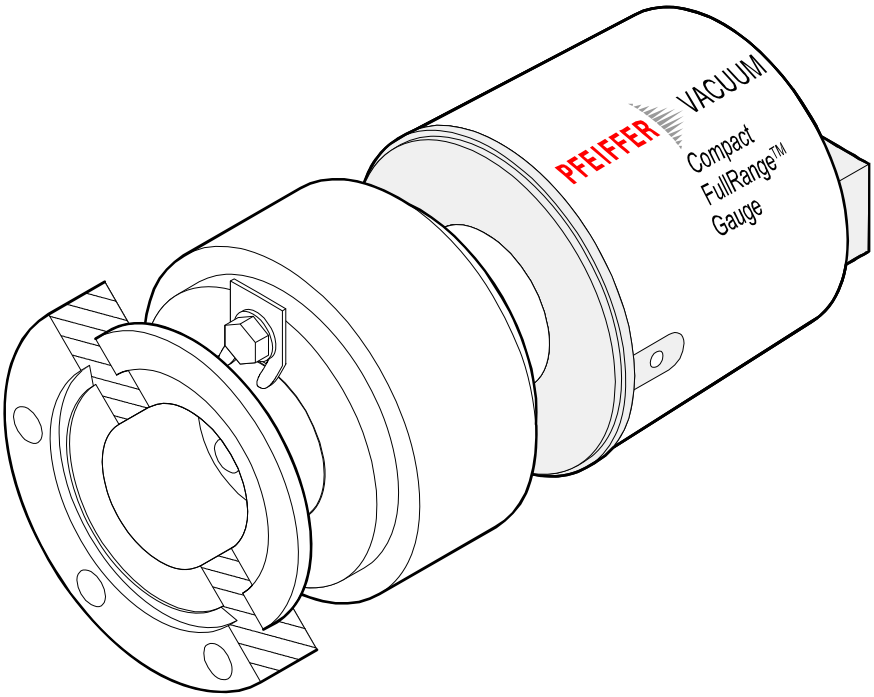


OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

EN

Translation of the original instructions

PKR 261

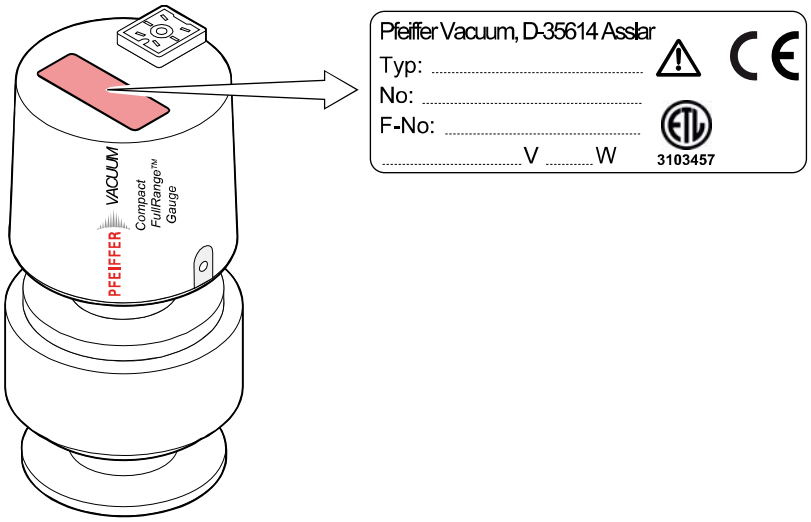
Compact FullRange® Gauge, All-metal

BG 5157 BEN / C (2017-07)

PFEIFFER VACUUM

Product identification

In all communications with Pfeiffer Vacuum, please specify the information given on the product nameplate.



Validity

This manual applies to products with the following part numbers

PT R26 250	(DN 25 ISO-KF)
PT R26 251	(DN 40 ISO-KF)
PT R26 252	(DN 40 CF-F)

The part number can be taken from the nameplate.

We reserve the right to make engineering changes without notice.

Intended use

The Compact FullRange® Gauge PKR 261 has been designed for vacuum measurement in a pressure range of 5×10^{-9} ... 1000 hPa.

It must not be used for measuring flammable or combustible gases in mixtures containing oxidants (e.g. atmospheric oxygen) within the explosion range.

The gauge can be used with a Pfeiffer Vacuum measurement unit for Compact Gauges or with another evaluation unit.

Functional principle

Over the whole measurement range, the measuring signal is output as logarithm of the pressure.

The PKR 261 gauge consists of two separate measurement systems (Pirani system and cold cathode system according to the inverted magnetron principle). They are combined in such a way that for the user, they normally behave as one uniform measurement system.

Trademark

FullRange® Pfeiffer Vacuum GmbH

Contents

For cross references to pages within this manual, the symbol (→ 🗎 XY) is used, for references to other documents, the symbol (→ 🕮 [Z]).

1 Safety

1.1 Symbols used

DANGER

Information on preventing any kind of physical injury.

WARNING

Information on preventing extensive equipment and environmental damage.

Caution

Information on correct handling or use. Disregard can lead to malfunctions or minor equipment damage.

1.2 Personnel qualifications

Skilled personnel

All work described in this document may only be carried out by persons who have suitable technical training and the necessary experience or who have been instructed by the end-user of the product.

1.3 Safety information

- Adhere to the applicable regulations and take the necessary precautions for the process media used.

  Consider possible reactions between the materials (→ 🗎 6) and the process media.

  Consider possible reactions of the process media due to the heat generated by the product.
- Adhere to the applicable regulations and take the necessary precautions for all work you are going to do and consider the safety information in this document.
- Before you begin to work, find out whether any vacuum components are contaminated. Adhere to the relevant regulations and take the necessary precautions when handling contaminated parts.

DANGER

DANGER: magnetic fields

Strong magnetic fields can disturb electronic devices like heart pacemakers or impair their function.

Maintain a safety distance of ≥10 cm between the magnet and the heart pacemaker or prevent the influence of strong magnetic fields by antimagnetic shielding.

Pass on the safety information to other users.

1.4 Liability and warranty

Pfeiffer Vacuum assumes no liability and the warranty becomes null and void if the custodian or third parties

- disregard the information in this document
- use the product in a non-conforming manner
- make any kind of changes (modifications, alterations etc.) to the product
- use the product with accessories not listed in the corresponding product documentation.

The custodian assumes the responsibility in conjunction with the process media used.

