



ESSENTIAL INSTRUCTIONS

READ THIS PAGE BEFORE PROCEEDING !

This product has been designed, manufactured, and tested to meet many national and international standards. Because these sensors are sophisticated technical products, proper installation, use, and maintenance ensures they continue to operate within their normal specifications. The following instructions are provided for integration into your safety program when installing, using, and maintaining these products. Failure to follow the proper instructions may cause any one of the following situations to occur: Loss of life; personal injury; property damage; damage to this sensor and warranty invalidation.

- Read all instructions prior to installing, operating, and servicing the product. If this Instruction Manual is not the correct manual, telephone (949) 829-5555 and the requested manual will be provided. Save this Instruction Manual for future reference.
- If you do not understand any of the instructions, contact your Broadley-James representative for clarification.
- Follow all warnings, cautions, and instructions marked on and supplied with the product.
- Inform and educate your personnel in the proper installation, operation, and maintenance of the product.
- Install your equipment as specified in the Installation Instructions of the appropriate Instruction Manual and per applicable local and national codes.
- To ensure proper performance, use qualified personnel to install, operate, update, calibrate, and maintain the product.
- When replacement parts are required, ensure that qualified people use replacement parts specified by Broadley-James. Unauthorized parts and procedures can affect the product's performance and place the safe operation of your process at risk. Look alike substitutions may result in improper operation.

P1431 Rev. B
May 1998

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1.0 Technical Data

Sensor Body:	316L Stainless Steel
Membrane:	Teflon / Silicone (steel-mesh reinforced)
Membrane cartridge:	High-temperature resistant plastic (PPS)
Cathode:	Platinum (Pt)
Anode:	Silver (Ag)
Electrolyte:	KOH / KCl solution, pH 13
Response time:	98% of readout in
@ 25°C	60 seconds
@ 37°C	20 seconds
Stability:	In water, under constant pressure and at a constant temperature drift amounts to less than 2% per week
Flow dependence:	Readings in stirred and unstirred solutions differ by approximately 3 - 5 %.
Polarization time:	Overnight (approximately ... 8 - 12 hours)
Polarization Voltage:	675 mV
Electrode current in ambient air:	Approximately 60×10^{-9} amps
Electrode current in N₂:	< 1% of current in ambient air
Temperature coefficient of membrane at constant O₂ partial pressure:	Approximately 2.3% / K° at 25°C
Temperature Range:	Operation: 0 - 80°C Sterilization: max. 130°C
Temperature Compensation:	Automatic with built-in thermistor, 22KΩ @ 25°C
Linearity:	< 0.3% of readout
Maximum Pressure:	58 psig, 4 bar (atm.)
Cable Connection:	Standard 4-pin
Wetted Materials:	All metal parts in contact with sample solution are made of 316L stainless steel
O-ring Seals:	Silicone rubber

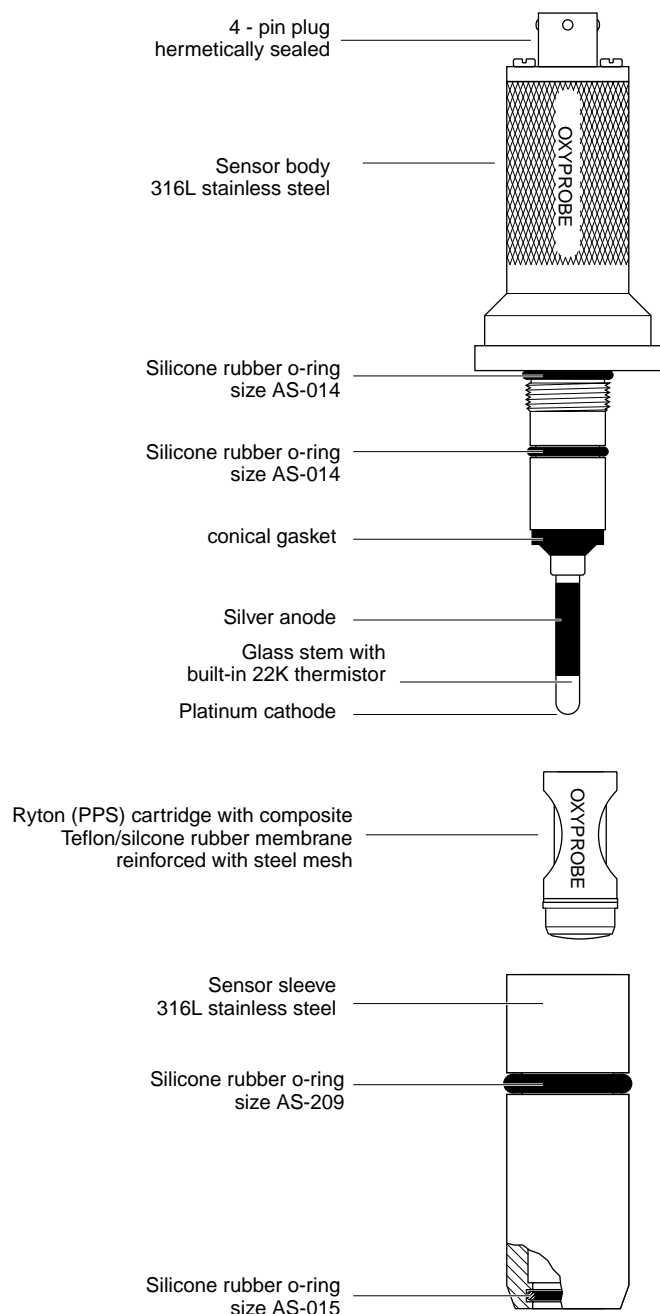
2.0 OxyProbe Features

2.1 Sensor Construction

The principle components of the oxygen sensor are shown in Fig 1. All parts are made of heat resistant materials.

Figure 1

Principle Sensor Components



The sensing element comprises a glass tube that is sealed at one end with a fused Pt. wire. This sealed end is ground to a precise hemispherical curve. Since the geometrical configuration and roughness of the ground surface have an important effect on sensor performance, no attempt should be made to modify them. A silver anode tube is positioned over the glass tube. A thermistor for the temperature compensation of sensor current is also incorporated within the glass tube. The tube is then mounted and sealed into a stainless steel threaded holder. This comprises the anode/cathode assembly, which is easily threaded into the sensor housing with a simple tool.

The membrane cartridge, after filled with electrolyte, is gripped by the thumb and forefinger slots (which forces out any trapped air) and is slid over the end of the anode/cathode assembly. It is sealed at the lower end with a fixed, reinforced, oxygen-permeable membrane, and is surrounded by a flexible silicone sleeve. This enables the electrolyte to expand during sterilization operations.

The stainless steel sensor sleeve forces the membrane cartridge against the conical silicone washer. At the same time optimum pressure of the gas-permeable membrane against the cathode is obtained.

Important: Even after assembly, the glass rod extends a slight degree beyond the endcap. Though covered by the membrane it can be damaged by sharp blows.

3.0 PREPARATION

3.1 Sensor

The sensor is shipped with a removable boot that protects the anode/cathode assembly and membrane cartridge during shipment and long term storage. A moisture proof dust cap is also provided to protect the 4-pin connector. See Fig. 2 for removal procedures for these protective caps.

NOTE:

Save the moisture proof dust cap to protect the 4-pin connector during autoclave or out-of-service conditions.

Begin the sensor preparation by following the step by step procedures as shown in Fig. 2 through Fig. 7 inclusive.

After performing the steps for the removal of the protective caps as shown in Fig. 2, proceed with the membrane CARTRIDGE REFILL and INSTALLATION instructions as shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.

The OxyProbe sensor is now ready to re-assemble

by replacing the stainless steel sensor sleeve as shown in Fig. 5.

Continue with the final assembly step of the OxyProbe sensor by installing the cap nut as shown in Fig. 6.

The final step in the sensor preparation involves the polarization of the sensor which is accomplished as shown in Fig. 7.

Figure 2

OxyProbe® Protective Cap Removal

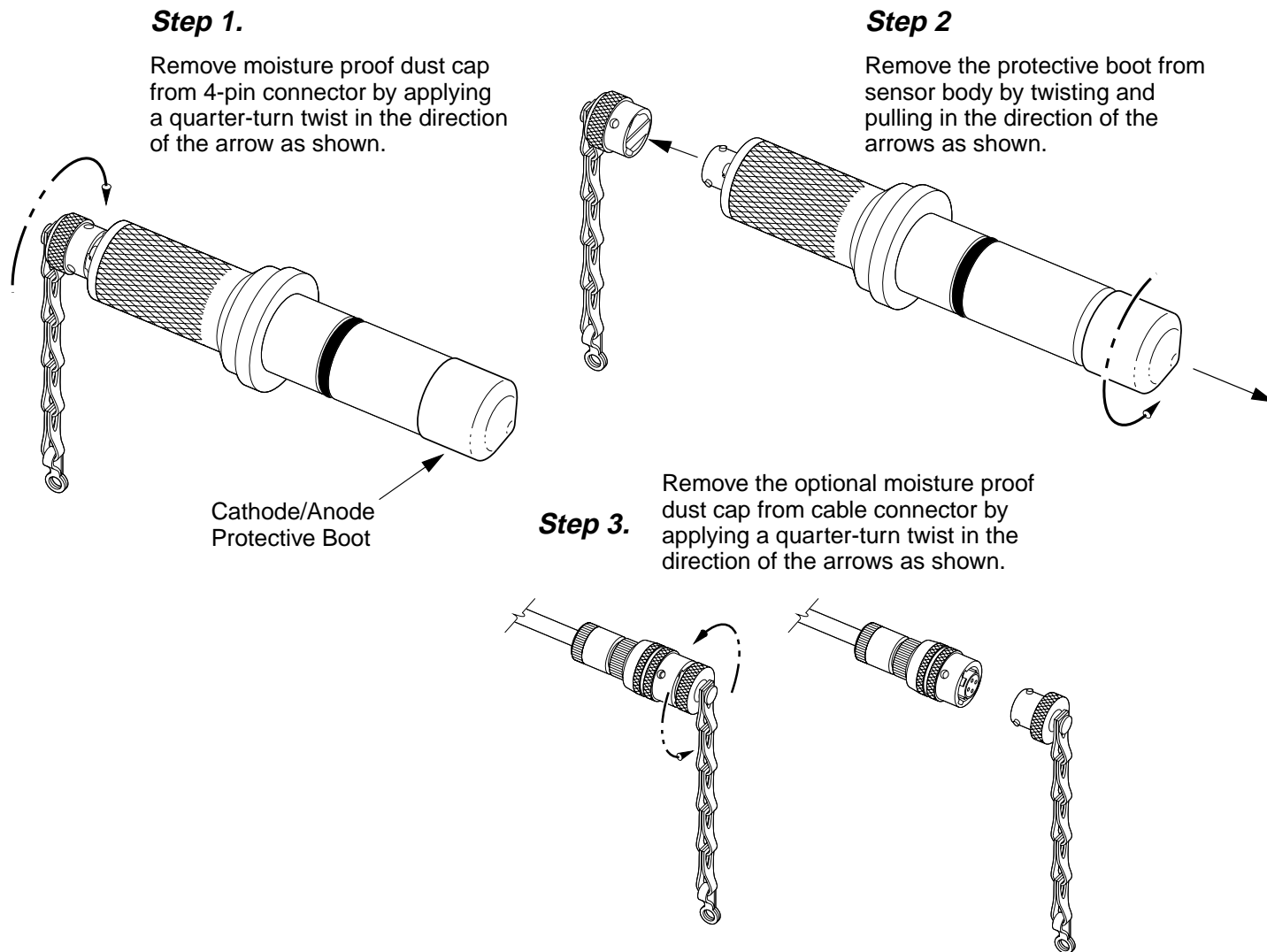
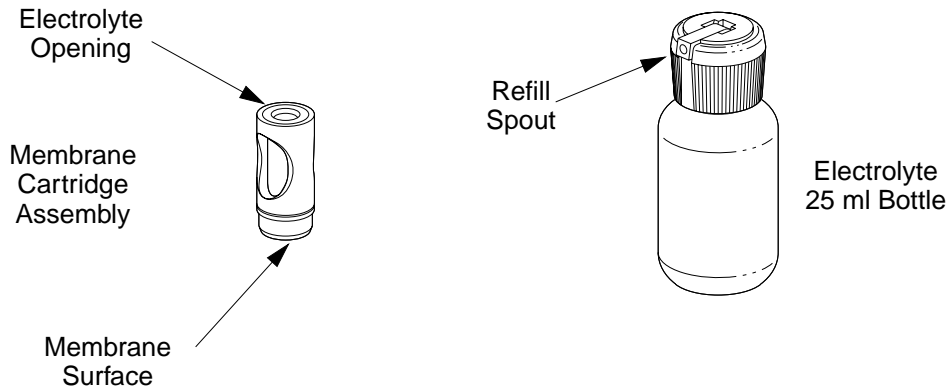


