1.3. DIAG → SIGNAL I/O: Using the Diagnostic Signal I/O Function

The signal I/O diagnostic mode allows access to the digital and analog I/O in the analyzer. Some of the digital signals can be controlled through the keyboard. These signals, combined with a thorough understanding of the instruments Theory of Operation (found in Chapter 11), are useful for troubleshooting in three ways:

- The technician can view the raw, unprocessed signal level of the analyzer’s critical inputs and outputs.
- Many of the components and functions that are normally under algorithmic control of the CPU can be manually exercised.
- The technician can directly control the signal level of the Analog and Digital Output signals.

This allows the technician to observe systematically the effect of directly controlling these signals on the operation of the analyzer. The following flowchart shows an example of how to use the signal I/O menu to view the raw voltage of an input signal or to control the state of an output voltage or control signal.

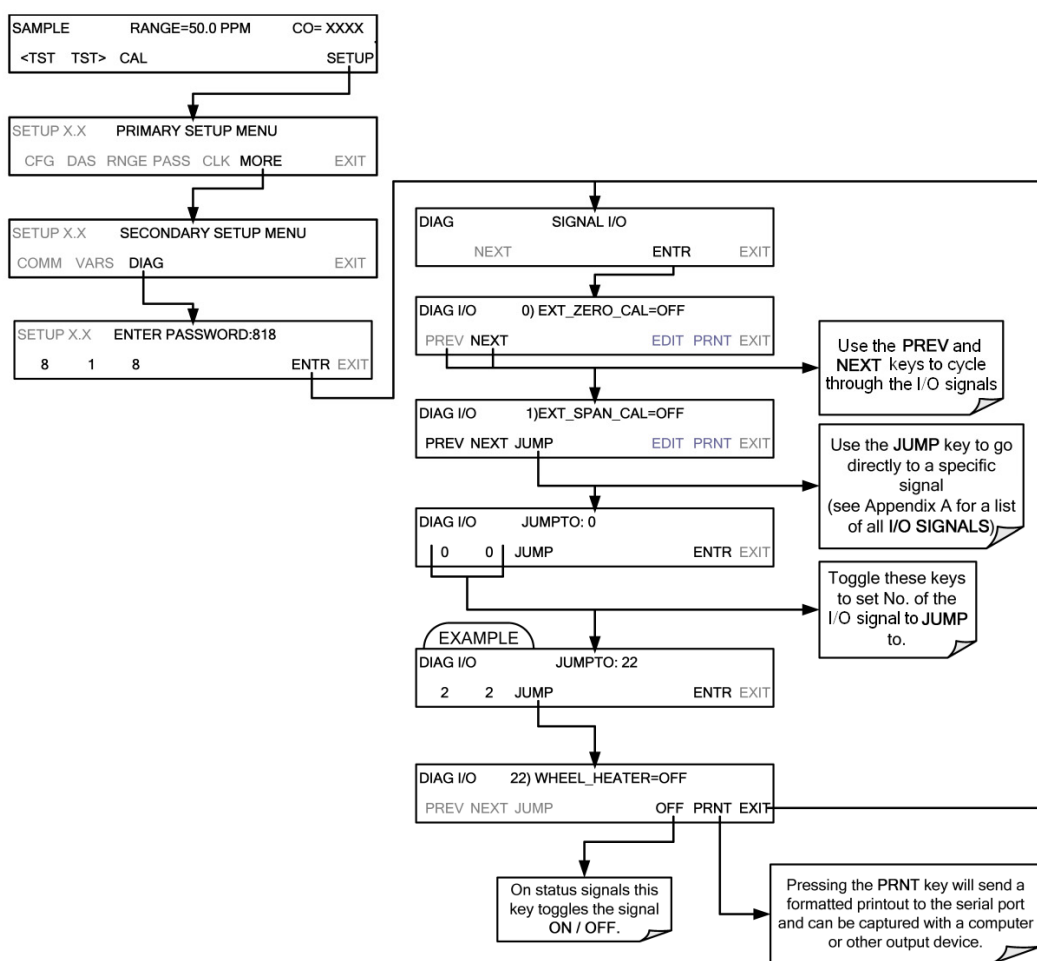


Figure 13-2: Example of Signal I/O Function

**NOTE**

Any I/O signals changed while in the signal I/O menu will remain in effect ONLY until signal I/O menu is exited. The analyzer regains control of these signals upon exit.

See Appendix A-4 for a complete list of the parameters available for review under this menu.

### 13.1.4. Internal Electronic Status LED's

Several LED's are located inside the instrument to assist in determining if the analyzer's CPU, I<sup>2</sup>C bus, relay board, GFC Wheel, and the sync/demodulator board are functioning properly.

#### 13.1.4.1. CPU Status Indicator

DS5, a red LED, that is located on upper portion of the motherboard, just to the right of the CPU board, flashes when the CPU is running the main program loop. After power-up, approximately 30 to 60 seconds, DS5 should flash on and off. If characters are written to the front panel display but DS5 does not flash then the program files have become corrupted. If after 30 – 60 seconds either the DS5 is flashing or no characters have been written to the front panel display, the CPU is bad and must be replaced.

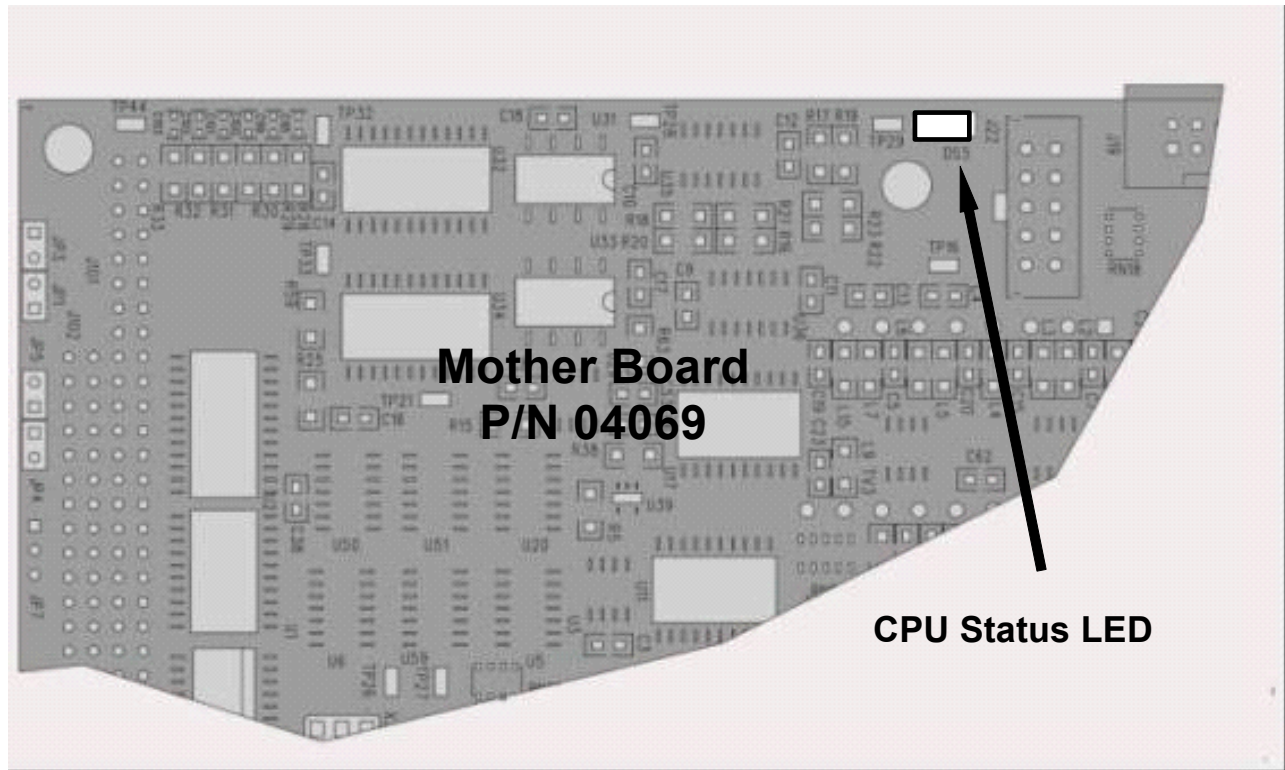


Figure 13-3: CPU Status Indicator

### 13.1.4.2. Sync Demodulator Status LED's

Two LED's located on the Sync/Demod Board indicate the GFC Wheel is spinning and the synchronization signals are present.

Table 13-3: Sync/Demod Board Status Failure Indications

LED	FUNCTION	FAULT STATUS	INDICATED FAILURE(S)
D1	M/R Sensor Status (Flashes slowly)	LED is stuck ON or OFF	GFC Wheel is not turning M/R Sensor on Opto-Pickup Board failed Sync/Demod Board failed JP 4 Connector/Wiring faulty Failed/Faulty +5 VDC Power Supply (PS1)
D2	Segment Sensor Status (Flashes quickly)	LED is stuck ON or OFF	GFC Wheel is not turning Segment Sensor on Opto-Pickup Board failed Sync/Demod Board failed JP 4 Connector/Wiring faulty Failed/Faulty +5 VDC Power Supply (PS1)

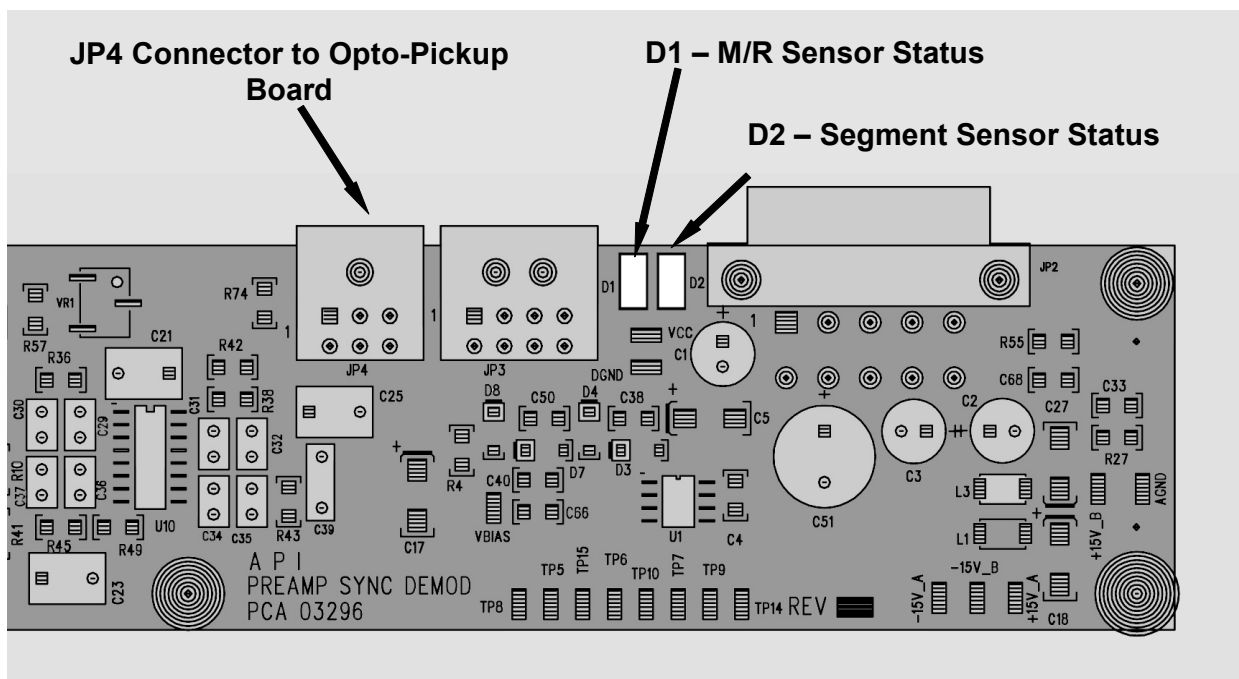


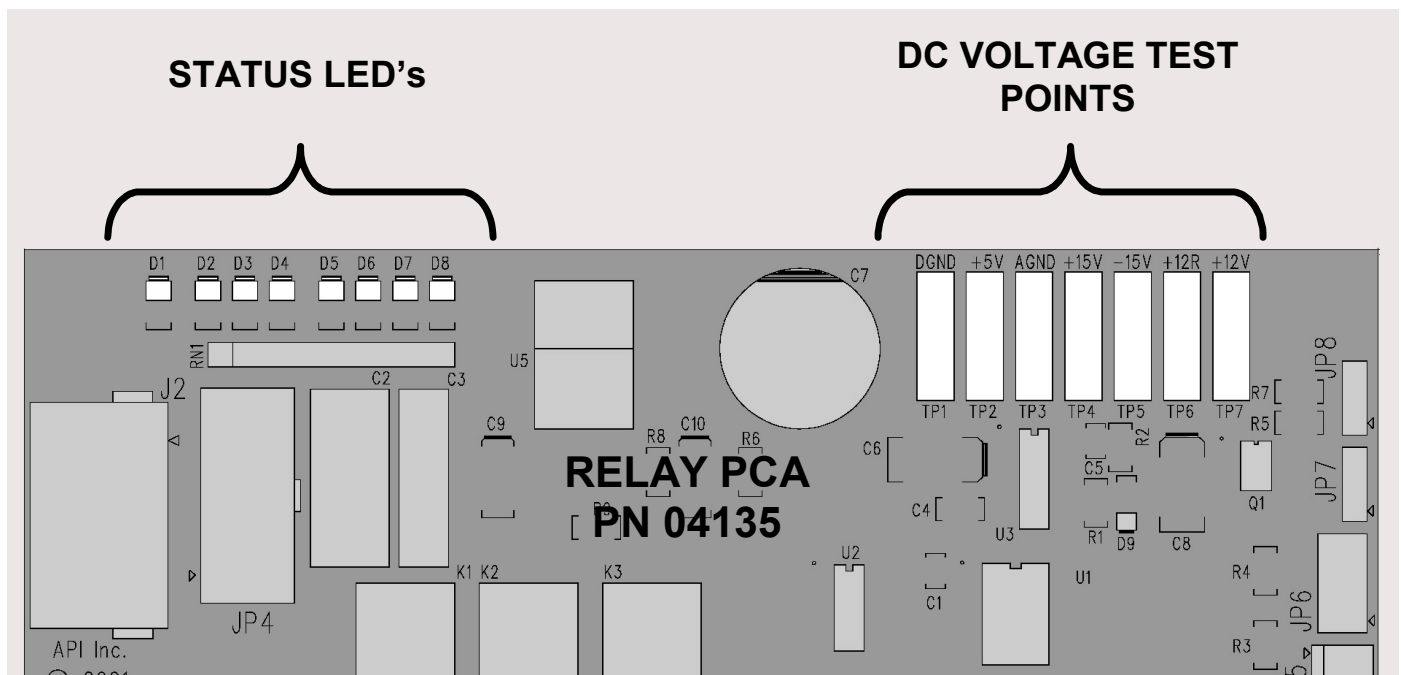
Figure 13-4: Sync/Demod Board Status LED Locations

### 13.1.4.3. Relay Board Status LED's

There are eight LED's located on the Relay Board. The most important of which is D1, which indicates the health of the I<sup>2</sup>C bus. If D1 is blinking, the other faults of the following LED's can be used in conjunction with **DIAG** menu signal I/O to identify hardware failures of the relays and switches on the relay board (See Section 13.1.3 and Appendix D).

**Table 13-4: I<sup>2</sup>C Status LED Failure Indications**

LED	FUNCTION	FAULT STATUS	INDICATED FAILURE(S)
D1 (Red)	I <sup>2</sup> C bus Health (Watch Dog Circuit)	Continuously ON or Continuously OFF	Failed/Halted CPU Faulty Mother Board, Keyboard, or Relay Board Faulty Connectors/Wiring between Mother Board, Keyboard, or Relay Board Failed/Faulty +5 VDC Power Supply (PS1)



**Figure 13-5: Relay Board Status LEDs**



Table 13-5: Relay Board Status LED Failure Indications

LED	FUNCTION	SIGNAL I/O PARAMETER		DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUE
		ACTIVATED BY	VIEW RESULT	
D2 Yellow	Wheel Heater	<b>WHEEL_HEATER</b>	<b>WHEEL_TEMP</b>	Voltage displayed should change. If not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failed Heater</li> <li>Faulty Temperature Sensor</li> <li>Failed AC Relay</li> <li>Faulty Connectors/Wiring</li> </ul>
D3 Yellow	Bench Heater	<b>BENCH_HEATER</b>	<b>BENCH_TEMP</b>	Voltage displayed should change. If not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failed Heater</li> <li>Faulty Temperature Sensor</li> <li>Failed AC Relay</li> <li>Faulty Connectors/Wiring</li> </ul>
D4 Yellow	Spare	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	N/A
D5 Green	Sample/Cal Gas Valve Option	<b>CAL_VALVE</b>	<b>N/A</b>	Sample/Cal Valve should audibly change states. If not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failed Valve</li> <li>Failed Relay Drive IC on Relay Board</li> <li>Failed Relay Board</li> <li>Faulty +12 VDC Supply (PS2)</li> <li>Faulty Connectors/Wiring</li> </ul>
D6 Green	Zero/Span Gas Valve Option	<b>SPAN_VALVE</b>	<b>N/A</b>	Zero/Span Valve should audibly change states. If not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failed Valve</li> <li>Failed Relay Drive IC on Relay Board</li> <li>Failed Relay Board</li> <li>Faulty +12 VDC Supply (PS2)</li> <li>Faulty Connectors/Wiring</li> </ul>
D7 Green	Shutoff Valve Option	<b>SHUTOFF_VALVE</b>	<b>N/A</b>	Shutoff Valve should audibly change states. If not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failed Valve</li> <li>Failed Relay Drive IC on Relay Board</li> <li>Failed Relay Board</li> <li>Faulty +12 VDC Supply (PS2)</li> <li>Faulty Connectors/Wiring</li> </ul>
D8 Green	IR SOURCE	<b>IR_SOURCE</b>	<b>CO_MEASURE</b>	Voltage displayed should change. If not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failed IR Source</li> <li>Faulty +12 VDC Supply (PS2)</li> <li>Failed Relay Board</li> <li>Failed IR Photo-Detector</li> <li>Failed Sync/Demod Board</li> <li>Faulty Connectors/Wiring</li> </ul>

## 13.2. Gas Flow Problems

When troubleshooting flow problems, first confirm the actual flow and not the analyzer's flow sensor and software are in error or the flow meter is in error. Use an independent flow meter to perform a flow check as described in Section 12.3.4. If this test shows the flow to be correct, check the pressure sensors as described in Section 13.5.6.6.

The TML30/M has one main gas flow path. With the IZS or zero/span valve option installed, there are several subsidiary paths but none of those flows are displayed on the front panel or stored by the iDAS.

With the O<sub>2</sub> sensor option installed, a third gas flow controlled with a critical flow orifice is added, but this flow is not measured or reported.

In general, flow problems can be divided into three categories:

1. Flow is too high
2. Flow is greater than zero, but is too low, and/or unstable
3. Flow is zero (no flow)

When troubleshooting flow problems, it is crucial to confirm the actual flow rate without relying on the analyzer's flow display. The use of an independent, external flow meter to perform a flow check as described in Section 12.3.4 is essential.

The flow diagrams found in a variety of locations within this manual depicting the TML30/M in its standard configuration and with options installed can help in trouble-shooting flow problems. For your convenience they are collected here.

### 13.2.1. TML30/M Internal Gas Flow Diagrams

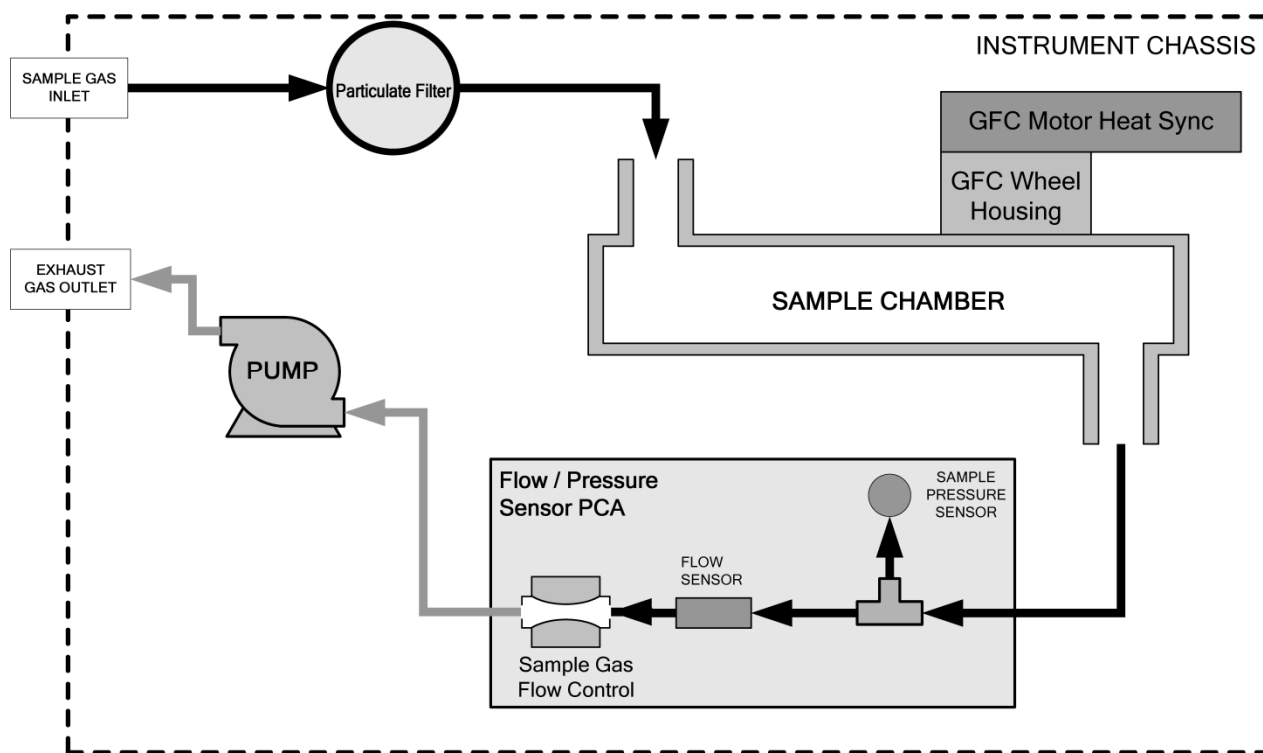


Figure 13-6: TML30 – Basic Internal Gas Flow

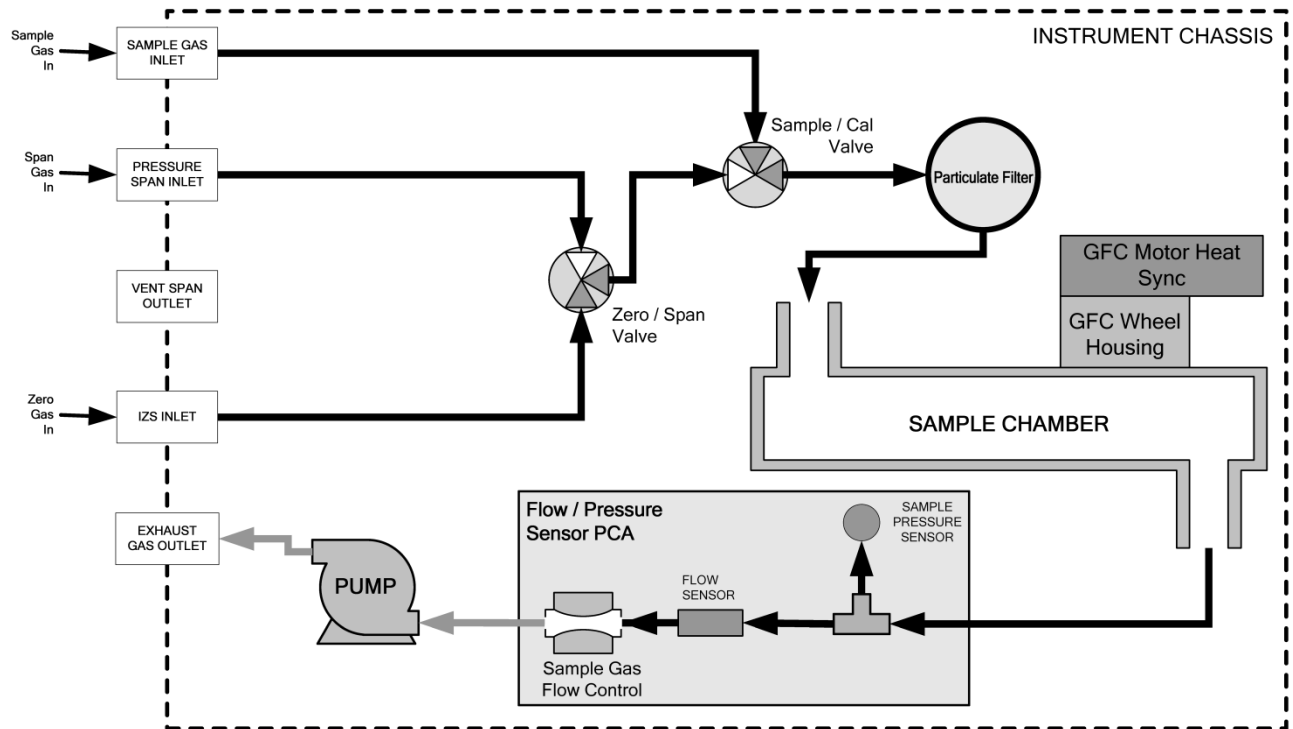


Figure 13-7: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 50A – Zero/Span Valves (OPT 50A & 50B)

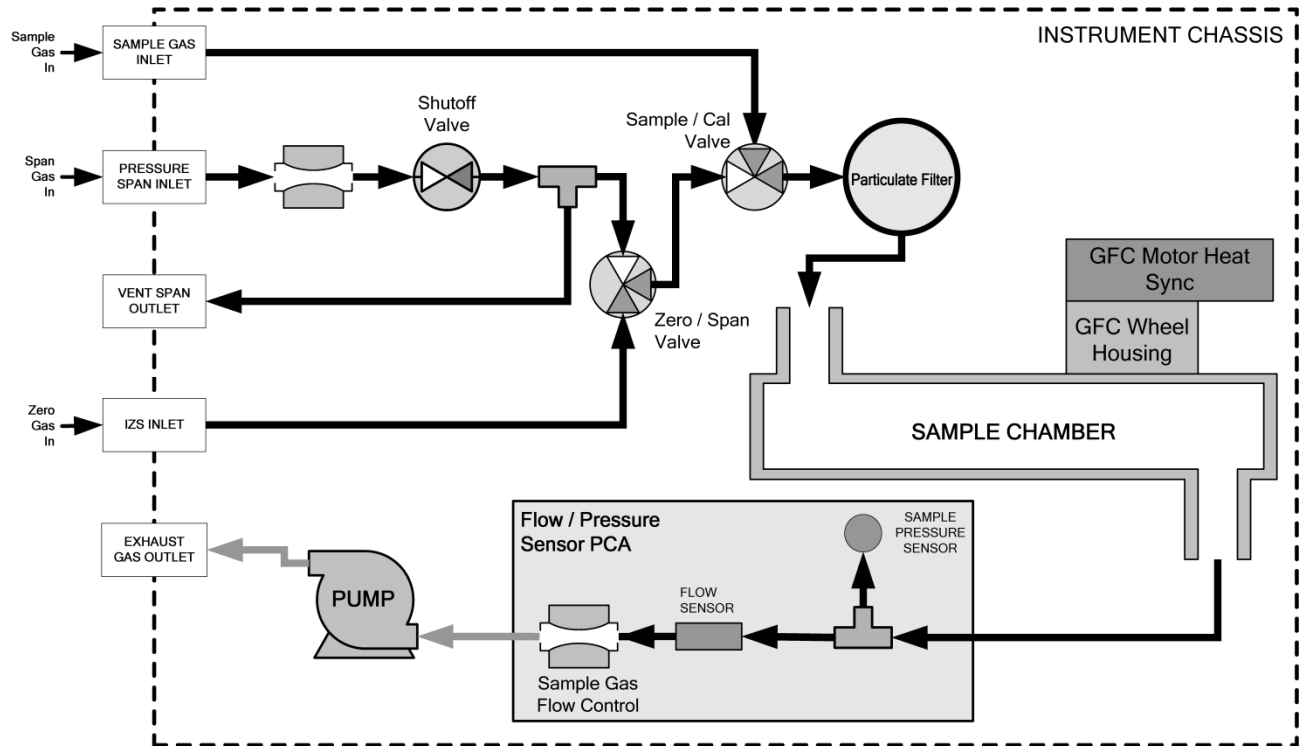


Figure 13-8: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 50B – Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves

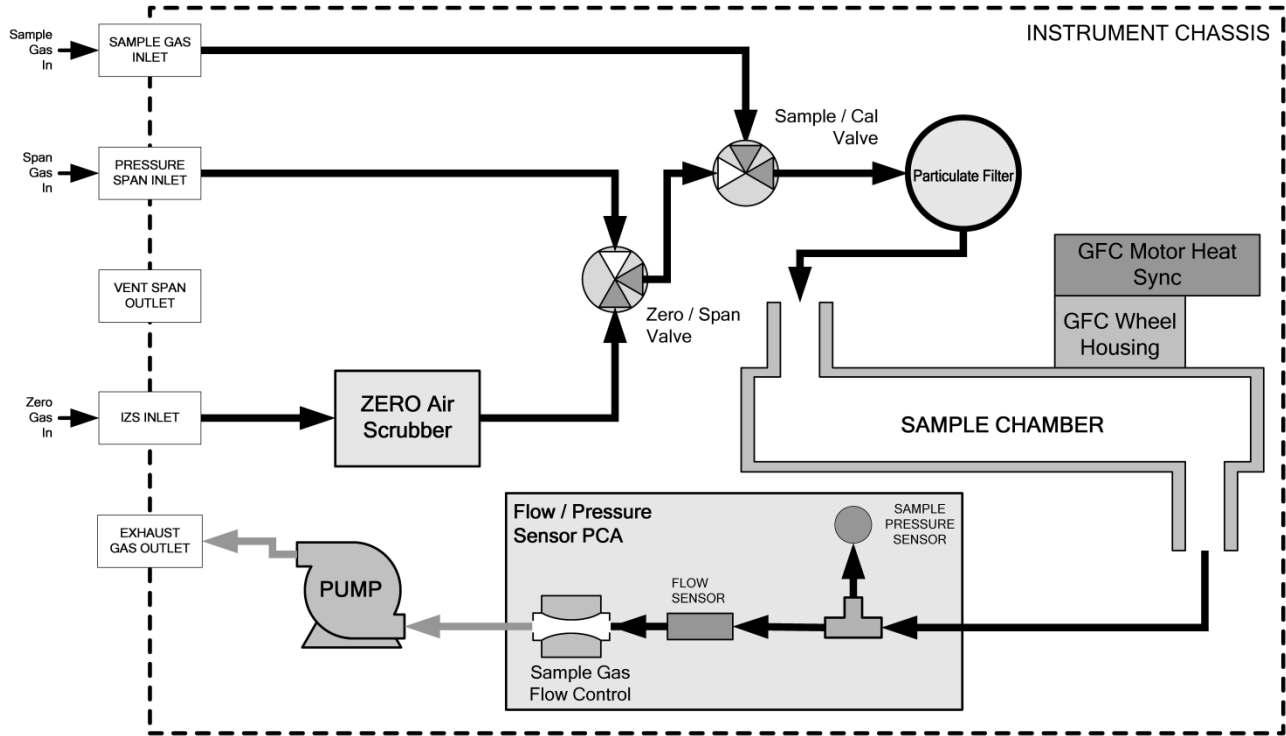


Figure 13-9: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 51B – Zero/Span Valves with Internal Zero Air Scrubber

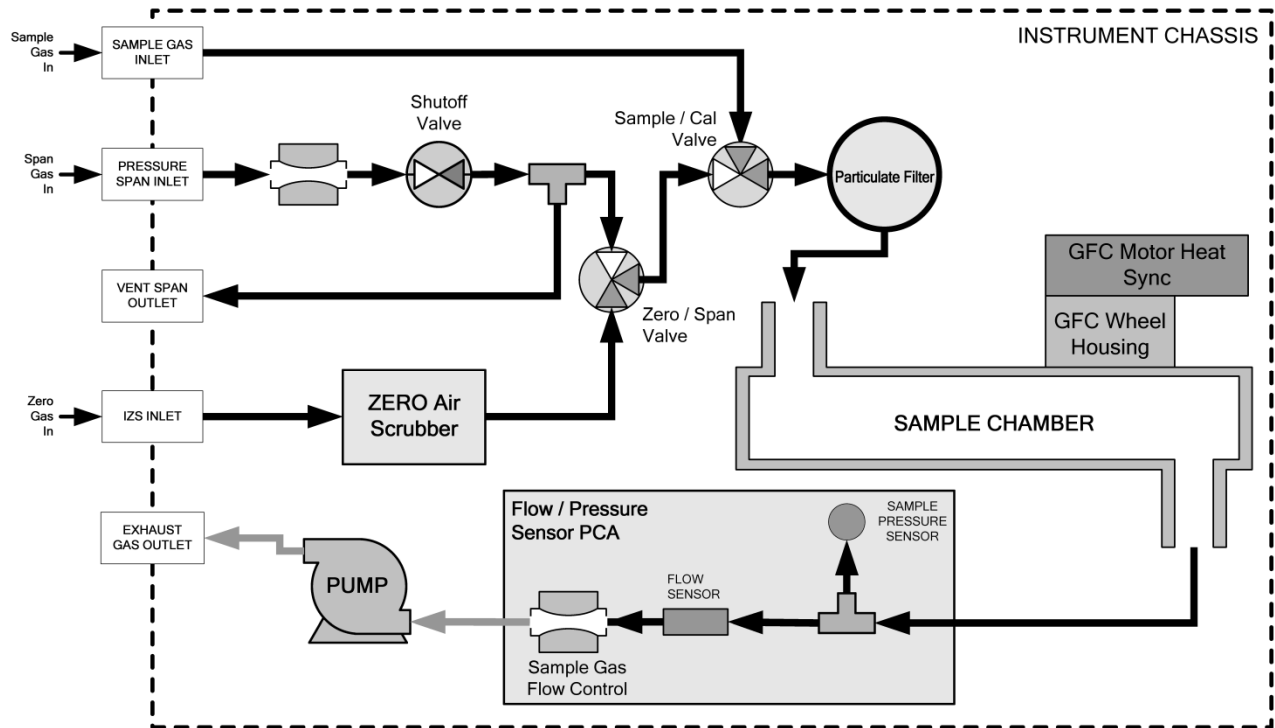


Figure 13-10: Internal Pneumatic Flow OPT 51C – Zero/Span/Shutoff w/ Internal Zero Air Scrubber

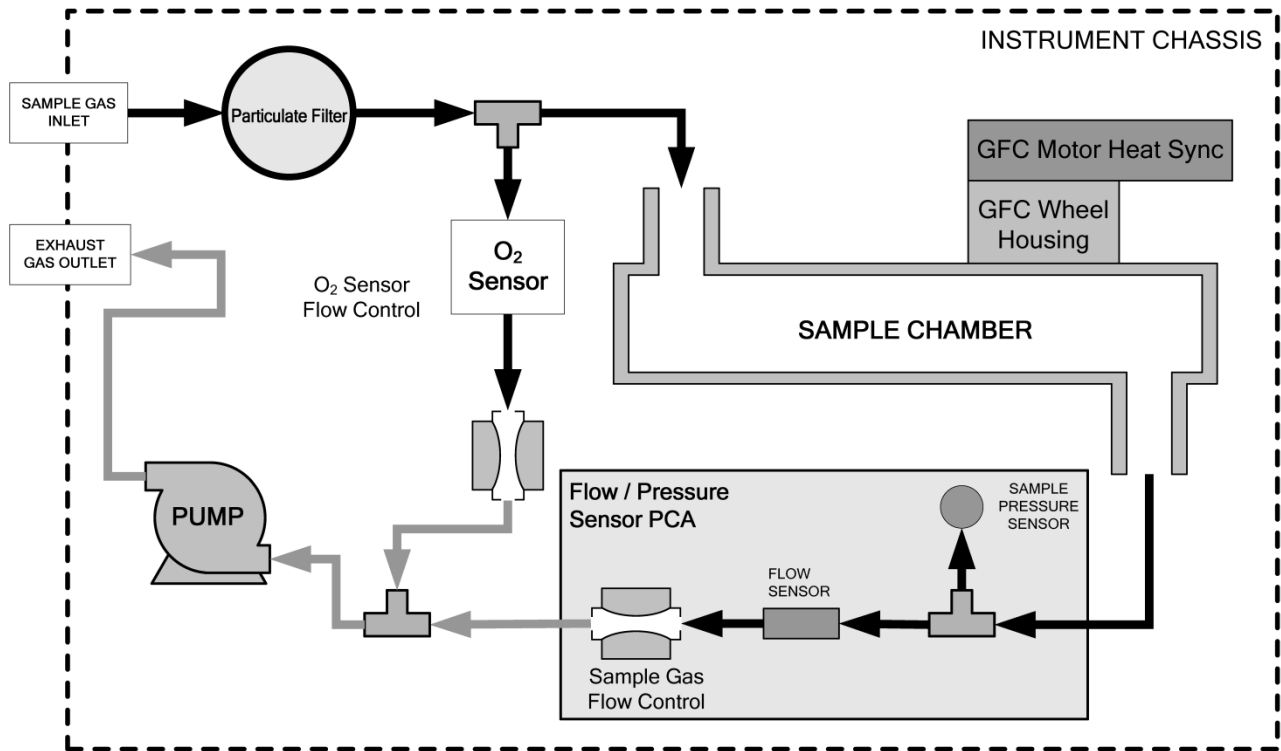


Figure 13-11: TML30/M – Internal Pneumatics with O<sub>2</sub> Sensor Option 65

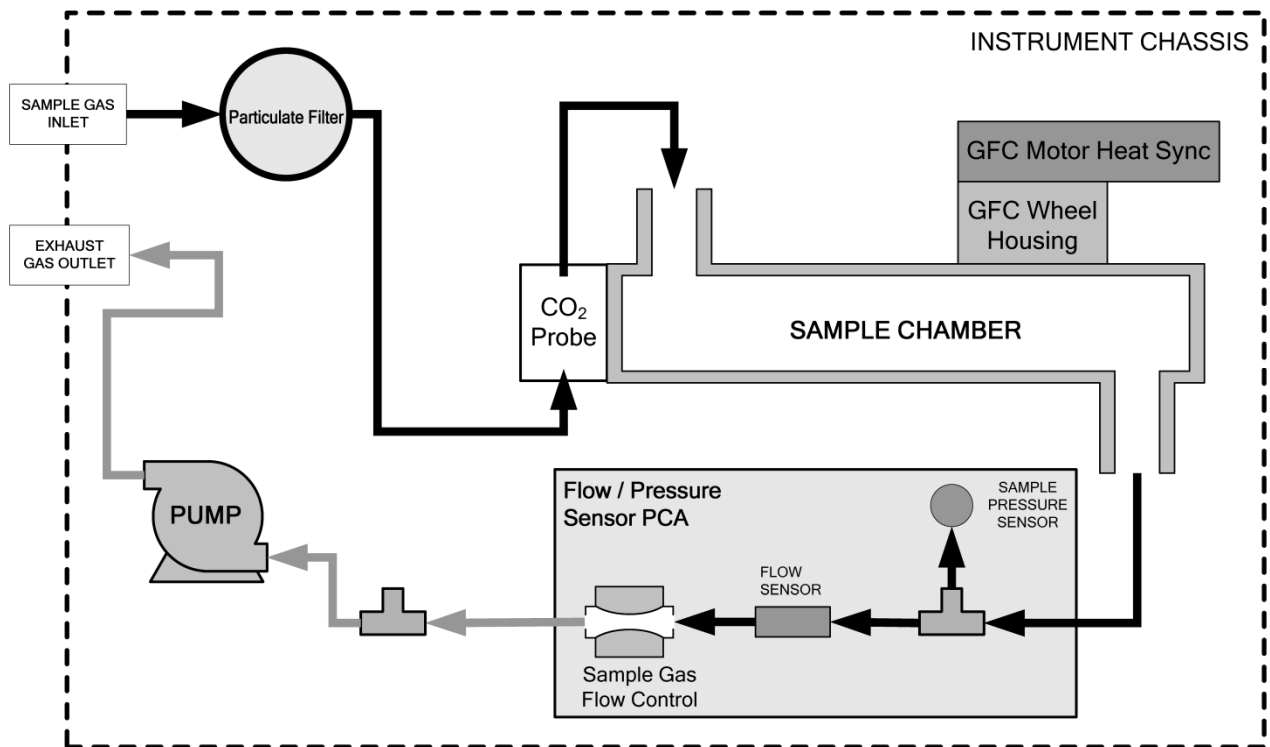


Figure 13-12: TML30/M – Internal Pneumatics with CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Option 66

## 13.2.2. Typical Sample Gas Flow Problems

### 13.2.2.1. Flow is Zero

The unit displays a SAMPLE FLOW warning message on the front panel display or the SAMPLE FLOW test function reports a zero or very low flow rate.

