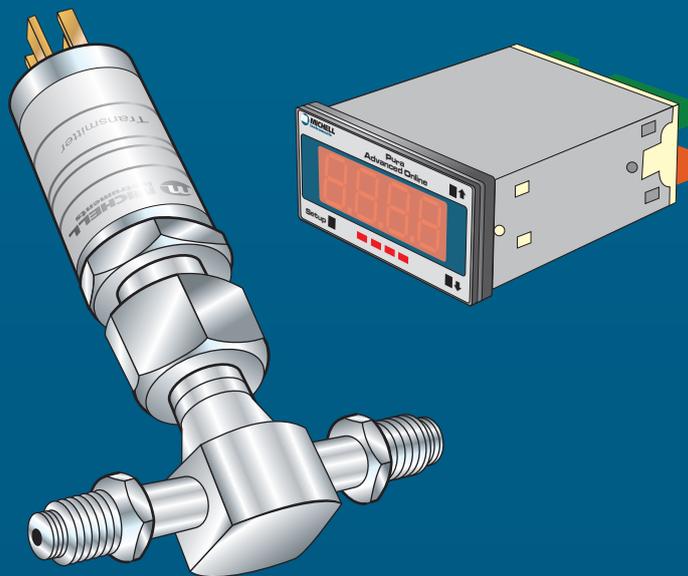




# Pura Advanced Online Hygrometer User Manual



97074 Issue 10.1  
January 2022

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## Pura Advanced Online Hygrometer

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## Contents

Safety .....	vi
Electrical Safety .....	vi
Pressure Safety .....	vi
Toxic Materials .....	vi
Repair and Maintenance .....	vi
Calibration .....	vi
Safety Conformity .....	vi
Abbreviations .....	vii
Warnings .....	vii
1 INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Features .....	1
2 INSTALLATION .....	2
2.1 Unpacking the Instrument.....	2
2.1.1 Unpacking Pura Advanced Online Hygrometer .....	2
2.1.2 Unpacking Pura SEN (transmitter, no block version) .....	3
2.1.3 Unpacking Pura OEM-single bag, PRM-double bag versions .....	4
2.1.4 Unpacking Monitor .....	4
2.2 Pura Advanced Online Components.....	5
2.3 Pura SEN .....	6
2.4 Pura OEM, PRM .....	6
2.5 Monitor.....	7
2.6 Monitor Panel Layout .....	7
2.7 Transmitter Mounting .....	8
2.7.1 Sensor Block Connection (Recommended Method) .....	8
2.7.2 Direct Pipeline Connection .....	9
2.7.3 Pura OEM & PRM Connection .....	10
2.8 Sensor Cables .....	11
2.8.1 Self-Assembly .....	11
2.8.2 Cable Selection for Self-Assembled Cables.....	11
2.8.3 Wiring Connection Between the Transmitter and the Monitor.....	12
2.9 Mounting the Monitor .....	13
2.10 Electrical Connections .....	14
2.10.1 High Voltage Power Supply Input .....	14
2.10.2 Low Voltage Power Supply Input (Optional) .....	15
2.11 Pressure Transducer Connection (Optional) .....	15
2.12 Transmitter Connections.....	16
3 OPERATION .....	17
3.1 Set-Up Security Feature .....	17
3.1.1 Selecting the Engineering Units.....	18
3.1.2 Configuring the Alarms .....	18
3.1.3 Hysteresis, Make/Break Delay & Delay Type .....	19
3.1.4 Analog Output Scaling .....	20
3.1.5 Display Brightness Adjustment.....	20
3.2 Pressure Compensation.....	21
3.3 Using a Pressure Transducer .....	21
3.3.1 Manual Pressure Input Calibration .....	21
3.3.2 Automatic Pressure Input Calibration .....	22
3.4 Using a Fixed Pressure Input in Single Channel Mode.....	22

4	MAINTENANCE .....	23
4.1	Maintenance and Calibration .....	23
4.2	Fault Conditions .....	23
5	MEASUREMENT GUIDE .....	24
5.1	Sampling Considerations .....	24
5.2	Sampling Hints .....	27

## Figures

Figure 1	Unpacking – Monitor and Pura SEN, no block version .....	2
Figure 2	Unpacking – Monitor and Pura OEM / PRM .....	3
Figure 3	Unpacking – Pura OEM & PRM – Single / Double Bag .....	4
Figure 4	Unpacking – Monitor .....	4
Figure 5	Components .....	5
Figure 6	Pura SEN .....	6
Figure 7	Pura OEM, PRM .....	6
Figure 8	Control Layout and Functions .....	7
Figure 9	Sensor Block Connection .....	8
Figure 10	Connector Terminal Block Removal .....	11
Figure 11	Cable Assembly .....	11
Figure 12	Cable Connections .....	12
Figure 13	Connector Installation .....	12
Figure 14	Mounting the Monitor .....	13
Figure 15	High Voltage Power Supply Connections .....	14
Figure 16	Low Voltage Power Supply Connections .....	15
Figure 17	Electrical Connection Detail .....	15
Figure 18	Transmitter Connections .....	16
Figure 19	Location of the Lockout switches .....	17
Figure 20	Installation Location .....	25
Figure 21	Installation Location .....	25
Figure 22	Material Permeability Comparison .....	27
Figure 23	Dead volume .....	28
Figure 24	Pura SEN .....	32
Figure 26	Monitor Dimensions .....	32
Figure 25	Pura PRM & OEM .....	32

## Tables

Table 1	Cable Connections .....	12
Table 2	Operation Access Levels .....	17
Table 3	Engineering Unit Selection .....	18

## Appendices

Appendix A	Technical Specifications .....	31
Appendix B	Setup Codes .....	34
Appendix C	Quality, Recycling & Warranty Information .....	37
Appendix D	Return Document & Decontamination Declaration .....	39

## Safety

The manufacturer has designed this equipment to be safe when operated using the procedures detailed in this manual. The user must not use this equipment for any other purpose than that stated. Do not apply values greater than the maximum value stated.

This manual contains operating and safety instructions, which must be followed to ensure the safe operation and to maintain the equipment in a safe condition. The safety instructions are either warnings or cautions issued to protect the user and the equipment from injury or damage. Use competent personnel using good engineering practice for all procedures in this manual.

## Electrical Safety

The instrument is designed to be completely safe when used with options and accessories supplied by the manufacturer for use with the instrument.

## Pressure Safety

DO NOT permit pressures greater than the safe working pressure to be applied to the instrument. The specified safe working pressure is 24 MPa (240 barg / 3480 psig).

## Toxic Materials

The use of hazardous materials in the construction of this instrument has been minimized. During normal operation it is not possible for the user to come into contact with any hazardous substance which might be employed in the construction of the instrument. Care should, however, be exercised during maintenance and the disposal of certain parts.

## Repair and Maintenance

The instrument must be maintained either by the manufacturer or an accredited service agent. For contact information visit the website at [www.michell.com](http://www.michell.com)

## Calibration

Periodic re-calibration is recommended in order to maintain the highest quality of measurement in your application. Michell Instruments recommends that you have your Pura transmitter re-calibrated annually unless it is used in a mission-critical application or in a contaminated environment, in which case the calibration interval should be reduced accordingly.

Michell Instruments can offer a variety of re-calibration and exchange transmitter schemes to suit your specific needs. A local representative will be pleased to provide detailed, custom advice.

## Safety Conformity

This product meets the essential protection requirements of the relevant EU & UKCA directives. Further details of applied standards may be found in Appendix C.

## Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manual:

AC	alternating current
atm	pressure unit (atmosphere)
barg	pressure unit (=100 kP or 0.987 atm)
°C	degrees Celsius
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
DC	direct current
dp	dew point
ft	foot (feet)
g	gram(s)
Hz	Hertz
"	inch(es)
lb	pound
l/min	liters per minute
m	meter(s)
µm	micro-meter
mA	milliampere
max	maximum
min	minute(s)
MPa	megapascal (Pascals x10 <sup>6</sup> )
NI/min	normal liters per minute
Nm	Newton meter
ppm <sub>v</sub>	parts per million (by volume)
rh	relative humidity
scfh	standard cubic feet per hour
V	Volts
Ω	Ohms

## Warnings

The following general warning is applicable to this instrument. It is repeated in the text in the appropriate locations.



**Where this hazard warning symbol appears in the following sections it is used to indicate areas where potentially hazardous operations need to be carried out.**



**Where this symbol appears in the following sections it is used to indicate areas of potential risk of electric shock.**



## 1 INTRODUCTION

The Pura Advanced Online Hygrometer is an instrument designed for the continuous online measurement of moisture content in non-corrosive gases, over an operational range of -120 °C...-40 °C (-184 °F...-40 °F) dew point and equivalent units (see Appendix A, Technical Specifications).

The system comprises a programmable monitor configured to accept a unique Michell Mnet data string from the Pura transmitter. The zero and span of the monitor are set to cover the dew-point range -120 °C...-40 °Cdp (-184 °F...-40 °Fdp) at operating pressures up to 24 MPa (240 barg/3480 psig).

Two alarm outputs are provided for connection to external systems which are user-configurable both in terms of setpoint and operating mode. Current output is standard and factory set at 4...20 mA (or optionally set at 0...20 mA or 0...10 V).

The monitor has a pressure input channel for any industry standard 2-wire pressure transmitter. In addition to providing a pressure measurement, the pressure signal can be used to provide real-time pressure compensation on the primary channel when displaying ppm values. The customer can also set a fixed pressure compensation value. The pressure input only affects the ppm<sub>v</sub> or ppb<sub>v</sub> units. For dew point, the displayed value is a pressure dew point.

