Instruction Manual

HI 98713

ISO Portable Turbidimeter

HANNA instruments®
www.hannainst.com

Dear Customer,

Thank you for choosing a Hanna Instruments product. This manual will provide you with the necessary information for correct use of the instrument.

Please read this instruction manual carefully before using the instrument.

If you need additional technical information, do not hesitate to e-mail us at tech@hannainst.com or see the back side of this manual for our worldwide sales and technical service contacts.

This instrument is in compliance with CE directives.

WARRANTY

HI 98713 is warranted for two years against defects in workmanship and materials when used for its intended purpose and maintained according to instructions. This warranty is limited to repair or replacement free of charge.

Damage due to accidents, misuse, tampering or lack of prescribed maintenance is not covered.

If service is required, contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument. If under warranty, report the model number, date of purchase, serial number and the nature of the failure. If the repair is not covered by the warranty, you will be notified of the charges incurred. If the instrument is to be returned to Hanna Instruments, first obtain a Returned Goods Authorization number from the Technical Service Department and then send it with shipping costs prepaid. When shipping any instrument, make sure it is properly packed for complete protection.

To validate your warranty, fill out and return the enclosed warranty card within 14 days from the date of purchase.

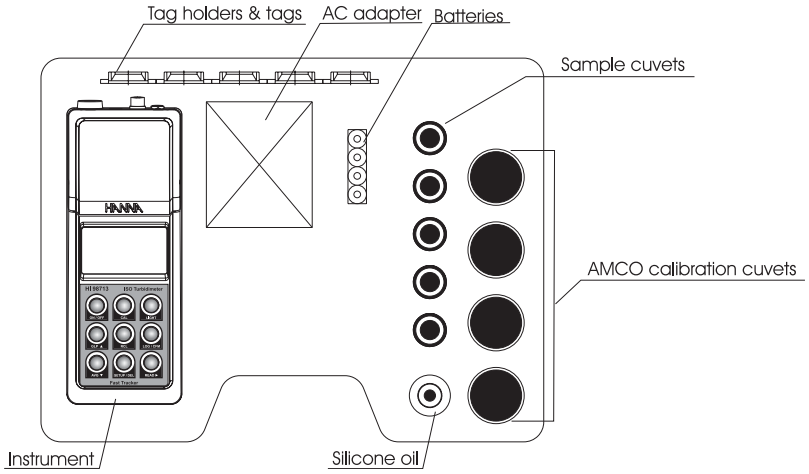
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Please examine this product carefully. Make sure the instrument is not damaged. If any damage has occurred during the shipment, please notify your dealer.

This **HI 98713** Portable Turbidimeter is supplied complete with:

- Five Sample Cuvets and Caps
- Four Calibration Cuvets (**HI 98713-11**)
- Silicone Oil (**HI 93703-58**)
- Tissue for wiping the cuvets
- Five Tag holders with Tags (**HI 920005**)
- Batteries (4 pcs.)
- AC Adapter
- Instruction Manual
- Quick Reference Guide
- Instrument Quality Certificate
- Rigid carrying case



Note: Save all packing material until you are sure that the instrument works correctly. Any defective item must be returned in the original packing with the supplied accessories.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

HI 98713 is a high accuracy ISO compliant portable turbidimeter that benefits from Hanna's years of experience as manufacturer of analytical instruments. The **HI 98713** meets and exceeds the requirements of the **ISO 7027** for water quality.

The instrument is specially designed for water quality measurements, providing a reliable and accurate reading on low turbidity values.

The **HI 98713** instrument measures the turbidity of a sample in the 0.00 to 1000 FTU (Formazin Turbidity Units) range. An effective algorithm calculates and converts the detectors output in FTU.

Depending on the measured probe and needed accuracy, normal measurement, continuous measurement, or signal averaging measurement can be selected.

The instrument is based on a state-of-the-art optical system, which guarantees accurate results. The optical system, consisting in an infrared LED and two detectors (scattered and transmitted light), assures long term stability and minimizes stray light and color interferences. It also compensates for variations in intensity of the LED, minimizing the need of frequent calibration.

The 25 mm round cuvets made from special optical glass guarantee the repeatability and consistency of the measurements.

Calibration can be easily performed at any time in two, three or four points (<0.1, 15, 100 and 750 FTU-adjustable calibration points), using the supplied or user prepared standards.

HI 98713 has complete GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) functions that allows traceability of the calibration conditions. The last calibration points, time and date can be checked at any time by a single touch.

HI 98713 has a very user-friendly interface, with an easy to read, large LCD (Liquid Crystal Display). The displayed codes guide the user step by step with routine operation and through calibration. Confirmation and acoustic signals help the user during instrument operation.

The **HI 98713** turbidimeter is a truly splash proof portable instrument. It is supplied with a rigid carrying case that offers protection for harsh environments.

One battery set is enough for at least 1500 measurements. The battery charging percentage and low battery condition are displayed on the LCD to avoid unexpected battery failure. In order to save the battery life, the instrument has an auto shut-off feature and will turn off after 15 minutes of non-use.

In addition, the instrument is equipped with backlight and the current time is continuously displayed on the LCD.

The instrument also provides a logging function. Up to 200 measurements can be stored in the internal memory and consulted at any time. Data can be downloaded to a PC for storing or further analysis through one of the two available ports: RS232 or USB.

For advanced field applications, the **HI 98713** turbidimeter is equipped with Tag Identification System (TIS) that makes data collecting and management simpler than ever.

TAG IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Hanna is the first manufacturer of turbidity instruments that has decided to add the unique T.I.S. - Tag Identification System to our Portable Turbidimeters, to meet the more restrictive needs of the users and fit all advantages of this system to the turbidity measurements and data management.

The system is designed for scientific and industrial applications, or to prove during safety audits and inspections that samples have been truly taken on pre-established locations.

The system is as easy to install as to operate. Just fix the so-called iButton® tags near your sampling sites that need to be checked often, and with this the T.I.S. is setup. The tag contains a computer chip embedded in a durable stainless steel can. It is designed to withstand the harsh environments, indoors or outdoors. The number of tags that can be installed is practically unlimited, because each tag has a unique identification code.

Immediately after tags installation you can start collecting data. Use the Portable Turbidimeter to take measurements and memorize the test result by pressing the Log-on-Demand key. Then, the instrument will ask for the tag identification. Simply touching the iButton® with the matching connector on the Portable Turbidimeter does identify and authenticate logging, by storing the iButton® serial number, time and date stamp.

The power of the T.I.S. features resides in the PC application. Download all test data to your PC and use our **HI 92000** Windows® compatible application software for further data management. You can sort or filter all your collected test data on different criteria like on a specific sampling location, parameter, date and time intervals, or fix range to filter measured values. The data can be plotted in a graph, exported to other common Windows® applications or printed for reporting purpose.

It is also possible to add new tags later on, thus increasing an already existing database. Each time the PC software recognizes a new added tag, it will ask for a description of the new sampling location.

ABBREVIATIONS

FTU	Formazin Turbidity Units
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
RTC	Real Time Clock
RH	Relative Humidity
TIS	Tag Identification System
ID	Identification
ISO	International Standard Organization

iButton® is registered Trademark of "MAXIM/DALLAS semiconductor Corp."

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Turbidity of the water is an optical property that causes light to be scattered and absorbed, rather than transmitted. The scattering of the light that passes through a liquid is primarily caused by the suspended solids. The higher the turbidity, the greater the amount of scattered light. Because even the molecules in a very pure fluid scatter light to a certain degree, no solution will have zero turbidity.

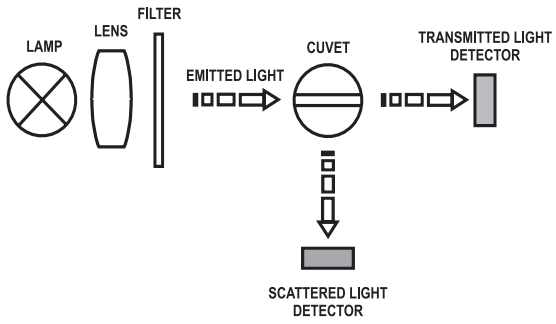
The **ISO 7027** standard specifies the key parameters for the optical system to measure turbidity for drinking and surface water, using the formazin based metric method.

