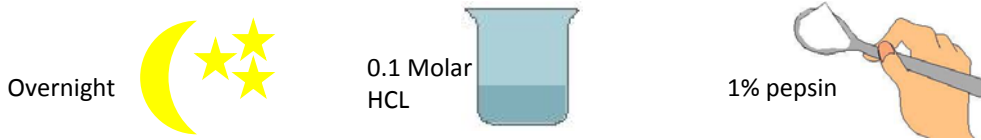


HOW TO DEAL WITH PROBES RETURNED BY A CUSTOMER

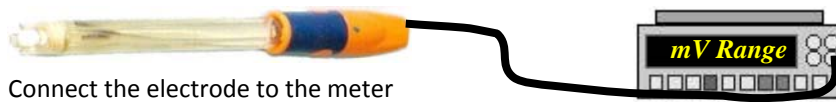
1. Soak the probe overnight in 0.1 molar HCl with 1% pepsin added.



2. Shake the probe downward to completely remove air bubbles.



3. Plug electrode into the meter and switch to mV range.



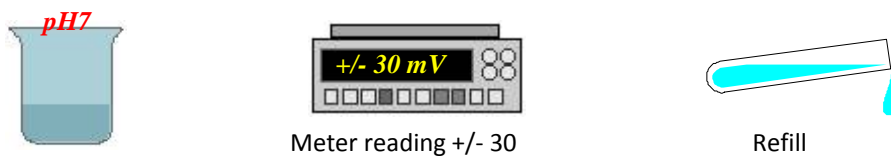
4. Measure absolute mV values in pH7 and pH4 buffers.



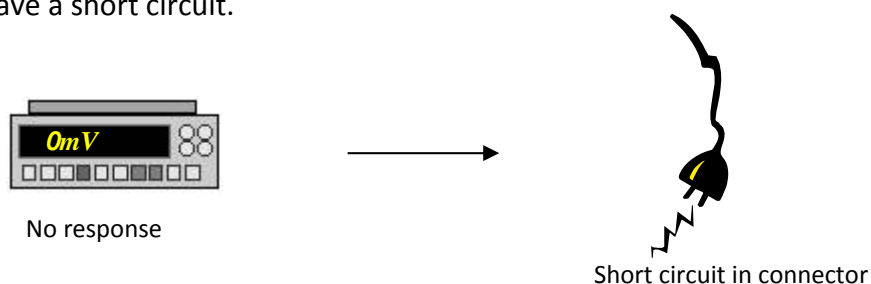
5. Whilst the electrodes are in the pH 4 buffer, move the cable close to the connectors to see if the mV reading changes violently.



6. If the electrode is outside +/- 30 mV in pH 7 buffer then refilling is required.



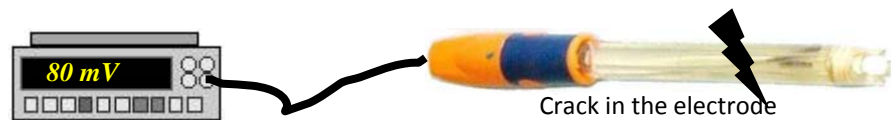
7. If there is no response (ie. 0 MV), displayed on the meter, then the connector will have a short circuit.



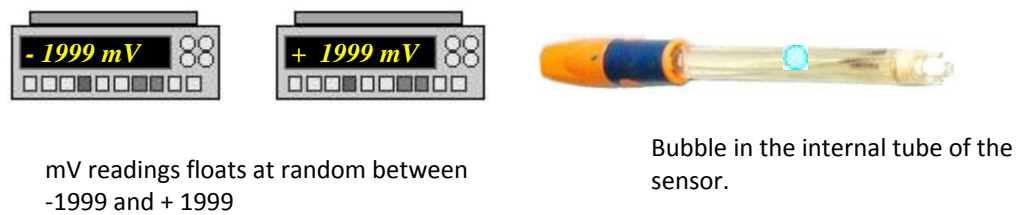
8. If the mV readings fluctuate, or are erratic, then the reference electrode is blocked. This can be rectified by soaking the tip of the sensor in KCl solution at 60 degrees C for 10 minutes.



9. If the electrode reads 80 mV (approx), then the glass tube is cracked or broken.



10. If the mV reading floats at random between -1999 and + 1999 mV, then there is a bubble in the internal tube of the sensor. This can be removed by shaking the electrode.



SENTEK

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