### 1.1 Features

The Pura Advanced Online Hygrometer is simple to use and install, and can be configured to meet specific needs.

- ¼" male VCR process connections for PRM and OEM version  
½" male VCR process connection for Pura SEN version
- Dew-point, ppm<sub>v</sub> or ppb<sub>v</sub> moisture content
- Michell Mnet – sensor digital string signal
- Sensor block compliant with clean room standards
- Measurement range -120 °C...-40 °Cdp (-184 °F...-40 °Fdp)
- Up to ±1 °Cdp accuracy
- Calibration certificate (NPL, NIST)

2 INSTALLATION



**It is essential that the connection of electrical and gas supplies to this instrument be undertaken by competent personnel.**

2.1 Unpacking the Instrument

2.1.1 Unpacking Pura Advanced Online Hygrometer

The Pura Advanced Hygrometer instrument and accessories are packed in a box and the method of unpacking is shown as follows:

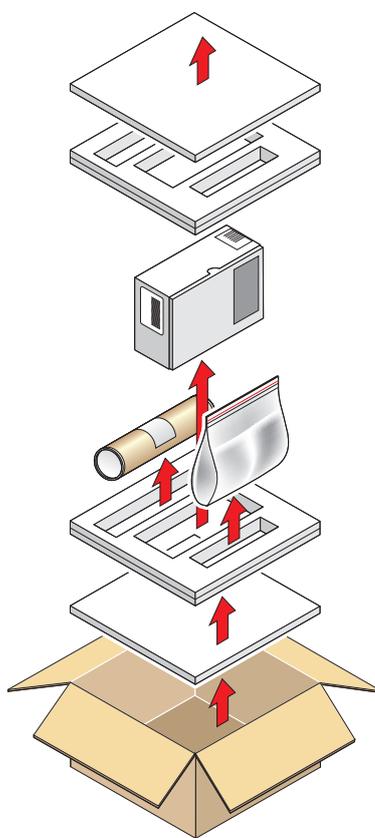


Figure 1 Unpacking – Monitor and Pura SEN, no block version

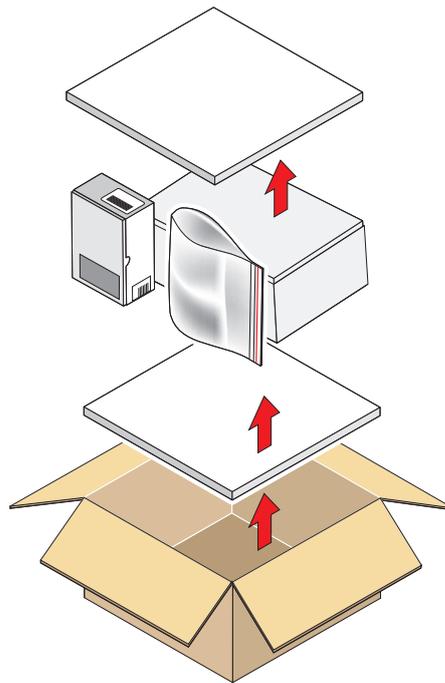


Figure 2      *Unpacking – Monitor and Pura OEM / PRM*

### 2.1.2 Unpacking Pura SEN (transmitter, no block version)

Unpack the dew-point transmitter from the rectangular cardboard box.

**NOTE: The transmitter sensing element is protected while in transit by a red cover containing a small desiccant capsule. This plastic item is not required for the operation of the transmitter.**

**NOTE: Keep the electrical connector in a safe place until the transmitter is ready for wiring.**

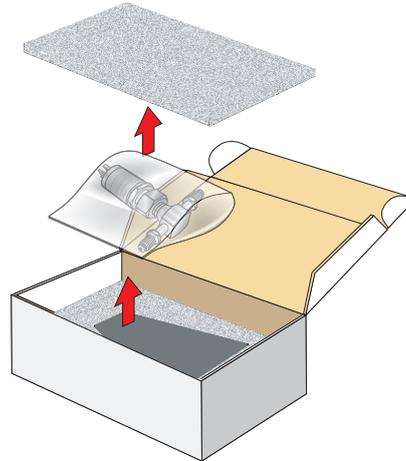
**2.1.3 Unpacking Pura OEM-single bag, PRM-double bag versions**

Figure 3 *Unpacking – Pura OEM & PRM – Single / Double Bag*

**2.1.4 Unpacking Monitor**

The monitor (2) is packed, together with its fixing clamps (1) as shown below.

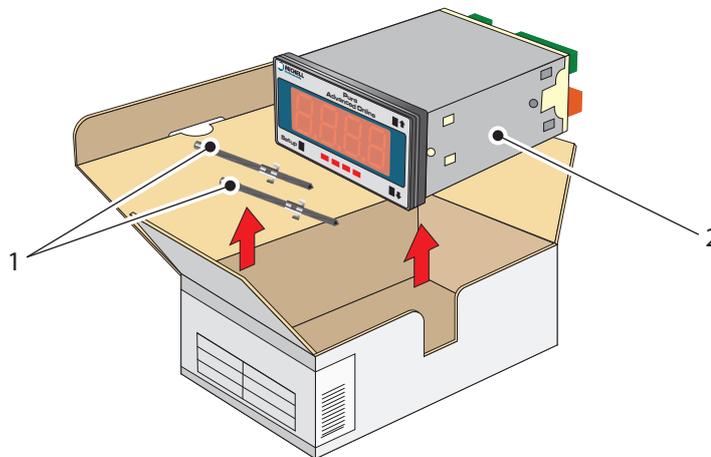


Figure 4 *Unpacking – Monitor*

## 2.2 Pura Advanced Online Components

On delivery, please check that all the following standard components are present in the packing box. Report any shortages immediately.

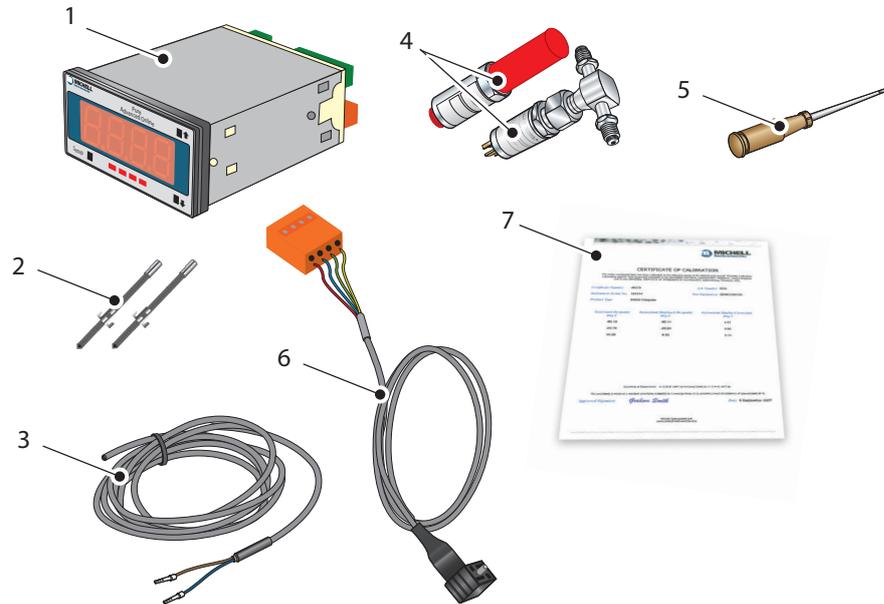


Figure 5 Components

1. PURA Monitor
2. Clamps
3. Sensor cable assembly
4. Pura Transmitter (SEN) OR  
Pura Transmitter (OEM) or (PRM)  
Leak test certificate included
5. Screwdriver
6. Power cable
7. Calibration certificate

2.3 Pura SEN

**NOTE:** For environmental and operating conditions, refer to Appendix A, Technical Specifications.

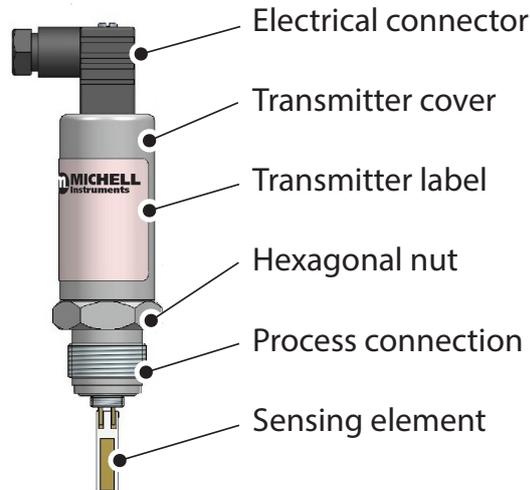
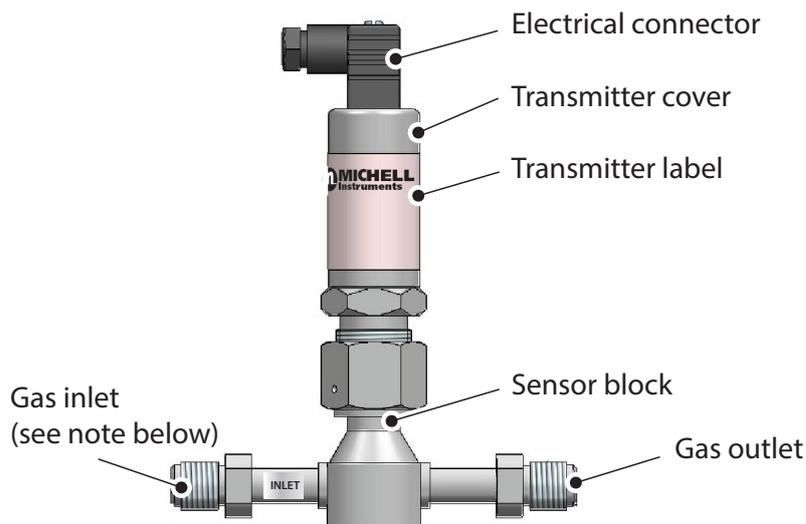


Figure 6 Pura SEN

2.4 Pura OEM, PRM

**NOTE:** For environmental and operating conditions, refer to Appendix A, Technical Specifications.

**NOTE:** OEM and PRM version transmitters are protected in transit by putting in a plastic bag filled with nitrogen. Pura OEM transmitter has single bag protection, Pura PRM transmitter has double bag protection.