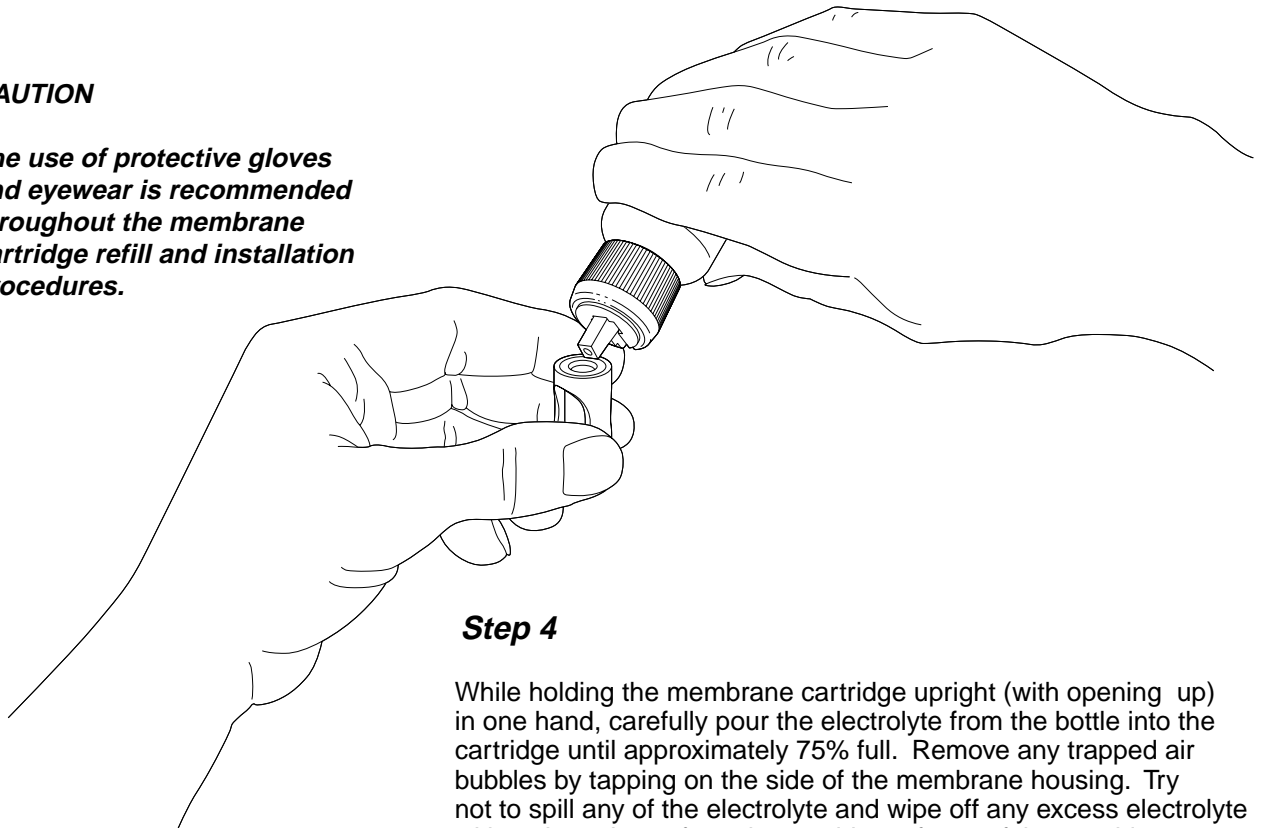
Figure 3

Membrane Cartridge Refill



CAUTION

The use of protective gloves and eyewear is recommended throughout the membrane cartridge refill and installation procedures.



Step 4

While holding the membrane cartridge upright (with opening up) in one hand, carefully pour the electrolyte from the bottle into the cartridge until approximately 75% full. Remove any trapped air bubbles by tapping on the side of the membrane housing. Try not to spill any of the electrolyte and wipe off any excess electrolyte with a clean tissue from the outside surfaces of the cartridge.

Figure 4

Membrane Cartridge Installation

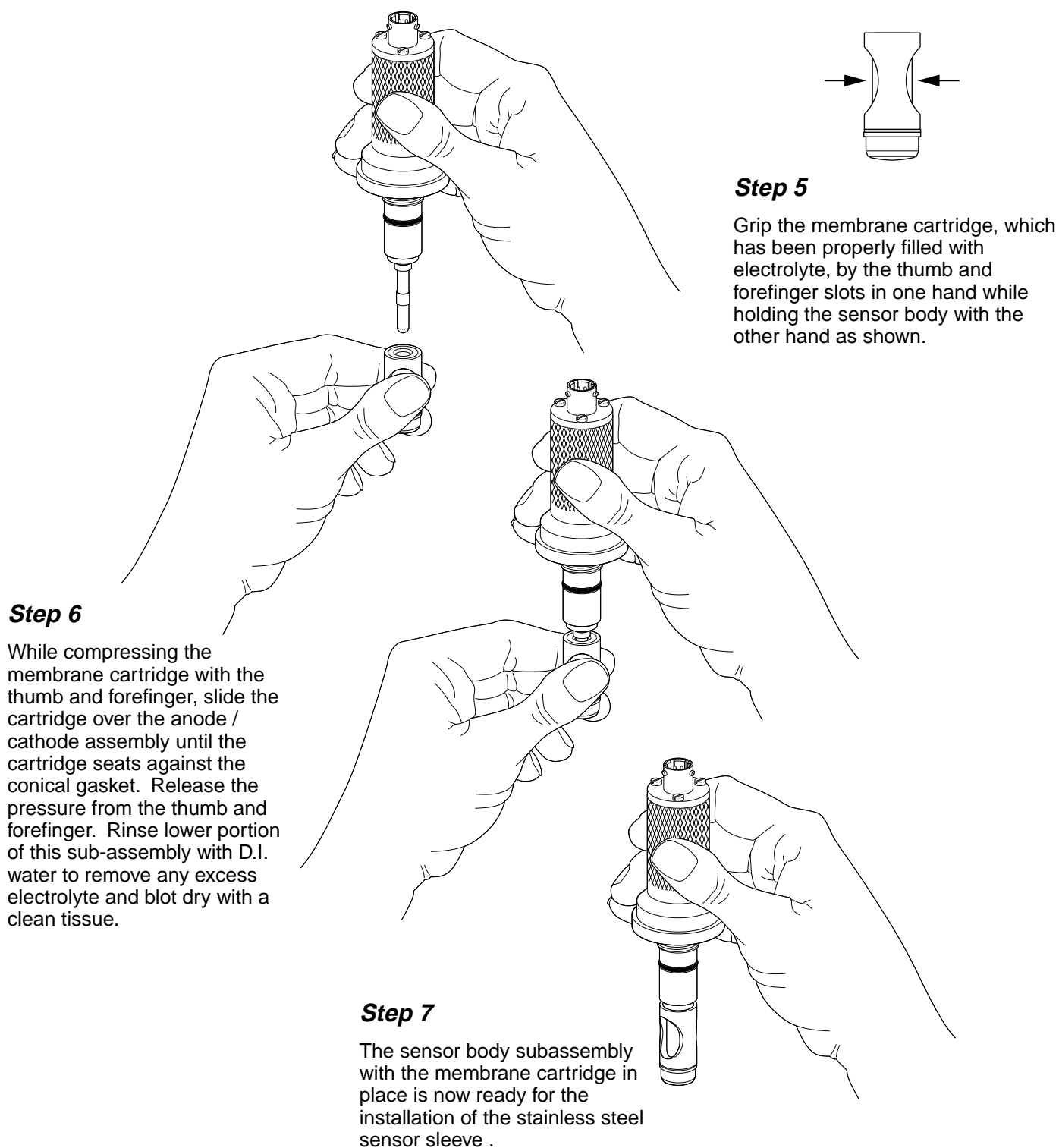
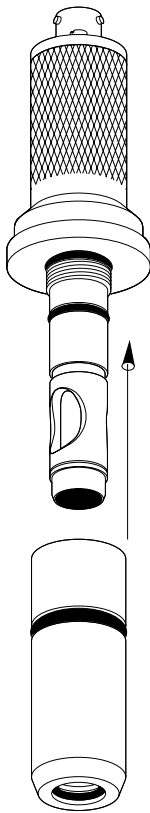
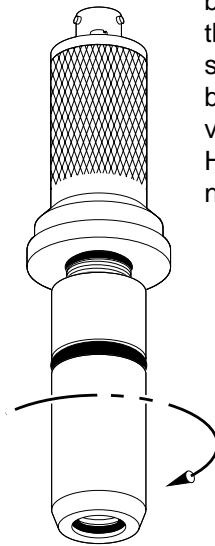
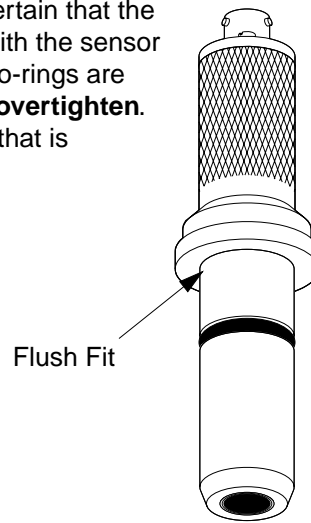


Figure 5**Stainless Steel Sensor Sleeve Installation****Step 8**

Slide the stainless steel sensor sleeve over the membrane cartridge, being careful not to nick the o-rings. Be certain that the mating threads of the sleeve and sensor body are free of any dirt or debris.

**Step 9**

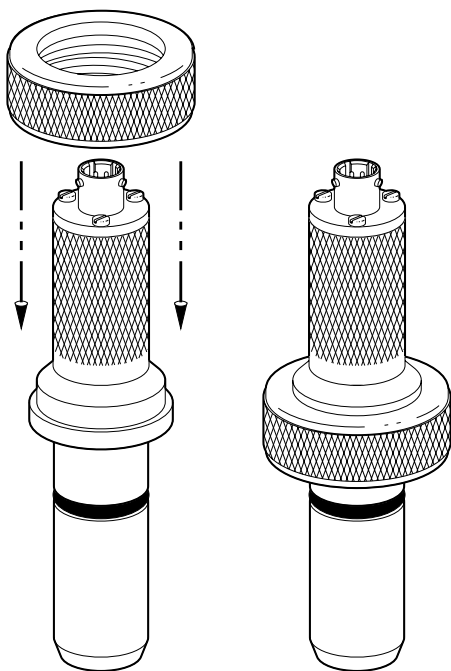
Thread the stainless steel sensor sleeve onto the sensor body in the direction shown by the arrow. Be certain that the sleeve is flush with the sensor body so that no o-rings are visible. **Do not overtighten.** Hand tight is all that is necessary.

**Note:**

Carefully inspect all O-rings and the conical gasket for any physical damage or excessive wear. Replace these items as needed or if there is any doubt as to their condition.

