

Information Sheet

Calibration Cylinders

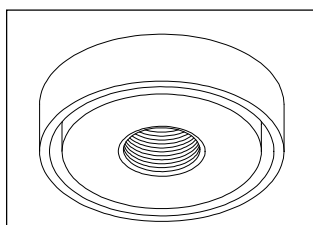
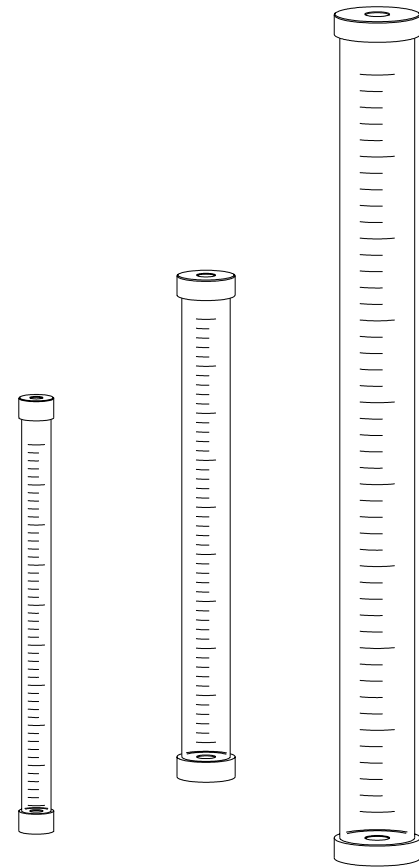
LMI calibration cylinders provide verification of your metering pump output.

Designed of chemically resistant materials, these calibration cylinders can be used in a variety of applications.

Graduations are in both milliliters (ml) and gallons per hour (GPH).

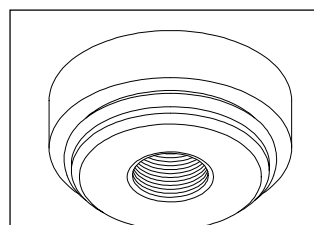
Features:

- High Reliability / Low Cost
- Two Models: EZ-Clean and Vented
- Three Sizes: 200 ml, 1000 ml, and 4000 ml
- High Contrast Graduation Markings
- Clear, Easy-View Tube
- Sealed with Overflow Connection
- Direct GPH Readout



Vented

| Model No. | Size/Volume |
|-----------|-------------|
| 35643 | 200 ml |
| 35644 | 1000 ml |
| 35860 | 4000 ml |



EZ-Clean

| Model No. | Size/Volume |
|-----------|-------------|
| 35645 | 200 ml |
| 35710 | 1000 ml |
| 35861 | 4000 ml |

Vented

Top is glued to cylinder and contains a vent or overflow connection (NPT). Use in applications where there is a positive suction head or a permanent installation is desired.

EZ-Clean

Top is sealed with an O-Ring and has a vent connection, but is removable for easy cleaning. Use in applications where frequent cleaning is required, such as polymer, alum or chlorine.



8 Post Office Square
Acton, MA 01720 USA
TEL: (978) 263-9800
FAX: (978) 264-9172
<http://www.lmipumps.com>

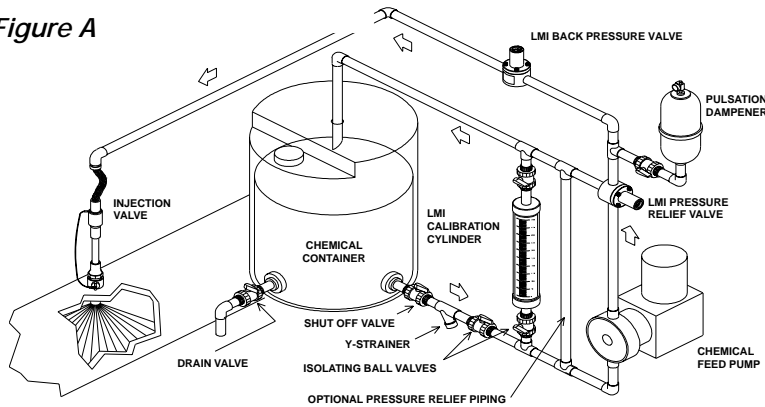


Instruction Sheet

Calibration Cylinders

Typical Installation

Figure A



| Measurements | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Size | 200 ml | 1000 ml | 4000 ml |
| Scale | 2 ml | 5 ml | 10 ml |
| A (in) | 19.0 | 22.0 | 37.0 |
| B (in) | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.7 |
| C (in) | 1/2 FNPT | 3/4 FNPT | 1 FNPT |

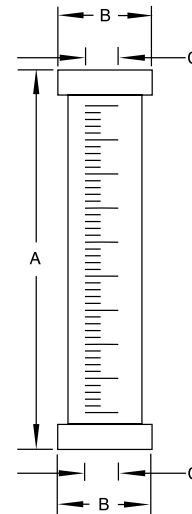
LMI calibration cylinders are installed in the suction line. Two isolating valves, (not supplied) must be installed in the suction line (see Figure A). The top of the cylinder is vented back to the storage tank or to drain.