Confirm the sample pump is operating (turning). If not, use an AC voltmeter to make sure power is being supplied to the pump if no power is present at the electrical leads of the pump.

1. If AC power is being supplied to the pump, but it is not turning, replace the pump.
2. If the pump is operating but the unit reports no gas flow, perform a flow check as described in Section 12.3.4.
3. If no independent flow meter is available:
  - Disconnect the gas lines from both the sample inlet and the exhaust outlet on the rear panel of the instrument.
  - Make sure the unit is in basic SAMPLE Mode.
  - Place a finger over an Exhaust outlet on the rear panel of the instrument.
4. If gas is flowing through the analyzer, you will feel pulses of air being expelled from the Exhaust outlet.
5. If gas flows through the instrument when it is disconnected from its sources of zero air, span gas or sample gas, the flow problem is most likely not internal to the analyzer. Check to make sure that:
  - All calibrators/generators are turned on and working correctly.
  - Gas bottles are not empty or low.
  - Valves, regulators, and gas lines are not clogged or dirty.

### 13.2.2.2. Low Flow

1. Check if the pump diaphragm is in good condition. If not, rebuild the pump (See Section 12.3.2). Check the Spare Parts List for information on pump rebuild kits.
2. Check for leaks as described in Section 12.3.3. Repair the leaking fitting, line, or valve and re-check.
3. Check the sample filter and the orifice filter for dirt. Replace filters (See Section 12.3.1).
4. Check for partially plugged pneumatic lines or valves. Clean or replace them.
5. Check for plugged or dirty critical flow orifices. Replace them.
6. If an IZS option is installed in the instrument, press **CALZ** and **CALS**. If the flow increases then a bad sample/cal valve is suspect.

### 13.2.2.3. High Flow

The most common cause of high flow is a leak in the sample flow control assembly or between it and the pump. If no leaks or loose connections are found in the fittings or the gas line between the orifice and the pump, replace the critical flow orifice (s) inside the sample flow control assembly.

### 13.2.2.4. Displayed Flow = “XXXX”

This warning means there is inadequate gas flow. There are four conditions that might cause this:

1. A leak upstream or downstream of the flow sensor
2. A flow obstruction upstream or downstream of the flow sensor
3. Bad Flow Sensor Board
4. Bad pump

To determine which case is causing the flow problem, view the sample pressure and sample flow functions on the front panel. If the sample pressure is reading abnormally low, the cause is likely a flow obstruction upstream of the flow sensor. First, check the sample filter and make sure it is not plugged and then systematically check all the other components upstream of the orifice to ensure they are not obstructed.

If the sample pressure is reading normal but the sample flow is reading low it is likely the pump diaphragm is worn or there is an obstruction downstream of the flow sensor.

### 13.2.2.5. Actual Flow Does Not Match Displayed Flow

If the actual flow measured does not match the displayed flow, but is within the limits of 720-880 cc<sup>3</sup>/min, adjust the calibration of the flow measurement as described in Section 12.3.4.

### 13.2.2.6. Sample Pump

The sample pump should start immediately after the front panel power switch is turned ON. With the Sample Inlet plugged, the test function PRES should read about 10"-Hg for a pump is in good condition. The pump needs rebuilding if the reading is above 10 in-Hg. If the test function SAMP FL is greater than 10 cm<sup>3</sup>/min there is a leak in the pneumatic lines.

## 13.3. Calibration Problems

### 13.3.1. Miscalibrated

There are several symptoms caused by the analyzer being miscalibrated. This condition is indicated by out of range Slopes and Offsets as displayed through the test functions and is frequently caused by the following:

1. Bad span gas. This can cause a large error in the slope and a small error in the offset. Delivered from the factory, the TML30 Analyzer's slope is within  $\pm 15\%$  of nominal. Bad span gas will cause the analyzer to be calibrated to the wrong value. If in doubt have the span gas checked by an independent lab.
2. Contaminated zero gas. Excess H<sub>2</sub>O can cause a positive or negative offset and will indirectly affect the slope.
3. Dilution calibrator not set up correctly or is malfunctioning. This will also cause the slope, but not the zero, to be incorrect. Again the analyzer is being calibrated to the wrong value.
4. Too many analyzers on the manifold. This can cause either a slope or offset error because ambient gas with its pollutants will dilute the zero or span gas.

### 13.3.2. Non-Repeatable Zero and Span

As stated earlier, leaks both in the TML30/M and in the external system are a common source of unstable and non-repeatable readings.

1. Check for leaks in the pneumatic systems as described in Section 12.3.3. Don't forget to consider pneumatic components in the gas delivery system outside the TML30/M such as:
2. A change in zero air source such as ambient air leaking into zero air line, or;
3. A change in the span gas concentration due to zero air or ambient air leaking into the span gas line.
4. Once the instrument passes a leak check, perform a flow check (See Section 12.3.4) to make sure an adequate sample is being delivered to the sensor assembly.
5. A failing IR photo-detector may be at fault. Check the **CO MEAS** and **CO REF** test functions via the front panel display to make sure the signal levels are in the normal range (See Appendix A) and are quiet.
6. Confirm the sample pressure, wheel temperature, bench temperature, and sample flow readings are correct and have steady readings.
7. Disconnect the exhaust line from the optical bench near the rear of the instrument and plug this line into the SAMPLE inlet creating a pneumatic loop. The CO concentration (either zero or span) now must be constant. If readings become quiet, the problem is in the external pneumatics supplies for sample gas, span gas, or zero air.
8. If pressurized span gas is being used with a zero/span valve option, make sure the venting is adequate.

### 13.3.3. Inability to Span – No SPAN Key

1. Confirm the carbon monoxide span gas source is accurate; this can be done by switching between two span-gas tanks. If the CO concentration is different, there is a problem with one of the tanks.
2. Check for leaks in the pneumatic systems as described in Section 12.3.3.
3. Make sure the expected span gas concentration entered into the instrument during calibration is the correct span gas concentration and not too different from expected span value. This can be viewed via the CONC submenu of the Sample Displays.
4. Check to make sure there is no ambient air or zero air leaking into span gas line.

### 13.3.4. Inability to Zero – No ZERO Key

1. Confirm there is a good source of zero air. Dilute a tank of span gas with the same amount of zero air from two different sources. If the CO concentration of the two measurements is different, there is a problem with one of the sources of zero air.
2. Check for leaks in the pneumatic systems as described in Section 12.3.3.
3. If the analyzer has zero/span valve options, the CO scrubber may need maintenance.
4. Check to make sure there is no ambient air leaking into zero air line.



## 13.4. Other Performance Problems

Dynamic problems (i.e. problems which only manifest themselves when the analyzer is monitoring sample gas) can be the most difficult and time consuming to isolate and resolve. The following provides an itemized list of the most common dynamic problems with recommended troubleshooting checks and corrective actions.

### 13.4.1. Temperature Problems

Individual control loops are used to maintain the set point of the absorption bench, filter wheel, and IR photo-detector temperatures. If any of these temperatures are out of range or are poorly controlled, the TML30/M will perform poorly.

#### 13.4.1.1. Box or Sample Temperature

##### Box Temperature

The box temperature sensor is mounted to the motherboard and cannot be disconnected to check its resistance. Rather check the BOX TEMP signal using the SIGNAL I/O function under the **DIAG** Menu (See Section 7.3). This parameter will vary with ambient temperature, but at ~30°C (6-7° above room temperature) the signal should be ~1450 mV.

##### Sample Temperature

The Sample Temperature should closely track the bench temperature. If it does not, locate the sensor, which is located at the midpoint of the optical bench in a brass fitting. Unplug the connector labeled "Sample", and measure the resistance of the thermistor; at room temperature (25°C) it should be ~30K Ohms, at operating temperature, 48°C, it should be ~ 12K Ohms

#### 13.4.1.2. Bench Temperature

There are three possible failures that could cause the bench temperature to be incorrect.

1. The heater mounted to the bottom of the absorption bench is electrically shorted or open.
  - Check the resistance of the two heater elements by measuring between pin 2 and 4 (~76 Ohms), and pin 3 and 4 (~330 Ohms), of the white five-pin connector just below the sample temperature sensor on the Bench (pin 1 is the pointed end).
2. Assuming the I<sup>2</sup>C bus is working and there is no other failure with the relay board, the solid-state relay (K2) on the relay board may have failed.
  - Using the **BENCH\_HEATER** parameter under the signal I/O function, as described above, turn on and off K2 (D3 on the relay board should illuminate as the heater is turned on).
  - Check the AC voltage present between pin 2 and 4, for a 100 or 115 VAC model, and pins 3 and 4, for a 220-240 VAC model.



#### CAUTION

#### Electrical Shock Hazard

**Hazardous Voltages are present during this test.**


3. If the relay has failed there should be no change in the voltage across pins 2 and 4 or 3 and 4. Note: K2 is in a socket for easy replacement.

4. If K2 checks out OK, the thermistor temperature sensor located on the optical bench near the front of the instrument could be at fault.
  - Unplug the connector labeled “Bench”, and measure the resistance of the Thermistor.
  - At room temperature it should have approximately 30k ohms resistance; near the 48°C set point it should have ~12K ohms.

### 13.4.1.3. GFC Wheel Temperature

Like the bench heater above there are three possible causes for the GFC Wheel temperature to have failed.

1. The wheel heater has failed.
  - Check the resistance between pins 1 and 4 on the white five-pin connector just below the sample temperature sensor on the bench (pin 1 is the pointed end).
  - It should be approximately 275 ohms.
2. Assuming the I<sup>2</sup>C bus is working and there is no other failure with the relay board, the solid-state relay (K1) on the relay board may have failed.
  - Using the **WHEEL\_HEATER** parameter under the signal I/O function, as described above, turn on and off K1 (D2 on the relay board should illuminate as the heater is turned on).
  - Check the AC voltage present between pin 1 and 4.

	<p><b>CAUTION</b></p> <p><b>ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD</b></p> <p><b>Hazardous Voltages are present during this test</b></p>
---	---

3. If the relay has failed there should be no change in the voltage across pins 1 and 4.
  - K1 is socketed for easy replacement.
4. If K1 checks out OK, the Thermistor temperature sensor located at the front of the filter wheel assembly may have failed.
5. Unplug the connector labeled “Wheel” and measure the resistance of the thermistor. The resistance near the 68°C set point is ~5.7k ohms.

### 13.4.1.4. IR Photo-Detector TEC Temperature

If the PHT DRIVE test parameter described in Table 12-3 is out of range there are four possible causes of failure.

1. The screws retaining the IR photo detector to the absorption bench have become loose.
  - Carefully tighten the screws hand-tight and note whether, after the analyzer has come up to operating temperature, the **PHT DRIVE** voltage has returned to an acceptable level.
2. The two large transistor-type devices mounted to the side of the Absorption Bench have come loose from the bench.

- Tighten the retaining screws and note whether there is an improvement in the **PHT DRIVE** voltage.
3. The photo-detector has failed. Contact the factory for instructions.
  4. The sync demodulator circuit board has failed. Contact the factory for instructions.

### 13.4.2. Excessive Noise

Noise is continuously monitored in the **TEST** functions as the **STABIL** reading and only becomes meaningful after sampling a constant gas concentration for at least 10 minutes. Compare the current **STABIL** reading with that recorded at the time of manufacture (included in the TML30/M *Final Test and Validation Data Sheet*-P/N 04271 shipped with the unit from Teledyne Monitor Labs, Inc.).

1. The most common cause of excessive noise is leaks. Leak check and flow check the instrument described in Sections 12.3.3 and 12.3.4.
2. Detector failure – caused by failure of the hermetic seal or over-temperature due to poor heat sinking of the detector can to the optical bench.
  - In addition to increased noise due to poor signal-to-noise ratio, another indicator of detector failure is a drop in the signal levels of the **CO MEASURE** signal and **CO REFERENCE** signal.
3. Sync/Demod Board failure. There are many delicate, high impedance parts on this board. Check the **CO MEAS** and **CO REF** Test Functions via the Front Panel Display.
4. The detector cooler control circuit can fail for reasons similar to the detector itself failing. Symptoms would be a change in **MR RATIO** Test Function when zero air is being sampled.
5. Also check the SIGNAL I/O parameter **PHT DRIVE**.
  - After warm-up, and at 25°C ambient, if **PHT DRIVE** < 4800 mV, the cooler is working properly.
  - If **PHT DRIVE** is > 4800 mV there is a malfunction.
6. The +5 and ±15 VDC voltages in the TML30/M are provided by switching power supplies.
  - Switch mode supplies create DC outputs by switching the input AC waveform at high frequencies.
  - As the components in the switcher age and degrade, the main problem observed is increased noise on the DC outputs.
  - If a noisy switcher power supply is suspected, attach an oscilloscope to the DC output test points located on the top right hand edge of the Relay board.
  - Look for short period spikes > 100 mV p-p on the DC output.

## 13.5. Subsystem Checkout

The preceding section of this manual discussed a variety of methods for identifying possible sources of failures or performance problems within the analyzer. In most cases this included a list of possible causes. This section describes how to determine if a certain component or subsystem is actually the cause of the problem being investigated.

### 13.5.1. AC Mains Configuration

The analyzer is correctly configured for the AC mains voltage in use if:

1. The Sample Pump is running.
2. The GFC Wheel motor is spinning. LED's D1 & D2 (located on the sync/demod PCA) should be flashing.
3. If incorrect power is suspected, check the correct voltage and frequency is present at the line input on the rear panel.

If the unit is set for 230 VAC and is plugged into 115VAC or 100VAC the sample pump will not start and the heaters will not come up to temperature.

If the unit is set for 115 or 100 VAC and is plugged into a 230 VAC circuit, the circuit breaker built into the ON/OFF Switch on the Front Panel will trip to the OFF position immediately after power is switched on.

### 13.5.2. DC Power Supply

If you have determined the analyzer's AC mains power is working, but the unit is still not operating properly, there may be a problem with one of the instrument's switching power supplies. The supplies can have two faults, namely no DC output and noisy output.

To assist tracing DC Power Supply problems, the wiring used to connect the various printed circuit assemblies and DC Powered components and the associated test points on the relay board follow a standard color-coding scheme as defined in the following table.

**Table 13-6: DC Power Test Point and Wiring Color Codes**

NAME	TEST POINT#	TP AND WIRE COLOR
Dgnd	1	Black
+5V	2	Red
Agnd	3	Green
+15V	4	Blue
-15V	5	Yellow
+12V	6	Purple
+12R	7	Orange

A voltmeter should be used to verify the DC voltages are correct per the values in the table below, and an oscilloscope in AC mode with band limiting turned on, can be used to evaluate if the supplies are producing excessive noise (> 100 mV p-p).

Table 13-7: DC Power Supply Acceptable Levels

POWER SUPPLY ASSY	VOLTAGE	CHECK RELAY BOARD TEST POINTS				MIN V	MAX V
		FROM TEST POINT		TO TEST POINT			
		NAME	#	NAME	#		
PS1	+5	Dgnd	1	+5	2	4.8	5.25
PS1	+15	Agnd	3	+15	4	13.5	16V
PS1	-15	Agnd	3	-15V	5	-14V	-16V
PS1	Agnd	Agnd	3	Dgnd	1	-0.05	0.05
PS1	Chassis	Dgnd	1	Chassis	N/A	-0.05	0.05
PS2	+12	+12V Ret	6	+12V	7	11.75	12.5
PS2	Dgnd	+12V Ret	6	Dgnd	1	-0.05	0.05

### 13.5.3. I<sup>2</sup>C Bus

Operation of the I<sup>2</sup>C bus can be verified by observing the behavior of DS6 and DS7 on the motherboard and D1 on the relay board in conjunction with the performance of the front panel display. Assuming the DC power supplies are operating properly and the wiring from the motherboard to the keyboard and the keyboard to the relay board is intact, the I<sup>2</sup>C bus is operating properly if:

- DS6 and DS7 on the motherboard are flashing at least once every 2 seconds and D1 on the relay board is flashing, or:
- D1 is not flashing but pressing a key on the front panel results in a change to the display.

### 13.5.4. Keyboard/Display Interface

The front panel keyboard, display, and Keyboard Display Interface PCA (03975 or 04258) can be verified by observing the operation of the display when power is applied to the instrument and when a key is pressed on the front panel. Assuming there are no wiring problems and the DC power supplies are operating properly:

1. The vacuum fluorescent display is good if on power-up a “-“ character is visible on the upper left hand corner of the display.
2. The CPU Status LED, DS5, is flashing, See Section 13.1.4.1.
3. If there is a “-“ character on the display at power-up and D1 on the relay board is flashing then the keyboard/display interface PCA is bad.
4. If the analyzer starts operation with a normal display but pressing a key on the front panel does not change the display, there are three possible problems:
  - One or more of the keys is bad,
  - The interrupt signal between the Keyboard Display interface and the motherboard is broken, or
  - The Keyboard Display Interface PCA is bad.

### 13.5.5. Relay Board

The relay board PCA (04135) can be checked by observing the condition of the status LEDs on the relay board, as described in Section 13.1.4.3, and the associated output when toggled on and off through signal I/O function in the diagnostic menu, See Section 13.1.3.

1. If the front panel display responds to key presses and D1 on the relay board is NOT flashing then either the wiring between the Keyboard and the relay board is bad, or the relay board is bad.
2. If D1 on the relay board is flashing and the status indicator for the output in question (heater power, valve drive, etc.) toggles properly using the signal I/O function, the associated control device on the relay board is bad.
  - Several of the control devices are in sockets and can be easily replaced.
  - The table below lists the control device associated with a particular function:

**Table 13-8: Relay Board Control Devices**

FUNCTION	CONTROL DEVICE	IN SOCKET
Wheel Heater	K1	Yes
Bench Heater	K2	Yes
Spare AC Control	K3	Yes
IZS Valves	U4	Yes
IR Source Drive	U5	No

The IR source drive output can be verified by measuring the voltage at J16 with the IR source disconnected. It should be  $11.5 \pm 0.5$  VDC.

### 13.5.6. Sensor Assembly

#### 13.5.6.1. Sync/Demodulator Assembly

To verify the Sync/Demodulator Assembly is working, follow the procedure below:

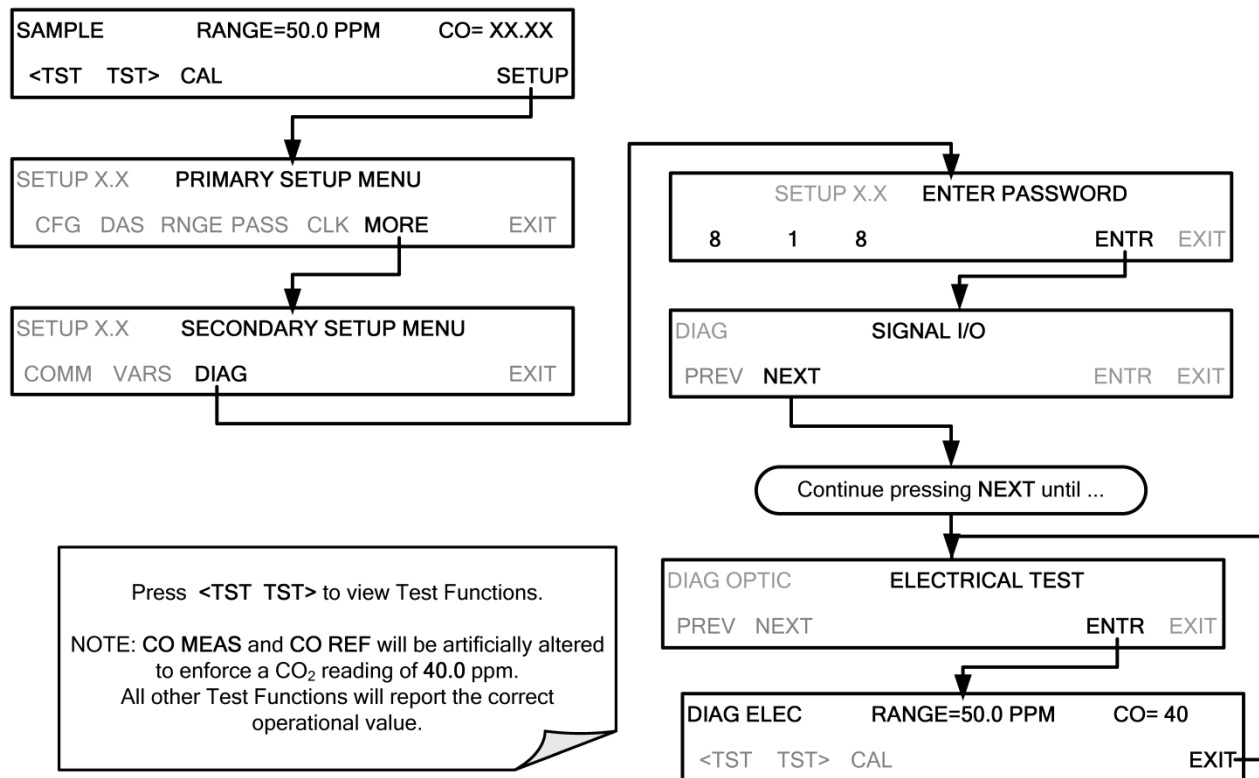
1. Verify D1 and D2 are flashing.
  - If not check the opto pickup assembly, Section 13.5.6.4 and the GFC wheel drive, Section 13.5.6.5.
  - If the wheel drive and opto pickup are working properly then verify there is  $2.4 \pm 0.1$  VAC and  $2.5 \pm 0.15$  VDC between digital ground and TP 5 on the sync/demod board. If not then check the wiring between the sync/demod and opto pickup assembly (see interconnect drawing, P/N 04216). If good then the sync/demod board is bad.
2. Verify that the IR source is operating, Section 13.5.6.6.
3. With the analyzer connected to zero air, measure between TP11 (measure) and analog ground, and TP12 (reference) and analog ground.

If they are similar to values recorded on the factory data sheet then there is likely a problem with the wiring or the A/D converter.

If they are not then either the sync demodulator board or the IR-photodetector are bad. See Section 13.4.1.4 for problems with the IR-photodetector TEC drive.

### 13.5.6.2. Electric Test

The electric test function substitutes simulated signals for **CO MEAS** and **CO REF**, generated by circuitry on the sync/demod board, for the output of the IR photo-detector. While in this mode the user can also view the same test functions viewable from the main **SAMPLE** display. When the test is running, the concentration reported on the front panel display should be 40.0 ppm.



### 13.5.6.3. Opto Pickup Assembly

Operation of the opto pickup PCA (P/N 04088) can be verified with a voltmeter. Measure the AC and DC voltage between digital ground on the relay board, or keyboard and TP1 and TP2 on the sync pickup PCA. For a working board, with the GFC motor spinning, they should read 2.4 ±0.1 VAC and 2.5 ±0.15 VDC.

Further confirmation the pickups and motor are operating properly can be obtained by measuring the frequency at TP1 and TP2 using a frequency counter, a digital voltmeter with a frequency counter, or an oscilloscope per the table below.

**Table 13-9: Opto Pickup Board Nominal Output Frequencies**

AC Mains Freq.	Nominal Measured Frequency	
	TP1	TP2
50 Hz	25	300
60 Hz	30	360

#### 13.5.6.4. GFC Wheel Drive

If the D1 and D2 on the sync demodulator board are not flashing then:

1. Check for power to the motor by measuring between pins 1 and 3 on the connector feeding the motor.
  - For instruments configured for 120 or 220-240VAC there should be approximately 88 VAC for instruments configured for 100VAC, it should be the voltage of the AC mains, approximately 100VAC.
2. Verify the frequency select jumper, JP4, is properly set on the Relay Board.
  - For 50 Hz operation it should be installed.
  - For 60 Hz operation may either be missing or installed in a vertical orientation.
3. If there is power to the motor and the frequency select jumper is properly set the motor is likely bad.
  - See Section 13.6.2 for instructions on removing and replacing the GFC assembly the motor is bolted to.

#### 13.5.6.5. IR Source

The IR source can be checked using the following procedure:

1. Disconnect the source and check its resistance when cold.
  - When new, the source should have a cold resistance of more than 1.5 Ohms but less than 3.5 Ohms.
  - If not, the source is bad.
2. With the source disconnected, energize the analyzer and wait for it to start operating.
  - Measure the drive voltage between pins 1 and 2 on the jack the source is normally connected to; it should be  $11.5 \pm 0.25$  VDC.
  - If not, there is a problem with either the wiring, the relay board, or the +12V power supply.
3. If the drive voltage is correct in step 2, remove the source from the heat sink assembly (2 screws on top) and connect to its mating connector.
  - Observe the light being emitted from the source.
  - It should be centered at the bottom of the U-shaped element. If there is either no emission or a badly centered emission then the source is bad.



### 13.5.6.6. Pressure/Flow Sensor Assembly

The pressure/flow sensor PCA, located on the top of the absorption bench, can be checked with a voltmeter using the following procedure which assumes the wiring is intact and the motherboard and the power supplies are operating properly:

1. For Pressure related problems:
  - Measure the voltage across C1. It should be  $5 \pm 0.25$  VDC.
    - If not then the board is bad.
  - Measure the voltage across TP4 and TP1.
    - With the sample pump disabled it should be  $4500 \text{ mV} \pm 250 \text{ mV}$ .
    - With the pump energized it should be approximately 200 mV less. If not, the S1, pressure transducer is bad, the board is bad, or there is a pneumatic failure preventing the pressure transducer from sensing the absorption cell pressure properly.
2. For flow related problems:
  - Measure the voltage across TP2 and TP1. It should be  $10 \pm 0.25$  VDC.
    - If not then the board is bad.
    - Measure the voltage across TP3 and TP1. With proper flow (800 sccm at the sample inlet) this should be approximately 4.5V (this voltage will vary with altitude).
    - With flow stopped (sample inlet blocked) the voltage should be approximately 1V.
    - If the voltage is incorrect, the flow sensor is bad, the board is bad, or there is a leak upstream of the sensor.

## 13.5.7. Motherboard

### 13.5.7.1. A/D Functions

The simplest method to check the operation of the A-to-D converter on the motherboard is to use the Signal I/O function under the **DIAG** menu to check the two A/D reference voltages and input signals that can be easily measured with a voltmeter.

1. Use the Signal I/O function (See Section 13.1.3 and Appendix A) to view the value of **REF\_4096\_MV** and **REF\_GND**.
  - If both are within 3 mV of nominal (4096 and 0), and are stable  $\pm 0.5$  mV, the basic A/D is functioning properly. If not then the motherboard is bad.
2. Choose a parameter in the Signal I/O function such as **SAMPLE\_PRESSURE**, **SAMPLE\_FLOW**, **CO\_MEASURE**, or **CO\_REFERENCE**.
  - Compare these voltages at their origin (see interconnect drawing, P/N 04215 and interconnect list, P/N 04216) with the voltage displayed through the signal I/O function.
  - If the wiring is intact but there is a large difference between the measured and displayed voltage ( $\pm 10$  mV) then the motherboard is bad.

### 13.5.7.2. Test Channel/Analog Outputs Voltage

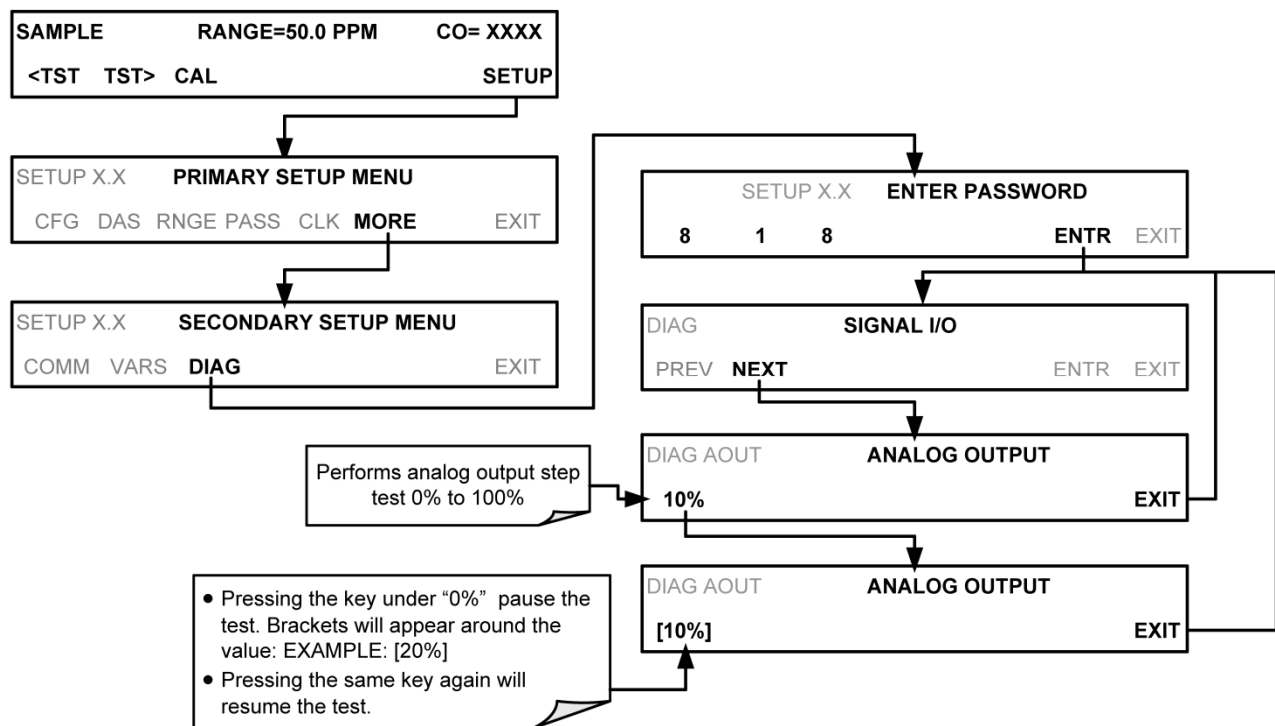
The **ANALOG OUTPUT** submenu, located under the **SETUP → MORE → DIAG** menu is used to verify the TML30/M Analyzer’s analog outputs are working properly. The test generates a signal on functioning outputs simultaneously as shown in the following table.

**Table 13-10: Analog Output Test Function - Nominal Values Voltage Outputs**

		FULL SCALE OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE			
		100MV	1V	5V	10V
STEP	%	NOMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE			
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	20	20 mV	0.2	1	2
3	40	40 mV	0.4	2	4
4	60	60 mV	0.6	3	6
5	80	80 mV	0.8	4	8
6	100	100 mV	1.0	5	10

For each of the steps the output should be within 1% of the nominal value listed in the table below except for the 0% step, which should be within 0 mV ±2 to 3 mV. Make sure you take into account any offset that may have been programmed into an analog output channel (see Section 7.4.5).