Gauge failures due to contamination or wear and tear, as well as expendable parts (e.g. filament), are not covered by the warranty.

2 Technical Data

Admissible temperature	
Storage	-40 °C ... +65 °C
Operation	+ 5 °C ... +55 °C (up to 150 °C at the flange if mounted horizontally; without magnetic shielding)
Bakeout	+150 °C (without electronics and magnetic shielding)
Relative humidity	max. 80% up to +31 °C decreasing to 50% at +40 °C
Use	indoors only altitude up to 2000 m (6600 ft.)

Measuring range (air, N_2)	5×10^{-9} ... 1000 hPa
Accuracy	≈ ± 30% in the range 1×10^{-8} ... 100 hPa
Reproducibility	≈ ± 5% in the range 1×10^{-8} ... 100 hPa
Gas type dependence	→ Appendix C

Adjustment	(→ 🖹 15)
Pirani measurement circuit	
Trimmer potentiometer <HV>	at < 1×10^{-4} hPa (while depressing the tactile switch)
Trimmer potentiometer <ATM>	at atmospheric pressure
Cold cathode measurement circuit	no adjustment (the gauge is factory calibrated and requires no maintenance)

Degree of protection	IP 40
Maximum pressure (absolute)	1000 kPa only for inert gases < 55 °C

Supply

DANGER

The gauge may only be connected to supply or measurement units that conform to the requirements of a grounded protective extra-low voltage (PELV). The connection to the gauge has to be fused. [1)]

Voltage at the gauge	15.0 ... 30.0 V= (ripple max. 1 V_{pp})
Power consumption	≤ 2 W
Fuse[1)]	≤ 1 AT

The minimum voltage of the power supply must be increased proportionally to the length of the measuring cable.

Voltage of the supply unit at maximum cable length	16.0 ... 30.0 V= (ripple max. 1 V_{pp})

Electrical connection	Hirschmann compact connector type GO 6, 6 poles, male
Tightening torque	≤0.2 Nm
Cable	5 poles plus screening
maximum cable length	75 m (0.25 mm² conductor) 100 m (0.34 mm² conductor) 300 m (1.0 mm² conductor)

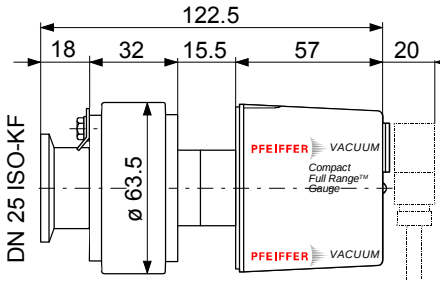
[1)] Pfeiffer Vacuum measurement and control units for Compact Gauges fulfill these requirements.

Operating voltage (in the measuring chamber)	≤ 3.3 kV
Operating current (in the measuring chamber)	≤ 500 µA
Output signal (measuring signal)	
Voltage range	≈ 0 V ... ≈ +10.5 V
Voltage/pressure relationship	logarithmic, increase 0.6 V / decade (→ Appendix B)
Error signal	<0.5 V (no supply) >9.5 V (Pirani measurement element defective, filament break)
Output impedance	2×10 Ω
Minimum load	10 kΩ, short-circuit proof
Response time	pressure dependent
$p > 10^{-6}$ hPa $p = 10^{-8}$ hPa	≈ 10 ms ≈ 1 s
Gauge identification	→ Figure 1
Pirani-only mode	11.1 kΩ resistor referenced to supply common
Combined Pirani/cold cathode mode	9.1 kΩ resistor referenced to supply common
The following conditions must be fulfilled:	
Polarity	The polarity of pin 1 referenced to supply common is always positive.
Measurement	
with constant current	measurement current within range 0.2 ... 0.3 mA
with constant voltage	measurement voltage within range 2 ... 3 V
Grounding concept	→ Figure 1
Vacuum flange–measuring common	connected via 10 kΩ (max. voltage differential with respect to safety ±50 V with respect to accuracy ±10 V)
Supply common–signal common	conducted separately; differential measurement recommended for cable lengths (≥6 m)

PT R26 250 (DN 25 ISO-KF)

Materials exposed to the vacuum	
Flange	stainless steel (1.4104)
Measuring chamber	stainless steel (1.4104)
Feedthrough isolation	ceramic (Al_2O_3), glass
Internal seals	Ag, Cu, soft solder (Sn, Ag)
Anode	Mo
Ignition aid	stainless steel (1.4310 / AISI 301)
Pirani measuring tube	Ni, Au
Pirani filament	W
Internal volume	≈ 20 cm³

Dimensions [mm]

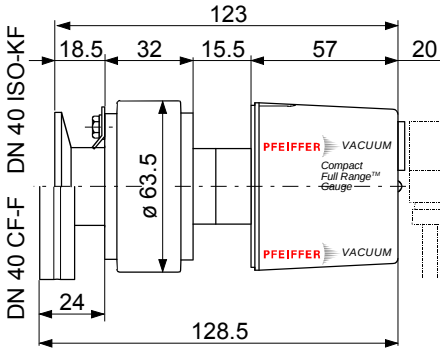


Weight	700 g

PT R26 251 (DN 40 ISO-KF)
PT R26 252 (DN 40 CF-F)

Materials exposed to the vacuum	
Flange	stainless steel (1.4306/AISI 304L)
Measuring chamber	stainless steel (1.4104)
Feedthrough isolation	ceramic (Al_2O_3), glass
Internal seals	Ag, Cu, soft solder (Sn, Ag)
Anode	Mo
Ignition aid	stainless steel (1.4310 / AISI 301)
Pirani measuring tube	Ni, Au
Pirani filament	W
Internal volume	≈ 20 cm³

Dimensions [mm]



Weight	750 g (DN 40 ISO-KF flange) 995 g (DN 40 CF-F flange)

3 Installation

3.1 Vacuum Connection

Caution

Caution: vacuum component

Dirt and damages impair the function of the vacuum component.

When handling vacuum components, take appropriate measures to ensure cleanliness and prevent damages.

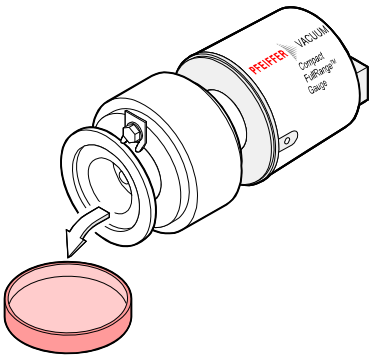
The gauge can be mounted in any orientation. However, it should be mounted so that any particles present cannot enter the measuring chamber (→ 🗎 14). If it should be possible to operate the gauge with a maximum temperature of 150 °C at the flange, mount the gauge horizontally.