The **HI 98713** Portable Turbidimeter is designed to meet or exceed the criteria specified by the **ISO 7027** standard.

The light beam that passes through the sample is scattered in all directions. The intensity and pattern of the scattered light is affected by many variables like wavelenght of the incident light, particle size, shape, refractive index and color.

The Hanna's **HI 98713** is based on a state-of-the-art optical system that guarantee both high performance and reliable results.

This optical system includes an infrared LED, a scattered light detector (90^0) and a transmitted light detector (180^0). The microprocessor of the instrument calculates from the signals that reaches the two detectors, the FTU value, using an effective algorithm. This algorithm corrects and compensates for interferences of color, making the **HI 98713** turbidimeter color-compensated.



The optical system and measuring technique allow the compensation of LED intensity fluctuations, minimizing the need of frequent calibration.

The lower detection limit of a turbidimeter is determined by the so called "stray light". Stray light is the light detected by the sensors, that is not caused by light scattering from suspended particles. The optical system of **HI 98713** turbidimeter is designed to have very low stray light, providing accurate results for low turbidity samples. However, special care must be taken when measuring low turbidities (see General Tips for an Accurate Measurement for sample preparation and measuring techniques).

MEASUREMENT UNITS

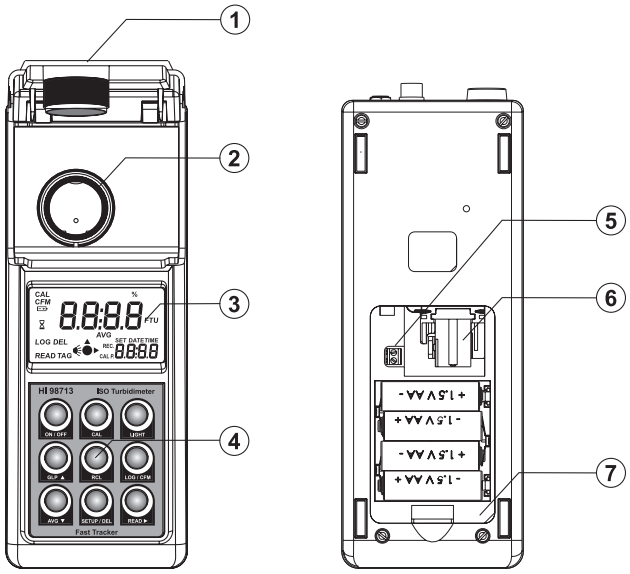
Many methods were used to measure turbidity over the years. The Jackson Candle Turbidimeter was used to measure turbidity as Jackson turbidity units (JTU). The Secchi Disk is commonly used to measure turbidity in lakes and other deep waters (mg/L SiO_2). Both methods are visual and are not considered very accurate. To obtain more accurate readings a formazin based meter should be used as a turbidity reading instrument.

The **HI 98713** turbidimeter reports the measurements only in FTU (Formazin Turbidity Units). The conversion table between these measurement units is shown bellow:

	JTU	FTU	SiO_2 (mg/L)
JTU	1	19	2.50
FTU	0.053	1	0.13
SiO_2 (mg/L)	0.4	7.5	1

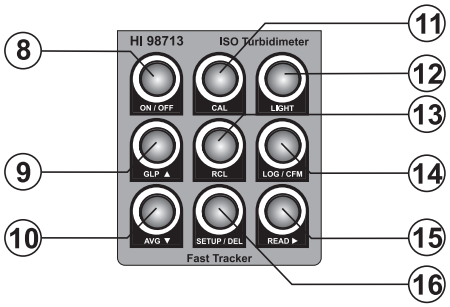
FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION



1) Cuvet Lid. Close the cuvet lid prior to start a measurement.
2) Cuvet Holder. Insert the cuvet into the holder with the cuvet mark matching the case mark.
3) Liquid Crystal Display (LCD). The LCD has backlight for better visibility in dark environments.
4) Keypad. Splash proof resistant.
5) LED connector. Connect the new LED using a screwdriver during LED changing procedure.
6) LED. Replaceable infrared LED.
7) Battery Lid. Remove the battery lid in order to change batteries or replace the LED.

KEYPAD DESCRIPTION



8) ON/OFF, press to turn the instrument ON/OFF. If no key is pressed for more than 15 minutes, the instrument automatically shuts off.

9) GLP ▲ , press to enter/exit GLP feature. In SETUP it is used to increase the set values. In Log Recall it is used to select a newer record (scroll up).

10) AVG ▼ , press to set the average reading mode ON/OFF. In SETUP it is used to decrease the set values. In Log Recall it is used to select an older record (scroll down).

11) CAL, press to enter/exit calibration. During setup it is used to start/stop editing a parameter.

12) LIGHT, press to turn ON/OFF the backlight.

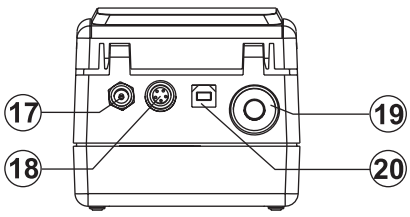
13) RCL, press to enter/exit viewing log content.

14) LOG/CFM, press to save the log records or to confirm the selected option.

15) READ ►, press to start a measurement. Press and hold READ to make a continuous measurement. In Log Recall it is used to see the content of a record. In GLP it is used to see all available informations. In SETUP, during date or time editing, it is used to move the focus on the next setting item.

16) SETUP/DEL, press to enter/exit setup. The DEL function is available in Log Recall to delete one or all records. In GLP it is used to delete the user calibration.

CONNECTORS DESCRIPTION



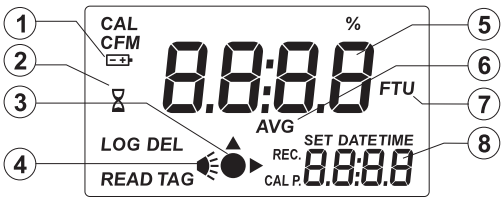
17) AC adapter connector, used to connect an external AC Adapter.

18) RS232 connector, used to transfer data through the RS232 connection. Use **HI 920011** serial cable to connect to the PC.

19) Tag reader connector. Touch the tag with the connector to read the location identification number during logging.

20) USB connector, used to transfer data to the PC.

DISPLAY DESCRIPTION



1) Battery icon. When it is ON, it shows that the instrument works on battery. When blinking, the batteries are almost empty and need to be replaced.
2) Wait icon. It is displayed when the instrument performs an internal checkup.
3) Measurement icon. The icon shows the measuring scheme of the instrument.
4) LED icon. The LED icon is shown when the LED is turned on.
5) Four digit main display. The main display shows the turbidity value after one measurement. Depending on the instrument working mode, other values or messages are displayed.
6) Measurement units. The turbidity is measured in FTU. When average or continuous mode is selected, the "FTU" tag blinks for each new displayed value. For conversions in other units see Measurement Units section.
7) AVG icon. When selected, the measurement will be taken in average mode. The "FTU" tag will blink for each new displayed value.
8) Four digit secondary display. The secondary display shows the current time (if selected) or other values/messages.

BEEPER

A beeper is used to make the user interface more friendly. An error or invalid key press is signaled by a long beep. A confirmation beep is signaled by a short beep. The beeper is selectable as ON or OFF in Setup Menu.

SPECIFICATIONS

Range	0.00 to 9.99 FTU
	10.0 to 99.9 FTU
	100 to 1000 FTU
Range Selection	Automatically
Resolution	0.01 FTU from 0.00 to 9.99 FTU
	0.1 FTU from 10.0 to 99.9 FTU
	1 FTU from 100 to 1000 FTU
Accuracy	±2% of reading plus 0.1 FTU
Repeatibility	±1% of reading or 0.01 FTU, whichever is greater
Stray Light	< 0.1 FTU
Typical EMC Deviation	±0.05 FTU
Light Source	860 nm infrared LED
IR Detector	Silicon Photocell
Method	Adaptation of **ISO 7027**, ratio method with 90° and 180° detector.
Display	60 x 90 mm LCD with backlight
Standards	< 0.1, 15, 100 and 750 FTU
Calibration	Two, three or four point calibration
LOG Memory	200 records
Serial Interface	RS232 and USB 1.1
Environment	0 to 50°C (32 to 122°F); max 95% RH non-condensing
Power supply	4 x 1.5V AA alkaline batteries or AC adapter
Auto Shut-off	After 15 minutes of non-use
Dimensions	224 x 87 x 77 mm (8.8 x 3.4 x 3.0")
Weight	512 g (18 oz.)