Figure 6

Sensor Cap Nut Installation



Step 10

The 316L stainless steel sensor cap nut is easily installed onto the OxyProbe D.O. Sensor. Slip the cap nut over the 4-pin connector end of the sensor in the direction of the arrows as shown in the drawings. The cap nut will come to rest on the largest diameter flange portion of the sensor housing. The OxyProbe Sensor is now ready to be installed into the fermentation or bioreactor vessel.

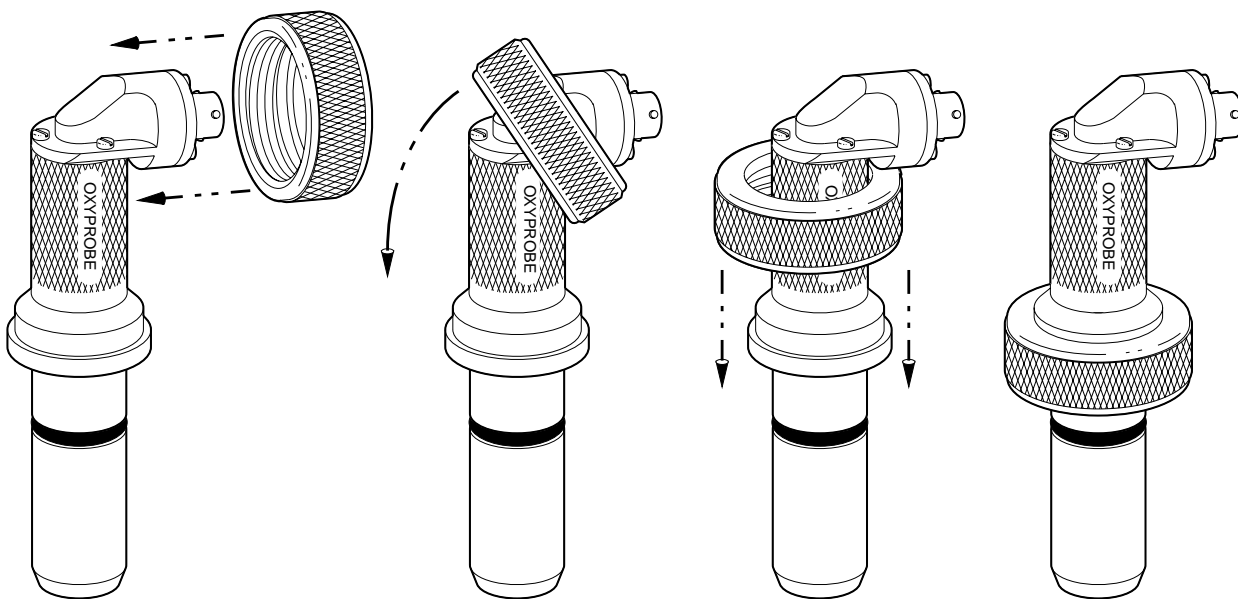
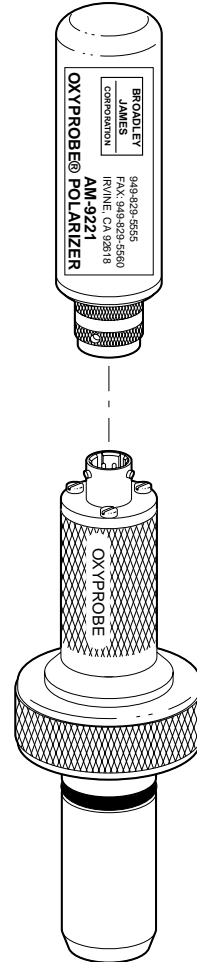
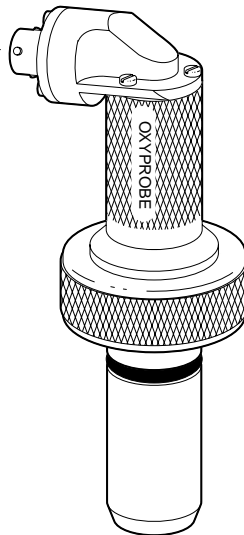


Figure 7

Sensor Polarization

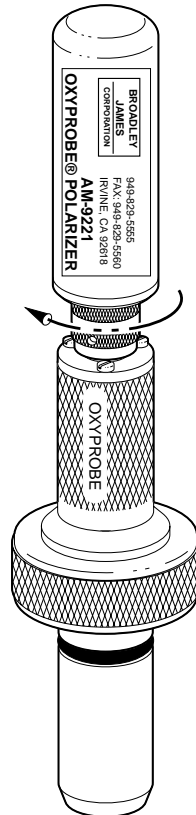
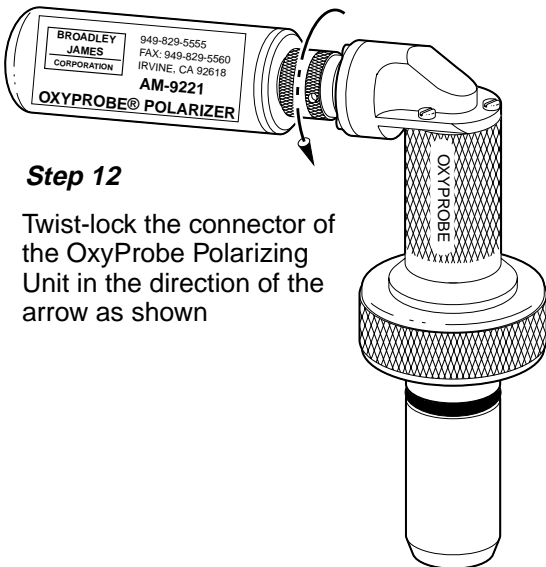
Step 11

Insert the AM-9221 OxyProbe Polarizing Unit into the 4-pin connector of the sensor.



Step 12

Twist-lock the connector of the OxyProbe Polarizing Unit in the direction of the arrow as shown



NOTE: SENSOR POLARIZATION MAY ALSO BE ACHIEVED BY CONNECTING THE SENSOR TO THE HOST D.O. TRANSMITTER WHICH IS POWERED.

Figure 8

AX-5000 Cable Connection to Sensor

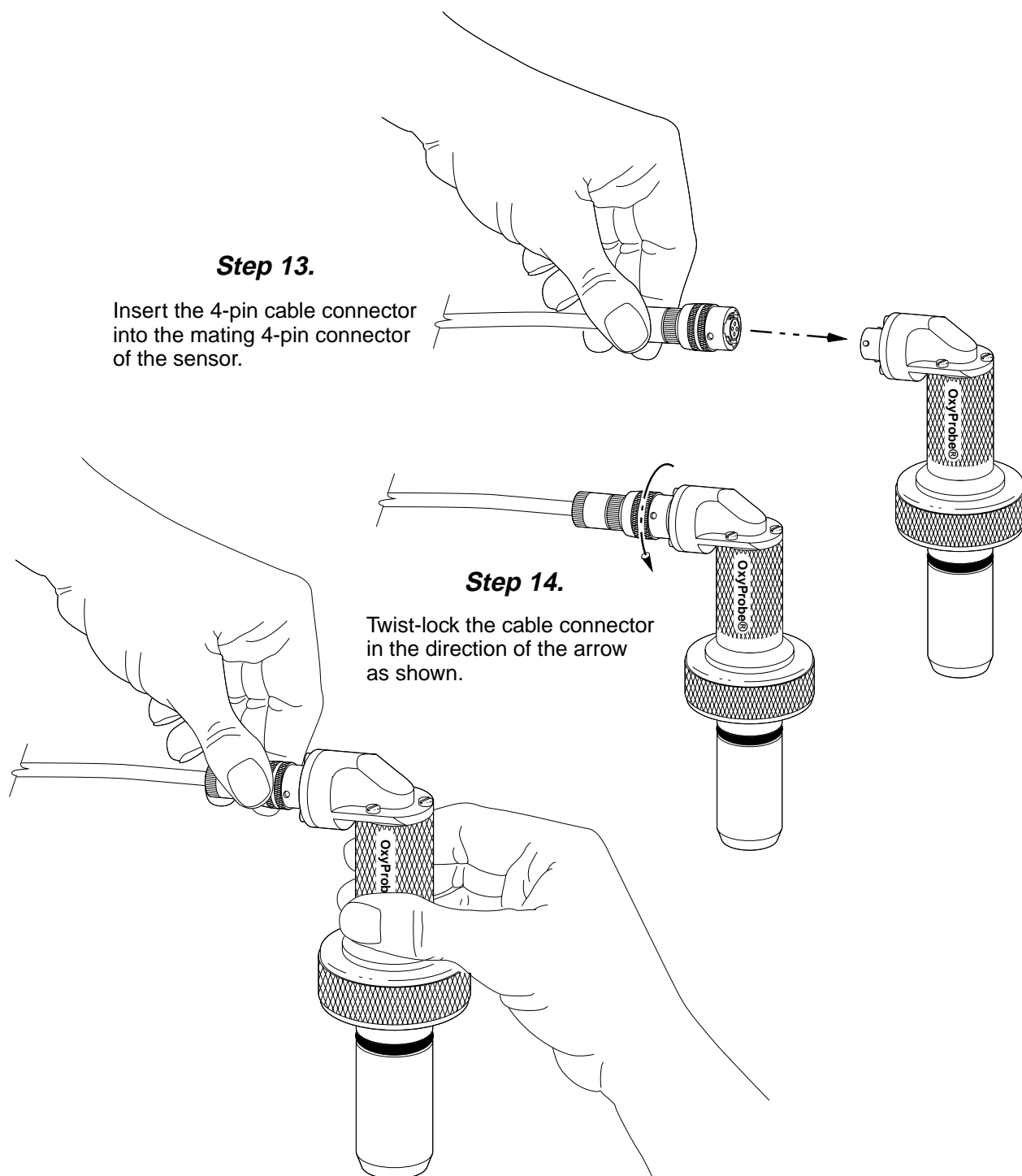
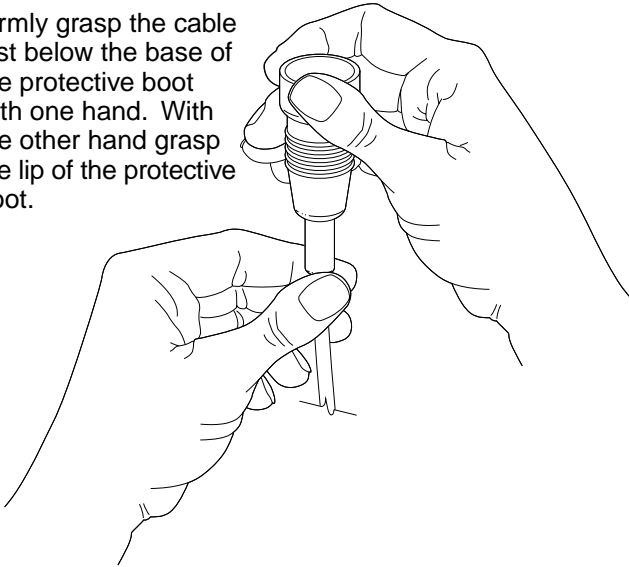
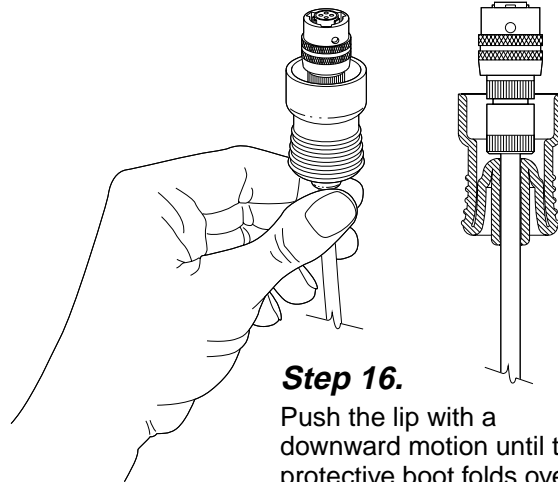


Figure 8b**AX-5100 Cable Connection to Sensor****Step 15.**

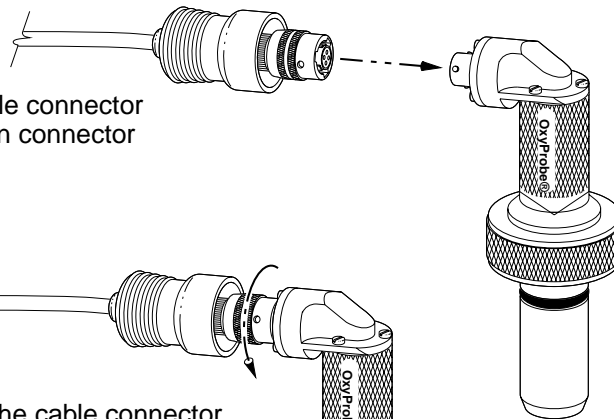
Firmly grasp the cable just below the base of the protective boot with one hand. With the other hand grasp the lip of the protective boot.

