

# Information Sheet

## Calibration Cylinders



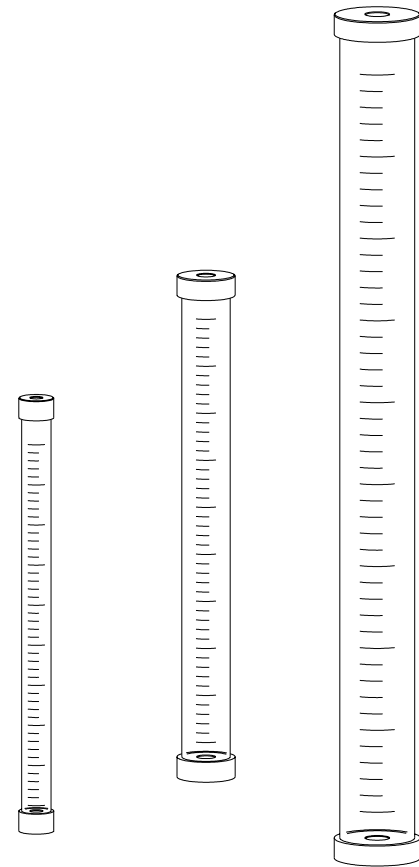
*LMI calibration cylinders provide verification of your metering pump output.*

*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.

 <p><b>LMI</b> LIQUID METRONICS DIVISION <b>MILTON ROY</b> A unit of Sundstrand Corporation</p>	<p>8 Post Office Square Acton, MA 01720 USA TEL: (978) 263-9800 FAX: (978) 264-9172 <a href="http://www.lmipumps.com">http://www.lmipumps.com</a></p>
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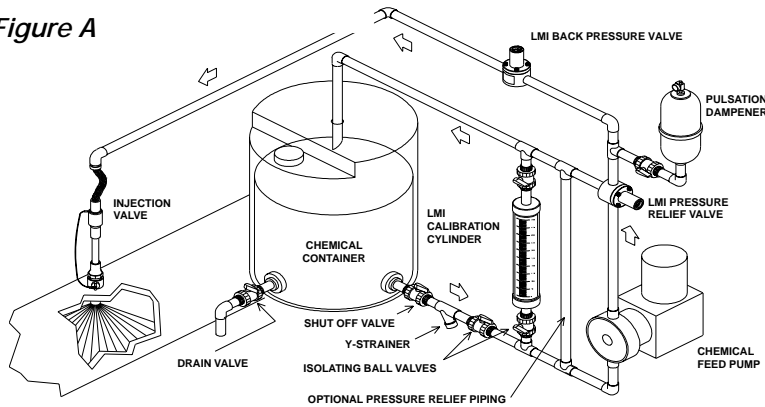


# Instruction Sheet

## 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

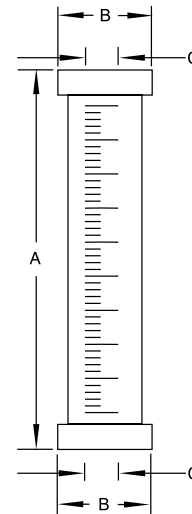
LMI calibration cylinders are installed in the suction line. Two isolating valves, (not supplied) must be installed in the suction line (see Figure A). The top of the cylinder is vented back to the storage tank or to drain.

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 Oxychloride  
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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