GENERAL TIPS FOR AN ACCURATE MEASUREMENT

HI 98713 is a highly accurate turbidimeter. To meet the instrument performance and fully benefit of its properties it is very important that the analyst perform accurate, precise and repeatable readings using proper measurement techniques. Special care must be taken during sample preparation and handling.
The instructions listed below should be carefully followed during measurement and calibration to ensure best accuracy.

CUVET

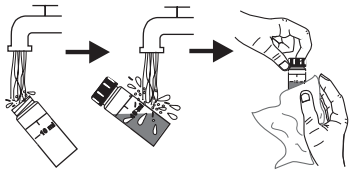
The cuvet is part of the optical system in all measurements. The light reaches the sample by passing through the cuvet glass. As a result, the measurement can be affected by the glass imperfections, dirt, dust, scratches, or fingerprints present on the cuvet surface.

CUVET HANDLING

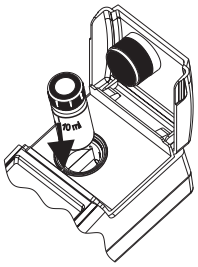
The cuvets should be free of scratches or cracks. Any cuvet with visible scratches will be discarded. The cuvets should be periodically washed with acid. After washing, the cuvets should be well rinsed many times with distilled or deionized water. Allow cuvets to air-dry and store them for long periods of time with caps, to avoid dirt entering inside. Always handle the cuvet by touching only the cap or its top side (over the horizontal line).
Always store the cuvets in separate boxes or with separators between them to avoid scratches on the surface.

CUVET PREPARATION

Whenever a cuvet is used, it must be clean inside and outside. When it is placed into the instrument, it must be dry outside, completely free of fingerprints or dirt.



If the cuvet is not indexed, put the cuvet with the factory mark aligned with the sign on the instrument top.



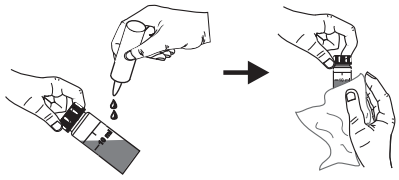
CUVET OILING

To hide minor imperfections and scratches, the cuvets should be oiled outside with the supplied silicone oil. This is very important, especially for low turbidity samples (< 1 FTU), otherwise scratches can contribute and alter turbidity readings.

The silicone oil has the same refractive index as the glass and will not alter the turbidity readings. It is important to apply only a thin layer of silicone oil.

Warning: Do not apply the oil in excess, it may retain dirt or contaminate the cuvet holder of the instrument, altering the turbidity readings.

It is very important to apply the silicone oil on a clean, dry cuvet. Apply a few drops of oil and wipe the cuvet thoroughly with a lint-free cloth. Wipe off the excess of oil till you obtain a thin, uniform layer. If the procedure is correctly followed, the cuvet should appear nearly dry with no visible oil.



Note: The supplied cloth for oiling should be stored together with the silicone oil bottle and cuvets, taking care to avoid contamination with dirt. After a few oiling procedures the cloth will contain enough oil to wipe the bottle with it without adding more oil. From time to time add some drops of oil on the cuvet to provide the necessary oil quantity in the cloth.

INDEXING A CUVET

It is very important for low turbidity readings to always insert the cuvet into the instrument in the same position.

All cuvets are factory indexed. This index can be used to put the cuvet with the factory mark on the cuvet aligned with the sign on the instrument top.

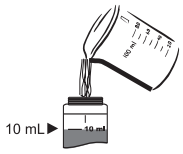
To further reduce the effect of glass imperfections, the cuvet can be indexed and use this new index as the position mark.

For indexing one cuvet or matching multiple cuvets the continuous reading mode is suggested. In this mode if READ ► is kept pressed, multiple successive readings are taken without turning off the LED. After first reading is displayed, it is possible to open the cuvet lid and rotate the cuvet without generating an error condition. The turbidity is immediately displayed, reducing drastically the measurement time. The LED of the instrument will turn off only when READ ► is released.

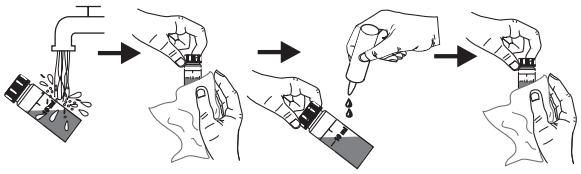
Note: The instrument can not perform continuous readings if the average mode is on.

In order to index a cuvet follow the next steps:

- Fill the cuvet with high quality water (<0.1 FTU) up to the line.

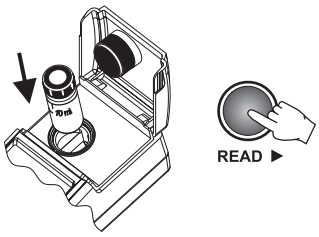


- Clean and oil the cuvet as described before.

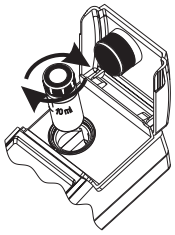


- Turn the instrument ON.

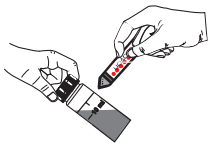
- Insert the cuvet into the instrument and press READ ►. Record the reading.



- Open the instrument lid, slightly rotate the cuvet and take a new reading.



- Repeat the last step until you read the lowest FTU value. Alternatively, keep READ ► pressed and, after the first value is displayed, open the lid and start rotating the cuvet until the lowest FTU value is displayed.
- Mark this position on the thicker white band on the top of the cuvet with a water resistant pencil.
- Always use this position to align it with the sign on the instrument top.

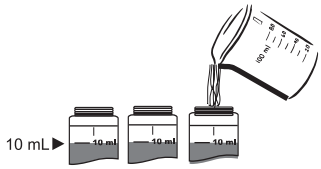


MATCHING MULTIPLE CUVETS

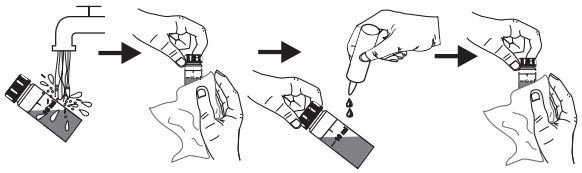
Precise measurements require the use of a single cuvet. If it is not possible, the cuvet selection and matching must be performed before taking measurements.

In order to match multiple cuvets follow the next steps:

- Fill some cuvets with high quality water (<0.1 FTU) up to the line.

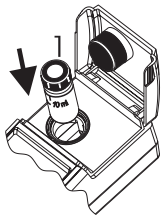


- Clean and oil the cuvets as described before.



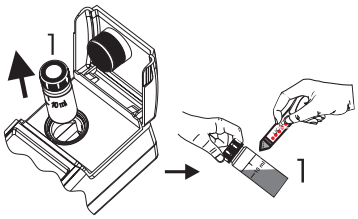
- Turn the instrument ON.

- Insert the first cuvet into the instrument and press READ ▶ . Record the reading.

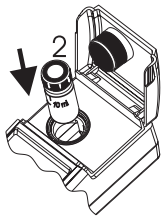


- Record the position of the cuvet and the displayed reading.

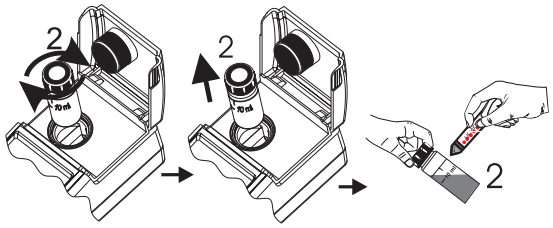
- Mark this position on the thicker white band on the top of the cuvet with a water resistant pencil.



- Insert the second cuvet into the instrument and take a reading.



- Open the instrument lid, slightly rotate the cuvet and take a new reading.



- Repeat the last step for the second cuvet until the reading is within 0.01 FTU of the value obtained for the first cuvet.
- Alternatively, keep READ ► pressed and, after the first value is displayed, open the lid and start rotating the cuvet until the displayed value matches the first cuvet.
- Mark this position on the second cuvet with a water resistant pencil.
- Follow the same procedure for all the necessary cuvets.

