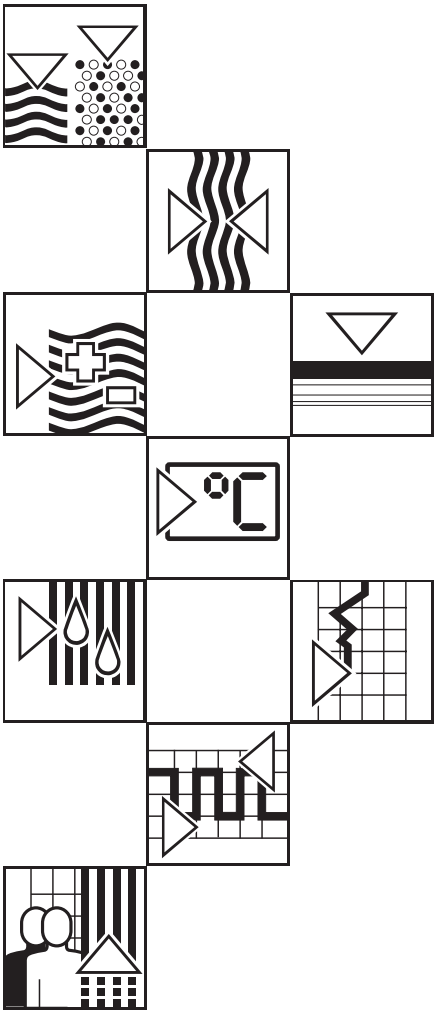
BA 058C/07/en/03.98
Nr. 50036191

CCS 140/141
Chlorine Measuring Cell

Operating Instructions



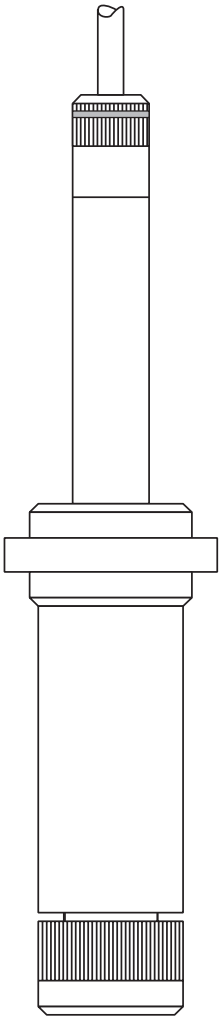


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Table of contents

1 General information

1.1 Symbols used

Warning:

This symbol alerts to hazards which may cause serious personal injuries or material damage.

Caution:

This symbol alerts to possible malfunction due to operator error.

Note:

This symbol indicates important items of information.

1.2 Safety notes

The intended use is described in these operating instructions.

Warning:

- Operating the device in a manner other than as described in these instructions may compromise the safety and function of the sensor and connected systems and is therefore impermissible.
- Connection and maintenance work on the device must be carried out by trained personnel.
- Repair work must be carried out directly by the manufacturer or by the Endress+Hauser service organisation. Interventions in or changes to the device except for required maintenance work according to the operating instructions are impermissible and will void the warranty.
- The operator is liable for the observance of local safety regulations.

1.3 Conformity statement

The chlorine measuring cells CCS 140/141 have been developed in accordance with the applicable European standards and directives and are subject to corresponding manufacture.

Note:

The corresponding certificate of conformity may be requested from Endress+Hauser.

1.4 Unpacking

- Verify that the contents are undamaged. Inform the post office or freight carrier as well as the supplier of any damage.
- Check that the delivery is complete and agrees with the shipping documents and your order (see chapter 1.5).
- Save the original package in case the device must be stored or shipped at a later time.

If you have any questions, please consult your supplier or the Endress+Hauser sales office in your area (see back cover of these operating instructions).

