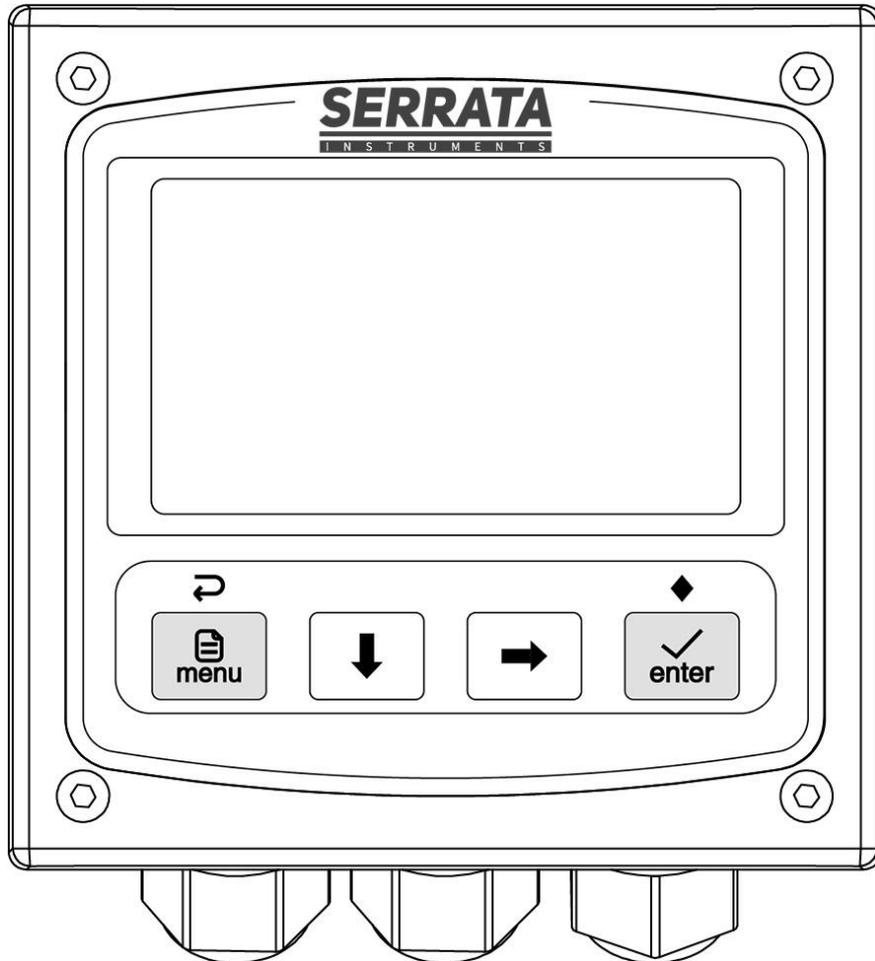


# EC Measuring Instrument

## User Manual



**Model: CONx250-T2-A**

**Version 01.10**

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# Chapter 1 Overview

The online conductivity meter adopts a 2-electrode measurement method, which can be applied to various conductivity monitoring and control occasions.

## 1.1 Technical Parameters

Display Range	Conductivity: 0~20mS/cm    Min. resolution: 0.001uS/cm
	Resistivity: 0~18MΩ·cm    Min. resolution: 0.001MΩ·cm
	TDS: 0~10000ppm    Min. resolution: 0.001ppm
	Salinity: 0~15ppt    Min. resolution: 0.001ppt
	Temp.: -10~150°C    Fixed resolution: 0.1°C
Accuracy	Conductivity: ±1%FS, temp.: ±0.5°C
Temp. Compensation	NTC10K/PT1000 automatic or manual
Relay Control	Two SPST relays, contact capacity: 3A 250V AC
	Control Type: main value/temp./wash/resistivity/TDS/salinity
Current Output	Two active 4~20mA or 0~20mA, max. Load 1000Ω
	Corresponding channel: main value/temp./resistivity/TDS/salinity
Comm. Interface <sup>(1)</sup>	A RS485, support MODBUS-RTU protocol
Calibration Method	Conductivity: Deviation & factor/1~5 point linear calibration
Display Screen	3.2 inch graphic LCD display
Configuration information	Power failure protection, parameters are retained indefinitely
Operating Environment	0~+60°C, relative humidity 0~95%, no condensation
Storage Environment	-20~+70°C, relative humidity 0~55%, no condensation
Power Supply	100~240VAC or 18~36VDC, 3W Max
Installation Method	Panel mounting
Instrument Dimension	100*100*120(unit: mm)
Protection Grade	IP66
Instrument Weight	About 500g

Note: (1) Only meters starting with LK are configured with a communication function..