**NOTE:** The Pura has a uni-directional connection and must be connected so the upstream flow is connected to the inlet port of the Pura block (marked with a silver label).

Figure 7 Pura OEM, PRM

## 2.5 Monitor

The instrument has a 5-digit display, set up on delivery to display a dew-point temperature range of -120 °C...-40 °Cdp (-40 °F...-184 °Fdp).

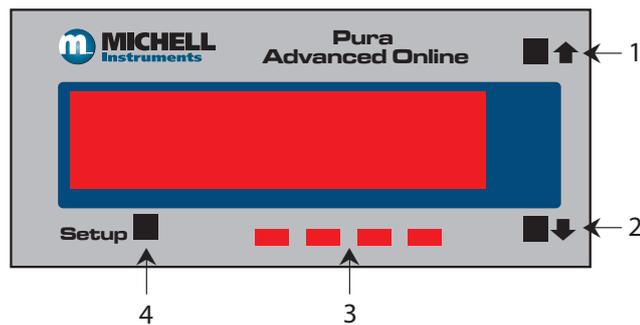
Dew-point temperature units are displayed by the last LED located to the far right of the display. On delivery, °Cdp is set up. If required, the units can be changed to °F. The method of configuring the unit for °F is described in Section 3.1.1.

Optionally, the instrument can be set up for parts per million ppm<sub>v</sub> or parts per billion ppb<sub>v</sub>. This option requires the hygrometer to be set up for ppm<sub>v</sub> or ppb<sub>v</sub> (see Section 3.1.1).

Four alarm indications are provided by four LEDs located on the bottom of the display. These are marked SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4. Access to the alarm relay contacts is provided on the rear panel. The connection for these alarm relay contacts is shown in *Figure 18*. **NOTE: Every display is factory fitted with 2 alarm relays as standard.**

Refer to Section 3, Operation, for information on how to configure the alarms.

## 2.6 Monitor Panel Layout



Item	Function
1	Increases the value of the displayed parameter; navigates through each displayed parameter
2	Decreases the value of the displayed parameter; navigates through each displayed parameter
3	LED annunciations for Alarm Setpoints 1...4
4	Saves programming settings, moves between programming steps

Figure 8 Control Layout and Functions

2.7 Transmitter Mounting

2.7.1 Sensor Block Connection (Recommended Method)



The following procedure must be carried out by a qualified installation engineer.



**WARNING:** Under no circumstances should the sensing element be handled with the fingers.

To mount the transmitter into the sensor block, proceed as follows – refer to *Figure 9*.

1. Remove the red protective cover (2) from the tip of the transmitter (1).
2. Fit the 1/2" VCR gasket (3) over the threaded part of the transmitter body.
3. Screw the transmitter (1) into the sensor block (4) and tighten the gas line nut 1/8 (one eighth) of a turn using a second spanner/wrench. **NOTE: Use the flats of the hexagonal nut and not the sensor body.**
4. Fit the transmitter cable/connector assembly to the plug located on the base of the transmitter and tighten the fixing screw (see *Figure 13*).

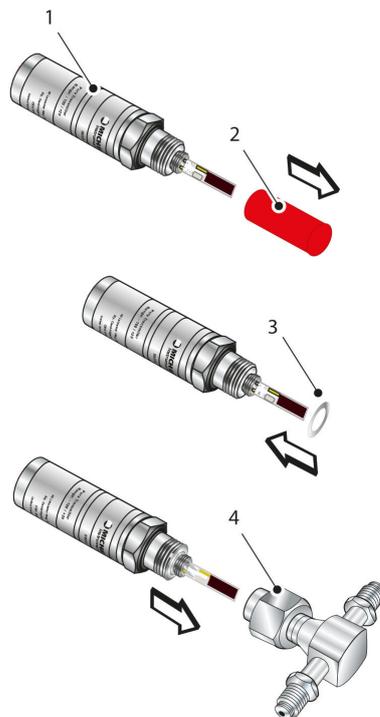


Figure 9 Sensor Block Connection

## 2.7.2 Direct Pipeline Connection

The transmitter may be directly mounted into a pipe or duct.



**CAUTION: Do not mount the transmitter too close to the bottom of a bend where any condensate in the pipeline might collect and saturate the probe.**

The pipe or duct will require a 1/2" VCR male process connection thread to match the transmitter body thread. For circular pipework, to ensure the integrity of a gas tight seal, a mounting flange will be required on the pipework in order to provide a flat surface to seal against.

### Procedure



**The following procedure must be carried out by competent personnel.**



**WARNING: Under no circumstances should the filter guard be handled with the fingers.**

1. Ensure that the red protective cover has been removed from the tip of the transmitter.
2. After first checking that the pipeline has a wide enough bore to accept the transmitter's process connection screw the transmitter into the pipe. Tighten enough to obtain a gas tight seal. (Torque will depend upon the pipeline material.)

Michell Instruments recommends the use of Swagelok® retained gasket assemblies, containing silver plated, stainless steel 1/2" VCR gaskets, when connecting the Pura into a gas line.

**NOTE: Do not overtighten or the thread on the pipework may be stripped.**

### 2.7.3 Pura OEM & PRM Connection

The Pura OEM and PRM have been assembled and packaged within a Class 100 clean-room environment. To maintain this level of cleanliness the packaging should only be unpacked within the same, or cleaner, environment.

Michell Instruments recommends the use of Swagelok® retained gasket assemblies, containing silver plated, stainless steel ¼" VCR gaskets, when connecting the Pura into a gas line. The distance between the inlet and outlet gas connection ports is set at a pitch of 120 mm (4.7").



**CAUTION: Over tightening the nuts can cause irrecoverable damage to the seals and seatings.**

1. Install the sealing gasket onto the VCR connections on either the Pura or the connecting gas lines. Ensure that the Pura is installed into the gas line with reference to the gas flow direction and the inlet port, as indicated on the Pura body.
2. Tighten the female nut firmly, finger tight.
3. Hold the Pura transmitter stationary with a spanner/wrench and tighten the gas line nut 1/8 of a turn using a second spanner/wrench.
4. Repeat this operation on the remaining gas connection port.

## 2.8 Sensor Cables

### 2.8.1 Self-Assembly

For guidance on type of cable, refer to Section 2.8.2, Cable Selection for Self-Assembled Cables.

#### Assembly Instructions

1. Remove the screw from the rear of the DIN connector housing.
2. Lever the terminal block from the connector housing by inserting a small screwdriver in the notch on the front face of the terminal block.
3. Ensure the small sealing O-ring and washer and retained with the screw.

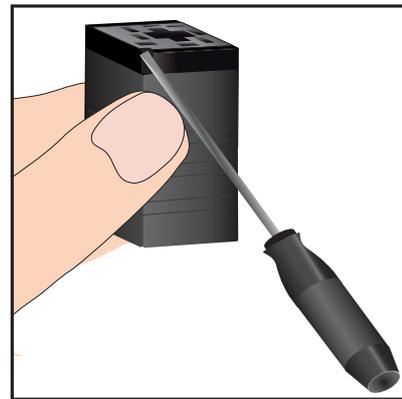
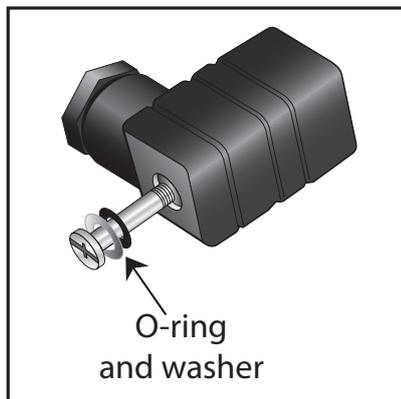


Figure 10 Connector Terminal Block Removal

4. Cable should be assembled according to Figure 11.

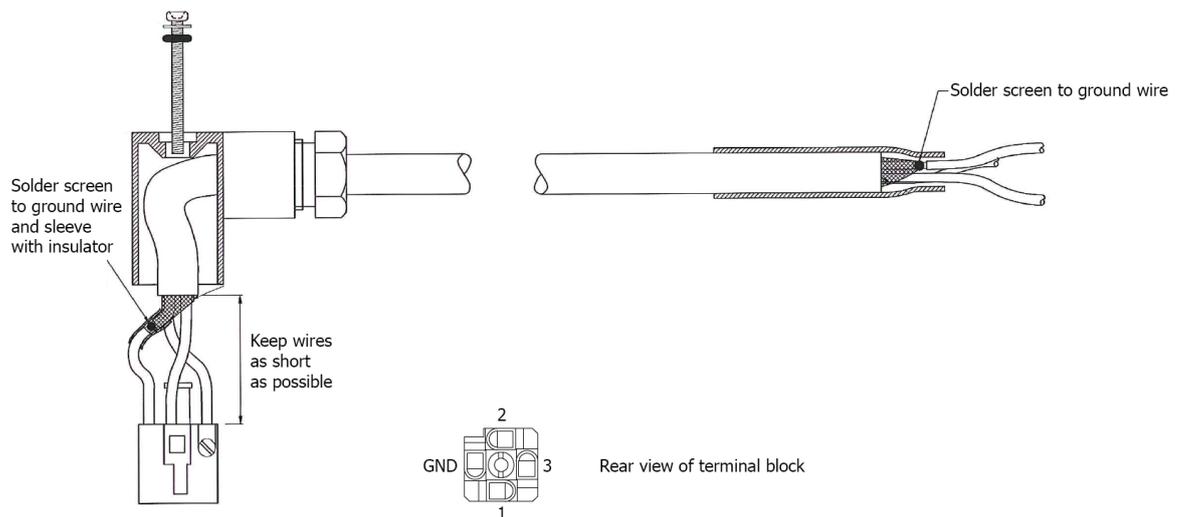


Figure 11 Cable Assembly

### 2.8.2 Cable Selection for Self-Assembled Cables

It is recommended to use 3-core screened cable. For short runs, a cable with individual conductor sizes of 24 AWG / 0.21 mm<sub>2</sub> would be a typical choice.