See the dimensional drawings for space requirements (→ 🗎 8).

Procedure

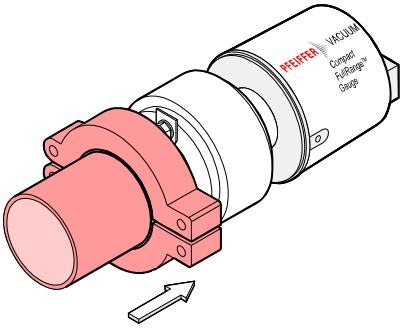
1. Remove the protective cap.

The protective cap will be needed for maintenance.



2. Make the flange connection.

When making CF flange connections, it can be advantageous to temporarily remove the magnet (→ section 3.1.1).



If it should be possible to adjust the gauge while it is connected to the vacuum system, make sure the two <HV> and <ATM> trimmer potentiometers are accessible for a screw driver.

DANGER

DANGER: overpressure in the vacuum system >250 kPa

KF flange connections with elastomer sealing rings (e.g. O-rings) cannot withstand such pressures. Process media can thus leak and possibly damage your health.

Use sealing rings provided with an outer centering ring.

DANGER

DANGER: overpressure in the vacuum system >100 kPa

If clamps are opened unintentionally injury can be caused by catapulted parts.

Use the type of clamps which can only be opened and closed by means of a tool (e.g. hose clip clamping ring).

DANGER

The gauge must be electrically connected to the grounded vacuum chamber. The connection must conform to the requirements of a protective connection according to EN 61010:

- CF flanges fulfill this requirement
- For gauges with KF flanges, use a conductive metallic clamping ring.

WARNING

WARNING: electric arcing

Helium may cause electric arcing with detrimental effects on the electronics of the product.

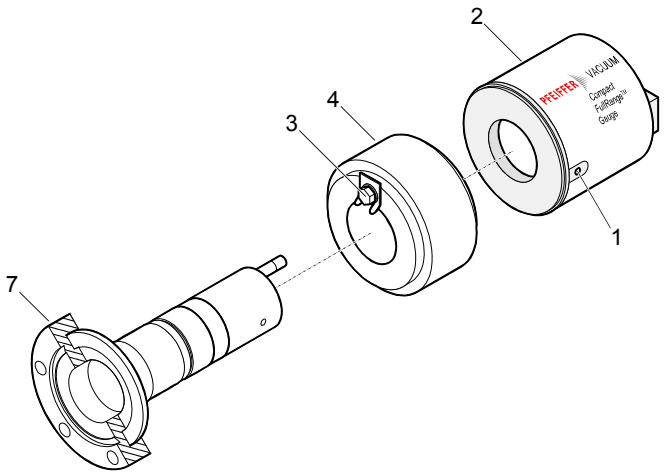
Before performing any tightness tests put the product out of operation and remove the electronics unit.

3.1.1 Removing the Magnet Unit (Only for Gauges With CF Flanges)

Tools required

- Allen wrench AF 1.5
- Open-end wrench AF 7

Procedure



1. Unfasten the hexagon socket set screw (1) on the side of the electronics unit (2).
2. Remove the electronics unit **without twisting it**.
3. Unfasten the hexagon head screw (3) on the magnet unit (4) and remove the magnet unit.

Caution

The magnetic force and the tendency to tilt make it more difficult to separate the magnet unit and the measuring chamber (7).

4. Make the flange connection between the gauge and the vacuum system.
5. Remount the magnet unit and lock it with the hexagon head screw (3).

❻ Carefully mount the electronics unit (2). (Make sure the pin of the Pirani element is properly plugged into the corresponding hole of the electronics unit.)

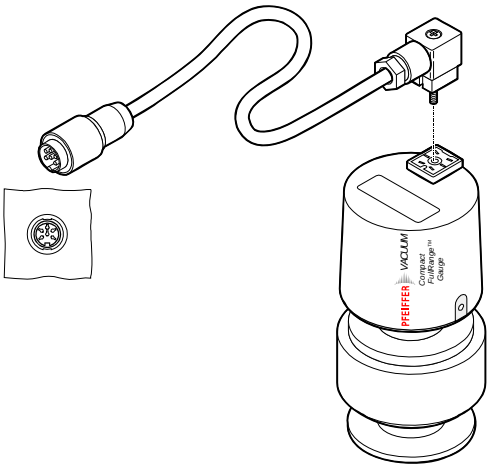
❼ Push the electronics unit up to the mechanical stop and lock it with the hexagon socket set screw (1).

3.2 Electrical Connection

3.2.1 Use With a Pfeiffer Vacuum-Measurement Unit

If the gauge is used with a Pfeiffer Vacuum measurement unit for Compact Gauges, a corresponding connection cable is required (→ 🗎 22).

- Secure the connection socket on the gauge with the screw (tightening torque ≤0.2 Nm).



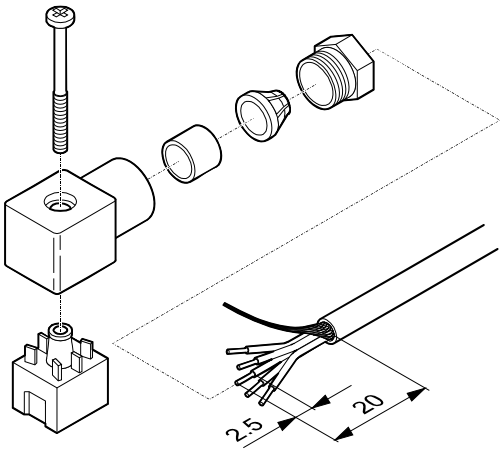
3.2.2 Use With Another Evaluation Unit

The gauge can also be operated with other evaluation units. In this case, an individual connection cable must be made.

For cable lengths up to 10 m (0.34 mm² conductor cross-section), the measuring signal can be read directly between the positive signal output (pin 2) and the supply common (pin 5) without the degree of accuracy being reduced. For longer measuring cable lengths, we recommend a differential measurement between the signal output and signal common (pin 3) (as a result of the voltage drop along the supply cable ground lead, the common mode signal is approx. 1.0 V at the max. permissible cable length).

