



Anton Paar

Measure
what is measurable
and make measurable
that which is not.

Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)

Instruction Manual

DMA™ 4100 M

DMA™ 4500 M

DMA™ 5000 M

instrument software version: from 2.93
(Original Instruction)

Instruction Manual

DMA™ 4100 M
DMA™ 4500 M
DMA™ 5000 M

instrument software version: from 2.93
(Original Instruction)

Disclaimer

This document may contain errors and omissions. If you discover any such errors or if you would like to see more information in this document, please contact us at our address below. Anton Paar assumes no liability for any errors or omissions in this document.

Changes, copyright, trademarks etc.

This document and its contents may be changed or amended by Anton Paar at any time without prior notice.

All rights reserved (including translation). This document, or any part of it, may not be reproduced, changed, copied, or distributed by means of electronic systems in any form (print, photocopy, microfilm or any other process) without prior written permission by Anton Paar GmbH.

Trademarks, registered trademarks, trade names, etc. may be used in this document without being marked as such. They are the property of their respective owner.

Further information

Published and printed by Anton Paar GmbH, Austria

Copyright © 2017 Anton Paar GmbH, Graz, Austria

Address of the instrument producer: Anton Paar GmbH
Anton-Paar-Str. 20
A-8054 Graz / Austria – Europe
Tel: +43 (0) 316 257-0
Fax: +43 (0) 316 257-257
E-Mail: info@anton-paar.com
Web: www.anton-paar.com

Date: 29 November 2017

Document number: C76IB003EN-U

Contents

1 About the Instruction Manual	5
2 Safety Instructions.....	6
3 Measuring Principle.....	8
4 The Instrument – Overview	9
5 Checking the Supplied Parts	10
6 Functional Components.....	13
6.1 View of the Front and Right Side	13
6.2 View of the Left Side	13
6.3 Rear View	14
6.4 Operating Elements on the Main Screen.....	16
6.5 Operating Elements on the Menu Screen.....	18
7 Installing the Instrument	19
7.1 The Right Place	19
7.2 Mounting the Injection Adapters	19
7.3 Checking for Leak Tightness	20
7.4 Mounting the Hoses	20
7.5 Switching the Instrument On/Off.....	21
7.6 Instrument Settings and First Checks	21
8 Checking, Adjusting, and Calibrating	22
8.1 Definitions	22
8.2 Checks	22
8.2.1 Editing the Check Settings.....	22
8.2.2 Performing Checks	23
8.2.3 Viewing, Printing, or Exporting Current Check Data.....	24
8.3 Adjustments	25
8.3.1 Performing an Air/Water Adjustment	25
8.3.2 Performing a Temperature Range Adjustment.....	26
8.3.3 Performing a High Density/High Viscosity Adjustment (DMA™ 5000 M only).....	27
8.3.4 Performing an Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Adjustment	27
8.3.5 Performing Special Adjustments.....	28
8.3.5.1 Special Adjustments	28
8.3.5.2 Special Adjustment for the Canadian Excise Alcohol Table	29
8.3.6 Viewing, Printing or Exporting Adjustment Data	29
8.3.7 Viewing, Printing or Exporting Adjustment History: Adjustment Trend	29
8.3.8 Resetting the Adjustment Data to Factory Adjustment	29
8.3.9 Adjustment Analysis	30
8.4 Calibrating.....	30
9 Defining and Using Methods	32
9.1 Measuring Methods	32
9.2 Changing Methods.....	33
9.2.1 Defining the Measurement Settings of the Density Module	33
9.2.2 Defining the Measurement Mode.....	34
9.2.3 Defining Formula Parameters	36

10 Measuring	37
10.1 Sample Name	37
10.2 Filling Samples.....	37
10.3 Performing Measurements.....	39
10.4 Filling and Measurement Warnings	40
10.4.1 Status Messages	40
10.4.2 Warning Messages	40
11 Cleaning and Storing the Instrument	41
11.1 Cleaning and Drying the Measuring Cell	41
11.2 Storing the Instrument.....	42
11.3 Cleaning the Instrument Housing and Touch Screen	42
Appendix A: Technical Data.....	43
A.1: Measuring Performance	43
A.2: General Technical Data	44
A.3: Wetted Parts	45
Appendix B: Measuring Special Samples.....	46
B.1: Degassing Samples.....	46
B.2: Special Filling Techniques	46
Appendix C: Performing Highly Accurate Density Measurements	48
Appendix D: Measuring under Special Conditions.....	50
D.1: Measuring at High Humidity/ Low Temperature Conditions	50
D.2: Measuring at Low/High Temperatures	51
D.3: Measuring at High Pressures	52
Appendix E: Camera Settings.....	53
E.1: Adjusting the Camera Position	53
E.2: Setting the Camera Illumination	53
E.3: Saving a Camera Picture.....	53
E.4: Removing Condensation from the Camera	53
Appendix F: Trouble Shooting.....	54
Appendix G: Maintenance	57
G.1: Exchanging the protection foil (mat. no. 81233).....	57
G.2: Warranty exclusions	57
G.3: Returning the Instrument for Repair	57
Appendix H: Output Quantities and Live Raw Data.....	58
H.1: Output Quantities	58
H.2: Live Raw Data	64
Appendix I: List of Quick Settings Parameters	65
Appendix J: Density Tables	67
Appendix K: Instrument Software Versions	70
Appendix L: Calibration Approval	74
Appendix M: Declaration of Conformity	75
Appendix N: Menu Tree	77

1 About the Instruction Manual

This instruction manual informs you about the installation and the safe handling and use of the product. Pay special attention to the safety instructions and warnings in the manual and on the product.

The instruction manual is a part of the product. Keep this instruction manual for the complete working life of the product and ensure that it is easily accessible for all people involved with the product. If you receive any additions to or revisions of this instruction manual from Anton Paar GmbH, these must be treated as part of the instruction manual.

Conventions for safety messages

The following conventions for safety messages are used throughout this instruction manual:



DANGER

Danger indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



WARNING

Warning indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION

Caution indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

Notice indicates a situation which, if not avoided, could result in damage to property.

TIP: *Tip* gives extra information about the situation at hand.

Typographical conventions

The following typographical conventions are used throughout this instruction manual:

Convention	Description
<code><key></code>	The names of keys and buttons are written between angle brackets.
<i>menu level 1 > menu level 2</i>	Menu paths are written in italics. Menu levels are connected by a closing angle bracket.

2 Safety Instructions

- Read this instruction manual before using the instrument.
- Make this instruction manual easily accessible to all persons working with the instrument.
- Follow all hints and instructions in this instruction manual to ensure the correct use and safe functioning of the instrument.

2.1 Liability

- This instruction manual does not claim to address all safety issues associated with the use of the instrument and samples. It is your responsibility to establish health and safety practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations.
- Anton Paar GmbH warrants the proper functioning of the instrument only if no modifications are made to mechanics, electronics, module firmware, or instrument software.
- Use the instrument only for the purpose described in the instruction manual. Anton Paar GmbH is not liable for damages caused by incorrect use of the instrument.
- The results delivered by the instrument depend not only on the correct functioning of the instrument but also on various other factors. We therefore recommend that you have the results checked (e.g. plausibility tested) by skilled personnel before consequential actions are taken based on the measured data.

2.2 Installation and Use

- The installation procedure shall be carried out only by authorized personnel who are familiar with the installation instructions.
- Use only accessories or consumables supplied or approved by Anton Paar GmbH.
- Ensure that all operators have been trained beforehand to use the instrument safely and correctly.
- Ensure that the instrument is sufficiently supervised during operation.

- In case of damage or malfunction, do not continue operating the instrument. Do not operate the instrument under conditions which could result in damage to goods or injuries or loss of life.
- If liquid has been spilled over the instrument, disconnect the instrument from the AC power supply. Clean and dry the housing of the instrument. If you have a suspicion that liquid got into the instrument, have the instrument cleaned and checked for electrical safety by a service technician.

Operation in areas with risk of explosion

- The instrument is **not** explosion-proof and therefore must not be operated in areas with risk of explosion.

General precautions

- Observe and adhere to your national safety regulations regarding the handling of all substances associated with your measurements (e.g. use safety goggles, gloves, respiratory protection, etc.).
- Before a measurement, check the wetted parts of the instrument for chemical resistance to the samples and cleaning agents used.
- Take care that the liquids (samples and cleaning agents) or gases that you use are chemically compatible when they come into contact with each other. They shall not react exothermally or produce solid particles which might stick to the inner walls of the measuring cells.
- Before you start a measurement or cleaning procedure, take care that all parts, especially the measuring cells, the injection adapters, the hoses, and the waste vessel, are properly connected and in good condition.
- Before you start a measurement or cleaning procedure, check the injection adapters for leak tightness.
- Take measures that spilled liquids cannot get into plug connections or venting slots of electrical appliances.
- Connect the measuring system to the AC power supply via a safety switch located at a safe distance from the instruments. In an emergency, turn off the power using this switch instead of the power switch on the instruments.

Precautions for flammable samples and cleaning agents

- Keep potential sources of ignition, like sparks or open flames, at a safe distance from the instrument.
- Place the instrument on a laboratory bench made of fireproof material, preferably bricks, ceramics, or stoneware.
- Store only the minimum required amount of sample, cleaning agents, and other flammable materials near the instrument.
- Do not spill sample/cleaning agents or leave their containers uncovered. Immediately remove spilled sample/cleaning agents.
- Ensure that the setup location is sufficiently ventilated. The environment of the instrument must be kept free of flammable gases and vapors.
- Provide fire-extinguishing equipment.

Transport

- Empty the measuring cell and all hoses before you move or lift the instrument.
- To move or lift the instrument, grasp the ledge on top of the instrument's back side with one hand. Place the other hand under the display on the front side. There is a hollow for your fingers.
- Carry the instrument in front of you and keep it close to your body.

2.3 Maintenance, Service, Repairs

- Service and repair procedures may be carried out only by authorized personnel or by Anton Paar GmbH.
- For repairs, contact your local Anton Paar representative. The instrument must not be returned without the filled out "Safety Declaration for Instrument Repairs" and must be cleaned before return.
- You must not return instruments which are contaminated by radioactive materials, infectious agents, or other harmful substances that cause health hazards.

2.4 Disposal

- Concerning the disposal of the instrument, observe the legal requirements in your country.

3 Measuring Principle

Definition of density and specific gravity

The density ρ of a sample is defined as mass divided by volume:

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

The specific gravity SG is calculated by dividing the density of a sample by the density of pure water at 20 °C:

$$SG = \frac{\rho_{\text{sample}}}{\rho_{\text{water}}}$$

Density and Specific Gravity values are highly temperature-dependent.

The oscillating U-tube method

The sample is introduced into a U-shaped borosilicate glass tube that is being excited to vibrate at its characteristic frequency. The characteristic frequency changes depending on the density of the sample. Through a precise determination of the characteristic frequency and a mathematical conversion, the density of the sample can be measured.

The density is calculated from the quotient of the period of oscillations of the U-tube and the reference oscillator:

$$\text{density} = A \cdot Q^2 \cdot f_1 - B \cdot f_2$$

A, B instrument specific constants

Q oscillation period of the U-tube divided by the oscillation period of the reference oscillator

f_1, f_2 correction factors for temperature, viscosity, and nonlinearity

Concentration measurement

In binary mixtures, the density of the mixture is a function of its composition. Thus, the density value of a binary mixture can be used to calculate its composition with the aid of density/concentration tables.

This is also possible with so-called quasi binary mixtures. These are mixtures containing two major components and some additional components which are present in very small concentrations compared to the two main components. Many decarbonated soft drinks, for example, can be considered to be quasi binary solutions of sugar in water because the concentration of flavors and acids are very small compared to sugar and water. Thus, the sugar concentration can be measured with a density meter.

Note that the accuracy of the concentration measurement depends not only on the accuracy of the instrument, but also on the slope of the density/concentration correlation. This means, for example, that a density measurement with an accuracy of $\pm 0.00001 \text{ g/cm}^3$ will be converted into an ethanol value with a significantly smaller accuracy of $\pm 0.025 \text{ % w/w}$. The accuracy of some typical concentration measurements is given in appendix A.1.

4 The Instrument – Overview

The density and concentration meters of the DMA™ M series have been developed to combine highest precision with easy operation and robust design.

Measurement is based on the oscillating U-tube method that first has been introduced onto the market by Anton Paar in 1967.

Features and Benefits

Accuracy

Your DMA™ M series instrument is equipped with the world's most advanced digital density measurement technology:

- The period of oscillation of the U-tube is measured by optical pickups.
- Two integrated Pt 100 platinum thermometers together with Peltier elements provide an extremely precise temperature control of the sample.
- ThermoBalance™: An additional reference oscillator provides long-term stability and enables precise measurements over the whole temperature range of the instrument with only one adjustment at 20 °C.
- Viscosity-related errors are automatically corrected over the full viscosity range by measuring the damping effect of the viscous sample which is subsequently taken account of in the calculation of the definitive density value.
- With DMA™ 5000 M, the precision for samples with high viscosity and high density can be increased by special adjustments with standards of high viscosity and high density.
- The built-in atmospheric pressure sensor enables correct air adjustment, as the air density is dependent on the atmospheric pressure.

Error detection

A major source of measuring errors with density meters are gas bubbles in the measuring cell. This issue is addressed by Anton Paar with two new features:

- FillingCheck™: The instrument automatically detects inhomogeneities and gas bubbles in the whole measuring cell by an advanced analysis of its oscillation pattern. Where necessary, a warning message is generated in real time for every single measurement.
- U-View™: Real-time images by a camera with zoom function enable you to visually inspect the measuring cell.

User interface

The touch screen user interface facilitates easy and intuitive operation in routine applications as well as in demanding scientific research work:

- For the most common applications, 10 measuring methods are predefined. Just select the method fitting your application, or create your own methods.
- Density values are automatically converted into concentration values for a large number of factory-programmed substances. You can add further substances as required by yourself.
- Optionally operate DMA™ 4100/4500/5000 M via external keyboard, mouse, gesture control or bar code reader.
- Optionally connect an external monitor or touch screen (VGA interface).

Compact and robust design

The instruments of the DMA™ M series keep up the tradition of the legendary previous DMA™ generations:

- Compact design
- Sealed housing
- Robust housing materials: coated aluminum (top and sides), aluminum (base and back), and polystyrene/butadiene (front)

5 Checking the Supplied Parts

DMA™ 4100/4500/5000 M has been tested and packed carefully before shipment. However, damage may occur during transport.

1. Keep the packaging material (box, foam piece, transport protection) for possible returns and for further questions from the transport or insurance company.
2. Check the delivery for completeness by comparing the supplied parts to those listed in table 5-1.
3. If a part is missing, contact your Anton Paar representative.
4. If a part is damaged, contact the transport company and your Anton Paar representative.

Table 5-1: Supplied parts

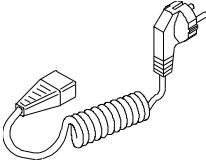
Symbol	Pcs.	Article description	Mat. no.
	1	DMA™ 4100 M DMA™ 4500 M DMA™ 5000 M DMA™ 4100 M CK DMA™ 4500 M CK DMA™ 4100 M Pepsi DMA™ 4500 M Pepsi DMA™ 5000 M Pepsi	163378 176803 153060 176251 176804 176802 176805 160946
	1	Power cord Europe or USA or UK or Thailand	65146 52656 61865 79730
	1	Instruction manuals English • Instrument • General Software Functions	80812 135322
	1	Density standard ultra-pure water 5x10 mL with certificate	96044
	1	Waste vessel 500 mL	6210

Table 5-1: Supplied parts (cont.)

Symbol	Pcs.	Article description	Mat. no.
	1	Accessory kit DMA™ / DMA™ M	159958
containing:			
	2 m	Hose 4x6 mm silicone (transparent) only for pressures up to 0.4 bar rel.	57024
	7	Syringe 2 mL Luer	51974
	2	Injection adapter Luer black	159026
	2	Male Luer plug PTFE	63865
	3	Adapter Luer cone PTFE only for pressures up to 0.4 bar rel.	63863
	1	Adapter UNF 1/4" Luer male	64793
	3	Hose clamp	21531
	2	Pan head screws M3x16	66750
	1	Phillips screwdriver PH-0x40	75030

Table 5-2: Optional parts

Article description	Mat. no.
Data handling	
Keyboard German USB	80809
Keyboard USA USB	80807
Printer RS-232C incl. cable 9600N81	44737
Printer Epson TM-U220D	93362
RS-232 connection cable D-Sub 9-pin, 3 m	70429
Gender changer DB9M/DB9M	302592
Automatization	
Sample changer Xsample™ 520 incl. 48 pos. / 12 mL magazine	184346
Sample changer Xsample™ 520 incl. 24 pos. / 50 mL magazine	184345
Sample filling unit Xsample™ 22	81340
Sample changer Xsample™ 530 incl. 71 pos. / 12 mL magazine	165604
Sample changer Xsample™ 530 incl. 35 pos. / 45 mL magazine	165605
Filling and rinsing unit Xsample™ 340 with Cleaning	164758
Sample handling unit Xsample™ 52	81339
Heated sample changer Xsample™ 452 H	84806
Heated filling and rinsing unit Xsample™ 352 H	84808
Protection	
Protecting cover for keyboard	13350
Protection cap for USB interfaces	156194
Special funnel protection	82448
Special application accessories	
Aerosol Adapter	74650
Cooling kit DMA™ M (for DMA™ 5000 M)	80810
Drying cartridge (with silica gel)	65085
Heating attachment for DMA™ M	83161
Syringes	
Syringe 2 mL Luer (1 pc.)	51974
Syringes 2 mL Luer (10 pcs.)	58802
Syringes 2 mL Luer (1000 pcs.)	66399
Syringes 5 mL Luer (100 pcs.)	6772

6 Functional Components

6.1 View of the Front and Right Side



Fig. 6-1: View of the front and right side of the DMA™ M

1 Power on LED	3 Xsample slot cover plate
2 Color PCAP touch screen	4 Sample inlet and outlet
	5 Air pump outlet

6.2 View of the Left Side

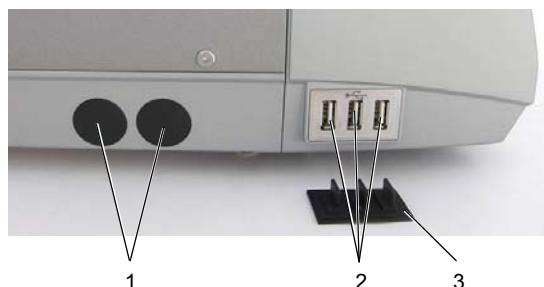


Fig. 6-2: View of the left side

1 Blind covers for inlet and outlet of the optional cooling kit
2 USB interfaces
3 Protection cover for the USB interfaces

6.3 Rear View

DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802) and
DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805)