**2.8.3 Wiring Connection Between the Transmitter and the Monitor**

The diagram below shows the identity of the connector terminals.

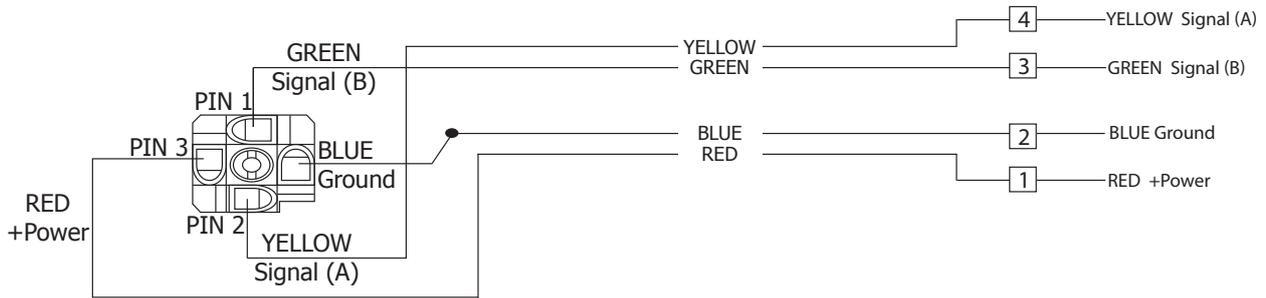


Figure 12 Cable Connections

The sensor cable connections are shown in the table below and in the figure above.

Connection	Red wire	Blue wire	Green wire	Yellow wire
Monitor	Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4
Transmitter	Pin 3	GND	Pin 1	Pin 2

Table 1 Cable Connections

When installing the connector, and to ensure that full ingress protection is achieved, the securing screw (with the O-ring and washer) must be tightened to a minimum torque setting of 3.4 Nm (2.5 ft-lbs). The sensor cable used must be a minimum diameter of 4.6 mm (0.2”).

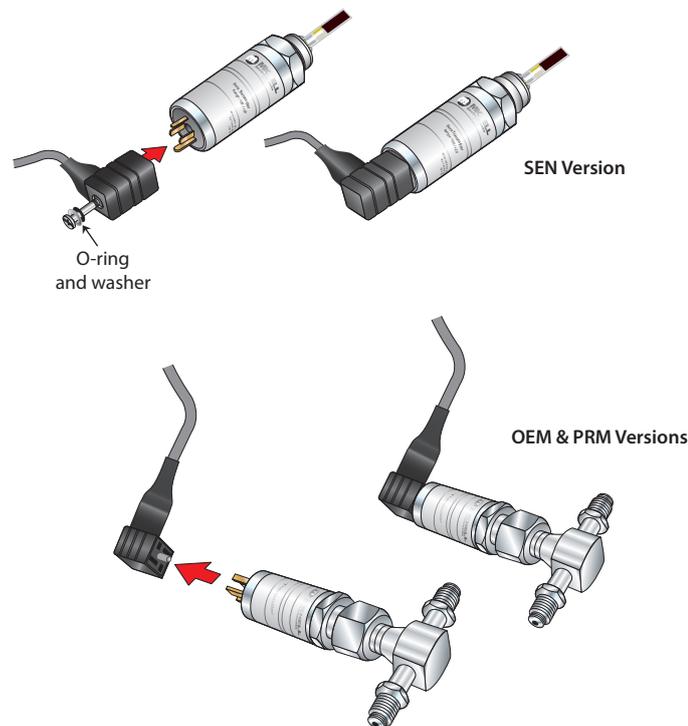


Figure 13 Connector Installation

## 2.9 Mounting the Monitor

The monitor is designed for panel mounting and requires a panel cut-out of 46 x 92 mm (1.8 x 3.6"). The recommended panel thickness is 2...5 mm (0.08...0.2").

To mount the unit, proceed as follows:

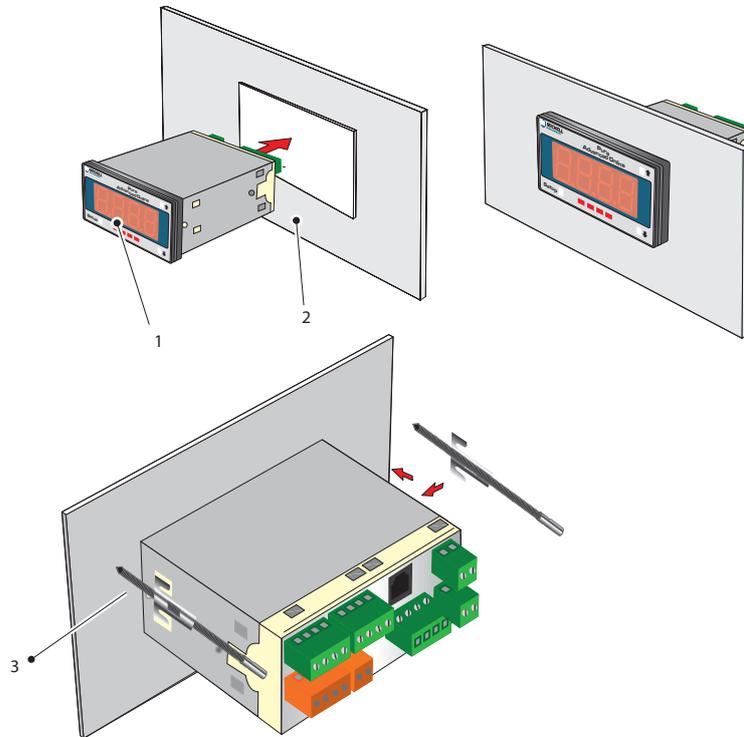


Figure 14 *Mounting the Monitor*

1. Pass the monitor (1) through the front of the panel (2).
2. Support the monitor and attach mounting fixing brackets onto the side of the monitor.
3. Tighten the fixing screw (3) finger tight, against the back of the panel.
4. Ensure that the monitor is sitting flush to the front of the panel (2) and tighten the fixing screws evenly against the back of the panel.

**Caution: Do not overtighten the screws as this could cause the case to crack.**

**2.10 Electrical Connections**

The power supply voltage is indicated on the connection detail label located on the monitor. As the monitor is provided for continuous operation it does not have an ON/OFF switch.

The power supply to the monitor may be one of the following, dependant on the type ordered.

**2.10.1 High Voltage Power Supply Input**

For high voltage powered display

- 85...265 V AC 50/60 Hz and 95...370 V DC



**It is essential that the connection of electrical supplies to this instrument is undertaken by competent personnel.**

Connect the power supply to the monitor (1) as shown in *Figure 15*.

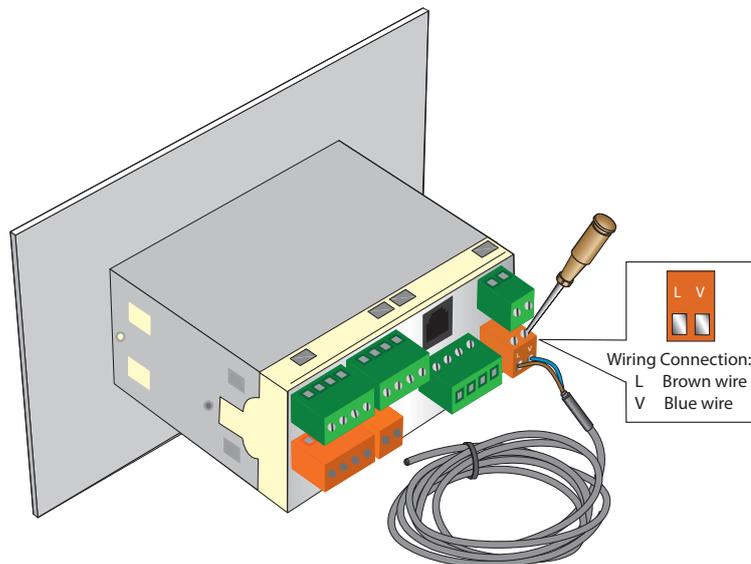


Figure 15 *High Voltage Power Supply Connections*



## 2.12 Transmitter Connections

Connect the transmitter cable to the monitor as shown below.