Procedure

❶ Prepare the connection socket (ordering number → 🗎 22).



❷ Solder the connection cable according to the diagram.

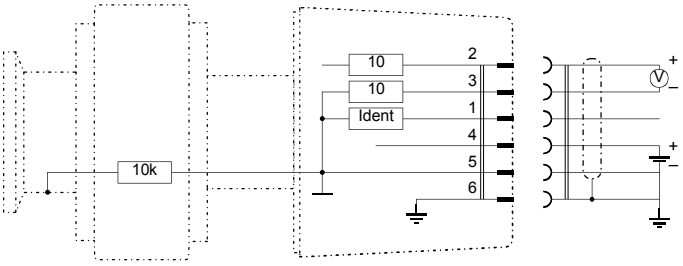
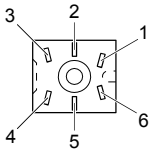


Figure 1: Electrical connection

Pin 1	identification
Pin 2	signal output (measuring signal)
Pin 3	signal common
Pin 4	supply
Pin 5	supply common
Pin 6	screen



Connection socket soldering side

WARNING

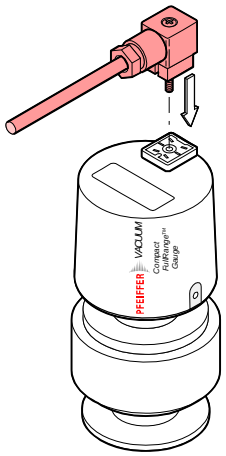
The supply common (pin 5) and the screen (pin 6) must be connected to the supply unit with protective ground.

Incorrect connection, incorrect polarity, or inadmissible supply voltages can damage the gauge.

❸ Reassemble the connection socket.

❹ Plug in the connection socket.

Secure the connection socket on the gauge with the screw (tightening torque ≤0.2 Nm).



4 Operation

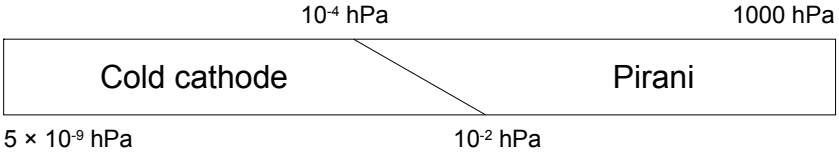
As soon as the required voltage is applied, the measuring signal is available between pins 2 and 3 (see Appendix B for the relationship between the measuring signal and the pressure).

Allow for a stabilizing time of approx. 10 min. Once the gauge has been switched on, permanently leave it on irrespective of the pressure.

4.1 Measurement Principle, Measurement Behavior

The PKR 261 gauge consists of two separate measurement systems (Pirani system and cold cathode system according to the inverted magnetron principle). They are combined in such a way that for the user, they normally behave as one uniform measurement system.

The optimum measurement configuration for the particular pressure range, in which measurement is performed, is used:



- The Pirani measurement circuit is always on.
- The cold cathode measurement circuit is controlled by the Pirani circuit and is activated only at pressures $p < 1\times10^{-2}$ hPa.

The identification output (pin 1) indicates the current status of the gauge:

Pressure	Green lamp on the gauge	Operating mode	Identification
$p > 1\times10^{-2}$ hPa		Pirani-only mode	11.1 kΩ (Pirani)
$p < 1\times10^{-2}$ hPa		Pirani-only mode (cold cathode measurement circuit not ignited)	11.1 kΩ (Pirani)
		Combined operation	9.1 kΩ (combined)

As long as the cold cathode measurement circuit has not yet ignited, the measurement value of the Pirani is output as measuring signal. ("Pirani underrange" is displayed for pressures $p < 5\times10^{-4}$ hPa).

Gas type dependence

The measuring signal depends on the type of gas being measured. The curves are accurate for dry air, N_2, O_2, and CO. They can be mathematically converted for other gases (→ Appendix C).

If you are using a Pfeiffer Vacuum measurement unit for Pfeiffer Vacuum Compact Gauges, you can enter a calibration factor to correct the measurement value displayed (→ 🕮 of that measurement unit).

Ignition delay

An ignition delay occurs when cold cathode gauges are switched on. The delay time increases at low pressures and for clean, degassed gauges it is typically:

10^{-5} hPa ≈ 1 second
10^{-7} hPa ≈ 20 seconds
5×10^{-9} hPa ≈ 2 minutes

The ignition is a statistical process. Already a small amount of depositions on the inner surfaces can have a strong influence on it.

As long as the cold cathode measurement circuit has not yet ignited, the measurement value of the Pirani is output as measuring signal ("Pirani underrange" is displayed for pressures $p < 5\times10^{-4}$ hPa). The identification output (pin 1) indicates the Pirani-only mode.

Caution

If the gauge is activated at a pressure $p < 3\times10^{-9}$ hPa, the gauge cannot recognize whether the cold cathode system has ignited. It indicates "Pirani-Underrange".

Caution

Once flanged on, permanently leave the PKR 261 gauge in the operating mode irrespective of the pressure range. Like this, the ignition delay of the cold cathode measurement circuit is always negligible (<1 s), and thermal stabilizing effects are minimized.

Contamination

Gauge failures due to contamination or wear and tear, as well as expendable parts (e.g. filament), are not covered by the warranty.

Gauge contamination is influenced by the process media used as well as any existing or new contaminants and their respective partial pressures. Continuous operation in the range of 10^{-4} hPa ... 10^{-2} hPa can cause severe contamination as well as reduced up-time and maintenance cycles. With constantly low pressures ($< 1\times10^{-6}$ hPa), the gauge can be operated for more than one year without cleaning (cleaning the gauge → 🗎 18).

In general, contamination of the gauge leads to deviations of the measured values:

- In the high pressure range (1×10^{-3} hPa ... 0.1 hPa), the pressure indication is too high (contamination of the Pirani element). Readjustment of the Pirani measurement system → 🗎 15.
- In the low pressure range ($p < 1\times10^{-3}$ hPa), the pressure indication is usually too low (as a consequence of the contamination of the cold cathode system). In case of severe contamination, instabilities can occur (as layers in the measuring chamber peel off). Contamination due to isolating layers can even lead to a complete failure of the discharge ("Underrange" is displayed).

Contamination can to a certain extent be reduced by:

- geometric protections (e.g. screenings, elbows) against particles that spread rectilinearly
- mounting the flange of the gauge at a place where the partial pressure of the pollutants is particularly low.