1.5 Scope of delivery

- Chlorine measuring cell CCS 140-A without or CCS 140-N or CCS 141-N with integrated temperature sensor

Note:

Distinction is possible by the nameplate and by a coloured ring at the cable gland:

red – CCS 140

blue – CCS 141

- Cap to protect the diaphragm or for storage
- Spare electrolyte in a washing bottle (50 ml)
- Spare replacement cartridge with pretensioned diaphragm
- Operating instructions

1.6 Order code

Chlorine sensor CCS 140

Version
A without temperature sensor
N with NTC temperature sensor

CCS 140- ☐ ⇐ **complete order code**

Chlorine sensor CCS 141

Version
N with NTC temperature sensor

CCS 141- ☐ ⇐ **complete order code**

2 Description

2.1 Areas of application

Drinking water, water for industrial/domestic use and bath water must be sterilised by the addition of appropriate disinfectants such as gaseous chlorine or inorganic chlorine compounds. At the same time, the dosages must be adapted to the constantly changing operating conditions. Too low concentrations in the water jeopardise successful disinfection, while too high concentrations may not only result in superfluous expenditure but may also cause corrosion and detrimentally affect taste.

The chlorine measuring cell CCS 140 or 141 has been specially developed for this purpose and enables continuous measurement of the freely active chlorine content. When used in connection with a measurement and control system, it permits the required optimum disinfection status to be maintained.

Sensor	Measuring range [mg Cl_2/l]
CCS 140	0.05 ... 20 (e.g. pool water)
CCS 141	0.01 ... 5 (e.g. drinking water)

Caution:

Perfect operation of the measuring system requires the following operating conditions:

- Constant pH value after chlorine calibration (see chapter 2.6). Not required for measurement in the “pH compensated” mode of operation.
- Constant temperature after chlorine calibration, except for ATC option (see chapter 2.6). Not required for measurement in the “temperature compensated” mode of operation.
- Minimum flow rate of measured water 30 l/h (red bar mark when using the flow assembly CCA 250, see chapter 2.6 and operating instructions CCA 250, no. 50036190).
- No use of organic chlorination agents (see chapter 4.3).

2.2 Dimensions

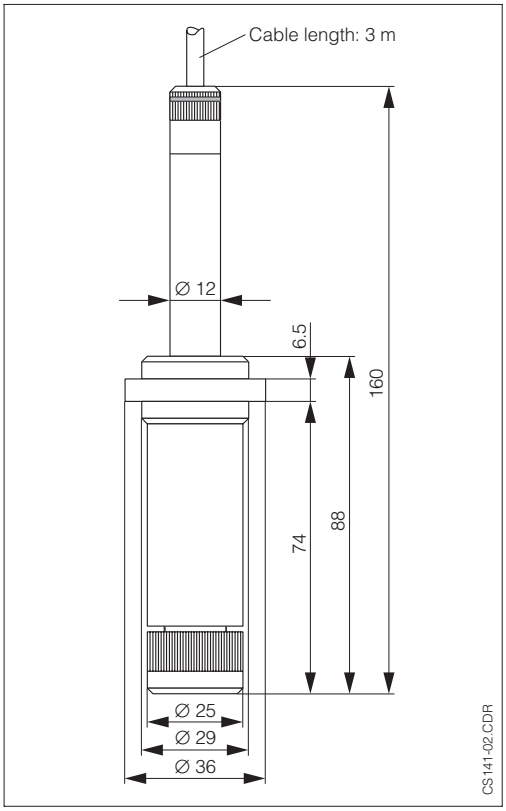

Fig. 2.1 Dimensions of CCS 140 / CCS 141

2.3 Measuring system

The complete measuring system comprises:

- Chlorine measuring cell CCS 140/141 with connection cable (3 m)
- Flow assembly CCA 250
- Measuring transmitter PoolPAC CCM 360 or Mycom CCM 121/151
- If required, measuring cable CMK (order no. 50005374) for extension (maximum total cable length 30 m)
- Measuring implements for determination of the reference value according to the DPD method, e.g. microprocessor photometer CCM 181.

It can be completed by:

- pH measuring chain (only in connection with a measuring transmitter with pH input)
- Redox measuring chain (only in connection with a measuring transmitter of the Pool device family)
- Flow monitoring with inductive proximity switch.