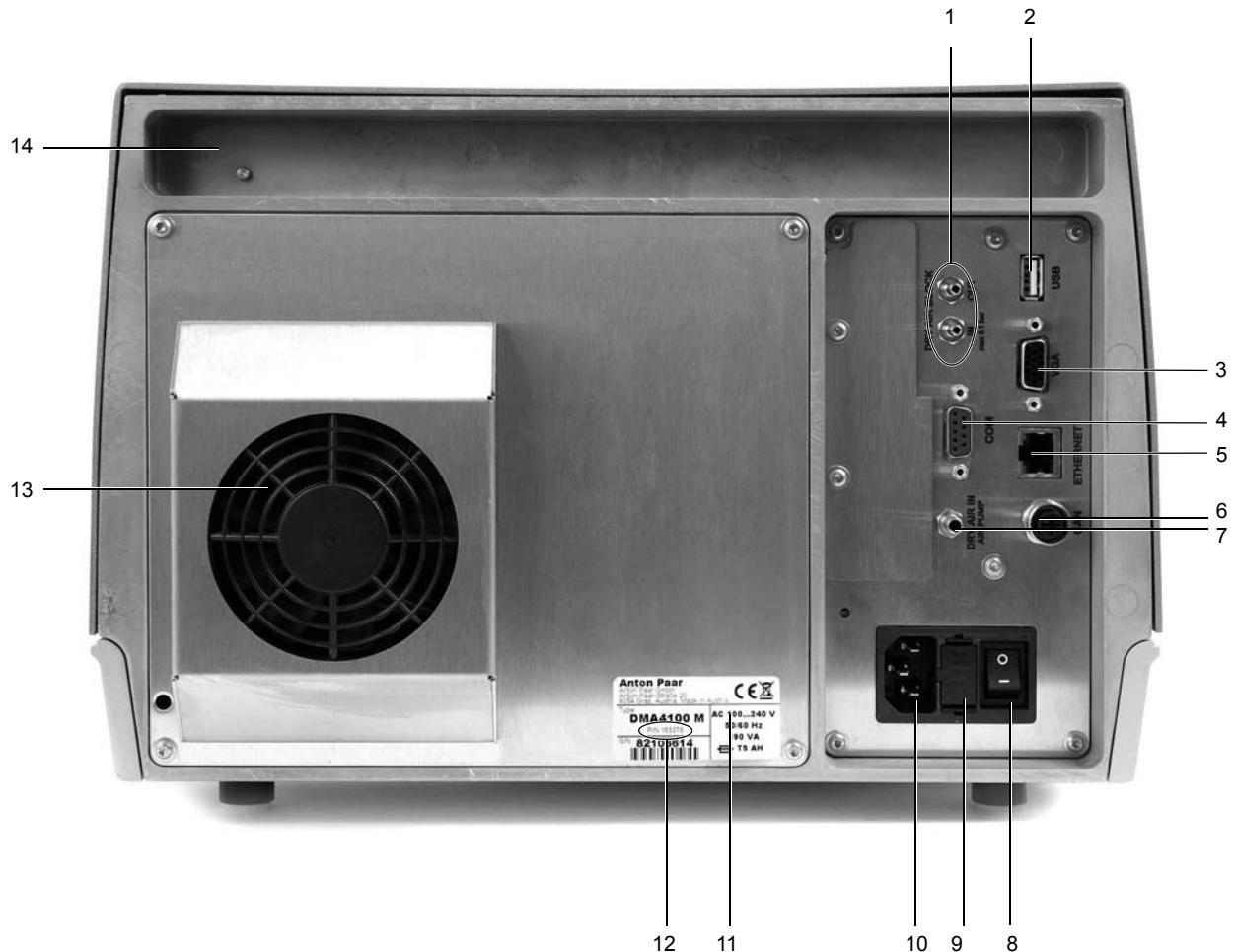


Fig. 6-3: Rear view

1	DRY AIR BLOCK connectors	8	Power switch
2	USB interface	9	Fuse holder
3	VGA interface	10	Power inlet
4	RS-232 interface (COM)	11	Type plate with serial number
5	Ethernet interface	12	Product number (P/N = mat. no.)
6	CAN interface ^a	13	Fan
7	"DRY AIR IN AIR PUMP" connector	14	Carrying ledge

^a for the connection of further measuring modules

DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 153058 or 160944),
 DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 153059 or 160945), and
 DMA™ 5000 M



Fig. 6-4: Rear view

1 S-BUS interfaces	9 Power switch
2 USB interface	10 Fuse holder
3 VGA interface	11 Power inlet
4 RS-232 interface (COM)	12 UL test mark
5 Ethernet interface	13 Type plate with serial number
6 CAN interface ^a	14 Fan
7 "DRY AIR IN AIR PUMP" connector	15 Carrying ledge
8 "DRY AIR IN BLOCK" connector	

a for the connection of further measuring modules

6.4 Operating Elements on the Main Screen

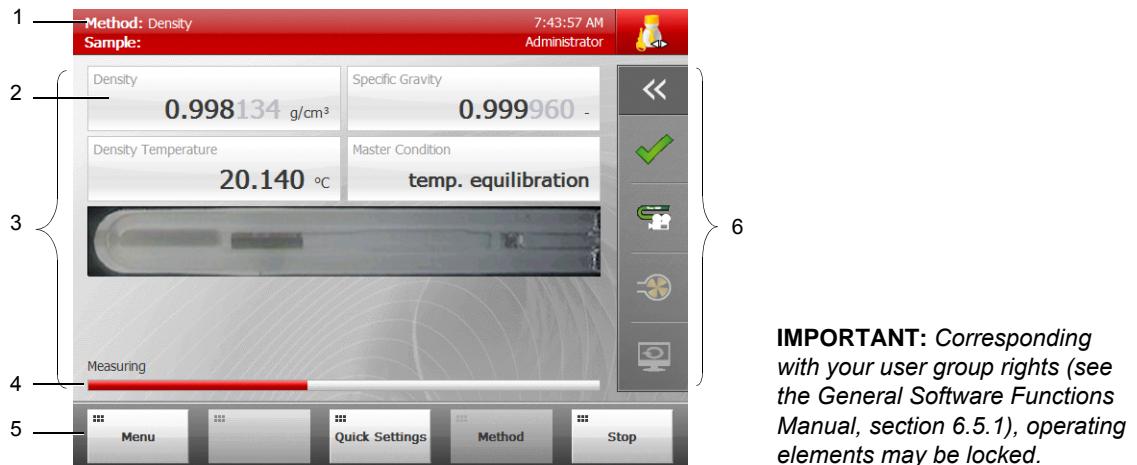


Fig. 6-5: Main screen example

1 Header	4 Progress bar
2 Output field	5 Buttons area
3 Content area	6 Quick access area

Header

On the left side of the header, you find the name of the currently active method and the sample number.

On the right side of the header, you find a clock and the user indicator. The user indicator indicates the type of user that is currently logged on.

Content area

In the content area, the measuring values are displayed in small, medium, or large output fields. The layout of the content area can be defined in the settings of the current method according to your needs.

The progress bar at the bottom of the content area indicates whether the instrument is currently measuring or whether a measurement has finished.

Monitor mode

If you have not started a measurement yet, or if you have terminated a measurement by tapping <Stop>, the instrument is in the monitor mode and shows a continuous reading of the current measuring values.

Measuring mode

If you have started a measurement, a continuous reading of the current measuring values is shown until the measurement is finished. The final values stay frozen on the screen until the next measurement is started. To unfreeze the screen and change to monitor mode, tap in the quick access area.

Buttons area

The buttons on the main screen have the following functions:

Button	Function
<Menu>	Opens the main menu
<Quick Settings>	Opens the quick settings list (only available in the "No Sample List" mode instead of the <Sample List> button)
<Sample List>	Opens the current sample list
<Method>	Opens the method list (to select a method)
<Start>	Starts a measurement
<Stop>	Stops and aborts a measurement

Quick access area

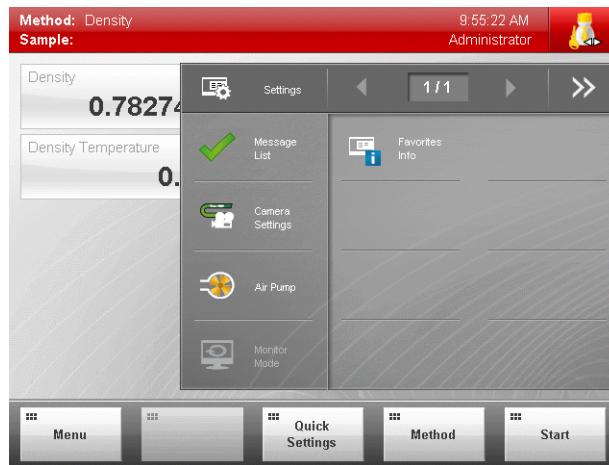


Fig. 6-6: Expanded quick access area

- To expand the quick access area, tap the icon on the quick access bar on the main screen.
- To collapse the quick access area, tap the icon in the upper right corner of the expanded quick access area.
- To browse items, use the page navigation in the header of the expanded quick access area.
- To rearrange the items in the quick access area, tap (settings) in the upper left corner of the expanded quick access area. For details, see the General Software Functions Manual, section 4.8.

	Function
	<p>Opens the message list.</p> <p>The general instrument status as well as all measuring errors that have occurred during the measurements of the currently active sample list are described in this list. The button changes its appearance depending on the current error status:</p> <p>Green OK sign: The general instrument status and the error status of all measured samples of the current sample list are OK.</p>
	<p>Yellow warning sign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The instrument (or system) has a minor problem (e.g. an air or water check is overdue, there is a printer problem etc.). • There has been a filling error with one or more samples of the currently active sample list.
	<p>Red error sign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The instrument (or system) has a major problem that needs to be fixed before you continue with measurements (e.g. the sample changer is blocked). • One or more samples of the current sample list could not be measured (e.g. the measuring cell is partly empty so that it cannot oscillate). <p>To reset the message list button to the green OK sign, confirm all error messages by tapping on the button on the right side of the message. To confirm all messages in the list in one step, tap "Delete all" at the end of the list.</p> <p>The message list button will also be reset to the green OK sign if you delete the currently active sample list, see General Software Functions Manual, section 7.6.</p>
	U-View™: Opens the live camera view of the measuring cell.
	<p>Starts/stops the air pump.</p> <p>The air pump is off.</p> <p>The air pump is on.</p>
	<p>Unfreezes the screen after a finished measurement.</p> <p>The screen is frozen.</p> <p>The screen is unfrozen. A continuous reading of the current measuring values is shown.</p>
	Displays information on using favorites.

6.5 Operating Elements on the Menu Screen

To access the menu, tap <Menu> on the main screen.

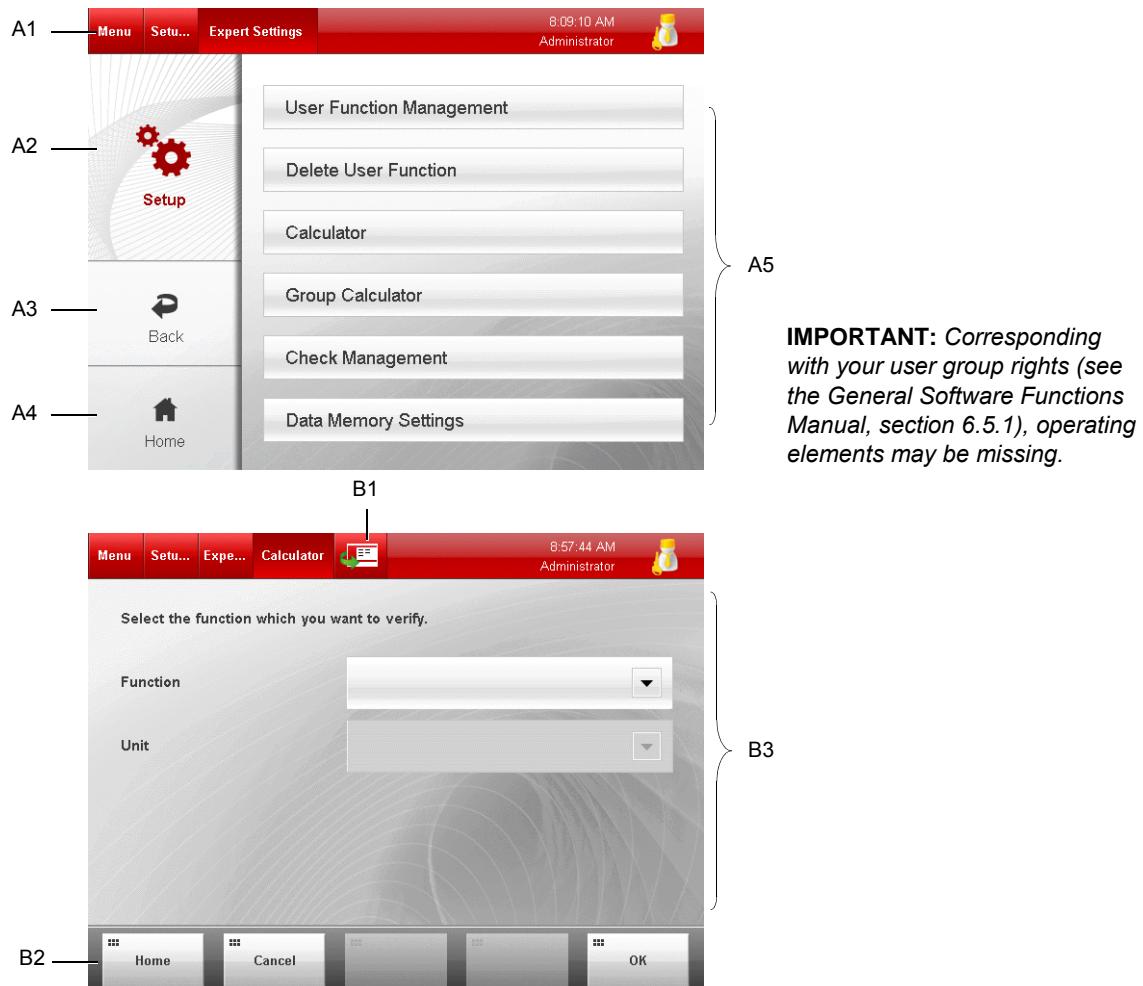


Fig. 6-7: Menu screen examples

A1 Header
A2 Menu level 1
A3 <Back> button
A4 <Home> button
A5 Content area

B1 <Add to Favorites> button
B2 Buttons area
B3 Content area

Header

On the left side of the header, you find the navigation path to your current position in the menu. You can go back to any menu position in your current path by directly tapping on the respective box of the navigation path. For details on using the <Add to Favorites> button, see the General Software Functions Manual, section 4.8.

Content area

In the content area, you find the menu options of the current menu level and the menu dialogs.

Buttons area

The buttons on menu screens have the following functions:

Button	Function
<Back>	Moves to the next higher menu level.
<Home>	Returns to the main screen.
Buttons at the bottom of screens	Functions depending on the current menu or dialog

7 Installing the Instrument

To install the instrument, put it on a bench, mount injection adapters and hoses, and connect the instrument to the AC power supply. Define general instrument settings and perform an air/water check to check the validity of the factory adjustment.

For the installation of an Xsample filling module, see the respective instruction manual.

7.1 The Right Place

DMA™ 4100/4500/5000 M is designed for operation under typical laboratory bench top conditions.



WARNING

Using hazardous or flammable chemicals as samples or cleaning liquids could lead to damage of the instrument and cause serious injuries unless special precautions are taken.

- Observe the safety instructions in the section "Special precautions for flammable chemicals" in section 2.

To guarantee temperature stability, do not place the instrument:

- near a heat source
- in a drafty place (e.g. near an air conditioner)
- on a vibrating surface or close to vibrating equipment
- in direct sunlight

NOTICE

- Ensure that the power plug and the power switch are always easily accessible so that the instrument can be easily disconnected from the AC power supply at any time.
- A strong built-in cooling fan dissipates heat through the bottom and the rear of DMA™ 4100/4500/5000 M. Ensure that the air flow is not blocked, and provide for a minimum distance of 10 cm (4 in) to walls behind and beside the instrument.
- High humidity or a measuring temperature that is significantly below the ambient temperature may lead to condensation within the measuring cell. Install a drying cartridge to avoid condensation, see appendix D.1.

7.2 Mounting the Injection Adapters

1. Take two injection adapters Luer with screws from the accessory kit.
2. Pull out the black plastic transport plugs from the tips of the injection adapters.

TIP: *Keep the plastic transport plugs for later use. They can be used as an injection adapter tool to widen the tips of the adapters in case of leaks.*



Fig. 7-1: Mounting the injection adapters Luer

3. Carefully insert the injection adapters into the openings of the adapter holding plate on the right side of the instrument, see fig. 7-1.
4. Push both adapters towards the holding plate with moderate force.
5. Insert the screws through the bore holes of the adapters and screw them cautiously into the adapter holding plate until some resistance against further turning can be felt.



CAUTION

If the screw for fastening the adapter is overtightened, the density measuring cell may be damaged. Harmful liquids leaking from the instrument may cause injuries.

- Tighten the screw until some resistance against further turning can be felt, and then stop to tighten the screw.

The gap left between the holding plate and the adapter, where the thread of the screw can be seen, is approx. 3–8 mm (approx. 0.12–0.31 in).

7.3 Checking for Leak Tightness

1. Close one adapter tightly with a male Luer plug.
2. Use a plastic syringe from the accessory kit to inject, with moderate pressure, air through the other adapter.
3. Wait a few seconds.
4. Release the plunger of the syringe.
 - If the connections are tight, the plunger of the syringe will be slowly pushed back by the pressure in the measuring cell.
 - If the connections are leaky, the plunger of the syringe will not move.In this case, repeat the mounting of the adapters.

TIP: Keep the plastic transport plugs for later use. They can be used as an injection adapter tool to widen the tips of the adapters in case of leaks.

7.4 Mounting the Hoses

To connect the waste vessel



WARNING

Liquids leaking from the instrument may cause injuries and risk of fire.

- Only use the supplied hose and waste vessel if their materials are resistant to the samples and cleaning liquids that you are going to inject.
- If the supplied materials are not resistant, use other parts made of appropriate material.

1. Screw an adapter UNF 1/4" Luer (from the accessory kit) into the threaded hole in the cap of the waste vessel.
2. Cut a piece of approx. 250 mm (10 in) length from the silicone hose included in the accessory kit.
3. Attach one end of the silicone hose to the adapter UNF 1/4" Luer and fix it with a hose clamp (from the accessory kit).
4. Attach an adapter Luer cone PTFE (from the accessory kit) to the other end of the silicone hose and fix it with a hose clamp (from the accessory kit).
5. Insert it into the rear injection adapter of DMA™ M.



Fig. 7-2: Connecting the waste vessel hose

To connect the silicone hose at the air pump outlet

1. Cut a piece of approx. 250 mm (10 in) length from the silicone hose included in the accessory kit.
2. Attach the silicone hose to the air pump outlet.

NOTICE

For instruments with 6.4" touch screen, use a 3x5 mm silicone hose (mat. no. 50814).

Otherwise the connection is too loose leading to insufficient drying of the measuring cell.

3. Attach an adapter Luer cone (from the accessory kit) to the other end of the silicone hose.

7.5 Switching the Instrument On/Off



WARNING

High voltage at parts of the instrument can cause serious injuries or death.

- Connect the instruments to the AC power supply only with protective earthing.
- Never connect the instrument to the AC power supply with protective separation or protective insulation.
- Make sure that the non-fused earth conductor of the power cord is connected to earth.

NOTICE

Before switching the instrument on, make sure that the correct line voltage and line frequency are available (AC 100–240 V, 50/60 Hz). If large voltage fluctuations are to be expected, we recommend using a constant voltage source (UPS).

1. Connect the power inlet of the instrument with the AC power supply by the power cord.
2. Switch the instrument on using the power switch on the rear of the instrument.

The glowing green LED on the front side of the instrument indicates that the power is on.

3. Wait at least 15 minutes for the temperature to stabilize.

After power-on, the instrument needs approx. 15 minutes for temperature equilibration and internal temperature adjustments. During this time "temp. equilibration" is displayed.

TIP: *Do not turn off the instrument during the night. This allows the measuring cell to achieve long term temperature stability.*

4. To switch the instrument off, use the power switch.

IMPORTANT: *If you have to restart the instrument, switch it off and wait until the green LED on the front has gone out before switching the instrument on again.*

7.6 Instrument Settings and First Checks

After having installed the hardware, set the date and time, see General Software Functions Manual, section 6.1.1.

To check the validity of the factory adjustment, perform an air check and a water check.

The instrument has been factory adjusted over the whole temperature and viscosity range. However, during transport, the density adjustment can have been compromised.

To perform first checks

1. Wait at least 15 minutes after a restart for the temperature to stabilize.
2. To perform an air check, tap <Menu> and select *Checks/Adjustments > Checks*. Proceed as described in section 8.2.2.
3. To perform a water check, tap <Menu> and select *Checks/Adjustments > Checks*. Proceed as described in section 8.2.2.
4. If the check results are both OK, the instrument is ready for routine measurements.
5. If any check result is not OK, clean the measuring cell thoroughly and repeat the check.
6. If the check result is still not OK, perform an air/water adjustment, see section 8.3.1.

8 Checking, Adjusting, and Calibrating

8.1 Definitions

Checking

Checking the correct operation of an instrument by measuring a sample of exactly known measurement properties, and comparing the result with the expected values.

Adjusting

Ensuring correct measurements in the future by filling in a sample of exactly known measurement properties (standard), and adjusting the instrument constants in a way that the known correct results are found by the instrument.

Usually, for a successful adjustment, at least two standards are needed with measurement properties that encompass the expected measurement results of your samples.

Calibrating

Calibrations are checking procedures which are carried out using certified standards. By comparing the measured result with the standard reference value, you can validate the quality of your measurements.

8.2 Checks

8.2.1 Editing the Check Settings

You can edit the name, method (custom check only), time interval, and the tolerance of density checks.