Note: If the cuvet is indexed, use the index to position it in the instrument.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

When taking turbidity measurements it is very important to select a representative sample. For consistent results, follow the next tips when sampling:

- Gently mix the water before taking the sample.
- If the sample is taken from a pipe, discard the first few liters.
- If measuring a non uniform source, collect samples from different places and mix them.

When measuring the collected sample, keep in mind the following:

- Samples should be analyzed immediately after collection because the turbidity can change in time.
- To avoid dilution of the sample it is better to rinse the cuvet with a quantity of sample and then discard. Only after this you can fill the cuvet with sample.
- Pay attention that cold samples do not condense on the sample cell.

REMOVING AIR BUBBLES

Any air bubbles present in the sample will cause high turbidity readings. To obtain accurate measurements, remove the air bubbles using one of these methods:

- Application of a partial vacuum;
- Addition of a surfactant, such as Triton X-100;
- Use of an ultrasonic bath;
- Heating the sample.

Sometimes it is necessary to combine two or more methods for efficient air bubble removal.

Note: Each method can alter the sample turbidity, if misused, so they have to be used with caution.

APPLICATION OF VACUUM

Vacuum works by decreasing the atmospheric pressure. In this way the bubbles from the solution came out to the surface.

Application of vacuum is a very simple procedure and can be applied with any vacuum source at hand. The simplest equipment at hand is a syringe and a rubber stopper for vacuum degassing.

Notes:
- Pay attention that the vacuum equipment be clean and oil-free.
- It is not recommended to apply vacuum to a viscous sample that contains volatile components. In such cases the vacuum can determine the volatile component of the viscous sample to increase the bubbles from the sample.

ADDITION OF SURFACTANT

Surfactant addition works by changing the surface tension of the water. In this way bubbles are released from the sample. This method is effective in samples that are supersaturated with air.

The procedure consists in the addition of a drop of surfactant in the cuvet before adding the sample to be analyzed.

A convenient surfactant to use for degassing is Triton X-100.

Warning: Pay attention that changing the surface tension will cause a rapid settling of particles that cause turbidity. To avoid this problem, analyze as soon as possible the sample.

Do not shake vigorously the sample because the surfactant may foam. If you are using the same cuvet, rinse it before adding a new sample in order to avoid surfactant accumulation.

Surfactant contribution to the turbidity readings is negligible.

Note: Surfactant addition should be used for degassing only when other methods are ineffective.

USE OF AN ULTRASONIC BATH

The ultrasonic waves are very effective in removing air bubbles from samples. However, ultrasonic waves should be used with care because they can alter sample turbidity characteristics, by modifying the shape and size of particles which cause turbidity. The ultrasonic waves can also break the existing air bubbles, leading to a complication of the degassing process.

In order to avoid excess application of the ultrasonic waves you can apply ultrasound until all visible air bubbles are removed, and then measure the sample turbidity. This is the most used procedure for degassing.

If you are not sure that all air bubbles were removed, apply ultrasonic waves again for a short period of time and then measure the turbidity. Repeat this procedure until the turbidity is increasing instead of decreasing, sign that turbidity of the sample was altered.

In order to degas a sample fill a clean cuvet with sample and immerse it (1/2 to 2/3 immersed) in an ultrasonic bath. Follow the degassing procedure described above. Only after the degassing procedure is finished, the cuvet can be capped.

HEATING THE SAMPLE

Use of heat to remove air bubbles, although very effective in some cases, should be handled with care because it can alter the turbidity of the sample. When heating a sample, the volatile components from the sample can vaporize, the suspended components can dissolve or the sample characteristics can change.

Therefore, the heating procedure should be used with extreme care.

The best way is to use a warm water bath and immerse the cuvet with sample into the bath. Heat the sample only until the visible bubbles are removed.

Note: Always cool the heated sample to the original sample temperature before measurement.

The heating procedure can be used in combination with vacuum or ultrasonic waves application for a more effective air bubble removal.

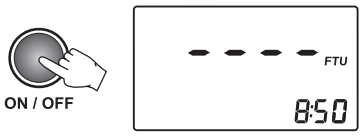
MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

When taking any turbidity measurements several basic rules should be followed:

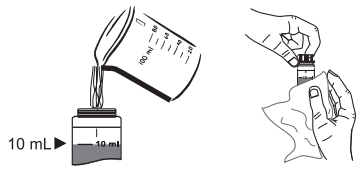
- Use always cuvets without scratches or cracks because they can cause inaccurate readings.
- Cap always the cuvets to avoid spillage of the sample into the instrument.
- Close always the lid of the instrument during measurement.
- Keep the lid of the instrument closed when it is not used to prevent dust or dirt entering.
- Put always the instrument on a flat, rugged surface when taking measurements.
- Do not operate in direct sunlight.
- Do not use too much oil to prevent contamination of the optical system.

To take turbidity measurements, follow the next steps:

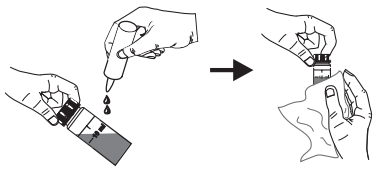
- Turn the instrument ON by pressing ON/OFF. When dashes are displayed on the LCD, the instrument is ready. On the secondary LCD the current time appears, if selected in SETUP menu.



- Fill a clean, dry cuvet with 10 mL of sample up to the mark, taking care to handle the cuvet by the top.
- Replace the cap.
- Wipe the cuvet thoroughly with a lint-free cloth to remove any fingerprints, dirt or water spots.

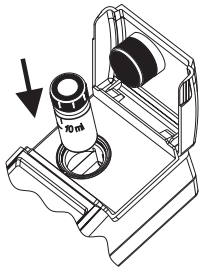


- Apply silicone oil on the cuvet and wipe with a lint-free cloth to obtain an even film over the entire surface of the cuvet.



Note: It is very important to oil the cuvet, especially for low turbidity values (< 1 FTU) to hide the glass imperfections that can influence the reading.

- Place the cuvet into the instrument. Align the mark from the cuvet with the sign on the instrument case and close the lid.



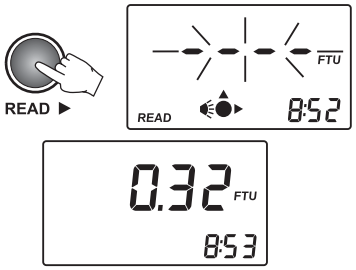
Note: If you have a cuvet with orientation mark, place the cuvet into the instrument with the orientation mark aligned with the sign on the instrument top.

NORMAL MEASUREMENT

This type of measurement can be used for regular measurements, when the sample is stable and normal accuracy is required. In normal measurement mode, the led is ON for a minimum period of time (about 7 seconds), saving the battery life. Normal measurement takes about 10 seconds.
If normal measurement is selected, the "AVG" tag will not be displayed.

- Press READ ► to start the measurement.
  The display will show blinking dashes and the icons for cuvet, detectors and LED will appear during measurement.

  At the end of the measurement, the instrument directly displays turbidity in FTU.



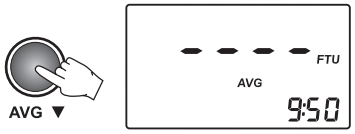
CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT

This measurement mode can be used when many measurements have to be taken in a short period of time. The feature is also useful to evaluate a very fast settling sample. This measurement mode is recommended for indexing cuvets. After the first reading is taken, the lid opening will not generate any errors.
The first value is displayed after about 10 seconds and then a new reading is displayed each second. In order to make a continuous measurement keep READ ► pressed until the desired number of measurements are taken. The display will show blinking dashes and the icons for cuvet, detectors and LED will appear. When a new value is displayed, the cuvet icon and the measurement unit will briefly blink.
The last value remains on the display after the READ ► is released.