**Step 16.**

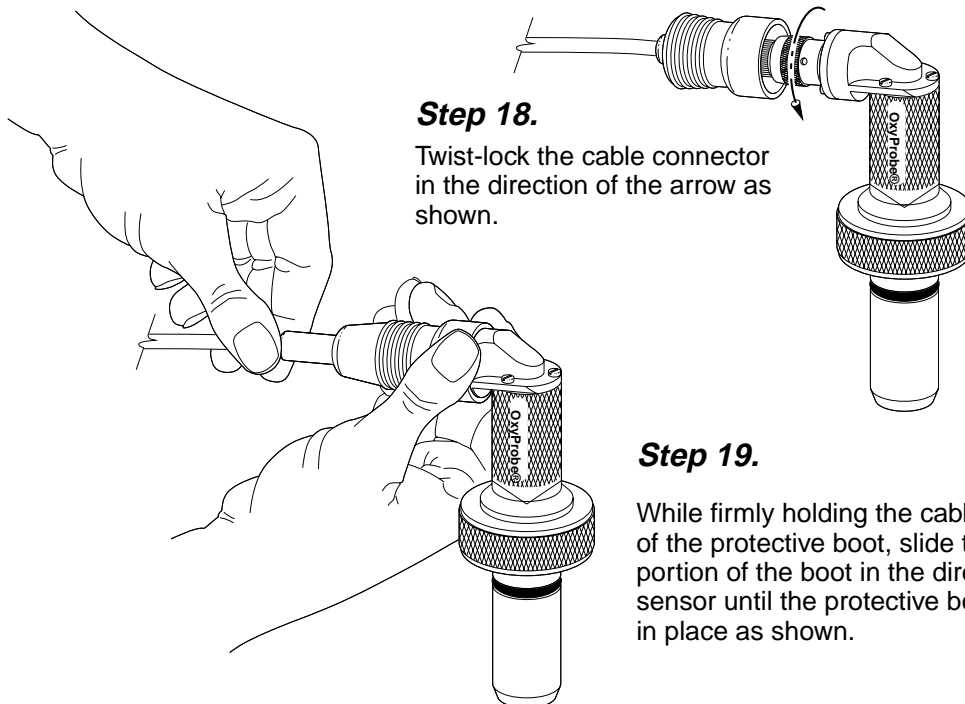
Push the lip with a downward motion until the protective boot folds over the base of the boot exposing the 4-pin cable connector as shown.

**Step 17.**

Insert the 4-pin cable connector into the mating 4-pin connector of the sensor.

**Step 18.**

Twist-lock the cable connector in the direction of the arrow as shown.

**Step 19.**

While firmly holding the cable at the base of the protective boot, slide the folded portion of the boot in the direction of the sensor until the protective boot is secured in place as shown.

When the transmitter is switched on, a polarization voltage is applied between the anode and cathode. The sensor current is initially very high as oxygen is depleted from the internal electrolyte, but it then falls off exponentially and settles down to steady state after a few hours. Since this polarization period is relatively long, the sensor should be kept connected to a powered transmitter or polarizing unit (Part Number: AM-9221) when not in use. Owing to the very small current flowing through the sensor under these conditions, its life will not be shortened. If for any reason the sensor has to be disconnected (or the transmitter power switched off) for an extended period, it will have to be repolarized before it is ready for further use.

During the polarization period, the sensor current will fall off even in oxygen-free solutions. For this reason, an excessive zero current (see 4.2) may indicate incomplete polarization.

3.2 Sensor Cable

The oxygen sensor cable is provided in two configurations: (1) The AX-5100 with a protective connector boot; or (2) AX-5000 without the boot. See Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 for cable information.

Refer to the wiring diagram of the D.O. transmitter selected for use with the OxyProbe for proper connection of the sensor. For sensor wiring instructions for the Model 20 D.O. Transmitter, see Fig. 10.

Figure 9

OxyProbe® Sensor Cables

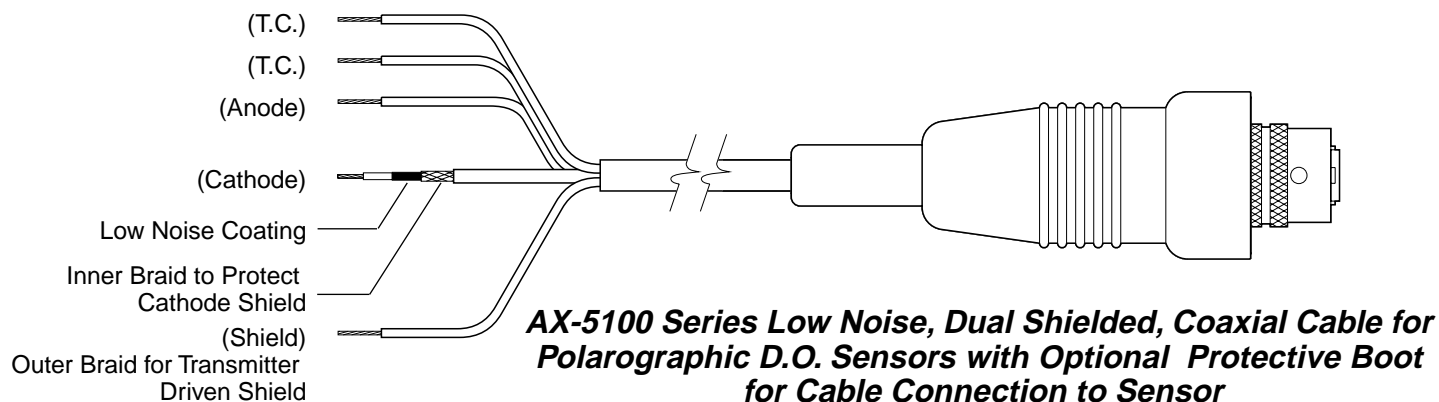
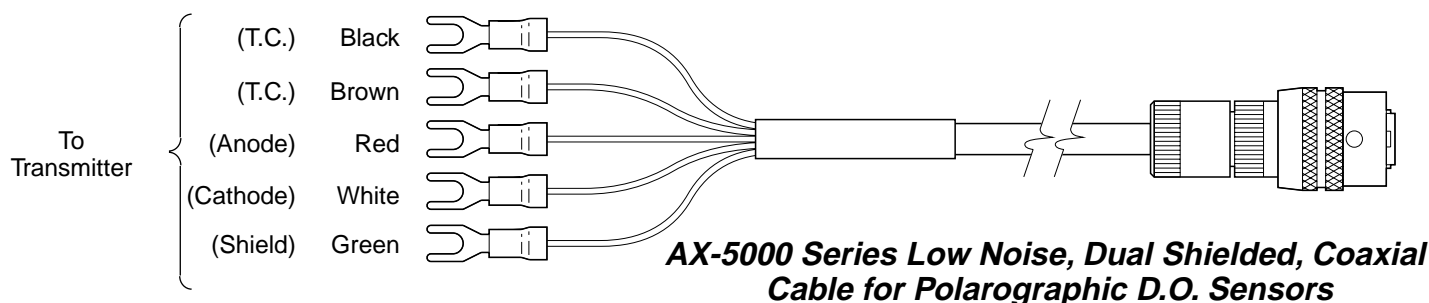
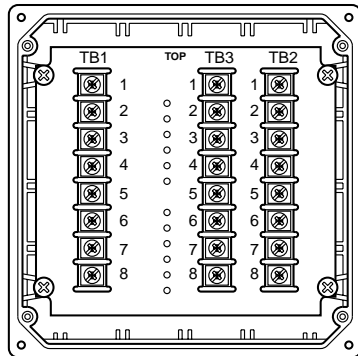


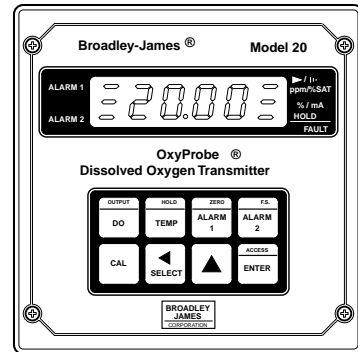
Figure 10

OxyProbe® Sensor Wiring for Models 20 & 20-03



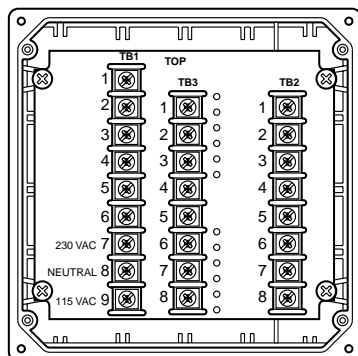
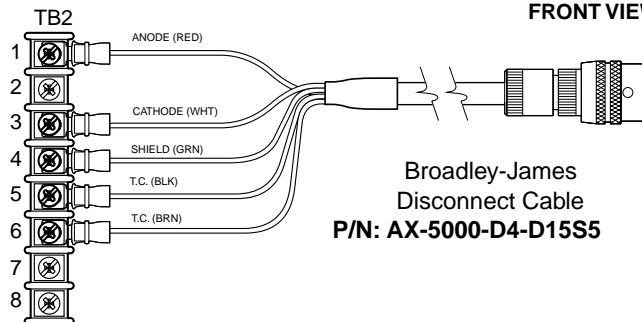
BACK VIEW /COVER OMITTED

**Model 20 OxyProbe®
Dissolved Oxygen Transmitter**



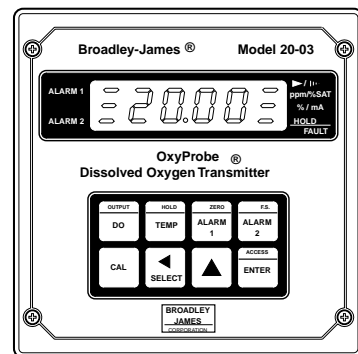
FRONT VIEW

Model 20
Input Terminal Strip



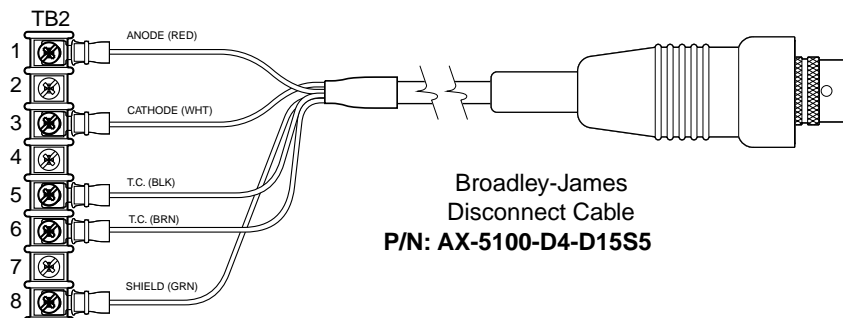
BACK VIEW /COVER OMITTED

**Model 20-03 OxyProbe®
Dissolved Oxygen Transmitter**



FRONT VIEW

Model 20-03
Input Terminal Strip



3.3 Transmitter

The transmitter to be used with OxyProbe D.O. Sensors must be properly matched with the sensor. Oxygen sensors differ in regard to output current, polarization voltage, and temperature compensation technique. Therefore, the sterilizable D.O. sensor requires a transmitter with precisely defined characteristics. The transmitter specifications must be carefully examined to verify compatibility. If there is any question regarding sensor and transmitter compatibility, contact your Broadley-James representative or call (949) 829-5555 for factory assistance.