Tolerance

The factory presets for both air checks and water checks are:

DMA™ M Model	Tolerance
DMA™ 4100 M	0.0002 g/cm ³
DMA™ 4500 M	0.0001 g/cm ³
DMA™ 5000 M	0.00005 g/cm ³

To edit the settings of the air check and the water check

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Setup > Expert Settings > Check Management* to open the check administration list.
2. Highlight "AirCheck" or "WaterCheck", respectively, and tap <Edit> to open the three-step "Check Administration" wizard.
3. Enter a name for the check and tap <Next>.
4. Perform the following settings:
 - Use the check box "GxP relevant" to define whether the check is relevant for "Good Practice" quality guidelines and regulations.
 - Use the check box "Check execution reminder" to define whether the check is obligatory, and enter a time interval in days.
 - Use the check box "Prohibit measurements after check expiration" to define whether checks are obligatory for subsequent measurements.

IMPORTANT: *If measurements after the expiration of a check are prohibited, you cannot start the check via the quick settings.*

5. Tap <Next>.
6. Define the maximum allowed "Lower deviation" and "Upper deviation".
7. Tap <OK>.

To create a custom check

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Setup > Expert Settings > Check Management* to open the check administration list.
2. Tap <New> to open the three-step "Check Administration" wizard.
3. Perform the following settings:
 - Enter a name for the check.
 - Select the method to define detailed method settings for the check.
4. Tap <Next> and perform the following settings:
 - Use the check box "GxP relevant" to define whether the check is relevant for "Good Practice" quality guidelines and regulations.
 - Use the check box "Check execution reminder" to define whether the check is obligatory, and enter a time interval in days.

5. Tap <Next> and perform the following settings:
 - Select a quantity and the corresponding unit.
 - Define the check tolerance by the "Lower limit" and "Upper limit".
 - Optionally define the settings for further quantities in the same way.
6. Tap <OK>.

To edit a custom check

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Setup > Expert Settings > Check Management* to open the check administration list.
2. Highlight a "CustomCheck" and tap <Edit> to open the three-step "Check Administration" wizard.
3. Change the settings as required.

8.2.2 Performing Checks

By checks, carried out in regular intervals, you can ensure that your density and concentration measurements consistently deliver results of high and stable accuracy.

With a density check, you fill a medium of known density (air, water, or any customer-specific standard liquid) into the measuring cell and compare the measured density with the reference value.

DMA™ 4100/4500/5000 M performs the water checks and air checks automatically at the measuring temperature of the currently active method. Also the precision class or measurement finished by criteria is used according to the selected method. The density of water and air at the measuring temperature is calculated and compared with the actually measured density. With water checks and custom checks, the value is calculated for the set temperature. With air checks, the value is calculated for the set temperature and the measured air pressure.

Custom checks are defined for a certain method and are always performed at the temperature of the selected method with the corresponding precision class or measurement finished by criteria type of measurement.

Air checks and water checks are available for any method.

If the instrument is operated in the non storage mode, no check data will be stored, see also the General Software Functions Manual, section 9.1.2.

NOTICE

When operating the instrument in the non storage mode, print or export the check results immediately after the check. Otherwise the check data will be lost.

When to do water checks and custom checks

Use the water check and the custom check to verify that the instrument is measuring with satisfactory accuracy. We recommend performing a water check or custom check every day before you start your measurements.

Perform additional water checks or custom checks as required and at your own discretion, e.g. when you get unexpected results.

When to do air checks

Use the air check to verify the efficiency of your cleaning and drying procedure. We recommend performing an air check every day after the measurements have been finished and the measuring cell has been cleaned and dried.

Perform additional air checks as required and at your own discretion, e.g. after the measurement of critical samples that might stick to the measuring cell (e.g. samples containing adhesives, sticky particles, proteins).

To perform a density check

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Checks/Adjustments > Checks* to open the checks list.
2. Highlight a water check, an air check, or a custom check in the list.
3. Tap <Start> and follow the instructions on the screen.

For a water check, use freshly degassed ultra-pure (bi-distilled or deionized) water.

For an air check, clean and dry the measuring cell thoroughly.

Use the camera image to check whether the measuring cell is clean or whether water has been filled bubble-free.

When the check is finished, the following information is displayed:

- Check name/type and check result ("Passed" or "Not passed")
- Date and time
- Method used
- Check result
- User name
- For water checks:
 - Reference value calculated for the set temperature
 - Lower deviation
 - Upper deviation
 - Measured value
 - Check result
 - Set temperature for the density cell
- For air checks:
 - Reference value calculated for the set temperature
 - Lower deviation
 - Upper deviation
 - Measured value
 - Check result
 - Air pressure
 - Set temperature for the density cell
- For custom checks:
 - Lower limit
 - Upper limit
 - Measured value
 - Check result
 - Set temperature for the density cell

4. Tap <Print or Export> if you want to print or export the results of the check.
5. Tap <OK> or <Home> to exit the check routine.

If the water check has failed, we recommend taking corrective actions until the check is valid again:

- Examine the camera image included in the results to check whether the water has been filled bubble-free, see section 8.2.3.
- Check the quality of the water.
- Clean the measuring cell thoroughly.
- If the above mentioned actions do not help, perform an air/water adjustment.

To activate/deactivate the auto air check function

An auto air check can be initiated automatically before each measurement to ensure cleanliness of the measuring cell.

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Setup > Measuring System Settings > Density Module*.

2. Use the check box to activate/deactivate the auto air check function.
3. Tap <OK>.

To perform an auto air check

If a measurement is started, and the auto air check function is activated, the instrument will start an auto air check automatically.

1. Follow the instructions on screen.
2. Examine the measuring cell or use the camera image to check whether the measuring cell is clean. Clean and dry the measuring cell thoroughly if necessary.
3. Tap <OK> to start the auto air check.
 - If the auto air check succeeds, fill the sample into the measuring cell and start your measurement by tapping <OK>.
 - If the auto air check fails, you can take corrective actions and restart the auto air check by tapping <OK>, or you can cancel the measurement by tapping <Cancel>.

NOTICE

- Auto air check results will not be saved in the check data memory.
- Auto air check limits are set according to the air check limits.

8.2.3 Viewing, Printing, or Exporting Current Check Data

Not available in non storage mode.

The total number of entries in the check history is limited to 110.

To view check data

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Data Memory > Check Data*.
An overview of the available check data is displayed.
2. To view check data in detail, highlight a list item and tap <Details>.

To print or export check data

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Data Memory > Check Data*.
2. To print all check data on paper or to a PDF file, or to export all check data as an MS Excel file or text file, tap <Print or Export> and follow the instructions on the screen.

3. To print or export single check data, tap <Details> and then <Print or Export>. Use  to scroll through the data list.

8.3 Adjustments

If the instrument is operated in the non storage mode, the adjustment data are not viewable, see also the General Software Functions Manual, section 9.1.2.

NOTICE

When operating the instrument in the non storage mode, print or export the adjustment results immediately after the adjustment.

8.3.1 Performing an Air/Water Adjustment

An air/water adjustment has to be performed if the water check has failed with "not passed" as result, and using freshly degassed ultra-pure (bi-distilled or deionized) water and cleaning the measuring cell did not help.

The adjustment media are dry air and freshly degassed ultra-pure (bi-distilled or deionized) water.

The ThermoBalance™ technology allows for precise measurements over the whole temperature range with only one adjustment at 20 °C. To achieve the highest possible precision of measurements at different temperatures, you can additionally perform a temperature range adjustment, see section 8.3.2.

The air/water adjustment takes 5–10 minutes if the instrument is already clean and dry and equilibrated to 20 °C.

The adjustment procedure can be aborted by tapping <Cancel>.

To set the reference values for the air/water adjustment

The reference values for air can be selected according to your needs. They are either based on the formula of

- Spieweck and Bettin¹ or
- CIPM².

The reference values for water can be selected according to your needs. They are either based on the formula of

- Spieweck and Bettin³ or
- CIPM⁴ / IAPWS⁵.

(The CIPM formula is limited to 0–40 °C only, so for temperatures above 40 °C, the IAPWS formula is used.)

The factory adjustment has been set using reference values for the density of air (humidity 50 %) and water based on the formula of Spieweck and Bettin^{1,3}. This formula covers the whole measuring range (0–100 °C) of the instrument.

NOTICE

You have to readjust the instrument after changing the selected air and/or water table.

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Setup > Measuring System Settings > Density Module*.
2. Use the drop-down box "Air Table" to select the preferred reference table.
3. Use the drop-down box "Water Table" to select the preferred reference table.
4. Tap <OK> to save your settings.

TIP: For use in metrology, the CIPM density formula is the preferred standard over its recommended range (0–40 °C) at pressures near atmospheric. The formula should not be extrapolated outside this range.

Densities from the IAPWS formula are consistent with the CIPM standard within the range of validity of the CIPM formula. Outside the CIPM range of validity, the IAPWS formula is the preferred method for obtaining accurate densities of water.

NOTICE

The choice of reference table also affects derived quantities (e.g. Apparent Density, SG, API values, etc.).

All factory-set concentration tables consist of calculated data based on the reference values according to Spieweck and Bettin.

1 F. Spieweck, H. Bettin: Review: Solid and liquid density determination. *tm – Technisches Messen* 59 (1992) 7–8, pp. 285–292.

2 A. Picard, R.S. Davis, M. Gläser, K. Fujii. *Metrologia* 45 (2008), pp. 149–155.

3 Cf. Spieweck/Bettin, p. 291.

4 M. Tanaka, G. Girard, R. Davis, A. Peuto, N. Bignell. *Metrologia* 38 (2001), pp. 301–309.

5 International Association for the properties of water and Steam: *Release on the IAPWS formulation 1995 for the thermodynamic properties of ordinary water substance for general and scientific use* [1996]. Available at www.iapws.org.

To perform an air/water adjustment

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Checks/Adjustments > Air/Water at 20 °C*.

2. Rinse the measuring cell.

TIP: If you use undenatured ethanol as the final rinsing liquid, only 3–4 minutes drying time are required.

3. Tap the  <Air Pump on> button to dry the measuring cell.

4. Tap <OK>.

5. Enter the air humidity and the atmospheric pressure.

The air humidity is set to 50 % per default.

The atmospheric pressure displayed is measured automatically by a built-in sensor.

6. Tap <OK>.

The air adjustment routine is carried out.

7. Fill freshly degassed ultra-pure (bi-distilled or deionized) water into the measuring cell and tap <OK>.

Be careful to fill the water without air bubbles.

TIP: If the water has been filled without air bubbles, you can ignore a possible warning message "Density Condition: filling warning" during the adjustment routine. The coefficients for the *FillingCheck™* function will also be adjusted during the adjustment procedure.

The water adjustment routine is carried out.

When the adjustment is finished, the following information is displayed:

- For DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 153058 or 160944)
DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 153059 or 160945)
DMA™ 5000 M
 - Old Value: calculated density of water of the previous adjustment
 - New Value: calculated density of water with the new adjustment constants
 - Deviation: relative and absolute deviation between new and old value
- For DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802)
DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805)
 - Reference density of water
 - Deviation to reference value using old adjustment constants
 - Deviation to reference value using new adjustment constants

8. Check the recommendation on the screen and select one of the options <Reject>, <Print>, or <Apply>.

8.3.2 Performing a Temperature Range Adjustment

You can adjust your instrument over the whole temperature range to reach the maximum accuracy for measurements at different temperatures than 20 °C.

During the temperature range adjustment, an air adjustment and subsequently a water adjustment are performed, see table 8-1.

To ensure bubble-free filling, two water measurements at 60 °C have to be carried out (only for DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802) and DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805)).

Table 8-1: Temperature range adjustment – overview

Instrument	Water adjust.	Air adjust.
• DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802)	60 °C 40 °C 20 °C	20 °C 40 °C 60 °C
• DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805)		80 °C 100 °C
Time needed:		about 90 minutes
• DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 153058 or 160944)	60 °C 40 °C	40 °C 60 °C
• DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 153059 or 160945)		
• DMA™ 5000 M		
Time needed:		about 30 minutes

NOTICE

A temperature adjustment can only be performed when the air table of Spieweck/Bettin is set as the reference table, see section 8.3.1.

The adjustment procedure can be aborted by tapping <Cancel>.

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Checks/Adjustments > Other Adjustments > Density Module > Air / Water Wide Range*.
2. Follow the instructions on the screen.

3. Check that the water is filled without air bubbles.

TIP: If the water was filled without air bubbles, you can ignore a possible warning message "Density Condition: filling warning" during the adjustment routine. The coefficients for the FillingCheck™ function are also adjusted during the adjustment procedure.

8.3.3 Performing a High Density/High Viscosity Adjustment (DMA™ 5000 M only)

With a DMA™ 5000 M, you can perform an adjustment at high density and/or at high viscosity to reach an exceptionally high accuracy for the measurement of high density values and/or samples with a high viscosity.

For the high density adjustment you need a standard that has a high density (higher than 1.40000 g/cm³), but low viscosity (similar to water).

For the high viscosity adjustment, you need two standards:

- One standard with a viscosity of approx. 100 mPa·s (± 5 mPa·s) and with exactly known density (± 0.00002 g/cm³).
- One standard with a viscosity of approx. 200 mPa·s (± 5 mPa·s) and with exactly known density (± 0.00002 g/cm³).

The adjustment procedure can be aborted by tapping <Cancel>.

1. Tap <Menu> and select Checks/Adjustments > Other Adjustments > Density Module > High Density/Viscosity Adjustment.

2. Follow the instructions on the screen.

First an air/water adjustment is performed.

When the adjustment is finished, the following information is displayed:

- Old Value: Calculated density of water of the previous adjustment.
- New Value: Calculated density of water with the new adjustment constants.
- Deviation: Relative and absolute deviation between new and old value.

3. Check the recommendation on the screen and select <Special> if "Apply" is recommended, otherwise tap <Redo / Reject> to redo the air/water adjustment or to abort the entire adjustment procedure

4. For filling the high-density standard and the two viscosity standards, follow the instructions on the screen.

After the adjustment with the high-density standard, select <Visc. Standard 1> and after the adjustment with the first viscosity standard select <Visc. Standard 2>.

By tapping <Redo / Reject> you can either redo the last adjustment step or abort the entire adjustment procedure.

Check that the standards are filled without air bubbles.

TIP: If the standard was filled without air bubbles, you can ignore a possible warning message "Density Condition: filling warning" during the adjustment routine. The coefficients for the FillingCheck™ function are also adjusted during the adjustment procedure.

8.3.4 Performing an Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Adjustment

You can adjust the built-in atmospheric pressure sensor.

1. Tap <Menu> and select Checks/Adjustments > Other Adjustments > DCB Module > Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Adjustment.
2. Use a calibrated external pressure sensor to get an exact pressure value.

Do not use the atmospheric pressure that you can get from a local weather station, because this usually is not the absolute atmospheric pressure, but a calculated atmospheric pressure at sea level.

3. Enter the atmospheric pressure (in hPa) and tap <OK>.
4. Enter the barometer ID and tap <OK>.
5. Tap <OK> to start the adjustment.
6. Wait for the adjustment to be finished.
7. Check the recommendation on the screen and select one of the options <Reject>, <Print>, or <Apply>.

The final value may deviate from the one you entered by up to ± 7 hPa. This will not influence the measuring accuracy.

8.3.5 Performing Special Adjustments

Not available in non storage mode.

8.3.5.1 Special Adjustments

Special adjustments are user-specific adjustments for special density units, concentrations and temperatures. After a successful adjustment procedure, the special adjustment can be used as a standard measuring quantity that is displayed and printed. It can also be used:

- as an input parameter for a user function
- as the API input quantity
- as the input quantity for the Canadian excise alcohol table

Five different special adjustments can be stored. For each special adjustment name, unit and temperature can be specified.

During a special adjustment, density coefficients are calculated from the oscillation period of two liquids of known density according to:

$$\rho = A \cdot PQ^2 - B$$

ρ density

A, B .. density coefficients

PQ period of oscillation

Prerequisites for standards

The densities of the two liquids that are used for special adjustment have to differ by at least $\Delta \rho = 0.01 \text{ g/cm}^3$.

The PQ-values of the adjustment media have to differ by at least 0.0001.

Special adjustments can be performed at any set temperature within the measuring temperature range of your instrument.

Hints for measurements using special adjustments

If the instrument is operated using a special adjustment, the set measuring temperature must be the same as the temperature at which the special adjustment was performed. Otherwise no results will be obtained.

No viscosity correction is available if the instrument is operated using a special adjustment.

No adjustment history is available for special adjustments.

To perform a special adjustment

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Checks/Adjustments > Other Adjustments > Density Module > Special Adjustments*.
2. Perform the following settings:
 - Use the drop-down box "Adjustments" to select one of the 5 available "Special Adjustment" entries.
 - Enter "Name" and "Unit" for the special adjustment.
 - Define the "Temperature".
3. Tap <Next> to continue.
4. Enter the reference values for the first and second standard.
5. Tap <Next>.
The special adjustment routine starts.
6. Rinse the measuring cell.
7. Tap the <Air Pump on> button to dry the measuring cell.
8. Fill the first standard into the measuring cell and tap <OK>.
Check that the standard is filled without air bubbles.
9. Rinse the measuring cell.
10. Tap the <Air Pump on> button to dry the measuring cell.
11. Fill the second standard into the measuring cell and tap <OK>.
Check that the standard is filled without air bubbles.
12. Check the recommendation on the screen and select one of the options <Print>, <Reject> or <Apply>.
After successful adjustment, the determined special adjustment coefficients are stored. A new output quantity is generated in the group "Special Adjustments" which is calculated using these coefficients.

TIP: *The new output quantity will only calculate valid results in methods using the same set temperature as the previously performed special adjustment.*

8.3.5.2 Special Adjustment for the Canadian Excise Alcohol Table

To use the output quantity "Canadian Excise Alcohol Table", see appendix H, it is necessary to perform a special adjustment with apparent density values of air and water and link that adjustment to the Canadian Excise Alcohol Table.

1. Perform a special adjustment with air and water using apparent density for the reference values.
2. Link the special adjustment to the Canadian Excise Alcohol Table, see section 9.2.3.
3. Select the table for output fields, result outputs and the data browser.

8.3.6 Viewing, Printing or Exporting Adjustment Data

Not available in non storage mode.

You can view, print and export the detailed data for the last 50 adjustments both for density and temperature.

NOTICE

Inconsistent adjustment data can be the result of changing the reference tables for air and water, see section 8.3.1.

To view adjustment data

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Data Memory > Adjustment Data > Density Module* and select "Density Adjustment", "Special Adjustment" or "Temperature Adjustment" to open the respective adjustment list.
2. To view the adjustment data in detail, highlight the list item and tap <Details>.

To print or export single adjustment data

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Data Memory > Adjustment Data > Density Module* and select "Density Adjustment", "Special Adjustment" or "Temperature Adjustment" to open the respective adjustment list.
2. To print or export single adjustment data, highlight the list item, tap <Details> and then <Print or Export>.

Use  and  to scroll the data list.

To print or export all adjustment data

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Data Memory > Adjustment Data > Print or Export Adjustment Data*.
2. To perform a printout of all adjustment data on paper or to a PDF file or to export all adjustment data as an MS Excel or Text file, activate the "Density Module" check box and tap <OK>.

8.3.7 Viewing, Printing or Exporting Adjustment History: Adjustment Trend

Not available in non storage mode.

You can view the values of constant B (see section 3) for the last 50 adjustments as a graph. You can print or export the adjustment trend graph together with a list of the values of constant B.

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Data Memory > Adjustment Data > Density Module > Density Adjustment Trend*.
2. Tap on the graph to activate the zoom function.
 - Use the magnifiers below the graph to zoom in and out.
 - Use the arrows to move from one data point to the previous or next.
 - Use the data point bar to scroll within the graph.
 - To close the zoom function, tap <X> in the upper right corner.
3. To perform a printout on paper or to a PDF file, tap <Print or Export> and follow the instructions on the screen.
RS-232 printers with paper roll cannot print the adjustment trend graph.

8.3.8 Resetting the Adjustment Data to Factory Adjustment

You can re-activate the factory adjustment for the density measurement.

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Checks/Adjustments > Other Adjustments > Density Module > Reset To Factory Adjustment*.
2. Activate the "Density Module" check box and tap <OK>.