Special precautions are required for vapors deposited under plasma (e.g. of the cold cathode measurement system). It may even be necessary to temporarily switch off the gauge while vapors occur.

5 Maintenance

Gauge failures due to contamination or wear and tear, as well as expendable parts (e.g. filament), are not covered by the warranty.

DANGER

DANGER: contaminated parts

Contaminated parts can be detrimental to health and enviroment.

Before you begin to work, find out whether any parts are contaminated. Adhere to the relevant regulations and take the necessary precautions when handling contaminated parts.

5.1 Adjusting the Gauge

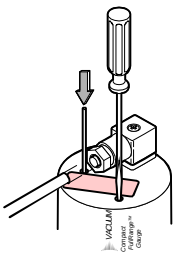
The gauge is factory-calibrated. Readjusting the gauge can become necessary due to use under different climatic conditions, aging, or contamination (→ 🗎 14).

The cold cathode measurement circuit, which is dominant for low pressures (<1×10^{-3} hPa), is factory-calibrated and cannot be adjusted. By way of contrast, the Pirani measurement circuit can be adjusted. Any adjustment has a negligible effect on the pressure range between approx. 10^{-2} hPa and 10^{2} hPa.

Tools required

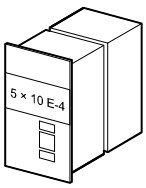
- Screw driver 1.5 mm
- Cylindrical pin ø ≈ 3 mm

Procedure

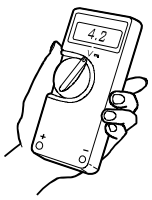
1. Put the gauge into operation (if possible, in the position, in which it will be used later on).
2. Evacuate the vacuum system to p << 10^{-4} hPa, and then wait 10 min.
3. Turn the nameplate counter-clockwise until the mechanical stop is reached.
4. 

   While depressing the tactile switch with the cylindrical pin, adjust the <HV> potentiometer ...

   ... to 5×10^{-4} hPa ... or ... to 4.2 V.

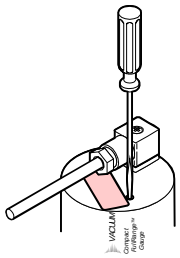
   Then turn the potentiometer counter-clockwise by ≈ 120°.

5. Vent with air or nitrogen to atmospheric pressure and then wait 10 minutes.

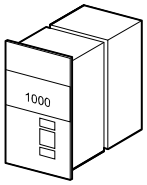
6 Turn the nameplate clockwise until the mechanical stop is reached.

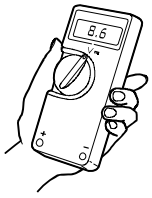
7



Adjust the <ATM> potentiometer ...

... to 1×10^3 hPa ... or ... to 8.6 V.





8 Turn the nameplate back to its original position (it will catch).

5.2 Cleaning the Gauge / Replacing Parts

STOP DANGER

DANGER: cleaning agents

Cleaning agents can be detrimental to health and environment.

Adhere to the relevant regulations and take the necessary precautions when handling and disposing of cleaning agents. Consider possible reactions with the product materials (→ 🗎 8).

Caution

We recommend to replace the Pirani element when cleaning the gauge.

Tools / material required

- Allen wrench AF 1.5
- Allen wrench AF 3
- Open-end wrench AF 6
- Open-end wrench AF 7
- Pliers for circlip
- Polishing cloth (400 grain) or Scotch-Brite
- Tweezers
- Cleaning alcohol
- Mounting tool for ignition aid
- Ignition aid
- Metal seal (11) for anode feedthrough
- Pirani element (13) incl. set of seals (13a, 13b)

5.2.1 Disassembling the Gauge

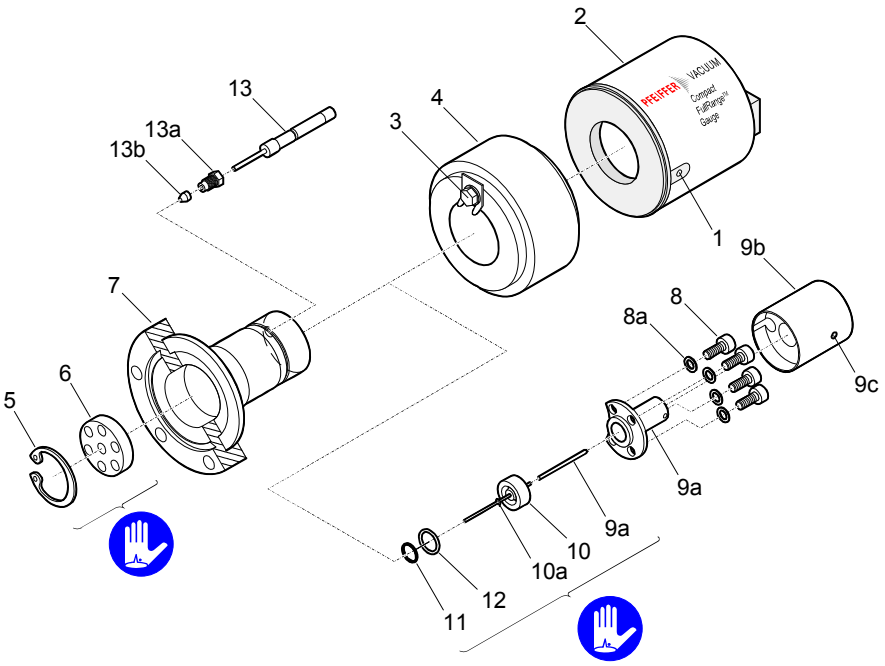


Figure 2:

Procedure

1. Remove the gauge from the vacuum system (→ 21).
2. Unfasten the hexagon socket set screw (1) on the side of the electronics unit (2) (→ Figure 2).
3. Remove the electronics unit **without twisting it**.

> **Caution**
>
> The cover of the electronics unit cannot be removed.

4. Unfasten the hexagon head screw (3) on the magnet unit (4) and remove the magnet unit.

> **Caution**
>
> The magnetic force and the tendency to tilt make it more difficult to separate the magnet unit and the measuring chamber (7).

5. Remove the circlip (5) and the polarity insert (6) from the measuring chamber.
6. Unfasten the hexagon socket set screw (9c) and remove the insulator (9b) **without twisting it**.
7. Remove the four hexagon socket screws (8) incl. lock washers (8a) on the back of the measuring chamber.
8. Carefully remove the following parts in this order (without exerting stress on the Pirani element (13)): pressure piece (9), anode extension piece (9a), complete anode (10), metal seal (11) incl. centering ring (12).

