

DDS-11A PRECISION CONDUCTIVITY INSTRUMENT

DDS-11A digital display conductivity meter is a precision instrument used to measure the conductivity of various liquid media in laboratory. When equipped with 0.1, 10 constant conductance electrodes, high pure water conductivity or high conductivity water can be accurately measured.

Main design features of the instrument:

- High reliability and stability
- Advanced circuit structure
- Output measuring signal
- High definition digital display (word height 20mm 3 1/2 bit)

Technical performance

1. Equipment operating conditions

Power supply: AC220V \pm 10% V, 50 Hz /60Hz

To ensure accurate and reliable instrument measurements, please use the following environmental conditions: environment

Temperature 0 °C ~ 40 °C; Air relative humidity \leq 85%; No significant vibration, strong magnetic interference

2. Main technical parameters

Measuring range	0 ~ 2 \times 10 ⁵ (& mu; S/cm)
Accuracy & plusmn;	1% F * S
Temperature compensation scope	15 ~ 35 °C)
Output measuring signal	0 ~ 20(mV)
Instrument appearance size	240 \times 170 & times; 60 (mm)
Instrument weight	0.7 (Kg)
Power consumption	3 (W)
Specification constants	0.01, 0.1, 1, 10
Electrode specification constant	0.01
	0.1
	1 (Light)
	1 Platinum black)
	10
Applicable range of measurement μ S/cm	0 ~ 3
	0.1 ~ 30
	1-100
	100 ~ 3000
	More than 1000



This instrument is equipped with one (standard set) conductive electrode (platinum black), whose specification constant J0=1. Other specification constant electrode, the user according to need another match.

2. Scope of instrument range display

This instrument has four ranges

When the specification constant $J_0=1$ electrode is selected for measurement, its range is shown in table 2.

When $J_0=1$ in table 2, the corresponding range of each range segment of the instrument is displayed

3. Operation

First case: no temperature compensation (basic law)

1. Constant correction

For electrodes of the same specification of constant, the range of the actual conductivity cell constant is $J_1 = (0.8 \sim 1.2) J_0$. In order to eliminate the actual deviation, the instrument is provided with constant correction function.

Operation: turn on the power switch, timely isothermal. Temperature compensation button buy 25 °C scale value. Set instrument measuring switch ' The correction & rsquo; & rsquo; Adjust the constant correction button to display the actual constant (coefficient) value of the battery. When $J_1=J_0$, the instrument displays 1.000; When $J_1=0.95J_0$, the instrument shows 0.950; When $J_1=1.05J_0$, the instrument displays 1.050. As shown in table 4.

Whether the electrode is connected, and where the instrument range switch is, does not affect the constant correction.

When the new electrode is delivered from the factory, its J_1 is generally marked at the corresponding position of the electrode.