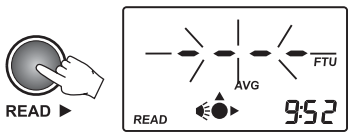
AVERAGED MEASUREMENT

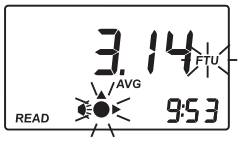
Select this measurement mode when samples that cause unstable readings are analyzed. By averaging several readings, the random noise generated by the sample is reduced and accurate measurements can be taken.
This mode can also be selected when high accuracy measurements are desired. In the average mode 10 measurements are averaged in a short period of time (about 20 seconds). The initial value is displayed after 10 seconds and the display is updated every second with an intermediate value.

- To select the averaged measurement mode press AVG ▼.
  When this mode is selected, the AVG icon will be displayed on the LCD.



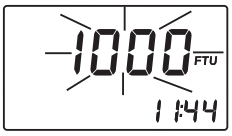
- Press READ► to start the average reading mode. The display will show blinking dashes and the icons for cuvet, detectors and LED will appear during measurement. When a new partial value is displayed, the cuvet icon and the measurement unit will blink shortly.
  When the measurement is ended, the final averaged result is displayed directly in FTU.





RANGE AND UNITS

HI 98713 automatically selects the correct range to display the results with the highest accuracy. If the measured value is higher than 1000 FTU (over range), the display will show the maximum value blinking.



CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

HI 98713 has a powerful calibration function that compensates for LED aging or changing. The calibration can be done using the suplied calibration solutions or user prepared standards.
HI 98713 turbidimeter is supplied with 4 AMCO standards: <0.1 FTU, 15 FTU, 100 FTU and 750 FTU. The Hanna standards are specially designed for this instrument. The turbidity standards have a shelf life and should not be used after the expiration date.
Alternatively, formazin standards can be used. It is recommended that the prepared calibration solutions to be close to the default calibration points.
The first point should be near 0 FTU. The second point can be chosen between 10 and 20 FTU, the third point between 50 and 150 FTU and the fourth point between 600 and 900 FTU.

FORMAZIN PREPARATION

In order to prepare formazin 4000 FTU stock solution, follow the next procedure:

Solution I Dissolve 1.000 grams of hydrazine sulfate, $(NH_2)_2\ H_2SO_4$, in distilled, deionized water and dilute to 100 mL in a volumetric flask.

Warning: Handle hydrazine sulfate with care because it is a carcinogen reagent. Avoid inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact. Formazin solution can also contain some hydrazine traces.

Solution II Dissolve 10.000 grams of hexamethylenetetramine, $(CH2)_6N_4$, in distilled, deionized water and dilute to 100 mL in a volumetric flask.

Stock solution Mix 10 mL Solution I and 10 mL Solution II in a flask. Let the stock solution stays 48 hours at 25±3°C (77±5°F). This will result in a 4000 FTU formazin suspension. It is very important for the formation of the formazin polymer to maintain the same temperature.

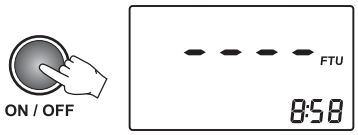
The stock solution (4000 FTU) can be stored up to one year in proper conditions. Store formazin in amber glass bottle or any UV-light blocking bottle.
To obtain a high quality formazin always use pure reagents and high-purity water.
To prepare the calibration standards, dilute the stock solution with the same high-purity water you used for the preparation of the stock solution.
The diluted formazin solutions are not stable. They should be used immediately after preparation and discard immediately after use.
If the prepared formazin is used, enter the actual standard value by pressing UP or DOWN key to edit the value of the second, third or fourth calibration point.

CALIBRATION

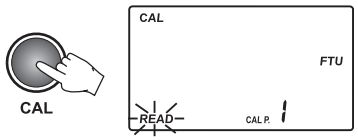
For best results, the measurement techniques must be followed during calibration. If formazin standards are used, mix the cuvets gently for about 1 minute and then allow the standard to settle for one more minute before calibration.
Calibration can be performed in two, three or four points. It is possible to interupt calibration procedure at any time by pressing CAL or ON/OFF.

TWO-POINT CALIBRATION

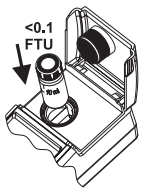
- Turn the instrument on by pressing ON/OFF. When the LCD displays dashes, the instrument is ready.



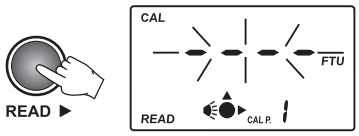
- Enter calibration mode by pressing CAL. The display will show "CAL P.1" and no suggested value. This first point is used to check the optical system.



- Place the <0.1 FTU standard cuvet into the holder and ensure that the cuvet mark is aligned with the sign on the instrument top.

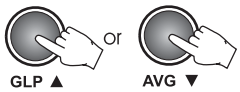


- Close the lid and press READ ►. The display will show blinking dashes and the icons for cuvet, detectors and LED will appear during measurement. Alternatively, press LOG/CFM to skip the first point.

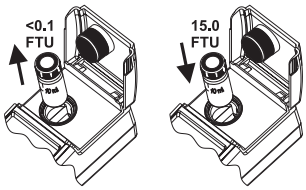


- The second calibration point (15.0 FTU) is then displayed on the primary LCD, "CAL P.2" on the secondary LCD, and "READ" tag will blink.

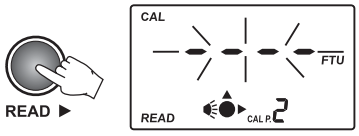
- If the prepared formazin is used, edit the displayed value by pressing UP or DOWN keys until the display shows the correct value.



- Remove the first standard cuvet and place the 15.0 FTU standard cuvet (or the prepared one) into the holder and ensure that the cuvet mark is aligned with the sign on the instrument top.

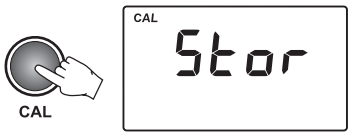


- Close the lid and press READ ►. The display will show blinking dashes and the icons for cuvet, detectors and LED will appear during measurement.



- At the end of the measurement, the third calibration point (100 FTU) is displayed on the primary LCD, "CAL P.3" on the secondary LCD, and "READ" tag will blink.

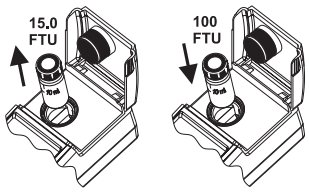
- At this moment it is possible to exit calibration by pressing CAL. The instrument will memorize the two-point calibration data and will return to measurement mode.



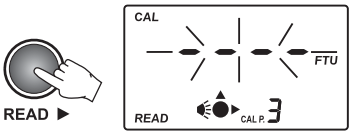
THREE-POINT CALIBRATION

To perform a three-point calibration, continue the procedure with the following steps:

- Remove the second standard cuvet.
- Place the 100 FTU standard cuvet (or the prepared formazin standard) into the holder, with the cuvet mark aligned with the sign on the instrument.

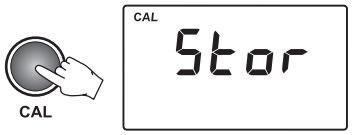


- Close the lid and press READ ►. The display will show blinking dashes and the icons for cuvet, detectors and LED will appear during measurement.



- At the end of the measurement, the fourth calibration point (750 FTU) is displayed on the primary LCD and "CAL P.4" on the secondary LCD.

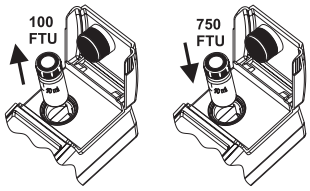
- At this moment it is possible to exit calibration by pressing CAL. The instrument will memorize the three-point calibration data and will return to measurement mode.



FOUR-POINT CALIBRATION

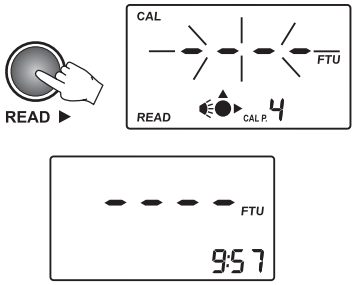
To perform a four-point calibration, continue the procedure with the following steps:

- Remove the third standard cuvet.
- Place the 750 FTU standard cuvet (or the prepared formazin standard) into the holder, with the cuvet mark aligned with the sign on the instrument.



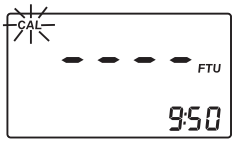
- Close the lid and press READ ►. The display will show blinking dashes and the icons for cuvet, detectors and LED will appear during measurement.