NOTICE

Factory default reference values for the density of air and water are based on the formula of Spieweck and Bettin, see section 8.3.1.

8.3.9 Adjustment Analysis

Not available in non storage mode.

The adjustment analysis function is based on an evaluation of the instrument constants which are determined during an adjustment. If the adjustment analysis is activated the instrument will automatically compare the latest adjusted constants to those of the reference adjustment. If the adjustment shows a significant deviation towards the reference adjustment, the instrument will generate a warning. Therefore it is important to perform the adjustment procedure properly.

A deviation might be caused by an improper adjustment (e.g. insufficient drying prior to air adjustment, presence of gas bubbles or impurities), removal of cell material due to aggressive liquids or due to built-up deposits in the measuring cell.

NOTICE

Fluctuations are most probably caused by variations in the air density due to varying weather conditions. Such fluctuations can be avoided by entering the current barometric pressure before the air adjustment.

NOTICE

Inconsistent adjustment data can be the result of changing the reference tables for air and water, see section 8.3.1.

TIP: Take a look at the adjustment trend graph to obtain additional information on the quality of your adjustments. While deposits inside the U-tube are indicated by increasing values, cell removal is indicated by decreasing values.

To activate or deactivate adjustment analysis

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Setup > Measuring System Settings > Density Module*.
2. Activate or deactivate the adjustment analysis functionality.
3. Tap <OK> if the current adjustment should be used as reference adjustment or tap <Set Reference Adjustment> to perform a new reference adjustment.

8.4 Calibrating

The goal of a calibration is to validate the accuracy of the density measurement.

To calibrate the instrument, measure a certified standard liquid and compare the result to the reference value indicated in the calibration certificate of the standard.

The physical properties (density, viscosity) of the liquid density standards should be similar to those of the samples.

The frequency of calibrations with certified liquid density standards depends on your requirements and judgment. Recommendation: 1 to 2 calibrations per year.

NOTICE

- Always check the date of expiry of the calibration liquids.
- Store the calibration liquids in a cool and dark place.
- Use the calibration liquids immediately and only once after the container has been opened.

To perform a calibration

1. Perform a density check with water.
2. If necessary, carry out an air/water adjustment at 20 °C.
3. Thoroughly clean and dry the measuring cell.
4. Select a measuring method that is set to "20 °C" and use precision class "Precise" or the "Measurement finished by Equilibrium" (for DMA™ 5000 M use the setting "Equilibrium slow"), see section 9.2.1.
5. Open the bottle with the liquid density standard.

TIP: If your bottle with density standard has a septum, we recommend you pierce it carefully with any clean, sharp tool and fill a Luer tip syringe with standard liquid by pushing the tip into the hole of the septum, holding the bottle upside down and slowly pulling the plunger.

TIP: For further recommendations, see appendix C.

6. Immediately after opening the bottle, inject the standard into the DMA™ M measuring cell.
7. Perform a measurement.

TIP: If you have enough standard liquid, we recommend making a series of three measurements and take the arithmetic average of the results.

8. After the measurement is finished, print the result.
9. Document the calibration procedure in a calibration protocol which contains the operator's name, date, place, description of the calibration procedure, results and the calibration certificate of the liquid density standard.

9 Defining and Using Methods

9.1 Measuring Methods

Each method contains the following kind of information:

- Instrument settings
- Xsample settings and measuring module settings (if any module is installed)
- Layout of measuring data on the main screen
- Measuring units
- Parameter list for printout and data export

You can use the factory preset methods as they are or change them to suit your needs. You can also create new methods. For these activities, see the General Software Functions Manual, section 7.2 and section 7.3.

Factory preset methods

The DMA™ M is delivered with a set of 10 predefined methods covering the most common applications.

The measuring temperature for these 10 methods is set to 20 °C.

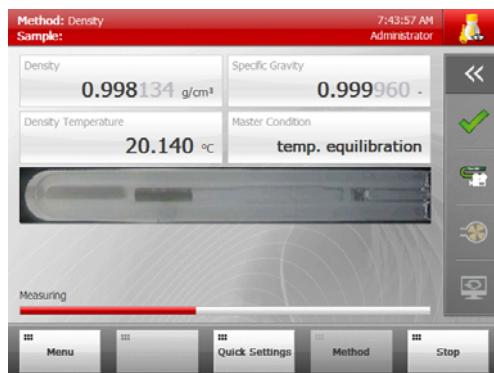


Fig. 9-1: Example: Measurement with the "Density" method

Density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General purpose method • Output fields: Density, Specific Gravity, Density Temperature, Density Condition, U-View™
Density (not visc.-corr.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General purpose method, for comparison with old instruments without viscosity correction • Output fields: Density (not visc.-corr.), Specific Gravity (not visc.-corr.), Density Temperature, Density Condition, U-View™
°Brix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For measurements of sugar in soft drinks • Output fields: Concentration Sugar, Density, Density Temperature, Density Condition, U-View™
Ethanol (% w/w OIML-ITS-90)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For measurements of alcohol concentration in distillates • Output fields: Ethanol OIML-ITS-90 (% w/w), Density, Density Temperature, Density Condition, U-View™
Ethanol (% v/v OIML-ITS-90)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For measurements of alcohol concentration in distillates • Output fields: Ethanol OIML-ITS-90 (% v/v), Density, Density Temperature, Density Condition, U-View™
Ethanol (°Proof 60 °F AOAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For measurements of alcohol concentration in distillates • Output fields: Ethanol Proof 60 °F, Density, Density Temperature, Density Condition, U-View™
Crude Oil (API)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For measurements of crude oil according to calculations for product group A with temperature correction to 15 °C • Output fields: API Density 15 °C, Density, API Specific Gravity 15 °C, Density Temperature, °API Gravity 15 °C, Density Condition, U-View™

Fuel Oil (API)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For measurements of fuel oil according to calculations for product group B with temperature correction to 15 °C Output fields: API Density 15 °C, Density, API Specific Gravity 15 °C, Density Temperature, °API Gravity 15 °C, Density Condition, U-View™
Lubricants (API)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For measurements of lubricants according to calculations for product group D with temperature correction to 15 °C Output fields: API Density 15 °C, Density, API Specific Gravity 15 °C, Density Temperature, °API Gravity 15 °C, Density Condition, U-View™
Sulfuric Acid (% w/w)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For measurements of sulfuric acid up to 94 % w/w Output fields: Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄) (% w/w), Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄) (mol/L), Density, Density Temperature, Density Condition, U-View™

9.2 Changing Methods

You need administrator rights to create, edit or delete methods. The maximum number of methods is 400.

For setting the displayed output fields, result output quantities, limits and quick settings parameters, see the General Software Functions Manual, section 7.2.

9.2.1 Defining the Measurement Settings of the Density Module

For each method, you can set the following measuring parameters for measurements:

- Precision class / Measurement finished by: The measurement is finished by predetermination or temperature equilibrium (measuring cell temperature = set temperature).

If you select "Ultrafast / Predetermination", the instrument finishes the measurement before temperature equilibrium was reached and calculates the density at the set temperature in advance. This saves time but makes the result less accurate.

If you select "Standard / Equilibrium", the measurement finishes after temperature equilibrium was established.

DMA™ 5000 M: With this instrument, you have the choice between "Predetermination", "Equilibrium fast", "Equilibrium medium" and "Equilibrium slow". The slower the equilibrium, the more accurate are the results.

Only for DMA™ 4100 (mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802) and DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805): For increased precision, the check box "Check density stability" can be activated additionally.

- Temperature: Measuring temperature.
- Timeout: If a measurement is not finished after the specified timeout, it will be aborted. The timeout count starts when temperature equilibrium is reached.
- FillingCheck™: The instrument automatically detects inhomogeneities and gas bubbles in the whole measuring cell by an advanced analysis of its oscillation pattern and generates a warning message in real time for any single measurement.
- Measurement delay: The instrument postpones the finish of the measurement for the defined time after reaching the defined precision class or measurement finished by criteria.

To define the measurement settings

- Tap <Menu> and select *Methods > Method Settings > method name > Density Module*.
- Enter the "Temperature".
- Define the "Timeout".
- Use the drop-down box "FillingCheck™" to select the preferred option (always active, not active, active during measurement).
- Define a measurement delay for the finish of the measurement (default 0 s, max. 600 s).
- Tap <Next>.
- Select the precision class / measurement finished by criteria.
- Only for DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802) and DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805): Activate/deactivate the check box "Check density stability".
- Tap <OK>.

9.2.2 Defining the Measurement Mode

For each method, you can set the measurement mode that will be applied when measuring samples.

Table 9-1: Measurement modes

S (Standard)	To perform a standard measurement
C (Check)	To perform one of the predefined checks
MM (Multiple Measurements)	To perform 2 to 10 measurements of a single sample automatically
RM (Repeated Mode)	To perform repeated measurements of a single sample by filling the sample up to 5 times and defining a maximum deviation of two subsequent measurements
MF (Multiple Filling)	To perform multiple measurements of a single sample by filling the sample 2 to 10 times
TS (Temperature Scan)	To perform a temperature scan
TTS (Temperature Table Scan)	To perform a temperature table scan

TIP: The exported PDF file of measurements in the MM, RM, or MF mode also includes the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation of each multiple measurement series. The standard deviation is calculated according to the following formula:

$$sd = \sqrt{\frac{n \cdot \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2) \right] - \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right]^2}{n \cdot (n - 1)}}$$

sd empirical standard deviation

n number of measurements in the series

x_i measured value of the i^{th} measurement

"Standard" mode

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Methods > Method Settings > method name > Measurement Mode*.
2. To select "S (Standard)", highlight the item and tap <OK>.

"Check" mode

Air Check and Water Check are predefined for all methods. User-defined checks are only available with the method that was assigned to the check.

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Methods > Method Settings > method name > Measurement Mode*.
2. To select "C (Check)", highlight the item and tap <Next>.
3. Select one of the defined checks and tap <OK>.

"Multiple Measurements" mode

Using multiple measurements enables you to perform several measurements automatically. A single entry in the sample list starts a series of up to 10 measurements of a sample and calculates the average values of these measurements.

Multiple measurements create additional entries in the data memory as not only the single measurements but also the average values are calculated and stored.

NOTICE

If multiple measurements are activated for a certain method, it is no longer possible to define a temperature scan for the specific method in the sample list.

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Methods > Method Settings > method name > Measurement Mode*.
2. To select "MM (Multiple Measurements)", highlight the item and tap <Next>.
3. Select the number of multiple measurement cycles and tap <OK>.

"Repeated Mode"

Using repeated mode enables you to perform up to 5 filling procedures and subsequent measurements of the same sample.

The density deviation between two subsequent measurements is calculated and compared with a defined value. When the deviation is smaller than the defined value, the measurement results are valid and no further measurements are performed.

You can save all measurements, only the valid two measurements or the final measurement only. If the deviation of all measurements is too high, the density value of each sub measurement as well as an average value will be saved.

To view and save the deviation between two valid measurements, select the output quantity "Repeat Deviation Density" for the display layout and result output.

Allowed density deviation values

Deviation [g/cm ³]	DMA TM 4100 M	DMA TM 4500 M	DMA TM 5000 M
Minimum	0.0001	0.00001	0.000001
Maximum	0.001	0.001	0.001

The default value of the density deviation depends on the type of precision class / Measurement finished by criteria of the density module (see the table below).

Type of equilibrium	Deviation [g/cm ³]		
	DMA TM 4100 M	DMA TM 4500 M	DMA TM 5000 M
Ultrafast / Predetermination	0.0003	0.00005	0.000005
Standard / Equilibrium	0.0001	0.00001	—
Equilibrium fast	—	—	0.000003
Equilibrium medium	—	—	0.000002
Equilibrium slow	—	—	0.000001

To set the repeated mode

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Methods > Method Settings > method name > Measurement Mode*.
2. To select "RM (Repeated Mode)", highlight the item and tap <OK>.
3. Tap "Repeated Mode Settings".
4. Select the maximum number of determinations (up to 5).
5. Select the "Save Mode" (all, valid two only, or final one only).
6. Tap <Next>.
7. Activate the quantity to be used for the determinations.

8. Use the default value for the selected quantity, or disable the "Use Default" check box and enter the maximum repeat value as desired.
9. Tap <OK>.

"Multiple Filling" mode

Using multiple filling enables you to perform measurements of a single sample by refilling the sample up to 10 times. If multiple filling measurement is performed, an additional entry in the data memory is created as not only the single measurements but also the average value is calculated and stored.

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Methods > Method Settings > method name > Measurement Mode*.
2. To select "MF (Multiple Filling)", highlight the item and tap <Next>.
3. Use the "Multiple filling" drop-down box to select the number of measurements (up to 10).
4. Tap <OK>.

"Temperature Scan" mode

Using temperature scan measurements enables you to perform measurements of a sample at several temperatures that are defined by intervals in a set temperature range. Temperatures from 0 °C to 100 °C are allowed.

Make sure to set the temperature step interval so that the instrument can reach the end temperature by a whole number of steps (divide the interval between start and end temperature by whole numbers only to find appropriate step settings).

The minimum step size in temperature scans depends on the defined type of precision class / Measurement finished by criteria of the density module:

Type of equilibrium	Minimum step size	Model
Ultrafast / Predetermination	1 °C	all models
Standard / Equilibrium	0.01 / 0.02 °C	DMA TM 4100 M DMA TM 4500 M
Equilibrium fast Equilibrium medium Equilibrium slow	0.02 °C 0.01 °C 0.005 °C	DMA TM 5000 M

TIP: To ensure highest precision of the measurements, set a measurement delay time of at least 2 minutes.

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Methods > Method Settings > method name > Measurement Mode*.
2. To select "TS (Temperature Scan)", highlight the item and tap <Next>.
3. Enter the "Start", "Step" and "End" temperature of the temperature scan.
The start temperature has to be higher than the end temperature to prevent degassing in the measuring cell.
4. Tap <OK>.

"Temperature Table Scan" mode

Using temperature table scan measurements enables you to perform measurements of a sample at several defined temperatures. Temperatures from 0 °C to 100 °C are allowed.

For the minimum difference between two consecutive temperatures, see the table listing the minimum step sizes for the temperature scan mode.

TIP: To ensure highest precision of the measurements, set a measurement delay time of at least 2 minutes.

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Methods > Method Settings > method name > Measurement Mode*.
2. To select "TTS (Temperature Table Scan)", highlight the item and tap <Next>.
3. Enter the desired temperatures in the table and tap <OK> after each entry.

The start temperature has to be higher than the end temperature to prevent degassing in the measuring cell.

4. Tap <OK> to save the settings.

9.2.3 Defining Formula Parameters

You can enter formula parameters to define how API parameters shall be determined and to define which special adjustment shall be used for the Canadian excise alcohol table.

Parameter "Density API Input Quantity"

API parameters are usually calculated based on true density; the input quantity can be defined as:

- Density (not visc.-corr.)
- Density
- Special Adjustment 1, ..., 5

Parameter "Density API Product Group"

The API Product Group can be set to A (crude oil), B (fuels) or D (lubes) to set up measuring methods for different product groups. You can also define a API Product Group of your own (Custom) for special applications.

The conversion formulas from input quantities (Density etc.) to API quantities differ between the product groups and therefore need to be defined for the measuring methods.

Parameter " Density API Alpha Factor"

For liquids that are assigned to the special applications category a specific thermal expansion factor has to be established for each particular fluid.

Parameter "Density Canadian Excise Alcohol Table"

The input quantity for the Canadian Excise Alcohol Table can be defined as:

- Special Adjustment 1, ..., 5
see section 8.3.5.2

To define formula parameters

1. Tap <Menu> and select *Methods > Method Settings > method name > Formula Parameters*.
2. Select an API Product Group and API Input Quantity.
3. Select the special adjustment for the Canadian Excise Alcohol Table.
4. Tap <OK>.

TIP: Before you use the output quantity "Canadian Excise Alcohol Table" of the group "Ethanol Tables", see appendix H, it is necessary to perform a special adjustment with apparent density values of air and water, see section 8.3.5.2, and link that adjustment to the Canadian Excise Alcohol Table, see section 9.2.3.

10 Measuring

In this chapter, the filling of samples and the measuring procedure including the detection of bubbles are described.



WARNING

In the unlikely case of malfunction or damage of the Peltier elements, the heating control of the measuring cell is affected, and the measuring cell's temperature might rise up to 150 °C (302 °F) (for DMA™ 4100 M with mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802 and DMA™ 4500 M with mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805 up to 120 °C / 248 °F).

Liquids can then spurt out of the measuring cell and potentially cause injuries or fire.

To avoid injuries and fire:

- Ensure that the waste vessel is properly installed.
- Use method settings that constantly display the measuring cell's temperature.
- Check the cell temperature before filling a sample or starting a measurement.
- Use only the smallest possible sample amount if you measure aggressive, toxic, or flammable samples.
- If your sample is toxic or highly flammable, always handle it in an appropriate environment, e.g. under a fume hood, and ensure that the location is sufficiently ventilated.
- Measure only samples with an ignition point over 150 °C (for DMA™ 4100 M with mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802 and DMA™ 4500 M with mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805 over 120 °C).
- Wear protective clothing and safety goggles.

10.1 Sample Name

If you have defined automatic sample name parts, see General Software Functions Manual, section 6.3, they will be added to each sample name after measurement has been finished.

The complete sample name, including automatic sample name parts, may consist of up to 50 characters.

10.2 Filling Samples

To achieve highly accurate measuring results, fill the samples into the measuring cell homogeneously and without bubbles.



WARNING

Filling samples and cleaning liquids which the wetted parts are not resistant to will corrode the wetted parts. Sample leaking from corroded parts may cause serious injuries.

Before filling any sample or cleaning liquid into your DMA™ M:

- Make sure that all safety instructions concerning the use of chemicals and the use of flammable chemicals are met, see section 2.
- Make sure all wetted parts are resistant to the filled-in liquid (see appendix A.3).
- Make sure that you have suitable cleaning fluids at hand for cleaning the measuring cell, see section 11.1.
- If a sample changer is connected, check the resistance of the wetted parts. For information about the materials, see the corresponding instruction manual of the sample changer.

NOTICE

Samples with a moderate tendency to corrode borosilicate glass such as strong alkali solutions (e.g. caustic soda) can be measured with the DMA™ M.

- However, take care to remove such samples immediately after measurement and rinse the measuring cells properly.
- Check the validity of the adjustment more frequently than generally recommended.
- Perform a new adjustment if necessary.
- The measuring temperature for strong alkali solutions should not be higher than 20 °C. Higher temperatures dramatically increase the speed of corrosion.

Important for high accuracy measurements

If you use a syringe to fill the instrument, we recommend using a 2 mL syringe only to fully utilize the instrument's accuracy (especially with DMA™ 5000 M). Inject the entire sample volume. The syringe can stay connected to the filling adapter during the measurement.

If you use syringes with higher volumes, carefully disconnect the syringe from the filling adapter after filling the sample. Otherwise errors due to the weight of the syringe are possible.

Make sure to apply exactly the same filling procedure for checks, adjustments and measurements.

Sample amount

If the measuring cell is clean and dry, you need approx. 1 mL of sample.

If you are measuring without cleaning and drying between the samples, you need a higher amount of sample because you have to flush residues of the previous sample out of the measuring cell to avoid cross-contamination.

Bubble detection using the camera – U-View™

1. Tap  in the quick access area to open the live camera view of the measuring cell.
2. Tap <Zoom In> to get a magnified view.
3. Attach a USB flash drive and tap <Save Picture> to save the current picture.
4. Tap <X> to exit the measuring cell view.

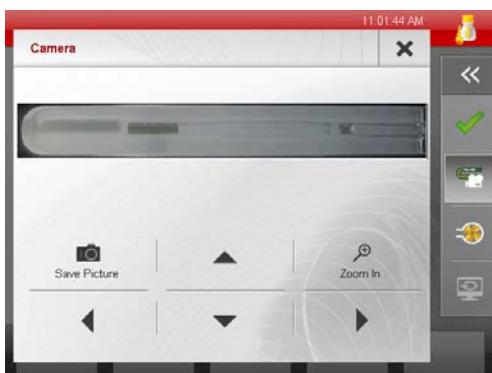


Fig. 10-1: Camera window

To fill with a syringe (Luer tip)

NOTICE

Do not use syringes that contain lubricants. The lubricants can dissolve into your sample and lead to a systematic measuring error.