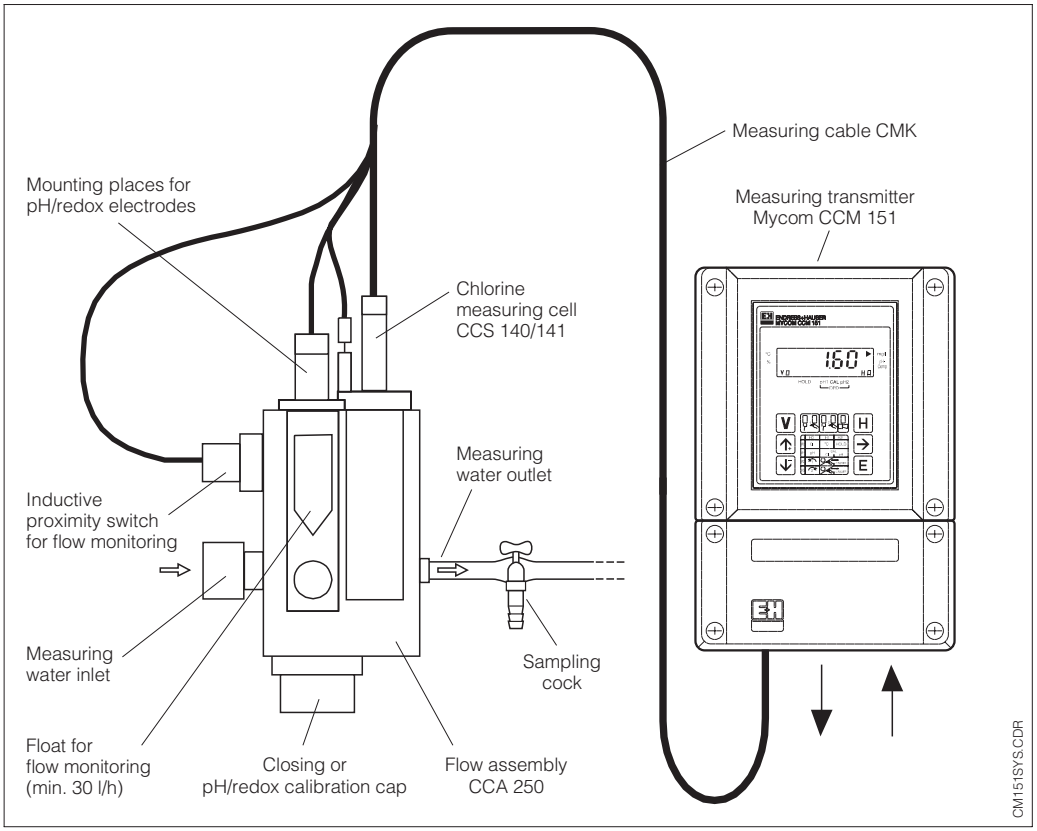

Fig. 2.2 Example of a complete chlorine measuring system

2.4 Construction of measuring cells

The chlorine measuring cell CCS 140 or CCS 141 is easy to handle and can be dismantled into components for filling, to replace the diaphragm or for regeneration (see Fig. 2.3).
The measuring electrodes are located in a measuring chamber sealed off from the measured medium, separated by a PTFE membrane which is extremely resistant both chemically and mechanically.
The gold cathode, embedded in plastic, and the silver / silver chloride anode are situated at the lower end of the shaft piece with the connection cable. A special support grid between gold cathode and PTFE membrane maintains a specified spacing thus ensuring a constant electrolyte film with the advantage of a relatively constant indication even for varying pressures or flows. A long service life is achieved by the large electrolyte volume combined with a large anode surface and a small cathode surface. The membrane cap can be replaced after removal of the screw cap.

Version with temperature sensor (CCS 140-N or CCS 141)
An NTC temperature sensor is embedded in the lower third of the shaft. This allows an automatic compensation of the temperature dependence of the measuring signal and additionally an indication of the measured water temperature.