# Chapter 2 Mechanical Installation

## 2.1 Dimension

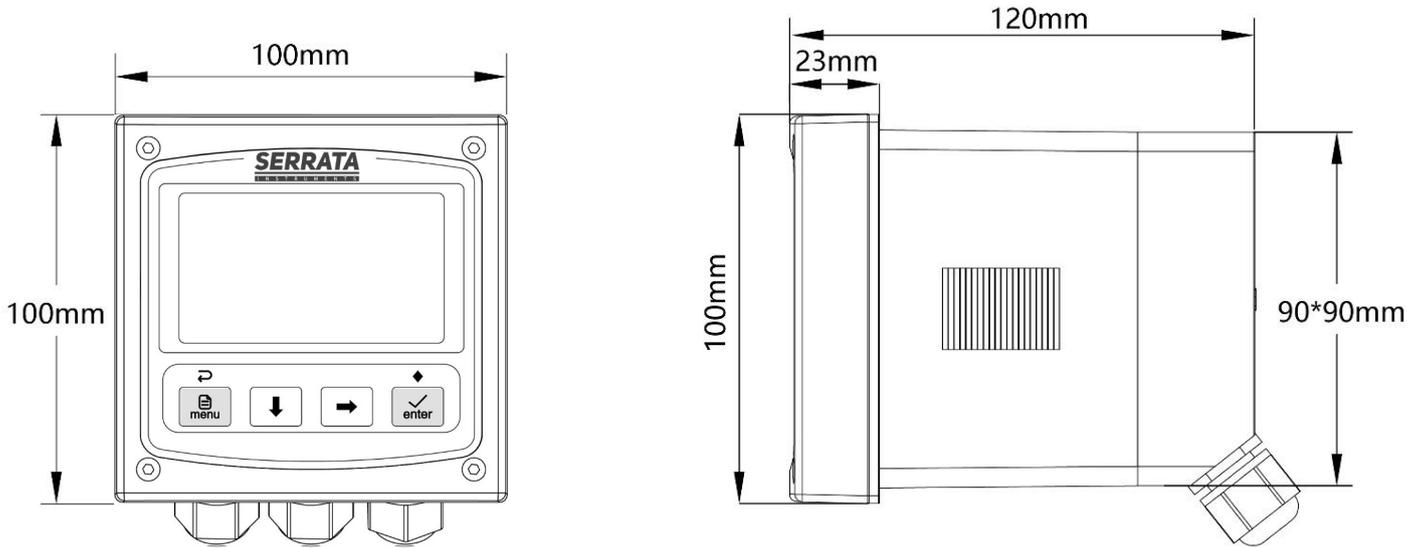


Figure 2-1 Instrument dimension

## 2.2 Installation

When the controller is selected for panel mounting, the user passes the fixing clips through the back of the instrument until it is tightened, and the mounting dimensions and diagram are shown below:

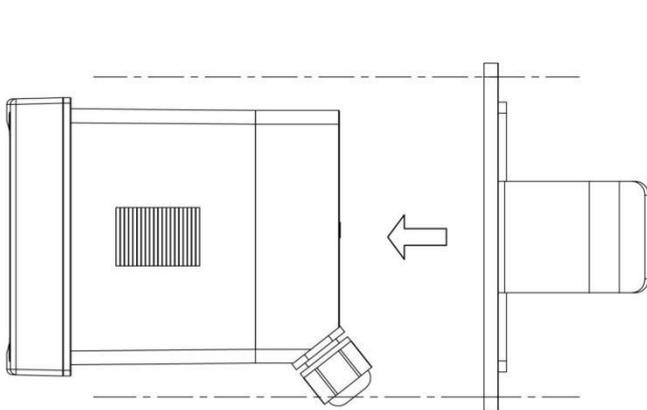


Figure 2-2 Panel mounting

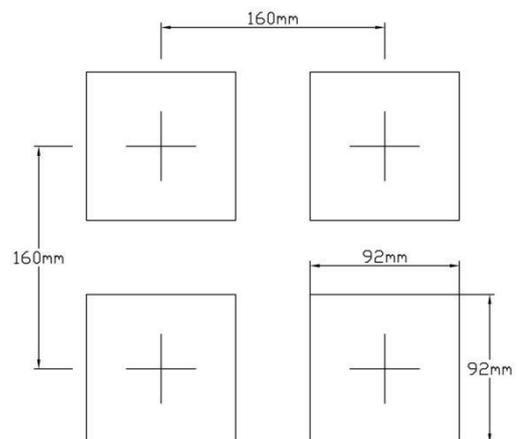


Figure 2-3 The minimum opening spacing

# Chapter 3 Electrical Installation

## 3.1 Power Connection

After unscrewing the screws on the back of the meter, remove the cover and see the terminal blocks. According to the power supply type of the instrument, access 100~240VAC or 18~36VDC.

**Note:** Before connecting AC power, be sure to cut off the power supply

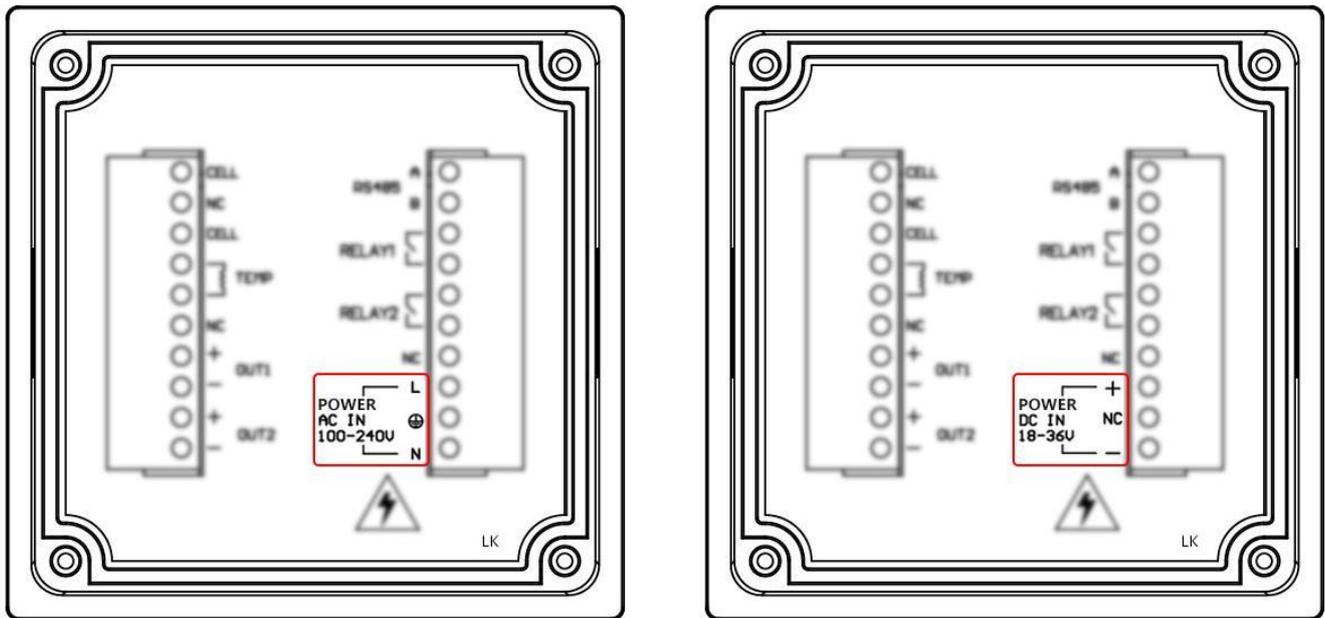


Figure 3-1 Two types of power terminals

Two kinds of power terminals are defined in the Table:

POWER AC IN 100-240V	L	AC power LIVE wire	POWER DC IN 18-36V	+	DC power positive
	⊕	AC power ground wire		NC	Floating terminal
	N	AC power NEUTRAL wire		-	DC power negative

### 3.2 Terminal Definition

The electrode cable is connected to the CELL, CELL, TEMP terminals, and the rest are connected according to actual needs.