9. Unfasten the screw fitting (13a) of the Pirani element and remove Pirani element together with the copper seal (13b).

The parts can now be cleaned or replaced individually.

5.2.2 Cleaning the Gauge

Procedure

Cleaning the measuring chamber and the polarity insert:

1. Using a polishing cloth rub the inside walls of the measuring chamber and the polarity insert to a bright finish.

> **Caution**
>
> The sealing surfaces must only be worked concentrically.

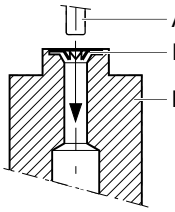
2. Rinse the measuring chamber and the polarity insert with cleaning alcohol.
3. Allow both to dry.

Cleaning or replacing the anode:

1. Remove the old ignition aid (10a), for example with tweezers (→ Figure 2).
2. Using a polishing cloth rub the anode pin to a bright finish.

> **Caution**
>
> Do not bend the anode. Do not carry out mechanical work on the ceramic part.

3. Rinse the anode with cleaning alcohol.
4. Allow the anode to dry.
5. Insert a new ignition aid (10a) into the mounting tool.
6. Carefully press the anode (clean or new) centered and parallel to the tool axis into the ignition aid and insert it to a depth of approx. 15 mm. The final positioning is established after the anode is installed.



5.2.3 Reassembling the Gauge

Procedure

1. Slide the screw fitting (13a) and the copper seal (13b) on the tube of the Pirani element (13) (→ Figure 2).
2. Insert this combination (13, 13a, 13b) into the corresponding conic bore hole (7) of the measuring chamber.
3. Tighten the screw fitting (13a) with your fingers while slightly pushing the Pirani element against the mechanical stop. Then tighten the screw fitting by one turn with the open-end wrench.
4. Insert a new metal seal (11) incl. the centering ring (12) centered into the measuring chamber (7).
5. Carefully insert the anode (10) with the ignition aid (10a) and extension piece (9a) slid onto it into the measuring chamber.
6. Carefully place the pressure piece (9) on the measuring chamber.
7. Insert the four hexagon socket screws (8) incl. lock washers (8a) and tighten them uniformly until the mechanical stop is reached.
8. Carefully slide the insulator (9b) onto the pressure piece (9) and lock it with the hexagon socket set screw (9c).
9. Position the ignition aid (10a) by pushing the mounting tool over the anode pin until the mechanical stop is reached.
10. Blow the particles in the measuring chamber with dry nitrogen (be careful to hold the measuring chamber with the flange pointing downwards).
11. Slide the polarity insert (6) into the measuring chamber until the mechanical stop is reached.
12. Place the circlip (5) snugly fitting on the polarity insert.

Caution

Visually check that the anode pin is centered over the middle hole of the polarity insert (max. eccentricity = 0.5 mm).

13. If possible perform a leak test (leak rate $<10^{-9}$ hPa l/s). If necessary slightly retighten the screw fitting (13a).

WARNING

WARNING: electric arcing

Helium may cause electric arcing with detrimental effects on the electronics of the product.

Before performing any tightness tests put the product out of operation and remove the electronics unit.

14. Mount the magnet unit (4) and lock it with the hexagon head screw (3).
15. Carefully mount the electronics unit (2). (Make sure the pin of the Pirani element is properly plugged into the corresponding hole of the electronics unit.)

16 Push the electronics unit up to the mechanical stop and lock it with the hexagon socket set screw (1).

DANGER

Due to missing ground connection in conjunction with missing or not correctly tightened hexagon socket set screw (1) dangerous contact voltage will occur and electronic components will be damaged.

17 Adjust the gauge (→ 🗎 15).

5.3 What to do in Case of Problems

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy
Measuring signal continually < 0.5 V "Error low".	No supply voltage.	Turn on the power supply.
Measuring signal continually > 9.5 V "Error high".	Pirani measurement element defective (filament rupture).	Replace the Pirani element (→ 🗎 18).
	Electronics unit not correctly mounted.	Mount the electronics unit correctly (→ 🗎 19).
The green lamp is ON and the identification indicates Pirani-only mode (measuring signal continually > 4.0 V) "Pirani underrange".	The cold cathode discharge has not ignited.	Wait until the gas discharge ignites (in case of contamination with insulation layers, the cold cathode may completely fail to ignite). (Cleaning → 🗎 18.)
	The PKR has only been activated with $p < 3\times10^{-9}$ hPa.	Slightly increase the pressure.
Measuring signal continually > 5 V or display > 10^{-3} hPa although vacuum pressure is OK.	Pirani measurement circuit not adjusted, e.g. due to severe contamination.	Readjust the Pirani measurement circuit (→ 🗎 15). If adjustment is impossible, replace the Pirani element.
	Measurement of heavy gases.	Convert with the corresponding formula (→ 🗎 25).
	Severe outgassing in the cold cathode measuring chamber.	Clean the measuring chamber.
Measuring signal unstable.	Gauge contaminated.	Clean the gauge. (Cleaning → 🗎 18).

6 Removing the Gauge From the Vacuum System

DANGER

DANGER: contaminated parts

Contaminated parts can be detrimental to health and environment.

Before you begin to work, find out whether any parts are contaminated. Adhere to the relevant regulations and take the necessary precautions when handling contaminated parts.

Caution

Caution: vacuum component

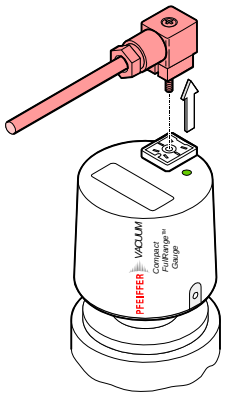
Dirt and damages impair the function of the vacuum component.

When handling vacuum components, take appropriate measures to ensure cleanliness and prevent damages.

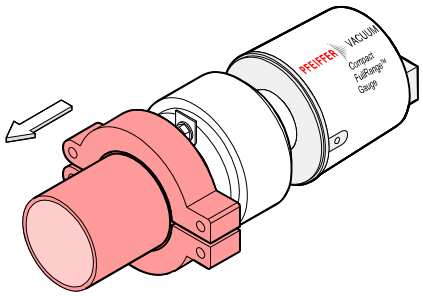
Procedure

1. Deactivate the gauge.

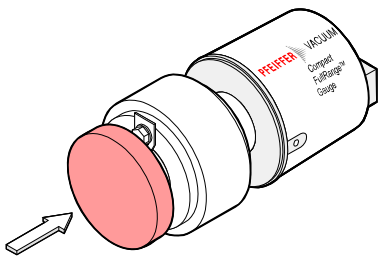
2. Unplug the connection socket.