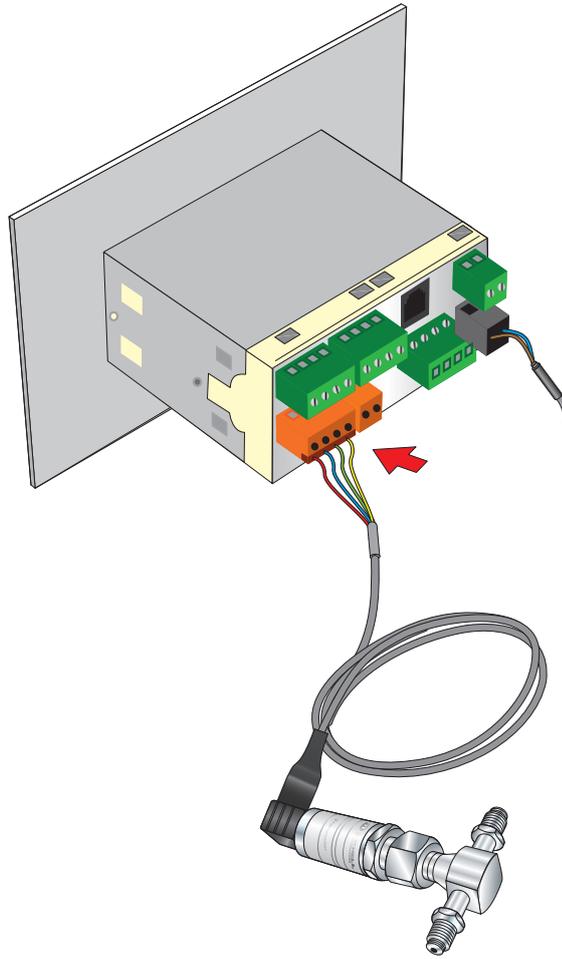


Figure 18 *Transmitter Connections*

### 3 OPERATION



**When the instrument is first powered-up the display may show a zero value for about 1 second, followed by a flashing OPEN for approximately 5 seconds, before showing a dew-point value.**

**This is normal and does not indicate a problem with the instrument.**

There are two levels of operation:

User (No access to programming codes)	Advanced (Access to programming codes)
Changing display brightness	Alarm configuration
View alarm setpoints	Analog output calibration and scaling
	Auxiliary (optional) input channel set-up
	Setting the engineering units
	Transmitter connection fault relay set-up
	Other related advanced functions

Table 2 Operation Access Levels

#### 3.1 Set-Up Security Feature

To prevent unauthorized access, the monitor has two DIP-switches that can be accessed by removal of the faceplate (refer to *Figure 19*).

The **ON** position protects that mode, **OFF** makes alterations possible.

- The **SETPOINT LOCKOUT** switch (SW1) enables or disables Alarm Setpoint Programming mode.
- The **PROGRAM LOCKOUT** switch (SW2) enables or disables Code Programming mode.

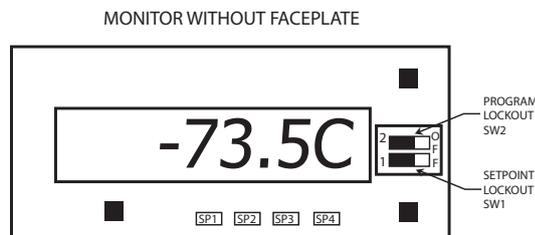


Figure 19 Location of the Lockout switches

### 3.1.1 Selecting the Engineering Units

1. Ensure security lockout switches are in the OFF position (Section 3.1)
2. While pressing **SETUP**, press **↑** once. Release both buttons and keep pressing **SETUP** until **CODE 7** is displayed.

The monitor can display and output a variety of different engineering units. The selection of engineering units is achieved by setting **CODE 4** and **CODE 7** as shown below.

To set the range and resolution for  $\text{ppb}_v$  and  $\text{ppm}_v$ , set digit 3 of **CODE 7** to:-

Required Display Unit	CODE 4	CODE 7	Range
Dew point in °C	207	000	
Dew point in °F	217	000	
$\text{ppm}_v$	-	100	1...9999 $\text{ppm}_v$
$\text{ppm}_v$	-	101	0.1...999.9 $\text{ppm}_v$
$\text{ppm}_v$	-	102	0.01...99.99 $\text{ppm}_v$
$\text{ppm}_v$	-	103	0.001...9.999 $\text{ppm}_v$
$\text{ppb}_v$		104	0.01...99.99 $\text{ppb}_v$

Table 3 Engineering Unit Selection

For example: setting **CODE 7** to 104, displays  $\text{ppb}_v$  with a resolution of 0.01 to a maximum of 99.99. Should the measured value exceed 100  $\text{ppb}_v$  with this setting, **oVER** will be displayed.

### 3.1.2 Configuring the Alarms

Ensure security lockout switches are in the OFF position (Section 3.1) before proceeding.

Press **SETUP** and **↓** simultaneously to access the **SP\_n** and **SPC\_n** settings.

#### Alarm Setpoint

The setpoints of the relays are set by setting **SP\_n** (where n = 1 to 4 and represent SP1 to 4), to the required level.

Digit 1 of **SPC\_n** controls the type of alarm. For the relays to be energized above the setpoint **SPC\_n = 0xx**

For the relays to be energized below the setpoint **SPC\_n = 1xx**

### Alarm Source

Digit 2 of SPC\_n controls the source of the alarm.

0	Displayed value (DEFAULT) – the alarm setpoint is based on the current engineering unit
1	Dew Point only
2	Pressure
3	Open transmitter connection
4	Open / short circuit transmitter
5	Open / short circuit thermistor
6	All transmitter faults

For example; if you wish the relay to trip at a certain dew-point value whilst the indicator is displaying ppm<sub>v</sub>, then SPC\_n = x1x.

### Alarm Secondary Function

Digit 3 of SPC\_n controls the secondary function of the alarm.

0	No function (DEFAULT)
1	Relay latched
2	De-energize relay
3	No function
4	Relay OFF for open transmitter connection
5	Relay ON for open transmitter connection
6	Relay toggles at 1 Hz for transmitter fault
7	Setup for hysteresis, delay type and make \ break delay times

For example, if you wish the relay to trip above the setpoint using the displayed value, but to remain latched, then SPC\_n = 001. It will then remain latched until the monitor is powered off or SPC\_n = 002.

### LED Alarm Annunciators

The function of the relay annunciators is set by digit 1 of CODE 1 i.e. nxx. As shown below:

0	LED annunciators always OFF
1	LED annunciators ON when relays are de-energized
2	LED annunciators ON when relays are energized (DEFAULT)

#### 3.1.3 Hysteresis, Make/Break Delay & Delay Type

Associated with each alarm is a Hysteresis Value, Make delay time, Break delay time and a Delay type. To gain access to these parameters, set SPC\_n = xx7, and scroll to the features by pressing the  $\uparrow$  or  $\downarrow$  buttons.

- The hysteresis value is the value above and below the nominal setpoint at which the relay trips.
- The Make delay time is the time delay between the setpoint being reached and the relay energizing.
- The Break delay time is the time delay between the relay being energized and it de-energizing.

- The maximum make and break delay time is 9 hours, 6 minutes, 6 seconds, in increments of 1 second.

The setpoint can have four different Delay types:

- **NorM** (normal)
- **rEPt** (repeat)
- **1Shot**
- **PuLSE**

Delay Type	Behaviour
NorM	The relay will function normally with the inclusion of the time delays
rEPt	The make and break delays will repeat continually until the setpoint source returns to a level that deactivates the setpoint
1Shot	The relay will energize after the entered delay period and remain energized
PuLSE	The relay will energize, de-energize after the period entered and thereafter will remain de-energized

### 3.1.4 Analog Output Scaling

1. Ensure security lockout switches are in the OFF position (Section 3.1)
2. Press **SETUP**, followed by the **↑** button, then **SETUP** again.
3. Press the **↑** or **↓** buttons to scroll through to the **CAL** menu. The analog output can be scaled by setting **CAL** to 061 and setting the zero value to the required output at 4 mA (or 0 V) and the full scale value to the output required at 20 mA (or 10 V).
4. To exit the **CAL** menu press **SETUP**, set **CAL** to 000 and use the **↑** button to scroll through the menus.

See Appendix B, Setup Codes, for more information on output scaling options.

### 3.1.5 Display Brightness Adjustment

1. To adjust the display brightness press the **SETUP** and **↑** buttons simultaneously.
2. The display toggles between [**bri**] and [**5**], where 5 is the default setting.
3. Adjust the display brightness required (from 0 to 7) by pressing the **↑** or **↓** buttons.
4. Press **SETUP** seven times to exit the programming mode.

### 3.2 Pressure Compensation

Ensure security lockout switches are in the OFF position (Section 3.1)

The monitor has the ability to measure pressure in order to provide a pressure compensated value for ppm<sub>v</sub>.

### 3.3 Using a Pressure Transducer

In order to enable the use of a pressure transducer set **CODE 4** to 307 (dual channel mode), and while pressing **SETUP**, press **▲** once. Release both buttons and keep pressing **SETUP** until **CODE 4** is displayed.

- To display dew point whilst measuring pressure, set **CODE 4** to 307 to show dew point in °C; or 317 for dew point in °F.
- To display pressure in psig set **CODE 6** to 000; or to display pressure in barg set **CODE 6** to 100.

#### 3.3.1 Manual Pressure Input Calibration

The pressure input channel must be configured to the range of the pressure transducer. This is achieved by setting **CAL** to 012 and entering values for offset **OFF\_2** and scale **SCA\_2**.

**SCA\_2** = 0.0062 per 100 psig

**OFF\_2** = pressure range – ((20,000 x (pressure range\1000))\16)

For example, for a pressure transducer with a range of 0...1000 psig:

**SCA\_2** = 0.0062 x 10 = 0.0620

**OFF\_2** = 1000 – ((20,000 x (1000\1000))\16) = -250

If you are using a pressure transducer in barg, convert the value to psig using a multiplier of 14.5. For example, for a pressure transducer with a range of 0...100 barg:

**SCA\_2** = 0.0062 x 14.5 = 0.0899

**OFF\_2** = 1450 – ((20,000 x (1450\1000))\16) = -362

To exit the **CAL** menu, set **CAL** to 000 and press the **SETUP** button six times to return to the main screen.

