

AP300

Combination pH/Redox (ORP) sensors



Measurement made easy

Sales



Service



Introduction

The AP300 range of pH/Redox sensors offers a reliable and cost-effective solution for most industrial pH applications. It is the perfect starting point for pH or Redox measurements.

Combining measurement, reference and temperature compensation elements in a single unit, the AP300 is an economical solution for a wide variety of industrial applications; including water, food, pharmaceutical and chemical.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Purpose	3
1.2	Sensors and Systems	3
1.3	Sensor Descriptions	3
1.3.1	AP301	3
1.3.2	AP302/3 Sensors	4
1.3.3	AP304/5 Sensors	5
2	Mechanical Installation	7
2.1	Recommended Installation	7
2.1.1	AP301 Sensors	8
2.1.2	AP302/3 Sensors	9
2.1.3	AP304/5 Sensors	10
3	Electrical Connections	12
3.1	Sensor Connections	12
3.2	Extension Cables	13
4	Calibration	14
4.1	pH Sensor	14
4.2	Redox (ORP Sensor)	14
5	Maintenance	15
5.1	General Cleaning	15
5.1.1	General Sludge and Loosely Adhering Matter	15
5.1.2	Heavy, Non-Greasy Deposits	15
5.1.3	Greasy or Organic Deposits	15
5.2	Fault Finding	15
5.3	Storage of the Electrode	15
6	Spares and Accessories	16
7	Specification	17
	Notes	18

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This instruction manual describes the installation and maintenance of the AP300 Series Industrial pH and Redox (ORP) Electrode Systems.

1.2 Sensors and Systems

There are three main sensor types:

- AP301 Standard twist-lock – insertion, flow-through, immersion
- AP302 Screw in – insertion, immersion
- AP304/5 Ball valve insertion, hot-tap

1.3 Sensor Descriptions

1.3.1 AP301

Model AP301 sensors are twist-lock general purpose insertion, flow-through or immersion style. The sensor body is molded from chemically resistant PPS (Ryton).

The sensor can be adapted to 1 inch fittings by a threaded Ryton twist-lock adaptor.

An optional PVC electrode guard protects the electrode in immersion applications.

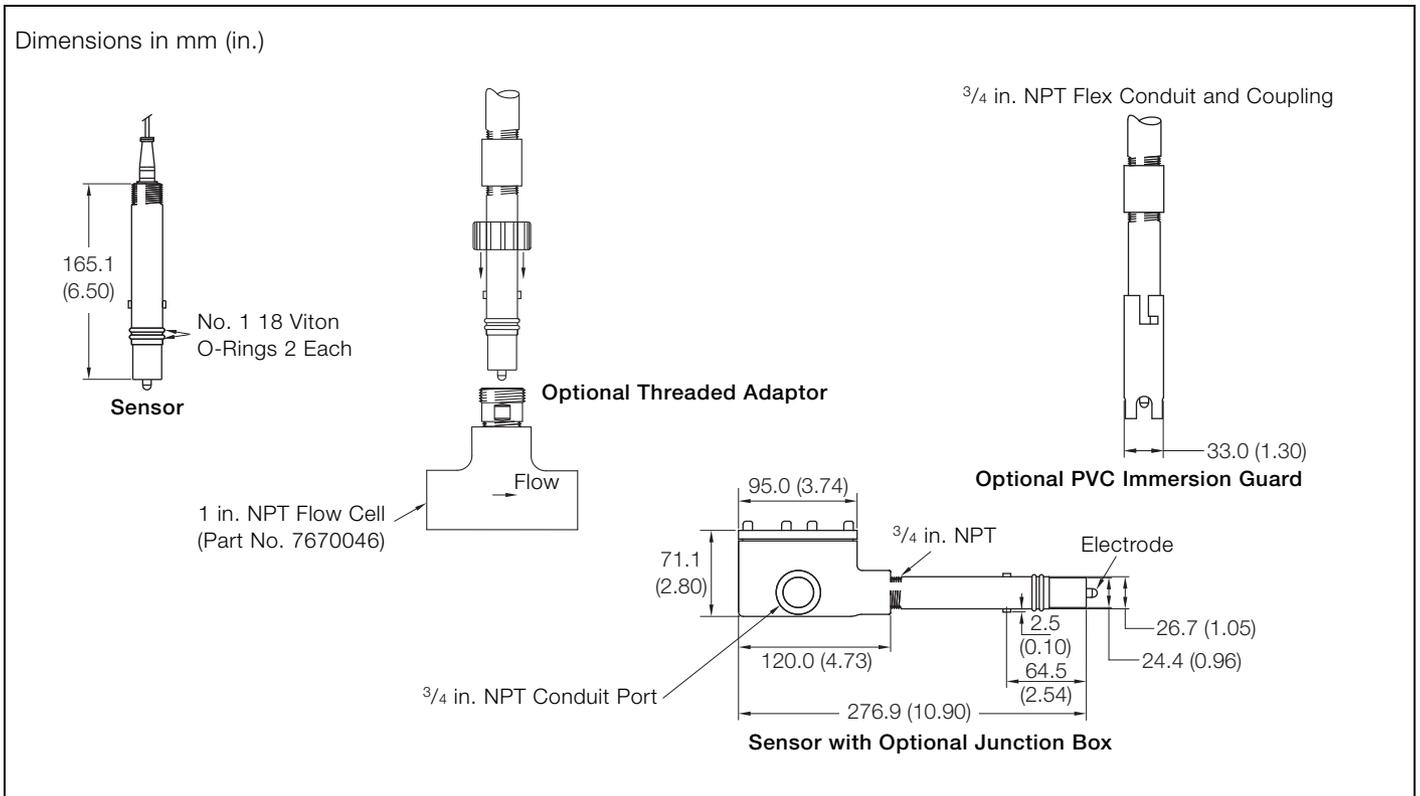


Fig. 1.1 AP301 Sensors and Dimensions

1.3.2 AP302/3 Sensors

These sensors are threaded style suitable for immersion, insertion and flow-through applications.

Mounting thread size: $\frac{3}{4}$ inch NPT.

The sensor body is chemically resistant PVDF (Kynar).

- AP302 models have no sensor guard (flush) for use with flat glass. This provides a flow-cleaned configuration.
- AP303 models have a notched sensor guard. The guard provides an integral protection for normal bulb-style glasses.