3.4 Remote Recording and Control Devices

The signal circuits of all such remote instruments must be isolated from ground. If this cannot be accomplished, an isolation device must be placed between the oxygen transmitter and the remote instrument. For safety reasons the chassis of all component units must be well grounded. We recommend that the ground terminals of all ancillary instruments be connected together and taken to a known good ground point.

4.0 CALIBRATION

4.1 Calibration Comments

The dissolved oxygen measuring system should be recalibrated prior to each fermentation. If work is performed under sterile conditions, the system must be calibrated with the sensor in place and after sterilization but prior to inoculation. If the sensor is employed to monitor a fermentation process that extends over several days (or weeks) with no possibility of changing it, the electrical zero point of the sensor should be checked before insertion. The sensor should be fitted into the fermenter only if the zero point of the sensor is less than the desired measuring accuracy (i.e. 2-5% of full scale). If the zero point of the sensor is greater than this threshold consult the recommendations in Section 5.4 (Troubleshooting) for corrective action.

4.2 Transmitter Zero Point

The electrical zero point of the transmitter should first be set to correct for the non-zero background of the oxygen sensor (see the Operating Instructions for the host D.O. transmitter). The Ingold Type 170 Oxygen Amplifier refers the sensor current to the amplifier's zero point.

When using the Ingold Type 170 DO Amplifier (or other transmitters operating under a similar principle) it is critical that the sensor zero point be checked and corrective actions taken if the sensor zero current exceeds the desired measuring accuracy (i.e. 2-5% of full scale).

4.3 Sensor Zero Point

The zero current of the D.O. sensor (sensor current at 0 mm Hg O_2) is usually negligibly small and almost identical with the transmitter zero point. Nonetheless the sensor zero point should be periodically checked as some sensor faults, which may compromise sensor performance, are detectable as an excessive zero current.

Zero point calibration may be carried out in both pure nitrogen or in water saturated with nitrogen. A further alternative is the use of a freshly-prepared 2% bisulfite solution.

The complete saturation of water with nitrogen takes approximately 30 minutes. Calibration with pure nitrogen gas is faster and more reliable. The zero point can be read after 5 minutes.

4.4 Calibration at Air Saturation

Zero point adjustment (see 4.3) must precede calibration at air saturation. In comparison to zero point calibration, the aqueous phase is preferred for saturation calibration. The following problems arise with calibration in air:

Calibration in a fermenter should be performed only after sterilization as sterilization may alter the sensor's membrane tension. This alteration may be comparatively large, particularly when a membrane cartridge is used for the first time.

After cooling, the fermenter is aerated. Depending on the host instrument's calibration method, the calculated oxygen concentration is set in units of mg O_2 /L (ppm), or % saturation.

Calibration is usually performed at air saturation since it is convenient and simple. If this method is chosen, the reading is adjusted to 100% saturation. As partial pressure of oxygen is dependent on total applied pressure, the 100% adjustment should be done under actual operating pressure.

4.5 Measurement with and without Temperature Compensation

The NTC thermistor incorporated within the glass tube of the anode/cathode assembly can automatically provide for temperature compensation relating to the effect of temperature on membrane permeability. This same temperature measurement provides the necessary input for the algorithm calculation of the ppm readout.

4.6 Calibration: % of Atmospheric Oxygen

A solution saturated with air is defined as 100% saturated. In large-size aerated fermenters the sensor should be calibrated in place after sterilization. Calibration should be carried out under flow, aeration and pressure conditions approximating as closely as possible those conditions expected to be encountered during the required measurement period. During measurement, the temperature and pressure in the fermenter should remain constant.

Table 1

Oxygen solubility in air saturated pure water in mg O₂ / L at an overall pressure of a water-vapor saturated atmosphere of 760 mm Hg

Temp. °C	Solubility in mg O ₂ / L	Temp. °C	Solubility in mg O ₂ / L
0	14.57	20	9.06
2	13.79	22	8.71
4	13.08	24	8.39
6	12.42	26	8.09
8	11.81	28	7.81
10	11.26	30	7.55
12	10.74	32	7.30
14	10.27	34	7.07
16	9.83	36	6.84
18	9.43	38	6.63
		40	6.42

4.7 Calibration : mg O₂ / L

In determining oxygen concentration, the O₂ content of the calibrating solution must be accurately known. The values applying to pure water are known and shown in Table 1. These solubilities need only be adjusted to the prevailing barometric pressure P_B.

$$\text{Solubility (P}_B\text{)} = \text{solubility (760 mm Hg)} \times P_B / 760$$

This calibration is reliable only if measurements are effected in dilute aqueous solutions. In concentrated solutions the oxygen solubility must first be determined by a Winkler titration.

5.0 FUNCTIONAL CHECK / MAINTENANCE / TROUBLE SHOOTING

5.1 Functional Check of Transmitter

The D.O. Simulator (Part No. AM-9222) is suitable for checking the transmitter and connecting cable for proper operation.

5.2 Functional Check of D.O. Sensor

- Place sensor in air-saturated water and set transmitter reading to 100% saturation.
- Place sensor in an oxygen-free atmosphere (e.g. pure nitrogen). The reading should drop below 2-5% of the "air value" previously set after approximately 5 minutes. Failing this test indicates that the zero current is too high. See section 5.4 for troubleshooting such a problem.
- Response time: when changing from nitrogen to ambient air, 98% of the reading should be obtained within 45 to 90 seconds. If this is not the case, consult section 5.4 for appropriate action.

5.3 Replacement of Membrane Cartridge

OxyProbe® D.O. sensors are supplied with an installed membrane cartridge which has been checked for proper function at the factory. Should sensors with fitted membrane cartridges be stored for several months after delivery, the electrolyte should be renewed before use and the proper sensor operation verified by checking the sensor zero point and calibration in room air. Failure to pass these steps may indicate that a change of the membrane cartridge is needed.

If the membrane fails to operate (sluggish response, mechanical damage, etc.) it must be replaced. In so doing, observe the following instructions (Refer to Fig 3 through Fig. 5 inclusive):

- a) Unscrew the stainless steel sensor sleeve from sensor body and carefully pull it away from the sensor body.
 - b) Compress thumb and forefinger recesses of the membrane cartridge carefully pulling it with a slight twisting action from the anode/cathode and sensor body assembly. (If the membrane cartridge remains in the stainless steel sensor sleeve, it may be dislodged by pressing on the end of the membrane. Use a tissue to avoid direct contact with the membrane surface).
 - c) Rinse the anode/cathode assembly with deionized water and dry with a clean piece of tissue paper.
 - d) Check all o-rings and the conical gasket visually for mechanical defects and replace if necessary.
 - e) Fill new membrane cartridge 75% full with D.O. electrolyte (P/N: AS-3140-C30-0025). Gently tap the cap until the remaining air bubbles have been removed from the electrolyte. Remove all excess air from the membrane cartridge by compressing the thumb and forefinger recesses of the membrane cartridge. Slide the cartridge over the anode/cathode assembly until the cartridge seats against the conical gasket. Release the pressure from thumb and forefinger to draw electrolyte into the space between the body of the membrane cartridge and the silicone sleeve.
 - f) Rinse with D.I. water and wipe dry with a clean paper towel or tissue.
- CAUTION:** *The D.O. electrolyte is an alkaline solution with a pH of 13. Avoid contact of electrolyte with skin, mucous membrane, or eyes. If contact occurs flush all affected areas with plenty of water. Use of eye protection and rubber gloves is recommended.*
- g) Carefully slip the stainless steel sensor sleeve over the fitted membrane cartridge and thread it back onto the anode/cathode and sensor body assembly. Be certain that the mating threads are clean and free of any debris.
 - h) Perform a functional check as per section 5.2 after every membrane replacement.

5.4 Troubleshooting

a) Condition

Sensor is insensitive, i.e. sensor current equals zero:

Possible Causes

- Interruption in cable:

See functional check 5.1. Subsequently check measuring cable for continuity using an ohmmeter.

- Heavily contaminated or defective membrane:

Gently clean membrane surface with a clean tissue wetted with distilled or D.I. water or replace membrane cartridge.

- No internal electrolyte:

Disassemble and refill with fresh electrolyte.

b) Condition

Zero current of sensor too high:

Possible Causes

- Partial short-circuit in sensor cable:

Disconnect cable from sensor and set the transmitter in the nA mode, the reading should be < 1.0 nA. If not, there is either a partial or a complete short-circuit in the sensor cable, in which case the cable must be replaced.

- Partial short-circuit or moisture in interior of sensor body:

Remove the stainless steel sensor sleeve and the membrane cartridge from the sensor. Carefully clean the anode/cathode area of the inner sensor body with acetone and allow to dry. Do not allow the acetone to come in contact with the o-rings.

Connect sensor to the cable and the cable to the transmitter and set the transmitter in the nA mode, the reading should be < 1.0 nA. If not, there is either a partial or a complete short-circuit in the anode/cathode subassembly or in the sensor connector. The defective component must be replaced.

c) Condition

Excessive response time:

Possible Cause

- Deposits on membrane:

Perform a careful mechanical cleaning using moist tissue or soft cloth, or change membrane.

d) Condition

Reading is much too high in all measuring ranges:

Possible Causes

- Interruption of temperature compensating measurement circuit:

Remove thermistor leads (black & brown) from the transmitter and test with ohmmeter. The resistance across these leads at room temperature should be between 20 and 30 K ohms.

- In case of large and rapid pressure changes (or total pressure above 58 psig, 4 bar) the pressure of the gas-permeable membrane against the glass body may affect the thin electrolyte film behind the membrane and consequently the sensor output current. This often generates a high and unstable current which settles down again after a matter of hours. Avoid large and rapid changes, particularly after sterilization.

6.0 EFFECTS ON OXYGEN SENSOR PERFORMANCE**6.1 Flow Dependence**

With most oxygen sensors the sensor current level is smaller in a stagnant solution than in agitated ones. The consumption of oxygen by the sensor results in extraction of oxygen from the test solution in the close proximity of the cathode. The oxygen is replaced through diffusion. If the sensor current is large the solution cannot fully restore the oxygen by diffusion. This results in a sensor current weaker than would correspond to conditions in the solution. In agitated solutions the oxygen is

transported to the surface membrane not only by diffusion but additionally by the flow (convection). In that case no oxygen depletion occurs at the membrane surface. A high degree of flow dependence occurs mainly with large cathodes or thin and highly permeable membranes (i.e. where sensor current levels are large).

The problem of flow dependence is often solved by specifying a minimum flow rate.

In OxyProbe® D.O. sensors, the thin Teflon membrane which determines the sensor current (i.e. the actual measuring signal) is separated from the sample solution by a relatively thick reinforced silicone membrane. This latter membrane is highly permeable to oxygen molecules and thus acts as an oxygen reservoir. The double Teflon/silicone membrane acts as an effective buffer against disturbances due to hydrodynamic flow. Combined with the OxyProbe sensor's small cathode surface area and resulting low oxygen consumption rate, the membrane configuration makes this system ideal for use in variable flow conditions or applications of extended duration.

6.2 Oxygen Partial Pressure vs. Oxygen Concentration

The sensor current depends on the oxygen partial pressure and the O_2 permeability of the membrane — but not on the O_2 solubility in the solution of interest. Without a prior knowledge of the oxygen solubility in the solution of interest, the oxygen concentration in mg O_2 / L (C_L) cannot be determined directly with a sensor.