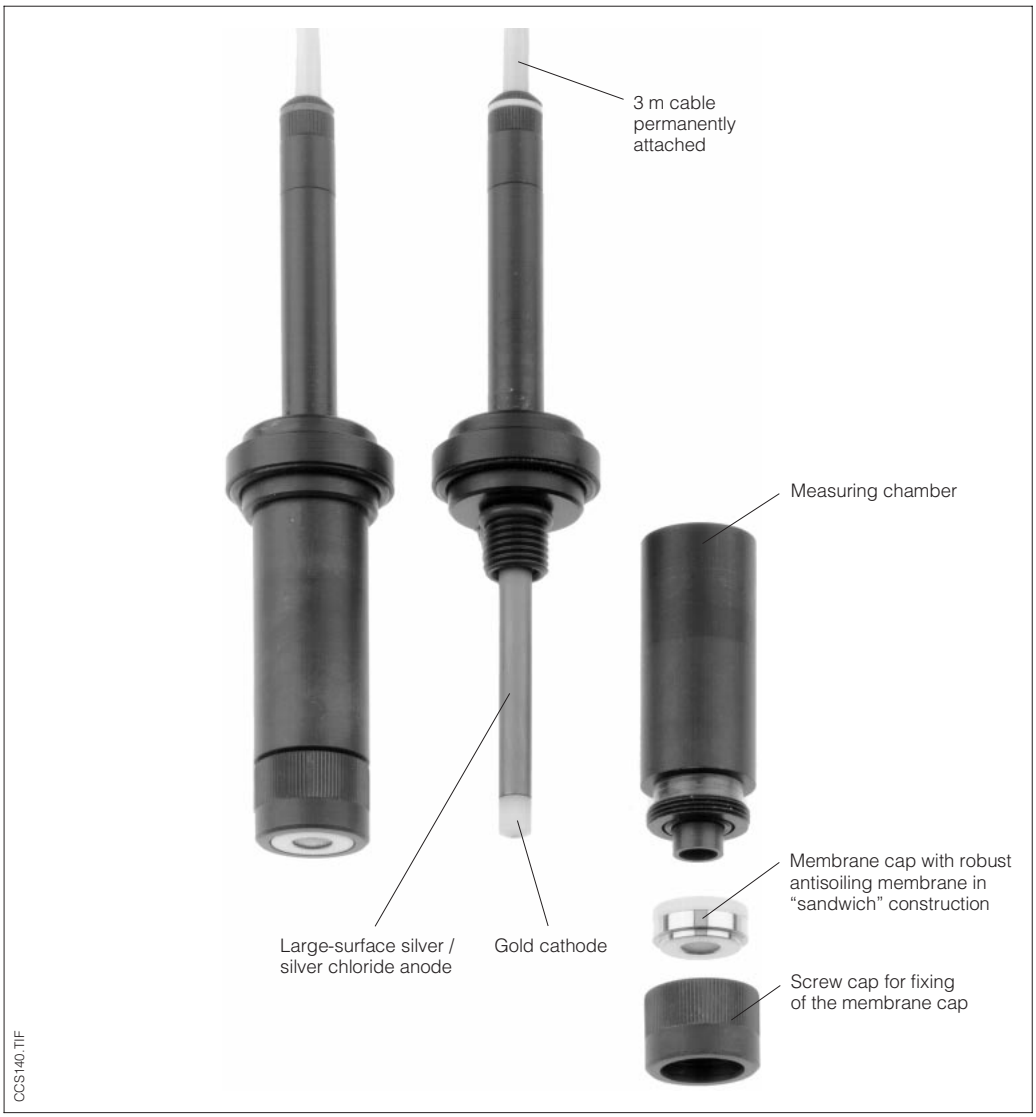

Fig. 2.3 Chlorine measuring cell CCS 140 or CCS 141 in operating state and dismantled into components

2.5 Operating principle

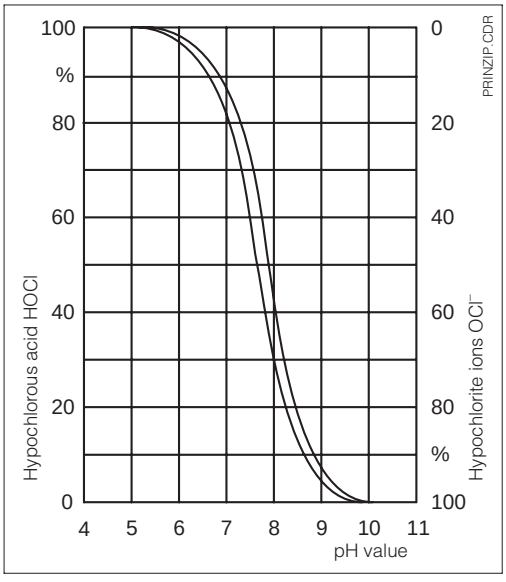

Fig. 2.4 Proportions of HOCl and OCl^- in water of 0 °C and 20 °C as functions of the pH value