3. Remove the gauge from the vacuum system.



4. Place the protective cap.



7 Returning the Product

WARNING

WARNING: forwarding contaminated products

Products returned to Pfeiffer Vacuum for service or repair should, if possible, be free of harmful substances (e.g. radioactive, toxic, caustic or microbiological). Otherwise, the type of contamination must be declared.

Adhere to the forwarding regulations of all involved countries and forwarding companies and enclose a completed contamination declaration *).

*) Form under www.pfeiffer-vacuum.com

Products that are not clearly declared as "free of harmful substances" are decontaminated at the expense of the customer.

8 Accessories

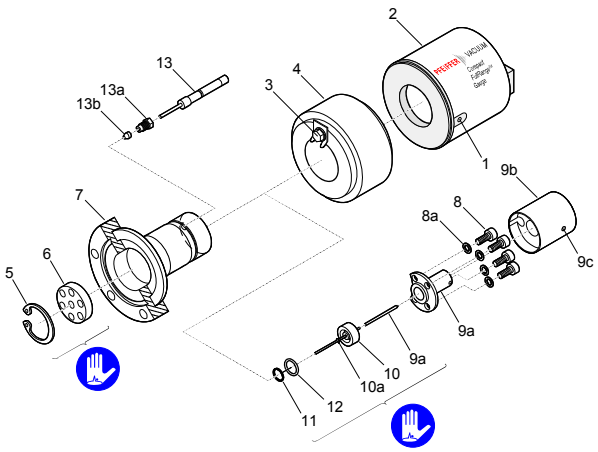
	Ordering number
Connection cable for Pfeiffer Vacuum measurement unit for Compact Gauges	
3 m	PT 448 250-T
6 m	PT 448 251-T
10 m	PT 448 252-T
Connection socket Hirschmann GO 6 WF 6 contacts, angled, female	B 4707 283 MA
Magnetic shielding	PT 443 155-X

9 Spare Parts

When ordering spare parts, always indicate:

- the type of product
- the manufacturing number given on the product nameplate
- the position, description, and ordering number according to the spare parts list

The following parts are available as spare parts sets:



Pos.	Description	Ordering number
	Maintenance set, consisting of:	BN 846 241 -T
11	1× seal HNV 100 (9×1.6)	
12	1× centering ring	
10a	3× ignition aid	
	1× washer (not used with PKR)	
	Repair set, consisting of:	BN 846 242 -T
13	1× Pirani element with glass feedthrough	
13a	1× screw fitting	
13b	1× copper seal	
9a	1× anode extension piece	
10	1× anode, complete	
10a	3× ignition aid	
11	1× seal HNV 100 (9×1.6)	
12	1× centering ring	
	Set of ignition aids, consisting of:	BN 845 995 -T
10a	10× ignition aid	
	Mounting tool for ignition aid	BG 510 600
2	Electronics unit PKR 261	PT 120 140 -T
	Measurement system, complete	
	DN 25 ISO-KF flange	BN 846 472 -T
	DN 40 ISO-KF flange	BN 846 473 -T
	DN 40 CF-F flange	BN 846 474 -T
	Exchange gauge (return defective gauge to Pfeiffer Vacuum)	
	DN 25 ISO-KF	PT R26 250 -A
	DN 40 ISO-KF	PT R26 251 -A
	DN 40 CF-F	PT R26 252 -A

10 Disposal

WARNING

WARNING: substances detrimental to the environment

Products, operating materials etc. may have to be specially disposed of.

For environmentally compatible disposal, please contact your nearest Pfeiffer Vacuum Service Center.

Appendix

A: Conversion Table for Pressure Units

	mbar	bar	Pa	hPa	kPa	Torr mm HG
mbar	1	1×10^{-3}	100	1	0.1	0.75
bar	1×10^{3}	1	1×10^{5}	1×10^{3}	100	750
Pa	0.01	1×10^{-5}	1	0.01	1×10^{-3}	7.5×10^{-3}
hPa	1	1×10^{-3}	100	1	0.1	0.75
kPa	10	0.01	1×10^{3}	10	1	7.5
Torr mm HG	1.332	1.332×10^{-3}	133.32	1.3332	0.1332	1

$1\ Pa = 1\ N/m^2$

B: Relationship Between Measuring Signal and Pressure

Conversion formulae

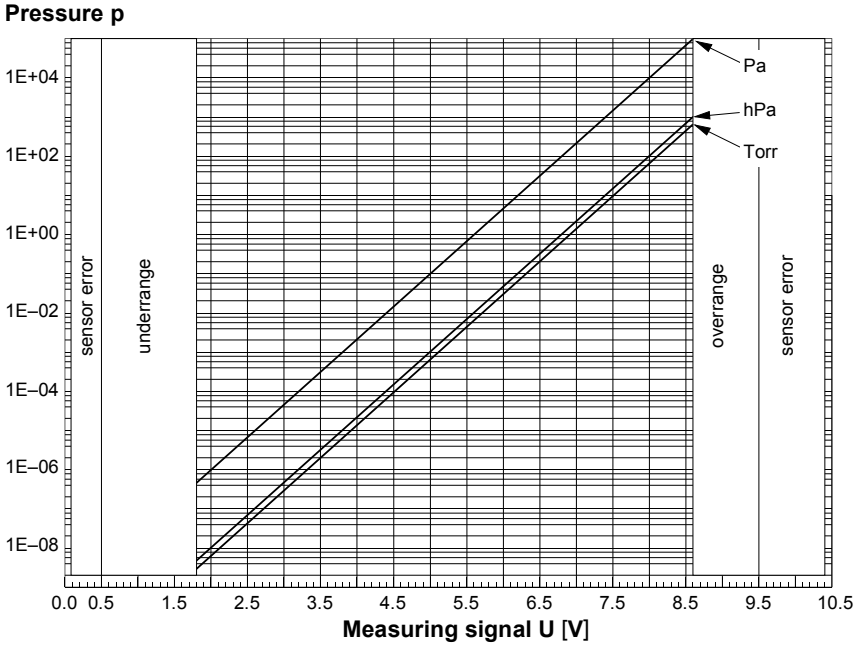
$$p = 10^{1.667U-d} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad U = c + 0.6\log_{10} p$$

p	U	c	d
[hPa]	[V]	6.8	11.33
[µbar]	[V]	5.0	8.333
[Torr]	[V]	6.875	11.46
[mTorr]	[V]	5.075	8.458
[micron]	[V]	5.075	8.458
[Pa]	[V]	5.6	9.333
[kPa]	[V]	7.4	12.33

where p pressure
U measuring signal
c, d constant (pressure unit dependent)

valid in the range: 5×10^{-9} hPa < p < 1000 hPa
3.8×10^{-9} Torr < p < 750 Torr
5×10^{-7} Pa < p < 1×10^{5} Pa

