ClearView

## PVC Calibration Cylinder

## Calibration Instructions

## Note: Before starting the calibration procedure below, ensure that the pump is primed and void of any trapped air.

Using the USGPH scale: (scale is based on time, in one (1) minute volume discharge)

1. Fill the calibration cylinder to the top " 0 " mark on the USGPH scale.
2. Close isolation valve (\#2) from supply tank, open isolation valve (\#1) below cylinder and start the pump.
3. Use a stopwatch to measure the time of one (1) minute ( 60 seconds) and record the volume dispensed by the metering pump, using the draw down scale.
4. Adjust the pump volume control higher or lower to meet with your desired output.
5. Repeat above steps 1 through 4, until the desired output is met.
6. Divide the measured USGPH number by 60 to determine the USGPM volume, if required.

If you wish to shorten the time of dispensing for calibration by one half $(1 / 2)$ or one quarter ( $1 / 4$ ), you must multiply the measured volume by the same number used to divide the time.
e.g. 10 USGPH in 1 minute equals

5 USGPH X 2 in 30 seconds or
2.5 USGPH $\times 4$ in 15 seconds

Note: Before starting either of the calibration procedures below, ensure that the pump is primed and void of trapped air.

Using the $\mathbf{m l}$ scale: (scale is based on volume pumped, over any given time)

1. Fill the calibration cylinder to the top " 0 " mark on the ml scale.
2. Close isolation valve (\#2) from supply tank, open isolation valve (\#1) below cylinder and start the pump.
3. Use a stopwatch to measure the time it takes to pump down a given volume ( ml ) in 60 seconds.
4. Multiply the volume by 60 to determine the $\mathbf{m l}$ per hour volume, if required.
5. Adjust the pump volume control higher or lower to meet with your desired output.
6. Repeat above steps 1 through 5 , until the desired output is met.

If you wish to shorten the time of dispensing for calibration by one half ( $1 / 2$ ) or one quarter ( $1 / 4$ ), you must multiply the volume by the same number used to divide the time to determine ml per minute or hour.
e.g. 100 ml in 60 seconds equals
$50 \mathrm{ml} \times 2$ in 30 seconds or
$25 \mathrm{ml} \times 4$ in 15 seconds

Caution:
Do not use as a
Pressure Vessel

Conversion Factors
$1 \mathrm{ml}=1 \mathrm{cc}$ 1000 ml - 1 liter
$\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{sec} \times 60=\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{min}$
1 US gal/min $\times 0.063=$ liters/sec
1 US gal = 3.786 liters

## Typical Installations

The installations below are typical installation examples only. Consult your Engineering


Department for the appropriate installation for your application or call the factory for advice.