The designation “freely active chlorine” is given to the sum of molecular chlorine solute (Cl_2), hypochlorous acid (HOCl) and hypochlorite ions (OCl^-). Molecular chlorine only occurs at acid pH values (pH < 4), but not at applied neutral pH values. Hypochlorous acid and hypochlorite ions are in pH value-dependent equilibrium (see Fig. 2.4).

The diagram illustrates that the proportion of hypochlorous acid (HOCl) decreases as the pH value increases. At pH 6, this proportion amounts to 97%, while it drops to approx. 3% at pH 9. The disinfecting effect of chlorine in water is based on the proportion of hypochlorous acid, whereas the disinfecting power of hypochlorite ions is only very low.

When a measuring cell is connected to the corresponding measuring transmitter, a fixed external voltage is applied to the electrodes. Due to the difference in electrode surfaces, this results in a polarisation at the gold cathode. The polarisation current generated during this process is visible on the measuring transmitter by very high display values which decrease over time and eventually stabilise. Polarisation must be complete before the measuring cell can be calibrated.

Free chlorine in the form of hypochlorous acid (HOCl) is transported towards the membrane by the medium flow which is required for measurement. Materials and manufacturing process ensure that only dissolved gases but no liquid-phase constituents can pass through the membrane. Dissolved salts and ionic substances are also held back. This is the reason why – contrary to the open measuring principle – the conductivity of the medium does not influence the measuring signal.

The free chlorine diffusing through the membrane is reduced to chloride ions (Cl^-) and hydroxide ions (OH^-) at the gold cathode while silver is oxidised to silver chloride at the anode. The related electron release of the cathode and electron acceptance of the anode cause a current flow which – under constant conditions – is proportional to the external concentration of free chlorine in the medium. Therefore the term *amperometric* measuring principle is used in connection with the chlorine measuring cells described here. The current flow is converted in the measuring transmitter and displayed as the dissolved free chlorine concentration in mg/l.

2.6 Influences on the measuring signal

pH value

As the chlorine measuring cell CCS 140/141 only detects hypochlorous acid (HOCl), but not hypochlorite ions (OCl^-), the measuring signal alters with changing pH values, even if measurements according to the DPD method indicate no alteration of the chlorine content (the DPD method includes buffering of the measuring water to approx. pH 6.3).

An increased pH value therefore causes a decreased measurement value and vice versa. For this reason, the pH value must be kept constant after calibrating the chlorine measuring unit. Calibration must be repeated if the pH value is altered.

When operating the measuring transmitters CCM 121/151 in the “pH compensated” mode, this dependence is eliminated by calculation of the DPD-analogue measured value. Optionally, a pH compensated or an uncompensated chlorine measurement signal is displayed and emitted as control signal.

Flow

The membrane-covered measuring cell requires a minimum flow velocity of 15 cm/s in order to function. When using the flow assembly CCA 250, this value corresponds to a flow rate of 30 l/h (upper edge of float at level of red bar mark). At higher flow rates, the measuring signal is virtually flow-independent, while a flow dependence arises when falling short of the above-mentioned value. If an INS proximity switch is installed in the assembly, this unacceptable operating state can reliably be detected, thereby allowing to signal an alarm or, if required, to block the dosage pumps.

Temperature

Changes in the temperature of the measured water also influence the measurement signal. A temperature rise causes the measured value to increase (approx. 4% per K), a fall causes it to decrease. Therefore the temperature should remain constant after calibration of the chlorine measurement, or a recalibration must be performed if the temperature has changed. This is not required for chlorine measurement with automatic temperature compensation (ATC).