- At the end of the measurement, the four-point calibration is completed and the instrument returns automatically to measurement mode.



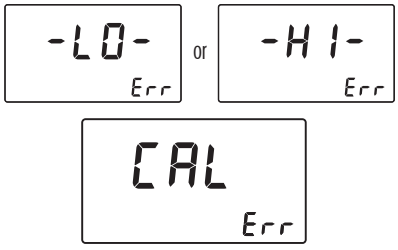
OUT CAL RANGE FUNCTION

The instrument has an **Out Cal Range** function to prevent taking measurements in a range where the calibration does not assure the best results. The range where the calibration assures correct measurements is up to 40 FTU for two-point calibration and up to 150% of the third point value for three-point calibration.
The display will show a blinking "CAL" tag each time the measurements are taken outside the calibration range.



CALIBRATION ERRORS

- If the read value during calibration is too far from the set value, the instrument will show "-LO-" or "-HI-" error.
- If the calculated calibration coefficients are outside a certain range, the "CAL Err" message is displayed.



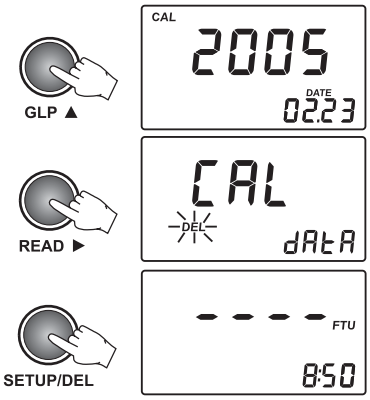
CALIBRATION DELETION

HI 98713 is factory calibrated. It is possible to delete last performed calibration.
To delete last calibration, follow the next steps:

- Enter the GLP feature by pressing GLP ▲.
  The date of the last calibration will be displayed on the LCD.

- Press READ ► to see the information related to calibration. The last panel is the one with delete calibration.

- Press SETUP/DEL to delete the current calibration. After deletion the instrument will automatically return to measurement mode.



LOGGING

HI 98713 has a log space for up to 200 records. With each measurement, the date, time and tag ID is stored. In this way, each record is fully characterized and can be easily analyzed when downloading data on the PC application (**HI 92000**).

LOGGING

The log function is active after a valid measurement is obtained (no errors).

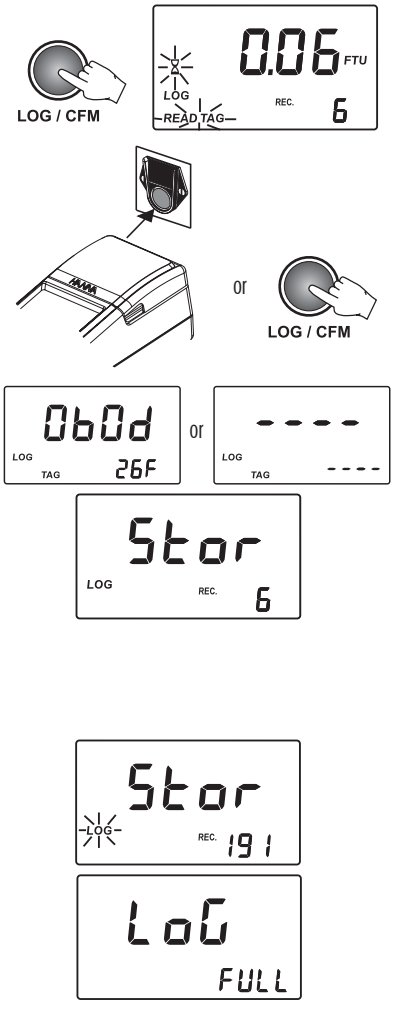
- To log a value, press LOG/CFM when the measurement result is displayed.
  The instrument asks to READ TAG for identification of the sampling location. The location for the new record is also displayed on the secondary LCD.
- To read the ID code for the sampling location identification, simply touch the iButton® tag with the matching connector, located on the back of the instrument (see Connectors Description, page 9). Alternatively, press again LOG/CFM to store the record without the tag ID code.
- If the tag is successfully read, the instrument will beep once, displaying the unique hexadecimal code of the tag, and store the data.

  After data is stored, the instrument returns to measurement mode.

Notes:
- If the tag is not read within 20 seconds, the logging procedure is canceled.
- A measurement can be stored only once. Also an over range value can be stored.

- If less than ten free records are available, the "LOG" tag will blink while storing data.
- If the log memory is full, the "LoG FULL" message will appear for a few seconds on the LCD and the instrument will return to measurement mode without storing the new record.

To store a new record, delete one or more records.



VIEW LOGGED DATA

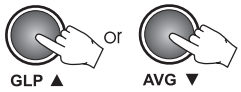
The stored records can be viewed at any moment by pressing RCL. To return to normal measurement mode, press RCL again .

LOG SEARCHING

The log records are stored in chronological order. The first displayed record is the last stored one.

- Press UP or DOWN keys to scroll the log memory record by record. By keeping pressed the UP or DOWN keys, the scrolling speed will increase. The scrolling of the log is possible from any panel of the record, except "Delete last log" and "Delete all logs" panels.
- When scrolling the log, the number of the record is displayed for one second on the secondary LCD, together with "TAG" if the identification of the sampling location was made.

When the end of the log is reached, an error beep is played.



RECORD VIEWING

Each record contains more information than the measured value. The additional information is grouped in several panels.

Press READ ► to scroll through the record panels. The record panels are displayed one by one in a circular way.

Each record contains the following panels:

- The record value (turbidity value) and record number.

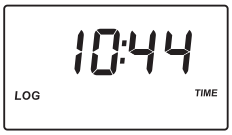
Note: If the logged sample value is an over range reading, the maximum value (1000) will be displayed blinking.

- The hexadecimal string of the tag for the sampling location ID.

Note: If the ID data are missing, dashes are displayed instead.

- Measurement date in YYYY.MM.DD format.

- Measurement time in hh:mm format.



- Delete the last record panel (only for last record).

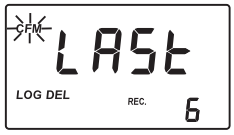
- Delete all records.

DELETE LAST RECORD

To log other values, the last record or all records have to be deleted.

- To delete the last record, press SETUP/DEL while in delete last records panel.

- The instrument asks for confirmation and if LOG/CFM is pressed, the last record is deleted. To abort the delete function, press READ ► instead of LOG/CFM.



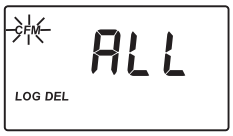
- After the record is deleted, the instrument goes immediately to the first panel of the previous record. If the log becomes empty, dashes will be displayed for one second and the instrument will return to idle mode.

DELETE ALL RECORDS

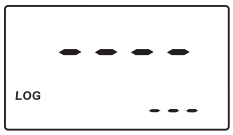
To delete all records, scroll the log until delete all records panel is displayed on the LCD.

- To delete all records press SETUP/DEL while in delete all records panel.

- The instrument asks for confirmation and if LOG/CFM is pressed, all records are deleted. To abort the delete function, press READ ► instead of LOG/CFM.



- After all records are deleted, dashes are displayed for one second and the instrument returns to idle mode.



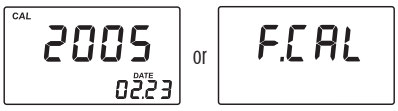
GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE (GLP)

The GLP feature allows the user to view last calibration data. Also, the user calibration can be deleted.

Press GLP ▲ to enter or exit GLP data consulting. Several functions are available when in GLP menu.

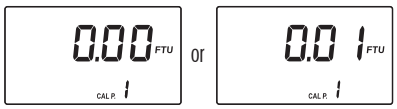
Press READ ► to scroll the following GLP data:

- The last calibration date, in YYYY.MM.DD format. If no calibration was performed, the factory calibration message, "F.CAL", will be displayed on the LCD.



- The time of the last calibration in hh:mm format.

- First calibration point: 0.00 FTU if skipped or the actual read value (e.g. 0.01 FTU).



- Second calibration point.

- Third calibration point (if available).

- Fourth calibration point (if available).

- Delete calibration panel.