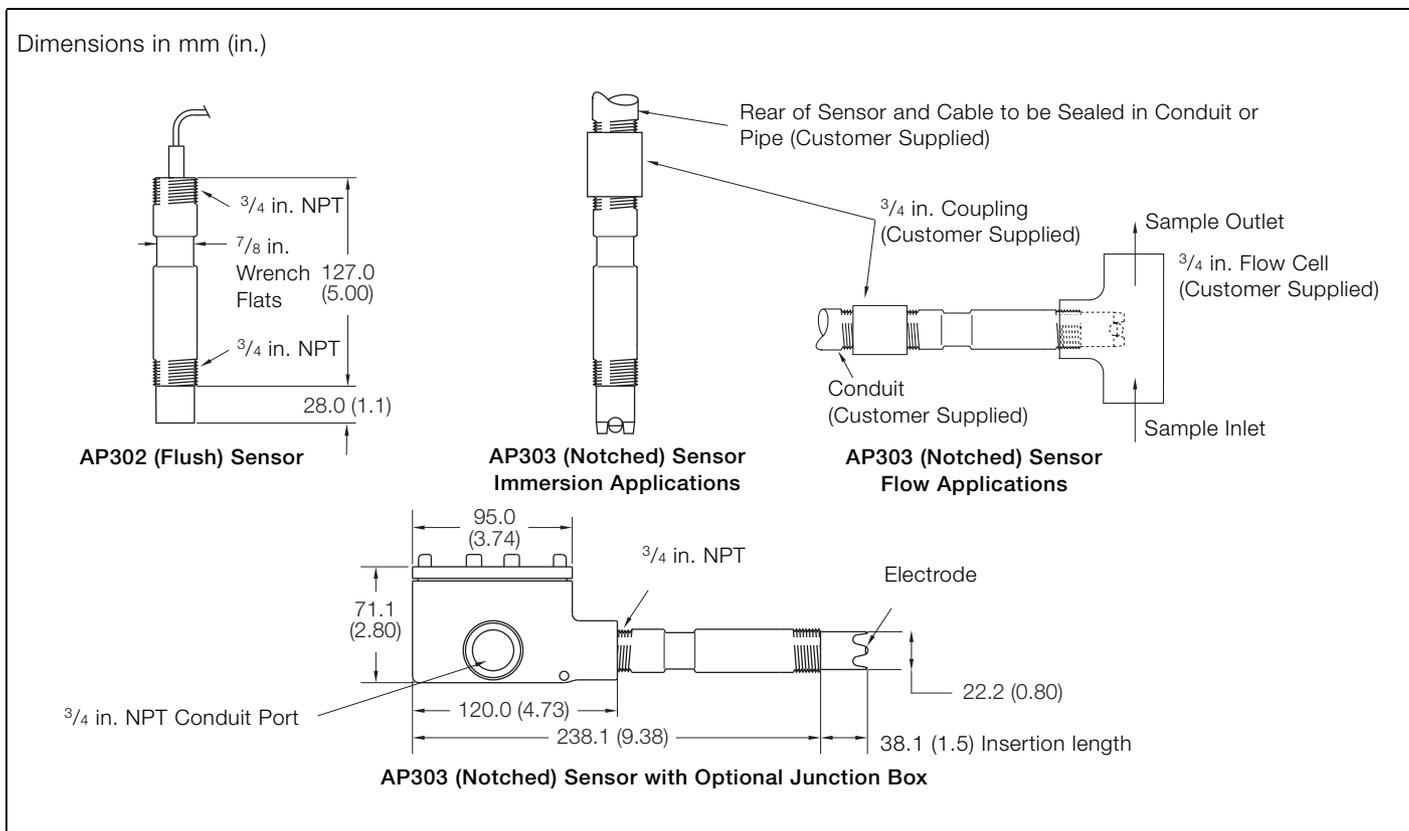


Fig. 1.2 AP302/3 Sensors and Dimensions

1.3.3 AP304/5 Sensors

These sensors are hot tap, ball valve insertion types. They enable sensor maintenance or replacement without interrupting the process.

An integral safety anti-blowout tip is incorporated into the sensor design preventing accidental sensor removal. Unlike chain restraints, this safety-by-design is an integral part of the construction.

The sensor is inserted through a standard 1¹/₄ in. full port or 1¹/₂ in. ball valve. Ease of disassembly aids sensor replacement.

Connection to the ball valve is by compression fitting which is available in either hand-tight with 1¹/₄ in. NPT threads or wrench-tight with 1 in. NPT threads.

- AP304 models have no sensor guard (flush).
- AP305 models have a notched sensor guard.