If one or more of the steps fails to be within these ranges, it is likely there has been a failure of either or both of the DAC’s and their associated circuitry on the motherboard. To perform the test connect a voltmeter to the output in question and perform an analog output step test as follows:



### 13.5.7.3. Analog Outputs: Current Loop

To verify the analog outputs with the optional current mode output are working properly, connect a 250 ohm resistor across the outputs and use a voltmeter to measure the output as described in Section 7.4.3.4 and then perform an analog output step test as described in Section 13.5.7.2.

For each step the output should be within 1% of the nominal value listed in the table below.

**Table 13-11: Analog Output Test Function - Nominal Values Current Outputs**

		OUTPUT RANGE			
		2 – 20		4 – 20	
		NOMINAL OUTPUT VALUES			
STEP	%	CURRENT	V(250 OHMS)	CURRENT	V(250 OHMS)
1	0	2 mA	0.5V	4	1
2	20	5.6	1.4	7.2	1.8
3	40	9.2	2.3	10.4	2.6
4	60	12.8	3.2	13.6	3.4
5	80	16.4	4.1	16.8	4.2
6	100	20	5	20	5

### 13.5.7.4. Status Outputs

The procedure below can be used to test the Status outputs:

1. Connect a jumper between the “D” pin and the “▽” pin on the status output connector.
2. Connect a 1000 ohm resistor between the “+” pin and the pin for the status output that is being tested.
3. Connect a voltmeter between the “▽” pin and the pin of the output being tested (see table below).

Under the **DIAG**→ SIGNAL I/O menu (See Section 13.1.3), scroll through the inputs and outputs until you get to the output in question. Alternately turn on and off the output noting the voltage on the voltmeter, it should vary between 0 volts for ON and 5 volts for OFF.

**Table 13-12: Status Outputs Check**

PIN (LEFT TO RIGHT)	STATUS
1	SYSTEM OK
2	CONC VALID
3	HIGH RANGE
4	ZERO CAL
5	SPAN CAL
6	DIAG MODE
7	SPARE
8	SPARE

### 13.5.7.5. Control Inputs – Remote Zero, Span

The control input bits can be tested by the following procedure:

1. Connect a jumper from the +5 pin on the status connector to the x5V on the Control In connector.
2. Connect a second jumper from the “-“pin on the Status connector to the A pin on the Control In connector. The instrument should switch from Sample Mode to ZERO CAL R mode.
3. Connect a second jumper from the “-“pin on the Status connector to the B pin on the Control In connector. The instrument should switch from Sample Mode to SPAN CAL R mode.
4. In each case, the TML30/M should return to SAMPLE Mode when the jumper is removed.

### 13.5.8. CPU

There are two major types of failures associated with the CPU board: complete failure and a failure associated with the Disk-On Chip on the CPU board. If either of these failures occurs, contact Teledyne Monitor Labs Inc.

1. For complete failures, assuming the power supplies are operating properly and the wiring is intact, the CPU is bad if on powering the instrument:
  - The vacuum fluorescent display shows a dash in the upper left hand corner.
  - The CPU Status LED, DS5, is not flashing. (See Section 13.1.4.1)
  - There is no activity from the primary RS-232 port on the rear panel even if “? <ret>” is pressed.
  - In some rare circumstances this failure may be caused by a bad IC on the motherboard, specifically U57 the large, 44 pin device on the lower right hand side of the board. If this is true, removing U57 from its socket will allow the instrument to startup but the measurements will be incorrect.
2. If the analyzer stops part way through initialization (there are words on the vacuum fluorescent display) then it is likely that the DOC has been corrupted.

### 13.5.9. RS-232 Communications

#### 13.5.9.1. General RS-232 Troubleshooting

Teledyne Monitor Labs analyzers use the RS-232 communications protocol to allow the instrument to be connected to a variety of computer-based equipment. RS-232 has been used for many years and as equipment has become more advanced, connections between various types of hardware have become increasingly difficult. Generally, every manufacturer observes the signal and timing requirements of the protocol very carefully.

Problems with RS-232 connections usually center around 4 general areas:

1. Incorrect cabling and connectors. See Section 3.3 for connector and pin-out information.
2. The BAUD rate and protocol are incorrectly configured. See Section 8.1.3.
3. If a modem is being used, additional configuration and wiring rules must be observed. See Section 8.1.8.
4. Incorrect setting of the DTE – DCE Switch. Ensure that switch is set correctly. See Section 8.1.1.

- Verify that cable (P/N 03596) that connects the serial COM ports of the CPU to J12 of the motherboard is properly seated.

### 13.5.9.2. Troubleshooting Analyzer/Modem or Terminal Operation

These are the general steps for troubleshooting problems with a modem connected to a Teledyne Monitor Labs analyzer.

- Check cables for proper connection to the modem, terminal or computer.
- Check to make sure the DTE-DCE is in the correct position as described in Section 8.1.1.
- Check to make sure the set up command is correct. See Section 8.1.8
- Verify the Ready to Send (RTS) signal is at logic high. The TML30/M sets pin 7 (RTS) to greater than 3 volts to enable modem transmission.
- Make sure the BAUD rate, word length, and stop bit settings between modem and analyzer match. See Section 8.1.8.
- Use the RS-232 test function to send "w" characters to the modem, terminal, or computer; See Section 8.1.8.
- Get your terminal, modem, or computer to transmit data to the analyzer (holding down the space bar is one way); the green LED should flicker as the instrument is receiving data.
- Make sure the communications software or terminal emulation software is functioning properly.

### 13.5.10. The Optional CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor

There are Two LED's located on the CO<sub>2</sub> sensor PCA

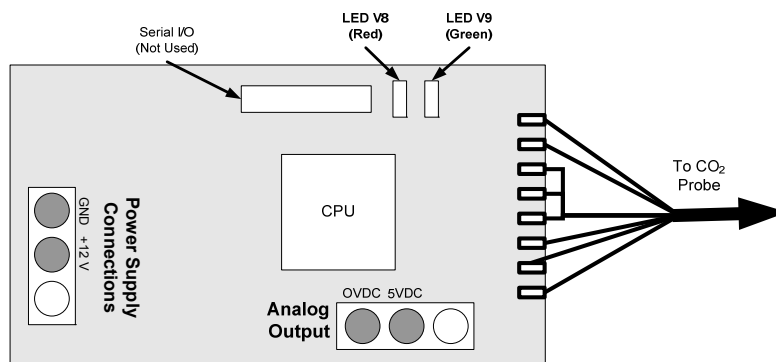


Figure 13-13: Location of Diagnostic LEDs on CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor PCA

- Normal Operation: V8 is not lit – V9 is Blinking
- Error State: Both LED's are Blinking.

## 13.6. Repair Procedures

This contains procedures that might need to be performed on rare occasions when a major component of the analyzer requires repair or replacement.

### 13.6.1. Repairing Sample Flow Control Assembly

The critical flow orifice is housed in the flow control assembly (Teledyne Monitor Labs part number: 001760400). A sintered filter protects the jewel orifice so it is unusual for the orifice to need replacing, but if it does, or the filter needs replacement please use the following procedure (see the Spare Parts list in Appendix B for part numbers and kits):

1. Turn off power to the analyzer.
2. Locate the assembly attached to the sample pump, see Figure 3-4.
3. Disconnect the pneumatic connection from the flow assembly and the assembly from the pump.
4. Remove the fitting and the components as shown in the exploded view in Figure 13-14.
5. Replace the o-rings (P/N OR000001) and the sintered filter (P/N FL000001).
6. If replacing the critical flow orifice itself (P/N 00094100), make sure the side with the colored window (usually red) is facing upstream to the flow gas flow.
7. Apply new Teflon<sup>®</sup> tape to the male connector threads
8. Re-assemble in reverse order.
9. After reconnecting the power and pneumatic lines, flow check the instrument as described in the Section 12.3.4.

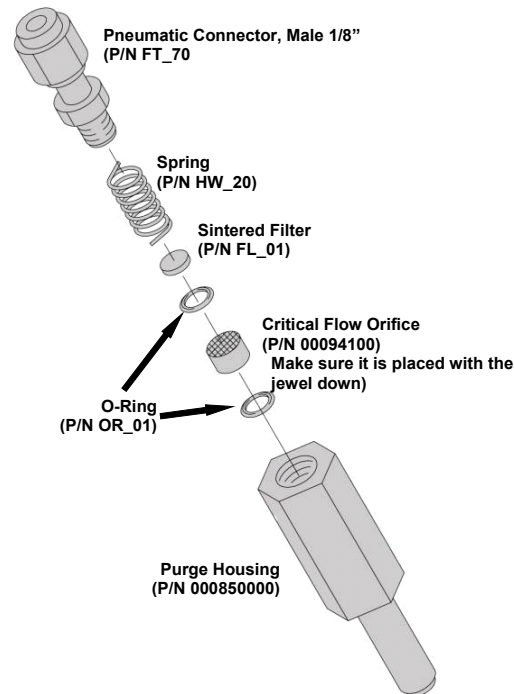


Figure 13-14: Critical Flow Restrictor Assembly Disassembly

### 13.6.2. Removing/Replacing the GFC Wheel

When removing or replacing the GFC Wheel it is important to perform the disassembly in the following order to avoid damaging the components:

1. Turn off the analyzer.
2. Remove the top cover.
3. Open the instrument's hinged front panel.
4. Locate the GFC Wheel/motor assembly (see Figure 3-4).
5. Unplug the following electronic components:
  - The GFC Wheel housing temperature sensor;
  - GFC Wheel heater
  - GFC Wheel motor power supply

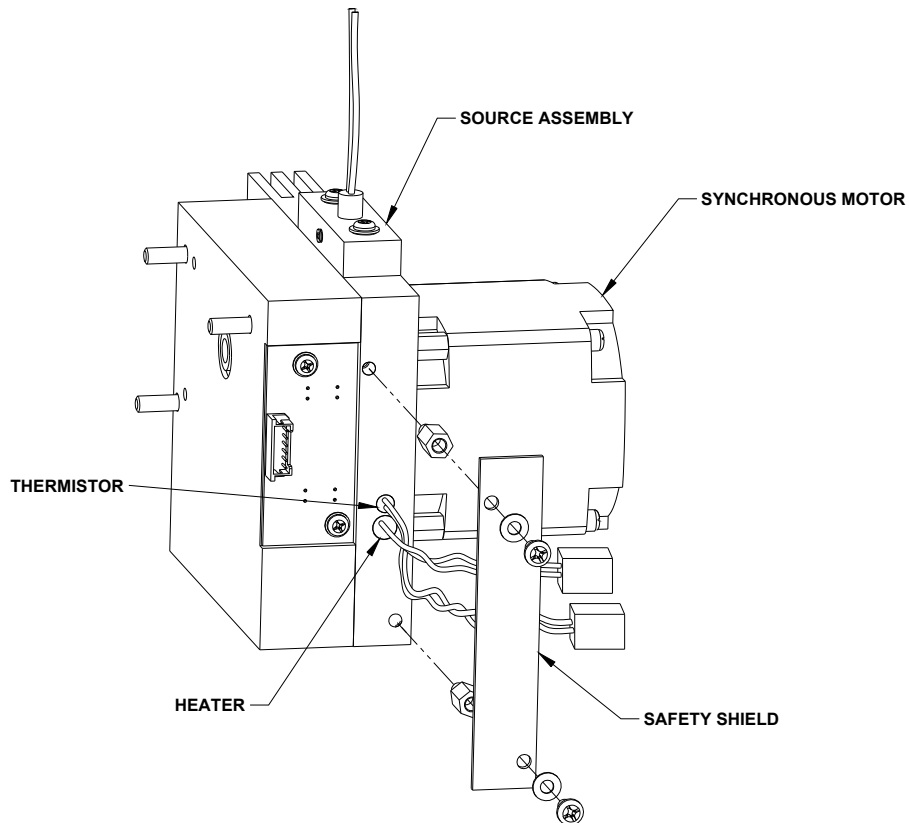
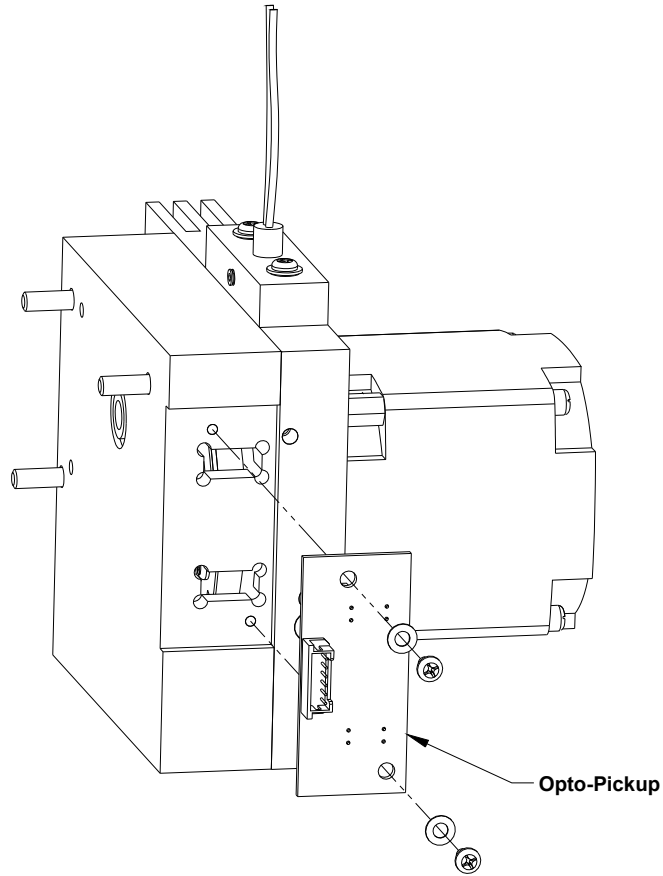


Figure 13-15: Opening the GFC Wheel Housing

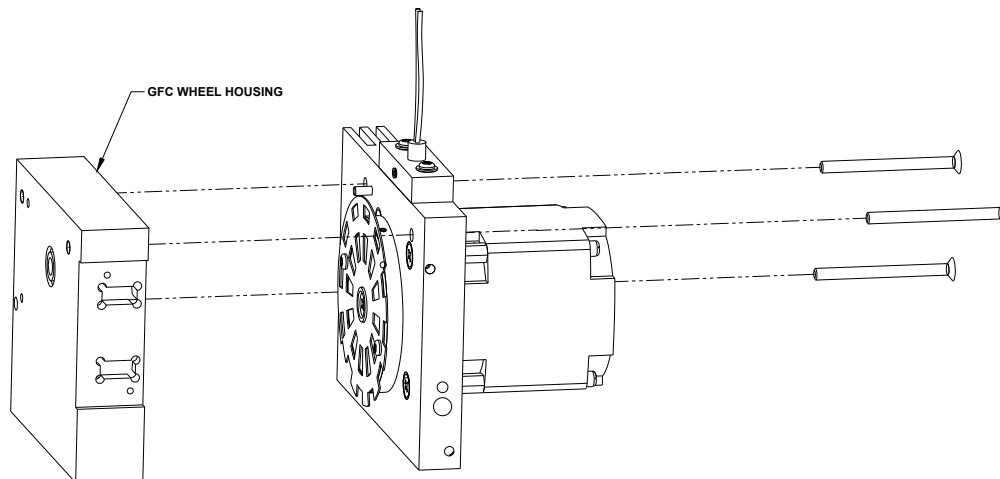
6. Remove the two (2) screws holding the opto-pickup printed circuit assembly to the GFC Wheel housing.

- Carefully remove the opto-pickup printed circuit assembly.



**Figure 13-16: Removing the Opto-Pickup Assembly**

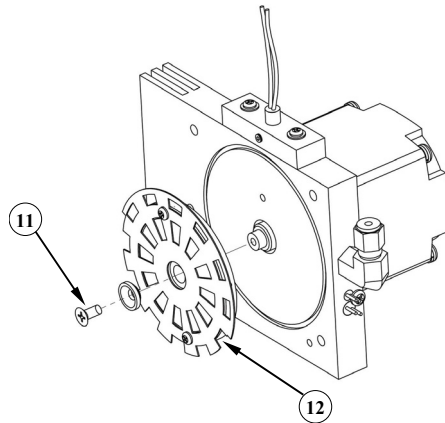
- Remove the four (4) screws holding the GFC Wheel motor/heat sink assembly to the GFC Wheel housing.
- Carefully remove the GFC Wheel motor/heat sink assembly from the GFC Wheel housing.



**Figure 13-17: Removing the GFC Wheel Housing**



10. Remove the one (1) screw fastening the GFC Wheel/mask assembly to the GFC motor hub.



**Figure 13-18: Removing the GFC Wheel**

11. Remove the GFC Wheel/mask assembly.
12. Follow the previous steps in reverse order to put the GFC Wheel/motor assembly back together.

### 13.6.3. Checking and Adjusting the Sync/Demodulator Circuit Gain (CO MEAS)

#### 13.6.3.1. Checking the Sync/Demodulator Circuit Gain

The TML30/M analyzers will operate accurately as long as the sync/demodulator circuit gain is properly adjusted. To determine if this gain factor is correct:

1. Make sure the analyzer is turned on and warmed up.
2. Set the analyzer display to show the **STABIL** or **CO STB** test function.
3. Apply Zero Air to Sample Inlet of the analyzer.
4. Wait until the stability reading falls below 1.0 ppm.
5. Change the analyzer display to show the **CO MEAS**.
  - The value of **CO MEAS** must be >2800 mV and < 4800 mV for the instrument to operate correctly.
  - Optimal value for **CO MEAS** is 4500 mV  $\pm$  300 mV. If it is not, adjust the value.

### 13.6.3.2. Adjusting the Sync/Demodulator, Circuit Gain

To adjust the sync/demodulator circuit gain:

1. Make sure the analyzer is turned on and warmed up.
2. Set the analyzer display to show the **STABIL** or **CO STB** test function.
3. Apply Zero Air to Sample Inlet of the analyzer.
4. Wait until the stability reading falls below 1.0 ppm.
5. Change the analyzer display to show the **CO MEAS**.
6. Remove the Sync/Demod Housing
  - Remove the two mounting screws.
  - Carefully lift the housing to reveal the sync/demod PCA.

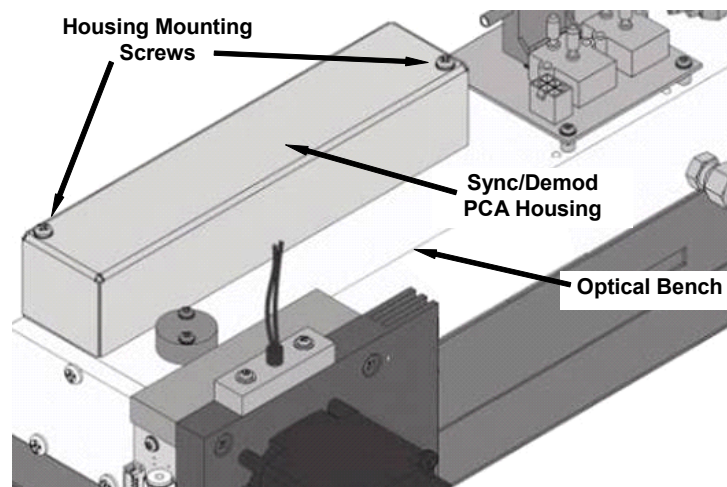


Figure 13-19: Location of Sync/Demod Housing Mounting Screws

7. Adjust potentiometer VR1 until **CO MEAS** reads  $4500 \text{ mV} \pm 300 \text{ mV}$

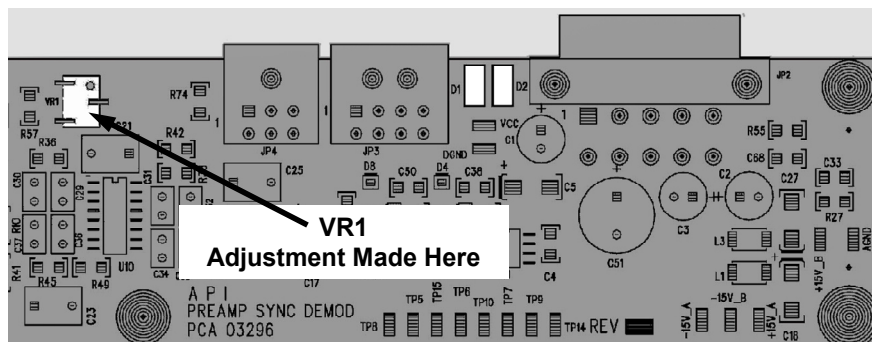


Figure 13-20: Location of Sync/Demod Gain Potentiometer

### 13.6.4. Disk-On-Chip Replacement Procedure

Replacing the Disk-on-Chip may be necessary in certain rare circumstances or to load new instrument software. This will cause all of the instrument configuration parameters and iDAS data to be lost. However a backup copy of the operating parameters is stored in a second non-volatile memory and will be loaded into the new Disk-on-Chip on power-up. To change the Disk-on-Chip, follow this procedure.

1. Turn off power to the instrument.
2. Fold down the rear panel by loosening the thumbscrews on each side
3. Locate the Disk-on-Chip in the rightmost socket near the right hand side of the CPU assembly. Remove the IC by gently prying it up from the socket.
4. Reinstall the new Disk-on-Chip, making sure the notch in the end of the chip is facing upward.
5. Close the rear panel and turn on power to the machine.

## 13.7. Technical Assistance

If this manual and its troubleshooting/repair sections do not solve your problems, technical assistance may be obtained from:

**Teledyne Monitor Labs, Inc. Customer Service**

**35 Inverness Drive East**

**Englewood, Colorado 80112-5412**

**Toll-free Phone:** 800-846-6062

**Phone:** 303-792-3300

**Fax:** 303-799-4853

**Email:** [tml\\_support@teledyne.com](mailto:tml_support@teledyne.com)

**Website:** <http://www.teledyne-ml.com>

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## User Notes

**User Notes:**

## 14. A PRIMER ON ELECTRO-STATIC DISCHARGE

Teledyne Monitor Labs considers the prevention of damage caused by the discharge of static electricity to be an extremely important part of making sure your analyzer continues to provide reliable service for a long time. This section describes how static electricity occurs, why it is so dangerous to electronic components and assemblies, as well as how to prevent that damage from occurring.

### 14.1. How Static Charges are Created

Modern electronic devices such as the types used in the various electronic assemblies of your analyzer, are very small, require very little power and operate very quickly. Unfortunately the same characteristics that allow them to do these things also make them very susceptible to damage from the discharge of static electricity. Controlling electrostatic discharge begins with understanding how electro-static charges occur in the first place.

Static electricity is the result of something called triboelectric charging which happens whenever the atoms of the surface layers of two materials rub against each other. As the atoms of the two surfaces move together and separate, some electrons from one surface are retained by the other.

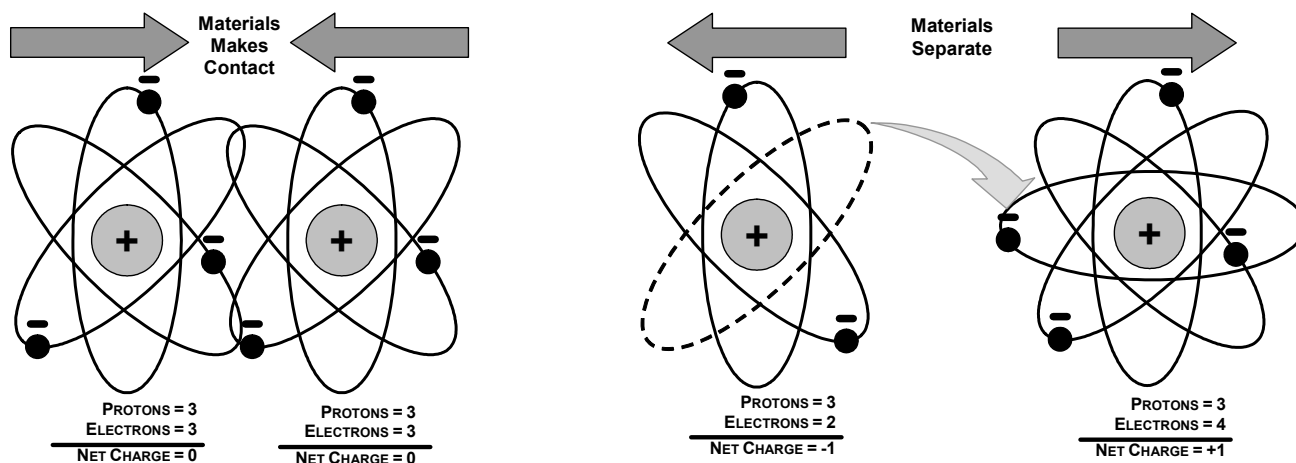


Figure 14-1: Triboelectric Charging

If one of the surfaces is a poor conductor or even a good conductor that is not grounded, the resulting positive or negative charge cannot bleed off and becomes trapped in place, or static. The most common example of triboelectric charging happens when someone wearing leather or rubber soled shoes walks across a nylon carpet or linoleum tiled floor. With each step electrons change places and the resulting electro-static charge builds up, quickly reaching significant levels. Pushing an epoxy printed circuit board across a workbench, using a plastic handled screwdriver or even the constant jostling of Styrofoam™ pellets during shipment can also build hefty static charges.

**Table 14-1: Static Generation Voltages for Typical Activities**

MEANS OF GENERATION	65-90% RH	10-25% RH
Walking across nylon carpet	1,500V	35,000V
Walking across vinyl tile	250V	12,000V
Worker at bench	100V	6,000V
Poly bag picked up from bench	1,200V	20,000V
Moving around in a chair padded with urethane foam	1,500V	18,000V

## 14.2. How Electro-Static Charges Cause Damage

Damage to components occurs when these static charges come into contact with an electronic device. Current flows as the charge moves along the conductive circuitry of the device and the typically very high voltage levels of the charge overheat the delicate traces of the integrated circuits, melting them or even vaporizing parts of them. When examined by a microscope the damage caused by electro-static discharge looks a lot like tiny bomb craters littered across the landscape of the component's circuitry.

A quick comparison of the values in Table 14-1 with those shown in the Table 14-2, listing device susceptibility levels, shows why *Semiconductor Reliability News* estimates that approximately 60% of device failures are the result of damage due to electro-static discharge.

**Table 14-2: Sensitivity of Electronic Devices to Damage by ESD**

DEVICE	DAMAGE SUSCEPTIBILITY VOLTAGE RANGE	
	DAMAGE BEGINS OCCURRING AT	CATASTROPHIC DAMAGE AT
MOSFET	10	100
VMOS	30	1800
NMOS	60	100
GaAsFET	60	2000
EPROM	100	100
JFET	140	7000
SAW	150	500
Op-AMP	190	2500
CMOS	200	3000
Schottky Diodes	300	2500
Film Resistors	300	3000
Thin Film Resistors	300	7000
ECL	500	500
SCR	500	1000
Schottky TTL	500	2500

Potentially damaging electro-static discharges can occur:

- Any time a charged surface (including the human body) discharges to a device. Even simple contact of a finger to the leads of a sensitive device or assembly can allow enough discharge to cause damage. A similar discharge can occur from a charged conductive object, such as a metallic tool or fixture.
- When static charges accumulated on a sensitive device discharge from the device to another surface such as packaging materials, work surfaces, machine surfaces, or other device. In some cases, charged device discharges can be the most destructive.

A typical example of this is the simple act of installing an electronic assembly into the connector or wiring harness of the equipment in which it is to function. If the assembly is carrying a static charge, as it is connected to ground a discharge will occur.

- Whenever a sensitive device is moved into the field of an existing electro-static field, a charge may be induced on the device in effect discharging the field onto the device. If the device is then momentarily grounded while within the electrostatic field or removed from the region of the electrostatic field and grounded somewhere else, a second discharge will occur as the charge is transferred from the device to ground.

### 14.3. Common Myths About ESD Damage

- **I didn't feel a shock so there was no electro-static discharge:** The human nervous system isn't able to feel a static discharge of less than 3500 volts. Most devices are damaged by discharge levels much lower than that.
- **I didn't touch it so there was no electro-static discharge:** Electro-static charges are fields whose lines of force can extend several inches or sometimes even feet away from the surface bearing the charge.
- **It still works so there was no damage:** Sometimes the damage caused by electro-static discharge can completely sever a circuit trace causing the device to fail immediately. More likely, the trace will be only partially occluded by the damage causing degraded performance of the device or worse, weakening the trace. This weakened circuit may seem to function fine for a short time, but even the very low voltage and current levels of the device's normal operating levels will eat away at the defect over time causing the device to fail well before its designed lifetime is reached.

These latent failures are often the most costly since the failure of the equipment in which the damaged device is installed causes down time, lost data, lost productivity, as well as possible failure and damage to other pieces of equipment or property.

- **Static Charges can't build up on a conductive surface:** There are two errors in this statement.

Conductive devices can build static charges if they are not grounded. The charge will be equalized across the entire device, but without access to earth ground, they are still trapped and can still build to high enough levels to cause damage when they are discharged.

A charge can be induced onto the conductive surface and/or discharge triggered in the presence of a charged field such as a large static charge clinging to the surface of a nylon jacket of someone walking up to a workbench.

- **As long as my analyzer is properly installed it is safe from damage caused by static discharges:** It is true that when properly installed the chassis ground of your analyzer is tied to earth ground and its electronic components are prevented from building static electric charges themselves. This does not prevent discharges from static fields built up on other things, like you and your clothing, from discharging through the instrument and damaging it.

## 14.4. Basic Principles of Static Control

It is impossible to stop the creation of instantaneous static electric charges. It is not, however difficult to prevent those charges from building to dangerous levels or prevent damage due to electro-static discharge from occurring.

### 14.4.1. General Rules

**Only handle or work on all electronic assemblies at a properly set up ESD station.** Setting up an ESD safe workstation need not be complicated. A protective mat properly tied to ground and a wrist strap is all that is needed to create a basic anti-ESD workstation.

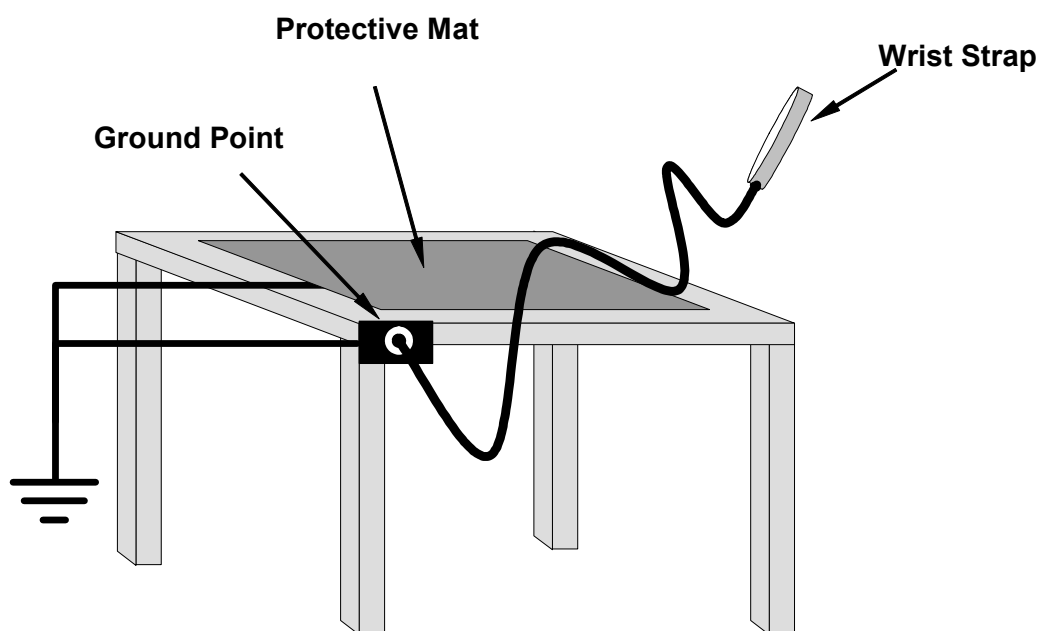


Figure 14-2: Basic anti-ESD Workbench



For technicians that work in the field, special lightweight and portable anti-ESD kits are available from most suppliers of ESD protection gear. These include everything needed to create a temporary anti-ESD work area anywhere.

- **Always wear an Anti-ESD wrist strap when working on the electronic assemblies of your analyzer.** An anti-ESD wrist strap keeps the person wearing it at or near the same potential as other grounded objects in the work area and allows static charges to dissipate before they can build to dangerous levels. Anti-ESD wrist straps terminated with alligator clips are available for use in work areas where there is no available grounded plug.

Also, anti-ESD wrist straps include a current limiting resistor (usually around one meg-ohm) that protects you should you accidentally short yourself to the instrument's power supply.

- **Simply touching a grounded piece of metal is insufficient.** While this may temporarily bleed off static charges present at the time, once you stop touching the grounded metal new static charges will immediately begin to re-build. In some conditions, a charge large enough to damage a component can rebuild in just a few seconds.
- **Always store sensitive components and assemblies in anti-ESD storage bags or bins:** Even when you are not working on them, store all devices and assemblies in a closed anti-Static bag or bin. This will prevent induced charges from building up on the device or assembly and nearby static fields from discharging through it.
- **Use metallic anti-ESD bags for storing and shipping ESD sensitive components and assemblies rather than pink-poly bags.** The famous, pink-poly bags are made of a plastic that is impregnated with a liquid (similar to liquid laundry detergent) which very slowly sweats onto the surface of the plastic creating a slightly conductive layer over the surface of the bag.

While this layer may equalize any charges that occur across the whole bag, it does not prevent the build up of static charges. If laying on a conductive, grounded surface, these bags will allow charges to bleed away but the very charges that build up on the surface of the bag itself can be transferred through the bag by induction onto the circuits of your ESD sensitive device. Also, the liquid impregnating the plastic is eventually used up after which the bag is as useless for preventing damage from ESD as any ordinary plastic bag.

Anti-Static bags made of plastic impregnated with metal (usually silvery in color) provide all of the charge equalizing abilities of the pink-poly bags but also, when properly sealed, create a Faraday cage that completely isolates the contents from discharges and the inductive transfer of static charges.

Storage bins made of plastic impregnated with carbon (usually black in color) are also excellent at dissipating static charges and isolating their contents from field effects and discharges.

- **Never use ordinary plastic adhesive tape near an ESD sensitive device or to close an anti-ESD bag.** The act of pulling a piece of standard plastic adhesive tape, such as Scotch<sup>®</sup> tape, from its roll will generate a static charge of several thousand or even tens of thousands of volts on the tape itself and an associated field effect that can discharge through or be induced upon items up to a foot away.

## 14.4.2. Basic Anti-ESD Procedures for Analyzer Repair and Maintenance

### 14.4.2.1. Working at the Instrument Rack

When working on the analyzer while it is in the instrument rack and plugged into a properly grounded power supply:

1. Attach your anti-ESD wrist strap to ground before doing anything else.

Use a wrist strap terminated with an alligator clip and attach it to a bare metal portion of the instrument chassis. This will safely connect you to the same ground level to which the instrument and all of its components are connected.

2. Pause for a second or two to allow any static charges to bleed away.
3. Open the casing of the analyzer and begin work. Up to this point the closed metal casing of your analyzer has isolated the components and assemblies inside from any conducted or induced static charges.
4. If you must remove a component from the instrument, do not lay it down on a non-ESD preventative surface where static charges may lie in wait.
5. Only disconnect your wrist strap after you have finished work and closed the case of the analyzer.

### 14.4.2.2. Working at an Anti-ESD Workbench

When working on an electronic assembly of an instrument while it is resting on a anti-ESD workbench:

1. Plug your anti-ESD wrist strap into the grounded receptacle of the workstation before touching any items on the workstation and while standing at least a foot or so away. This will allow any charges you are carrying to bleed away through the ground connection of the workstation and prevent discharges due to field effects and induction from occurring.
2. Pause for a second or two to allow any static charges to bleed away.
3. Only open anti-ESD storage bins or bags containing sensitive devices or assemblies after you have plugged your wrist strap into the workstation.