To delete calibration:

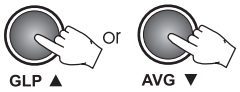
- Press SETUP/DEL while in the delete calibration panel of the GLP.
  The user calibration will be deleted and the factory calibration will be restored. The instrument will enter automatically in idle mode.

SETUP

Setup mode allows viewing and modifying the instrument parameters.
The blinking "CAL" tag during setup mode suggest to press CAL for parameters editing.

- To enter/exit SETUP, press SETUP/DEL.

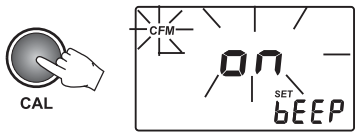
- To select the parameter to be edit, press UP or DOWN keys until the desired panel is displayed.



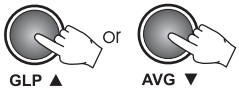
SET BEEPER

The **HI 98713** has a built-in beeper that signals the tag read, the key press and the error conditions. The beeper can be selected to be ON or OFF.

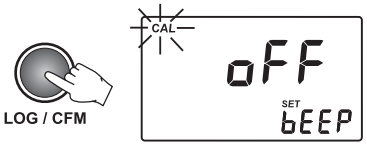
- To set the beeper ON/OFF, press CAL when set beeper panel is displayed.
  The beeper status and "CFM" tag will start blinking.



- Press the UP or DOWN keys to set the beeper ON/OFF.



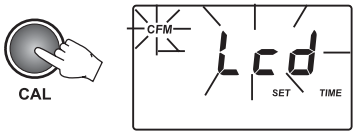
- Press LOG/CFM to save the change. The new selected option will be displayed on the LCD. Alternatively, press CAL to exit without saving the changes.



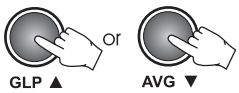
SHOW / HIDE THE TIME

You can choose between showing or hiding the current hour and minutes on the LCD.

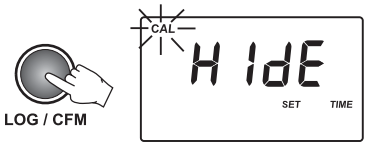
- To set hiding or showing the time, press CAL when show/hide time panel is displayed.
  The time show status and "CFM" tag will start blinking.



- Press the UP or DOWN keys to set lcd / hide for time.



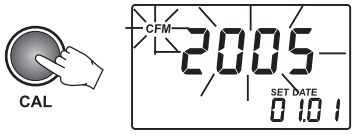
- Press LOG/CFM to save the change. The new selected option will be displayed on the LCD. Alternatively, press CAL to exit without saving the changes.



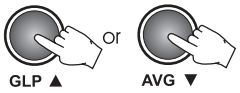
SET THE DATE

The **HI 98713** turbidimeter has a built-in real time clock (RTC). The RTC time is used to generate a unique time stamp for each recorded value and to automatically store the last calibration date. The current time can be displayed on the LCD when the instrument is in idle mode.

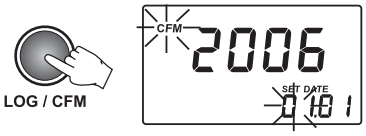
- To set the current date, press CAL when set date panel is displayed. The date format is YYYY.MM.DD. The last two digits of the year value and "CFM" tag will start blinking.



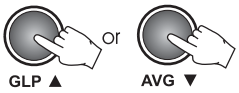
- Press the UP or DOWN keys to set the year value.



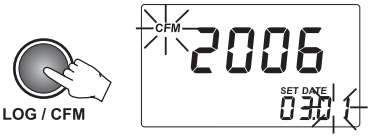
- Press LOG/CFM or READ ► to start editing the month value. The month value will start blinking.



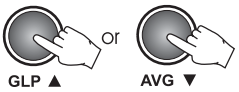
- Press the UP or DOWN keys to set the month value.



- Press LOG/CFM or READ ► to start editing the day value. The day value will start blinking.

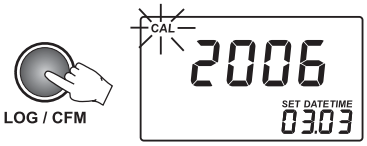


- Press the UP or DOWN keys to set the day value.



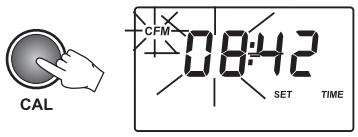
Note: To edit the year again, after the day was set, press READ ►.

- Press LOG/CFM to save the new date. The new date will be displayed on the LCD. Alternatively, press CAL to exit without saving the changes.

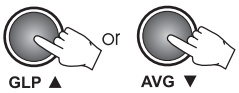


SET THE TIME

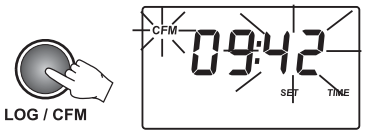
- To set the current time, press CAL when set time panel is displayed. The time format is hh:mm. The hour value and "CFM" tag will start blinking.



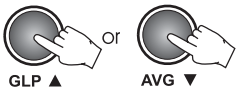
- Press the UP or DOWN keys to set the hour value.



- Press LOG/CFM or READ ► to start editing the minutes. The minutes value will start blinking.

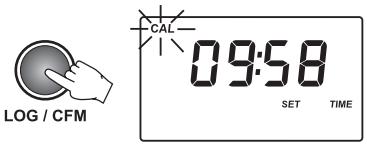


- Press the UP or DOWN keys to set the minutes value.



Note: To edit the hour again, after the minutes were edited, press READ ►.

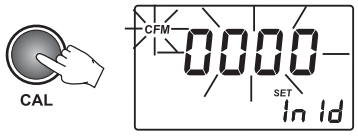
- Press LOG/CFM to save the new time. The new set time will be displayed.
  Alternatively, press CAL to exit without saving the changes.



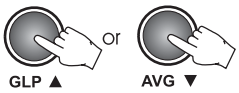
SET INSTRUMENT ID

The instrument ID is a four digit number that can be edited by the user. The instrument ID is downloaded on the PC application, together with the logged data. By setting a different ID for each instrument it is possible to mix information from many turbidimeters into the same database.

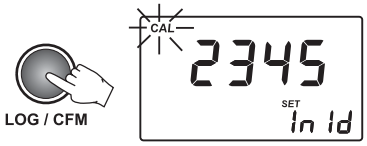
- To set the instrument ID, press CAL when set instrument ID panel is displayed.
  The default instrument ID is 0000. The existing ID value and "CFM" tag will start blinking.



- Press the UP or DOWN keys to set the new instrument ID. By pressing and holding the UP or DOWN keys, the changing speed wil increase.



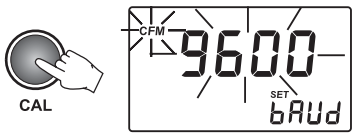
- Press LOG/CFM to save the change. The new instrument ID will be displayed.
  Alternatively, press CAL to exit without saving the changes.



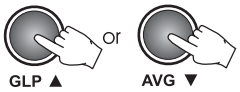
SET BAUD RATE

The **HI 98713** has a RS232 and a USB link. When the USB connection is used, the RS232 connection becomes inactive.
To successfully communicate with the PC, the same baud rate must be selected on the instrument and on the PC application. The available baud rates are 1200, 2400, 4800 and 9600.

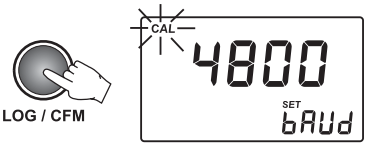
- To set the baud rate, press CAL when set baud rate panel is displayed.
  The parameter value and "CFM" tag will start blinking.



- Press the UP or DOWN keys to select the new baud rate value.



- Press LOG/CFM to save the change. The new selected baud rate will be displayed. Alternatively, press CAL to exit without saving the changes.

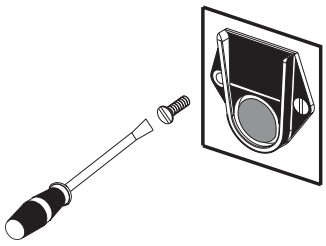


LCD BACKLIGHT

The LCD can be illuminated to allow the user to see the readings even in dark environments.
To turn ON or OFF the backlight, press LIGHT.
The backlight will automatically shut-off after 25 seconds of non-use to save the battery life.