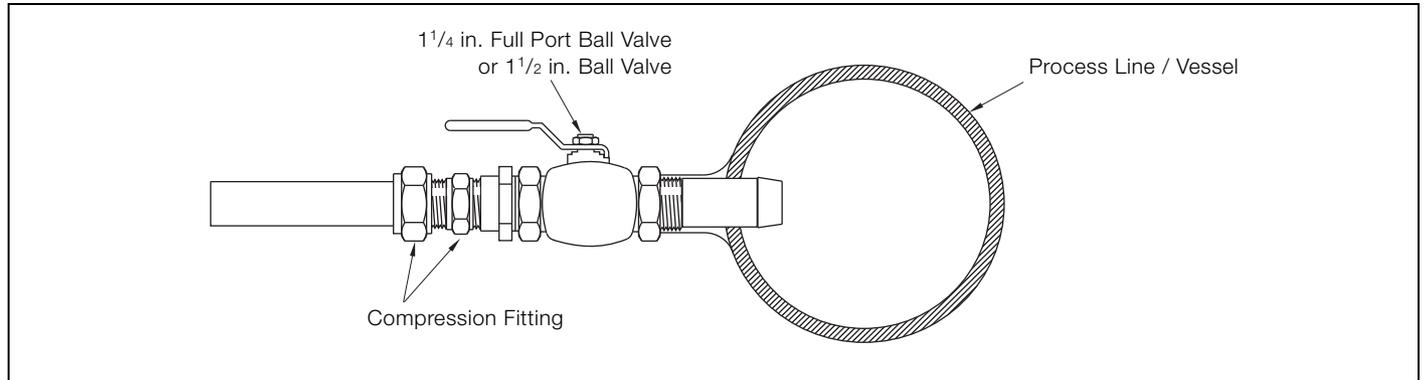


Fig. 1.3 AP304 Ball Valve Dimensions

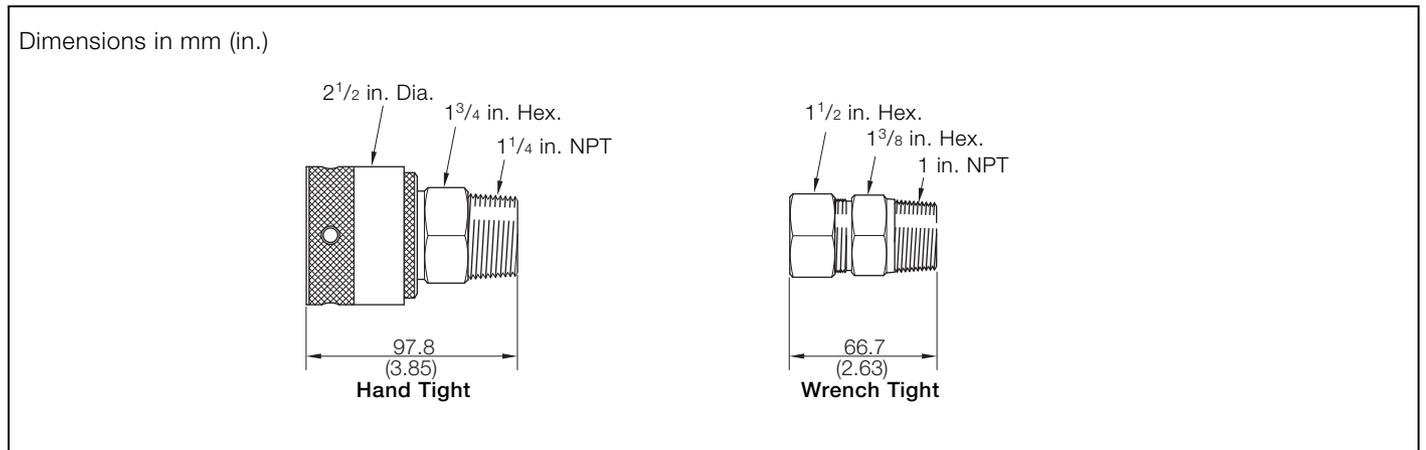


Fig. 1.4 AP304/5 Compression Fitting Dimensions

Dimensions in mm (in.)

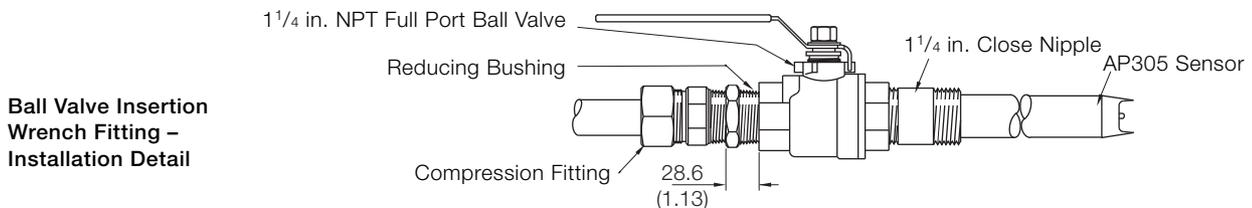
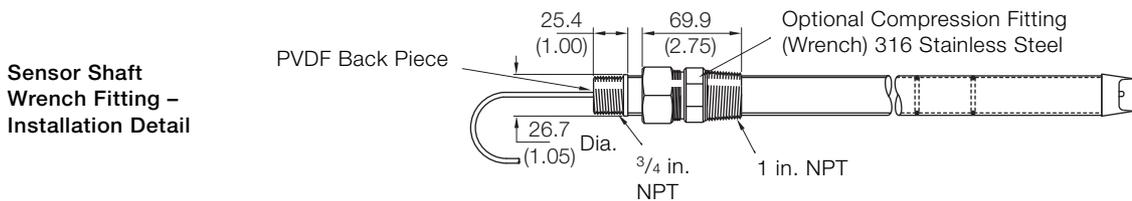
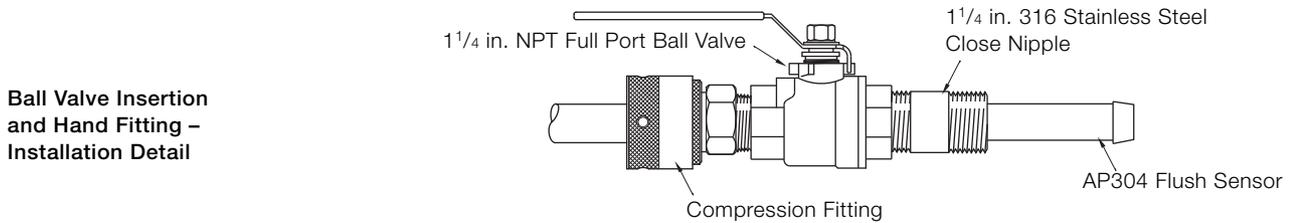
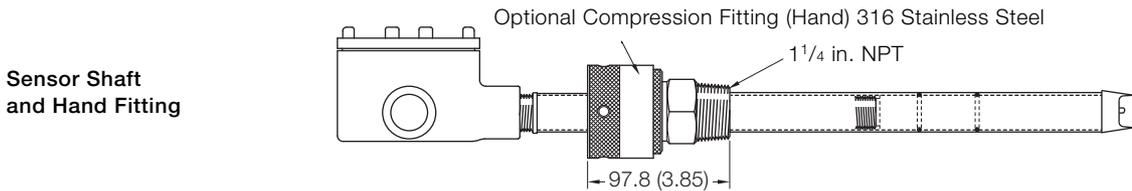
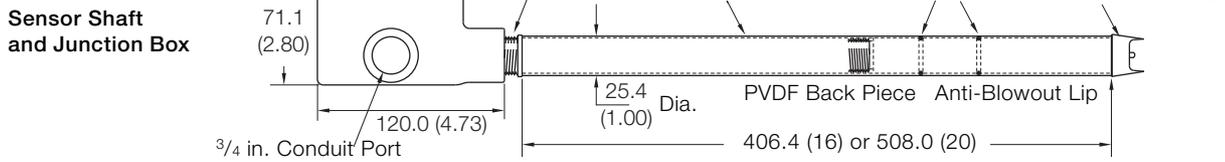
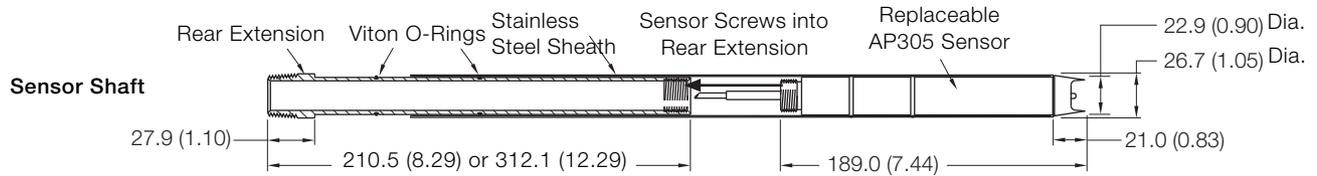


Fig. 1.5 AP304/5 Sensors and Overall Dimensions

2 Mechanical Installation

2.1 Recommended Installation

Do not use sensors with notched sensor guards on in-line applications where fouling of the sensor is to be expected, e.g. fibrous coatings. Use an in-line flush sensor body with flat glass sensor, mounted at 90° for optimal self-cleaning.