Lay the bag or bin on the workbench surface.

Before opening the container, wait several seconds for any static charges on the outside surface of the container to be bled away by the workstation's grounded protective mat.

4. Do not pick up tools that may be carrying static charges while also touching or holding an ESD sensitive device.  
  
Only lay tools or ESD-sensitive devices and assemblies on the conductive surface of your workstation. Never lay them down on any non-ESD preventative surface.
5. Place any static sensitive devices or assemblies in anti-static storage bags or bins and close the bag or bin before unplugging your wrist strap.
6. Disconnecting your wrist strap is always the last action taken before leaving the workbench.

### 14.4.2.3. Transferring Components from Rack to Bench and Back

When transferring a sensitive device from an installed Teledyne Monitor Labs analyzer to an anti-ESD workbench or back:

1. Follow the instructions listed above for working at the instrument rack and workstation.
2. Never carry the component or assembly without placing it in an anti-ESD bag or bin.
3. Before using the bag or container allow any surface charges on it to dissipate:  
If you are at the instrument rack, hold the bag in one hand while your wrist strap is connected to a ground point.  
If you are at an anti-ESD workbench, lay the container down on the conductive work surface. In either case wait several seconds.
4. Place the item in the container.
5. Seal the container. If using a bag, fold the end over and fasten it with anti-ESD tape.  
Folding the open end over isolates the component(s) inside from the effects of static fields.  
Leaving the bag open or simply stapling it shut without folding it closed prevents the bag from forming a complete protective envelope around the device.
6. Once you have arrived at your destination, allow any surface charges that may have built up on the bag or bin during travel to dissipate:  
Connect your wrist strap to ground.  
If you are at the instrument rack, hold the bag in one hand while your wrist strap is connected to a ground point.  
If you are at an anti-ESD workbench, lay the container down on the conductive work surface  
In either case wait several seconds
7. Open the container.

### 14.4.2.4. Opening Shipments from Teledyne Instruments Customer Service.

Packing materials such as bubble pack and Styrofoam pellets are extremely efficient generators of static electric charges. To prevent damage from ESD, Teledyne Monitor Labs ships all electronic components and assemblies in properly sealed anti-ESD containers.


Static charges will build up on the outer surface of the anti-ESD container during shipping as the packing materials vibrate and rub against each other. To prevent these static charges from damaging the components or assemblies being shipped make sure that you:

Always unpack shipments from Teledyne Monitor Labs Customer Service by:

1. Opening the outer shipping box away from the anti-ESD work area.
2. Carry the still sealed anti-ESD bag, tube, or bin to the anti-ESD work area.
3. Follow steps 6 and 7 of Section 14.4.2.3 above when opening the anti-ESD container at the workstation.
4. Reserve the anti-ESD container or bag to use when packing electronic components or assemblies to be returned to Teledyne Monitor Labs.

#### 14.4.2.5. Packing Components for Return to Teledyne Instruments Customer Service

Always pack electronic components and assemblies to be sent to Teledyne Monitor Labs Customer Service in anti-ESD bins, tubes or bags.

	<p><b>CAUTION</b></p> <p><b>ESD Hazard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>DO NOT use pink-poly bags.</b></li><li>• <b>NEVER allow any standard plastic packaging materials to touch the electronic component/assembly directly.</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <b>This includes, but is not limited to, plastic bubble-pack, Styrofoam peanuts, open cell foam, closed cell foam, and adhesive tape</b></li></ul></li><li>• <b>DO NOT use standard adhesive tape as a sealer. Use ONLY anti-ESD tape.</b></li></ul>
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Never carry the component or assembly without placing it in an anti-ESD bag or bin.

1. Before using the bag or container allow any surface charges on it to dissipate.
  - If you are at the instrument rack, hold the bag in one hand while your wrist strap is connected to a ground point.
  - If you are at an anti-ESD workbench, lay the container down on the conductive work surface.
  - In either case wait several seconds.
2. Place the item in the container.
3. Seal the container. If using a bag, fold the end over and fasten it with anti-ESD tape.
  - Folding the open end over isolates the component(s) inside from the effects of static fields.
  - Leaving the bag open or simply stapling it shut without folding it closed prevents the bag from forming a complete protective envelope around the device.

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## User Notes:

User Notes:

User Notes:

## **APPENDIX A - Version Specific Software Documentation**

**APPENDIX A-1: TML30/M Software Menu Trees**

**APPENDIX A-2: TML30/M Setup Variables for Serial I/O**

**APPENDIX A-3: TML30/M Warnings and Test Functions**

**APPENDIX A-4: TML30/M Signal I/O Definitions**

**APPENDIX A-5: TML30/M Idas Parameters**

**APPENDIX A-6: Terminal Command Designators**

**APPENDIX A-7: Setting up Communications**

APPENDIX A-1: TML30/M Software Menu Trees, Revision H

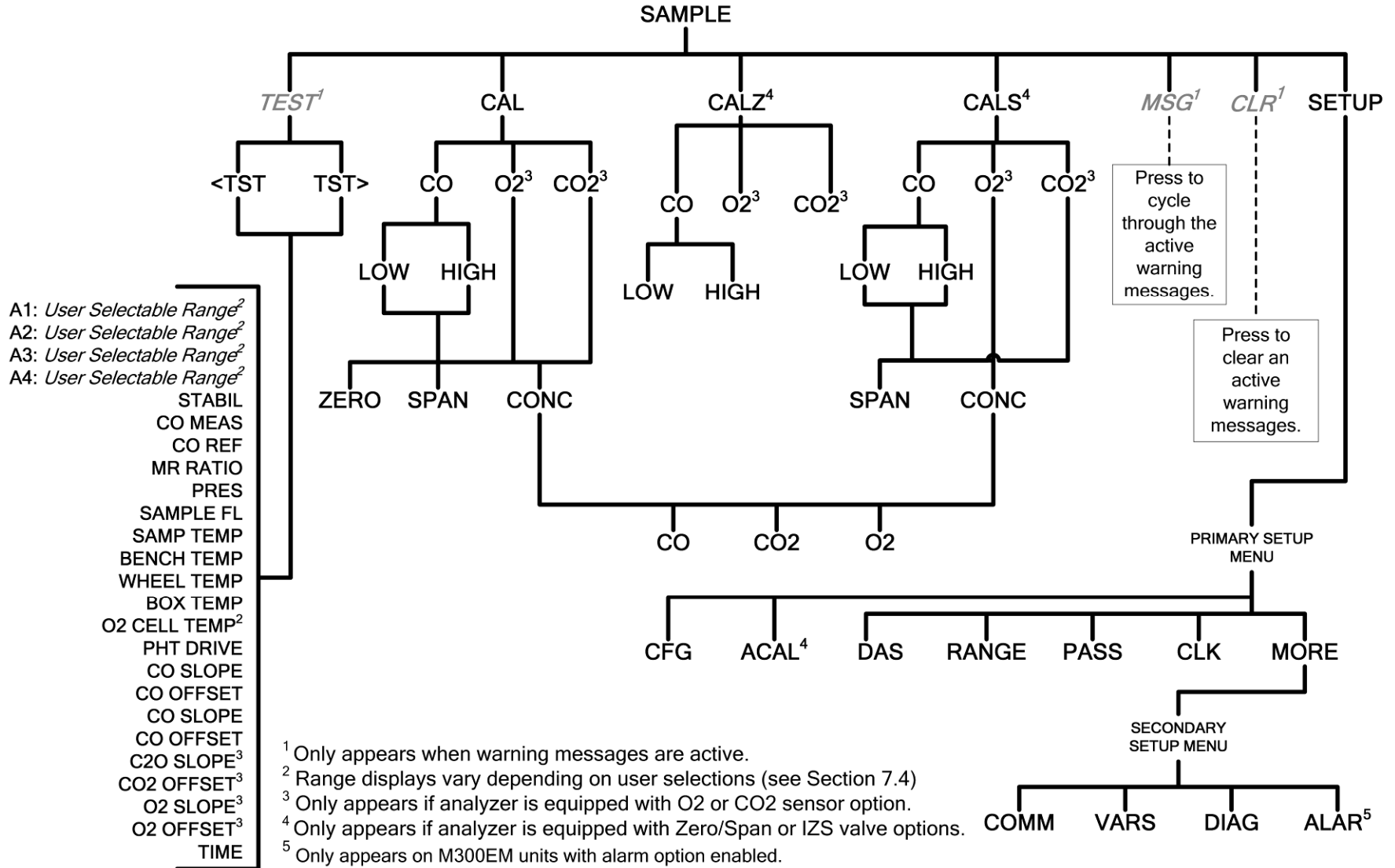


Figure A-1: Basic Sample Display Menu



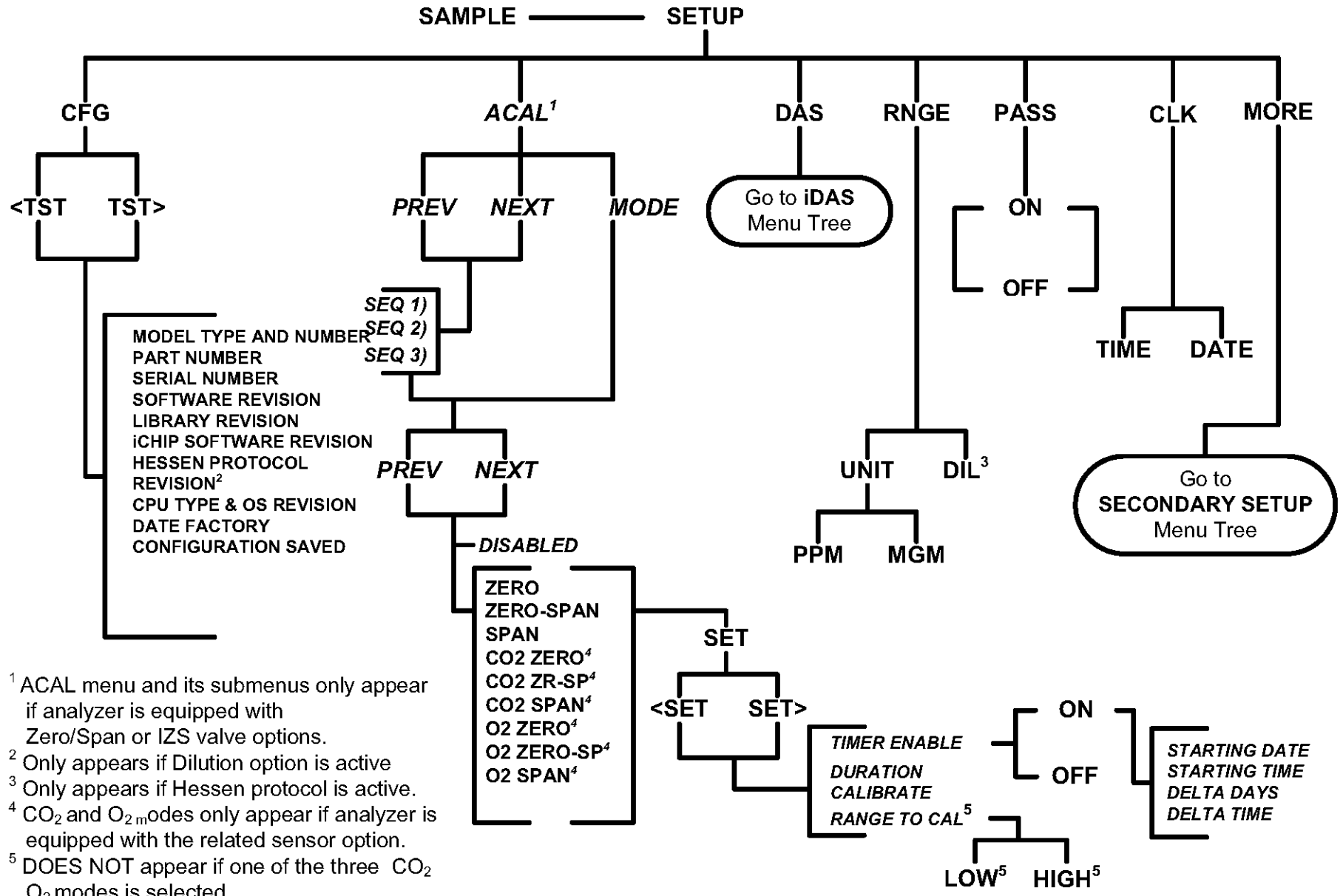


Figure A-2: Primary Setup Menu (Except iDAS)

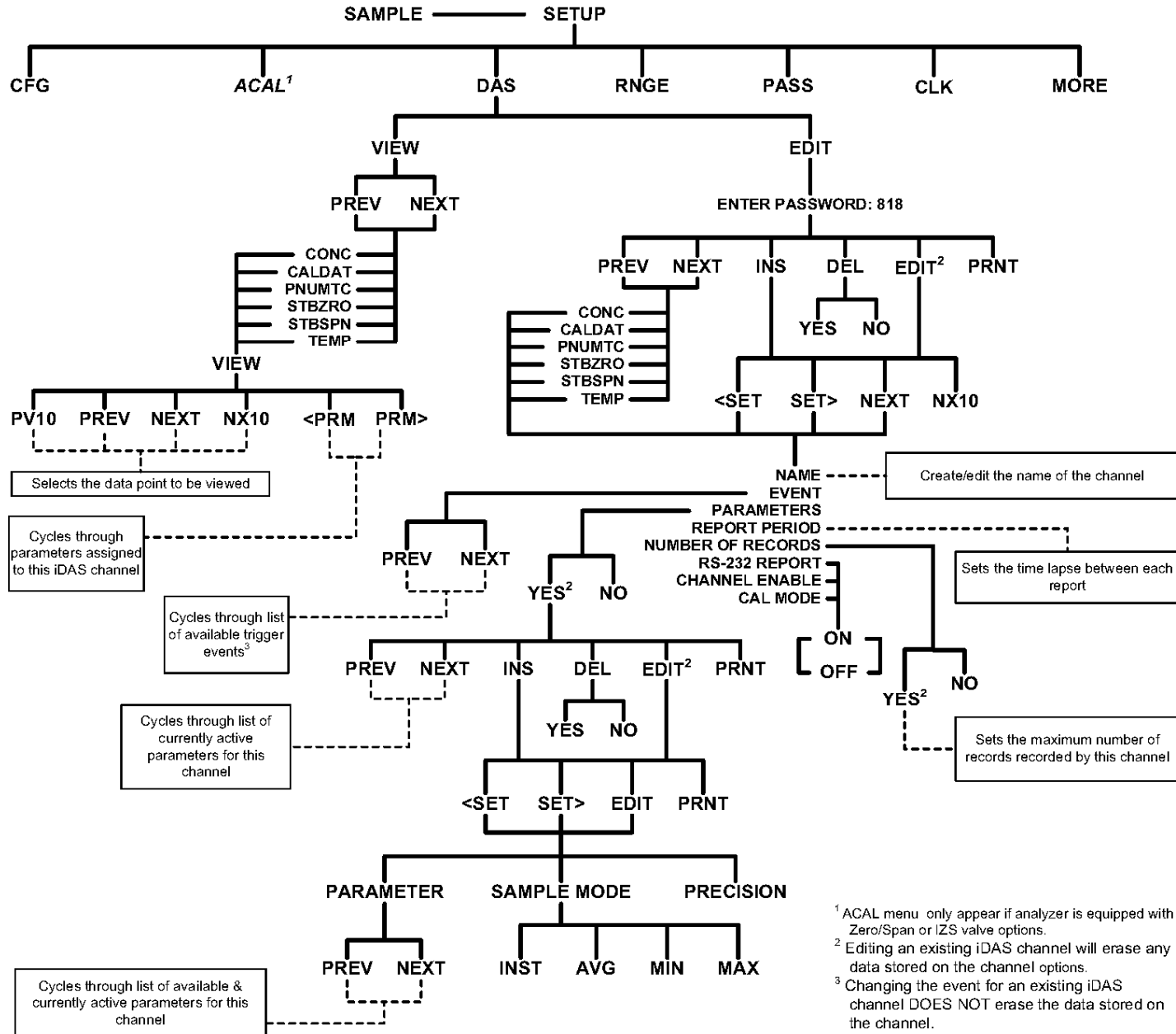
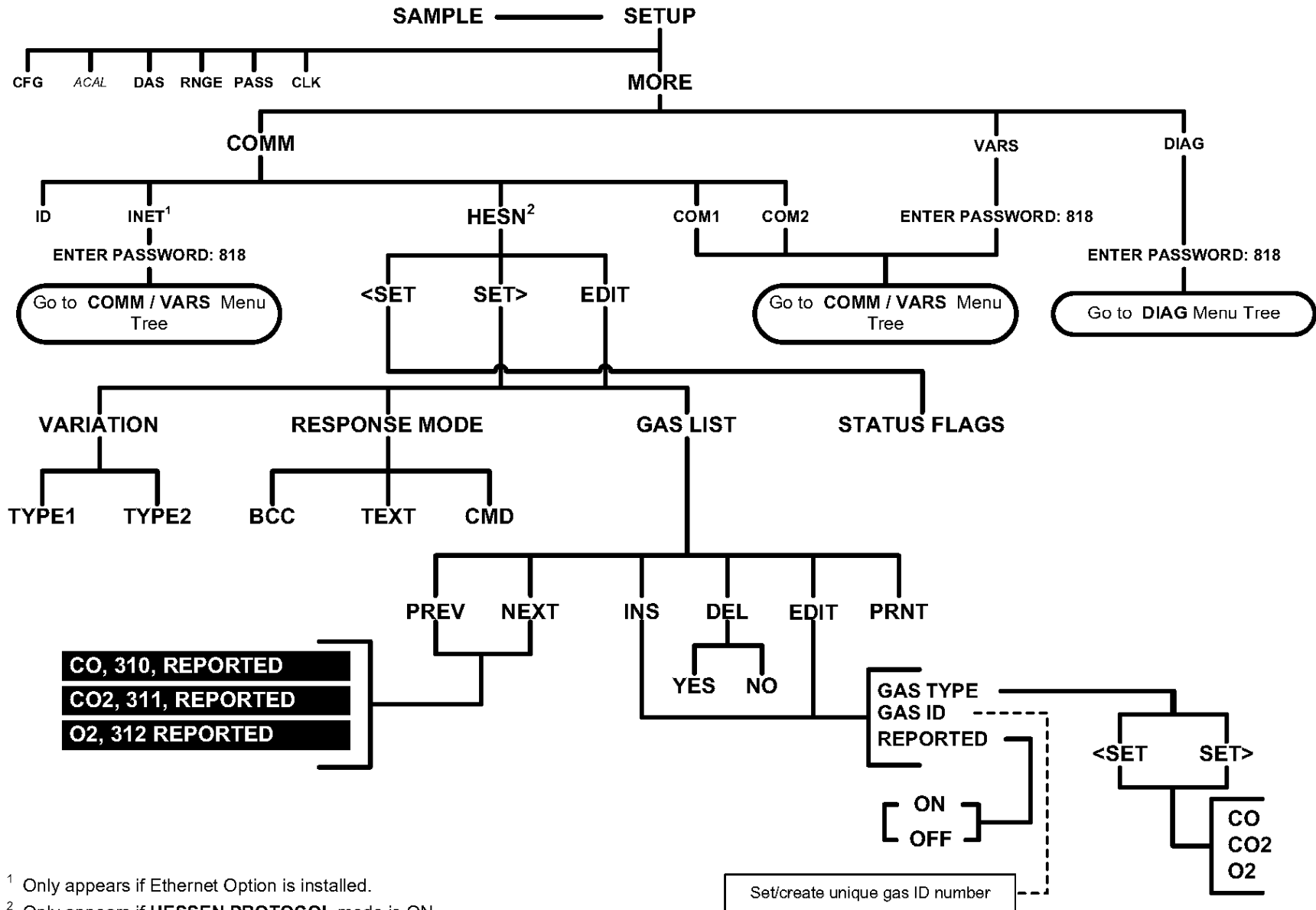


Figure A-3: Primary Setup Menu → iDAS Submenu

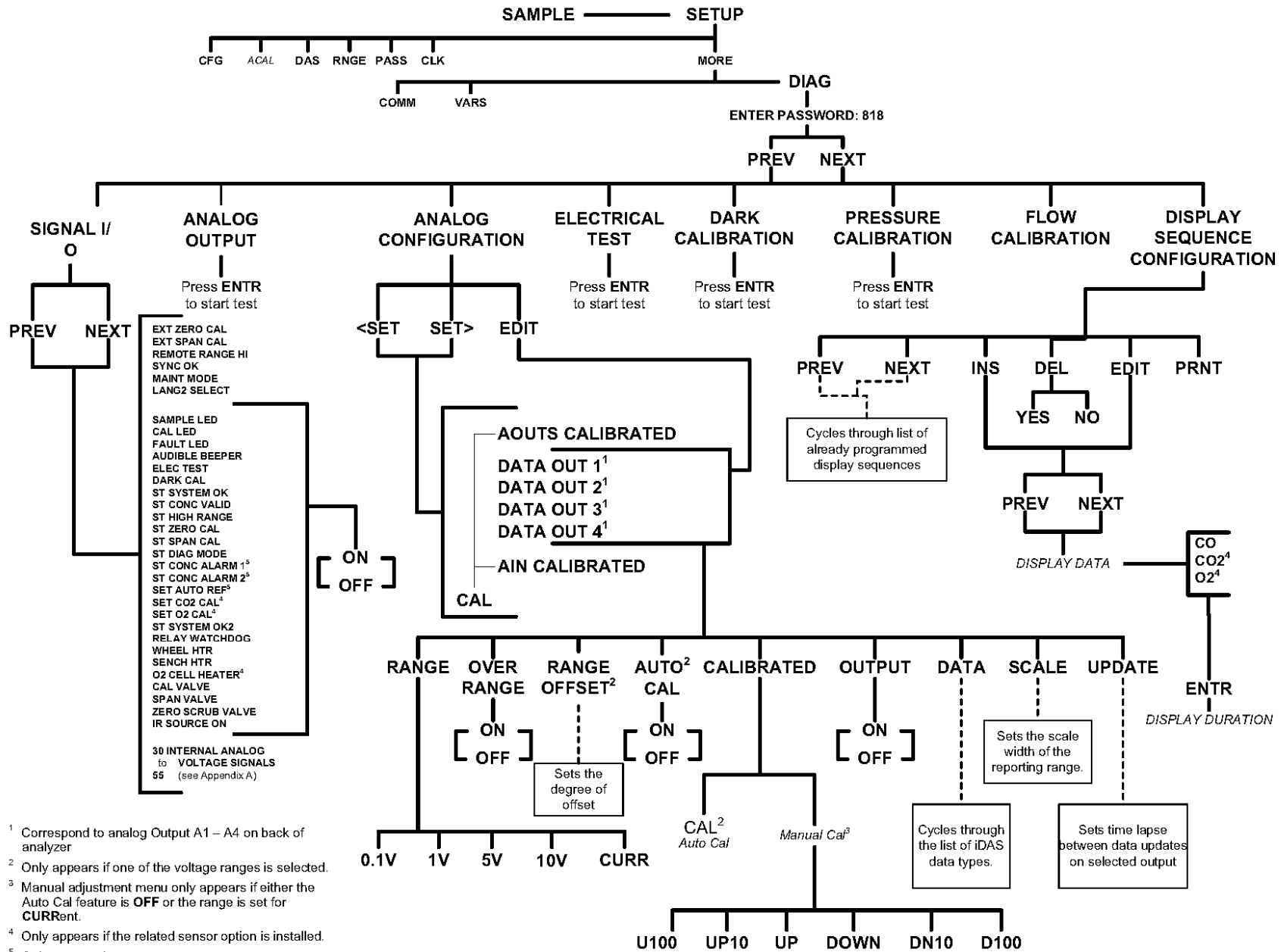




<sup>1</sup> Only appears if Ethernet Option is installed.

<sup>2</sup> Only appears if HESSEN PROTOCOL mode is ON.

Figure A-5: Secondary Setup Menu → Hessen Protocol Submenu



<sup>1</sup> Correspond to analog Output A1 – A4 on back of analyzer  
<sup>2</sup> Only appears if one of the voltage ranges is selected.  
<sup>3</sup> Manual adjustment menu only appears if either the Auto Cal feature is OFF or the range is set for CURRent.  
<sup>4</sup> Only appears if the related sensor option is installed.  
<sup>5</sup> Only appears in TML30M

Figure A-6: DIAG Menu

## APPENDIX A-2: Setup Variables For Serial I/O, Revision L.8

Table A-1: TML30/M Setup Variables, Revision L.8

SETUP VARIABLE	NUMERIC UNITS	DEFAULT VALUE	VALUE RANGE	DESCRIPTION
<b>Low Access Level Setup Variables (818 password)</b>				
DAS_HOLD_OFF	Minutes	15	0.5–20	Duration of DAS hold off period.
CONC_PRECISION	—	3	AUTO, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4	Number of digits to display to the right of the decimal point for concentrations on the display.
STABIL_GAS	—	CO	CO, CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> , O <sub>2</sub> <sup>5</sup>	Selects gas for stability measurement.
DYN_ZERO	—	OFF	ON, OFF	ON enables remote dynamic zero calibration; OFF disables it.
DYN_SPAN	—	OFF	ON, OFF	ON enables remote dynamic span calibration; OFF disables it.
CLOCK_ADJ	Sec./Day	0	-60–60	Time-of-day clock speed adjustment.
<b>Medium Access Level Setup Variables (929 password)</b>				
LANGUAGE_SELECT	—	ENGL	ENGL, SECD, EXTN	Selects the language to use for the user interface.
MAINT_TIMEOUT	Hours	2	0.1–100	Time until automatically switching out of software-controlled maintenance mode.
CONV_TIME	—	33 MS	33 MS, 66 MS, 133 MS, 266 MS, 533 MS, 1 SEC, 2 SEC	Conversion time for measure/reference detector channel.
CO_DWELL	Seconds	0.2	0.1–30	Dwell time before taking measure or reference sample.
CO_SAMPLE	Samples	1	1–30	Number of samples to take in measure or reference mode.
FILT_SIZE	Samples	750, 200 <sup>2</sup>	1–1000	Moving average filter size.
FILT_ASIZE	Samples	48, 20 <sup>2</sup>	1–1000	Moving average filter size in adaptive mode.
FILT_DELTA	PPM	4, 15 <sup>2</sup>	1–1000	Absolute change to trigger adaptive filter.
FILT_PCT	%	10	1–100	Percent change to trigger adaptive filter.
FILT_DELAY	Seconds	90	0–180	Delay before leaving adaptive filter mode.
FILT_ADAPT	—	ON	ON, OFF	ON enables adaptive filter; OFF disables it.
CO <sub>2</sub> _DWELL <sup>3</sup>	Seconds	0.1	0.1–30	Dwell time before taking each sample.
CO <sub>2</sub> _FILT_ADAPT <sup>3</sup>	—	ON	ON, OFF	ON enables CO <sub>2</sub> adaptive filter; OFF disables it.
CO <sub>2</sub> _FILT_SIZE <sup>3</sup>	Samples	48	1–300	CO <sub>2</sub> moving average filter size.
CO <sub>2</sub> _FILT_ASIZE <sup>3</sup>	Samples	12	1–300	CO <sub>2</sub> moving average filter size in adaptive mode.
CO <sub>2</sub> _FILT_DELTA <sup>3</sup>	%	2	0.01–10	Absolute CO <sub>2</sub> conc. change to trigger adaptive filter.
CO <sub>2</sub> _FILT_PCT <sup>3</sup>	%	10	0.1–100	Percent CO <sub>2</sub> conc. change to trigger adaptive filter.
CO <sub>2</sub> _FILT_DELAY <sup>3</sup>	Seconds	90	0–300	Delay before leaving CO <sub>2</sub> adaptive filter mode.
CO <sub>2</sub> _DIL_FACTOR <sup>3</sup>	—	1	0.1–1000	Dilution factor for CO <sub>2</sub> . Used only if is dilution enabled with FACTORY_OPT variable.
O <sub>2</sub> _DWELL <sup>5</sup>	Seconds	1	0.1–30	Dwell time before taking each sample.
O <sub>2</sub> _FILT_ADAPT <sup>5</sup>	—	ON	ON, OFF	ON enables O <sub>2</sub> adaptive filter; OFF disables it.
O <sub>2</sub> _FILT_SIZE <sup>5</sup>	Samples	60	1–500	O <sub>2</sub> moving average filter size in normal mode.
O <sub>2</sub> _FILT_ASIZE <sup>5</sup>	Samples	10	1–500	O <sub>2</sub> moving average filter size in adaptive mode.
O <sub>2</sub> _FILT_DELTA <sup>5</sup>	%	2	0.1–100	Absolute change in O <sub>2</sub> concentration to shorten filter.
O <sub>2</sub> _FILT_PCT <sup>5</sup>	%	2	0.1–100	Relative change in O <sub>2</sub> concentration to shorten filter.
O <sub>2</sub> _FILT_DELAY <sup>5</sup>	Seconds	20	0–300	Delay before leaving O <sub>2</sub> adaptive filter mode.
O <sub>2</sub> _DIL_FACTOR <sup>5</sup>	—	1	0.1–1000	Dilution factor for O <sub>2</sub> . Used only if is dilution enabled with FACTORY_OPT variable.
USER_UNITS	—	PPM	PPB, PPM, UGM, MGM PPM, MGM <sup>2</sup>	Concentration units for user interface.
DIL_FACTOR	—	1	0.1–1000	Dilution factor. Used only if is dilution enabled with FACTORY_OPT variable.

SETUP VARIABLE	NUMERIC UNITS	DEFAULT VALUE	VALUE RANGE	DESCRIPTION
DARK_CAL_DURATION	Seconds	180	10–600	Duration of dark cal. First two-thirds is stabilization period; final third is measure period.
DARK_MEAS_MV	mV	0	-1000–1000	Dark offset for measure reading.
DARK_REF_MV	mV	0	-1000–1000	Dark offset for reference reading.
LIN_TARGET_CONC1	Conc	300	1–10000	Target concentration during linearity adjustment for range 1.
LIN_NORM_CONC1	PPM	300	0.01–10000	Target concentration during linearity adjustment normalized for T/P for range 1.
LIN_RATIO1	—	1	0.01–100	Measure/reference ratio measured during linearity adjustment for range 1.
LIN_CORRECT1	—	1	0.001–999.999	Linearity correction factor for range 1.
LIN_TARGET_CONC2	Conc	300	1–10000	Target concentration during linearity adjustment for range 2.
LIN_NORM_CONC2	PPM	300	0.01–10000	Target concentration during linearity adjustment normalized for T/P for range 2.
LIN_RATIO2	—	1	0.01–100	Measure/reference ratio measured during linearity adjustment for range 2.
LIN_CORRECT2	—	1	0.001–999.999	Linearity correction factor for range 2.
LIN_TARGET_CONC	Conc	300	1–10000	Target concentration during linearity adjustment.
LIN_NORM_CONC	PPM	300	0.01–10000	Target concentration during linearity adjustment normalized for T/P.
LIN_RATIO	—	1	0.01–100	Measure/reference ratio measured during linearity adjustment.
LIN_CORRECT	—	1	0.001–999.999	Linearity correction factor.
CO2_COMP_ENABLE	—	OFF	ON, OFF	ON enables CO <sub>2</sub> compensation; OFF disables it.
CO2_COMP_CONC	%	0	0–20	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration to compensate for.
CO_CONST1	—	7600, 39600 <sup>2</sup>	100–50000	CO calculation constant.
CO_CONST2	—	0.2005 <sub>2</sub> , 0.192	0–10	CO calculation constant.
ET_MEAS_GAIN	—	1	0.0001–9.9999	Electrical test gain factor for measure reading.
ET_REF_GAIN	—	1	0.0001–9.9999	Electrical test gain factor for reference reading.
ET_TARGET_DET	mV	4375	0–5000	Target detector reading during electrical test.
ET_TARGET_CONC	PPM	40, 400 <sup>2</sup>	1–10000	Target concentration during electrical test.
ET_CONC_RANGE	Conc.	50, 5000 <sup>2</sup>	0.1–50000	D/A concentration range during electrical test.
STD_TEMP	°K	321	1–500	Standard temperature for temperature compensation.
STD_PRESS	"Hg	28.5, 28.7 <sup>2</sup>	1–50	Standard pressure for pressure compensation.
BENCH_SET	°C	48 Warnings: 43–53	0–100	Optical bench temperature set point and warning limits.
WHEEL_SET	°C	68 Warnings: 63–73	0–100	Wheel temperature set point and warning limits.
O2_CELL_SET <sup>5</sup>	°C	50 Warnings: 45–55	30–70	O <sub>2</sub> sensor cell temperature set point and warning limits.
STD_O2_CELL_TEMP <sup>5</sup>	°K	323	1–500	Standard O <sub>2</sub> cell temperature for temperature compensation.
ZERO_ENABLE <sup>2</sup>	—	ON, OFF <sup>2</sup>	OFF, ON	ON enables auto-zero calibration using scrubber; OFF disables it.
ZERO_FREQ <sup>2</sup>	Minutes	5	0.1–1440	Auto-zero calibration period.
ZERO_DWELL <sup>2</sup>	Seconds	7	1–60	Dwell time after closing or opening zero scrubber valve.
ZERO_SAMPLES <sup>2</sup>	Samples	15	1–1000	Number of zero samples to average.
ZERO_FILT_SIZE <sup>2</sup>	Samples	5,	1–100	Auto-zero offset moving average filter size.
ZERO_LIMIT <sup>2</sup>	Ratio	1.2, 1.15 <sup>2</sup>	0–5	Minimum auto-zero ratio allowed; must be <i>greater</i> than this value to be valid.
ZERO_CAL <sup>2</sup>	Ratio	1.18	0.5–5	Calibrated auto-zero ratio.
CO_SPAN1	Conc.	40, 400 <sup>2</sup>	1–9999, 1–20000 <sup>2</sup>	Target CO concentration during span calibration of range 1.
CO_SLOPE1	—	1	0.001–999.999	CO slope for range 1.
CO_OFFSET1	—	0	-10–10	CO offset for range 1.