3 Mounting and installation

3.1 Installation in flow assembly CCA 250

The flow assembly CCA 250 is designed for on-site installation of the measuring cell. In addition to the chlorine measuring cell, a pH and redox electrode can be installed. A needle valve regulates the flow within the range of 30 ... 120 l/h. If the value drops below 30 l/h or flow stops completely, this can be detected by an inductive proximity switch (option -INS, order no. 50005179) and used for alarm signalling with blocking of the dosage pumps.

For installation in the flow assembly, the chlorine measuring cell is fastened by the union nut (see operating instructions of the flow assembly for details of installation).

If the measured water is fed back into a surge tank, pipeline or the like, ensure that the generated back pressure on the measuring cell does not exceed 1 bar and remains constant.
Negative pressure at the measuring cell, e.g. by feedback of measured water to the suction side of a pump, must be avoided.

3.2 Installation in other flow assemblies

When using other flow assemblies, ensure a minimum flow velocity of 15 cm/s against the membrane. Installation must performed in such a way that the flow direction is upward, so that carried air bubbles are removed and do not collect in front of the membrane. This should be struck directly by the flow.

4 Start-up and calibration

4.1 Connection to the measuring transmitter

Terminal assignment of the measuring cable:

Cable	Colour / marking	Assignment
Coaxial inner conductor	transparent / "**K**"	gold cathode
Coaxial screen	red / "**A**"	silver / silver chloride anode
Auxiliary cores	green, brown	NTC temperature sensor (connection polarity free)
Outer screen	wire mesh	screening

4.2 Polarisation

The voltage applied between cathode and anode by the measuring transmitter polarises the surface of the gold electrode. After switching on the transmitter with connected measuring cell, the polarisation period (see right) must therefore elapse before starting the calibration.

- Polarisation period for first start-up:
  60 minutes (CCS 140)
  90 minutes (CCS 141)
- Polarisation period for subsequent start-up:
  30 minutes (CCS 140)
  45 minutes (CCS 141)

4.3 Reference measurement according to the DPD method

The calibration of the measuring system requires a colorimetric reference measurement according to the DPD method. Free chlorine reacts with diethyl-p-phenylenediamine (DPD) by producing a red dye, the intensity of the red colour being proportional to the chlorine concentration.
Simple visual methods using comparators are inaccurate and depend on the considerably varying subjective evaluation by the operator. Today, the chlorine concentration can be determined objectively and accurately using low-cost microprocessor photometers (order code CCM 181).

An important fact must be kept in mind:
The DPD method is not a selective measuring method for free chlorine alone, but other oxidants present in the medium can also be registered (see DIN 38408, part 5, section 4). Moreover, the measuring range of the photometers has a lower limit and does not permit measurements in the very low trace range. In addition to the chlorinated probe, a sample of the medium without added chlorine should be checked by a DPD measurement if possible. The measured value must lie near zero and differ significantly from the chlorinated sample.

The measured water is always buffered to a pH value of 6.3 with the DPD method, so the measurement is independent of the pH value of the measured water.

Caution:

The DPD method cannot be applied if organic chlorination agents are used. In this case it causes a higher measured value compared to the actual free active chlorine value (cf. also note in DIN 38408, part 4, section 5).

4.4 Calibration

Zero adjustment

Not required due to the zero stability of the membrane-covered measuring cell.

Slope adjustment (sensitivity)

- Ensure constant operating data of the measured water regarding pH value and temperature.
- Take a medium sample from the sampling cock and read the actual free chlorine value on the measuring transmitter display.
- Use the photometer to determine the free chlorine concentration according to the DPD method.
- Set the measuring transmitter to the determined DPD value if there is a difference from the read actual value.
- Check calibration after several hours or one day and repeat it if required.

5 Operation and maintenance

5.1 Routine check

- Check the measurement at regular intervals, dependent on the respective conditions, at least once a month.
- Perform recalibration if required.
- If the membrane is visibly soiled, remove the measuring cell from the flow assembly. Only clean the membrane mechanically with a gentle water jet or for some minutes in 1 to 10% hydrochloric acid (observe safety regulations!) without chemical additives. Chemicals reducing the surface tension must not be used.
- Replace a heavily soiled or damaged membrane (see chapter 5.2).
- Refill the measuring cell with electrolyte once per season or every 12 months. Depending on the chlorine content on site, this period can be reduced or extended (procedure see chapter 5.3).