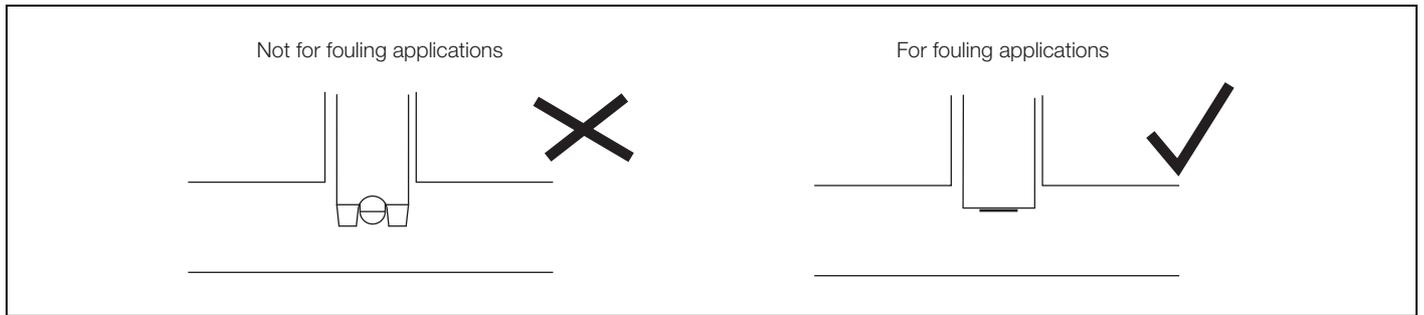


Fig. 2.1 Recommendations for Fouling Applications

Note.

- The flow of sample passing the sensor helps to keep the sensor clean.
- Sensors should be positioned such that they are always immersed in the sample.

2.1.1 AP301 Sensors Insertion/Flow-through Type

Warning. Depressurize and drain the process line before inserting or removing the sensor to prevent spillage.

1. Slide the adaptor sensor retaining ring down from the wired end of the sensor.
2. Lubricate sensor O-rings before insertion. Insert the sensor into the adaptor and tighten the retaining collar to prevent the sensor from being blown out when the process lines are pressurized.
3. Do not overtighten the threaded sensor adaptor as the inner diameter of the fitting can be compressed making sensor insertion or removal impossible. Use PTFE tape or other sealing compounds on the adaptor threads and tighten only as tight as necessary to stop leakage around the threads.
4. Sensors are sometimes mounted upright into a tee in a line that is not full. The sensor can then be suspended above the liquid or may become air-locked. Both occurrences will cause erratic and erroneous measurement. Most of the time this can be prevented by rotating the sensor to ensure that it is fully immersed in the sample.

Immersion Type

1. The use of an immersion guard is recommended to protect the glass sensor.
2. Levels in many tanks, sumps and channels vary. The sensor must be immersed to the lowest representative level to ensure the sensor is always immersed in sample.
3. Sensor cables on immersion sensors should be of adequate length for the BNC to be attached to an extension cable outside the immersion area.

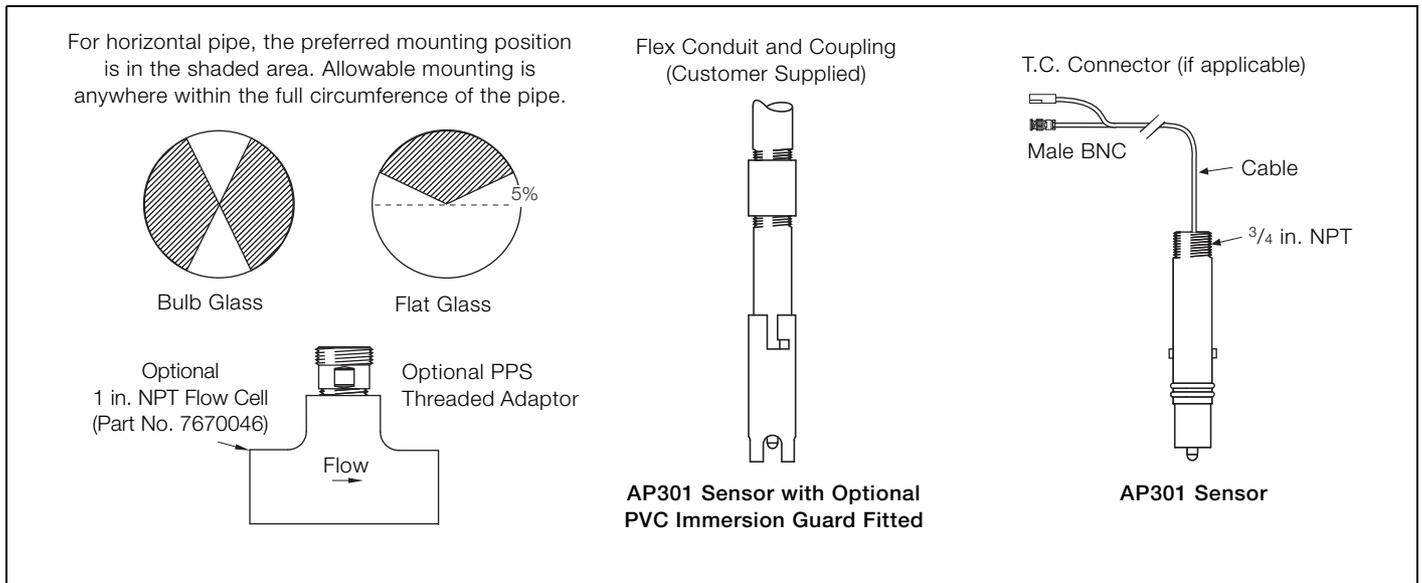


Fig. 2.2 Installing the AP301

2.1.2 AP302/3 Sensors

Insertion/Flow-through Type

1. Process lines must be shut down and depressurized before inserting or removing sensors.
2. PTFE tape or other sealing compounds must be applied to the sensor threads to prevent leakage. Overtightening the sensor threads may cause internal damage to the sensor.
3. Sensors are sometimes mounted upright into a tee in a line that is not full. The sensor can then be suspended above the liquid or may become air-locked. Both occurrences may cause erratic and erroneous measurement. This can be prevented by rotating the sensor and flow cell to ensure it is fully immersed in the sample.

Immersion Type

1. Levels in many tanks, sumps and channels vary. The sensor must be immersed to the lowest representative level, to ensure it is always immersed in sample.
2. Sensor cables on immersion sensors should be of adequate length for the BNC to be attached to an extension cable outside the immersion area.