SETUP VARIABLE	NUMERIC UNITS	DEFAULT VALUE	VALUE RANGE	DESCRIPTION
CO_SPAN2	Conc.	40, 400 <sup>·2</sup>	1–9999, 1–20000 <sup>·2</sup>	Target CO concentration during span calibration of range 2.
CO_SLOPE2	—	1	0.001–999.999	CO slope for range 2.
CO_OFFSET2	—	0	-10–10	CO offset for range 2.
CO2_TARG_SPAN_CONC <sup>3</sup>	%	12	0.1–1000	Target CO <sub>2</sub> concentration during span calibration.
CO2_SLOPE <sup>3</sup>	—	1	0.5–5	CO <sub>2</sub> slope.
CO2_OFFSET <sup>3</sup>	%	0	-10–10	CO <sub>2</sub> offset.
O2_TARG_SPAN_CONC <sup>5</sup>	%	20.95	0.1–100	Target O <sub>2</sub> concentration during span calibration.
O2_SLOPE <sup>5</sup>	—	1	0.5–2	O <sub>2</sub> slope.
O2_OFFSET <sup>5</sup>	%	0	-10–10	O <sub>2</sub> offset.
CONC_RANGE1	Conc.	50, 500 <sup>·2</sup>	0.1–50000	D/A concentration range 1.
CONC_RANGE2	Conc.	50, 500 <sup>·2</sup>	0.1–50000	D/A concentration range 2.
CO2_RANGE <sup>3</sup>	%	15	0.1–500	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration range.
O2_RANGE <sup>5</sup>	%	100	0.1–500	O <sub>2</sub> concentration range.
RS232_MODE	BitFlag	0	0–65535	RS-232 COM1 mode flags. Add values to combine flags. 1 = quiet mode 2 = computer mode 4 = enable security 8 = enable hardware handshaking 16 = enable Hessen protocol <sup>4</sup> 32 = enable multi-drop 64 = enable modem 128 = ignore RS-232 line errors 256 = disable XON / XOFF support 512 = disable hardware FIFOs 1024 = enable RS-485 mode 2048 = even parity, 7 data bits, 1 stop bit 4096 = enable command prompt
BAUD_RATE	—	19200	300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200	RS-232 COM1 baud rate.
MODEM_INIT	—	“AT Y0 &D0 &H0 &I0 S0=2 &B0 &N6 &M0 E0 Q1 &W0”	Any character in the allowed character set. Up to 100 characters long.	RS-232 COM1 modem initialization string. Sent verbatim plus carriage return to modem on power up or manually.
RS232_MODE2	BitFlag	0	0–65535	RS-232 COM2 mode flags. (Same settings as RS232_MODE.)
BAUD_RATE2	—	19200	300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200	RS-232 COM2 baud rate.
MODEM_INIT2	—	“AT Y0 &D0 &H0 &I0 S0=2 &B0 &N6 &M0 E0 Q1 &W0”	Any character in the allowed character set. Up to 100 characters long.	RS-232 COM2 modem initialization string. Sent verbatim plus carriage return to modem on power up or manually.
RS232_PASS	Password	940331	0–999999	RS-232 log on password.
MACHINE_ID	ID	300	0–9999	Unique ID number for instrument.
COMMAND_PROMPT	—	“Cmd> ”	Any character in the allowed character set. Up to 100 characters long.	RS-232 interface command prompt. Displayed only if enabled with RS232_MODE variable.
REMOTE_CAL_MODE	—	LOW	LOW, HIGH, CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> , O <sub>2</sub> <sup>5</sup>	CO range or other gas to calibrate during contact closure or Hessen calibration.
PASS_ENABLE	—	OFF	ON, OFF	ON enables passwords; OFF disables them.
STABIL_FREQ	Seconds	10	1–300	Stability measurement sampling frequency.
STABIL_SAMPLES	Samples	25	2–40	Number of samples in concentration stability reading.
PHOTO_TEMP_SET	mV	2500 Warnings: 250–4750	0–5000	Photometer temperature warning limits. Set point is not used.
SAMP_PRESS_SET	In-Hg	29.92 Warnings: 15–35	0–100	Sample pressure warning limits. Set point is not used.



SETUP VARIABLE	NUMERIC UNITS	DEFAULT VALUE	VALUE RANGE	DESCRIPTION
SAMP_FLOW_SET	cc/m	750, 800 <sup>2</sup> Warnings: 500–1000, 500–1200 <sup>2</sup>	0–5000	Sample flow warning limits. Set point is not used.
SAMP_FLOW_SLOPE	—	1	0.001–100	Slope term to correct sample flow rate.
VAC_SAMP_RATIO	—	0.53	0.1–2	Maximum vacuum pressure / sample pressure ratio for valid sample flow calculation.
PURGE_PRESS_SET	PSIG	7.5 Warnings: 2.5–12.5	0–100	Purge pressure warning limits. Set point is not used.
SAMP_TEMP_SET	°C	30 Warnings: 10.1–100	0–100	Sample temperature warning limits. Set point is not used.
BOX_SET	°C	30 Warnings: 5–48	0–100	Internal box temperature warning limits. Set point is not used.
BENCH_CYCLE	Seconds	2	0.5–30	Optical bench temperature control cycle period.
BENCH_PROP	1/°C	5	0–100	Optical bench temperature PID proportional coefficient. Proportional band is the reciprocal of this setting.
BENCH_INTEG	—	0.5	0–100	Optical bench temperature PID integral coefficient.
BENCH_DERIV	—	2	0–100	Optical bench temperature PID derivative coefficient.
WHEEL_CYCLE	Seconds	4	0.5–30	Wheel temperature control cycle period.
WHEEL_PROP	1/°C	1	0–100	Wheel temperature PID proportional coefficient. Proportional band is the reciprocal of this setting.
WHEEL_INTEG	—	0.135	0–100	Wheel temperature PID integral coefficient.
WHEEL_DERIV	—	2	0–100	Wheel temperature PID derivative coefficient.
O2_CELL_CYCLE <sup>5</sup>	Seconds	10	0.5–30	O <sub>2</sub> cell temperature control cycle period.
O2_CELL_PROP <sup>5</sup>	—	1	0–10	O <sub>2</sub> cell PID temperature control proportional coefficient.
O2_CELL_INTEG <sup>5</sup>	—	0.1	0–10	O <sub>2</sub> cell PID temperature control integral coefficient.
O2_CELL_DERIV <sup>5</sup>	—	0 (disabled)	0–10	O <sub>2</sub> cell PID temperature control derivative coefficient.
TPC_ENABLE	—	ON	OFF, ON	ON enables temperature/ pressure compensation; OFF disables it.
CONC_LIN_ENABLE	—	ON	OFF, ON	ON enables concentration linearization; OFF disables it.
SERIAL_NUMBER	—	“00000000”	Any character in the allowed character set. Up to 100 characters long.	Unique serial number for instrument.
DISP_INTENSITY	—	HIGH	HIGH, MED, LOW, DIM	Front panel display intensity.
I2C_RESET_ENABLE	—	ON	OFF, ON	ON enables automatic reset of the I <sup>2</sup> C bus in the event of communication failures; OFF disables automatic reset.

SETUP VARIABLE	NUMERIC UNITS	DEFAULT VALUE	VALUE RANGE	DESCRIPTION
CLOCK_FORMAT	—	"TIME=%H:%M:%S"	Any character in the allowed character set. Up to 100 characters long.	Time-of-day clock format flags. Enclose value in double quotes (") when setting from the RS-232 interface. "%a" = Abbreviated weekday name. "%b" = Abbreviated month name. "%d" = Day of month as decimal number (01 – 31). "%H" = Hour in 24-hour format (00 – 23). "%I" = Hour in 12-hour format (01 – 12). "%j" = Day of year as decimal number (001 – 366). "%m" = Month as decimal number (01 – 12). "%M" = Minute as decimal number (00 – 59). "%p" = A.M./P.M. indicator for 12-hour clock. "%S" = Second as decimal number (00 – 59). "%w" = Weekday as decimal number (0 – 6; Sunday is 0). "%y" = Year without century, as decimal number (00 – 99). "%Y" = Year with century, as decimal number. "%%" = Percent sign.
ALARM_TRIGGER <sup>2</sup>	Cycles	10	1–100	Concentration alarm trigger sensitivity adjustment.
REF_SDEV_LIMIT	mV	50	0.1–500	Reference detector standard deviation must be below this limit to switch out of startup mode.
REF_SOURCE_LIMIT	mV	3000 (not used) Warnings: 1100–4800	1–5000	Reference source warning limits. Set point is not used.
FACTORY_OPT	BitFlag	512	0–65535	Factory option flags. Add values to combine flags. 1 = enable dilution factor 2 = zero/span valves installed 4 = conc. alarms routed to relays 8 = enable linearity adjustment factor 16 = display units in concentration field 32 = enable software-controlled maintenance mode 64 = span valve installed 128 = enable switch-controlled maintenance mode 256 = compute only offset during zero calibration 512 = 220 V A/C power 2048 = enable Internet option <sup>1</sup> 4096 = use "old" style numeric data entry menus when editing conc. table
<sup>1</sup> iChip option <sup>2</sup> TML30M <sup>3</sup> Instruments with optional CO <sub>2</sub> sensor installed <sup>4</sup> Must power-cycle instrument for these options to take effect <sup>5</sup> O <sub>2</sub> option				

## APPENDIX A-3: Warnings and Test Functions, Revision L.8

Table A-2: TML30/M Warning Messages, Revision L.8

NAME	MESSAGE TEXT	DESCRIPTION
WSYSRES	SYSTEM RESET	Instrument was power-cycled or the CPU was reset.
WDATAINIT	DATA INITIALIZED	Data storage was erased.
WCONFIGINIT	CONFIG INITIALIZED	Configuration storage was reset to factory configuration or erased.
WCONCALARM1	CONC ALARM 1 WARN	Concentration limit 1 exceeded.
WCONCALARM2	CONC ALARM 2 WARN	Concentration limit 2 exceeded.
WSOURCE	SOURCE WARNING	Reference reading minus dark offset outside of warning limits specified by <i>REF_SOURCE_LIMIT</i> variable.
WBENCHTEMP	BENCH TEMP WARNING	Bench temperature outside of warning limits specified by <i>BENCH_SET</i> variable.
WWHEELTEMP	WHEEL TEMP WARNING	Wheel temperature outside of warning limits specified by <i>WHEEL_SET</i> variable.
WO2CELLTEMP <sup>2</sup>	O2 CELL TEMP WARN	O <sub>2</sub> sensor cell temperature outside of warning limits specified by <i>O2_CELL_SET</i> variable.
WSAMPPRESS	SAMPLE PRESS WARN	Sample pressure outside of warning limits specified by <i>SAMP_PRESS_SET</i> variable.
WSAMPTEMP	SAMPLE TEMP WARN	Sample temperature outside of warning limits specified by <i>SAMP_TEMP_SET</i> variable.
WBOXTEMP	BOX TEMP WARNING	Chassis temperature outside of warning limits specified by <i>BOX_SET</i> variable.
WPHOTOTEMP	PHOTO TEMP WARNING	Photometer temperature outside of warning limits specified by <i>PHOTO_TEMP_SET</i> variable.
WDYNZERO	CANNOT DYN ZERO	Contact closure zero calibration failed while <i>DYN_ZERO</i> was set to <i>ON</i> .
WDYNSPAN	CANNOT DYN SPAN	Contact closure span calibration failed while <i>DYN_SPAN</i> was set to <i>ON</i> .
WREARBOARD	REAR BOARD NOT DET	Rear board was not detected during power up.
WRELAYBOARD	RELAY BOARD WARN	Firmware is unable to communicate with the relay board.
WFRONTPANEL	FRONT PANEL WARN	Firmware is unable to communicate with the front panel.
WANALOGCAL	ANALOG CAL WARNING	The A/D or at least one D/A channel has not been calibrated.
<sup>1</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> option	
<sup>2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> option	

Table A-3: TML30/M Test Functions, Revision L.8

TEST FUNCTION NAME	MESSAGE TEXT	DESCRIPTION
RANGE(s)	User Configurable	
CO2RANGE	CO2 RANGE=20 % <sup>1</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> range.
O2RANGE	O2 RANGE=100 % <sup>2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> range.
STABILITY	STABIL=0.0 PPM CO STB=0.0 PPM <sup>1,2</sup> CO2 STB=0.0 % <sup>1</sup> O2 STB=0.0 % <sup>2</sup>	Concentration stability (standard deviation based on setting of <i>STABIL_FREQ</i> and <i>STABIL_SAMPLES</i> ).
COMEAS	CO MEAS=4125.0 MV	Detector measure reading.
COREF	CO REF=3750.0 MV	Detector reference reading.
MRRATIO	MR RATIO=1.100	Measure/reference ratio.
SAMPPRESS	PRES=29.9 IN-HG-A	Sample pressure.
SAMPFLOW	SAMP FL=751 CC/M	Sample flow rate.
SAMPTEMP	SAMPLE TEMP=26.8 C	Sample temperature.
BENCHTEMP	BENCH TEMP=48.1 C	Bench temperature.
WHEELTEMP	WHEEL TEMP=68.1 C	Wheel temperature.
O2CELLTEMP <sup>2</sup>	O2 CELL TEMP=50.2 C	O <sub>2</sub> sensor cell temperature.
BOXTEMP	BOX TEMP=26.8 C	Internal chassis temperature.
PHOTOTEMP	PHT DRIVE=2500.0 MV	Photometer temperature.
COSLOPE	SLOPE=1.000 CO SLOPE=1.000 <sup>1</sup>	CO slope for current range, computed during zero/span calibration.
COSLOPE1	SLOPE1=1.000 CO SLOPE1=1.000 <sup>1</sup>	CO slope for range #1 in dual range mode, computed during zero/span calibration.
COSLOPE2	SLOPE2=1.000 CO SLOPE2=1.000 <sup>1</sup>	CO slope for range #2 in dual range mode, computed during zero/span calibration.
COOFFSET	OFFSET=0.000 CO OFFSET=0.000 <sup>1</sup>	CO offset for current range, computed during zero/span calibration.
COOFFSET1	OFFSET1=0.000 CO OFFSET1=0.000 <sup>1</sup>	CO offset for range #1 in dual range mode, computed during zero/span calibration.
COOFFSET2	OFFSET2=0.000 CO OFFSET2=0.000 <sup>1</sup>	CO offset for range #2 in dual range mode, computed during zero/span calibration.
CO2SLOPE <sup>1</sup>	CO2 SLOPE=1.000	CO <sub>2</sub> slope, computed during zero/span calibration.
CO2OFFSET <sup>1</sup>	CO2 OFFSET=0.000	CO <sub>2</sub> offset, computed during zero/span calibration.
O2SLOPE <sup>2</sup>	O2 SLOPE=0.980	O <sub>2</sub> slope, computed during zero/span calibration.
O2OFFSET <sup>2</sup>	O2 OFFSET=1.79 %	O <sub>2</sub> offset, computed during zero/span calibration.
CO	CO=17.7 PPM	CO concentration for current range.
CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup>	CO2=15.0 %	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration.
O <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup>	O2=0.00 WT%	O <sub>2</sub> concentration.
TESTCHAN	TEST=1751.4 MV	Value output to <i>TEST_OUTPUT</i> analog output, selected with <i>TEST_CHAN_ID</i> variable.
CLOCKTIME	TIME=09:52:20	Current instrument time of day clock.
<sup>1</sup> CO <sub>2</sub> option		
<sup>2</sup> O <sub>2</sub> option		

## APPENDIX A-4: TML30/M Signal I/O Definitions, Revision L.8

Table A-4: Signal I/O Definitions for TML30/M Series Analyzers, Revision L.8

Signal Name	Bit or Channel Number	Description
<b>Internal inputs, U7, J108, pins 9–16 = bits 0–7, default I/O address 322 hex</b>		
SYNC_OK	0	1 = sync. OK 0 = sync. error
	1–7	Spare
<b>Internal outputs, U8, J108, pins 1–8 = bits 0–7, default I/O address 322 hex</b>		
ELEC_TEST	0	1 = electrical test on 0 = off
DARK_CAL	1	1 = dark calibration on 0 = off
	2–5	Spare
I2C_RESET	6	1 = reset I2C peripherals 0 = normal
I2C_DRV_RST	7	0 = hardware reset 8584 chip 1 = normal
<b>Control inputs, U11, J1004, pins 1–6 = bits 0–5, default I/O address 321 hex</b>		
EXT_ZERO_CAL	0	0 = go into zero calibration 1 = exit zero calibration
EXT_SPAN_CAL	1	0 = go into span calibration 1 = exit span calibration
REMOTE_RANGE_HI	2	0 = remote select high range 1 = default range
	3–5	Spare
	6–7	Always 1
<b>Control inputs, U14, J1006, pins 1–6 = bits 0–5, default I/O address 325 hex</b>		
	0–5	Spare
	6–7	Always 1
<b>Control outputs, U17, J1008, pins 1–8 = bits 0–7, default I/O address 321 hex</b>		
	0–7	Spare
<b>Control outputs, U21, J1008, pins 9–12 = bits 0–3, default I/O address 325 hex</b>		
	0–3	Spare
<b>Alarm outputs, U21, J1009, pins 1–12 = bits 4–7, default I/O address 325 hex</b>		
ST_SYSTEM_OK2	4	1 = system OK 0 = any alarm condition or in diagnostics mode
ST_CONC_ALARM_1 <sup>5,6</sup>	5	1 = conc. limit 1 exceeded 0 = conc. OK
ST_CONC_ALARM_2 <sup>5,6</sup>	6	1 = conc. limit 2 exceeded 0 = conc. OK
	7	Spare
<b>A status outputs, U24, J1017, pins 1–8 = bits 0–7, default I/O address 323 hex</b>		
ST_SYSTEM_OK	0	0 = system OK 1 = any alarm condition
ST_CONC_VALID	1	0 = conc. valid 1 = hold off or other conditions
ST_HIGH_RANGE	2	0 = high auto-range in use 1 = low auto-range
ST_ZERO_CAL	3	0 = in zero calibration 1 = not in zero
ST_SPAN_CAL	4	0 = in span calibration 1 = not in span
ST_DIAG_MODE	5	0 = in diagnostic mode 1 = not in diagnostic mode
ST_CONC_ALARM_1 <sup>5,6</sup>	6	0 = conc. limit 1 exceeded 1 = conc. OK
ST_CONC_ALARM_2 <sup>5,6</sup>	7	0 = conc. limit 2 exceeded 1 = conc. OK

Signal Name	Bit or Channel Number	Description
<b>B status outputs, U27, J1018, pins 1–8 = bits 0–7, default I/O address 324 hex</b>		
	0	0 = in auto-reference mode 1 = not in auto-reference mode
	1–5	Spare
ST_CO2_CAL <sup>3,6</sup>	6	0 = in CO <sub>2</sub> calibration 1 = not in CO <sub>2</sub> calibration
ST_O2_CAL <sup>2</sup>	7	0 = in O <sub>2</sub> calibration 1 = not in O <sub>2</sub> calibration
<b>Front panel I<sup>2</sup>C keyboard, default I<sup>2</sup>C address 4E hex</b>		
MAINT_MODE	5 (input)	0 = maintenance mode 1 = normal mode
LANG2_SELECT	6 (input)	0 = select second language 1 = select first language (English)
SAMPLE_LED	8 (output)	0 = sample LED on 1 = off
CAL_LED	9 (output)	0 = cal. LED on 1 = off
FAULT_LED	10 (output)	0 = fault LED on 1 = off
AUDIBLE_BEEPER	14 (output)	0 = beeper on (for diagnostic testing only) 1 = off
<b>Relay board digital output (PCF8574), default I<sup>2</sup>C address 44 hex</b>		
RELAY_WATCHDOG	0	Alternate between 0 and 1 at least every 5 seconds to keep relay board active
WHEEL_HTR	1	0 = wheel heater on 1 = off
BENCH_HTR	2	0 = optical bench heater on 1 = off
O2_CELL_HEATER <sup>2</sup>	3	0 = O <sub>2</sub> sensor cell heater on 1 = off
CAL_VALVE	4	0 = let cal. Gas in 1 = let sample gas in
SPAN_VALVE	5	0 = let span gas in 1 = let zero gas in
SHUTOFF_VALVE	6	0 = energize shutoff valve 1 = de-energize
IR_SOURCE_ON	7	0 = IR source on 1 = off
<b>Rear board primary MUX analog inputs</b>		
SAMPLE_PRESSURE	0	Sample pressure
Vacuum pressure		
Purge pressure		
CO_MEASURE	2	Detector measure reading
CO_REFERENCE	3	Detector reference reading
	4	Temperature MUX
SAMPLE_FLOW	5	Sample flow
PHOTO_TEMP	6	Photometer detector temperature
TEST_INPUT_7	7	Diagnostic test input
TEST_INPUT_8	8	Diagnostic test input
REF_4096_MV	9	4.096V reference from MAX6241
O2_SENSOR <sup>2</sup>	10	O <sub>2</sub> concentration sensor
	11	Spare
CO2_SENSOR <sup>3,6</sup>	12	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration sensor
	13	Spare
	14	DAC loopback MUX
REF_GND	15	Ground reference

Signal Name	Bit or Channel Number	Description
<b>Rear board temperature MUX analog inputs</b>		
BOX_TEMP	0	Internal box temperature
SAMPLE_TEMP	1	Sample temperature
BENCH_TEMP	2	Optical bench temperature
WHEEL_TEMP	3	Wheel temperature
TEMP_INPUT_4	4	Diagnostic temperature input
TEMP_INPUT_5	5	Diagnostic temperature input
O2_CELL_TEMP	6	O <sub>2</sub> sensor cell temperature
	7	Spare
<b>Rear board DAC MUX analog inputs</b>		
DAC_CHAN_0	0	DAC channel 0 loopback
DAC_CHAN_1	1	DAC channel 1 loopback
DAC_CHAN_2	2	DAC channel 2 loopback
DAC_CHAN_3	3	DAC channel 3 loopback
<b>Rear board analog outputs</b>		
CONC_OUT_1, DATA_OUT_1	0	Concentration output #1 (CO, range #1), Data output #1
DATA_OUT_2	1	Data output #2
DATA_OUT_3	2	Data output #3
DATA_OUT_4	3	Data output #4
<sup>1</sup> Hessen protocol. <sup>2</sup> O <sub>2</sub> option. <sup>3</sup> TML30 with CO <sub>2</sub> option. <sup>9</sup> TML20. <sup>5</sup> TML30M. <sup>6</sup> TML30M with CO <sub>2</sub> option.		

## APPENDIX A-5: TML30/M iDAS Parameters Revision L.8

Table A-5: TML30/M DAS Trigger Events, Revision L.8

NAME	DESCRIPTION
<b>ATIMER</b>	Automatic timer expired
<b>EXITZR</b>	Exit zero calibration mode
<b>EXITSP</b>	Exit span calibration mode
<b>EXITMP</b>	Exit multi-point calibration mode
<b>EXITC2</b> <sup>1</sup>	Exit CO <sub>2</sub> calibration mode
<b>SLPCHG</b>	Slope and offset recalculated
<b>CO2SLC</b> <sup>1</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> slope and offset recalculated
<b>O2SLPC</b> <sup>7</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> slope and offset recalculated
<b>EXITDG</b>	Exit diagnostic mode
<b>SOURCW</b>	Source warning
<b>SYNCW</b>	Sync warning
<b>BTMPW</b>	Bench temperature warning
<b>WTEMPW</b>	Wheel temperature warning
<b>O2TMPW</b> <sup>7</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> sensor cell temperature warning
<b>STEMPW</b>	Sample temperature warning
<b>SFLOWW</b> <sup>6</sup>	Sample flow warning
<b>SPRESW</b>	Sample pressure warning
<b>BTEMPW</b>	Box temperature warning
<b>PTEMPW</b>	Photometer detector temperature warning
<sup>1</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> option
<sup>7</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> option



Table A-6: TML30/M iDAS Functions, Revision L.8

NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
DETMES	Detector measure reading	mV
DETRF	Detector reference reading	mV
RATIO	M/R ratio.	none
SLOPE1	Slope for range #1	none
SLOPE2	Slope for range #2	none
OFSET1	Offset for range #1	none
OFSET2	Offset for range #2	none
CO2SLP <sup>1</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> slope	none
CO2OFS <sup>1</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> offset	%
O2SLPE <sup>2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> slope	none
O2OFST <sup>2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> offset	%
ZSCNC1	Concentration for range #1 during zero/span calibration, just before computing new slope and offset	PPM
ZSCNC2	Concentration for range #2 during zero/span calibration, just before computing new slope and offset	PPM
CO2ZSC <sup>1</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration during zero/span calibration, just before computing new slope and offset	%
O2ZSCN <sup>2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> concentration during zero/span calibration, just before computing new slope and offset	%
CONC1	Concentration for range #1	PPM
CONC2	Concentration for range #2	PPM
CO2CNC <sup>1</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration	%
O2CONC <sup>2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> concentration	%
STABIL	Concentration stability	PPM
BNTEMP	Bench temperature	°C
WTEMP	Wheel temperature	°C
O2TEMP <sup>2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> sensor cell temperature	°C
SMPTMP	Sample temperature	°C
SMPFLW	Sample flow	cc/m
SMPPRS	Sample pressure	"Hg
BOXTMP	Internal box temperature	°C
PHTDRV	Photometer detector temperature drive	mV
TEST7	Diagnostic test input (TEST_INPUT_7)	mV
TEST8	Diagnostic test input (TEST_INPUT_8)	mV
TEMP4	Diagnostic temperature input (TEMP_INPUT_4)	°C
TEMP5	Diagnostic temperature input (TEMP_INPUT_5)	°C
REFGND	Ground reference (REF_GND)	mV
RF4096	4096 mV reference (REF_4096_MV)	mV
BNCDTY	Bench temperature control duty cycle	Fraction (0 = off, 1 = on)
WHLDTY	Wheel temperature control duty cycle	Fraction
<sup>1</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> Option	
<sup>2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub> option	

## APPENDIX A-6: Terminal Command Designators, Revision L.8

Table A-7: Terminal Command Designators, Revision L.8

COMMAND	ADDITIONAL COMMAND SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
? [ID]		Display help screen and commands list
LOGON [ID]	password	Establish connection to instrument
LOGOFF [ID]		Terminate connection to instrument
T [ID]	SET ALL name hexmask	Display test(s)
	LIST [ALL name hexmask] [NAMES HEX]	Print test(s) to screen
	name	Print single test
	CLEAR ALL name hexmask	Disable test(s)
W [ID]	SET ALL name hexmask	Display warning(s)
	LIST [ALL name hexmask] [NAMES HEX]	Print warning(s)
	name	Clear single warning
	CLEAR ALL name hexmask	Clear warning(s)
C [ID]	ZERO LOWSPAN SPAN [1 2]	Enter calibration mode
	ASEQ number	Execute automatic sequence
	COMPUTE ZERO SPAN	Compute new slope/offset
	EXIT	Exit calibration mode
	ABORT	Abort calibration sequence
D [ID]	LIST	Print all I/O signals
	name[=value]	Examine or set I/O signal
	LIST NAMES	Print names of all diagnostic tests
	ENTER name	Execute diagnostic test
	EXIT	Exit diagnostic test
	RESET [DATA] [CONFIG] [exitcode]	Reset instrument
	PRINT ["name"] [SCRIPT]	Print iDAS configuration
	RECORDS ["name"]	Print number of iDAS records
	REPORT ["name"] [RECORDS=number] [FROM=<start date>][TO=<end date>][VERBOSE COMPACT HEX] (Print DAS records)(date format: MM/DD/YYYY(or YY) [HH:MM:SS])	Print iDAS records
CANCEL	Halt printing iDAS records	
V [ID]	LIST	Print setup variables
	name[=value [warn_low [warn_high]]]	Modify variable
	name="value"	Modify enumerated variable
	CONFIG	Print instrument configuration
	MAINT ON OFF	Enter/exit maintenance mode
	MODE	Print current instrument mode
	DASBEGIN [<data channel definitions>] DASEND	Upload iDAS configuration
	CHANNELBEGIN propertylist CHANNELEND	Upload single iDAS channel
	CHANNELDELETE ["name"]	Delete iDAS channels

The command syntax follows the command type, separated by a space character. Strings in [brackets] are optional designators. The following key assignments also apply.

**Table A-8: Terminal Key Assignments, Revision L.8**

<b>TERMINAL KEY ASSIGNMENTS</b>	
ESC	Abort line
CR (ENTER)	Execute command
Ctrl-C	Switch to computer mode
<b>COMPUTER MODE KEY ASSIGNMENTS</b>	
LF (line feed)	Execute command
Ctrl-T	Switch to terminal mode

---

**USER NOTES:**

## USER NOTES:

**APPENDIX A-7: Setting up Communications**

Setting up the communications for integration with a Teledyne Monitor Labs system.

The following describes the settings that should be entered into the analyzer's COMM sub menus.

**Ethernet Communication**

The following settings must be entered into the comm. menus in order to achieve Ethernet communication. Analyzers shipped with systems are setup at the factory.

ID: Analyzer specific. See table below.

INET:

DHCP: OFF

INST IP: site specific

GATEWAY IP: leave as factory default or site specific.

SUBNET MASK: leave as factory default or site specific.

TCP PORT: 3000

ONLINE: ON

BAUD RATE: 115200

Analyzer ID Table

	SO <sub>2</sub>	TRS	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	CO <sub>2</sub>
MACHINE ID	100	102	200	300	360
GAS ID	150	160	141	130	120

**Serial Communication**

Teledyne Monitor Labs systems communicate to the analyzers via the PLC using serial communication. The communication protocol used in the analyzer is the Hessen 2.0 protocol. When an analyzer is first turned on, the Hessen variables do not exist in the non-volatile memory. In order to create these variable, the Hessen protocol must be turned on in COM 1 and then the power must be cycled.

HESN:

HESSEN VARIATION: TYP2

HESSEN RESPONSE MODE: BCC

HESSEN GAS LIST:

Any gas to be reported via the serial string needs to be entered here. Enter the gas, a gas ID and whether it is reported or not. Please note that this ID is different from the machine or internet ID stated above. For example: SO<sub>2</sub>, 150, Reported. See table below for gas ID's needed for each analyzer. When more than one analyzer is in a system, the second analyzer will be

2XX e.g. SO2, 250, Reported. Refer to system prints for system specific ID's.

#### HESSEN STATUS FLAGS:

Set any the flag number to 0001 for any warning that should sent out on the serial string as a common analyzer fault. All other flags should be set to 0000 except for the PPM UNITS which should be set to 4000. Please see table below for TML recommended list of analyzer specific flags which should be set to 0001

#### COM1:

COM1 MODE: \*This number is a hexadecimal based on the following settings. It may change with software revisions and therefore is not listed here.

QUITE MODE: ON

COMPUTER MODE: ON

SECURITY MODE: OFF

HESSEN PROTOCOL: ON

E,7,1 MODE: OFF

RS-485 MODE: OFF

MULTIDROP MODE: ON

ENABLE MODEM: OFF

ERROR CHECKING: OFF

XON/XOFF HANDSHAKE: OFF

HARDWARE HANDSHAKE: OFF

HARDWARE FIFO: ON

COMMAND PROMPT: OFF

COM1 BAUD RATE: 2400

Warning / ID	SO <sub>2</sub>	TRS	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	CO <sub>2</sub>
PMT DET	X	X			
UV LAMP	X	X			
BOX TEMP	X	X	X	X	X
PMT TEMP	X	X	X		
RCELL TEMP	X	X	X		
SAMPLE FLOW	X	X	X	X	X
SAMPLE PRESSURE	X	X	X	X	X
HVPS	X	X	X		
MANIFOLD TEMP			X		
CONV TEMP			X		
RCELL PRESSURE	X *High Range		X		
OZONE FLOW			X		
OZONE GEN OFF			X		
SYNC WARN				X	X
SOURCE WARN				X	X
BENCH TEMP				X	X
WHEEL TEMP				X	X
SAMPLE TEMP				X	X
PHOTO TEMP				X	X
ID (machine or internet)	100	102	200	300	360
ID (Hessen Gas)	150	160	141	130	120

---

## USER NOTES:



## APPENDIX B – TML30/M SPARE PARTS & EXPENDABLES

**NOTE**

**Use of replacement parts other than those supplied by ML may result in non-compliance with European standard EN 61010-1.**

- TML30SP - List, Spare Parts, TML30
- TML30MSP – List, Spare Parts, TML30M



## TML30 ANALYZER SPARE PARTS LIST

### REVISION HISTORY

LTR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INCRP	APPR
A	Release per ECO 6444	5/5/2004	CJR	RDC
B	Updated Parts Per ECO 6569	2/23/2006	CAD	JN
C	Updated Per DCN TML30SPC	5/9/2006	CAD	MC
D	Skipped to match vendor's REV letter	N/A	N/A	N/A
E	Updated Per DCN TML30SPE/ECO 6648	2/8/2007	CAD	JN
F	Updated Per DCN TML30SPF/ECO 6679	9/28/2007	JN	JN
G	Updated Per DCN TML30SPG/ECO 6723	5/19/2008	CAD	JN
H	Updated Per DCN TML30SPH/ECO 6750	8/5/2008	CAD	JN
J	Updated Per DCN TML30SPJ/ECO 6842	6/25/2009	CAD	JN

**TML30 INDIVIDUAL SPARE PARTS LIST**

<b>Part Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Level</b>
000941000	ORIFICE, 13 MIL (SAMPLE FLOW)	2
001760400	ASSY, FLOW CTL, 800CC, 1/4" CONN-B	3
003291500	ASSY, THERMISTOR, BENCH/WHEEL, TML30	3
009550400	ASSY, SOURCE, TML30 S/N<65	2
009550500	ASSY, SOURCE, TML30 S/N>65	2
009560301	FILTER WHEEL, CO	3
009690000	AKIT, TFE FLTR ELEMENT, 47MM, (FL6) (100)	2
009690100	AKIT, TFE FLTR, 47MM, (FL6), (30) (1 kit in 009600400)	1
010790000	INPUT MIRROR, REPLICATED	3
010800000	OUTPUT MIRROR, REPLICATED	3
016290000	WINDOW, SAMPLE FILTER, 47MM	2
016300600	ASSY, SAMPLE FILTER, 47MM, ANG BKT, 5UM	3
019340200	ASSY, SAMPLE THERMISTOR, M300 BRASS	3
033520000	MIRROR, OBJECT, 32 PASS, TML30	3
033560000	MIRROR, FIELD, 32 PASS, TML30	3
035950100	DISK-ON-CHIP, w/SOFTWARE, TML30	3
037860000	ORING, TFE RETAINER, SAMPLE FILTER	1
039260101	DETECTOR, CO, W/ BANDPASS FILTER	3
040010000	ASSY, FAN REAR PANEL, E SERIES	2
040030100	PCA, FLOW/PRESSURE	2
041710000	ASSY, CPU, CONFIGURATION, "E" SERIES	3
042410100	ASSY, INTERNAL PUMP W/FLOW CONTROL	2
042410200	ASSY, PUMP, INTERNAL, SENSOR-E SERIES	2
042580000	PCA, KEYBOARD, E-SERIES, W/V-DETECT	3
042880000	INSTRUCTION MANUAL, TML30/M, CO	3
042900100	PROGRAMMED FLASH, E SERIES	3
043250100	CONFIGURATION PLUGS, 115V/60Hz for 041350000	3
043250300	CONFIGURATION PLUGS, 220-240V/50Hz for 041350000	3
043250400	CONFIGURATION PLUGS, 220-240V/60Hz for 041350000	3
043940000	PCA, INTERFACE, ETHERNET, E-SERIES	3
048620200	PCA, SERIAL INTERFACE, w/ MD, E SERIES	3
050320000	PCA, PHOTO-INTERRUPTER	2
052830200	ASSY, MOTOR HUB, MR7, "E", 115V	2
058021100	PCA, MOTHERBOARD, E SERIES, GEN 5-I	3
CN0000458	CONNECTOR, REAR PANEL, 12 PIN	3
CN0000520	CONNECTOR, REAR PANEL, 10 PIN	3
DS0000025	DISPLAY, E SERIES	3
FL0000001	FILTER, SS (1 piece in 009600400)	1
FM0000004	FLOWMETER	2
HW0000005	FOOT, CHASSIS	3
HW0000020	SPRING (1 piece in 009600400)	1
HW0000036	TFE TAPE, 1/4" (48 FT/ROLL)	1
HW0000101	ISOLATOR	3
KIT000032	REPLACEMENT, CO FILTER WHEEL ASSY	3
OP0000009	WINDOW, IR SOURCE/BENCH	2
OR0000001	ORING, FLOW CONTROL (2 required, 2 pieces in 009600400)	1
PS0000011	PWR SUPPLY, SW, +5V, +/-15V, 40W	3
PS0000024	COVER ENCLOSURE KIT, LPX 40/60	3
PS0000025	PWR SUPPLY, SW, 12V, 40W	3

**TML30 INDIVIDUAL SPARE PARTS LIST**

<b>Part Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Level</b>
PU0000022	REBUILD KIT, FOR PU20 & 04084 (part of 009600400)	1
RL0000015	RELAY, DPDT, GORDOS PREFERRED	2
SW0000051	SWITCH, POWER CIRC BREAK VDE/CE, w/RG	2
SW0000059	PRESSURE XDUCER, 0-15 PSIA	2
009600400	AKIT, EXPENDABLES, TML30	R1
037250000	ASSY, HEATER, OPTICAL BENCH	R2
040360100	KIT, SPARE PARTS, TML30/20	R2
041350000	PCA, RELAY BOARD, TML30	R2
055010000	ASSY, MTR WHL HEATER w/THERM, 200W	R2
KIT000178	RETROFIT, SYNC DMOD W/DETECTOR, TML30	R2
OR0000034	ORING, INPUT & OUTPUT MIRRORS	R1
OR0000039	ORING, IR SOURCE/BENCH	R1
OR0000041	ORING, OBJECT & FIELD MIRRORS	R1
OR0000088	ORING, DETECTOR	R1
OR0000094	ORING, SAMPLE FILTER	R1

SPARE PARTS FOR ANALYZER OPTIONS ARE ON FOLLOWING PAGE(S)

### INDEX OF OPTIONS FOR TML30

Option	Description
41	Current Loop Analog Output
50	Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves
51	Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves with Internal Zero Air Scrubber
52	Zero/Span Valve
53	Zero/Span Valve with Internal Zero Air Scrubber
65	Oxygen Sensor
CO2	Carbon Dioxide Sensor

### TML30 INDIVIDUAL OPTIONS SPARE PARTS LIST

Option	Part Number	Description	Level
41	KIT000219	PCA, 4-20MA OUTPUT, (E-SERIES)	3
50,51	000940600	ORIFICE, 10 MIL, SPAN GAS FLOW CONTROL	R2
50,51	001761300	ASSY, SPAN GAS FLOW CONTROL	3
50,51	009840300	ASSY, SHUT-OFF VALVE, W/FLOW CONTROL	2
50,51	042690000	ASSY, VALVE , SHUT-OFF	2
50-53	009450300	ASSY, ZERO/SPAN VALVE	2
50-53	042680000	ASSY, VALVE, FOR SAMPLE/CAL VALVE ASSY	R2
51,53	016910000	KIT, EXPENDABLE, CO CATALYST	R1
51,53	040370000	ASSY, CO SCRUBBER, TML30	2
65	000940700	ORIFICE, 5 MIL, FLOW CONTROL, O2 OPTION	R2
65	001763000	ASSY., FLOW CTL, 110 CC, 1/8 - B	2
65	043420000	ASSY., HEATER/THERMISTOR, O2 OPTION	R2
65	OP0000030	OXYGEN TRANSDUCER	3
CO2	054250000	OPTION, CO2 SENSOR 20% VAISALA	3
CO2	OP0000033	CO2 MODULE, 0-20%, VAISALA	3
CO2	OR0000101	ORING, CO2 OPTION	R1

Levels marked with an "R" are TML recommended parts to have on hand for typical repairs and maintenance.