Fill the cylinder to the top mark then close the valve from the chemical tank. Switch on the feed pump and draw down the solution in the cylinder for 30 seconds. Switch the pump off. The reading on one side is the feed pump output in GPH.

Alternatively, observe the volume withdrawn on the ml scale. To convert to l/h or GPH use this formula:

$$l/h = (\text{volume} \div \text{draw time}) \times 3.6 \quad \text{GPH} = (\text{volume} \div \text{draw time}) \times 0.952$$

Note: Max. cylinder pressure is 15 psi (1 Bar).



Chemical Resistance Guide

RECOMMENDED

Acetic Acid 10-20%
Acetylene
Adipic Acid
Alum
Aluminium Alum
Aluminium Chloride
Aluminium Fluoride
Aluminium Hydroxide
Aluminium Oxochloride
Aluminium Nitrate
Aluminium Sulfate
Ammonia (dry-gas)
Ammonium Acetate
Ammonium Alum
Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Hydroxide
Ammon. Metaphosphate
Ammonium Nitrate
Ammonium Persulfate
Ammonium Phosphate
Ammonium Sulfate
Ammonium Sulfide
Ammonium Thiocyanate
Arsenic Acid
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride
Barium Hydroxide

Barium Sulphate
Barium Sulfide
Beer
Benzoic Acid
Black Liquors
Bleach (12% Cl)
Borax™
Boric Acid
Bromic Acid
Cadmium Cyanide
Calcium Bisulfide
Calcium Bisulfite
Calcium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Calcium Hydroxide
Calcium Hypochlorite
Calcium Nitrate
Carbon Dioxide
Carbonic Acid
Caustic Potash
Caustic Soda
Chlorine Water
Chrome Alum
Citric Acid
Copper Carbonate
Copper Chloride
Copper Cyanide
Copper Fluoride
Copper Nitrate

Copper Sulphate
Cupric Fluoride
Detergents
Dextrose
Distilled Water
Ethylene Glycol
Fatty Acids
Ferric Chloride
Ferric Hydroxide
Ferric Nitrate
Ferric Sulfate
Ferrous Chloride
Ferrous Sulfate
Fluorosilicic Acid 25%
Gallic Acid
Gasoline
Glycerine
Glycol
Glycolic Acid
Hydrobromic Acid 20%
Hydrochloric Acid 35%
Hydrocyanic Acid
Hydrogen Peroxide 90%
Hydrogen Sulfite
Kraft Liquors
Lactic Acid 25%
Lead Acetate
Lead Chloride
Lead Sulfate

Linoleic Acid
Linseed Oil
Lithium Bromide
Malic Acid
Mercuric Chloride
Mercuric Cyanide
Mercury
Methyl Alcohol
Methyl Sulfuric Acid
Milk
Muratic Acid
Nitric Acid 10% - 60%
Oleic Acid
Ozone
Palmitric Acid 10%
Perchloric Acid 10%
Phosphoric Acid 10%
Phosphoric Acid 25%
Phosphoric Acid 75%
Phosphoric Acid 85%
Potassium Alum
Potassium Bicarbonate
Potassium Borate
Potassium Bromate
Potassium Chlorate
Potassium Chloride
Potassium Cyanide
Potassium Fluoride

Potassium Hydroxide
Potassium Nitrate
Potasm Permanganate
Plating Solutions
Sea Water
Silicic Acid
Silver Cyanide
Silver Nitrate
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Alum
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Bisulfate
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Hydroxide
Sodium Hypochlorite
Stannic Chloride
Sulfuric Acid 3%
Sulfuric Acid 10%
Sulfuric Acid 33%
Sulfuric Acid 50%
Sulfuric Acid 70%
Trisodium Phosphate
Water, Deionized
Water, Distilled
Water, Salt
Zinc Chloride
Zinc Sulfate

NOT RECOMMENDED

Acetic Acid
Acetone
Ammonia (liquid)
Ammonium Fluoride
Amyl Acetate
Benzene
Bromine, Liquid
Bromine, water
Butyl Acetate
Carbon Bisulfide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorine Gas
Chlorine (wet)
Chromic Acid 10%
Chromic Acid 50%
Ethers
Fluorine Gas
Hydrofluoric Acid 50%
Iodine
Nitric Acid Anhydrous
Nitric Acid 68%
Perchloric Acid 15%
Perchloric Acid 70%
Sulfur Dioxide (wet)
Sulfuric Acid 80-94%
Titanium Tetrachloride
Tributyl Phosphate
Turpentine

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