### 3.3.2 Automatic Pressure Input Calibration

Alternatively, the pressure input can be calibrated using a 4...20 mA source.

1. Connect the current source between pin 2 (-ve) and pin 5 (+ve).
2. Set **CAL** to 022 and press **SETUP**. The monitor will then display **ZERo** and flash 0.
3. Set the mA source to 4.0 mA and press **SETUP** to set 0 at 4 mA.
4. Press **SETUP** and the monitor will display **SPAN** and flash the full scale pressure value.
5. Set the mA source to 20.0 mA and use the **▲** or **▼** buttons to set the required pressure range.
6. Press **SETUP** to set the required pressure for 20.0 mA.
7. Set **CAL** to 000 and press the **▲** button to leave the menu.

### 3.4 Using a Fixed Pressure Input in Single Channel Mode

In order to display pressure compensated values of ppm<sub>v</sub> and ppb<sub>v</sub> without the use of a pressure transducer, enter the pressure value manually.

1. Ensure security lockout switches are in the OFF position (Section 3.1).
2. Press **SETUP** and the **▲** button to scroll through the menus and select **CODE 7**.
3. Select the required pressure compensated value, i.e. **CODE 7** = 10X for ppm<sub>v</sub> / ppb<sub>v</sub> and **CAL** = 052 (see Table 3).
4. Exit the menus (see Section 3.1) and exit the **PROGRAM UNLOCK** mode.
5. Press **SETUP** for two seconds. The display will show the set pressure. To change the pressure, use the **▲** or **▼** buttons and then press **SETUP** to confirm.

## 4 MAINTENANCE

### 4.1 Maintenance and Calibration

Routine maintenance of the Pura Transmitter is confined to regular re-calibration. For most applications, annual re-calibration ensures that the stated accuracy of the Pura Transmitter is maintained.

Specialist calibration instrumentation is required to calibrate the transmitter and a true calibration can only be performed by exposure of the dew-point sensor to a reference gas of known dew point.

Calibration services are offered by Michell Instruments at their accredited calibration laboratories. All calibrations are traceable to national standards either via the National Physical Laboratory (UK) or the National Institute of Standards and Technology (USA).

The Pura transmitter can be returned to Michell Instruments either directly or via the authorized distributor, for calibration.

Alternatively, Michell Instruments can provide an exchange transmitter. Prior to re-calibration, an exchange transmitter can be ordered from Michell Instruments or an authorized distributor.

Once the replacement transmitter and calibration certificate have been received, the original transmitter can be disconnected and the replacement transmitter fitted in its place. The original transmitter should be packed in its original packing, if possible, and returned to Michell Instruments, either directly or via an authorized agent.

#### VCR Gasket

VCR gaskets should be replaced every time any VCR connection is re-made. Replacement VCR gaskets can be obtained from Michell Instruments.

#### O-ring Seal

If the supplied O-ring seal is damaged or lost a pack of 5 replacement O-ring seals can be obtained by contacting your Michell Instruments representative.

### 4.2 Fault Conditions

Display	Cause	Action
OPEN	Transmitter failure	Check power supply to transmitter. Check sensor cable for continuity/damage. Rectify/replace cable
	Instrument failure	Refer to Michell or local representative for repair
FAIL	Transmitter failure	Replace transmitter
0.0	Gas is wetter than -40 °C (-40 °F) dew point	Check gas source supply
	Transmitter contaminated	Replace/re-calibrate transmitter

## 5 MEASUREMENT GUIDE

### 5.1 Sampling Considerations

There are two basic methods of measuring a sample with the Pura Transmitter:

- In-situ measurements are made by placing the transmitter inside the environment to be measured.
- Extractive measurements are made by installing the sensor into a block within a sample handling system, and flowing the sample outside of the environment to be measured through this system.

Extractive measurements are recommended when the conditions in the environment to be measured are not conducive to making reliable measurements with the product.

Examples of such conditional limitations are:

- Excessive flow rate
- Presence of particulates matter
- Presence of entrained liquids
- Excessive sample temperature

The basic considerations for each measurement type are as follows:

## In-Situ

- 1. Dew-Point Sensor Position** – will the sensor see an area of the environment that is representative of what you want to measure?

For example, if the sensor is to be mounted into a glove box, there are three different positions in which it could be installed – each giving a different measurement:

- Position A is on the purge inlet. In this position the sensor will confirm the dew point of the gas entering the glove box, but will not detect any leaks in the glove box itself, or any moisture released from the work piece.
- Position B is on the gas outlet. In this position the sensor will be exposed to the gas leaving the glove box, and will therefore be detecting any moisture which has entered into the system (e.g. ingress/leaks), or has been released by the work piece.
- Position C is in the glovebox itself, in this position the sensor will be only detecting any moisture in its immediate vicinity. Leaks not in close proximity to the measurement point may not be detected as this moisture could be drawn directly to the outlet.

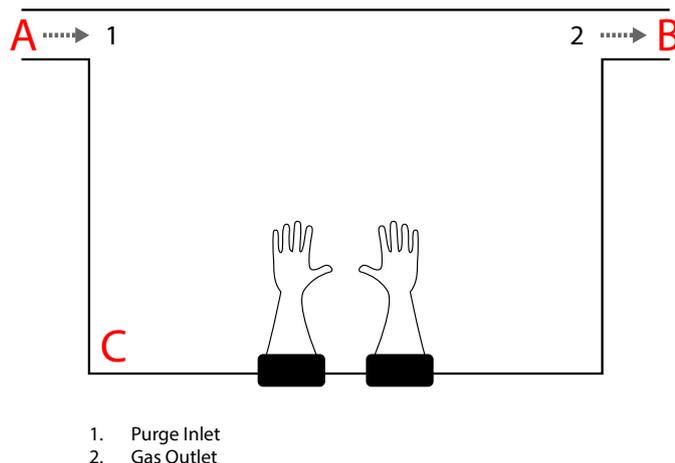


Figure 20 *Installation Location*

If the transmitter is to be mounted directly into a pipe or duct, then consider that the installation point should not be too close to the bottom of a bend where oil or other condensate may collect.

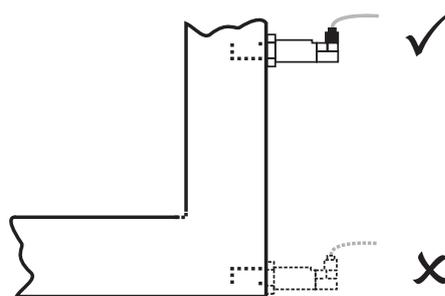


Figure 21 *Installation Location*

- 2. Gas speed** – if you are planning on installing the sensor in a duct, consider how fast the sample gas is moving through it.

If the gas speed is very low, or occasionally static, then the moisture content through the length (and width, if it is more than a few cm across) of the duct is unlikely to be uniform.

Extremely high gas speeds can cause damage to the sensor. Direct insertion is not recommended in gas speeds in excess of 10m/s (32.8ft/s).

- 3. Particulates** – Particulates travelling at speed can cause severe and irreversible damage to the sensor. At low velocity they can cling to the sensor, reducing its' surface area, and therefore response speed.

The sensor is provided with a basic level of particulate protection in the form of a sintered guard; either HMWPE (10µm pore size) or Stainless Steel (80µm pore size). If the sample stream contains smaller particulates than this, or generally large amounts of dust; extractive measurement is recommended to accommodate proper in-line filtration.

- 4. Sample Temperature** – Although the Pura can be operated at sample temperatures up to 60 °C, it is advisable to keep the sample temperature as close to ambient, and as stable as possible to keep adsorption & desorption characteristics as consistent as possible (see Section 5.2, Sampling Hints, for more information).

### Extractive

If the sensor is to be mounted into a sample conditioning system, then the above points are still of relevance, but it is important to consider the extraction point itself – make sure that the chosen extraction point is representative of the process, i.e. that the sample of interest is flowing past the extraction point, and it is not being pulled from a dead volume.

## 5.2 Sampling Hints

Measurement of moisture content is a complex subject, but does not need to be difficult. This section aims to explain the common mistakes made in measurement situations, the causes of the problem, and how to avoid them. Mistakes and bad practices can cause the measurement to vary from the expectation; therefore a good sampling technique is crucial for accurate and reliable results.

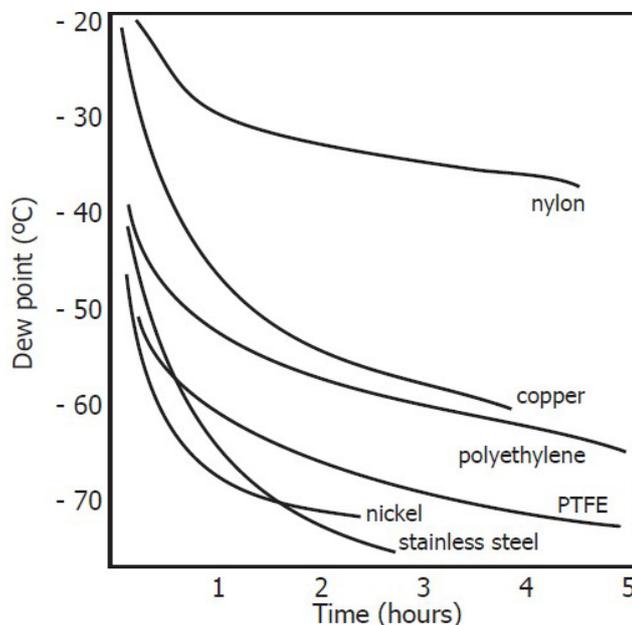


Figure 22 Material Permeability Comparison

All materials are permeable to water vapor, as the water molecule is extremely small compared to the structure of solids, even when compared to the crystalline structure of metals. The graph above shows the dew point inside tubing of different materials when purged with very dry gas, where the exterior of the tubing is in the ambient environment.