Level 1: General maintenance supplies and expendables such as filters, O-rings, lamps, etc.

Level 2: Critical items that are known from experience to have a higher failure rate, such as pumps, heaters, converters, valves, and circuit boards.

Level 3: Other miscellaneous items not included in Level 1 or 2. This level includes other spare parts that are not expected to fail over a given time frame.

**TML30M ANALYZER SPARE PARTS LIST**

**REVISION HISTORY**

LTR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INCORP	APPR
C	Release per ECO 6648 as C to match vendor's REV level	2/8/2007	CAD	JN
D	Updated Per DCN TML30MSPD/ECO 6679	10/1/2007	JN	JN
E	Updated Per DCN TML30MSPE/ECO 6723	5/19/2008	CAD	JN
F	Updated Per DCN TML30MSPF/ECO 6750	8/5/2008	CAD	JN
G	Updated Per DCN TML30MSPG/ECO 6842	6/24/2009	CAD	JN

### TML30M INDIVIDUAL SPARE PARTS LIST

Part Number	Description	Level
000941000	ORIFICE, 13 MIL (SAMPLE FLOW)	2
001760400	ASSY, FLOW CTL, 800CC, 1/4" CONN-B	3
003291500	ASSY, THERMISTOR, BENCH/WHEEL, TML30	3
009390000	APERTURE	3
009550500	ASSY, SOURCE, TML30 S/N>65	2
009560301	FILTER WHEEL, CO	3
009690000	AKIT, TFE FLTR ELEMENT, 47MM, (FL6) (100)	2
009690100	AKIT, TFE FLTR, 47MM, (FL6) (30) (1 kit in 009600400)	1
010790000	INPUT MIRROR, REPLICATED	3
010800000	OUTPUT MIRROR, REPLICATED	3
016290000	WINDOW, SAMPLE FILTER, 47MM	2
016300600	ASSY, SAMPLE FILTER, 47MM, ANG BKT, 5UM	3
019340200	ASSY, SAMPLE THERMISTOR, M300 BRASS	3
026060000	MIRROR, OBJECT, 8 PASS, TML30M	3
026070000	MIRROR, FIELD, 8 PASS, TML30M	3
037860000	ORING, TFE RETAINER, SAMPLE FILTER	1
039260101	DETECTOR, CO, W/BANDPASS FILTER	3
040010000	ASSY, FAN REAR PANEL, E SERIES	2
040030100	PCA, FLOW/PRESSURE	2
041710000	ASSY, CPU, CONFIGURATION, "E" SERIES	3
042410100	ASSY, INTERNAL PUMP W/FLOW CONTROL	2
042410200	ASSY, PUMP, INTERNAL, SENSOR-E SERIES	2
042580000	PCA, KEYBOARD, E-SERIES, W/V-DETECT	3
042880000	INSTRUCTION MANUAL, TML30/M, CO	3
042900100	PROGRAMMED FLASH, E SERIES	3
043250100	CONFIGURATION PLUGS, 115V/60Hz for 041350000	3
043250300	CONFIGURATION PLUGS, 220-240V/50Hz for 041350000	3
043250400	CONFIGURATION PLUGS, 220-240V/60Hz for 041350000	3
043940000	PCA, INTERFACE, ETHERNET, E-SERIES	3
048620200	PCA, SERIAL INTERFACE, w/ MD, E SERIES	3
050320000	PCA, PHOTO-INTERRUPTER	2
052830200	ASSY, MOTOR HUB, MR7, "E", 115V	2
054400100	DISK-ON-CHIP, w/SOFTWARE, TML30M	3
058021100	PCA, MOTHERBOARD, E SERIES, GEN 5-I	3
CN0000458	CONNECTOR, REAR PANEL, 12 PIN	3
CN0000520	CONNECTOR, REAR PANEL, 10 PIN	3
DS0000025	DISPLAY, E SERIES	3
FL0000001	FILTER, SS (1 piece in 009600400)	1
FM0000004	FLOWMETER	2
HW0000020	SPRING (1 piece in 009600400)	1
HW0000036	TFE TAPE, 1/4" (48 FT/ROLL)	1
HW0000101	ISOLATOR	3
KIT0000032	REPLACEMENT, CO FILTER WHEEL ASSY	3
OP0000009	WINDOW, IR SOURCE/BENCH	2
OR0000001	ORING, FLOW CONTROL (2 required, 2 pieces in 009600400)	1
PS0000011	PWR SUPPLY, SW, +5V, +/-15V, 40W	3
PS0000024	COVER ENCLOSURE KIT, LPX 40/60	3
PS0000025	PWR SUPPLY, SW, 12V, 40W	3
PU0000022	REBUILD KIT, FOR PU20 & 04084 (part of 009600400)	1



**TML30M INDIVIDUAL SPARE PARTS LIST**

<b>Part Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Level</b>
RL0000015	RELAY, DPDT, GORDOS PREFERRED	2
SW0000051	SWITCH, POWER CIRC BREAK VDE/CE, w/RG	2
SW0000059	PRESSURE XDUCER, 0-15 PSIA	2
009600400	AKIT, EXPENDABLES, TML30	R1
037250100	ASSY, BANDHEATER W/TC, OPTICAL BENCH TML30M	R2
040360100	KIT, SPARE PARTS, TML30M	R1
041350000	PCA, RELAY BOARD, TML30	R2
055010000	ASSY, MTR WHL HEATER w/THERM, 200W	R2
KIT000178	RETROFIT, SYNC DMOD W/DETECTOR, TML30	R2
OR0000034	ORING, INPUT & OUTPUT MIRRORS	R1
OR0000039	ORING, IR SOURCE/BENCH	R1
OR0000041	ORING, OBJECT & FIELD MIRRORS	R1
OR0000088	ORING, DETECTOR	R1
OR0000094	ORING, SAMPLE FILTER	R1

SPARE PARTS FOR ANALYZER OPTIONS ARE ON FOLLOWING PAGE(S)

### INDEX OF OPTIONS FOR TML30M

Option	Description
41	Current Loop Analog Output
50	Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves
51	Zero/Span/Shutoff Valves with Internal Zero Air Scrubber
52	Zero/Span Valve
53	Zero/Span Valve with Internal Zero Air Scrubber
65	Oxygen Measurement
CO2	Carbon Dioxide Sensor

### TML30M INDIVIDUAL OPTIONS SPARE PARTS LIST

Option	Part Number	Description	Level
41	KIT000219	PCA, 4-20MA OUTPUT, (E-SERIES)	3
50,51	000940600	ORIFICE, 10 MIL, SPAN GAS FLOW CONTROL	R2
50,51	001761300	ASSY, SPAN GAS FLOW CONTROL	3
50,51	009840300	ASSY, SHUT-OFF VALVE, W/FLOW CONTROL	2
50,51	042690000	ASSY, VALVE , SHUT-OFF	2
50-53	009450300	ASSY, ZERO/SPAN VALVE	2
50-53	042680000	ASSY, VALVE, FOR SAMPLE/CAL VALVE ASSY	2
51,53	016910000	KIT, EXPENDABLE, CO CATALYST	R1
51,53	040370000	ASSY, CO SCRUBBER, TML30	2
65	000940700	ORIFICE, 5 MIL, FLOW CONTROL, O2 OPTION	R2
65	001763000	ASSY., FLOW CTL, 110 CC, 1/8 - B	2
65	043420000	ASSY., HEATER/THERMISTOR, O2 OPTION	R2
65	OP0000030	OXYGEN TRANSDUCER	3
CO2	054250000	OPTION, CO2 SENSOR 20% VAISALA	3
CO2	OP0000033	CO2 MODULE, 0-20%, VAISALA	3
CO2	OR0000101	ORING, CO2 OPTION	R1

Levels marked with an "R" are TML recommended parts to have on hand for typical repairs and maintenance.

Level 1: General maintenance supplies and expendables such as filters, O-rings, lamps, etc.

Level 2: Critical items that are known from experience to have a higher failure rate, such as pumps, heaters, converters, valves, and circuit boards.

Level 3: Other miscellaneous items not included in Level 1 or 2. This level includes other spare parts that are not expected to fail over a given time frame.

CUSTOMER: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ FAX NO: \_\_\_\_\_

SITE ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

SERIAL NO.: \_\_\_\_\_ FIRMWARE REVISION: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Are there any failure messages? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please complete the following table:

PARAMETER	DISPLAYED AS	OBSERVED VALUE	UNITS	NOMINAL RANGE
Range(s)	RANGE		PPM, MGM <sup>1,2</sup> PPB, UGM <sup>1</sup>	1-1000 PPM <sup>1</sup> 5-5000 PPM <sup>2</sup>
Stability	CO STB		PPM	<1.0 PPM with Zero Air
Co Measure	CO MEAS		mV	2500 – 4800 MV
Co Reference	CO REF		mV	2500 – 4800MV
Measure/Reference Ratio	MR RATIO		-	1.1 – 1.3 W/ Zero Air
Pressure	PRES		In-Hg-A	-2" Ambient Absolute
Sample Flow	SAMP FL		CC/M	800 ± 10%
Sample Temp	SAMPLE TEMP		°C	48 ± 4
Bench Temp	BENCH TEMP		°C	48 ± 2
Wheel Temp	WHEEL TEMP		°C	68 ± 2
Box Temp	BOX TEMP		°C	Ambient + 7 ± 10
Photo Drive	PHT DRIVE		mV	250 mV - 4750 mV
Slope of CO Measurement	CO SLOPE1		-	1.0 ± .3
Offset of CO Measurement	CO OFFSET1		PPM	0 ± 0.3
Dark Cal Reference signal	REF DARK OFFSET		mV	125 ± 50 mV.
Dark Cal Measurement Signal	MEAS DARK OFFSET		mV	125 ± 50 mV
Electric Test			PPM	40 ± 2 PPM
O <sub>2</sub> Sensor Temperature <sup>3</sup>	O2 CELL TEMP		°C	50 ± 4
Slope of O <sub>2</sub> Measurement <sup>3</sup>	O2 SLOPE		-	1.0 ± .3
Offset of O <sub>2</sub> Measurement <sup>3</sup>	O2 OFFSET		%	0 ± 3
Slope of CO <sub>2</sub> Measurement <sup>4</sup>	CO2 SLOPE		-	1.0 ± .3
Offset of CO <sub>2</sub> Measurement <sup>4</sup>	CO2 OFFSET		%	0 ± 0.3
<sup>1</sup> TML30 <sup>2</sup> TML30M <sup>3</sup> With O <sub>2</sub> sensor installed <sup>4</sup> With CO <sub>2</sub> sensor installed				

2. Have you performed a leak check and flow check? \_\_\_\_\_

TELEDYNE ML CUSTOMER SERVICE

EMAIL: [tml\\_support@teledyne.com](mailto:tml_support@teledyne.com)

PHONE: (303) 792-3300 TOLL FREE: (800) 846-6062 FAX: (303) 799-4853

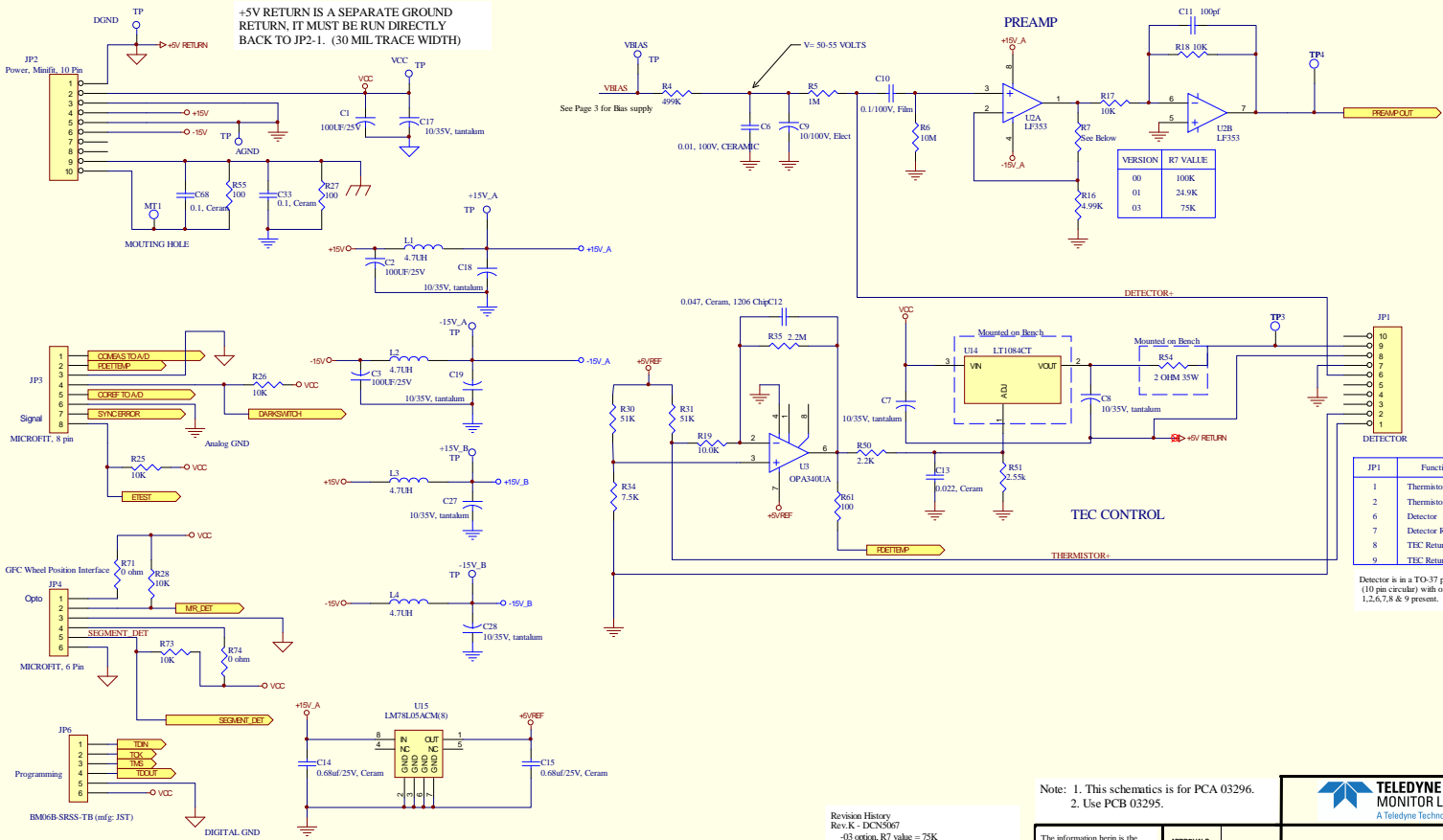


## APPENDIX D – TML30/M ELECTRONIC SCHEMATICS

Table D-1: List of Included Electronic Schematics

DOCUMENT #	DOCUMENT TITLE
03297	PCA, 03296, IR Photodetector Preamp and Sync Demodulator
03632	PCA, 03631, 0-20mA driver
03976	PCA, 03975, Keyboard & Display Driver
04003	PCA, 04003, Pressure/Flow Transducer Interface
05703	PCA, 05702, Motherboard, E-series
04089	PCA, 04088, Opto Pickup Interface
04136	PCA, 04135 Rev A, TML30 Relay
04216	Interconnect Drawing – TML30 SNs >=100
04217	Interconnect List – TML30 SNs >=100
04259	PCA, 04258, Keyboard & Display Driver
04468	PCA, 04467, Analog Output Isolator, / Series Resistor





Revision History  
 Rev. K - DCN5067  
 03 option, R7 value = 75K  
 Rev J - DCN 4242 - RJ  
 DCR 6270  
 Change C14 & C15 from 1206 to 1210,  
 From CA000144 to CA000201.  
 Clear out solder mask from Detector (JP1),  
 Add test pins TP16 & TP17, 0.50 pad.

Note: 1. This schematics is for PCA 03296.  
 2. Use PCB 03295.

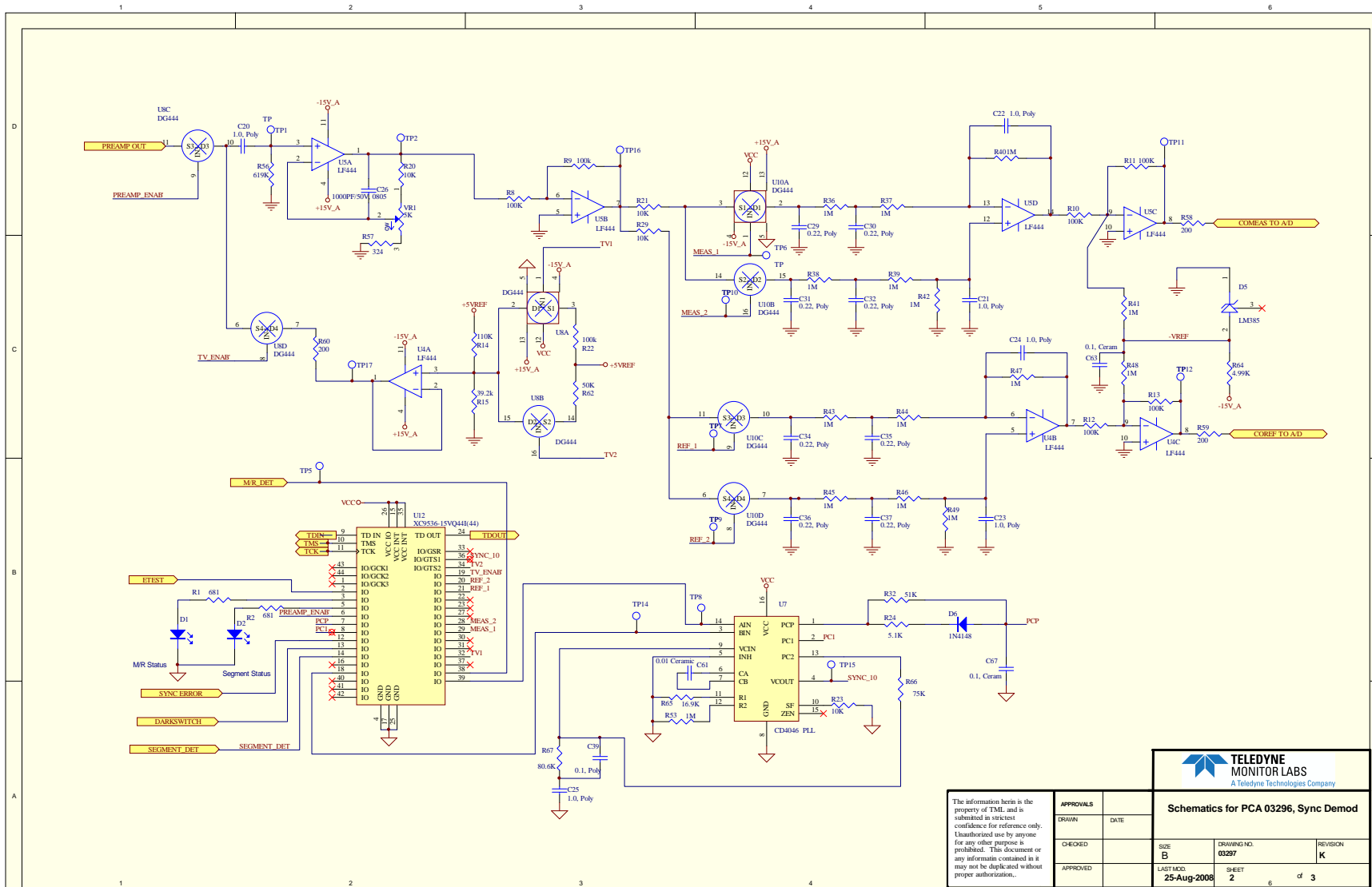
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APPROVALS	DATE
DRAWN	
CHECKED	
APPROVED	

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**Schematics for PCA 03296, Sync Demod**

SIZE <b>B</b>	DRAWING NO. <b>03297</b>	REVISION <b>K</b>
LAST MOD. <b>25-Aug-2008</b>	SHEET <b>1</b>	of <b>3</b>



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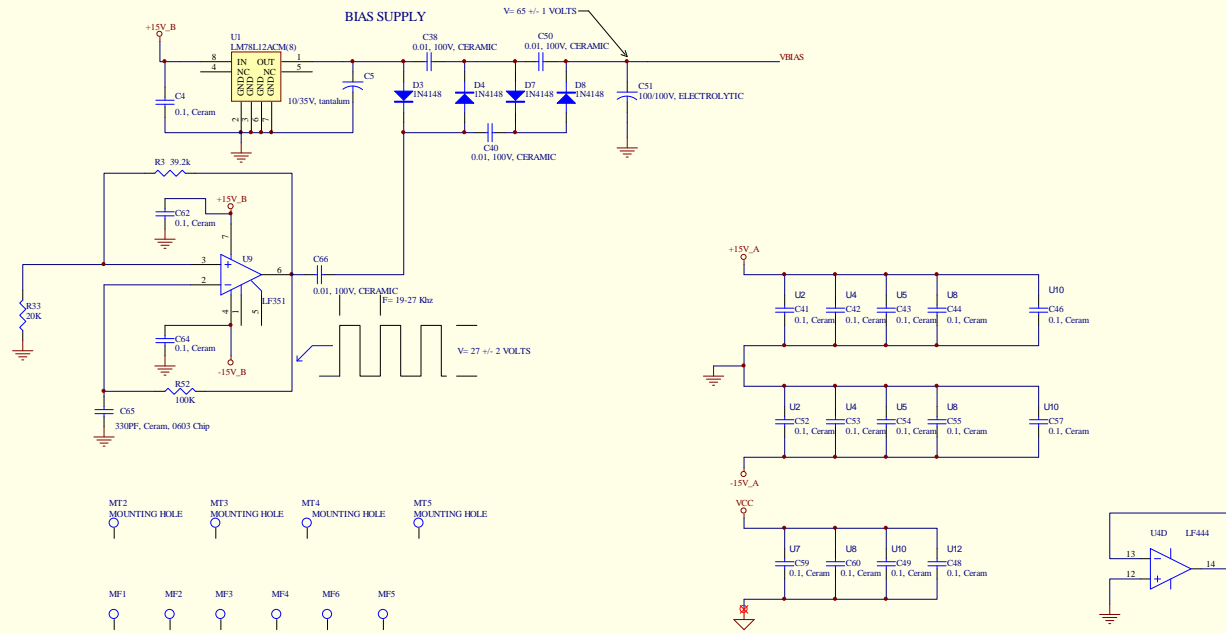
APPROVALS		DATE
DRAWN		
CHECKED		
APPROVED		


**TELEDYNE  
MONITOR LABS**  
A Teledyne Technologies Company

**Schematics for PCA 03296, Sync Demod**

SIZE <b>B</b>	DRAWING NO. <b>03297</b>	REVISION <b>K</b>
LAST MOD. <b>25-Aug-2008</b>	SHEET <b>2</b>	of <b>3</b>



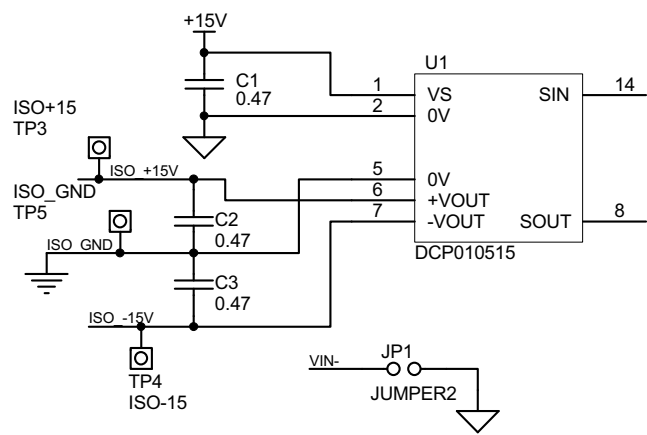
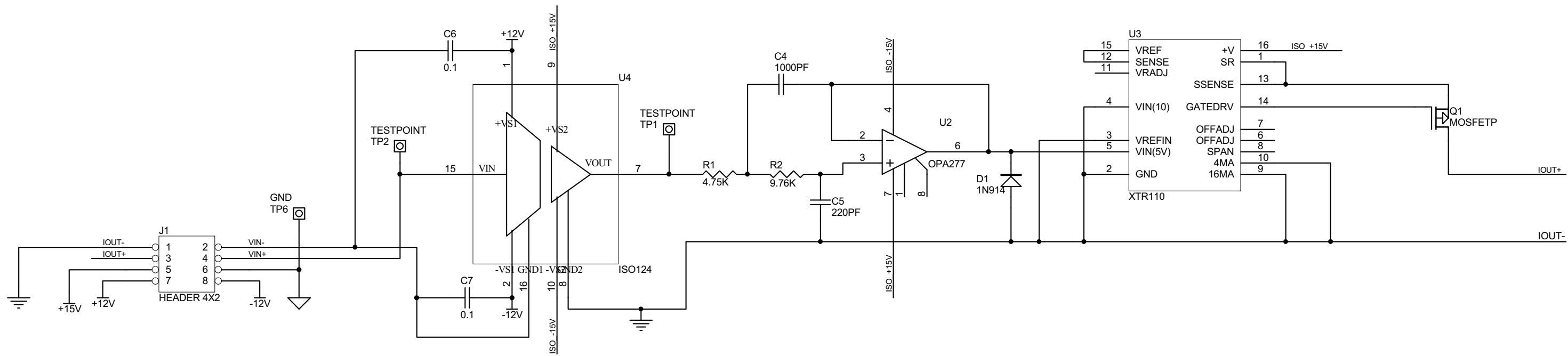


**Schematics for PCA 03296, Sync Demo**

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APPROVALS	
DRAWN	DATE
CHECKED	
APPROVED	

SIZE <b>B</b>	DRAWING NO. <b>03297</b>	REVISION <b>K</b>
LAST MOD. <b>25-Aug-2008</b>	SHEET <b>3</b>	of <b>3</b>

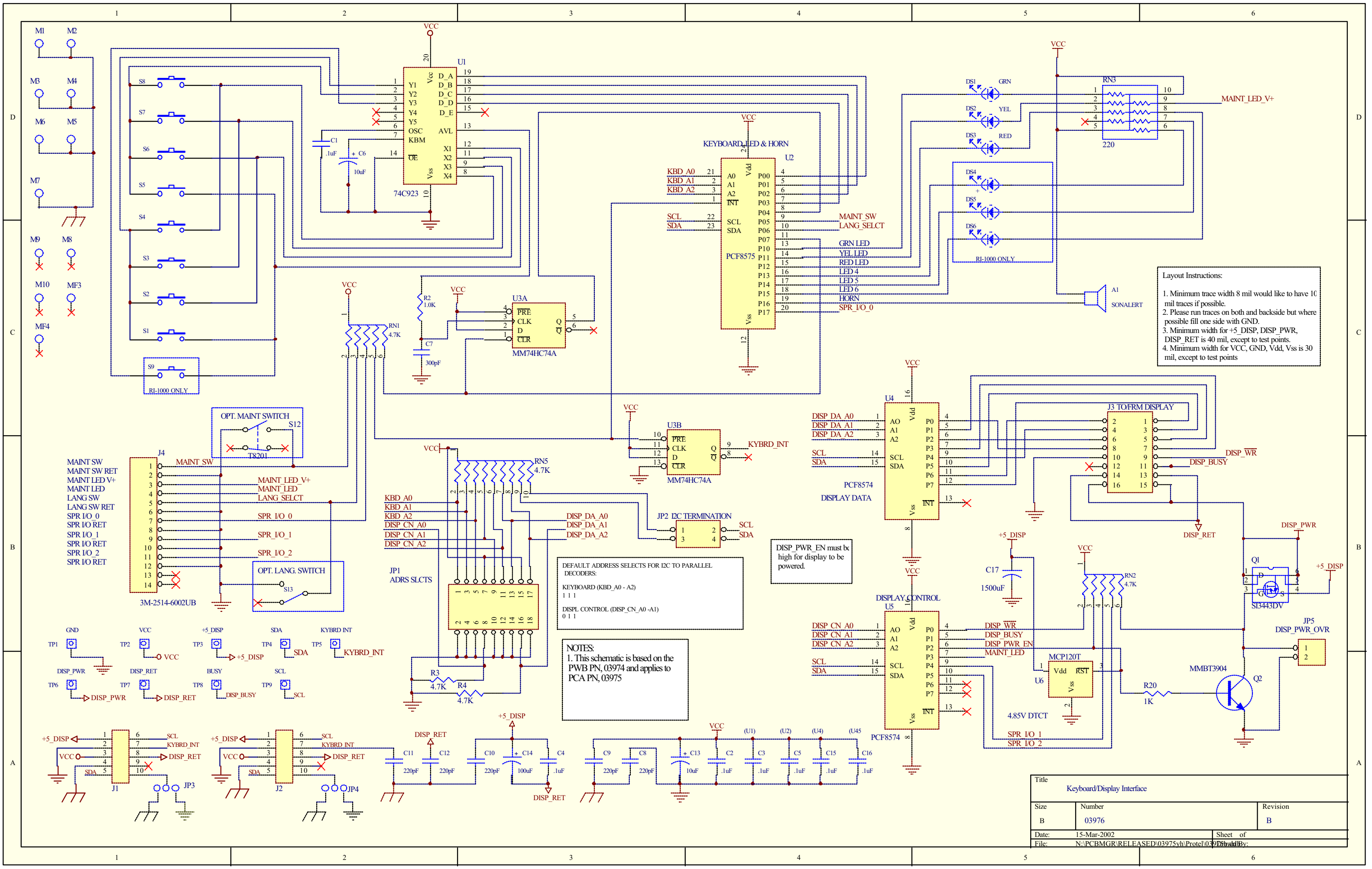


Date	Rev.	Change Description	Engineer
8/9/00	A	INITIAL RELEASE (FROM 03039)	KL

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APPROVALS	DATE	PCA 03631, Isolated 0-20ma, E Series		
DRAWN				
CHECKED		SIZE B	DRAWING NO. 03632	REVISION A
APPROVED		LAST MOD. 19-Jul-2002	SHEET 1 of 1	



**Layout Instructions:**

1. Minimum trace width 8 mil would like to have 10 mil traces if possible.
2. Please run traces on both and backside but where possible fill one side with GND.
3. Minimum width for +5\_DISP, DISP\_PWR, DISP\_RET is 40 mil, except to test points.
4. Minimum width for VCC, GND, Vdd, Vss is 30 mil, except to test points

**DEFAULT ADDRESS SELECTS FOR I2C TO PARALLEL DECODERS:**

KEYBOARD (KBD\_A0 - A2)  
1 1 1

DISPL CONTROL (DISP\_CN\_A0 - A1)  
0 1 1

**NOTES:**

1. This schematic is based on the PWB PN, 03974 and applies to PCA PN, 03975

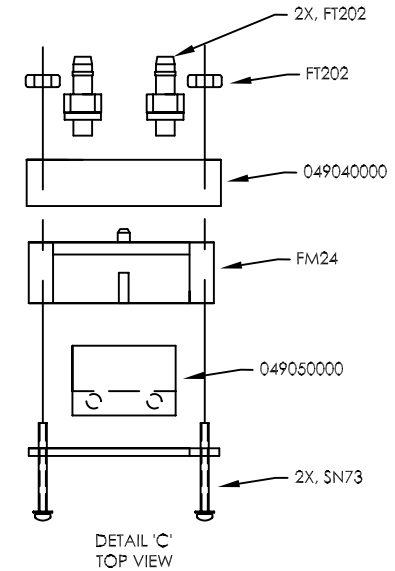
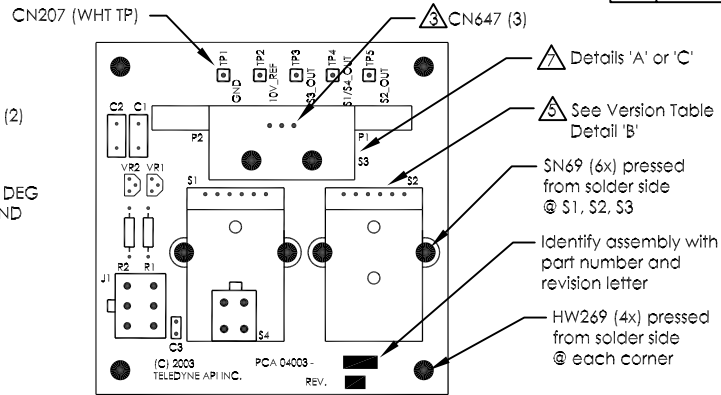
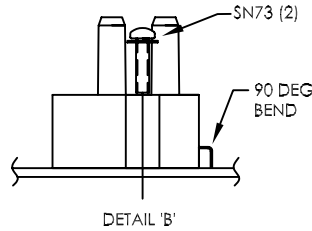
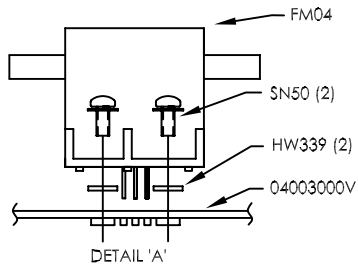
DISP\_PWR\_EN must be high for display to be powered.

Title		
Keyboard/Display Interface		
Size	Number	Revision
B	03976	B
Date:	15-Mar-2002	Sheet of
File:	N:\PCBMGR\RELEASED\03975yh\Protel\03976	Drawn By:

Notes:

1. Install HW269 (#4x0.25" PCB Spacer) at each corner mounting hole on the solder side.
2. Install SN69 (#4-40 PEM nut) at S1, S2 & S3 on the solder side.
- ⚠ Install three socket pins on the circuit side of the board at S3 and apply solder on solder side ensuring socket pin hole is free of solder.
4. See Version Table for installation of S1, S2, & S3.
- ⚠ Securely fasten sensors (S1 & S2) to the PCB before soldering. Form the leads of the switch into a right angle and solder into the center four positions on the PCB. See Detail 'B'.
6. Use adjustable soldering station set to 400 C (750 F) when soldering sensors (S1 & S2).
- ⚠ Install flowmeter (S3) after soldering, Detail 'A', or Detail 'C'.

