

[

**Features of the EMCEE Model 1152
DIGITAL CONDUCTIVITY METER
(ASTM Standard Test Method D 2624)**

EMCEE

DIGITAL

CONDUCTIVITY

METER

**convenient
reliable
accurate
measurement
of
electrical
conductivity**

- Continuous standard electrical conductivity range from 0 to 1999 in increments of 1 picosiemen per meter (pS/m)
- Available in other standard and non-standard conductivity ranges
- Large digital, liquid crystal display
- Reliable advanced integrated circuit design technology
- Self check calibration with field adjustment capability
- Automatic over range and low battery indication
- Capable of storage tank and tanker truck measurement with the use of a short cable or cable reel kit
- Powered by 3 readily available alkaline batteries
- Electronics housed in a rugged cast aluminum case coated with solvent resistant paint equipped with a detachable stainless steel probe
- Approved intrinsically safe design for use in hazardous environments by Underwriters Laboratories (UL), Canadian Standards Association (CSA), and LCIE



Model 1152 Meter



Cable Reel Kit



Detachable Probe

APPLICATIONS

The Model 1152 Digital Conductivity meter provides a measurement of electrical conductivity of fluids in conductivity units (CU), which are defined as picosiemens per meter in ASTM D 2624. The rugged Electro/mechanical design of the Model 1152 meter facilitates ease of use for both laboratory and field applications. Initially the meter was designed and developed for safety reasons to measure the electrical conductivity of hydrocarbon fuels, particularly jet fuels. Subsequently, The meter was modified with other conductivity ranges to accommodate measurement of a variety of fluids for different applications.

Safety - Hydrocarbon fuels typically have low electrical conductivity and consequently, are susceptible to retaining a static charge. Static charges are induced, especially, when the fuel is pumped at high rates through filters. Due to the relatively low conductivity, the static charge does not readily dissipate and is retained for a considerable period of time. This condition can result in an explosion and/or fire. Since conductivity is a function of temperature, it is very important to record the fuel temperature at which the measurement was performed.

Process Controls - In addition to safety reasons, electrical conductivity of fluids can be monitored for process control. Proper addition and mixing of

Specifications:

<u>Range:</u>	0 - 1999 pS/m
<u>Resolution:</u>	1 pS/m
<u>Accuracy:</u>	2% of reading \pm 1 pS/m
<u>Over-Range Indicator:</u>	"1" on left side of display
<u>Calibration:</u>	Internal source, field adj.
<u>Controls:</u>	2 Pushbuttons, "M" (measure) & "C" (calibration)
<u>Display:</u>	Liquid crystal, 3 ½ digits, ½ inch (.27 cm) high
<u>Safety Ground:</u>	Banana jack on electronics assy.
<u>Power:</u>	Battery, 3 each, 6 volt alkaline
<u>Op Temp Range:</u>	32° to 165° F (0° to 75° C)
<u>Carrying Case:</u>	Hard, solvent resistant, molded plastic

Theory of Operation - The EMCEE Model 1152 meter consists of an electronics assembly and a detachable stainless steel probe. The probe, which is similar to a capacitor having concentric electrodes, is immersed into the fluid, up to the set of holes closet to the electronics assembly. Depressing the "M" pushbutton causes a relatively small direct current to flow through the fluid between the electrodes. The current is amplified in the electronics assembly and is displayed on the liquid crystal display in picosiemens per meter(pS/m).

various ingredients can be monitored at different stages of production. These applications are not limited to hydrocarbons, but have been expanded to other products; such as paints, solvents, inks, and other non-organic items. The stainless steel probe is relatively unaffected by most acidic and caustic solutions.