According to Henry's Law the oxygen concentration is proportional to its partial pressure (PO_2).

$$C_L = (PO_2) (a)$$

a = solubility factor

If "a" is constant and either C_L or "a" values are known, the oxygen concentration can be determined by means of the sensor. This methodology only applies at constant temperature and with dilute aqueous solutions such as drinking-water.

The solubility factor is strongly influenced not only by the temperature but also by the composition of the solution.

Medium saturated with air	Solubility at 20°C 760 mm Hg (ppm)	% Saturation
Water	9.1 mg O ₂ / L	100%
4 mol/KCl	2.0 mg O ₂ / L	100%
50% Methanol-water	21.9 mg O ₂ / L	100%

Although the solubilities vary widely, the oxygen sensor gives the same reading in all three solutions.

This determination of the oxygen concentration is only possible with constant and known solubility factors "a".

Solubility may be determined by a Winkler titration or the method developed by Kappeli and Fiechter.

7.0 Sensor Installation

7.1 Insertion of the OxyProbe D.O. Sensors

Most fermentation vessels and bioreactors are fitted with either 19mm or 25mm ports for installation of dissolved oxygen sensors. Insert and secure the oxygen sensor as shown in Fig. 11 and Fig. 12. Carefully inspect the large o-ring on the sensor sleeve for any physical damage or excessive wear. Replace as needed or if there is any doubt about the condition of this o-ring. The cost of o-ring replacement is usually quite small when compared to the cost of the media in the vessel.

7.2 Preventative Maintenance

The OxyProbe sensors are designed to provide a proper seal with the mating weld-in port on the vessel/reactor when the cap nut is hand tightened. Over-tightening of the cap nut with tools will not improve this seal and may in fact

damage the sensor and/or the weld-in port. The perceived need for over tightening is usually a good indication that there is a problem with the concentricity, roundness, or surface finish of the I.D. surface of the mating weld-in port.

OxyProbe sensors are designed for easy maintenance. Remove the membrane cartridge sleeve and observe the condition and amount of electrolyte liquid. If dirty or the liquid level is less than 75% full, flush with D.I. water and refill with fresh electrolyte.

With a 40X power scope, closely inspect the surface of the membrane for any scratches or perforations. If found, replace the membrane cartridge.

Inspect the large surface area Ag anode. If a large portion of it is tarnished or discolored; e.g. grey, purple/grey, or black; clean with 12 MICRON 3M IMPERIAL® LAP-PING FILM (aluminum oxide sheets) or toothpaste and soft paper towel until the Ag surface is free of all discoloration.

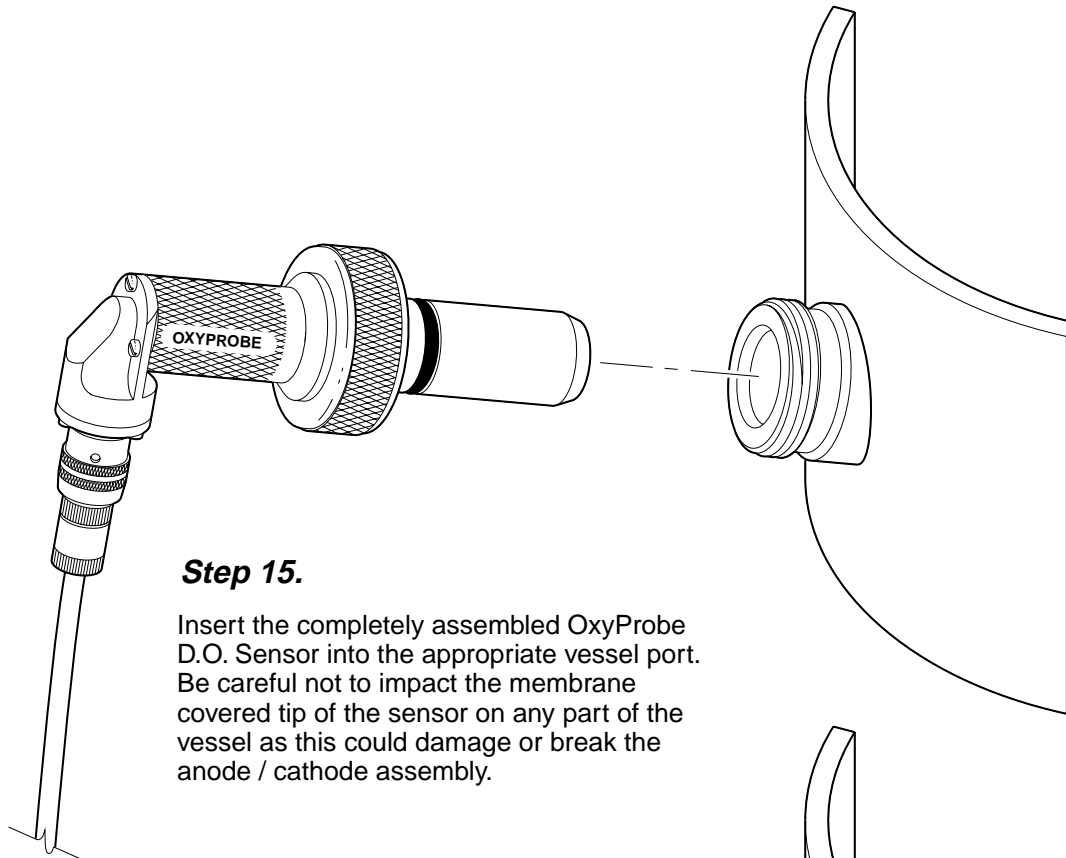
Visually inspect the tip of the cathode with a 10X power (or better) loop for the presence of any organic / inorganic contamination / coating. In the case of an organic deposit, clean the tip of the cathode with toothpaste and a soft paper towel. If a grease film is observed, clean tip with acetone. In the event of an inorganic deposit, clean by suspending the tip portion only of the cathode in 0.1M H₂SO₄ for up to 24 hours. The cathode tip should be free of any deposit or film before being returned to service.

8.0 Replacement and Spare Parts

See Fig. 13 through Fig. 15 for exploded view drawings and itemized parts lists of the OxyProbe sensors.

Figure 11

OxyProbe® Sensor Insertion



Step 16.

It is necessary to only hand tighten the cap nut in order to properly secure the OxyProbe in place. The sterile seal depends upon an o-ring seal between the OxyProbe sensor housing and the vessel port. Excessive tightening of the cap nut with the use of tools will not improve the sterile seal and may damage either the vessel fitting or the sensor housing.

If there is a concern regarding an improper or non-sterile seal between the sensor and the vessel port, it is recommended the seal integrity of the vessel port be verified. The Broadley-James Model 305 PortValidator™ is designed for this purpose. Consult your Broadley-James representative for more information.