Many materials contain moisture as part of their structure, particularly organic materials (natural or synthetic), salts (or anything which contains them) and anything which has small pores. It is important to ensure that the materials used are suitable for the application.

If the partial water vapor pressure exerted on the outside of a compressed air line is higher than on the inside, the atmospheric water vapor will naturally push through the porous medium causing water to migrate into the pressurised air line. This effect is called transpiration.

### Adsorption and Desorption

Adsorption is the adhesion of atoms, ions, or molecules from a gas, liquid, or dissolved solid to the surface of a material, creating a film. The rate of adsorption is increased at higher pressures and lower temperatures.

Desorption is the release of a substance from or through the surface of a material. In constant environmental conditions, an adsorbed substance will remain on a surface almost indefinitely. However, as the temperature rises, so does the likelihood of desorption occurring.

In practical terms, as the temperature of the environment fluctuates, water molecules are adsorbed and desorbed from the internal surfaces of the sample tubing, causing small fluctuations in the measured dew point.

### Sample Tubing Length

The sample point should always be as close to the critical measurement point as possible, in order to obtain a truly representative measurement. The length of the sample line to the sensor or instrument should be as short as possible. Interconnection points and valves trap moisture, so using the simplest sampling arrangement possible will reduce the time it takes for the sample system to dry out when purged with dry gas.

Over a long tubing run, water will inevitably migrate into any line, and the effects of adsorption and desorption will become more apparent. It is clear from the graph shown above that the best materials to resist transpiration are stainless steel and PTFE.

### Trapped Moisture

Dead volumes (areas which are not in a direct flow path) in sample lines, hold onto water molecules which are slowly released into the passing gas; this results in increased purge and response times, and wetter than expected readings. Hygroscopic materials in filters, valves (e.g. rubber from pressure regulators) or any other parts of the system can also trap moisture.

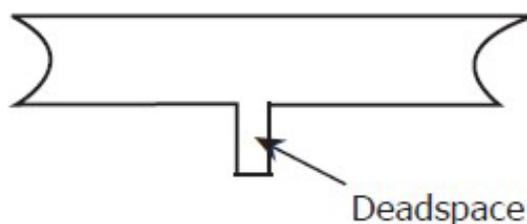


Figure 23 *Dead volume*

### Sample Conditioning

Sample conditioning is often necessary to avoid exposure of sensitive measuring components to liquids and other contaminants which may cause damage or affect the accuracy over time, depending on the measurement technology.

Particulate filters are used for removing dirt, rust, scale and any other solids that may be in a sample stream. For protection against liquids, a coalescing filter should be used.

The membrane filter is a more expensive but highly effective alternative to a coalescing filter. It provides protection from liquid droplets, and can even stop flow to the analyser completely when a large slug of liquid is encountered.

### Condensation and Leaks

Maintaining the temperature of the sample system tubing above the dew point of the sample is vital to prevent condensation. Any condensation invalidates the sampling process as it changes the water vapor content of the gas being measured. Condensed liquid can alter the humidity elsewhere by dripping or running to other locations where it may re-evaporate.

The integrity of all connections is also an important consideration, especially when sampling low dew points at an elevated pressure. If a small leak occurs in a high pressure line, gas will leak out but vortices at the leak point and a negative vapor pressure differential will also allow water vapor to contaminate the flow.

**Flow Rates**

Theoretically flow rate has no direct effect on the measured moisture content, but in practice it can have unanticipated effects on response speed and accuracy. The optimal flow rate varies depending on the measurement technology, and can always be found in the instrument or sensor manual.

An inadequate flow rate can:

- Accentuate adsorption and desorption effects on the gas passing through the sampling system.
- Allow pockets of wet gas to remain undisturbed in a complex sampling system, which will then gradually be released into the sample flow.
- Increase the chance of contamination from back diffusion: ambient air that is wetter than the sample can flow from the exhaust back into the system. A longer exhaust (sometimes called a pigtail) can also help alleviate this problem.
- Slow the response of the sensor to changes in moisture content.

# Appendix A

## Technical Specifications

## Appendix A Technical Specifications

<b>Performance</b>	
Measurement Range	-120 °C...-40 °C (-184 °F...-40 °F) dew point 0...9999 ppm <sub>v</sub> 0...99.99 ppb <sub>v</sub>
Accuracy	Dew point ±0.5 °C, ±1.0 °F ppm <sub>v</sub> ±1% of reading secondary channel ±0.5% FS
Response Time	T95 to -60°C (-76°F) dew point in <3 minutes
Repeatability	0.5°C dew point
Sensor Calibration	Traceable 9-point calibration certificate
<b>Electrical Specifications</b>	
Outputs	4...20 mA as standard or 0...20 mA optional (max load 500 Ω) or 0...10 V optional (min load 5 K Ω), scaleable by user
Online Output	Dew point
Maximum Analog Output Scaled Range	Dew point: -120 °C...-40 °C (-184 °F...-40 °F)
Online Supply Voltage	AC: 85...264V AC
Online Current Consumption	60 mA maximum
Electrical Safety	BS/EN61010-1
<b>Operating Specifications</b>	
Operating Temperature	Sensor: -20 °C...+50 °C (-4 °F...+122 °F); Monitor: 0 °C...+50 °C (+32 °F...+122 °F), 0...90 %rh
Compensated Temperature Range	Sensor: -20 °C...+50 °C (-4 °F...+122 °F); Monitor: not applicable
Storage Temperature	Sensor: -40 °C...+75 °C (-40 °F...+167 °F); Monitor: -10 °C ...+60 °C (+14 °F...+140 °F)
Operating Pressure	10 <sup>-9</sup> torr to 30 MPa (300 barg/4350 psig)
Sensor Flow Rate	1...5 l/min
<b>Mechanical Specifications</b>	
Ingress Protection	Sensor MiniDIN: IP66 in accordance with standard BS EN 60529:1992+A2:2013; NEMA 4 protection in accordance with standard NEMA 250–2014 Sensor M12: IP65 Monitor: IP65 (NEMA 4X) front panel only
Sensor Housing Material	316 stainless steel
Dimensions	Sensor MiniDIN: L=133 mm x ø45 mm (with connector cable) Monitor: 1/8 DIN Case, 96 x 48 x 85 mm (w x h x d)
Sensor Process Connection	Pura SEN- 1/2" VCR female process connection Pura OEM & PRM 2 x 1/4" VCR male process connection
Sensor Weight	Pura PRM & OEM – 450 g (15.8 oz)
Sensor Electrical Connections	MiniDIN 43650 form C, M12 5 pin (A coded)
Online Sensor Cable	0.8, 2, 5, 10 metre connector/cable available
Sensor Diagnostic Conditions (factory programmed)	Sensor fault: 23 mA Under-range dew point: 4 mA Over-range dew point: 20 mA