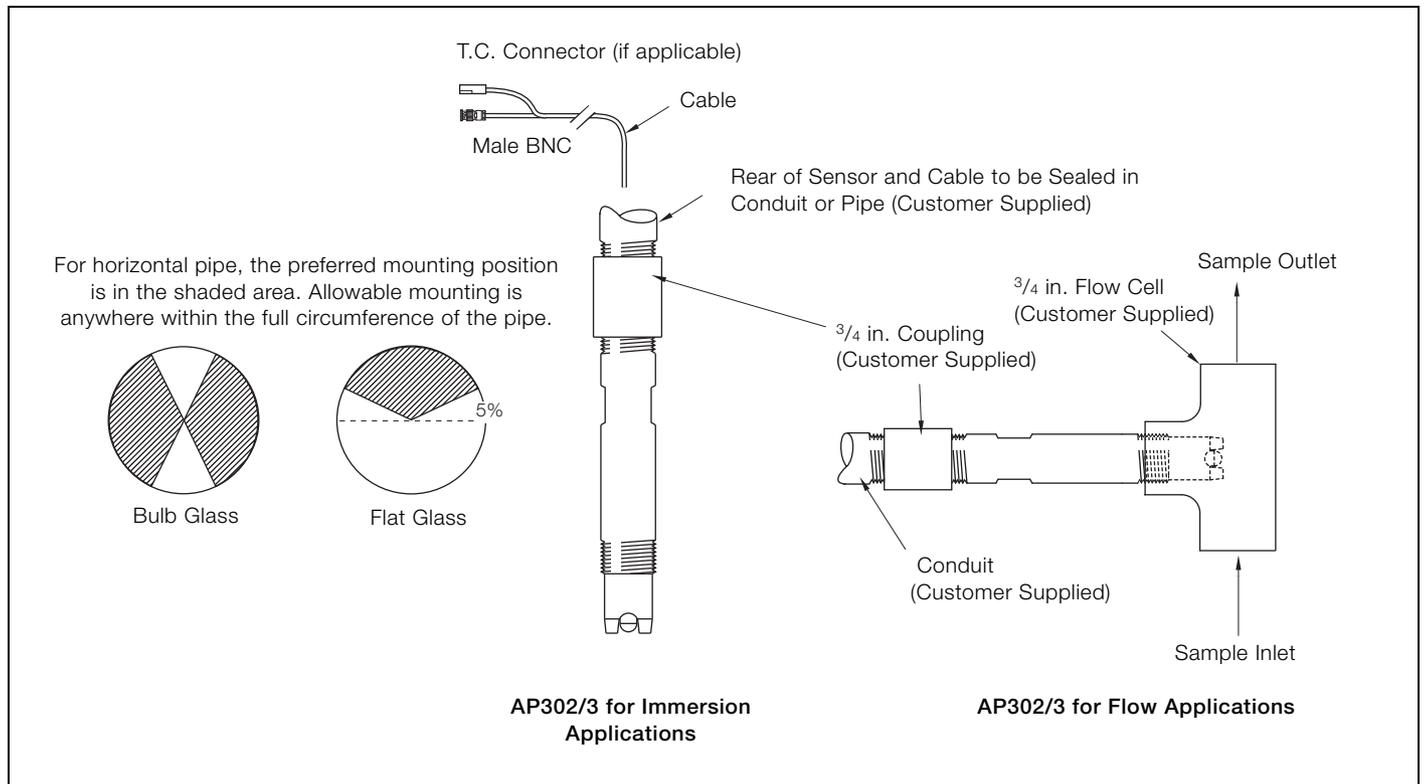


Fig. 2.3 Installing the AP302/3

2.1.3 AP304/5 Sensors

Warning.

- To avoid operator injury if the probe ejects to its end stop, keep a safe distance when releasing the compression fitting.
- Undo the compression fitting slowly as the probe can slide out to its end stop under process pressure.
- It is hard to insert the probe above a process pressure of 80 psi.
- Process pressure must not exceed 6 bar (87 lb in⁻²) @ 25 °C (77 °F) continuous. Retract sensors during process start-up to prevent damage due to pressure surges or water hammer.
- Insert the sensor only as far as necessary to achieve representative flow. Over-insertion may damage the sensor and/or cause slow response.
- Fully retract the sensor before closing the valve and fully open the valve before inserting the sensor.

To install the AP304/5 Sensor:

1. Fit choice of ball valve onto the process line or vessel.
2. Fit compression fitting onto the ball valve – see Fig. 2.4.

Continued on page 11...