Fig. 10-2: Filling with a syringe

1. Connect the syringe to the sample inlet adapter.
2. Push the plunger of the syringe slowly and continuously until a drop emerges from the sample outlet adapter.
3. Leave the syringe in the filling position during the measurement.

To fill with a funnel

1. Mount an adapter Luer cone to the sample inlet adapter.
2. Connect the adapter with a funnel using a silicone hose (3x5 mm).
3. Fix the funnel in a position higher than the sample inlet of the DMA™ M.
4. On the outlet of the DMA™ M, mount another adapter Luer cone and connect it to a waste vessel using a second silicone hose (3x5 mm).
5. Mount a valve or hose clamp at the outlet silicone hose.
6. Close the valve and fill your sample into the funnel.
7. Fill the measuring cell by carefully opening the valve and closing it again before the funnel runs empty.

To fill with a peristaltic pump

NOTICE

- The liquid levels in the sample container and waste container must be below the filling level of the instrument. Never put the peristaltic pump or waste container on top of the instrument.
- Check the hoses of the peristaltic pump daily.
- Check the life time of the hoses specified by the supplier and change the hose frequently.

1. Mount an adapter Luer cone to the sample inlet adapter.
2. Connect the adapter Luer cone with the sample container using a silicone hose (3x5 mm).
3. Mount an adapter Luer cone to the sample outlet adapter.
4. Connect a silicone hose (3x5 mm) to the adapter Luer cone and lead the silicone hose via the peristaltic pump to a waste vessel.
5. Set the flow rate to 10 to 25 mL per minute.
6. Start the pump.
7. Turn off the pump after filling a sufficient amount of sample.

To fill automatically with an Xsample

For details, see the respective Xsample instruction manual.

10.3 Performing Measurements

To speed up measurements

Automatic sample naming: See General Software Functions Manual, section 6.3.

Preheat / precool your samples to the measuring temperature before injection to reduce the time necessary for the temperature equilibration.

Ultrafast / Predetermination option: Using this option reduces the measuring time substantially, see section 9.2.1.

To perform a measurement

1. Before starting a measurement, check if:
 - the measuring cell is clean and dry
 - the hoses are connected correctly
 - the hose connections are tight
 - the waste hose leads into the waste container
 - the waste container's volume is large enough for the number of samples
 - the correct sample names are entered
 - the method settings are set correctly
 - suitable cleaning liquids are available.
2. Fill the measuring cell with sample.
3. Enter a sample name if required.
4. Tap <Start> and wait until the measurement is finished.

The progress bar shows the progress of the measurement with a growing red bar and the message "Measuring".

During measurements, the last 1, 2 or 3 digits might be grayed signifying that the set temperature has not been reached yet. In this case, only the solid black digits are valid. The number of valid (black) digits will increase during measurement progress until all digits are black (when using standard / equilibrium mode).

When the measurement is finished, the progress bar turns green, the message "Finished" is displayed and an acoustic signal is given. The "Density Condition" output field shows the message "valid".

The result values are frozen. The display can be unfrozen by tapping .

The result values are saved in the data memory and can be viewed, printed, exported or deleted.

10.4 Filling and Measurement Warnings

10.4.1 Status Messages

Density condition

The "Density Condition" output field gives information about the current status of measurement and may show the following messages:

temp. equilibration	Appears during temperature equilibration. In this stage no predetermined result can be determined by the instrument.
Aquisition	Appears after the temperature equilibration has reached the temperature stability of the precision class "Ultrafast"
pre-determined	Appears before the exact measuring temperature has been reached and the instrument can determine a predetermined result.
valid	Appears when the measuring temperature has been reached and the measurement has been taken.

Sample status icons

In the first column of the sample list, you find an icon for each sample that has already been measured. The icon indicates the status of the sample:

	The sample was successfully measured.
	Reduced precision due to e.g. a filling error.
	No result due to a malfunction.
	The measurement was canceled.

10.4.2 Warning Messages

Automatic bubble detection (FillingCheck™)

If a bubble has been detected anywhere in the U-tube in real time, the "Density Condition" output field shows "Filling Warning" or "Error: No Oscillation" for the current sample and the message list quick access button changes: Instead of the green OK mark, the yellow warning sign is displayed.

Note: For complete transparency and traceability of your sample filling and measurement process, check the filling visually by means of the built-in camera (U-View™) in addition to the fully automatic FillingCheck™.

TIP: *FillingCheck™ provides excellent support to the operator for samples of low and medium viscosity ranges.*

The sensitivity of this feature depends on a combination of density, viscosity, and temperature and is not constant (e.g. certain samples with high density (approx. 1.5 g/cm³) and medium viscosity (approx. 550 mPa·s) might generate a filling warning also for correctly filled samples). If specific samples generate a filling warning although they are filled correctly, changing the measuring temperature might influence this combination so that FillingCheck™ is working correctly again.

For samples as listed below or samples with a similar physical behavior we recommend disabling the FillingCheck™ and performing repeated measurements to validate the quality of filling:

- Non-Newtonian samples (e.g. glycerine, concentrated (above 60 %w/w) sugar solutions etc.) or highly viscous samples above 3,000 mPa·s (they firmly enclose contained air bubbles and might not be analyzed correctly and generate a filling warning even if filled without bubbles)*
- Inhomogeneities (e.g. suspensions, emulsions, etc.) may also lead to a filling warning.*

Message list window

The appearance of the message list button in the quick access area indicates the current error status, see the section "Quick access buttons" in section 6.4. Tapping the button opens the message list window where the general status of the DMA™ M and the measuring errors that occurred are displayed.

11 Cleaning and Storing the Instrument

To assure a constant and high accuracy of your measurements, employ a regular and effective cleaning routine, and store the instrument under the recommended conditions.

11.1 Cleaning and Drying the Measuring Cell



WARNING

Liquids leaking from the instrument may lead to injuries and risk of fire.

Before filling any sample or cleaning liquid into your DMA™ M, make sure that:

- all safety instructions concerning the use of chemicals and the use of flammable chemicals are met, see section 2.
- all wetted parts are resistant, see appendix A.3.

NOTICE

Do not use any mechanical action for cleaning the measuring cell.

Cleaning frequency

Clean and dry the measuring cell at least after each working day or working shift.

Cleaning more frequently can be necessary ...

- when you perform adjustments
- when you measure a sample that is not miscible with the previous sample (e.g., water after a petrochemical sample)
- when you want to measure using a minimum sample amount
- when you measure a sample that could chemically react with the previous sample

Cleaning liquids

For cleaning and drying, employ two cleaning liquids:

- Cleaning liquid 1 dissolves and removes sample residues in the measuring cell. It has to be a good solvent for all sample components.

- Cleaning liquid 2 removes cleaning liquid 1 and is easily evaporated by a stream of dry air in order to accelerate drying of the cell. Cleaning liquid 2 has to be a good solvent for cleaning liquid 1.

Recommended for aqueous samples and beverages: water (cleaning liquid 1) and non-denatured ethanol (cleaning liquid 2).

Recommended for petrochemical samples: petroleum naphtha (cleaning liquid 1) and acetone (cleaning liquid 2).

If you are not sure if a cleaning liquid is suitable for your sample, perform a preliminary test in a test tube to see if any phase separation, precipitate or opalescence can be observed.

To perform a cleaning and drying procedure without Xsample filling equipment

1. Rinse the measuring cell with cleaning liquid 1 (minimum 5 mL).
If your sample is viscous or contains particles, use more cleaning liquid.
2. Empty the measuring cell.
3. Rinse the measuring cell with cleaning liquid 2 (minimum 5 mL).
4. Empty the measuring cell.
5. Insert the air pump hose with the adapter Luer cone into one of the injection adapters.



Fig. 11-1: Drying the measuring cell

6. Tap  in the quick access area to start the air pump.
7. Wait until the measuring cell is dry (stable density reading).

The time needed depends on the vapor pressure of your cleaning liquid 2 and the temperature of the measuring cell (Ethanol at 20 °C: approx. 5 min., Acetone at 20 °C: approx. 3 min.).

If the ambient humidity is > 90 % rel. humidity, use a drying cartridge, see appendix D.1, to reduce the drying time.

8. Tap  in the quick access area to stop the air pump, or wait for the pump time out.
9. Disconnect the air pump hose with the adapter Luer cone from the injection adapter.

NOTICE

Ensure that the air pump hose is disconnected before filling any further samples. Otherwise liquids get into the air pump system and destroy the pump diaphragm.

To perform a cleaning and drying procedure with Xsample filling equipment

For details, see the respective Xsample instruction manual.

11.2 Storing the Instrument

Clean and dry the measuring cell, see section 11.1, before storing the instrument for more than one day. Otherwise algae may grow on the glass surface that are difficult to remove.

For storage for less than one day, the measuring cell can be filled with ultra-pure (bi-distilled or deionized) water or the last cleaning liquid that has been injected. In case of syringe injection, leave the syringe mounted to the injection adapter to prevent spillage of the liquid.

11.3 Cleaning the Instrument Housing and Touch Screen

To clean the instrument housing or the touch screen, use a soft tissue that can be wetted with ethanol or warm water, if necessary with some mild cleaning agent added (pH < 10).



WARNING

Before using any cleaning agents for the instrument's housing and touch screen, make sure that:

- all safety instructions concerning the use of chemicals and the use of flammable chemicals are met, see section 2.
- all parts of the housing are resistant, see appendix A.2. In case of uncertainties get in contact with Anton Paar GmbH.
- aggressive sample residues on the instrument are decontaminated and removed.



WARNING

Ethanol is a highly flammable liquid.

- Make sure that all safety instructions regarding the use of flammable liquids, see section 2, are strictly followed.

NOTICE

Using substances for cleaning which are not suitable causes corrosion of the instrument housing. Never use:

- highly nonpolar solvents (e.g. toluene, hexane, solvent naphtha)
- strong acids or bases (e.g. nitric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, caustic soda)
- strong mechanical action (steel brush).

Appendix A: Technical Data

A.1: Measuring Performance

Table A-1: Technical data of measuring performance

	DMA™ 4100 M	DMA™ 4500 M	DMA™ 5000 M
Measuring range	0 to 3 g/cm ³		
Repeatability density (s. d.)^a	0.00005 g/cm ³	0.00001 g/cm ³	0.000001 g/cm ³
Repeatability temperature (s. d.)^a	0.02 °C	0.01 °C	0.001 °C
Measuring time^b	approx. 30 sec	approx. 30 sec	approx. 40 sec
Measuring temperature^c	0 °C to 100 °C (32 to 212 °F) ^{d,e}		
Pressure range^f	up to 10 bar (145 psi) absolute pressure		
Sample volume	approx. 1 mL		
Ambient air pressure sensor	yes		
Full range viscosity correction	yes		
Reference oscillator	yes		
Automatic bubble detection	yes		
Visual check of the measuring cell	camera		

a Repeatability may be expressed with the repeatability standard deviation. This standard deviation is calculated from measurements carried out under repeatability conditions.

b After full temperature equilibrium

c Cooling down further than 20 °C (68 °F) below ambient temperature only with DMA™ M CK or cooling kit

d Below DCB version 1.000.009: 0–90 °C (32–194 °F)

e Below serial no. 81859726: 0–95 °C (32–203 °F)

f For the measuring cell together with the injection adapters DMA™/CarboQC (mat. no. 159537) in the temperature range of 0–50 °C (32–122 °F). For temperatures above 50 °C (122 °F), the maximum allowed pressure is 5 bar (72.5 psi) absolute pressure. See also appendix D.2.

Table A-2: Precision^a of concentration measurements under repeatability conditions (aqueous solutions, % w/w)

	DMA™ 4100 M	DMA™ 4500 M	DMA™ 5000 M
Ethanol	0.05	0.025 ^b	< 0.01
Extract/Sugar	0.025	0.015	< 0.01
HCl	0.02	0.01	< 0.01
NaOH	0.04	0.02	< 0.01
H₃PO₄	0.06	0.03	< 0.01
HNO₃	0.07	0.035	< 0.01
H₂SO₄	0.05	0.025	< 0.01

a The accuracy is not the same over the whole concentration range. The values given are typical values for orientation purposes.

b In the temperature range of 15–25 °C (59–77 °F) the accuracy is 0.01 % w/w.

A.2: General Technical Data

Dimensions (L x W x H)	495 mm x 330 mm x 230 mm (19.5 in x 13 in x 9 in)
Weight	22.5 kg (49.6 lbs)
Voltage	AC 100 to 240 V, 50/60 Hz
Power	190 VA (incl. Xsample and external measuring module)
Power inlet	according to IEC/EN 60320-1/C14, protection class I
Fuses	Ceramic tube fuses 5x20 mm; IEC60127-2; AC 250 V; T 5 AH
Housing material	
Top & side cover	Aluminum, coated
Back	Aluminum
Front, Xsample slot cover plate	Polystyrene/Butadiene
Environmental conditions (EN 61010)	Indoor use only
Ambient temperature	15–35 °C (59–95 °F)
Air humidity	10–90 % relative humidity, non-condensing
Pollution degree	2
Overvoltage category	II
Altitude	max. 3000 m (9800 ft)
Touch screen	10.4" TFT PCAP touch screen 640 x 480 px
Memory	1000 measuring values with/without camera pictures
Interfaces	4 x USB (2.0 full speed), 1 x Ethernet (100 Mbit), 1 x CAN Bus, 2 x S-Bus ^a , 1 x RS-232, 1 x VGA
RS-232 printer settings	Interface: RS-232C; Baud rate: 9600; Parity: none; Stop bit: 1; Data bits: 8

^a not available for:

DMA™ 4100 M with mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802 and

DMA™ 4500 M with mat. no. 176803, 176804 or 176805



WARNING

Serious injuries are possible through high voltage if the following instructions are not adhered to.

- Only connect devices to the interfaces that comply with PELV (protective extra-low voltage) according to EN 61140 or with SELV (safety extra-low voltage) according to EN 60950.

NOTICE

Connect only Anton Paar equipment or equipment with a maximum power consumption of 40 W to the CAN interface. Otherwise the instrument will not work.

A.3: Wetted Parts

The following materials are in contact with samples and cleaning liquids:

DMA™ M

Material	Part
Borosilicate glass	Measuring cell
PTFE	Filling adapter

Standard accessories

Material	Part
ETFE	Adapter UNF 1/4" Luer male
Polyethylene	Waste vessel
Polypropylene/Polyethylene	Syringe 2 mL Luer
PTFE	Adapter Luer cone
PTFE	Injection adapter Luer
PTFE	Male Luer plug PTFE
Silicone	Hose

Appendix B: Measuring Special Samples

B.1: Degassing Samples

There are different methods to degas liquid samples. The preferable method for your application depends on the kind of sample and the amount of gas that is dissolved in the sample. Pay attention to always treat all samples in the same way in order to get reproducible measuring results.

Be aware of the fact that the composition of some samples may slightly change during the pretreatment due to evaporation of volatile components.

To boil the sample



WARNING

Samples containing toxic volatile compounds can cause irritation and serious injuries to your eyes, skin and mucous membranes, as well as intoxication.

- If your sample contains volatile compounds that are toxic, always handle it in an appropriate environment like under a fume hood, especially when you boil your sample.



WARNING

When you boil flammable liquids, there is the risk of fire. Serious injuries are possible.

- Do not boil flammable liquids.

1. Boil the liquid for several minutes to remove dissolved air.
2. Fill the boiled liquid into a clean glass flask and cover it.
3. Wait until the liquid has cooled down approximately to measuring temperature.

To stir the sample

- Stir your sample vigorously for 2–15 minutes (depending on the stirring equipment) until bubbling ceases.
- You can pour the sample through a paper filter after stirring to degas it even more efficiently.

To use an ultrasonic bath

- Put your sample for approx. 5–10 minutes into an ultrasonic bath until bubbling ceases.

B.2: Special Filling Techniques

Bubbling samples

If the sample to be measured tends to form gas bubbles, degas it before the measurement, see appendix B.1.

If this is not possible, introduce the sample at a temperature higher than the measuring temperature.

You can also put the density meter at a slight angle by means of proper spacers below the right side of the DMA™ M to allow the bubbles to escape due to buoyancy.

Suspensions and emulsions

Suspensions or emulsions may tend to separate in the measuring cells, giving incorrect results. Leave such samples in the measuring cell as briefly as possible. Preheat or precool them before filling.

It may help to put spacers below the left legs of the DMA™ M, thus putting it at an angle to counter-balance the separation force generated by the oscillation of the measuring cell.

Highly viscous samples

Highly viscous samples can be heated up to lower the viscosity. Always heat the sample to a temperature that is approx. 15 °C higher than the measuring temperature, which can be 100 °C maximum.

Pastes

Paste-like materials like toothpaste or tomato ketchup can be filled by syringe. Inject these kinds of samples into the measuring cell by pushing the plunger very slowly and continuously.

If the samples have a very high viscosity, you can fill them into the syringe by pulling the plunger completely out of the syringe, filling it from the back using a spoon and then mounting the plunger again.

Liquids in aerosol cans

For the quality control of aerosol cans, you can use the Anton Paar Aerosol Adapter (mat. no. 74650) to fill the liquid safely and conveniently into your DMA™ M. For details, see the Aerosol Adapter instruction manual.

Gases

It is possible to measure gases with the DMA™ M. For details, contact your local Anton Paar representative and ask for the respective application report and the necessary accessories.

Appendix C: Performing Highly Accurate Density Measurements

For fully utilizing the instrument's accuracy, all measuring conditions have to be optimized to be ideal. Besides the density meter's specification, further sources of uncertainty include measuring and environmental conditions, sample handling, stability of the sample (e.g. absorption of air or water). The operator's awareness and prevention of different sources of errors is essential to fully utilize the most accurate density meter on the market, the DMA™ 5000 M. The high resolution of laboratory instruments should not hide the fact that accuracy and repeatability are not only connected to proper adjustment, but also to the installation of the instrument, the operational skills of the operator, the sample nature and stability of the measurement process and conditions.

The following tips may help to achieve highly accurate density results:

- **Install the instrument in the right place.**
DMA™ M instruments are designed for operation under typical laboratory bench top conditions. To guarantee temperature stability, do not place the instrument near a heater, in a drafty place (e.g. near an air conditioner or an open window), on a vibration surface or close to vibrating equipment, or in direct sunlight.
- **High humidity or a measuring temperature below the ambient temperature may lead to condensation within the measuring cell.**
To avoid condensation install a drying cartridge, see appendix D.1.
- **Be aware of the ambient pressure when comparing the measured result to a reference value of a certified reference material (CRM), e.g. the density deviation of water between 970 mbar and 1013.25 mbar is approx. 0.002 kg/m³.**
- **Store samples and CRMs in a dark place at temperatures lower than 20 °C and avoid temperature cycling.**
- **Installing the filling adapters 12 hours before the actual measurement/adjustment (e.g. the day before) guarantees relaxation of the measuring cell as physical pressure/stress from the filling adapters has been applied during installation.**

- Setting the measuring temperature at least 12 hours before the actual measurement (e.g. the day before) ensures temperature stability of the whole measuring system as DMA™ M instruments operate in the mK range.
- The sample temperature should be slightly higher than the measuring temperature. This reduces the risk of degassing and the formation of micro bubbles in the measuring cell.
- Inconsistent results have been tracked down to the use of plastic disposable syringes due to lubricants being dissolved by specific samples or plastic being soluble in the liquid. For these samples, use glass syringes for filling.
- Set the Precision class or "Measurement finished by" criteria of the used method to "Standard / Equilibrium" (DMA™ 4100/4500 M) or "Equilibrium slow" (DMA™ 5000 M).
- Avoid influences of the syringe weight. Anton Paar provides a syringe holder, which is mounted on the density meter's housing rather than filling adapters. For more information, see the application report "Highly accurate density measurements". Follow the filling instructions in section 10.2.
- Avoid sample or cleaning agent residues due to insufficient drying times.

Depending on the sample nature, the following characteristics may have a great influence on the results of a density measurement:

- **Be aware of the temperature dependence.**
E.g. samples like isooctane or dodecane have a thermal expansion coefficient β , which is close to $1 \text{ kg}/(\text{m}^3\text{K})$ leading to a density change of $0.01 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$ at a temperature change of only 10 mK ($0.01 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$).
- **Hygroscopic samples, such as ethanol, tend to absorb water from the air resulting in higher density values compared to a stated reference value.** The liquid samples have to be injected immediately after opening the sealed ampule or bottle. The longer the period between opening and measuring the sample, the higher the risk of a change of composition or contamination of the sample. Sample containers must only be used once, right after opening the sealing.