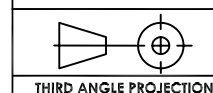
REVISIONS				
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DCN	APPROVED
B	UPDATE FOR REV C PCB	10/12/05	3743	CB
C	ADDED 700E VERSIONS	11/1/05	3769	KV
D	CHG R1 & R2 FROM 1/4w TO 1/8w	11/22/05	3795	CB
E	ADDED NOTE 6	1/19/06	3845	KV
F	ADDED -10 & -11	4/29/06	3999	RH
G	REPLACED SW26 WITH SW59	11/22/06	4280	KV
H	ADDED DETAIL 'A'	6/9/07	4545	KV
J	ADDED DETAIL 'B' & SOCKET PINS	10/18/07	4711	KV
K	ADDED DETAIL 'C', REVISED TABLE	3/3/08	4826	KV
L	ADDED VERSION -12	8/18/08	5069	CB



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VERSION TABLE						
VERSION	S1	S2	S3	S4	VR1	USED ON
000V					IC234	
0100	SW59		FM04		IC234	TML50,TML30,TML30M,400E
0200	SW59				IC234	TMS 02 SHELF
0300		SW49			IC234	GFC7000E
0400	SW59	SW59			IC234	
0500	SW60	SW60			IC234	700E STD
0600		SW60			IC234	700E O3 OPT
0700	SW59	SW60	FM04		IC234	700E PHOTO OPT
0800	SW59	SW59	FM04		IC234	TML41
0900	SW59		FM24		IC234	TML30M,320E,320EU
1000				CN58	IC234	GFC7001E
1100			FM04		IC234	M108E
1200			FM04		IC315	M465

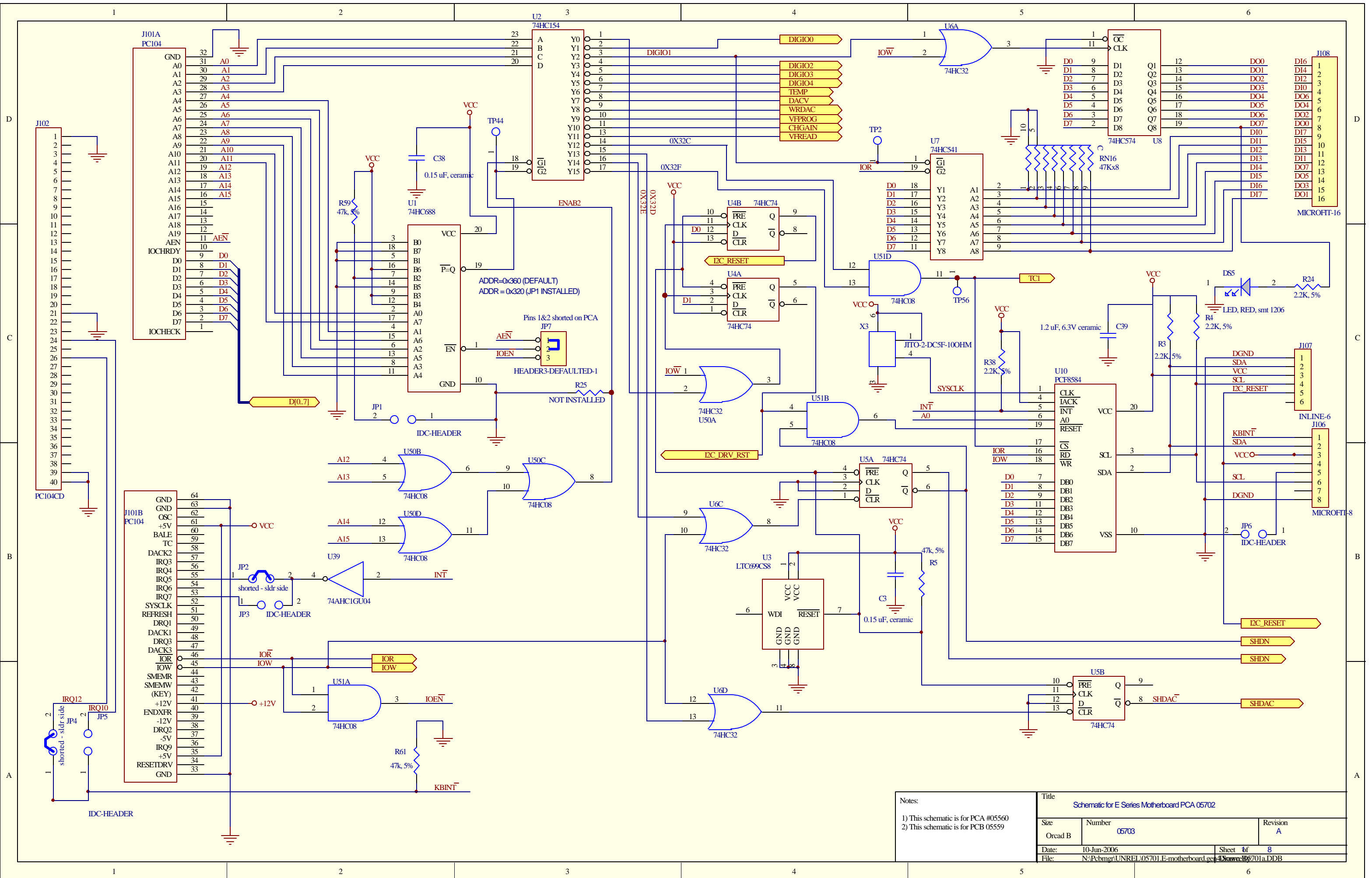
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UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES		
TOLERANCES ARE:	DECIMALS	ANGULAR
FRACTIONS	± 0.010 (0.25)	± 0° 30'
± 1/32	± 0.030 (0.76)	
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		
TREATMENT	NA	
FINISH	▲	
SIMILAR TO		

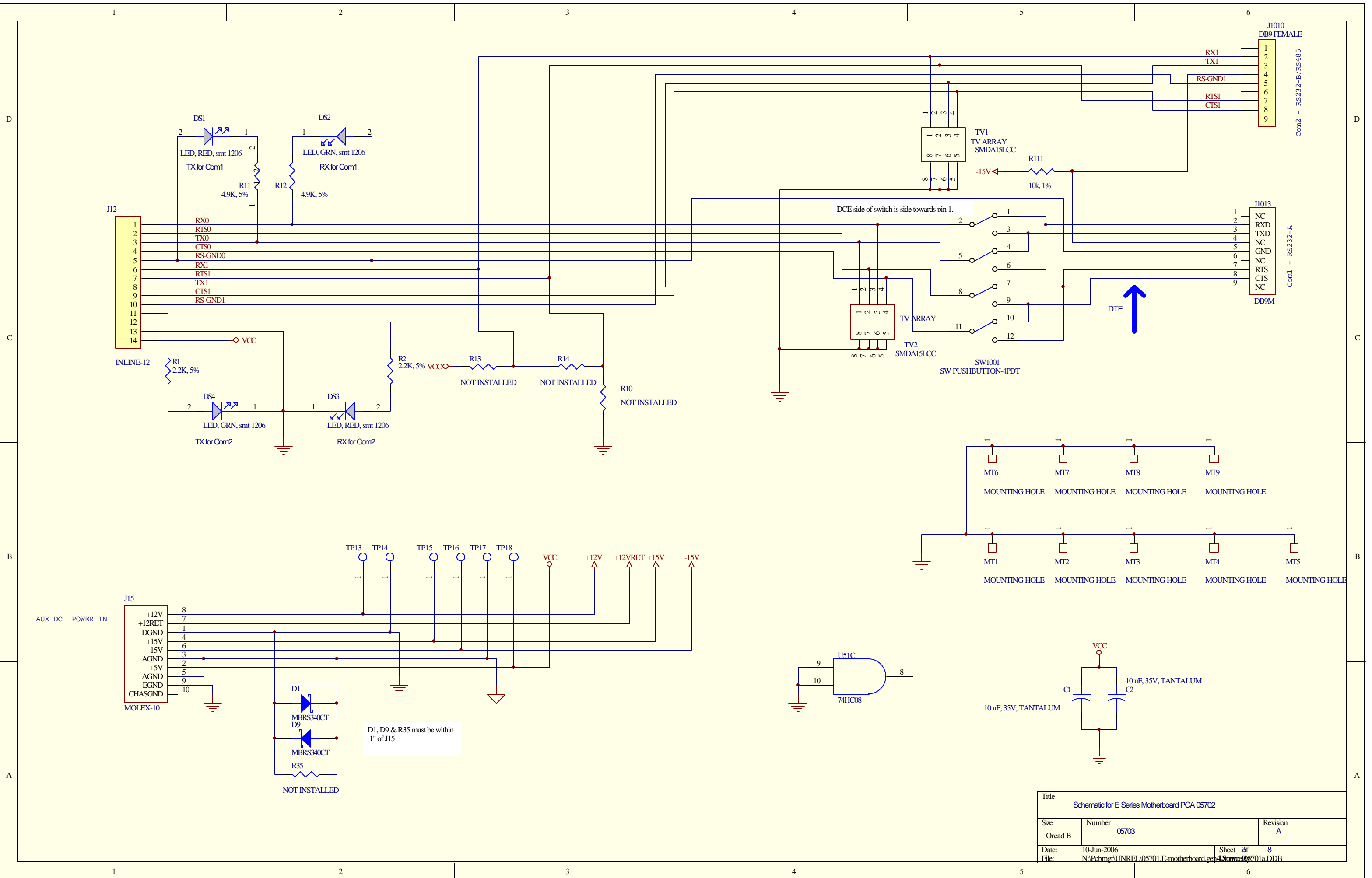
CONTRACT: NA	
APPROVALS	DATE
KV	12/06
DRAWN	
CHECK	
CCB	
ISSUED	

TELEDYNE MONITOR LABS A Teledyne Technologies Company		TITLE <b>PCA, PRESSURE/FLOW 'E' SERIES</b>	
SIZE	CAGE CODE NO.	DWG. NO.	REV
<b>B</b>	<b>1JZF4</b>	<b>04003</b>	<b>L</b>
SCALE	FILE	SHEET	1 OF 1
1/1			

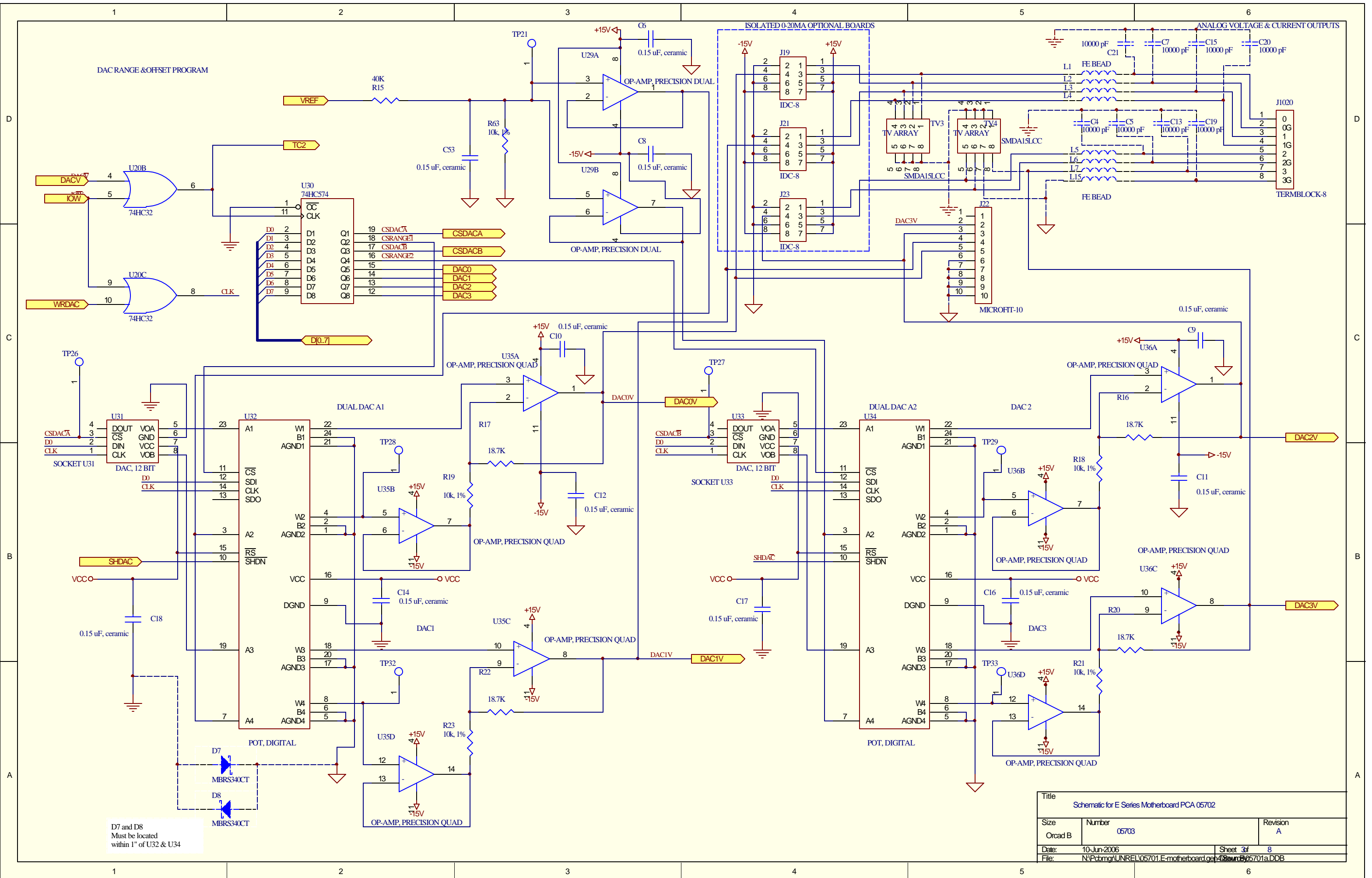


Notes:  
 1) This schematic is for PCA #05560  
 2) This schematic is for PCB 05559

Title Schematic for E Series Motherboard PCA 05702		
Size Orcad B	Number 05703	Revision A
Date: 10-Jun-2006	Sheet of 8	
File: N:\Pcbmgr\UNREL\05701.E-motherboard.sch		



Title		
Schematic for E Series Motherboard PCA 05702		
Size	Number	Revision
Orcad B	05703	A
Date:	10-Jun-2006	Sheet 2 of 8
File:	N:\Pcbmgr\UNREL\05701.E-motherboard.cad	



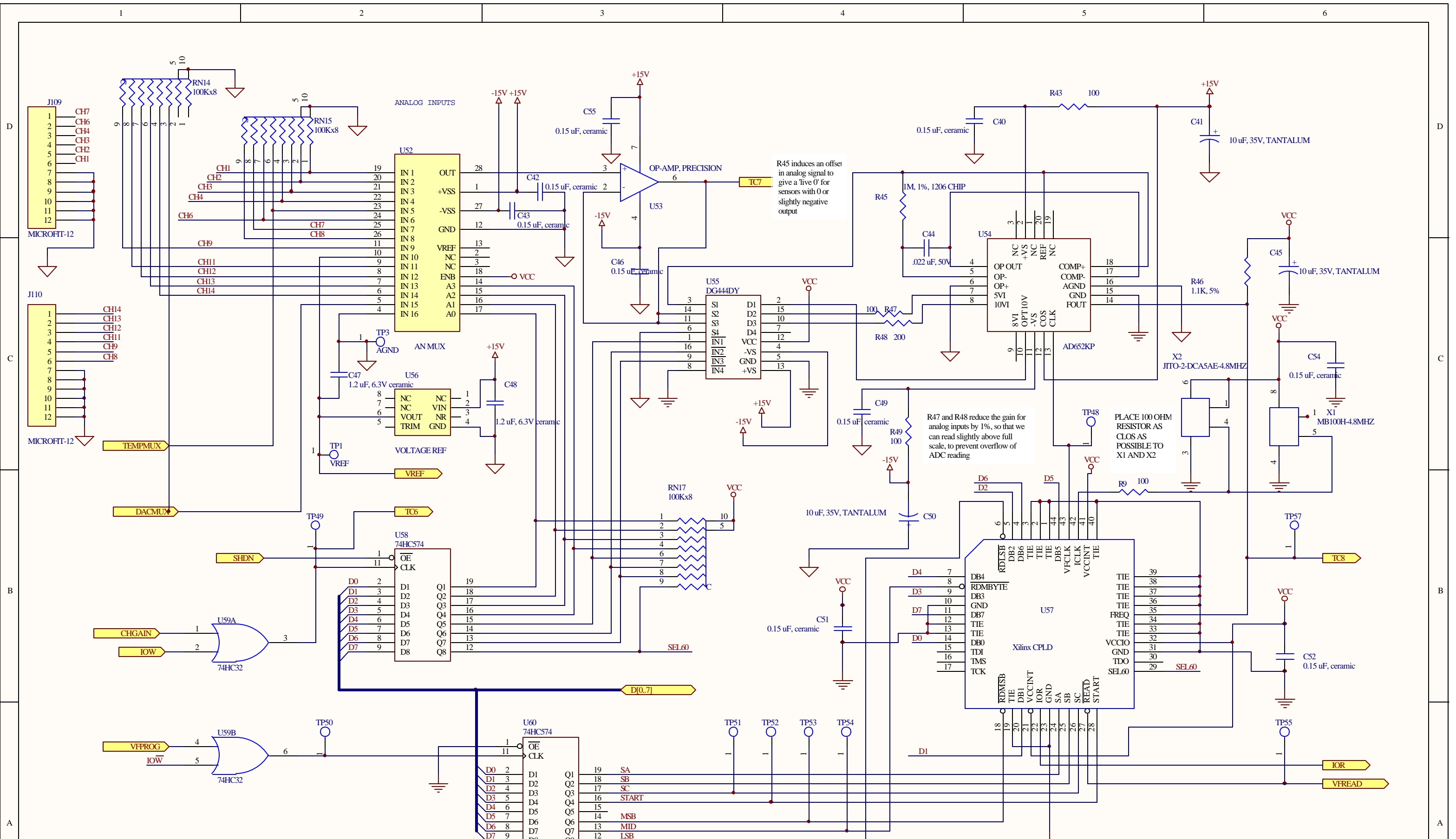
DAC RANGE & OFFSET PROGRAM

ISOLATED 0-20MA OPTIONAL BOARDS

ANALOG VOLTAGE & CURRENT OUTPUTS

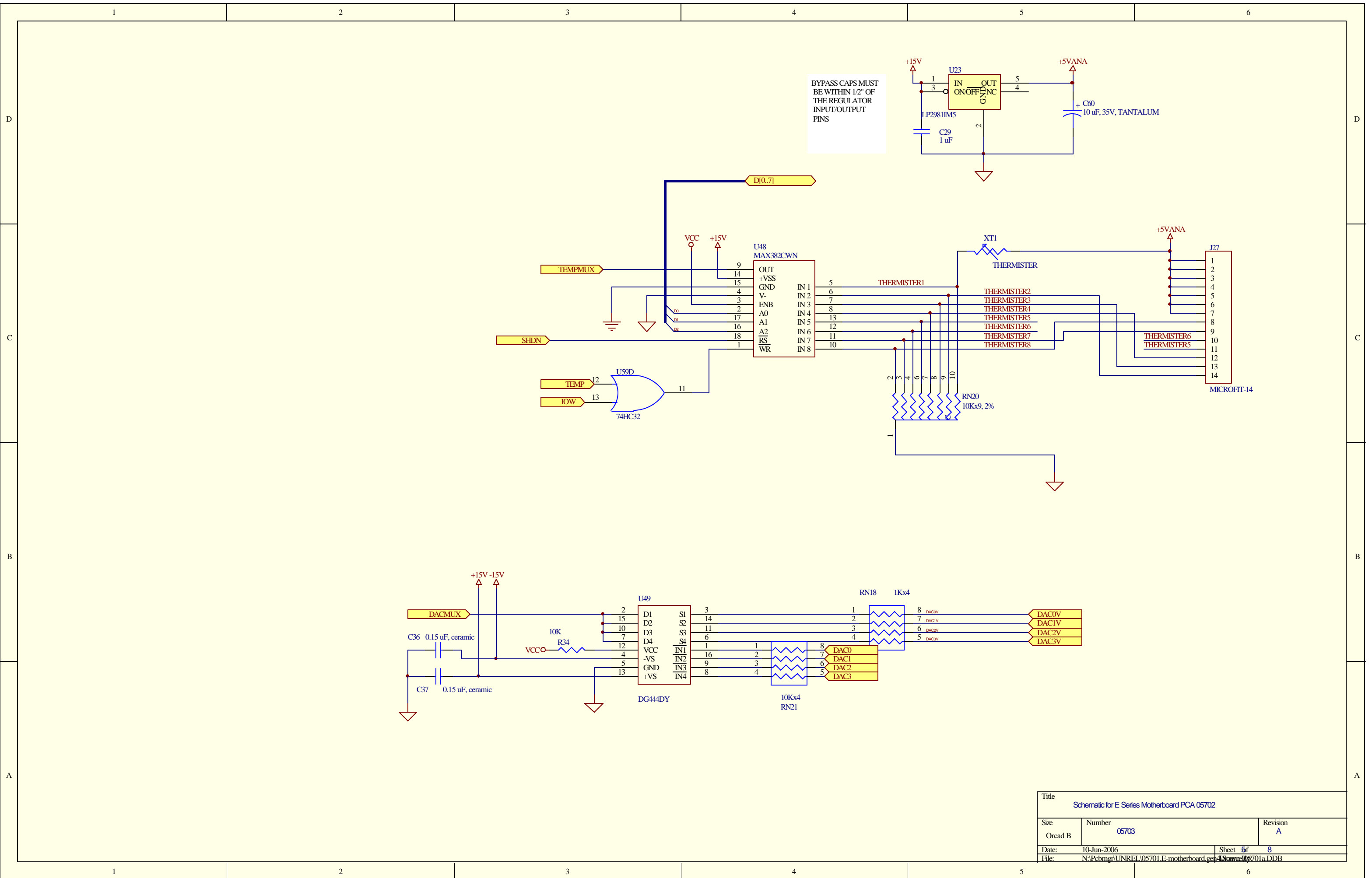
D7 and D8  
Must be located  
within 1" of U32 & U34

Title		
Schematic for E Series Motherboard PCA 05702		
Size	Number	Revision
Orcad B	05703	A
Date:	10-Jun-2006	Sheet 3 of 8
File:	N:\Pcbmg\UNREL\05701.E-motherboard.geda\05701a.DDB	



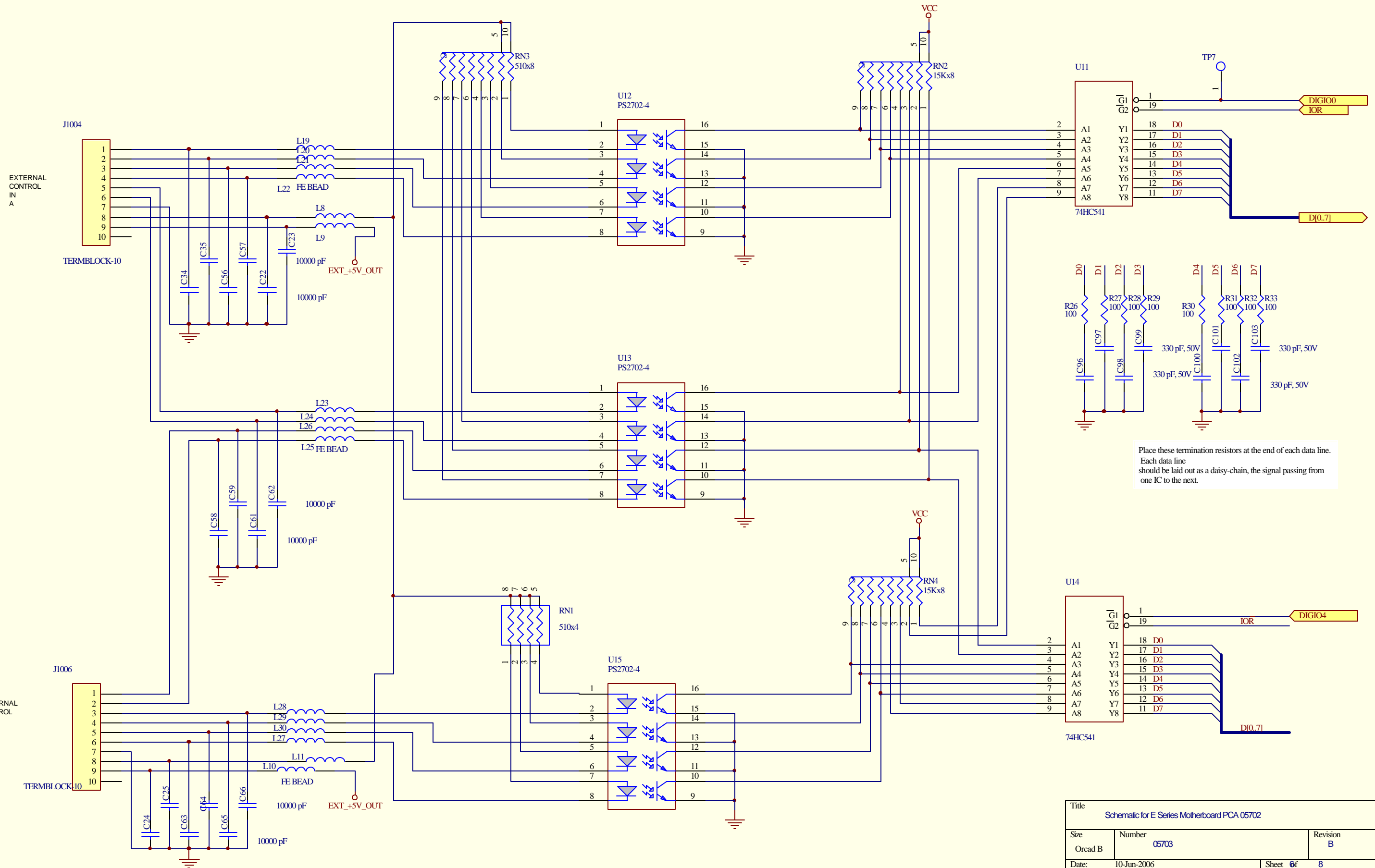
Title		
Schematic for E Series Motherboard PCA 05702		
Size	Number	Revision
Orcad B	05703	A
Date:	10-Jun-2006	Sheet 4of 8
File:	N:\Pcbmgr\UNREL\05701.E-motherboard.cad\Drawings\05701a.DDB	





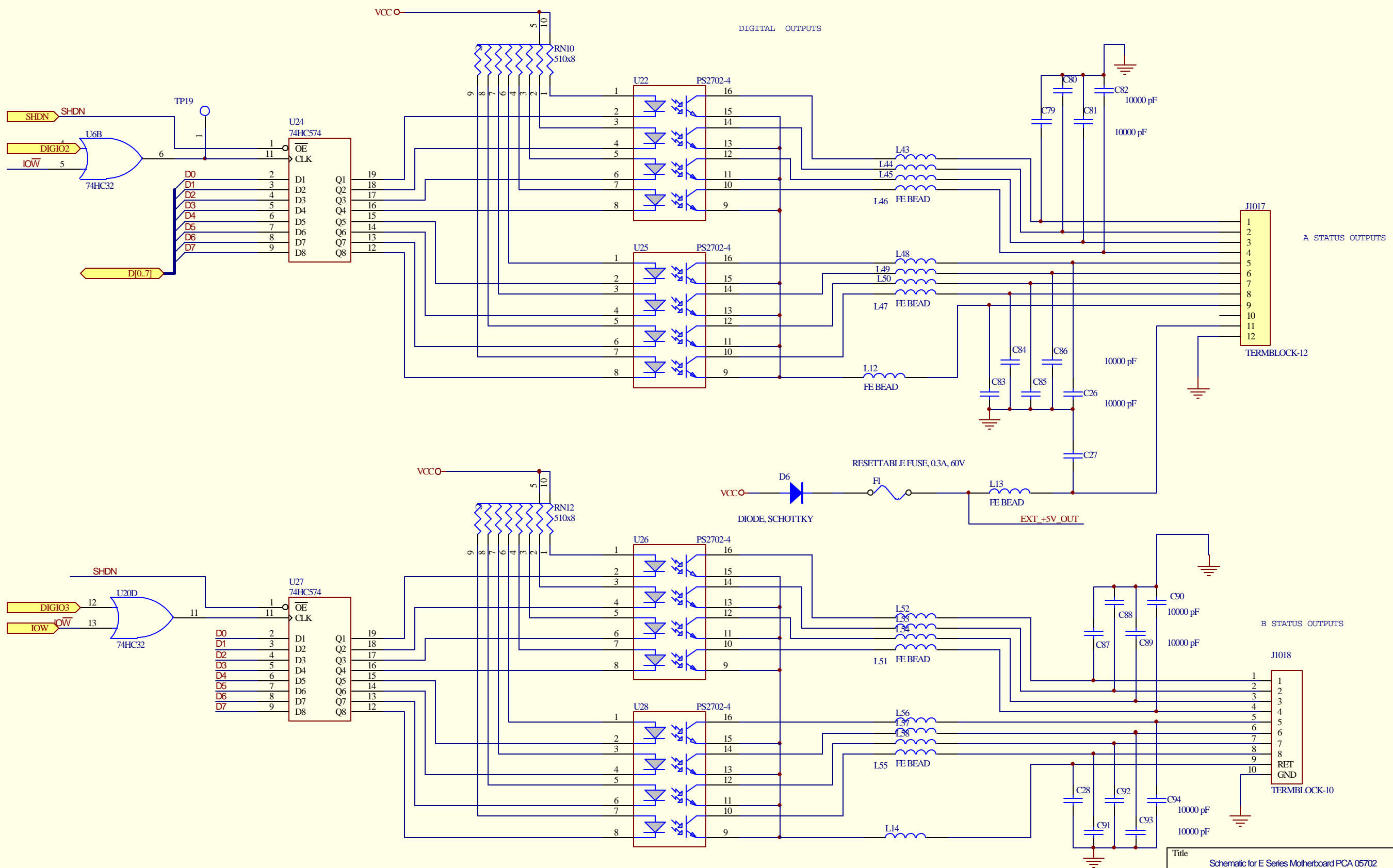
Title Schematic for E Series Motherboard PCA 05702		
Size Orcad B	Number 05703	Revision A
Date: 10-Jun-2006	Sheet 5 of 8	
File: N:\Pcbmgr\UNREL\05701.E-motherboard.g43\cava185701a.DDB		

CONTROL INPUTS

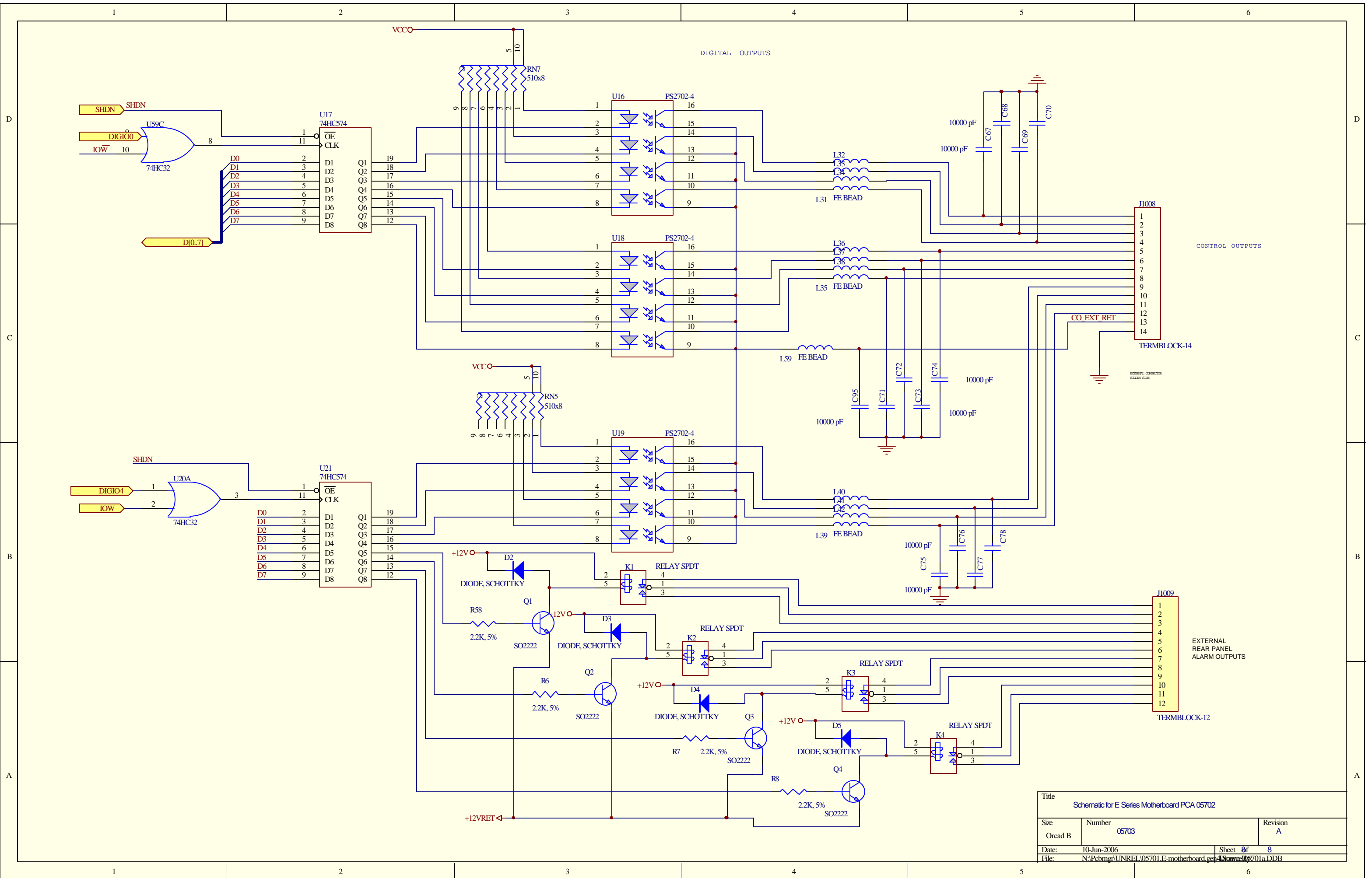


Place these termination resistors at the end of each data line. Each data line should be laid out as a daisy-chain, the signal passing from one IC to the next.