Conversion curves



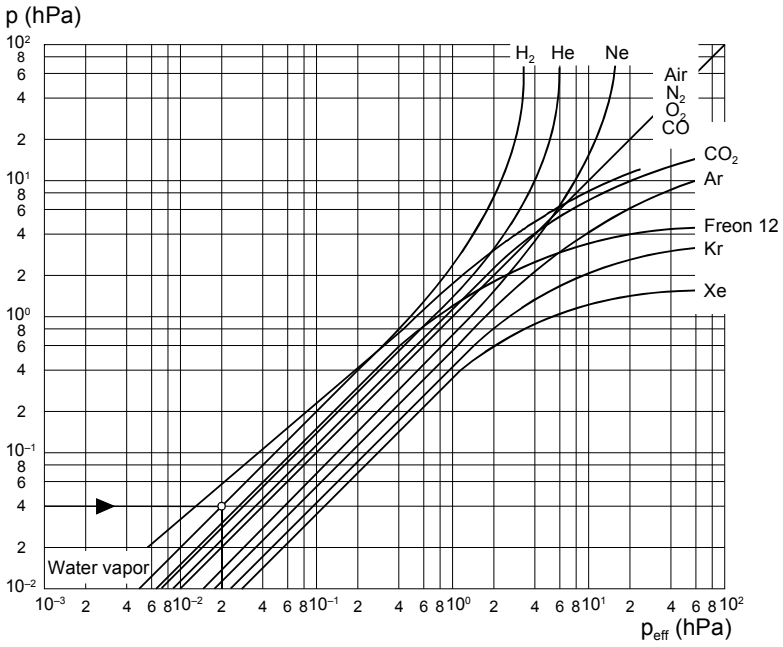
Conversion table

Measuring signal U [V]	Pressure p [hPa]	[Torr]	[Pa]
< 0.5		Sensor error	
0.5 ... 1.82		Underrange	
1.82	5.0×10^{-9}	3.8×10^{-9}	5.0×10^{-7}
2.0	1.0×10^{-8}	7.5×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{-6}
2.6	1.0×10^{-7}	7.5×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{-5}
3.2	1.0×10^{-6}	7.5×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{-4}
3.8	1.0×10^{-5}	7.5×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{-3}
4.4	1.0×10^{-4}	7.5×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{-2}
5.0	1.0×10^{-3}	7.5×10^{-4}	0.1
5.6	1.0×10^{-2}	7.5×10^{-3}	1.0
6.2	0.1	7.5×10^{-4}	10
6.8	1.0	0.75	100
7.4	10	7.5	1000
8.0	100	75	1.0×10^{4}
8.6	1000	750	1.0×10^{5}
8.6 ... 9.5		Overrange	
9.5 ... 10.5		Sensor error (Pirani defective)	

C: Gas Type Dependence

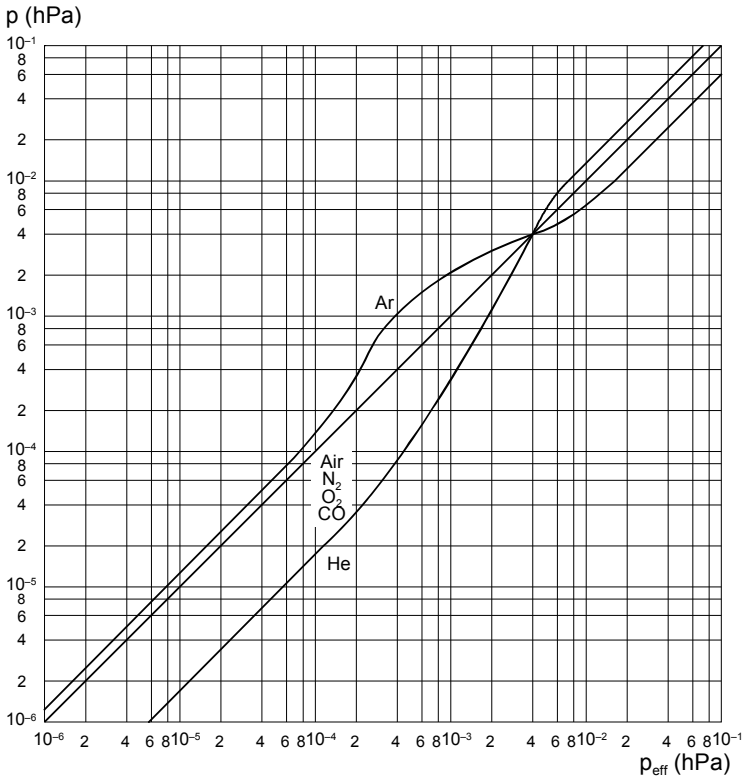
Indication range above 10^{-2} hPa

Pressure indicated (gauge calibrated for air)



Indication range 10^{-6} ... 0.1 hPa

Pressure indicated (gauge calibrated for air)



Indication range below 10^{-5} hPa

In the range below 10^{-5} hPa, the pressure indication is linear. For gases other than air, the pressure can be determined by means of a simple conversion formula:

$$p_{eff} = K \times \text{pressure indicated}$$

where

gas type	K
air (N_2, O_2, CO)	1.0
Xe	0.4
Kr	0.5
Ar	0.8
H_2	2.4
Ne	4.1
He	5.9

These conversion factors are average values.

Caution

A mixture of gases and vapors is often involved. In this case, accurate determination is only possible with a partial pressure measurement instrument, e.g. a quadrupole mass spectrometer.

ETL Certification

ETL LISTED

The product PKR 261

- conforms to the UL Standard UL 61010-1
- is certified to the CAN/CSA Standard C22.2 No. 61010-1

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