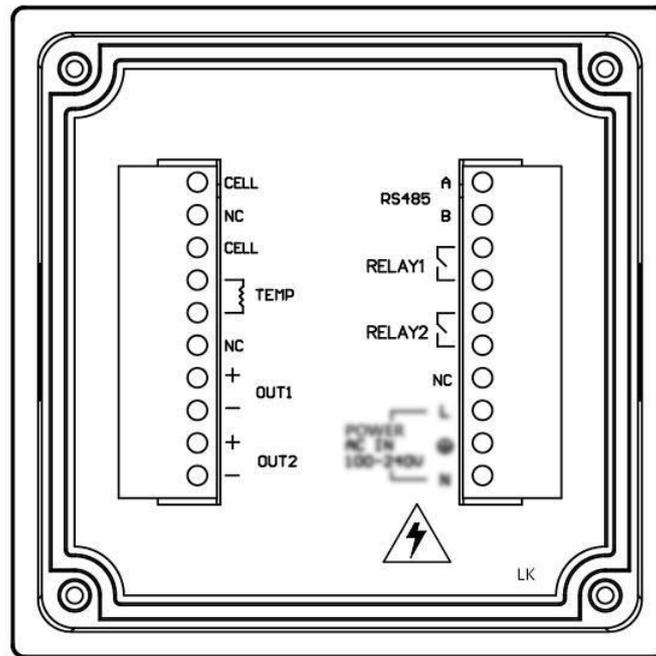


Figure 3-2 terminal blocks

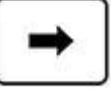
The terminal locations and names are shown in the table below:

CELL	Conductivity probe input terminal		RS485 <sup>(1)</sup>	A	RS485 signal D+(A)
NC	Floating terminal			B	RS485 signal D-(B)
CELL	Conductivity probe input terminal		RELAY1	Relay 1 contact	
TEMP	Temp. probe input terminal			Relay 1 contact	
	Temp. probe input terminal		RELAY2	Relay 2 contact	
OUT1	+	Current 1 Output positive		Relay 2 contact	
	-	Current 1 Output negative	NC	Floating terminal	
OUT2	+	Current 2 Output positive			
	-	Current 2 Output negative			

Note: (1) Only meters starting with LK are equipped with RS485 function, the terminal of the unconfigured instrument is marked with "NC"