- Volatile components of samples, such as ethanol, evaporate once the ampule or bottle is opened resulting in a change of density. The samples have to be filled immediately after opening the ampule or bottle. Close the measuring cell with 2 pieces of male Luer plugs PTFE (mat. no. 63865) to minimize the amount of vaporization of the filled liquid.
- Ensure your samples are completely homogeneous. Do not mix the samples by shaking them vigorously, but by stirring them gently with a glass rod. Avoid any inclusions of micro-bubbles.

In conclusion, depending on the sample nature various sources of errors contribute to the measurement uncertainty. As an example, see fig. C-1 for the contributions to the measuring uncertainty of isoctane.

Visit <http://www.good-density-measurement.com> for more information about sample preparation, terminology of precision, repeatability and reproducibility, etc.

Ask your local Anton Paar representative for the following application reports:

- Highly accurate density measurements (D12A001EN)
- Standards for the adjustment of concentration meters (XDLIA014EN)

Contributions to measurement uncertainty of isoctane using a DMA™ 5000 M

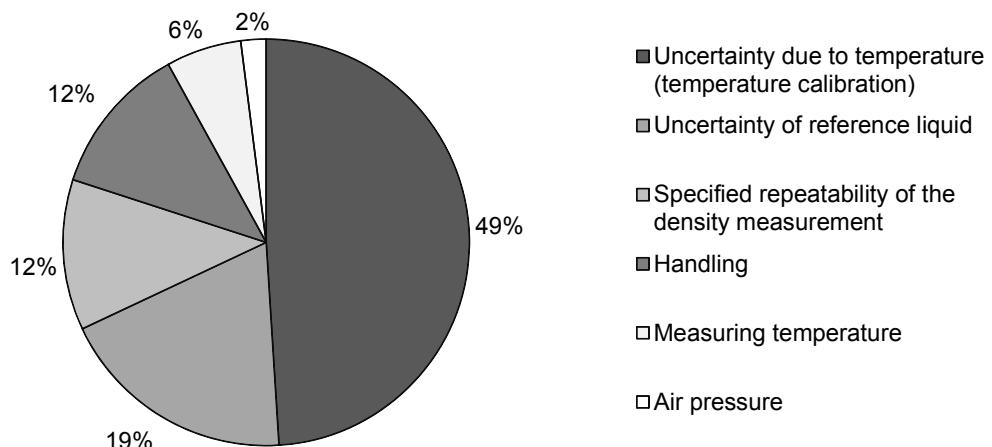


Fig. C-1: Contributions to uncertainty of isoctane

Appendix D: Measuring under Special Conditions

D.1: Measuring at High Humidity/ Low Temperature Conditions

If the ambient air contains humidity and the measuring temperature is lower than the ambient temperature, condensation may occur in the measuring cell and measuring cell block.

Condensation in the measuring cell causes adjustment and measurement errors in DMA™ M series instruments. Condensation in the measuring cell block damages the electronics and may lead to a failure of the U-view™ function. The higher the difference between the set measuring temperature and ambient temperature and the higher the air humidity, the easier condensation occurs.

To prevent condensation in the measuring cell

To prevent condensation in the measuring cell, use a drying cartridge (mat. no. 65085) and connect it to the "DRY AIR IN AIR PUMP" connector at the rear of the DMA™ M, see fig. D-1.

NOTICE

- Never connect hoses containing liquids or moist gases to the "DRY AIR IN AIR PUMP" connector as this may lead to condensation in the measuring cell and subsequently to measurement and adjustment errors.
- Operate the "DRY AIR IN AIR PUMP" connector only at ambient pressure.

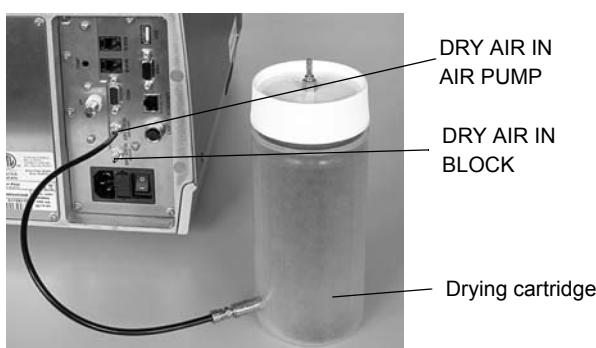


Fig. D-1: Drying cartridge connected

For a measuring temperature of 20 °C, a drying cartridge must be used under the following conditions:

Ambient temperature	Relative air humidity (r. h.)
20 °C	> 70 %
25 °C	> 50 %
30 °C	> 38 %

To prevent condensation in the measuring cell block

To prevent condensation in the measuring cell block, connect a dry air supply to the "DRY AIR IN BLOCK" connector at the rear of the DMA™ M using a 3x5 mm hose made of suitable material (e.g. silicone) (see fig. D-1).

NOTICE

Never connect hoses containing liquids or moist gases to the "DRY AIR IN BLOCK" connector as this may lead to damage of the electronics.

The dry air supply must be used additionally to the drying cartridge if the measuring temperature is more than 5 °C lower than the ambient temperature. The following specifications of the applied air are required:

- 0.2–0.3 bar (2.9–4.4 psi) rel.¹
- Class 5 acc. to ISO 8573-1
- Max. particle size: 40 µm
- Max. pressure dew point: 10 °C below measuring temperature
- Max. oil content: 25 mg/m³

To regenerate moist silica gel

The drying cartridge contains silica gel, a non-toxic drying agent. When active, the color of the drying agent is orange. Silica gel which has absorbed liquid turns green.

Moist silica gel can be regenerated: Pour the silica gel into a glass bowl and blow hot, dry air (max. 130 °C / 266 °F) through it for approx. 5 hours or place it in a laboratory oven for a few hours (or overnight) until it is orange again.

¹ only 0.1 bar (1.4 psi) rel. for DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 163378, 176251, 176802) and DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, 176805)

NOTICE

Do not use higher drying temperatures than 130 °C (266 °F). Otherwise the indicator function of the silica gel will be spoiled.

D.2: Measuring at Low/High Temperatures

To measure at low temperatures

To perform measurements at temperatures lower than 20 °C (36 °F) below ambient temperature, use DMA™ 4100/4500 M CK with the built-in cooling kit or install the cooling kit (mat. no. 80810) and connect the DMA™ M to an external thermostat. If your tap water is cool enough, also connecting to a tap water supply will help. Operate the cooling kit with a moderate flow of water (1–3 liters per minute).

Temperature range of the cooling unit	5–30 °C (41–86 °F)
Maximum pressure	1 bar rel. (14.5 psi).
Connector	Self-locking coupling 8 mm, Type Rectus 21KBTS08MVN, mat. no. 75090

Example: Your ambient temperature is 25 °C (77 °F), and you want to perform measurements at 0 °C (32 °F). Install the cooling kit or use DMA™ 4100/4500 M CK and connect the DMA™ M to an external thermostat or tap water line that is delivering water at a constant temperature between 5 °C and 15 °C (41–59 °F) and change the measuring temperature to 0 °C (32 °F) in the "Density Module" dialog.

To measure at high temperatures

**WARNING*****Risk of leakage!***

At high sample temperatures in combination with high pressure the injection adapter Luer may leak.

- At measuring temperatures of 50 °C (122 °F) and higher, the applied pressure must be limited to 5 bar (72.5 psi) absolute pressure.

To prevent bubble formation

If you are measuring samples at temperatures significantly higher than ambient temperature, the tendency to form gas bubbles in the measuring cell will dramatically increase. To ensure precise results, you can:

- Degas your samples thoroughly directly before measuring, see appendix B.1.
- Heat your samples up to a temperature significantly higher than the measuring temperature with stirring, directly before measuring.

To measure highly viscous samples at high temperatures

See appendix B.2.

D.3: Measuring at High Pressures

The supplied silicone hose and injection adapters can only be used at atmospheric pressure. Before applying high pressures, exchange the supplied filling components with pressure-resistant components.

Adjustment with air and water

To reach the highest possible accuracy for high pressure measurements, perform the air adjustment as usual at ambient pressure and the water adjustment or an adjustment with any other reference liquid at the pressure at which you are going to perform the measurements.



WARNING

Leaky components of the measuring system can cause sample to be splashed out when pressure is applied to the measuring system. Injuries and risk of fire possible.

To avoid injuries, do the following:

- At pressures higher than ambient pressure, only use the injection adapters DMA™/CarboQC (mat. no. 159537) and polyurethane hoses 2x4 mm (mat. no. 135259).
- Do not exceed the maximum operating pressure of any single component.
- Before starting a measurement at high pressure, check the pressure tightness of the system with air.
- If you are measuring any aggressive, poisonous or flammable sample at high pressure, only use the smallest possible sample amount.

Appendix E: Camera Settings

E.1: Adjusting the Camera Position

If the camera does not show the complete measuring cell, you can adjust the position of the camera.

1. Tap  in the quick access area.

The "Camera" window opens.



Fig. E-1: Adjusting the camera position

2. Use the position buttons to accommodate the position of the camera.
3. Close the "Camera" window by tapping .

E.2: Setting the Camera Illumination

If the illumination of the camera picture is not suitable for your special environment, you can change the corresponding default setting.

1. Log on as "administrator".
2. Tap  and select *Setup > Control Panel > Advanced Camera Settings*.
3. Increase the value "Auto Exposure Luminance" to increase the brightness of the camera picture.

E.3: Saving a Camera Picture

You can specify whether the instrument shall automatically save a picture of the measuring cell.

1. Tap  and select *Setup > Measuring System Settings > Camera*.
2. Use the radio buttons to select one of the options:
Automatically save a picture ...
 - of each measurement
 - only if there is a filling warning
 - never
3. Tap  to save the changes.

E.4: Removing Condensation from the Camera

Only applicable for DMA™ 4100 M with mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802 and DMA™ 4500 M with mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805

1. Cut a piece of approx. 750 mm (29.5 in) length from the silicone hose included in the accessory kit.
2. Attach one end of the silicone hose to the air pump outlet on the right side of the instrument.
3. Attach the other end of the silicone hose to the "DRY AIR IN BLOCK" connector at the rear of the instrument.
4. Set the measuring temperature of the instrument to 100 °C.
5. Start the pump after the temperature has been reached.
6. Turn off the pump after approx. 15 minutes.

Appendix F: Trouble Shooting

Table F-1: Adjustment

Problem	Cause and Correction	See
Readjustment is necessary very often.	Bad water quality for checks/adjustments: Use freshly degassed ultra-pure (bi-distilled or deionized) water.	section 8.3.1
	The measuring cell is not clean: Clean and dry the measuring cell perfectly before an air check/adjustment.	section 11
	The measuring cell is corroded by hydrofluoric acid, strong alkaline solutions or mechanical abrasion: Do not leave glass-corroding liquids in the measuring cell.	section 11
	Direct sunlight on the DMA™: Install the DMA™ M at a place without direct sunlight.	section 7.1
The adjustment is still not finished after 10 minutes.	The measuring cell is not sufficiently dry for the air adjustment: Clean and dry the measuring cell perfectly before an air check/adjustment.	section 11
	There are gas bubbles in the measuring cell during water adjustment: Repeat the filling procedure and use freshly degassed ultra-pure (bi-distilled or deionized) water.	section 8.3.1

Table F-2: Measurement

Problem	Cause and Correction	See
I cannot start any measurement 15 minutes or more after booting the instrument.	Check if one or more modules have older firmware versions installed than expected from the instrument's software. The relevant information is either displayed on the start screen or in the message list of the quick access area. Tap <Menu> and select <i>Service > Update > Module Firmware Update</i> to update the respective modules using the internal firmware update package.	General Software Functions Manual, section 10.4
Density Condition: "Filling Warning"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more samples are highly viscous. This may lead to a filling warning shown. Gas bubbles in the measuring cell: Degas your sample. Fill the sample at a higher temperature than the measuring temperature. 	appendix B.1
Density Condition: "Error: No Oscillation"	The measuring cell is only partly filled: Fill the sample again.	
Density Condition: "Timeout Error"	The sample is instable (e.g. emulsion): Preheat / precool your sample to measuring temperature.	appendix B.2
	The timeout is set too short: Change the timeout setting.	section 9.2.1
	The DMA™ cannot reach the criteria for the set precision class e.g. due to the presence of air bubbles or particles in the cell. Check the "Stability status" of the measurement. (Only for DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802) and DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805).	appendix H

Table F-2: Measurement (cont.)

Problem	Cause and Correction	See
The calibration failed. The results deviate from reference values.	Bad cleaning and drying: Improve your cleaning and drying procedure.	section 11.1
	The calibration liquid was stored too long: Use a fresh calibration liquid.	
	Adjustment problems: Improve your adjustment routine.	section 8.3.1
The measuring times during a temperature scan are varying.	The measuring times during temperature scans can vary due to internal temperature measurements and calibration after changing the temperature by a defined value.	
Error message: "Broken U-tube."	The measuring cell of the instrument is broken. Turn off the instrument and contact your local Anton Paar representative.	

Table F-3: Touch screen

Problem	Cause and Correction	See
The screen elements do not react when being tapped.	Bad touch screen calibration: Perform a new touch screen calibration.	General Software Functions Manual, section 4.3
	Only for instruments with 6.4" display: Exchange the protection foil (mat. no. 81233).	appendix G.1
The screen flickers.	Due to manufacturing tolerances of the hardware, the screen may flicker for certain values of reduced display brightness. Change the display brightness.	General Software Functions Manual, section 4.4

Table F-4: Data memory

Problem	Cause and Correction	See
I cannot see certain results in the data memory.	The filter function is activated, and the results do not match the filter criteria: Change the filter settings.	General Software Functions Manual, section 8.4
I have deleted all results but there are still results visible in the data memory.	The filter settings in the "Delete Measured Data" menu are different from the settings in the "Data Browser Settings" menu: Perform corresponding settings in both menus.	General Software Functions Manual, section 8.7, section 8.4

Table F-5: Data export

Problem	Cause and Correction	See
The export to the USB flash drive does not work.	The USB storage device has the old super floppy formatting and is therefore not accepted by the instrument: Reformat with FAT32 or try a newer USB storage device.	

Table F-5: Data export (cont.)

Problem	Cause and Correction	See
Wrong output data are exported.	The settings in the "Result Output" menu are wrong: Change the settings.	General Software Functions Manual, section 7.2.3

Table F-6: Password protection

Problem	Cause and Correction	See
The instrument boots up without logon procedure, and no password is requested.	A user with activated auto logon function was logged in on the instrument before it was switched off: Tap on the user indicator icon and log on with another user account.	General Software Functions Manual, section 6.5.2

Table F-7: Printout problems

Problem	Cause and Correction	See
No printout on office printer	Office printer problems: Check that the printer has enough paper, toner, etc. See the respective printer instruction manual.	General Software Functions Manual, section 5.3
	The office printer type is not supported by your instrument.	
	Wrong interface used: Use the interface which has been defined in the "Printer Management" menu, or change the interface settings.	
	Wrong or no definition of the printer in the "Printer Management" menu: Change the definition.	
No printout on RS-232 printer	Printer problems: Check the printer. See the respective printer instruction manual.	General Software Functions Manual, section 5.3
	Wrong or no definition of the printer in the "Printer Management" menu: Change the definition.	
	Chinese printer: Declare the printer as "RS-232 (Chinese)" in the "Printer Management" menu.	
The printout makes no sense.	Wrong communication settings on the RS-232 printer: Change the DIP switch settings (see the printer instructions).	appendix A.2
Wrong output values are printed.	The settings in the "Result Output" menu are wrong: Change the settings.	General Software Functions Manual, section 7.2.3

Appendix G: Maintenance

Anton Paar recommends a preventive maintenance interval of at least once a year by an authorized service technician.

G.1: Exchanging the protection foil (mat. no. 81233)

To ensure optimal performance of the touchscreen of instruments with 6.4" display in surroundings with ethanol and other organic solvents fumes, the protection foils (mat. no. 81233) have to be replaced at least once a year.

Furthermore, if the instrument is placed near a window, the glue of the protection foils might harden quicker resulting in a replacement interval of at least once a year.

To exchange the protection foil

1. Remove the old protection foil.
2. Use a soft tissue that can be wetted with ethanol to remove any glue residues.
3. Re-mount a new protection foil following the instructions delivered with the protection foils.

G.2: Warranty exclusions

The warranty does not cover the replacement of parts subject to natural wear and tear. Consumables, such as syringes, hoses, cables, adapters, pump diaphragms, filling and protection accessories, etc. as well as glass parts are excluded from the warranty.

G.3: Returning the Instrument for Repair

In case your instrument needs repair, contact your local Anton Paar representative who will take care of the necessary steps. The instrument must not be returned without the filled out "Safety Declaration for Instrument Repairs" and must be cleaned before return.

TIP: *Find the contact data of your local Anton Paar representative on the Anton Paar website (<http://www.anton-paar.com>) under "Contact".*

Appendix H: Output Quantities and Live Raw Data

H.1: Output Quantities

The following quantities can be selected as output for the output fields.

Group: System	
DataField 1	Name of the user-defined data field (optional sample ID).
DataField 2	Name of the user-defined data field (optional sample ID).
DataField 3	Name of the user-defined data field (optional sample ID).
Date	Current date.
Last Check Date ^a	Date of the last GxP compliant check.
Last Check Name ^a	Name of the last GxP compliant check.
Last Check Result ^a	Result of the last GxP compliant check.
Last Check Type ^a	Type of the last GxP compliant check.
Last Check User ^a	Name of the user who performed the last GxP compliant check.
Master Condition	Sum of all available conditions from measuring modules within the system.
Measurement Mode	Selected type of measurement, see section 9.2.2.
Method	Name of the selected or used method.
Parent Sample Id	Sample ID of the parent sample, used with measurement modes that perform multiple measurements with the same sample.
Sample Error State	Error messages concerning the sample: "No error", "Was canceled", etc.
Sample List Number	Number of the current sample list entry.
Sample Name	Name of the current sample.
Sample Type	Information on measurement mode, parent sample ID and sub measurement number.
Serial Number	Serial number of the instrument.
Stability Status	Only for DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802) and DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805): Two-digit number, which indicates the reached stability criteria. The first digit represents the temperature stability, and the second digit the density stability.
Sub Measurement Number	Sub measurement numbers are available if multiple measurements are performed with the same sample.
Time	Current time.
Unique Sample Id	Internal unique sample ID that cannot be reset.
User	Name of the user in a certain context.

^a not available in non storage mode

Group: Density

Number of digits displayed with density values:

DMA™ 5000 M: 6

DMA™ 4500 M: 5

DMA™ 4100 M: 4

Number of digits displayed with temperature values:

DMA™ 5000 M: 3

DMA™ 4500 M: 2

DMA™ 4100 M: 2

Apparent Density Brass	Apparent density referring to scales which are adjusted with brass weights.
Apparent Density Steel	Apparent density referring to scales which are adjusted with steel weights.
Apparent Specific Gravity	Apparent density divided by the apparent density of water at the specified temperature. Apparent density is the weight in air (not mass!) divided by the volume.
Density	Value of viscosity-corrected true density.
Density (not visc.-corr.)	Density value without viscosity correction. The density is correct for samples with a viscosity at around 1 mPa·s (water). Noticeable high readings for samples of higher viscosity.
Density Condition	Current status of the measurement.
Density Control Temp.	Temperature in the cell block measured by the Pt 100 control sensor.
Density Set Temp.	Set measuring temperature.
Density Temperature	Temperature in the measuring cell measured by the Pt 100 measuring sensor.
Repeat Dev. Density	Density deviation of two subsequent measurements; only available if repeated mode is used, and when the quantity "Density" has been activated.
Specific Gravity	Density of the sample at measuring temperature divided by the density of water at a measuring temperature.
Specific Gravity t/04	Density of the sample at measuring temperature divided by the density of water at 4 °C.
Specific Gravity (not visc.-corr.)	Specific gravity without viscosity correction.