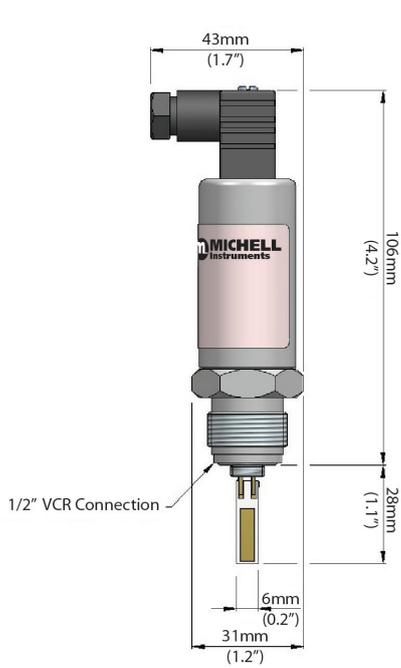


Figure 24 Pura SEN

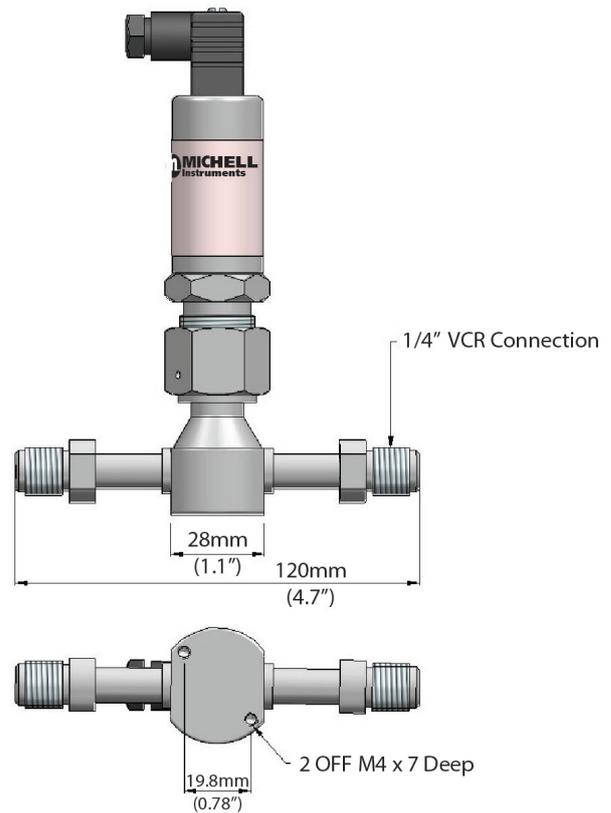


Figure 25 Pura PRM & OEM

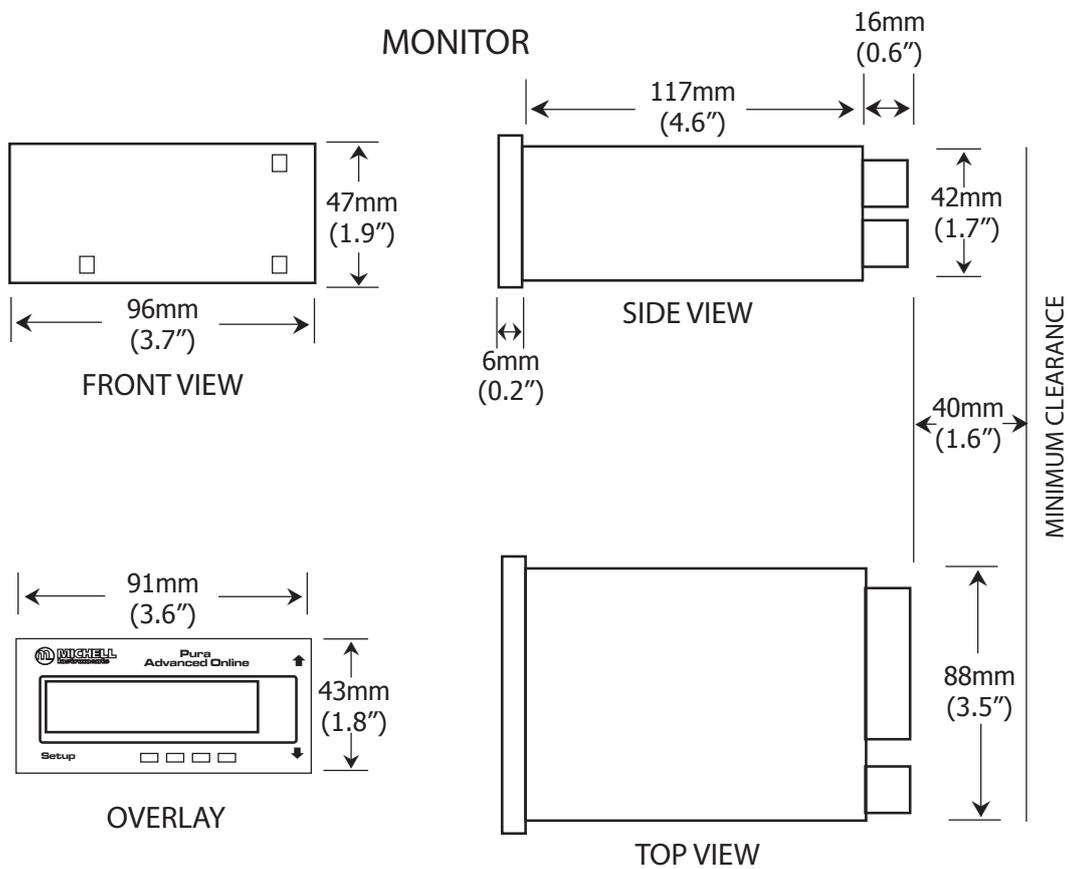


Figure 26 Monitor Dimensions

# Appendix B

## Setup Codes

## Appendix B Setup Codes

### CAL Calibration modes for input and output DEFAULT VALUE = 052

Digit	1st digit (left most) Calibration Mode	2nd digit Calibration Function	3rd digit Object for Calibration
0	Calibration functions as per 2nd and 3rd digit	No function	No function
1	Set baud rate, parity and serial address	Manual calibration (channel as per 3rd digit)	Processed result (dew point, ppm <sub>v</sub> and ppb <sub>v</sub> )
2	N/A	N/A	Pressure input
3	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	N/A	Manual adjust	N/A
6	N/A	Analog output scaling (analog channel as per 3rd digit)	N/A

### CODE 1 Tendency Indication, Additional LED's, Display data source, Flashing, Decimal points, Rounding DEFAULT VALUE = 200

Digit	1st digit (left most) Additional LED's	2nd digit Display Data Source	3rd digit 0 only (No Function)
0	LED annunciators are always off	Processed data – result (dew point, ppm <sub>v</sub> , ppb <sub>v</sub> )	N/A
1	LED annunciators are on when relays are de-energized	Processed data – channel 1 (dew point only)	N/A
2	LED annunciators are on when relays are energized	Processed data – pressure	N/A

### CODE 3 Serial mode and Analog output source DEFAULT VALUE = 000

Digit	1st digit (left most) Serial Mode	2nd digit Analog Output 1 Source	3rd digit 0 only (No Function)
0	ASCII mode	Analog output 1 from processed result data (dew point, ppm <sub>v</sub> , ppb <sub>v</sub> )	N/A
1	N/A	Analog output 1 from processed data (dew point only)	N/A
2	N/A	Analog output 1 from processed data (pressure)	N/A

**CODE 4 Channel 1 Measurement task, Sampling rate**  
**DEFAULT VALUE = 207**

Digit	1st digit (left most) Analog Sample Rate	2nd digit Analog Output 1 Source	3rd digit 0 only (No Function)
0	N/A	Dew point in degrees C	N/A
1	N/A	Dew point in degrees F	N/A
2	Single channel (50 Hz)	N/A	N/A
3	Dual channel (50 Hz)	N/A	N/A

**CODE 6 Channel 2 Measurement task**  
**DEFAULT VALUE = 000**

Digit	1st digit (left most) Measurement Task	2nd digit 0 only (No Function)	3rd digit 0 only (No Function)
0	Pressure in psig	N/A	N/A
1	Pressure in barg	N/A	N/A

**CODE 7 Result processing**  
**DEFAULT VALUE = 000**

Digit	1st digit (left most) Measurement Task	2nd digit Calibration Function	3rd digit Range for Result
0	Dew point	N/A	1 – 9999ppm <sub>v</sub>
1	ppm <sub>v</sub> /ppb <sub>v</sub>	N/A	1 – 999.9ppm <sub>v</sub>
2	N/A	N/A	0.01 – 99.99ppm <sub>v</sub>
3	N/A	N/A	0.001 – 9.999ppm <sub>v</sub>
4	N/A	N/A	0.01 – 99.99ppb <sub>v</sub>

**Setpoint control 1 – 6 Relay latching, relay setup, source**  
**DEFAULT VALUE = 000 (Prog/Down menu after setpoints)**

Digit	1st digit (left most) Relay Sense	2nd digit Setpoint Source	3rd digit Setpoint Function SP1 – SP4
0	Relay energized above setpoint value	Processed result data (dew point, ppm <sub>v</sub> , ppb <sub>v</sub> )	No function
1	Relay energized below setpoint value	Dew point only	Relay latched
2	N/A	Pressure	De-energized relay
3	N/A	Open transmitter connection	N/A
4	N/A	Open / short circuit transmitter	Relay off for open transmitter connection
5	N/A	Open / short circuit thermistor	Relay on for open transmitter connection
6	N/A	All transmitter faults	Relay toggles at 1 Hz for transmitter connection fault
7	N/A	N/A	Set-up hysteresis, make/break delay and delay type

# Appendix C

## Quality, Recycling & Warranty Information

## Appendix C Quality, Recycling & Warranty Information

Michell Instruments is dedicated to complying to all relevant legislation and directives. Full information can be found on our website at:

**[www.michell.com/compliance](http://www.michell.com/compliance)**

This page contains information on the following directives:

- Anti-Facilitation of Tax Evasion Policy
- ATEX Directive
- Calibration Facilities
- Conflict Minerals
- FCC Statement
- Manufacturing Quality
- Modern Slavery Statement
- Pressure Equipment Directive
- REACH
- RoHS3
- WEEE2
- Recycling Policy
- Warranty and Returns

This information is also available in PDF format.

# Appendix D

## Return Document & Decontamination Declaration

Appendix D Return Document & Decontamination Declaration

**Decontamination Certificate**

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Please complete this form prior to this instrument, or any components, leaving your site and being returned to us, or, where applicable, prior to any work being carried out by a Michell engineer at your site.

Instrument			Serial Number	
Warranty Repair?	YES	NO	Original PO #	
Company Name			Contact Name	
Address				
Telephone #		E-mail address		
Reason for Return /Description of Fault:				
Has this equipment been exposed (internally or externally) to any of the following? Please circle (YES/NO) as applicable and provide details below				
Biohazards	YES	NO		
Biological agents	YES	NO		
Hazardous chemicals	YES	NO		
Radioactive substances	YES	NO		
Other hazards	YES	NO		
Please provide details of any hazardous materials used with this equipment as indicated above (use continuation sheet if necessary)				
Your method of cleaning/decontamination				
Has the equipment been cleaned and decontaminated?	YES	NOT NECESSARY		
Michell Instruments will not accept instruments that have been exposed to toxins, radio-activity or bio-hazardous materials. For most applications involving solvents, acidic, basic, flammable or toxic gases a simple purge with dry gas (dew point <-30°C) over 24 hours should be sufficient to decontaminate the unit prior to return. <b>Work will not be carried out on any unit that does not have a completed decontamination declaration.</b>				
<b>Decontamination Declaration</b>				
I declare that the information above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge, and it is safe for Michell personnel to service or repair the returned instrument.				
Name (Print)			Position	
Signature			Date	



[www.ProcessSensing.com](http://www.ProcessSensing.com)



<http://www.michell.com>