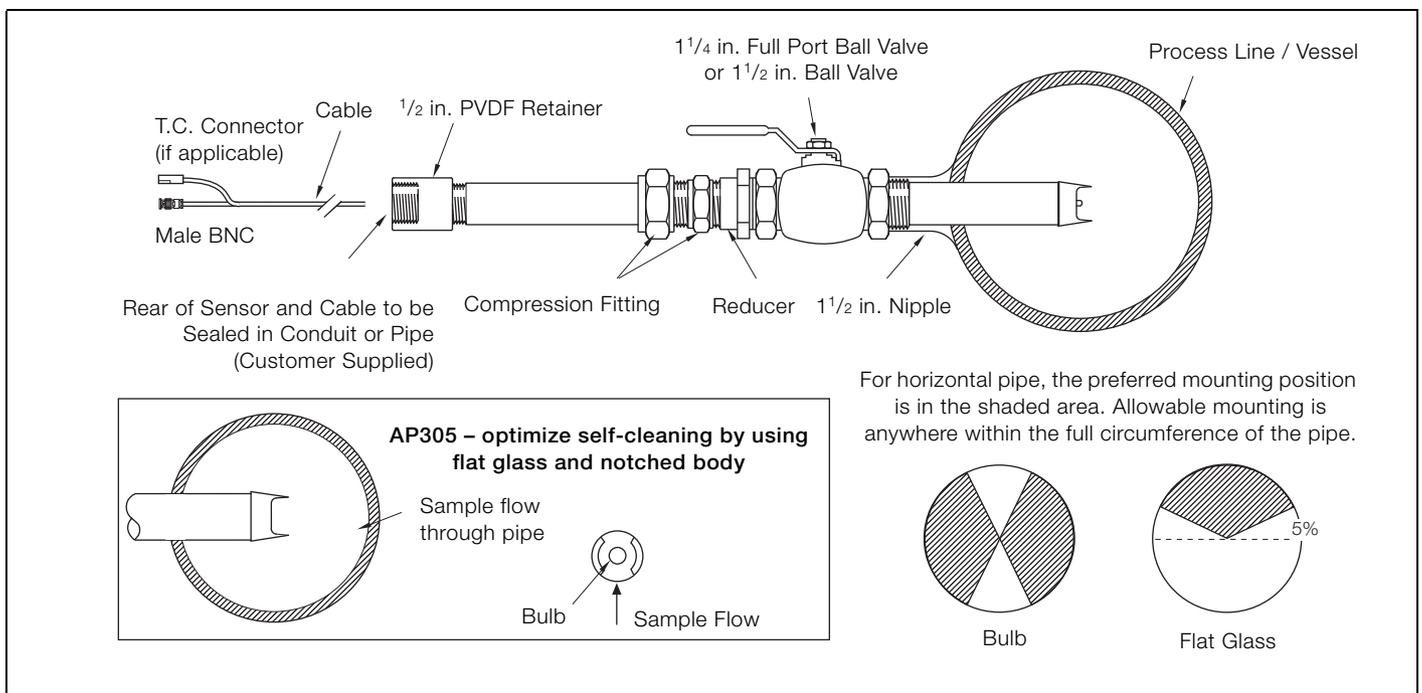


Fig. 2.4 Installing the AP304/5 – Ball Valve and Compression Fitting

3. Measure and record the following distances – see Fig. 2.5:
 - outside of pipe/vessel to the reducer at the back end of the valve (A).
 - length of compression fitting after insertion into the reducer (B)?
 - pipe/vessel wall thickness (C).
 - sensor insertion depth (D).
4. Add together measurements from step 3 and, measuring from the tip of the sensor, mark off total onto the shaft of the sensor.
5. Insert the sensor into the ball valve. Tighten onto the ball valve on reducer.
6. Open the ball valve fully and gently push the sensor into the valve until the mark made at 4 reaches the compression fitting.
7. Tighten the outer compression joint (manually or using a wrench depending on type of fitting chosen).
8. A mark can also be made distance B from the tip of the probe. This can then be used to tell when the valve can be closed when retracting the probe.

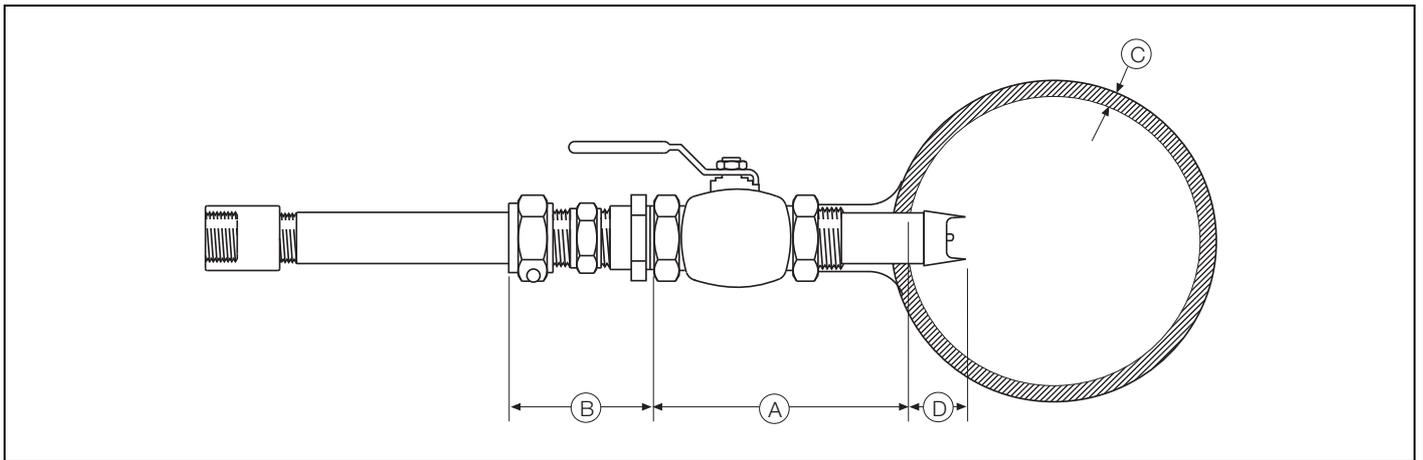


Fig. 2.5 Installing the AP304/5 – Installation Measurements

3 Electrical Connections

3.1 Sensor Connections

All sensors are supplied with either an integral cable in the following lengths:

- 3 m (10 ft)
- 6 m (20 ft)
- 9 m (30 ft)

or with a detachable cable and fitted junction box.

Terminations are shown in Fig. 3.1.

Each version allows for tagged sensor terminations enabling connection to a wide variety of process pH/redox (ORP) analyzers. Alternatively, the sensor can be supplied with detachable BNC and Molex connectors for pH/redox (ORP) and temperature compensation (if applicable).