Group: Density (Expert)	
d	Density number, calculated by subtracting the density of water from the measured density and dividing by the density of water at measuring temperature.
d (not visc.-corr.)	Density number without viscosity correction.
Damping	Damping represents the energy loss during oscillation caused by sample viscosity, and is used for viscosity correction of the density.
Quality Factor	Quality factor, calculated by dividing 10000 with the damping value. Value equals the damping value software version 2.92.204 and lower.
Last Air / Water at 20 °C Date ^a	Date of the latest air/water adjustment.
Last Air / Water at 20 °C User ^a	Name of the user who performed the latest air/water adjustment.
Periodic Time	Period of oscillation of the U-tube in the harmonic oscillation of 0 th order.
Periodic Time 1st Harmonic	Period of oscillation of the U-tube in the harmonic oscillation of 1 st order.
Periodic Time Ref. Oscillator	Actual period of oscillation of the reference oscillator.
PQ U-tube	Quotient of the period of oscillation of the U-tube divided by the period of oscillation of the reference oscillator.
PQ U-tube 1st Harmonic	Quotient of the period of oscillation of 1 st order of the U-tube divided by the period of oscillation of the reference oscillator.

a not available in non storage mode

Group: User Functions

User functions can be constants, formulas, linear functions, polynomials (1D or 2D) or tables (see General Software Functions Manual, section 9.2).

Group: Ethanol Tables	
Ethanol concentrations in percentage by volume (% v/v) or percentage by weight (% w/w) according to ethanol concentration tables issued by different organizations/authors.	
Number of digits displayed with ethanol values:	
DMA™ 5000 M: 3	
DMA™ 4500 M: 2	
DMA™ 4100 M: 2	
Canadian Excise Alcohol Table ^a	Special ethanol table converting the output of a special adjustment into an ethanol value. TIP: Before you use this output quantity, it is necessary to perform a special adjustment with apparent density values of air and water, see section 8.3.5.2, and to link that adjustment to the Canadian excise alcohol table, see section 9.2.3.
Ethanol AOAC 60 °F (% v/v)	Percentage by volume at 15.56 °C (60 °F), AOAC (American Organization of Analytical Chemists) tables, based on true density at 20 °C. The measuring temperature must be 20 °C (68 °F).
Ethanol AOAC 60 °F (% v/v) (not visc.-corr.)	Ethanol AOAC 60 °F (% v/v) without viscosity correction.
Ethanol HM C&E (% v/v) Ethanol HM C&E (% w/w)	HM C&E table at 20 °C.
Ethanol IUPAC (% v/v) Ethanol IUPAC (% w/w)	Tables of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, based on true density at 20 °C. The measuring temperature has to be 20 °C (68 °F).
Ethanol Kaempf (% v/v) Ethanol Kaempf (% w/w)	Percentage by volume/weight according to W. KAEMPF, based on true density at 20 °C.
Ethanol OIML (% v/v) Ethanol OIML (% w/w)	According to the tables of the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML), temperature according to ITS-68, based on true density at 20 °C.
Ethanol OIML SHUSEI-DO 1000 POINTS (% v/v)	Percentage by volume at 15 °C (59 °F), based on true density at 15 °C (59 °F). The measuring temperature has to be 15 °C (59 °F).
Ethanol OIML ITS-90 (% v/v) Ethanol OIML ITS-90 (% w/w)	According to the tables of the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML), temperature according to ITS-90, based on true density at 20 °C.
Ethanol Proof 60 °F	Proof degrees at 15.56 °C (60 °F), based on true density at 20 °C.
Ethanol Proof 60 °F (not visc.-corr.)	Ethanol Proof 60 °F without viscosity correction.

a not available in non storage mode

Group: Extract/Sugar Tables

Concentration of extract/sugar (sucrose) of beverages in different concentration units.

Number of digits displayed with concentration values:

DMA™ 5000 M: 3

DMA™ 4500 M: 2

DMA™ 4100 M: 2

Number of digits displayed with Mass Concentration Sugar:

All 3 models: 1

Baumé	Based on specific gravity (SG) at set temperature. For liquids heavier than water ${}^{\circ}\text{Be} = (145 \times \text{SG} - 145) / \text{SG}$ For liquids lighter than water ${}^{\circ}\text{Be} = (140 - 130 \times \text{SG}) / \text{SG}$
Concentration Sugar (°Balling)	Extract in percentage by weight, Balling table, based on true density at 20 °C.
Concentration Sugar (°Brix)	Sucrose in percentage by weight, NBS Table 113, based on true density at 20 °C.
Concentration Sugar (°Plato)	Extract in percentage by weight, Plato table, based on true density at 20 °C.
Mass Concentration Sugar	Sucrose in g/L, g/mL, mg/L, kg/m ³ .

Group: Acid/Base Tables

Concentration of different aqueous acids and bases in percentage by weight (% w/w) and mole per liter (mol/L) according to different tables.

Number of digits displayed with % w/w values:

DMA™ 5000 M: 3

DMA™ 4500 M: 2

DMA™ 4100 M: 2

Number of digits displayed with mol/L and N values:

DMA™ 5000 M: 4

DMA™ 4500 M: 3

DMA™ 4100 M: 3

Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) (% w/w) (mol/L) (N)	Table of CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, based on true density at 20 °C, range 0–40 % (0–21.5 mol/L). Accuracy approx. 0.02 % (0.01 mol/L).
Nitric Acid (HNO ₃) (% w/w) (mol/L) (N)	Landolt-Boernstein, based on true density at 20 °C, range 0–100 % (0–23.9 mol/L). Accuracy approx. 0.07 % (0.02 mol/L).
Phosphoric Acid (H ₃ PO ₄) (% w/w) (mol/L) (N)	Landolt-Boernstein, based on true density at 20 °C, range 0–100 % (0–19.03 mol/L). Accuracy approx. 0.06 % (0.01 mol/L).
Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) ^a (% w/w) (mol/L) (N)	Landolt-Boernstein, based on true density at 20 °C, range 0–50 % (0–9.56 mol/L). Accuracy approx. 0.04 % (0.01 mol/L).
Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄) (% w/w) (mol/L) (N)	CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, based on true density at 20 °C, range 0–94 % (0–17.6 mol/L). Accuracy approx. 0.05 % (0.01 mol/L).

a Caution: corrodes measuring cell

Group: API Functions

The API functions automatically convert the density values of petroleum samples measured at any temperature to density, API gravity or specific gravity at 15 °C or 60 °F, according to ASTM D1250-08 and DIN 51757. Additionally, the same API functions are available for a reference temperature of 20 °C according to the "IP Petroleum Measurement Paper No. 3, 1988".

The samples are divided into the groups crude oil (group A), fuel to heating oil (group B) and lubricants (group D).

Number of digits displayed with API density values:

DMA™ 5000 M: 5

DMA™ 4500 M: 4

DMA™ 4100 M: 4

Number of digits displayed with °API Gravity values:

DMA™ 5000 M: 3

DMA™ 4500 M: 2

DMA™ 4100 M: 2

°API Gravity 15 °C	API gravity converted to 15 °C.
°API Gravity 20 °C	API gravity converted to 20 °C.
°API Gravity 29.5 °C	API gravity converted to 29.5 °C.
°API Gravity 60 °F	API gravity converted to 60 °F.
API Density 15 °C	Conversion of density at measuring temperature to density at 15 °C.
API Density 20 °C	Conversion of density at measuring temperature to density at 20 °C.
API Density 29.5 °C	Conversion of density at measuring temperature to density at 29.5 °C.
API Density 60 °F	Conversion of density at measuring temperature to density at 60 °F.
API Input Quantity	Selection of the input parameter for API calculations: Density, Density (not visc.-corr.) or a Special Adjustment.
API Product Group	Selection of the API product group for calculation of API gravity, density and specific gravity.
API Specific Gravity 15 °C	Conversion of density at measuring temperature to specific gravity at 15 °C.
API Specific Gravity 20 °C	Conversion of density at measuring temperature to specific gravity at 20 °C.
API Specific Gravity 29.5 °C	Conversion of density at measuring temperature to specific gravity at 29.5 °C.
API Specific Gravity 60 °F	Conversion of density at measuring temperature to specific gravity at 60 °F.

Group: Special Adjustments^a

Up to 5 special adjustments can be stored in the DMA™ M, see section 8.3.5.

a not available in non storage mode

H.2: Live Raw Data

For viewing and printing live raw data as well as for a list of software specific live raw data refer to the General Software Functions Manual, section 10.9.

Quantities not mentioned in the following tables are described in the tables above (e.g. Density, Density Temperature, Density (not visc.-corr.), etc.).

DMA™ Density

For DMA™ 4100 M with mat. no. 153058 or 160944, DMA™ 4500 M with mat. no. 153059 or 160945, and DMA™ 5000 M

dD Harmonic Value	Damping of the first harmonic
Delta RHO Value	Difference between density calculated from 1 st harmonic and density calculated from fundamental oscillation
Density 1st Harmonic	Density calculated from the 1 st harmonic of the U-tube
Density Progress	Indicator (0–100) for the progress of the measurement
e	Viscosity correction factor
Fill Status	Status information about correct filling of the U-tube Values different from zero indicate an incorrect filling.
RHO NC Harmonic Value	Not viscosity-corrected density calculated from the 1 st harmonic.
RHO17 Value	Viscosity-corrected density, valid if the viscosity is less than 700 mPa·s
RHOg5 Value	Viscosity corrected density, valid if the viscosity is greater than 500 mPa·s
Status Value	Status information indicating the temperature status of the cell

DMA™ Density

For DMA™ 4100 M with mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802 and DMA™ 4500 M with mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805

Delta RHO Value	Difference between density calculated from 1 st harmonic and density calculated from fundamental oscillation
Density Forecast	Pre-calculated density at the set temperature
Density Progress	Indicator (0–100) for the progress of the measurement
e	Viscosity correction factor
Fill Status	Status information about correct filling of the U-tube Values different from zero indicate an incorrect filling.
RHO NC Fundamental Value	Not viscosity-corrected density calculated from the fundamental oscillation
RHO NC Harmonic Value	Not viscosity-corrected density calculated from the 1 st harmonic
RHO VC Fundamental Value	Viscosity corrected density calculated from the fundamental oscillation
RHO VC 1st Harmonic	Viscosity corrected density calculated from the 1 st harmonic of the U-tube
Status Value	Status information indicating the temperature status of the cell

DCB - Air Pressure

Air Pressure	Currently measured air pressure
Air Pressure Condition	Current status of the measurement
Air Pressure State	Status of the air pressure measurement
Air Pressure Substate	Detailed information about the status of the air pressure measurement

Appendix I: List of Quick Settings Parameters

Depending on the sample list mode, different quick setting parameters are set by default:

- If the "No Sample List" mode is used: Sample name, measurement mode and "Density Temperature" (not for users of the user group "Operator")
- If the "Sample List" mode is used: Measurement mode and "Density Temperature" (not for users of the user group "Operator")

Table I-1: Quick settings parameters

Parameter Type	Parameter Select	Description
Sample Name		only in the "No Sample List" mode
Measurement Mode	S (Standard)	Perform a standard measurement.
	C (Check)	Perform one of the predefined checks. It is only possible to select a check that has been defined for the selected method before.
	MM (Multiple Measurement)	Perform 2–10 measurements of a single sample automatically.
	RM (Repeated Mode)	Perform repeated measurements of a single sample by filling the sample up to 5 times. You define a maximum deviation of two subsequent measurements.
	MF (Multiple Filling)	Perform multiple measurements of a single sample after filling the sample 2–10 times.
	TS (Temperature Scan)	Perform a temperature scan.
	TTS (Temperature Table Scan)	Perform a temperature table scan.
Density Temperature		Set the temperature of the density measuring cell between –25 °C and 100 °C (or 95 °C or 90 °C).
Density Measurement finished by	Ultrafast / Predetermination	default
	Standard / Equilibrium	(for DMA™ 4100 M / DMA™ 4500 M)
	Equilibrium fast	(for DMA™ 5000 M)
	Equilibrium medium	
	Equilibrium slow	
	None (use method default)	
Density Measurement Delay		Set the time for the measurement delay (0–600 s).
Density Timeout		Set the timeout for density measurement (30–3600 s, default 600 s).
Density FillingCheck™	Always active	default
	Not active	
	Active during measurement	
	None (use method default)	
Density Stability criterion		Only for DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802) and DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805)

Table I-1: Quick settings parameters (cont.)

Parameter Type	Parameter Select	Description
Density API Product Group	A - Crude oil	default
	B - Fuels	
	D - Lubes	
	None (use method default)	
Density API Input Quantity	Density	default
	Density (not visc.-corr.)	
	Special Adjustment ^a	up to 5
	None (use method default)	
Density Canadian Excise Alcohol Table ^a	Special Adjustment 1, ..., 5	default
	None (use method default)	
User-defined data fields		if set as mandatory in the sample list settings
User functions of the "Constant" type		if activated in the method settings

^a not available in non storage mode

Appendix J: Density Tables

NOTICE

The factory default reference values for the density of air and water are based on the formula of Spieweck and Bettin and cover the whole measuring range of the instrument.

Density of Air¹

For the temperature t [in °C] and the pressure p [in mbar or hPa] the density ρ of air [in g/cm³] can be calculated by the following formula (given an air humidity of 50 %):

$$\rho = \left[\frac{0.34844 \cdot p - (0.5 \cdot (0.252 \cdot t - 2.0582))}{273.15 + t} \right] / 1000$$

The numbers are valid for a CO₂ content in air of 0.03 % by volume; the numbers change by ±1/19000 for every change in CO₂ volume content of ±0.0001.

Composition of dry air [in v/v]:

78.110 % N₂ / 20.938 % O₂ / 0.916 % Ar / 0.033 % CO₂ / 0.002 % Ne

Meas. temp. [in °C]	Density [in g/cm ³] at the pressure [in mbar (=hPa)]							
	900	920	940	960	980	1000	1013.25	1050
-10	0.001200	0.001227	0.001253	0.001280	0.001306	0.001333	0.001350	0.001399
-5	0.001176	0.001202	0.001228	0.001254	0.001280	0.001306	0.001323	0.001371
0	0.001152	0.001177	0.001203	0.001228	0.001254	0.001279	0.001296	0.001343
5	0.001129	0.001154	0.001179	0.001204	0.001229	0.001254	0.001271	0.001317
10	0.001107	0.001131	0.001156	0.001181	0.001205	0.001230	0.001246	0.001291
15	0.001085	0.001110	0.001134	0.001158	0.001182	0.001206	0.001222	0.001267
20	0.001065	0.001088	0.001112	0.001136	0.001160	0.001184	0.001199	0.001243
25	0.001045	0.001068	0.001091	0.001115	0.001138	0.001162	0.001177	0.001220
30	0.001025	0.001048	0.001071	0.001094	0.001117	0.001140	0.001156	0.001198
35	0.001007	0.001029	0.001052	0.001075	0.001097	0.001120	0.001135	0.001176
40	0.000989	0.001011	0.001033	0.001055	0.001078	0.001100	0.001115	0.001156
45	0.000971	0.000993	0.001015	0.001037	0.001059	0.001081	0.001095	0.001135
50	0.000954	0.000976	0.000997	0.001019	0.001040	0.001062	0.001076	0.001116
55	0.000938	0.000959	0.000980	0.001001	0.001023	0.001044	0.001058	0.001097
60	0.000922	0.000943	0.000964	0.000984	0.001005	0.001026	0.001040	0.001079
65	0.000906	0.000927	0.000947	0.000968	0.000989	0.001009	0.001023	0.001061
70	0.000891	0.000911	0.000932	0.000952	0.000972	0.000993	0.001006	0.001043
75	0.000877	0.000897	0.000917	0.000937	0.000957	0.000977	0.000990	0.001027
80	0.000862	0.000882	0.000902	0.000922	0.000941	0.000961	0.000974	0.001010
85	0.000849	0.000868	0.000887	0.000907	0.000926	0.000946	0.000959	0.000995
90	0.000835	0.000854	0.000874	0.000893	0.000912	0.000931	0.000944	0.000979
95	0.000822	0.000841	0.000860	0.000879	0.000898	0.000917	0.000929	0.000964
100	0.000809	0.000828	0.000847	0.000865	0.000884	0.000903	0.000915	0.000949

¹ Literature: F. Spieweck, H. Bettin: Review: Solid and liquid density determination. *tm – Technisches Messen* 59 (1992) 7–8, pp. 285–292.

Density of Water (0 °C to 100 °C)

Formula for the calculation of the density of water

- according to Spieweck/Bettin:

$$\rho(t) = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^5 a_n \cdot t^n}{1 + b \cdot t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= 9.998\ 395\ 2 \cdot 10^2 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\a_1 &= 1.695\ 257\ 7 \cdot 10^1 \text{ °C}^{-1} \text{ kg/m}^3 \\a_2 &= -7.990\ 512\ 7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ °C}^{-2} \text{ kg/m}^3 \\a_3 &= -4.624\ 175\ 7 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ °C}^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3 \\a_4 &= 1.058\ 460\ 1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ °C}^{-4} \text{ kg/m}^3 \\a_5 &= -2.810\ 300\ 6 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ °C}^{-5} \text{ kg/m}^3 \\b &= 1.688\ 723\ 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ °C}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

- according to CIPM:

$$\rho(t) = a_5 \cdot \left[1 - \frac{(t + a_1)^2 \cdot (t + a_2)}{a_3 \cdot (t + a_4)} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= -3.983\ 035 \text{ °C} \\a_2 &= 301.797 \text{ °C} \\a_3 &= 522\ 528.9 \text{ °C}^2 \\a_4 &= 69.348\ 81 \text{ °C} \\a_5 &= 999.974\ 950 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

T °C	Density of water		T °C	Density of water		T °C	Density of water	
	CIPM/ IAPWS 95	Spiemeck/ Bettin		CIPM/ IAPWS 95	Spiemeck/ Bettin		CIPM/ IAPWS 95	Spiemeck/ Bettin
0	0.999843	0.999840	40	0.992215	0.992212	80	0.971790	0.971785
1	0.999902	0.999899	41	0.991830	0.991826	81	0.971165	0.971159
2	0.999943	0.999940	42	0.991437	0.991432	82	0.970534	0.970528
3	0.999967	0.999964	43	0.991036	0.991031	83	0.969898	0.969892
4	0.999975	0.999972	44	0.990628	0.990623	84	0.969257	0.969252
5	0.999967	0.999964	45	0.990213	0.990208	85	0.968611	0.968606
6	0.999943	0.999940	46	0.989791	0.989786	86	0.967961	0.967955
7	0.999904	0.999901	47	0.989362	0.989358	87	0.967305	0.967300
8	0.999851	0.999848	48	0.988926	0.988922	88	0.966645	0.966639
9	0.999784	0.999781	49	0.988484	0.988479	89	0.965980	0.965974
10	0.999703	0.999699	50	0.988035	0.988030	90	0.965310	0.965304
11	0.999608	0.999605	51	0.987579	0.987575	91	0.964635	0.964630
12	0.999500	0.999497	52	0.987117	0.987113	92	0.963955	0.963950
13	0.999380	0.999377	53	0.986649	0.986644	93	0.963271	0.963266
14	0.999247	0.999244	54	0.986174	0.986169	94	0.962582	0.962577
15	0.999103	0.999099	55	0.985693	0.985688	95	0.961888	0.961883
16	0.998946	0.998942	56	0.985206	0.985201	96	0.961189	0.961185
17	0.998778	0.998774	57	0.984712	0.984707	97	0.960486	0.960482
18	0.998598	0.998595	58	0.984213	0.984208	98	0.959778	0.959774
19	0.998408	0.998404	59	0.983707	0.983702	99	0.959066	0.959062
20	0.998207	0.998203	60	0.983196	0.983191			
21	0.997995	0.997991	61	0.982678	0.982673			
22	0.997773	0.997769	62	0.982155	0.982150			
23	0.997541	0.997537	63	0.981626	0.981621			
24	0.997299	0.997295	64	0.981091	0.981086			
25	0.997047	0.997043	65	0.980551	0.980546			
26	0.996786	0.996782	66	0.980005	0.979999			
27	0.996515	0.996511	67	0.979453	0.979448			
28	0.996235	0.996232	68	0.978896	0.978890			
29	0.995946	0.995943	69	0.978333	0.978327			
30	0.995649	0.995645	70	0.977765	0.977759			
31	0.995342	0.995339	71	0.977191	0.977185			
32	0.995027	0.995024	72	0.976612	0.976606			
33	0.994704	0.994700	73	0.976028	0.976022			
34	0.994372	0.994369	74	0.975438	0.975432			
35	0.994033	0.994029	75	0.974843	0.974837			
36	0.993685	0.993681	76	0.974243	0.974237			
37	0.993329	0.993325	77	0.973637	0.973632			
38	0.992965	0.992962	78	0.973027	0.973021			
39	0.992594	0.992591	79	0.972411	0.972405			