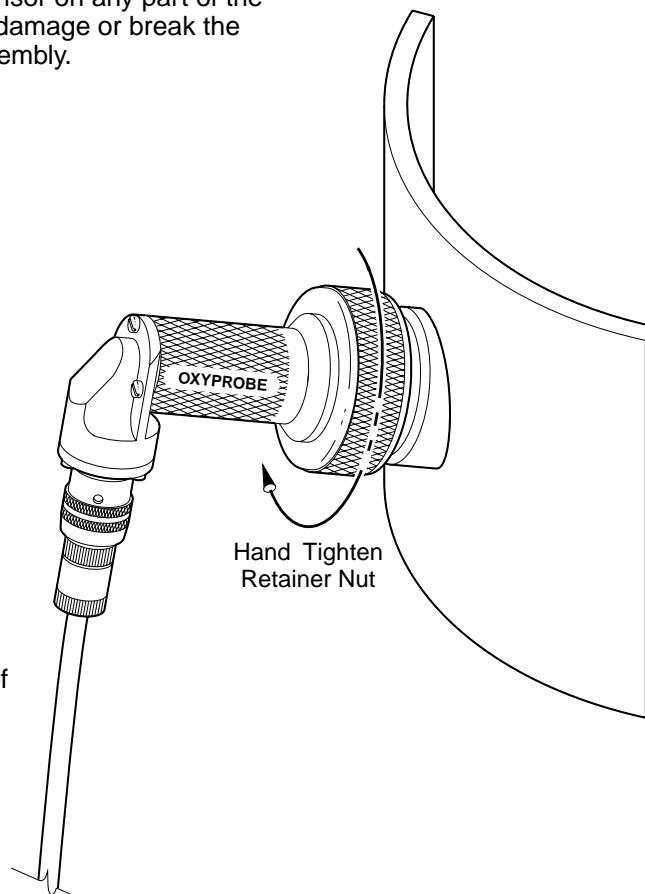


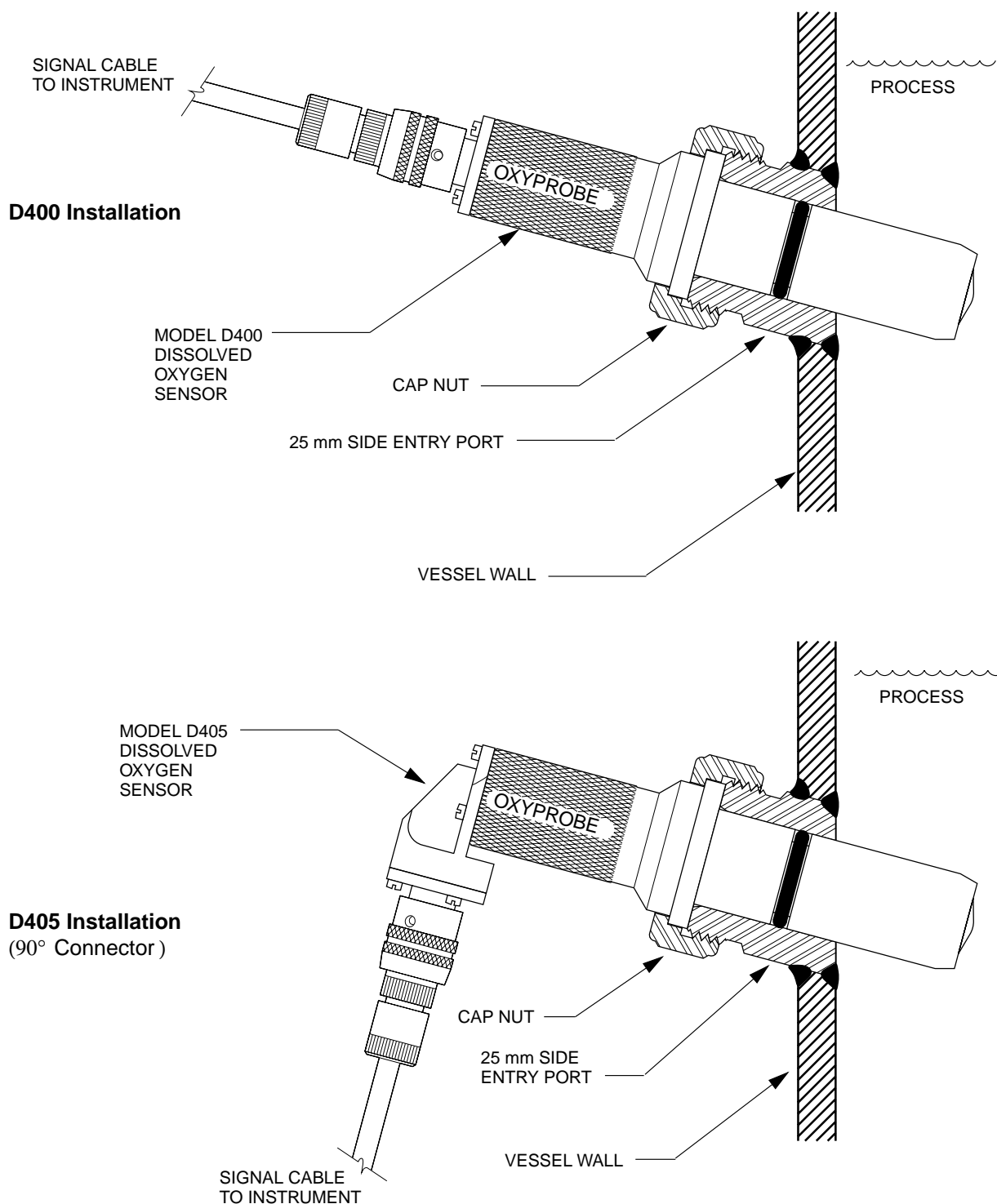
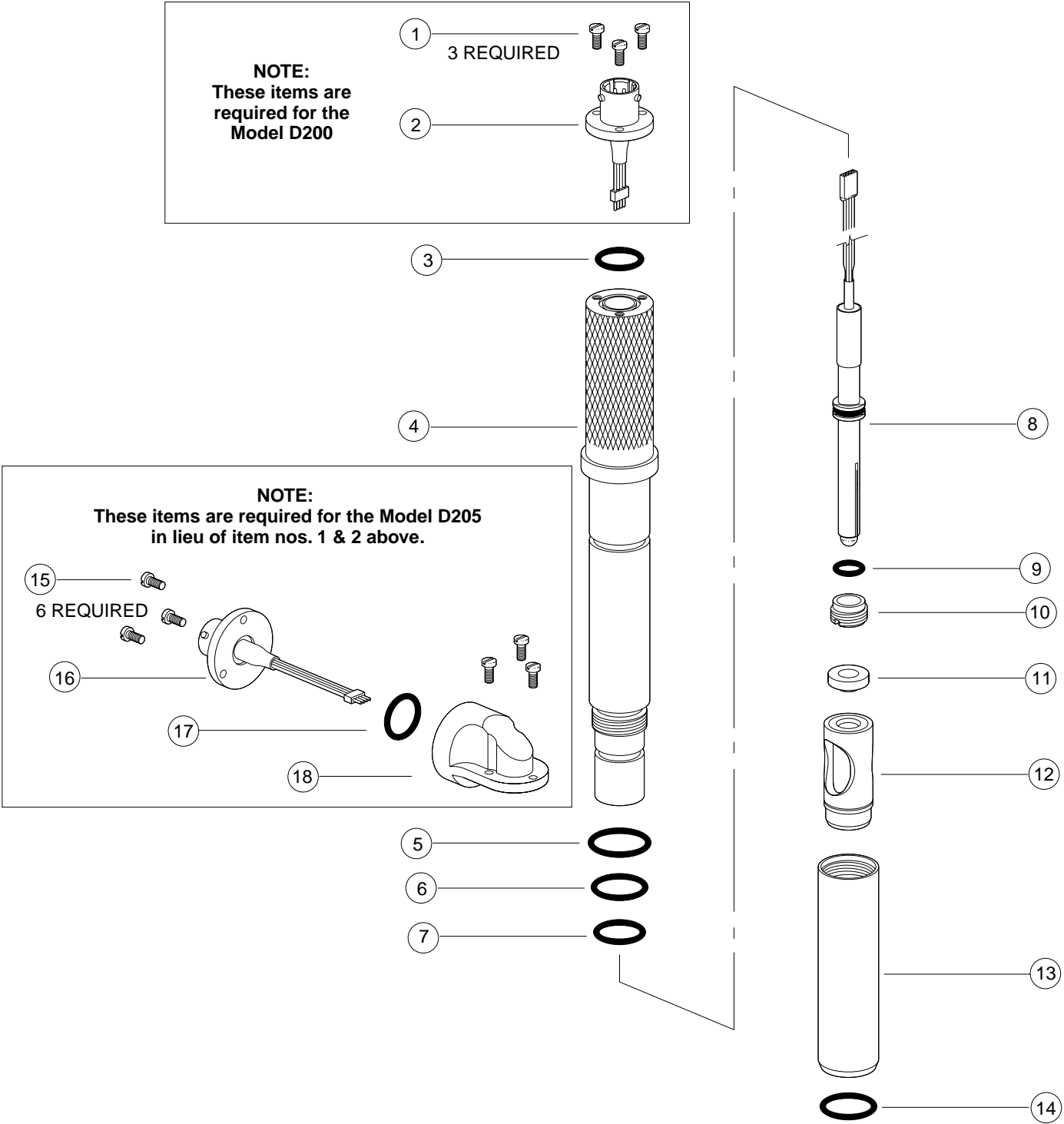
Figure 12**OxyProbe® Sensor Typical Installation Diagrams**

Figure 13

D200 & D205 OxyProbe® Sensor Assembly

See Itemized List for Part Number & Description



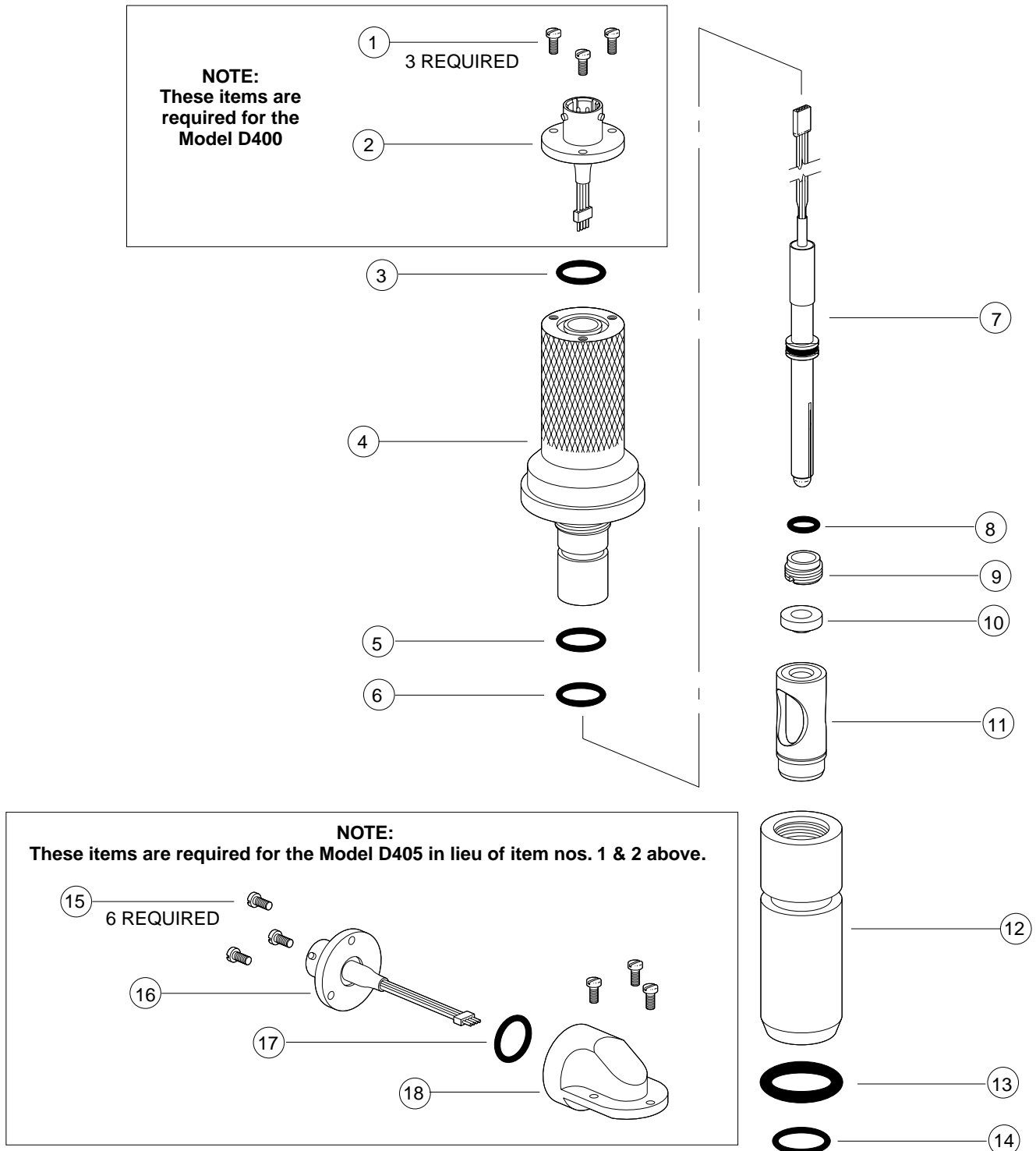
D200&D205 OxyProbe® Sensor Assembly EXPLODED VIEW, ITEMIZED PART NUMBER, & DESCRIPTIONS

ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	AM-9230	M2.5 x 0.45 x 1/4" Stainless Steel Screw, set of 3
2	AM-9203	4-Pin Connector, glass to metal seal with ribbon/micro cable disconnect
3	AM-9316	O-ring, EPDM, size: 10.4x1.0, for use w/ AM-9203 4-Pin Connector
4a	AM-9341	Sensor Body, 316L stainless steel, for B = 150 mm D200/205 sensors
4b	AM-9342	Sensor Body, 316L stainless steel, for B = 220 mm D200/205 sensors
4c	AM-9343	Sensor Body, 316L stainless steel, for B = 320 mm D200/205 sensors
4d	AM-9344	Sensor Body, 316L stainless steel, for B = 420 mm D200/205 sensors
5	AM-9345	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-016
6	AM-9231	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-014
7	AM-9231	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-014
8a	CT25-PT-130MP	Cathode/Anode ass'y w/ dual EPDM, AS-011 O-rings for B = 150 mm D200/205
8b	CT25-PT-200MP	Cathode/Anode ass'y w/ dual EPDM, AS-011 O-rings for B = 220 mm D200/205
8c	CT25-PT-300MP	Cathode/Anode ass'y w/ dual EPDM, AS-011 O-rings for B = 320 mm D200/205
8d	CT25-PT-400MP	Cathode/Anode ass'y w/ dual EPDM, AS-011 O-rings for B = 420 mm D200/205
9	AM-9307	O-ring, EPDM, size: AS-011
10	AM-9210	Retainer Ring Nut, 316L SST for CT25 Cathode/Anode assembly
11	AM-9233	Conical Gasket, silicone
12	AM-9234	Membrane Cartridge for D200 & D400 Series sensors
13	AM-9239	Sensor Sleeve, 316L SST, D200 / D205 sensors
14	AM-9236	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-015
15	AM-9230	M2.5 x 0.45 x 1/4" Stainless Steel Screw, set of 3 (2 sets required)
16	AM-9347	4-Pin Connector, glass to metal seal w/ ribbon/micro cable disconnect
17	AM-9315	O-ring, EPDM, size: AS-014
18	AM-9348	Right Angle connector / Adapter assembly