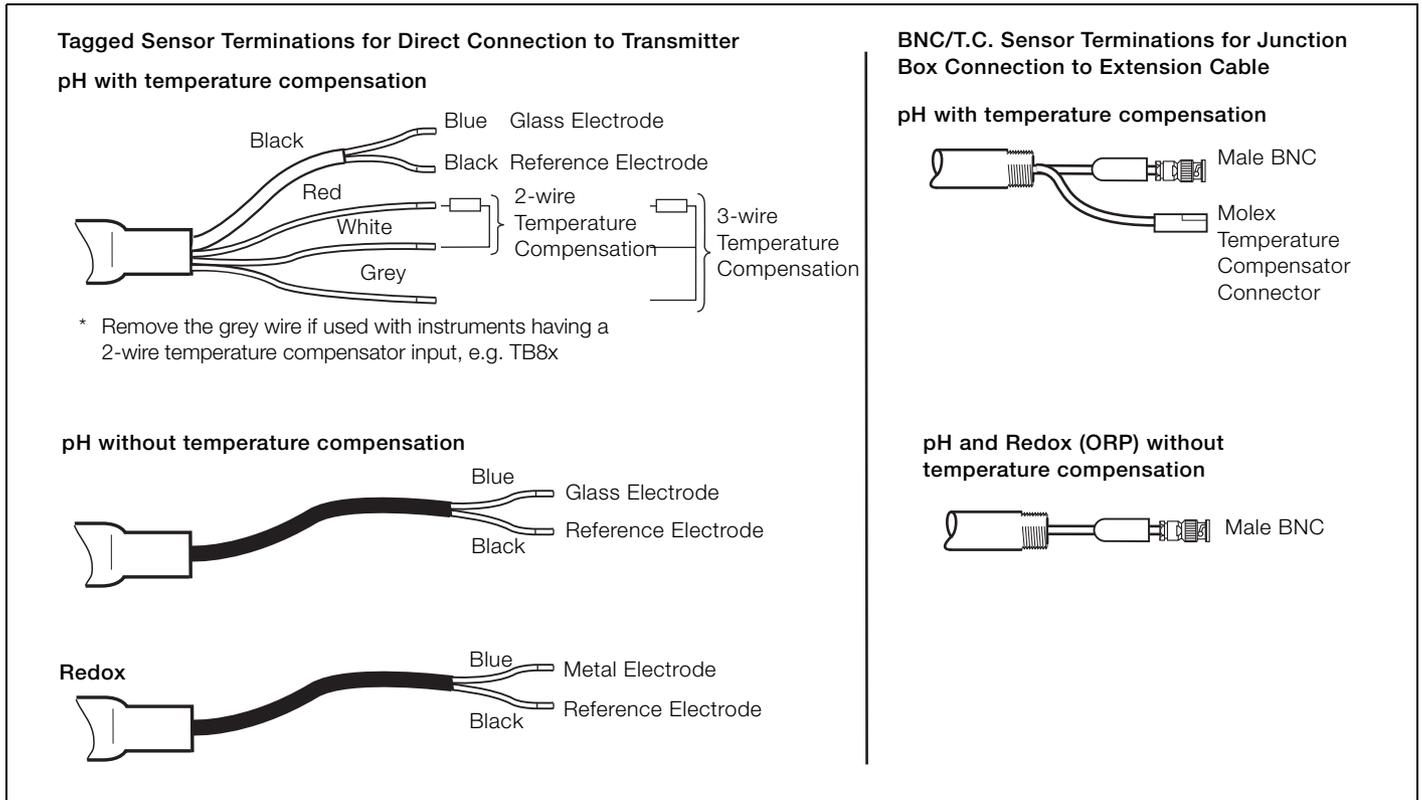


Fig. 3.1 Cable Terminations

3.2 Extension Cables

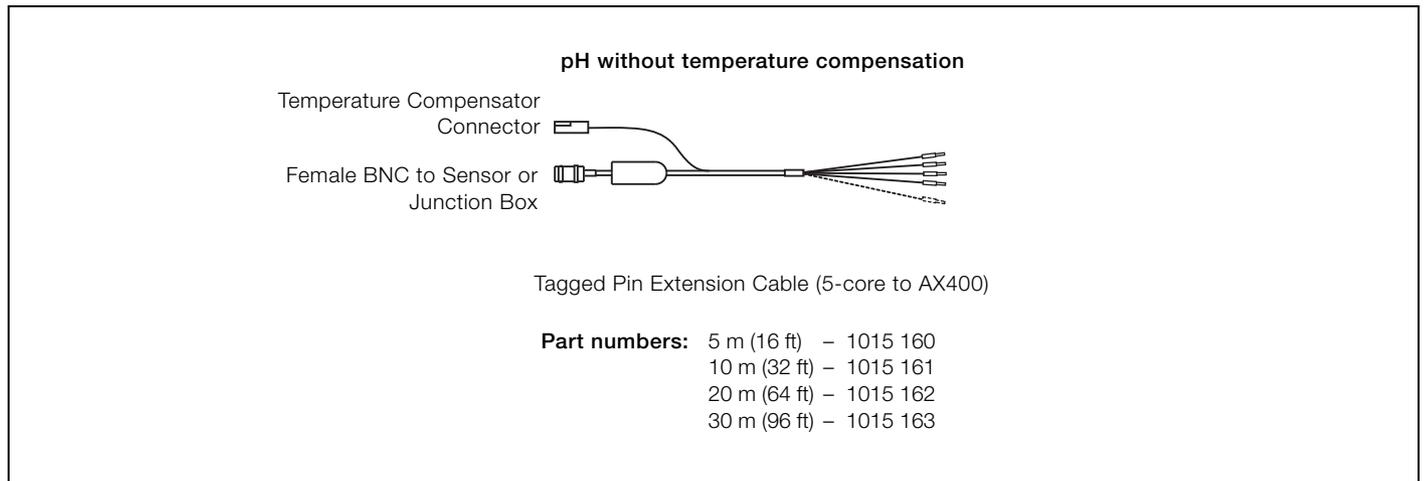


Fig. 3.2 Extension Cables

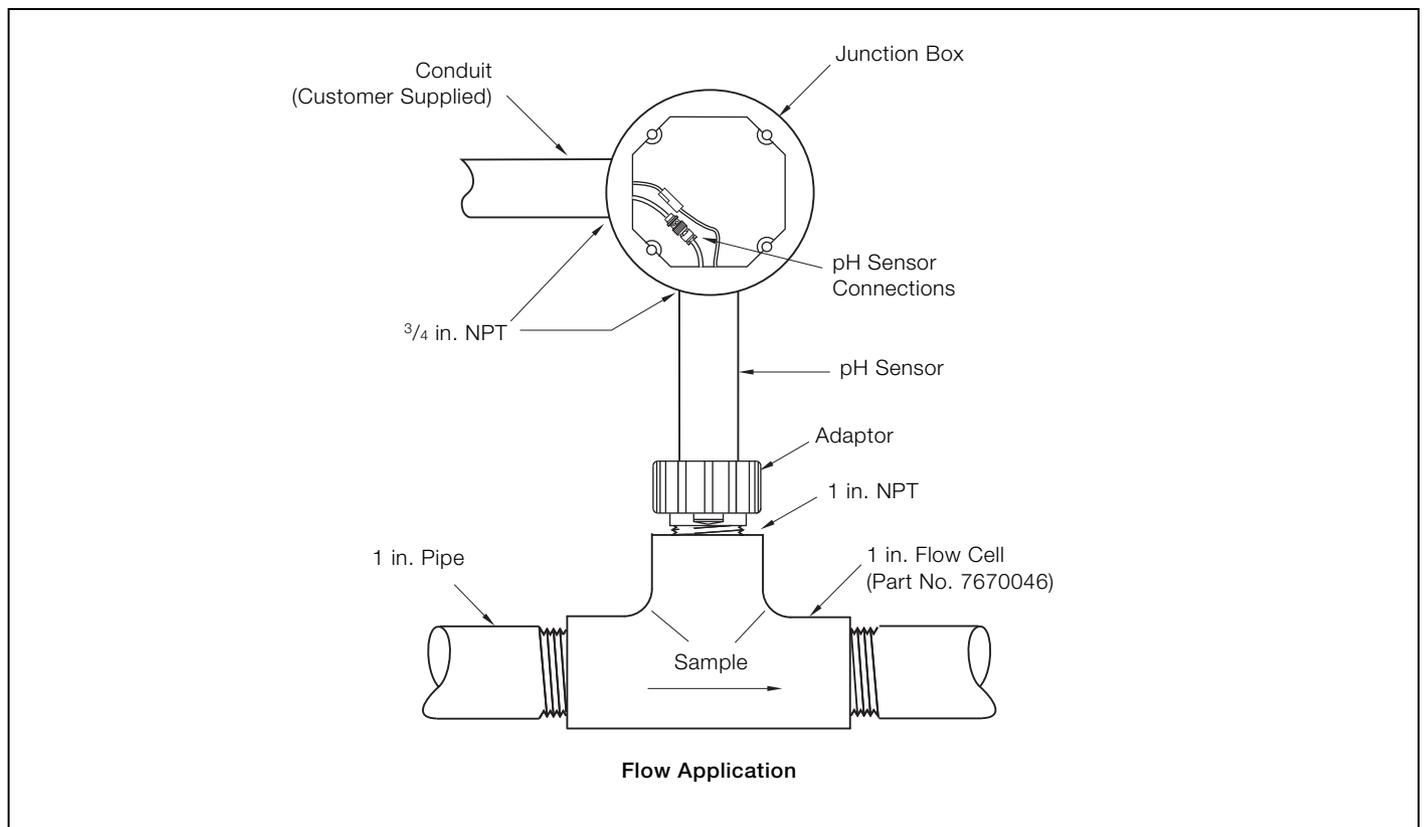


Fig. 3.3 Extension Cables – Typical Installations

4 Calibration

4.1 pH Sensor

When the sensor has been correctly connected and all electrical connections have been made to the associated pH transmitter, it is ready for calibration by either immersing the sensor (using suitably sized beakers) either:

1. in a calibration solution (buffer) of known pH value for a single-point calibration,

or
2. sequentially in two separate calibration solutions of known pH values for a two point calibration.