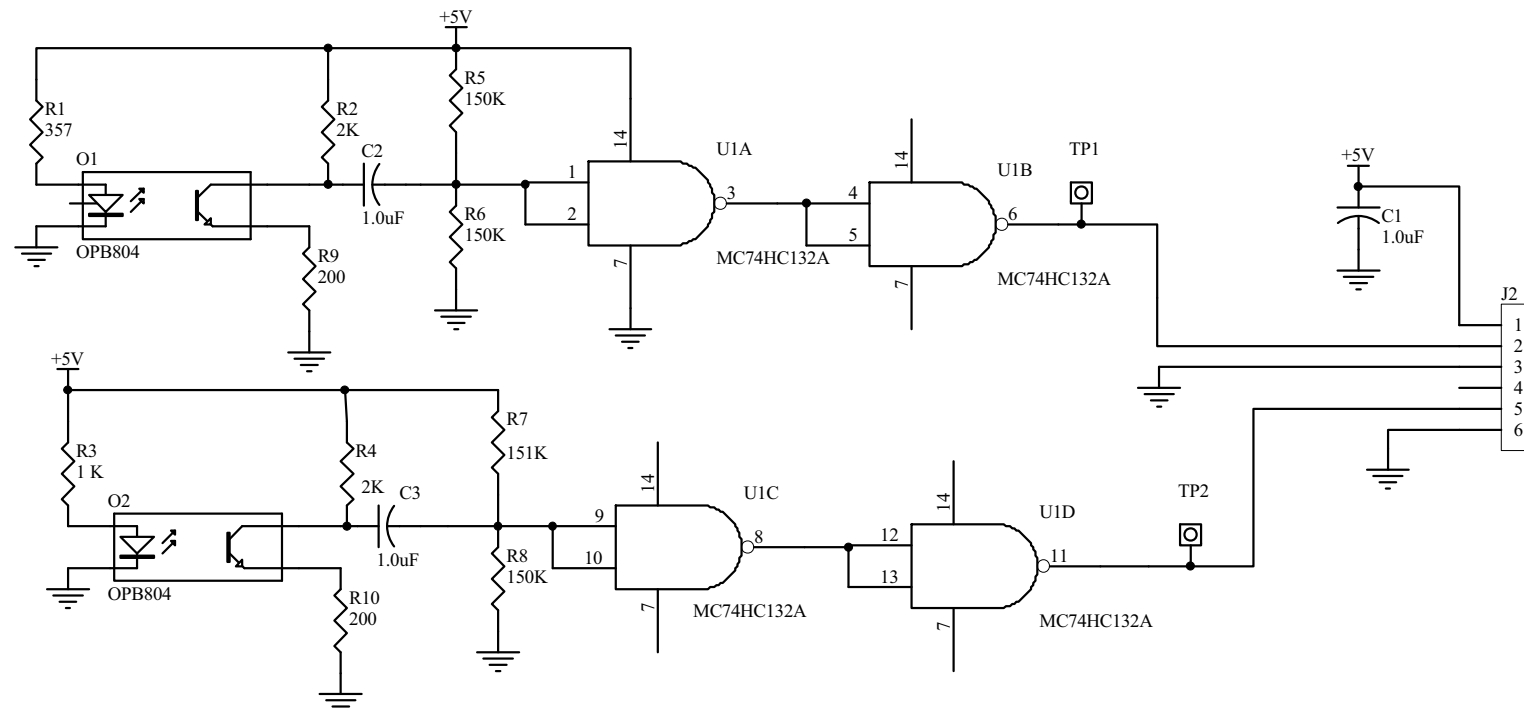
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Schematic for E Series Motherboard PCA 05702		
Size	Number	Revision
Orcad B	05703	B
Date:	10-Jun-2006	Sheet 6 of 8
File:	N:\Pcbmgr\UNREL\05701.E-motherboard.cad\Draws\05701a.DDB	



Title		
Schematic for E Series Motherboard PCA 05702		
Size	Number	Revision
Orcad B	05703	A
Date:	10-Jun-2006	Sheet 7 of 8
File:	N:\Pcbmgr\UNREL\05701.E-motherboard.g43\Draws\05701a.DDB	



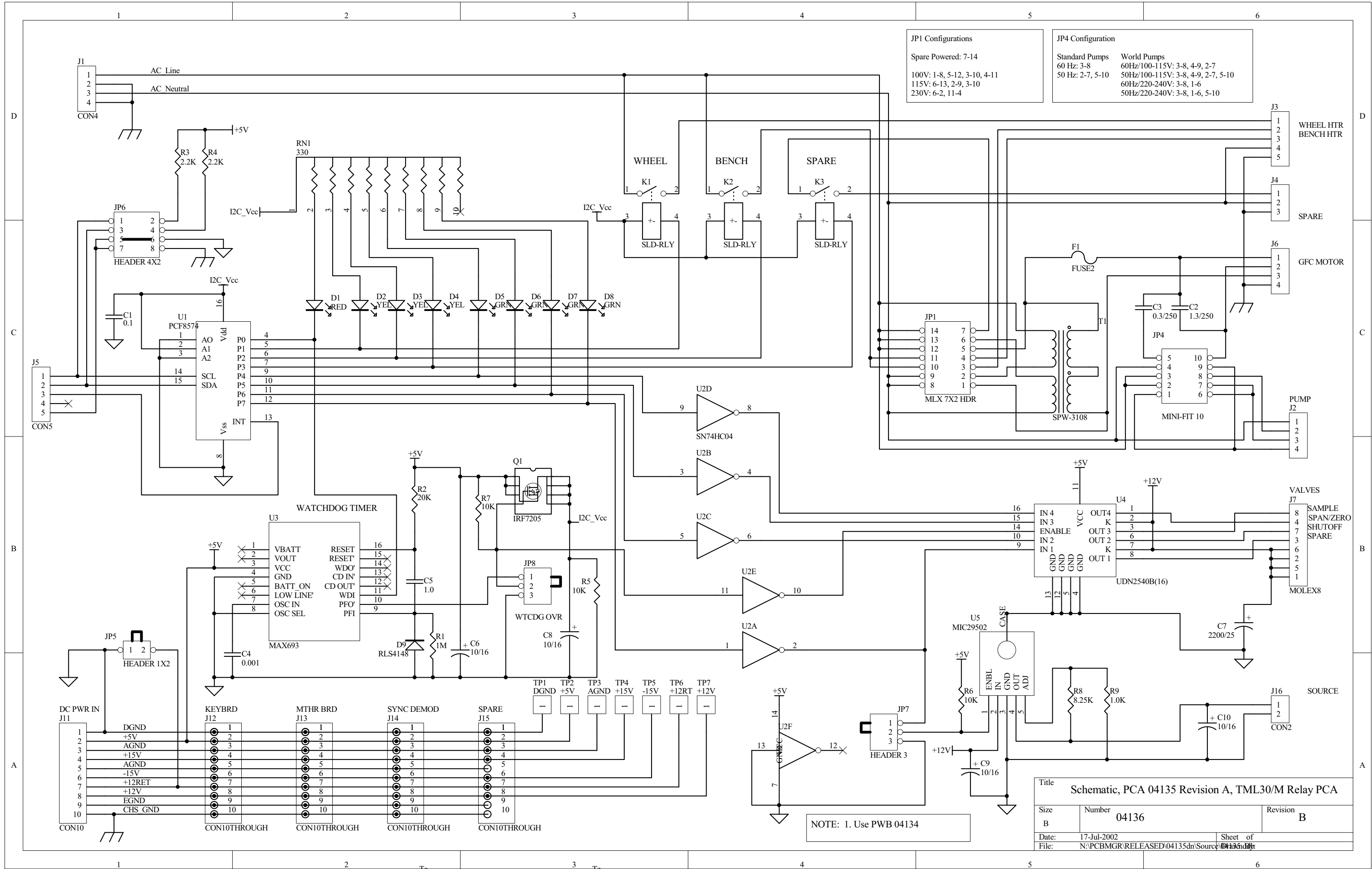
Title		
Schematic for E Series Motherboard PCA 05702		
Size	Number	Revision
Orcad B	05703	A
Date:	10-Jun-2006	Sheet 8 of 8
File:	N:\Pcbmgr\UNREL\05701.E-motherboard.cad\Draws\05701a.DDB	



**Schematics for PWB 04087  
and PCA 04088  
OPTO-INTERRUPTER**

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APPROVALS		DRAWING NO. 04089			REVISION A
DRAWN CAC	DATE 4/30/01	DRAWING NO. 04089			REVISION A
CHECKED		DRAWING NO. 04089			REVISION A
APPROVED		LAST MOD. 2-Apr-2002		SHEET 1 of 1	



**JP1 Configurations**

Spare Powered: 7-14

100V: 1-8, 5-12, 3-10, 4-11  
 115V: 6-13, 2-9, 3-10  
 230V: 6-2, 11-4

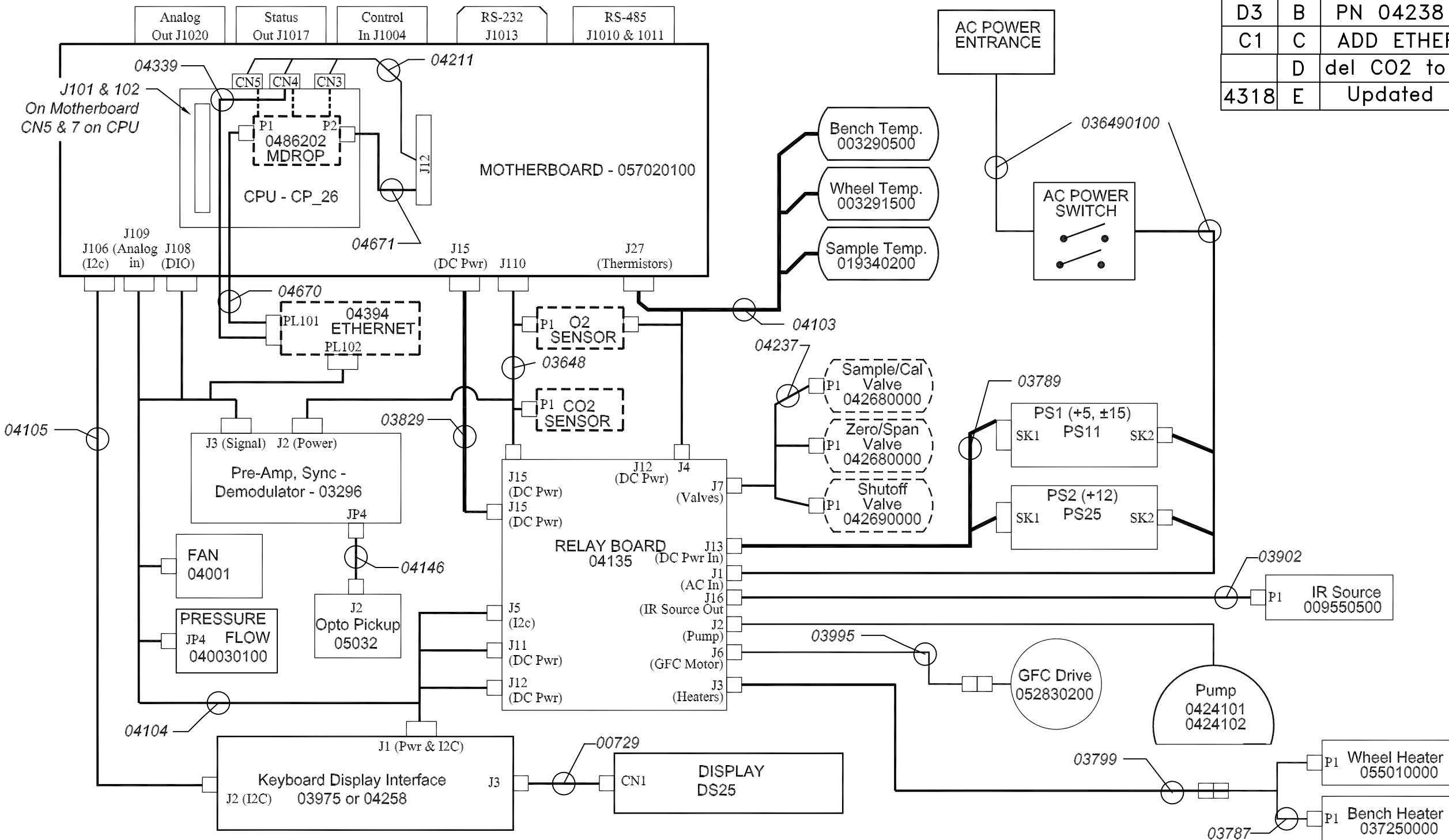
**JP4 Configuration**

Standard Pumps	World Pumps
60 Hz: 3-8	60Hz/100-115V: 3-8, 4-9, 2-7
50 Hz: 2-7, 5-10	50Hz/100-115V: 3-8, 4-9, 2-7, 5-10
	60Hz/220-240V: 3-8, 1-6
	50Hz/220-240V: 3-8, 1-6, 5-10

NOTE: 1. Use PWB 04134

Title		
Schematic, PCA 04135 Revision A, TML30/M Relay PCA		
Size	Number	Revision
B	04136	B
Date:	17-Jul-2002	Sheet of
File:	N:\PCBMGR\RELEASED\04135dn\Source\04135.dbr	1 of 1

REVISIONS				
ZONE	REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
	A	INITIAL RELEASE		
D3	B	PN 04238 to 036490100	7/11/02	
C1	C	ADD ETHERNET & MDROP	8/30/04	KV
	D	del CO2 to J12 (relay bd)	11/2/05	BK
4318	E	Updated Part Numbers	1/4/07	KV



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**KEY:**  
 1. All part numbers in *Italic* identify cables that are referred to in the accompanying document 04217.  
 2. All items in Dashed boxes are optional.

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THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION					DO NOT SCALE DRAWING			APPROVALS		TITLE	
								DRAWN D. NEU		DATE 1/25/02	
PART DASH NO					FINISH N/A			CHECK		SIZE	
NEXT					SIMILAR TO			CCB		CAGE CODE NO. DWG. NO.	
FINAL								ISSUED		REV	
NEXT ASSY										B 1JZF4 04216 E	
USED ON										SCALE	
QTY REQD PER ASSY										E FILE 04216 SHEET 1 OF 1	
APPLICATION											

Interconnect List, TML30/M, SNs 100 and greater

Revision	Description	Checked	Date	DCN					
A	Initial release								
B	Corrections: dropped +12V & +12V return from 03648, corrected +12V & Cgnd on 03829, cable 04238 to 036490100, corrected incorrect TO PN on 036490100 from 03134 (relay board) to 04135, added L & N to AC-switched conductors, switched L & N pins on PS1 & 2 of SK2		7/17/2002	2321					
C	Change to expanded relay board	KV	8/4/04	3197					
D	03648: corrected CO2 sensor wiring	BK	9/2/2005	3694					
E	Updated Part numbers	KV	1/4/2007	4318					
F	Added TML30/M2 blower hrs, removed cbl to keybd J2, added I2C cbl fr mb to relay bd	RH	3/3/2007	4411					
		FROM			TO				
Cable PN	Signal	Assembly	PN	J/P	Pin	Assembly	PN	J/P	Pin
<b>007290000 CBL, KEYBOARD/DISPLAY</b>									
	D7	Display	DS0000025	CN1	1	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	1
	D6	Display	DS0000025	CN1	2	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	2
	D5	Display	DS0000025	CN1	3	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	3
	D4	Display	DS0000025	CN1	4	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	4
	D3	Display	DS0000025	CN1	5	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	5
	D2	Display	DS0000025	CN1	6	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	6
	D1	Display	DS0000025	CN1	7	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	7
	D0	Display	DS0000025	CN1	8	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	8
	DISP WRITE	Display	DS0000025	CN1	9	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	9
	DGND	Display	DS0000025	CN1	10	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	10
	Spare	Display	DS0000025	CN1	11	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	11
	DISP_BUSY	Display	DS0000025	CN1	12	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	12
	DISP_RETURN	Display	DS0000025	CN1	13	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	13
	DISP_RETURN	Display	DS0000025	CN1	14	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	14
	DISP_PWR	Display	DS0000025	CN1	15	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	15
	DISP_PWR	Display	DS0000025	CN1	16	Keyboard/Interface	042580000	J3	16
<b>0364801 CBL ASSY, SYNC DEMOD TO MTHBD, DC, TML30/M</b>									
	DGND	Relay Board	041350000	J15	1	Sync Demod	032960000	J2	1
	+5V	Relay Board	041350000	J15	2	Sync Demod	032960000	J2	2
	AGND	Relay Board	041350000	J15	3	Sync Demod	032960000	J2	3
	+15V	Relay Board	041350000	J15	4	Sync Demod	032960000	J2	4
	AGND	Relay Board	041350000	J15	5	Sync Demod	032960000	J2	5
	-15V	Relay Board	041350000	J15	6	Sync Demod	032960000	J2	6
	DGND	Relay Board	041350000	J15	6	Sync Demod	032960000	J2	6
	DGND	Relay Board	041350000	J15	1	O2 Sensor	049210000	P1	5
	+5V	Relay Board	041350000	J15	2	O2 Sensor	049210000	P1	6
	+12V ret	Relay Board	041350000	J15	7	Small Blower Fan	058810000		1
	+12V	Relay Board	041350000	J15	8	Small Blower Fan	058810000		2
	O2-	O2 Sensor		P1	9	Motherboard	057020100	P110	10
	O2+	O2 Sensor		P1	10	Motherboard	057020100	P110	4
	CO2-	CO2 Sensor			0	Motherboard	057020100	P110	8
	CO2+	CO2 Sensor			V	Motherboard	057020100	P110	2
<b>036490100 CBL ASSY, AC POWER, TML30, SN &gt;=100</b>									
	AC Line	Power Entry	CN0000073		L	Power Switch	SW0000051		L
	AC Neutral	Power Entry	CN0000073		N	Power Switch	SW0000051		N
	Power Grnd	Power Entry	CN0000073			Shield			
	Power Grnd	Power Entry	CN0000073			Chassis			
	AC Line Switched	Power Switch	SW0000051		L	PS2 (+12)	PS0000025	SK2	1
	AC Neu Switched	Power Switch	SW0000051		N	PS2 (+12)	PS0000025	SK2	3
	Power Grnd	Power Entry	CN0000073			PS2 (+12)	PS0000025	SK2	2
	AC Line Switched	Power Switch	SW0000051		L	PS1 (+5, ±15)	PS0000011	SK2	1
	AC Neu Switched	Power Switch	SW0000051		N	PS1 (+5, ±15)	PS0000011	SK2	3
	Power Grnd	Power Entry	CN0000073			PS1 (+5, ±15)	PS0000011	SK2	2
	AC Line Switched	Power Switch	SW0000051		L	Relay	041350000	J1	1
	AC Neu Switched	Power Switch	SW0000051		N	Relay	041350000	J1	3
	Power Grnd	Power Entry	CN0000073			Relay	041350000	J1	2
<b>03787 CBL ASSY, BENCH HEATER, TML30</b>									
	Wheel Heater	Wiring harness	037990000	P1	1	Wheel Heater	055010000	P1	1
	AC Return	Wiring harness	037990000	P1	4	Wheel Heater	055010000	P1	2
	Bench Htr, 115V	Wiring harness	037990000	P1	2	Bench Htr	037250000	P1	1
	Bench Htr, 230V	Wiring harness	037990000	P1	3	Bench Htr	037250000	P1	2
	AC Return	Wiring harness	037990000	P1	4	Bench Htr	037250000	P1	3
	Chassis Gnd	Wiring harness	037990000	P1	5				
<b>03789 CBL ASSY, DC POWER, E SERIES</b>									
	+15	PS1	PS0000011	SK1	1	Relay Board	041350000	J13	4
	+5	PS1	PS0000011	SK1	2	Relay Board	041350000	J13	2
	DGND	PS1	PS0000011	SK1	4	Relay Board	041350000	J13	1
	AGND	PS1	PS0000011	SK1	5	Relay Board	041350000	J13	5
	-15	PS1	PS0000011	SK1	6	Relay Board	041350000	J13	6
	+12	PS2	PS0000025	SK1	1	Relay Board	041350000	J13	8
	+12 RET	PS2	PS0000025	SK1	4	Relay Board	041350000	J13	7

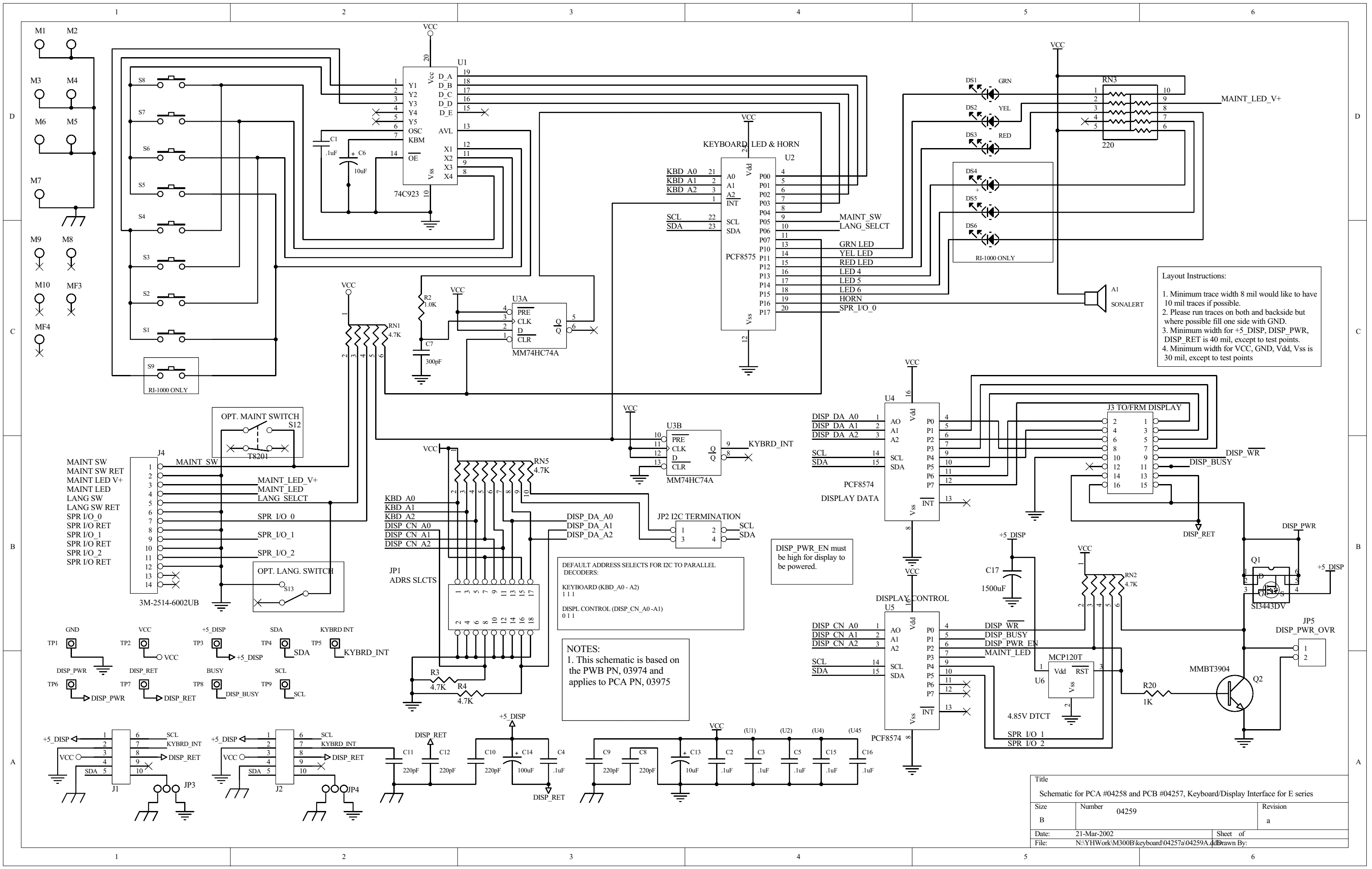


Interconnect List, TML30/M, SNs 100 and greater

Cable PN	Signal	FROM				TO			
		Assembly	PN	J/P	Pin	Assembly	PN	J/P	Pin
<b>03799</b>	<b>CBL ASSY, RELAY BD TO BENCH HTR, TML30</b>								
	Wheel Heater	Relay Board	041350000	J3	1	Wiring harness	037870000	J1	1
	Bench Htr, 115V	Relay Board	041350000	J3	2	Wiring harness	037870000	J1	2
	Bench Htr, 230V	Relay Board	041350000	J3	3	Wiring harness	037870000	J1	3
	AC Return	Relay Board	041350000	J3	4	Wiring harness	037870000	J1	4
	Chassis Gnd	Relay Board	041350000	J3	5	Wiring harness	037870000	J1	5
<b>03829</b>	<b>CBL ASSY, DC POWER TO MOTHERBOARD, E SER</b>								
	DGND	Relay Board	041350000	J14	1	Motherboard	057020100	J15	1
	+5V	Relay Board	041350000	J14	2	Motherboard	057020100	J15	2
	AGND	Relay Board	041350000	J14	3	Motherboard	057020100	J15	3
	+15V	Relay Board	041350000	J14	4	Motherboard	057020100	J15	4
	AGND	Relay Board	041350000	J14	5	Motherboard	057020100	J15	5
	-15V	Relay Board	041350000	J14	6	Motherboard	057020100	J15	6
	+12V RET	Relay Board	041350000	J14	7	Motherboard	057020100	J15	7
	+12V	Relay Board	041350000	J14	8	Motherboard	057020100	J15	8
	Chassis Gnd	Relay Board	041350000	J14	10	Motherboard	057020100	J15	9
<b>03902</b>	<b>CBL, RELAY BD TO SOURCE, TML30</b>								
	IR Source Drv	Relay Board	041350000	J16	1	IR Source	009550500	P1	1
	IR Source Drv	Relay Board	041350000	J16	2	IR Source	009550500	P1	2
<b>03995</b>	<b>CBL, MOTOR TO RELAY BOARD, TML30</b>								
	GFC Drive - A	Relay Board	041350000	J6	1	GFC Motor	052380200	P1	1
	GFC Drive - B	Relay Board	041350000	J6	2	GFC Motor	052380200	P1	2
	Motor Return	Relay Board	041350000	J6	3	GFC Motor	052380200	P1	3
	Chassis Gnd	Relay Board	041350000	J6	4	GFC Motor	052380200	P1	4
<b>04023</b>	<b>CBL, I2C, relay board to motherboard, E-series</b>								
	I2C Serial Clock	Motherboard	057020100	P107	3	Relay Board	045230100	P5	1
	I2C Serial Data	Motherboard	057020100	P107	5	Relay Board	045230100	P5	2
	I2C Reset	Motherboard	057020100	P107	2	Relay Board	045230100	P5	4
	I2C Shield	Motherboard	057020100	P107	6	Relay Board	045230100	P5	5
<b>04103</b>	<b>CBL, MTHR BR TO THERMISTORS, TML30</b>								
	+5V Ref	Motherboard	057020100	J27	6	Bench Temp Snsr	003290500	P1	1
	Bench Temp	Motherboard	057020100	J27	13	Bench Temp Snsr	003290500	P1	2
	+5V Ref	Motherboard	057020100	J27	5	Wheel Temp Snsr	003290500	P1	1
	Wheel Temp	Motherboard	057020100	J27	12	Wheel Temp Snsr	003290500	P1	2
	+5V ref	Motherboard	057020100	J27	1	Shield			
	+5V Ref	Motherboard	057020100	J27	7	Sample Temp Snsr	019340200	P1	1
	Sample Temp	Motherboard	057020100	J27	14	Sample Temp Snsr	019340200	P1	2
		Motherboard	057020100	J27	2	O2 Sensor Therm/Htr	043420000	P1	3
		Motherboard	057020100	J27	9	O2 Sensor Therm/Htr	043420000	P1	1
		Relay Board	041350000	J4	1	O2 Sensor Therm/Htr	043420000	P1	4
		Relay Board	041350000	J4	2	O2 Sensor Therm/Htr	043420000	P1	2
		Relay Board	041350000	J4	3	Shield			
<b>0410401</b>	<b>CBL, DC PWR &amp; SIGNAL DISTRIB, TML30/M</b>								
	+5V	Keyboard	042580000	J1	1	Relay Board	041350000	J12	2
	DGND	Keyboard	042580000	J1	2	Relay Board	041350000	J11	1
	+5V	Keyboard	042580000	J1	3	Relay Board	041350000	J11	2
	SDA	Keyboard	042580000	J1	5	Motherboard	057020100	J106	2
	SCL	Keyboard	042580000	J1	6	Motherboard	057020100	J106	6
	KBINT	Keyboard	042580000	J1	7	Motherboard	057020100	J106	1
	DGND	Keyboard	042580000	J1	8	Relay Board	041350000	J12	1
	Shield	Keyboard	042580000	J1	10	Shield			
	GND	Ethernet	043940000	J1	1	Relay Board	041350000	J11	1
	+5V	Ethernet	043940000	J1	2	Relay Board	041350000	J11	2
	+12V Ret	Rear Panel Fan	040010000	P1	1	Relay Board	041350000	J11	7
	+12V	Rear Panel Fan	040010000	P1	2	Relay Board	041350000	J11	8
	AGND	Flow Module	040030100	J1	3	Relay Board	041350000	J11	3
	+15V	Flow Module	040030100	J1	6	Relay Board	041350000	J11	4
	Cell Pressure	Flow Module	040030100	J1	4	Motherboard	057020100	J109	5
	Pump Vacuum	Flow Module	040030100	J1	2	Motherboard	057020100	J109	6
	Sample Flow	Flow Module	040030100	J1	5	Motherboard	057020100	J109	2
	AGND	Flow Module	040030100	J1	Shld	Motherboard	057020100	J109	9
	Measure	Sync Demod	032960000	J3	1	Motherboard	057020100	J109	4
	PD Temp	Sync Demod	032960000	J3	2	Motherboard	057020100	J109	1
	Reference	Sync Demod	032960000	J3	5	Motherboard	057020100	J109	3
	AGND	Sync Demod	032960000	J3	6	Shield			
	Dark Switch	Sync Demod	032960000	J3	4	Motherboard	057020100	J108	16
	Sync Error	Sync Demod	032960000	J3	7	Motherboard	057020100	J108	4
	Etest	Sync Demod	032960000	J3	8	Motherboard	057020100	J108	8
	+12V Ret	Relay Board	041350000	J12	7	Bench Blower Fan 1	058790000		1
	+12V	Relay Board	041350000	J12	8	Bench Blower Fan 1	058790000		2
	+12V Ret	Relay Board	041350000	J12	7	Bench Blower Fan 2	058790000		1
	+12V	Relay Board	041350000	J12	8	Bench Blower Fan 2	058790000		2

Interconnect List, TML30/M, SNs 100 and greater

Cable PN	Signal	FROM				TO			
		Assembly	PN	J/P	Pin	Assembly	PN	J/P	Pin
<b>04146</b>	<b>CBL, SYNC DEMOD, TML30</b>								
	DGND	Opto Pickup	050320000	J1	1	Sync Demod	032960000	JP4	6
	Segmentg Gate	Opto Pickup	050320000	J1	2	Sync Demod	032960000	JP4	5
	No Connection	Opto Pickup	050320000	J1	3	Sync Demod	032960000	JP4	4
	DGND	Opto Pickup	050320000	J1	4	Sync Demod	032960000	JP4	3
	M/R Gate	Opto Pickup	050320000	J1	5	Sync Demod	032960000	JP4	2
	+5V	Opto Pickup	050320000	J1	6	Sync Demod	032960000	JP4	1
<b>04211</b>	<b>CBL, MTHBD TO CPU, (KB)</b>								
	RXD(0)	CPU	CP0000026	CN3	3	Motherboard	057020100	J12	14
	RTS(0)	CPU	CP0000026	CN3	4	Motherboard	057020100	J12	13
	TXD(0)	CPU	CP0000026	CN3	5	Motherboard	057020100	J12	12
	CTS(0)	CPU	CP0000026	CN3	6	Motherboard	057020100	J12	11
	GND(0)	CPU	CP0000026	CN3	9	Motherboard	057020100	J12	10
	RXD(1)	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	3	Motherboard	057020100	J12	9
	RTS(1)	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	4	Motherboard	057020100	J12	8
	TXD(1)	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	5	Motherboard	057020100	J12	7
	CTS(1)	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	6	Motherboard	057020100	J12	6
	GND(1)	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	9	Motherboard	057020100	J12	5
	485+	CPU	CP0000026	CN5	2	Motherboard	057020100	J12	9
	485-	CPU	CP0000026	CN5	4	Motherboard	057020100	J12	7
	GND	CPU	CP0000026	CN5	6	Motherboard	057020100	J12	5
	Shield					Motherboard	057020100	J12	2
<b>04237</b>	<b>CBL ASSY, 12V VALVE CBLS, TML30, SN&gt;=100</b>								
	+12	Relay Board	041350000	J7	6	Zero/Span Vlv	042680000	P1	1
	Zero/Span Drv	Relay Board	041350000	J7	8	Zero/Span Vlv	042680000	P1	2
	+12	Relay Board	041350000	J7	2	Samp/Cal Vlv	042680000	P1	1
	Samp/Cal Drv	Relay Board	041350000	J7	4	Samp/Cal Vlv	042680000	P1	2
	+12	Relay Board	041350000	J7	5	Shutoff Valve	042690000	P1	1
	Shutoff Vlv (M300E), Sample/Ref (M300EU)	Relay Board	041350000	J7	7	Shutoff Vlv (Sample/Ref)	042690000	P1	2
	+12	Relay Board	041350000	J7	1	Shutoff Vlv (Sample/Ref)	042690000	P1	1
	Shutoff Vlv (M300EU)	Relay Board	041350000	J7	3	Shutoff Valve (TML30/M)	042690000	P1	2
<b>04339</b>	<b>CBL, CPU TO ETHERNET BD</b>								
	shld	Ethernet	043940000	PL101	2	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	
	txd	Ethernet	043940000	PL101	3	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	3
	dtr	Ethernet	043940000	PL101	4	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	2
	rts	Ethernet	043940000	PL101	5	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	6
	dcd	Ethernet	043940000	PL101	6	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	1
	rxd	Ethernet	043940000	PL101	8	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	5
	dsr	Ethernet	043940000	PL101	9	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	7
	cts	Ethernet	043940000	PL101	10	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	4
	gnd	Ethernet	043940000	PL101	16	CPU	CP0000026	CN4	9
<b>05917</b>	<b>CBL, BLOWER HTR CONFIG (TML30/M ONLY)</b>								
	Oven Temp	Oven Therm	058800000	THERM	1	Cbl, Mthr Bd to Therm	041030000	O2	1
	+5V Ref	Oven Therm	058800000	THERM	2	Cbl, Mthr Bd to Therm	041030000	O2	3
	Config Jumper	Oven Htr 1	058810000	HTR1	1	Blower Htr Config Plug	05918	PLUG	1
	Config Jumper	Oven Htr 1	058810000	HTR1	2	Blower Htr Config Plug	05918	PLUG	2
	AC Line	Oven Htr 1	058810000	HTR1	2	Cbl, Mthr Bd to Therm	041030000	O2	4
	AC Neutral	Oven Htr 2	058810000	HTR2	1	Cbl, Mthr Bd to Therm	041030000	O2	2
	Config Jumper	Oven Htr 2	058810000	HTR2	1	Blower Htr Config Plug	05918	PLUG	4
	Config Jumper	Oven Htr 2	058810000	HTR2	2	Blower Htr Config Plug	05918	PLUG	5



**Layout Instructions:**

1. Minimum trace width 8 mil would like to have 10 mil traces if possible.
2. Please run traces on both and backside but where possible fill one side with GND.
3. Minimum width for +5\_DISP, DISP\_PWR, DISP\_RET is 40 mil, except to test points.
4. Minimum width for VCC, GND, Vdd, Vss is 30 mil, except to test points

**DEFAULT ADDRESS SELECTS FOR I2C TO PARALLEL DECODERS:**

KEYBOARD (KBD\_A0 - A2)  
1 1 1

DISPL CONTROL (DISP\_CN\_A0-A1)  
0 1 1

**NOTES:**

1. This schematic is based on the PWB PN, 03974 and applies to PCA PN, 03975

DISP\_PWR\_EN must be high for display to be powered.

Title		
Schematic for PCA #04258 and PCB #04257, Keyboard/Display Interface for E series		
Size	Number	Revision
B	04259	a
Date:	21-Mar-2002	Sheet of
File:	N:\YHWork\M300B\keyboard\04257a\04259A.d	Drawn By:

1

2

3

4

A

A

B

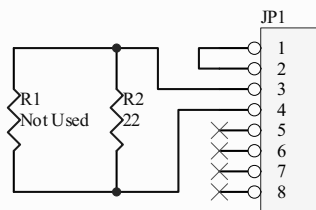
B

C

C

D

D



Title		
SCH, E-Series Analog Output Isolator, PCA 04467		
Size	Number	Revision
A	04468	B
Date:	6/28/2004	Sheet of
File:	N:\PCBMGR\...\04468B.sch	Drawn By:

1

2

3

4