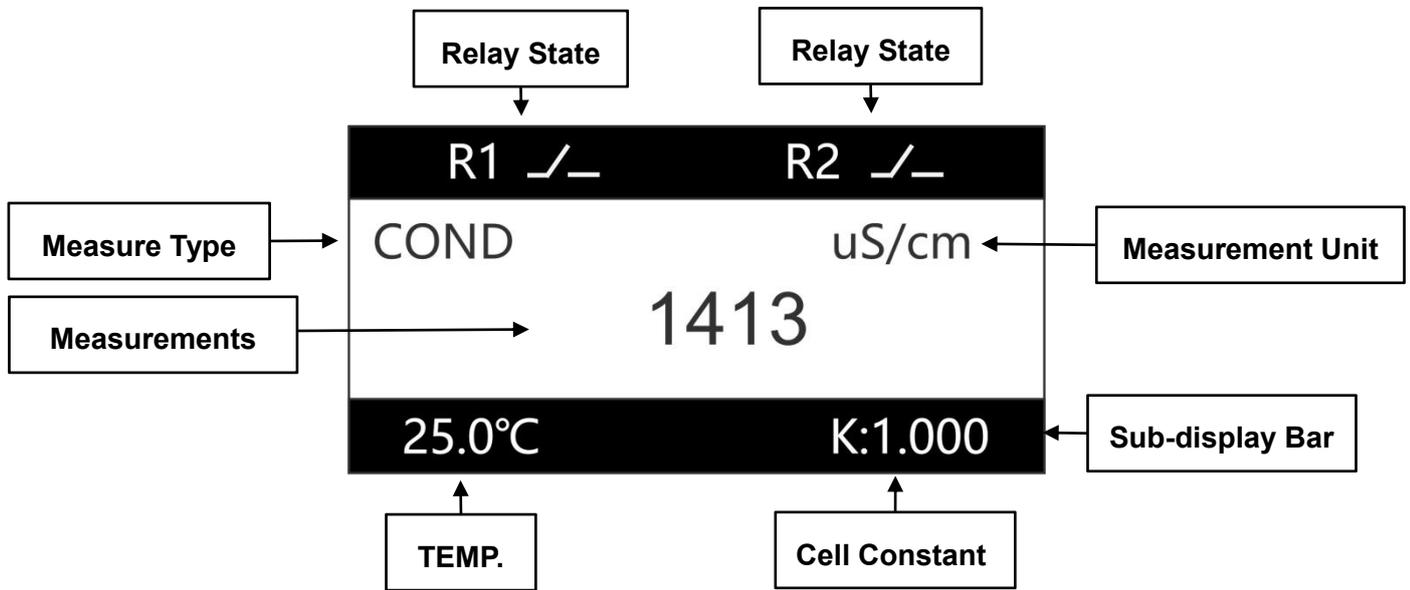
# Chapter 4 User Interface

## 4.1 Panel Button

Button	Function
	<p>In the main menu, long press to return to the measurement mode</p> <p>In the sub menu, return to the previous menu</p> <p>When setting the value, abandon the modification and return to the previous menu</p> <p>During calibration, cancel the calibration process</p> <p>In measurement mode, enter the main menu</p>
	<p>In measure mode, switch between two secondary display modes</p> <p>In the menu, move the cursor down</p> <p>When setting the value, subtract 1 from the value, or to change the sign bit</p>
	<p>In measurement mode, switch between four measurement value display modes (conductivity, resistivity, TDS, salinity)</p> <p>In the menu, move the cursor up</p> <p>When setting the value, move the cursor right</p>
	<p>In measurement mode, display the measurement status interface</p> <p>In the menu, enter the sub menu or the item selected by the cursor</p> <p>When setting the parameter (value or option), save the setting and return to the previous menu</p>

## 4.2 Display Screen

The meter normally displays the measurement interface after power-on. The specific information is as follows:



- **Relay state:** indicate the current relay state: on or off
- **Measurements/Type/Unit:** indicate the current measurement type, value and unit, If a triangle symbol with “ ! ” appears on the measurement interface, it means the measurement is out of the range. In the measurement mode, press the button  to switch conductivity(COND), resistivity(RES), TDS, salinity(SAL).
- **Sub-display bar:** press  under the measurement interface to switch the sub-display bar information: “ Temp.&cell constant ” and “ two currents values ”
- **Temperature:** display the current Temp. value, the temp. value is not displayed when the temp. probe is not connected.
- **Cell constant:** display the current K constant of probe .

# Chapter 5 Menu Description



In the measurement interface, long press the

button to enter the menu. This chapter describes the main features.

## 5.1 Probe Setting

- K constant set

After the meter is connected to the electrode, the actual cell constant needs to be input first.

- Probe Calibration

- EC offset/EC factor

Correct the conductivity measurement value by setting the offset and factor.

After setting, EC measurement value = original EC measurement value \* EC factor + EC offset.

- 1~5 point linear calibration

Perform 1~5 point calibration according to the actual water sample value. For multi-point calibration, it is recommended to uniformly select calibration points within the actual measurement range. During calibration, it is necessary to calibrate from the first point in the order of conductivity from low to high. The operation method is as follows:

- (1) First prepare 1 to 5 water samples with known conductivity values, sort them from low to high conductivity values, and record them as water samples 1 to 5.
- (2) Clean the electrode with deionized water, dry it with filter paper, put in the water sample 1 with the lowest conductivity value, wait for the measured value to stabilize, enter the "1st point CAL" in the menu, and set the calibration value to the conductivity value of sample 1, press "enter" key to start the calibration, and wait for the calibration to end.
- (3) If multi-point calibration is required, after completing the "1st point CAL", take the electrode out of water sample 1, clean it with deionized water, dry it with filter paper, put it into water sample 2, and wait for the value is stable, enter the "2nd point CAL" in the menu, set the calibration value as the conductivity value of water sample 2, press "enter" key to start the calibration, and wait for the calibration to end.
- (4) The methods from "3rd point CAL" to "5th point CAL" are the same.