Figure 14

D400-B070 & D405-B070 OxyProbe® Sensor Assembly

See Itemized List for Part Number & Description

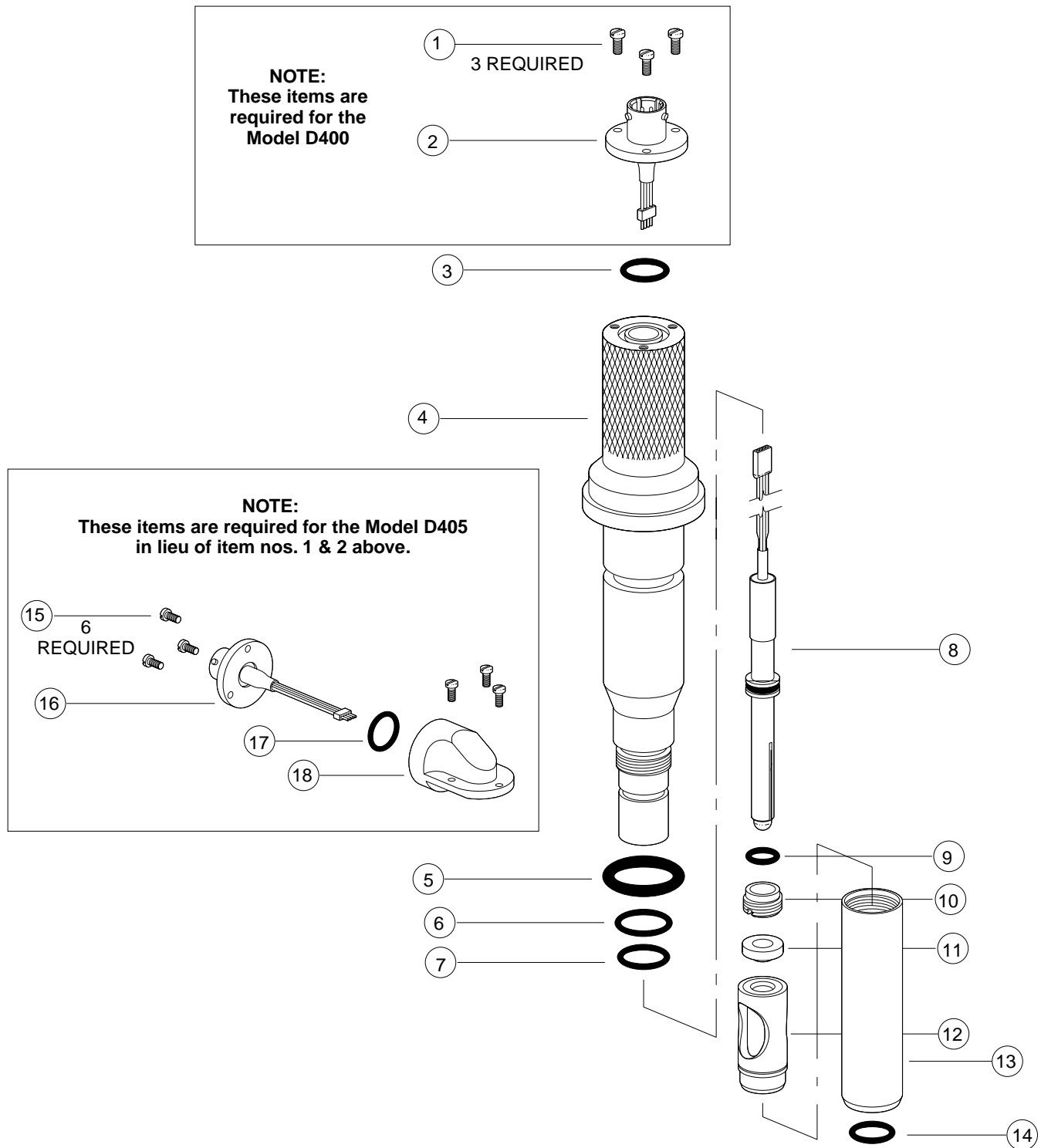


D400-B070 & D405-B070 OxyProbe® Sensor Assembly EXPLODED VIEW, ITEMIZED PART NUMBER, & DESCRIPTIONS

ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	AM-9230	M2.5 x 0.45 x 1/4" Stainless Steel Screw, set of 3
2	AM-9202	4-Pin Connector, glass to metal seal with ribbon/micro cable disconnect
3	AM-9315	O-ring, EPDM, size: AS-014
4	AM-9232	Sensor Body, 316L stainless steel, for B = 070 mm D400/405 sensors
5	AM-9231	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-014
6	AM-9231	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-014
7	CT25-PT-050MP	Cathode/Anode ass'y w/ dual EPDM, AS-011 O-rings for B = 070 mm D400/405
8	AM-9307	O-ring, EPDM, size: AS-011
9	AM-9210	Retainer Ring Nut, 316L SST for CT25 Cathode/Anode assembly
10	AM-9233	Conical Gasket, silicone
11	AM-9234	Membrane Cartridge for D200 & D400 Series sensors
12	AM-9235	Sensor Sleeve, 316L SST, for B = 070 mm D400 / D405 sensors
13	AM-9237	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-209
14	AM-9236	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-015
15	AM-9230	M2.5 x 0.45 x 1/4" Stainless Steel Screw, set of 3 (2 sets required)
16	AM-9349	4-Pin Connector, glass to metal seal w/ ribbon/micro cable disconnect
17	AM-9315	O-ring, EPDM, size: AS-014
18	AM-9238	Right Angle connector / Adapter assembly for D405 Sensors

Figure 15**D400-B150 & D405-B150 OxyProbe® Sensor Assembly**

See Itemized List for Part Number & Description



D400-B150&D405-B150OxyProbe® Sensor Assembly EXPLODED VIEW, ITEMIZED PART NUMBER, & DESCRIPTIONS

ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	AM-9230	M2.5 x 0.45 x 1/4" Stainless Steel Screw, set of 3
2	AM-9202	4-Pin Connector, glass to metal seal with ribbon/micro cable disconnect
3	AM-9315	O-ring, EPDM, size: AS-014
4	AM-9346	Sensor Body, 316L stainless steel, for B = 150 mm D400/405 sensors
5	AM-9237	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-209
6	AM-9231	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-014
7	AM-9231	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS-014
8	CT25-PT-130MP	Cathode/Anode ass'y w/ dual EPDM, AS-011 O-rings for B = 150 mm D400/405
9	AM-9307	O-ring, EPDM, size: AS-011
10	AM-9210	Retainer Ring Nut, 316L SST for CT25 Cathode/Anode assembly
11	AM-9233	Conical Gasket, silicone
12	AM-9234	Membrane Cartridge for D200 & D400 Series sensors
13	AM-9239	Sensor Sleeve, 316L SST, for B = 150 mm D400 / D405 sensors
14	AM-9236	O-ring, Silicone, size: AS- 015
15	AM-9230	M2.5 x 0.45 x 1/4" Stainless Steel Screw, set of 3 (2 sets required)
16	AM-9349	4-Pin Connector, glass to metal seal w/ ribbon/micro cable disconnect
17	AM-9315	O-ring, EPDM, size: AS-014
18	AM-9238	Right Angle Connector / Adapter assembly for D405 sensors

SECTION 9.0

RETURN OF MATERIALS

9.1 GENERAL.

To expedite the repair and return of sensors, proper communication between the customer and the factory is important. A return material authorization number (RGM) is required. Call (949) 829-5555 or FAX (949) 829-5560. The "Return Goods Memo" form is provided for you to copy and use in case the situation arises. The accuracy and completeness of this form will help to expedite the processing time of your materials.

9.2 WARRANTY REPAIR.

The following is the procedure for returning products still under warranty.

1. Contact the factory for authorization.
2. Complete a copy of the "Return Goods Memo" form as completely and accurately as possible.
3. To verify warranty, supply the factory sales order number or the original purchase order number.
4. Carefully package the materials and enclose the completed copy of the "Return Goods Memo" form. If possible, pack the materials in the same manner as received.

IMPORTANT

Please see second section of the "Return Goods Memo" form. Compliance to the OSHA requirements is mandatory for the safety of all personnel. MSDS forms and a certification that the sensors have been disinfected or detoxified are required.

5. Send the package prepaid to:

Broadley-James Corporation

19 Thomas

Irvine, CA 92618

Attn: Factory Repair

Mark the package:

Returned for Repair RGM No. _____

Model No. _____

9.3 NON-WARRANTY REPAIR.

1. Contact the factory for authorization.
2. Fill out a copy of the "Return Goods Memo" form as completely and accurately as possible.
3. Include a purchase order number and make sure to include the name and telephone number of the right individual to be contacted should additional information be needed.
4. Do Steps 4 and 5 of Section 9.2.

NOTE:

Consult the factory for additional information regarding service or repair.

RETURN GOODS MEMO

RETURN OF MATERIALS REQUEST

●IMPORTANT!

This form must be completed to insure expedient factory service

CUSTOMER	RETURN TO: _____	BILL TO: _____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	KEY CONTACT	
	NAME _____	PHONE _____
	ADDRESS _____	

NOTICE TO SENDER	CUSTOMER/USER MUST SUBMIT MATERIAL SAFETY SHEET (MSDS) OR COMPLETE STREAM COMPOSITION, AND/OR LETTER CERTIFYING THE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN DISINFECTED AND/OR DETOXIFIED WHEN RETURNING ANY PRODUCT, SAMPLE OR MATERIAL THAT HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO OR USED IN AN ENVIRONMENT OR PROCESS THAT CONTAINS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. ANY OF THE ABOVE THAT IS SUBMITTED TO BROADLEY-JAMES CORPORATION WITHOUT THE MSDS WILL BE RETURNED TO SENDER C.O.D. FOR THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF OUR EMPLOYEES. WE THANK YOU IN ADVANCE FOR COMPLIANCE TO THIS SUBJECT.	
REASON FOR RETURN	SENSOR OR HOUSING ASSEMBLY:	MODEL NUMBER:
	1. PART NO. _____	1. MODEL _____
	2. PART NO. _____	2. MODEL _____
	3. PART NO. _____	3. MODEL _____
	SERIAL NUMBER:	
	1. SER NO. _____	
	2. SER NO. _____	
	3. SER NO. _____	
REPAIR STATUS	PLEASE CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX(ES):	
	<input type="checkbox"/> WRONG PART RECEIVED	<input type="checkbox"/> WARRANTY REQUEST
	<input type="checkbox"/> DUPLICATE SHIPMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> NON-WARRANTY (CUSTOMER P.O.# _____)
	<input type="checkbox"/> REPAIR AND CALIBRATE	<input type="checkbox"/> DEMO EQUIPMENT NO. _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> EVALUATION	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (EXPLAIN) _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> REPLACEMENT REQUIRED	_____

	DESCRIPTION OF APPLICATION:	

DESCRIPTION OF MALFUNCTION:		

<input type="checkbox"/> YES / REFERENCE ORIGINAL BROADLEY-JAMES ORDER NO. _____		
CUSTOMER REPAIR PURCHASE ORDER NO. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> NO / CONTACT WITH ESTIMATE OF REPAIR CHARGES: _____		
NAME OF CONTACT: _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> FAX _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PHONE _____		



RGM NUMBER: _____
(ASSIGNED BY THE BJC FACTORY)

NOTES

WARRANTY

Goods and part(s) manufactured by Seller are warranted to be free from defects in workmanship and material under normal use and service for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of shipment by Seller. Goods and part(s) proven by Seller to be defective in workmanship and / or material shall be replaced or repaired, free of charge, F.O.B. Seller's factory provided that the goods and part(s) are returned to Seller's designated factory, transportation charges prepaid, within the twelve (12) month period of warranty. This warranty shall be in effect for replacement or repaired goods and part(s) for the remaining portion of the period of the twelve (12) month warranty. A defect in goods or part(s) is capable of being renewed, repaired or replaced.

The Seller shall not be liable to the Buyer, or to any other person, for the loss or damage, directly or indirectly, arising from the use of the equipment or goods, from breach of any warranty or from any other cause. All other warranties, expressed or implied are hereby excluded.

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE STATED PURCHASE PRICE OF THE GOODS, SELLER GRANTS ONLY THE ABOVE STATED EXPRESS WARRANTY. NO OTHER WARRANTIES ARE GRANTED INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

RETURN OF MATERIAL

Material returned for repair, whether in or out of warranty, should be shipped prepaid to:

**Broadley-James Corporation
19 Thomas
Irvine, CA 92618 USA**

The shipping container should be marked:

"Return for Repair"

Model: _____

RGM Nr: _____ (must be obtained from the factory prior to return)

The returned material should be accompanied by a letter of transmittal which should include the following information (make a copy of the "Return of Materials Request" found on the last page of the Manual and provide the following thereon):

1. Location type of service, and length of time of service of the device.
2. Description of the faulty operation of the device and the circumstances of the failure.
3. Name and telephone number of the person to contact if there are questions about the returned material.
4. Statement as to whether warranty or non-warranty service is requested.
5. Complete shipping instructions for return of the material.

Adherence to these procedures will expedite handling of the returned material and will prevent unnecessary additional charges for inspection and testing to determine the problem with the device.

If the material is returned for out-of-warranty repair, a purchase order for repairs should be enclosed.

P1806
June 1996

Broadley-James Corporation
19 Thomas
Irvine, CA 92618 USA
Tel: (949) 829-5555