TAG INSTALLATION

The tag is housed in a rugged metal that can withstand harsh environments. However, it is better to protect the tag from direct rain.
Place the tag near a sampling point. Fix it securely with the provided screws, in such a way that the metallic iButton® is easily accessible for reading the tag.



The number of tags that can be installed is practically unlimited. Additional tags can be ordered (**HI 920005** - five tag holders with tags).

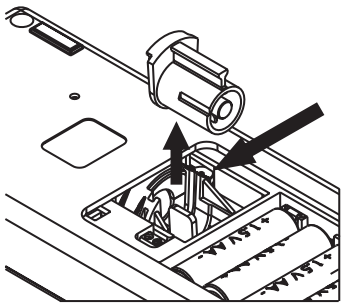
LED REPLACEMENT

In case of LED failure, the defective LED can be easily replaced. When the LED is broken, the instrument displays "no L" error message.

To replace the LED follow the next steps:

- Remove the battery lid.
- Unscrew the LED connection using a screwdriver.
- Unlock the LED and extract it by pulling it out from the LED holder handler.
- Place the new LED in the right position and push it until is securely locked.
- Insert the LED leads into the connector and tighten them using a screwdriver.

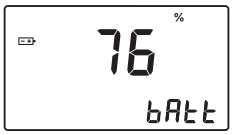
Warning: After LED replacement the meter needs to be recalibrated.



BATTERIES MANAGEMENT

For field measurements, **HI 98713** is powered by 4 AA batteries. The battery life is enough for 3500 normal measurements.

When the instrument is started, the remaining battery life is estimated and reported in percents.

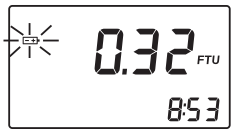


To preserve the battery it is better to use normal instead of averaged measurements.

Continuous measurements keep the LED on and should be used with caution if the battery life is an issue.

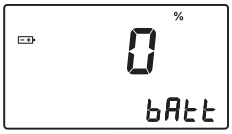
To further save the battery life, the instrument will turn off after 15 minutes of non-use. The backlight will be turn off after 25 seconds since the last key was pressed.

The battery life is measured each time the LED is turned on and if the remaining battery life is less than 10%, the battery tag will be displayed blinking on the LCD to warn the user that the batteries need to be replaced.



When the batteries are completely discharged, "0% bAtt" message will be displayed for one second and the instrument will turn off.

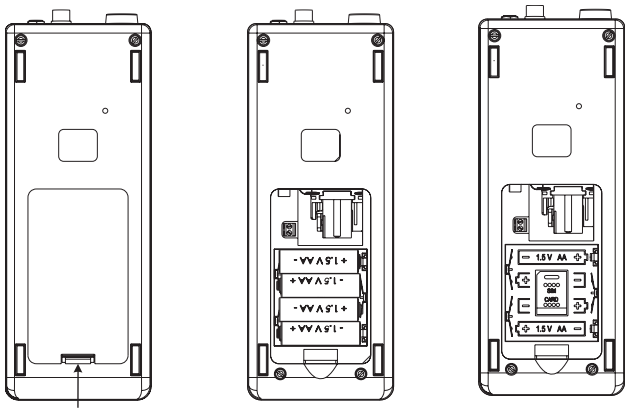
In order to use the instrument again, replace the batteries with new ones or use an AC adapter.



BATTERIES REPLACEMENT

To replace the batteries follow the next steps:

- Press ON/OFF to turn OFF the instrument.
- Open the batteries cover by pressing the locking clip.



- Take out the used batteries and insert 4 new 1.5 AA size batteries, while paying attention to the correct polarity as indicated on the battery compartment.
- Replace the cover and press it until it locks.
- Turn the instrument ON.

Warning: Replace batteries only in a non-hazardous area.

USING AN AC ADAPTER

The **HI 98713** can be powered from the AC adapter when used in laboratory. See the Accessories section to select the correct AC adapter.

To power the instrument, simply connect the AC adapter to the instrument (see Connectors Description, page 9).

It is not necessary to turn the instrument off when connecting the external adapter.

Note: The connection to the external adapter will not recharge the batteries.

PC INTERFACE

To fully use the instrument tag identification system function, the measured data has to be downloaded to a computer. The instrument can use RS232 or USB connection to communicate with the PC.

When using the RS232 protocol, simply connect a **HI 920011** serial cable between the instrument and the computer.

To use the USB protocol, simply connect a regular USB cable between instrument and PC.

In both cases, the PC must run the **HI 92000** application for successful data transfer.

ERROR CODES

HI 98713 has a powerful diagnostic system. The common errors are detected and reported for easy diagnostic and maintenance.

ERROR	DESCRIPTION	ACTION
Err1 – Err3; Err6; Err7; Err8	Critical errors. The instrument beeps and shuts down.	Call Hanna service
Err4	The instrument beeps shortly twice and shuts down after 10 seconds.	Press simultaneously UP and DOWN to reset the EEPROM contents.
CAP	The lid is not closed.	Close the lid. If the error persists, return the instrument.
no L	Lamp broken or no light.	Replace the lamp. Check the optical system for obstructions.
L Lo	Not enough light.	Check the optical system for obstructions.
-LO-	The standard used for current calibration point is too low.	Check the standard and use the correct one.
-HI-	The standard used for current calibration point is too high.	Check the standard and use the correct one.
Battery tag blinking	The remaining battery life is too low.	Replace batteries.
bAtt	The batteries are too discharged for correct measurements.	Replace batteries.

ACCESSORIES

HI 93703-60	Caps for cuvets (4 pcs)
HI 710005	Voltage adapter from 115V to 12 Vdc (USA plug)
HI 710006	Voltage adapter from 230V to 12 Vdc (European plug)
HI 710012	Voltage adapter from 240V to 12 Vdc (UK plug)
HI 710013	Voltage adapter from 230V to 12 Vdc (South Africa plug)
HI 710014	Voltage adapter from 230V to 12 Vdc (Australia plug)
HI 731318	Tissue for wiping cuvets (4 pcs)
HI 731331	Glass cuvets (4 pcs)
HI 740027P	1.5V AA battery (12 pcs)
HI 740234	Replacement LED for EPA turbidimeter (1 pcs.)
HI 92000	Windows® compatible software
HI 920005	5 tag holders with tags
HI 920011	5 to 9 pins RS232 connection cable
HI 93703-50	Cuvets cleaning solution (230 mL)
HI 93703-58	Silicon oil (15 mL)
HI 98713-11	Calibration Kit

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USERS

Before using this product, make sure that it is entirely suitable for your specific application and for the environment in which it is used.

Operation of this instrument may cause unacceptable interferences to other electronic equipments, requiring the user to follow all necessary steps to correct interferences.

Any variation introduced by the user to the supplied equipment may degrade the instrument's EMC performance.

To avoid damage or burns, do not put the instrument in microwave ovens. For your own and the instrument safety do not use or store the instrument in hazardous environments.

SALES AND TECHNICAL SERVICE CONTACTS

Australia:
Tel. (03) 9769.0666 • Fax (03) 9769.0699

China:
Tel. (10) 88570068 • Fax (10) 88570060

Egypt:
Tel. & Fax (02) 2758.683

Germany:
Tel. (07851) 9129-0 • Fax (07851) 9129-99

Greece:
Tel. (210) 823.5192 • Fax (210) 884.0210

Indonesia:
Tel. (210) 4584.2941 • Fax (210) 4584.2942

Japan:
Tel. (03) 3258.9565 • Fax (03) 3258.9567

Korea:
Tel. (02) 2278.5147 • Fax (02) 2264.1729

Malaysia:
Tel. (603) 5638.9940 • Fax (603) 5638.9829

Singapore:
Tel. 6296.7118 • Fax 6291.6906

South Africa:
Tel. (011) 615.6076 • Fax (011) 615.8582

Taiwan:
Tel. 886.2.2739.3014 • Fax 886.2.2739.2983

Thailand:
Tel. (662) 619.0708 • Fax (662) 619.0061

United Kingdom:
Tel. (01525) 850.855 • Fax (01525) 853.668

USA:
Tel. (401) 765.7500 • Fax (401) 765.7575

MAN98713
02/07

For e-mail contacts and a complete list of Sales and Technical offices, please see ***www.hannainst.com***.