**Note: Choose to calibrate the 1st point during one-point calibration, select to calibrate the 1st and 2nd points during two-point calibration, select to calibrate the 1st to 3rd points during three-point calibration, and select to calibrate the 1st to 4th point during four-point calibration.**

- Temperature Compensation Coefficient

Since the meter displays the conductivity value at 25°C, it is necessary to set the conductivity temp. compensation coefficient of the water sample. The meter will convert the conductivity value at the current temp. to the value at 25°C through the built-in formula and then display it. .

- TDS Coefficient

Set the TDS coefficient, TDS value = conductivity value (uS/cm) \* TDS coefficient.

## 5.2 Alarm Setting

- **Control function**

When “Main value Control”/“Temp. Control”/“Resistivity Control”/“TDS control”/“Salinity control” is selected in the “ Function Set ” menu, the relay is a control output relay.

When “ On Value ” > “ Off Value ” are set in the menu, the relay is a high alarm control.

When “ On Value ” < “ Off Value ” are set in the menu, the relay is low alarm control.

- **Wash relay**

When “ wash relay ” is selected in the “ Function Set ” menu, the relay is in the wash output state, and the relay will on and off in the set cycle for wash control.

When “ Hold ” is selected for “ wash State ”, when cleaning, the measurement display value remains unchanged before the relay is operated.

When “ constant ” is selected for “ wash State ”, the measurement value is the real-time value of continuous measurement.

## 5.3 Current Setting

Use a current signal to output the measured value.

Set the measured value for the current in “ Channel Select ”.

The measured values corresponding to the current output “ 20mA ” and “ 0mA/4mA ” are set in “ Max. Value ” and “ Min. value ”, respectively.

## 5.4 Comm. Setting

Use RS485 interface to output the measured value.

The instrument adopts Modbus standard communication. Refer to the appendix for the description of relevant registers.

# Appendix

## ModBus Register Introduction

The default instrument communication setting is 9600-8-N-1, and the default slave address is 1. If you need to change it, you need to go to the "Communication Settings" menu to make settings. The parameters corresponding to the register address are defined as follows:

Register Start Address	Function Code	Parameters	Number of Registers	Data Format
0	04	Temp. value (°C)	2	32-bit floating point default CDAB (3412)
2	04	Conductivity value (uS/cm)	2	32-bit floating point default CDAB (3412)
4	04	Resistivity value (MΩ·cm)	2	32-bit floating point default CDAB (3412)
12	04	TDS value (ppm)	2	32-bit floating point default CDAB (3412)
14	04	Salinity value (ppt)	2	32-bit floating point default CDAB (3412)

An example of the host reading the instrument measurement value and sending data (taking the instrument slave address as 1 as an example):

- Read the temperature value, take the temperature value as 25°C as an example

Host sends: 01 04 00 00 00 02 71 CB  
illustrate:

01: slave address  
04: Function code  
00 00: Register starting address  
00 02: Number of registers  
71 CB: CRC16 check code

Meter returns: 01 04 04 00 00 41 C8 CA 42  
illustrate:

01: slave address  
04: Function code  
04: Number of bytes returned  
00 00 41 C8: The instrument outputs a floating-point number whose byte order is CDAB, and the order converted into ABCD is 0x41C80000, corresponding to the decimal value 25  
CA 42: CRC16 check code

- Read the conductivity value, take the conductivity value as 100uS/cm as an example

Host sends: 01 04 00 02 00 02 D0 0B  
illustrate:

01: slave address  
04: Function code  
00 02: Register starting address  
00 02: Number of registers  
D0 0B: CRC16 check code

Meter return: 01 04 04 00 00 42 C8 CA B2  
illustrate:

01: slave address  
04: Function code  
04: Number of bytes returned  
00 00 42 C8: The instrument outputs a floating-point number whose byte order is CDAB. The order converted into ABCD is 0x42C80000, which corresponds to a decimal value of 100.  
CA B2: CRC16 check code

# Menu Structure Diagram