Appendix K: Instrument Software Versions

Instrument software version	Date of release	Document number	Remarks
1.00	18.06.2008	C76IB01A	First version released
1.10	14.08.2008	C76IB01B	Users with administrator rights can update the operating system and adjust the camera position.
1.52	27.02.2009	C76IB01C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limits can be defined for any output quantity 10 sample lists available Statistics (minimum, maximum, standard deviation, mean) 5 special adjustments available LIMS support Custom checks can be defined Check history for the last 100 checks 50 methods can be defined Graphs can be displayed/printed: KB graph, calculator Selective backup/restore implemented Temperature scan (DMA™ 5000 M only)
1.60	19.08.2009	C76IB01D C76IB01E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sequence of items in the data browser, favorites list and result output can be changed Screen saver implemented Feedback beep after measurement can be selected Single results can be deleted Audit Trail: automatic logoff after 60 minutes without user interaction RS-232 connection with external PC possible Changes of method settings limited to users with administrator rights Extended support of external keyboard
1.70	15.01.2010	C76IB01F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group calculator GUI performance improved Audit trail: password rules Temperature scan for all instruments Mandatory data fields Installing of language pack Three new RS-232 commands according to DMA™ classic instruments More detailed information in system information Live raw data can be printed Screen saver is disabled by interface commands

Instrument software version	Date of release	Document number	Remarks
2.00	10.09.2010	C76IB003EN-A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GUI performance improved • Data browser filter: only users and methods used are available • More detailed information about firmware module state during startup (new initialization screen instead of online screen) • Safe mode operation after firmware errors • Sample list: ring buffer for 200 sample list entries. Sample list entries older than 24 hours are automatically removed • Data memory can be set as ring buffer if Audit Trail is deactivated • <Monitor> button to unfreeze the screen moved to the quick access area • Allowed minimum step size in temperature scans depends now on the equilibrium setting of the density module • Keyboard and bar code settings: the sample list can be edited with a bar code reader (tab key as terminator) • <Redo> option after adjustments available • New air pump setting: Automatic stop when the density value is stable • Audit Trail stores more detailed and structured information on changes to the system • New RS-232 commands: "set temperature" and "help" • Printing a single sample on a list report is not supported any more • Current API product group for API calculation is now displayed in the calculator
2.10	22.12.2010	C76IB003EN-B	New multiple measurements menu

Appendix K: Instrument Software Versions

Instrument software version	Date of release	Document number	Remarks
2.20	12.09.2011	C76IB003EN-C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New system security settings implemented: different security levels, electronic signature, auto logoff and password expiry • "Audit Trail" menu now in the "System Security" menu • Quick settings implemented for convenient change of measurement settings • "No Sample List" mode available • Methods can be hidden and arranged • New "Constant" user function added • Printing support for adjustments added • Camera images during adjustment/check procedure added • PDF print reports and Excel exports optimized • For instruments from DCB version 1.000.009: Temperature range extended up to 95 °C • Support of CAN bar code readers • Hardware redesign: SD card is not used anymore • Show current method as postfix • Standardized output for the RS-232 report • Pre-filled output fields after switching to another layout • Updating UI software, OS image and firmware modules at once without user confirmation upon every step (if all firmware modules are attached during the update) • Include adjustment data in backup/restore • Service Reminder • Possibility to activate filling warning only during measurement • Configuration of log files <p>Remark added to the instruction manual</p>
2.21	13.01.2012	C76IB003EN-E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports combination with Abbemat Performance and Abbemat Performance Plus refractometers • Supports combination with Lovis ME rolling-ball viscometer
2.30	24.05.2012	C76IB003EN-F C76IB003EN-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redesign of graphical user interface • New filter criteria: time, measurement mode • Notification emails • New measurement modes: Multiple Filling, Temperature Table Scan, Repeated Mode • Additional analytic functions for the calculator: sin, cos, tan, ln, log, sqrt, asin, acos, atan • Maximum number of user functions increased to 80 • Maximum number of methods increased to 200 • Printing and exporting of adjustment data, check data, user functions, calculator results and statistics improved • Automatic generation of an IQ/OQ document • Selecting checks to be shown on GxP compliant reports possible • KB graph export also includes KB values

Instrument software version	Date of release	Document number	Remarks
2.40	06.12.2013	C76IB003EN-H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoom function for KB graph and calculator data diagram graph available Auto air check added Possibility to redo adjustment steps during the "High Density / High Viscosity Adjustment" procedure Advanced security settings added Temperature Extrapolation Settings implemented API Product group for special applications added Possibility to deactivate ring buffer for check data Adjustment analysis added
2.41	04.04.2014	C76IB003EN-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional air and water tables based on the CIPM and IAPWS formula to be used as reference values Possibility to set a line break in the result output
2.42	24.06.2014	C76IB003EN-J C76IB003EN-K	
2.60	07.04.2015	C76IB003EN-L	No changes for DMA™ 4100/4500/5000 M
2.70	27.07.2015	C76IB003EN-M C76IB003EN-N	
2.80	01.12.2015	C76IB003EN-O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For instruments from serial no. 81859276: temperature range extend up to 100 °C Non storage mode added Reset to factory settings added Maximum number of user functions increased to 150 Supports combination with MCP 100/150 Japanese alcohol table (Shusei-Do 1000 Points) added Multiple filling: maximum number of refills increased to 10 Maximum password expiry time increased to 365 days
2.90	02.05.2016	C76IB003EN-P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time delay for measurement finish
2.91	07.11.2016	C76IB003EN-Q C76IB003EN-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value visibility modes added User group administration added Maximum number of users increased to 1000 Prohibition of measurements after check expiration until a check has passed Set temperature added to custom check result Supports connection to a time server Electronic signature for check results Sample name added to export file name (Automatic Printout) Unlock Service added Maximum number of methods increased to 400

Instrument software version	Date of release	Document number	Remarks
2.92	08.05.2017	C76IB003EN-S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pressure sensor adjustment is saved in the adjustment data memory Possibility added to enter barometer ID for atmospheric pressure sensor adjustment KB Graph renamed to Density Adjustment Trend
		C76IB003EN-T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCU electronics supported (DMA™ 4500 M) Output quantity "Damping" renamed to "Quality Factor" Added output quantity "Damping" (correlates to the same output quantity of DMA Classic)
2.93	24.11.2017	C76IB003EN-U	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renamed "Measurement finished by" criteria for DMA™ 4100/4500 with SCU electronics

Appendix L: Calibration Approval

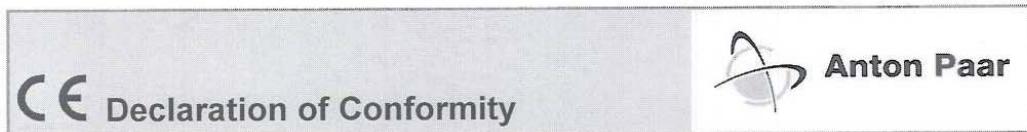
DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 153058 or 160944), DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 153059 or 160945) and DMA™ 5000 M

The software of the instrument consists of several parts (system software, graphical user interface, result determination, data storage, etc.). Essential for the measurement and calculation of the density is the firmware of the DSP-SAC module. This module measures and calculates the density values.

Module	Firmware version
DSP-SAC	9.004.017

Appendix M: Declaration of Conformity

DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 153058 or 160944),
 DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 153059 or 160945) and
 DMA™ 5000 M



Anton Paar GmbH hereby declares that the product listed below in the version offered for sale meets all the basic requirements of the applicable sections of the relevant EU directives in design and type.

This declaration will be deemed invalid should any unauthorized modifications be made to the product. Follow the information given in the instruction manual when setting up and operating the instrument.

Product designation: **LABORATORY DENSITY METER DMA 4100 M**
LABORATORY DENSITY METER DMA 4500 M
LABORATORY DENSITY METER DMA 5000 M

Version: **10 inch display**

Model: **DMA 4100 M, DMA 4500 M, DMA 5000 M**

Manufacturer: **Anton Paar GmbH**

The product meets the requirements of the following directives:

- **Electromagnetic Compatibility 2004/108/EC**

Applied standards:

EN 61326-1:2013

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirements

The product is classified as a class B equipment and is not intended for the use in industrial area.

- **Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC**

Applied standards:

EN 61010-1:2010

Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use Part 1: General requirements

EN 62233:2008

Measurement methods for electromagnetic fields of household appliances and similar apparatus with regard to human exposure

DI Franz Dorfer
 Executive Director
 Business Unit Measurement

DI Günter Hofer
 Head of Lab Density & Concentration
 Business Unit Measurement

Appendix M: Declaration of Conformity

DMA™ 4100 M (mat. no. 163378, 176251, or 176802) and
DMA™ 4500 M (mat. no. 176803, 176804, or 176805)

EU Declaration of Conformity

(original)



The Manufacturer **Anton Paar GmbH**, Anton-Paar-Str. 20, A-8054 Graz, Austria – Europe hereby declares that the product listed below

Product designation: LABORATORY DENSITY METER DMA 4100 M
LABORATORY DENSITY METER DMA 4100 M CK
LABORATORY DENSITY METER DMA 4100 M PEPSI
LABORATORY DENSITY METER DMA™ 4500 M
LABORATORY DENSITY METER DMA™ 4500 M CK
LABORATORY DENSITY METER DMA™ 4500 M PEPSI
LABORATORY DENSITY METER DMA™ 4500 M Ethanol-Calibration
LABORATORY CONCENTRATION METER DMA™ 4500 M CHEMICALS
LABORATORY CONCENTRATION METER DMA™ 4500 M CHEMICALS CK

Model: DMA 4100 M, DMA 4500 M

Material number: 163378, 176251, 176802, 176803, 176804, 176805, 181794, 181796, 183115
(Declaration valid for instruments with one of these No. on the type plate)

is in conformity with the relevant European Union harmonisation legislation. This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (2014/30/EU, OJ L 96/79 of 29.3.2014)

Applied standards:

- EN 61326-1:2013 Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirements

The product is classified as a class B equipment and is intended for the use in industrial area.

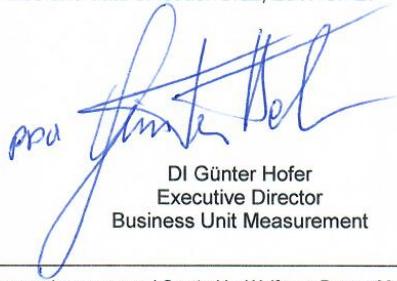
Low Voltage Directive (2014/35/EU, OJ L 96/357 of 29.3.2014)

Applied standards:

- EN 61010-1:2010 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - Part 1: General requirements
- EN 61010-2-010:2014 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - Part 2-010: Particular requirements for laboratory equipment for the heating of Materials
- EN 62233:2008 Measurement methods for electromagnetic fields of household appliances and similar apparatus with regard to human exposure

RoHS Directive (2011/65/EU, OJ L 174/88 of 1.7.2011)

Place and date of issue: Graz, 2017-07-27



DI Günter Hofer
Executive Director
Business Unit Measurement



Dr. Hans Hahn
Head of Lab Density & Concentration
Business Unit Measurement

Appendix N: Menu Tree

The menu tree shows which parts of the menu are accessible for users with administrator, manager or operator rights using the following colors:

Administrator			
Administrator, Manager			
Administrator, Manager, Operator			
Checks/Adjustments	Checks		
	Air/Water Adjustment		
	Other Adjustments	Density Module	Air / Water at 20 °C
			Air / Water Wide Range Adjustment
			High Density / Viscosity Adjustment ^a
			Special Adjustments
Data Memory	Reset To Factory Adjustment		
	DCB Module	Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Adjustment	
	Measured Data ^b		
	Delete Measured Data ^b		
	Statistic ^b		
	Check Data ^b	Density Module	Density Adjustment
	Delete Check Data ^b		Temperature Adjustment
	Adjustment Data ^b		Density Adjustment Trend
		DCB Module	Special Adjustment
			Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Adjustment
Methods	Print or Export Adjustment Data		
	Audit Trail		
	Delete Audit Trail		
	Method Settings	Density (Current Method)	Activate Modules / Constants
			Measurement Mode (S)
			Repeated Mode Settings
			Density Module
			Display Layout
			Result Output
			Limits
			Formula Parameters
			Quick Settings Management
	Density (not visc.-corr.)		
	°Brix		
	Ethanol (% w/w OIML-ITS90)		
	Ethanol (% v/v OIML-ITS90)		
	Ethanol (°Proof 60 °F AOAC)		
	Crude Oil (API)		
	Fuel Oil (API)		
	Lubricants (API)		
	Sulfuric Acid (% w/w)		
	Method Management		
	Method Visibility		

Appendix N: Menu Tree

Setup	Measuring System Settings	Density Module	
		Sample List	Sample List / Sample Settings
			User-defined Data Fields
			Sample List Warnings
	Control Panel	Camera	Mandatory Data Fields
		Air Pump	
		Temperature Extrapolation Settings	
	System Security	Date and Time	
		Regional Settings	
		Time Server Settings	
		Input Units	
		Printer Management	
		Network	
		Instrument Name and Location	
		Screen Saver	
		Sound Settings	
		Calibrate External Touch Screen	
		Keyboard and Bar Code Settings	
		FTP Settings	
	User Management ^c	Advanced Camera Settings	
		SMTP Server Settings	
	Printout Settings	Display Brightness	
		Security Level	
		Non Storage Mode	
		Value Visibility	
		Audit Trail	
		Electronic Signature ^b	
		Logon Settings	
		Increased Security	
	Data Browser Settings ^b	Advanced Security	
		Unlock Service	
	Expert Settings	User Administration	
		User Group Administration	
	Printout Settings	Automatic Printout	
		Report Management	
		Select Logos	
		Import Logos	
		Name and Address	
	Expert Settings	User Function Management	
		Delete User Function	
		Calculator	
		Group Calculator	
		Check Management	
		Data Memory Settings ^b	

Service	Backup Instrument Settings	
	Restore Instrument Settings	
	Update	System Update
		Module Firmware Update
		Install Language Pack
		Logging Configuration
	System Information	
		IQ/OQ Report
		Export Instrument Data
		Full System Backup
		Full System Restore
	Live Raw Data	DMA™ Density
		Calculations
		DCB - Air Pump
		DCB - Air Pressure
		DCB - Environment
	Reset to Factory Settings	

a DMA™ 5000 M only

b not available in non storage mode, for detailed information see the General Software Functions Manual, section 9.1.2

c Users of any user group may change their own password

Index

Symbols

°Balling 62
°Brix 62
°Plato 62
<Menu> button 16
<Method> button 16
<Quick Settings> button 16
<Sample List> button 16
<Start> button 16
<Stop> button 16

A

accuracy 23
acid/base tables 62
adjustment
 aborting 25, 26
 adjustment data 29
 adjustment media 25
 adjustment result 26, 27
 air adjustment 26
 air/water adjustment 25
 atmospheric pressure sensor adjustment 27
 definition 22
 error 50
 factory adjustment 19
 for high pressure measurements 52
 high density/high viscosity adjustment 27
 regular 9
 resetting to factory adjustment 29
 special adjustment 9, 28
 temperature range adjustment 26
 trouble shooting 54
 validity of factory adjustment 21
 water adjustment 26
adjustment trend graph 29
air bubbles 26, 27, 40
air check 23
air humidity 44, 50
air pressure 26
air pump
 outlet 13
 starting 17, 41
alcohol concentration 32
AOAC 61
API density 32, 63
API functions
 API parameters 36
 API product group 36
 output quantities 63
API gravity 63
API specific gravity 63

apparent density 59
apparent specific gravity 59
atmospheric pressure sensor 27
auto air check 24

B

Baumé 62
bubble detection 38, 40

C

calibration 30
 calibration certificate 31
 calibration liquid 30
 calibration protocol 31
 certified standard liquid 30
 definition 22
camera
 adjusting the camera position 53
 bubble detection 40
 picture 53
Canadian excise alcohol table 28, 29, 36, 61
check
 performing a check 23
check history 24
check settings 22
 time interval 22
 tolerance 22
checking
 definition 22
cleaning
 cleaning and drying procedure with Xsample filling equipment 42
 cleaning and drying procedure without Xsample filling equipment 41
 cleaning liquids 41
 frequency 41
 instrument housing 42
 touch screen 42
cleaning routine 41
concentration measurement 8
 accuracy 8, 43
condensation 50
cooling kit 51
crude oil 32

D

d 60
d (not visc.-corr.) 60
damping 9, 60, 64
date and time 21, 24

degassing 46
 density 59
 density values 59
 formula 8
 of water 68
 density (not visc.-corr.) 59
 density check
 check results 24
 check/SOP data 24
 performing 23
 density condition 59
 density tables 67
 density temperature 59
 display
 buttons 16, 18
 clock 16
 content area 16
 output field 16
 progress bar 16
 quick access buttons 17
 sample number 16
 user indicator 16
 dry air 67
 dry air supply 50
 drying 41
 drying cartridge 50

E

equilibrium 33, 43
 error status 17, 40
 ethanol 32, 41, 42, 43
 ethanol concentration 61
 ethanol tables 61
 external measuring module 44
 extract 62
 extract/sugar 43
 extract/sugar tables 62

F

filling
 automatically 39
 bubbling samples 46
 gases 47
 highly viscous samples 46
 liquids in aerosol cans 47
 pastes 46
 suspensions and emulsions 46
 with a funnel 38
 with a peristaltic pump 39
 with a syringe 38
 FillingCheck™
 coefficients 26, 27
 definition 9
 fuel oil 33

G

gas bubbles 9, 46, 51

H

H_2SO_4 33, 43, 62
 H_3PO_4 43, 62
 HCl 43, 62
 high humidity/low temperature conditions 50
 HM C&E 61
 HNO_3 43, 62
 hydrochloric acid 62

I

injection adapter tool 19, 20
 installation
 first check 21
 injection adapters 19
 silicone hose 20
 switching instrument on/off 21
 waste vessel 20
 instrument status 17
 interface
 CAN 14, 15
 Ethernet 14, 15
 RS-232 14, 15
 S-BUS 15
 USB 13, 14, 15
 VGA 14, 15
 IUPAC 61

K

Kaempf 61

L

leak tightness 20
 live camera view 17, 38
 lubricants 33

M

main menu 16
 measurement modes 34
 measurement status 59
 measurements
 performing 39
 progress of 39
 speeding up 39
 trouble shooting 54
 measurements using special adjustments 28
 measuring at high pressure 52
 measuring at high temperatures 51
 measuring at low temperatures 51

measuring cell 9, 17, 53, 54, 59

measuring errors 40

measuring methods

definition 32

factory preset methods 32

maximum number 33

measuring mode 16

measuring range 43

measuring settings

density module 33

measuring temperature 23, 50

menu

accessing 18

current position in 18

options 18

method

°Brix 32

Crude Oil (API) 32

Density 32

Density (not visc.-corr.) 32

Ethanol (% v/v OIML-ITS-90) 32

Ethanol (% w/w OIML-ITS-90) 32

Ethanol (°Proof 60 °F AOAC) 32

Fuel Oil (API) 33

Lubricants (API) 33

Sulfuric Acid (% w/w, mol/l) 33

monitor mode 16

N

NaOH 43, 62

navigation path 18

nitric acid 62

O

OIML 61

output quantity 29, 36, 61

P

period of oscillation 60

peristaltic pump 39

phosphoric acid 62

predetermination 33

printout

trouble shooting 56

Proof 61

R

reference oscillator 9, 60

reference temperature 63

repeatability 43

reproducibility 46

residues 38, 41

S

sample amount 38

sample name 37

sample status 40

serial number 14, 15, 58

set temperature 33, 39, 62

SG 8, 62

silica gel 50

sodium hydroxide 62

soft drinks 32

special adjustment 9, 29, 36, 63

specific gravity 59

specific gravity (not visc.-corr.) 59

specific gravity formula 8

specific gravity t/04 59

storing the instrument 42

sucrose 62

sugar 32

sulfuric acid 33, 62

suspensions 46

T

temperature 24, 59, 67

temperature range 9, 21, 25

temperature scan 34, 36

temperature table scan 36

ThermoBalance™ 9

touch screen 9, 13, 44

true density 61, 62

type plate 14, 15

U

U-tube 9, 60

U-tube method 8

U-View™ 9, 17

V

viscosity 30, 46, 60

viscosity correction 43, 59

voltage 44

W

water check 23

wetted parts 45