For sensors already in use:

1. Remove the electrode from the process or sample.
2. Wash the visible electrode surface with demineralized water.
3. Proceed as described in the paragraph above.

To have agreement with a measured sample, there may be times when a process calibration is necessary.

1. Perform a buffer calibration.
2. Ensure that the sensor is returned to the process for at least 10 minutes before performing a process calibration.
3. To minimize solution temperature effects, measure the sample at the same temperature as the process.

Refer to the instruction manual for the pH transmitter for full details of the calibration procedures.

Warning. Before removing a sensor from a flow line, ensure that all isolating valves have been closed.

Caution. It is important when buffering to ensure that the visible surfaces of the electrodes have been cleaned using demineralized water. Also ensure when moving from one buffer solution to the next to wash the electrodes and dry them carefully using a soft tissue.

4.2 Redox (ORP Sensor)

When the sensor has been correctly connected and all electrical connections have been made to the associated Redox (ORP) transmitter, it is ready for calibrating. Follow the calibration procedure in the transmitter instruction manual.

For sensors that are connected to transmitters that do not have Redox (ORP) sensor calibration capabilities, it is possible to check the response as follows:

1. Prepare standard 4 and 7 pH buffer solutions. Add one gram (heaped spatula) of analar quinhydrone to 100 ml of each buffer solution. Let them stand for 30 minutes.
2. Immerse the sensor in each solution in turn and note the mV value when stable.

The values obtained should be within ± 15 mV of the values below:

pH Buffer	mV
4	+259
7	+82

5 Maintenance

5.1 General Cleaning

Warning. Before removing a sensor from a flow line, ensure that all isolating valves have been closed.

To ensure accurate monitoring, keep the sensor free of contaminants by periodic cleaning, the frequency of which depends on the particular application.

Methods of removing various types of deposit are detailed below. Replace the sensor if its performance does not improve after cleaning.

5.1.1 General Sludge and Loosely Adhering Matter

Rinse off the excess matter and wipe the sensor with a soft cloth or tissue before calibrating.

5.1.2 Heavy, Non-Greasy Deposits

For example: lime, salts, etc. Immerse the sensor in 1 to 2 M hydrochloric acid until the deposit has dissolved. Rinse the sensor with water and allow to settle in buffer solution before calibrating.

5.1.3 Greasy or Organic Deposits

Wipe the glass membrane with a detergent or acetone-based solvent. Rinse with water before calibrating.

5.2 Fault Finding

Listed below are some common symptoms of sensor malfunction together with possible cures.

Short scaling (Low Slope) or sluggish response

1. Glass sensor membrane dirty or coated – refer to Section 5.1 for cleaning.
2. Poor insulation on cable connectors, possibly due to moisture – dry connectors with warm air.

Replace the sensor if no improvement is seen. It may also be necessary to replace the extension cable if used.

No response to pH buffer or sample

1. Check the sensor has been correctly wired to the transmitter as detailed in Section 3.1, page 12 and the relevant transmitter instruction manual.
2. Check the glass sensor membrane is not broken or cracked.

Unstable readings or drift

1. Check the sensor has been correctly wired to the transmitter as detailed in Section 3.1, page 12 and the relevant transmitter instruction manual.
2. Dry or dirty reference junction – clean the junction as detailed in Section 5.1.

Replace the sensor if no improvement.

Stable but incorrect readings

1. Recalibrate using fresh buffer solutions.
2. Check temperature compensation settings are correct – manual temperature is correct, or automatic temperature compensation is reading correctly.
3. If the sensor responds correctly to pH changes, but there is an offset of <1.0 pH to >0.2 pH, perform a one-point process calibration (see Section 4.1, page 14).

Note. All the above symptoms could be caused by a faulty extension cable. Check and replace it, if necessary.

5.3 Storage of the Electrode

Caution. Failure to ensure that the glass membrane and reference junction do not dry out may irreversibly affect the response of the electrode.

If it is necessary to remove the electrode from the sample line, fill the retained protective cap with buffer solution and cotton wool, or equivalent, and fit it to the sensor.

6 Spares and Accessories

Threaded lock-nut adapter, PPS (Ryton) (1 in. NPT)	4TB9515-0120
PVC Immersion/Dip Guard	4TB5205-0120
Junction box (requires cable gland)	4TB5023-0162
Cable gland	4TB9515-0244

Flow Cells

1 in. NPT (for adapter) + 1 in. NPT (for process connection)	7670 046
1 in. NPT (for adapter) + 1 in. BSPT (for process connection)	7670 043

Pipeline Adapters

1 in. BSPT to 1/2 in. BSPT polypropylene	7601 420
1 in. BSPT to 1/2 in. NPT polypropylene	7601 430

Extension Cables

Tagged pin extension cables (5-core 1015/16X for AX460 and AX466)

5 m (16 ft)	1015 160
10 m (32 ft)	1015 161
20 m (64 ft)	1015 162
30 m (96 ft)	1015 163

Buffer (Box of 25)

4 pH	0400/110
7 pH	0400/120
9 pH	0400/130

Buffer (Mixed Box of 30)

4, 7 and 9 pH	0400/135
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7 Specification

General

pH measuring range

Standard (yellow glass) 0 to 14 pH

Low temperature (blue glass) 0 to 10 pH

Redox (ORP) measuring range

-2000 to 2000 mV

Temperature range

Body 0 to 105 °C (32 to 221 °F)

Bulb glass 0 to 105 °C (32 to 221 °F)

Flat glass 5 to 100 °C (41 to 212 °F)

Blue glass -5 to 60 °C (23 to 140 °F)

Redox (ORP) 0 to 105 °C (32 to 221 °F)

Pressure maximum

6 bar (90 psi) @ 25 °C (77 °F)

Temperature compensator (pH sensors only)

Integral Pt100 or Balco 3 kΩ

Wetted materials

pH electrode	Glass
Redox (ORP) electrode	Platinum
Junction	PTFE
Body AP301	PPS (Ryton)
Body AP302/3 and AP304/5	PVDF (Kynar)
Flow cell	PVC
Immersion guard	PVC
AP304 and AP305 shaft and valve	Stainless steel

pH glass types

Bulb	general duties
Flat	in-line, self-cleaning
Blue	low temperature

Reference system

Ag/AgCl-3.5M KCl in gel matrix

Reference junction

Porous PTFE

DS/AP300-EN Rev. I

Notes

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