5.2 Membrane replacement

Replacement of a heavily soiled or leaky membrane:

- First unscrew the measuring chamber, then the front screw cap (see Fig. 2.3).
- Replace the membrane cap by the replacement cartridge CCY 14-WP.
- Refill the measuring chamber with electrolyte CCY 14-F (see chapter 5.3).

5.3 Filling with electrolyte

To replace the electrolyte CCY 14-F, proceed as follows:

- Unscrew the measuring chamber from the shaft.
- Hold the measuring chamber at an angle and fill in approx. 7 to 8 ml electrolyte, up to approx. 1 cm under the top edge.
- Tap the filled chamber several times on a flat surface, so that adherent air bubbles can detach and rise.
- Screw the electrode shaft into the measuring chamber vertically from above, ensuring that all inside air is displaced.
- As soon as the inserted O-ring begins to seal, tighten slowly to the stop.
- The measuring cell is now ready for operation.

5.4 Storage

If the measuring cell is not in use, it must be stored as follows:

- The measuring cell can remain in the flow assembly for short-term interruptions in measurement. To prevent diaphragm dehydrating, the assembly must not drain off. If this is not ensured, then remove the measuring cell from the assembly. To keep the diaphragm wet, slide the yellow protection cap, previously moistened at the inner sponge, onto the measuring chamber.
- If the measurement is interrupted for longer periods, then empty the measuring cell, particularly if dehydration is possible. For cleaning, rinse the measuring chamber and electrode shaft with cold water and let them dry. Then screw the measuring cell down loosely and not to the stop, so that the membrane remains unstressed. Proceed according to chapter 5.3 for subsequent start-up.

5.5 Regeneration

During measurement, the electrolyte in the chlorine measuring cell is gradually exhausted by chemical reactions. The silver chloride layer, applied to the anode at the factory, continues to grow epitaxially during measuring cell operation. This has no effect on the reaction of the hypochlorous acid at the cathode.

For maintenance work, the grey-brown state of the anode must be ensured by visual inspection. If the colour of the anode has operationally changed (e.g. spotted, white or silvery), then a regeneration of the measuring cell is required. Send it to the manufacturer for this purpose.

6 Troubleshooting

Malfunctions are basically possible in three areas of the measuring system:

- Measuring transmitter
- Supply lines and connections
- Chlorine measuring cell and measured water

First determine if there is a malfunction in the measuring transmitter or in the supply lines and connections. In this case, proceed as described in the operating instructions of the measuring transmitter.

Before starting troubleshooting at the measuring cell, check if the operating conditions listed in chapter 2.1 are always fulfilled. If this is not the case, then establish the required conditions. Should this not remedy the malfunctions, then proceed according to the following search plan.

Malfunction	Possible causes	Remedy
No display, no measuring cell current	No supply voltage at the measuring transmitter	Establish mains connection
	Connection cable between measuring cell and measuring transmitter interrupted	Establish cable connection
	No electrolyte filled into the measuring chamber	Fill measuring chamber (see chapter 5.3)
	No input flow of measured water	Establish flow, clean filter
Display value too high	pH value dropped since calibration	Raise pH value or recalibrate
	Temperature rised since calibration (without option “temperature compensation”)	Reduce temperature or recalibrate
	Polarisation of the measuring cell not yet completed	Wait for complete polarisation (see chapter 4.2)
	Membrane defective	Replace membrane cap
	Shunt resistance (e.g. moisture contact) in the measuring cell, at the connections or in the connection cable	Open measuring chamber, rub gold cathode dry. If the indication on the measuring transmitter does not return to zero, then there is a shunt.
	Disturbance of the measuring cell by foreign oxidants	Examine measured water, check chemicals

Malfunction	Possible causes	Remedy
Display value too low	pH value rised since calibration	Reduce pH value or recalibrate
	Temperature dropped since calibration (without option “temperature compensation”)	Raise temperature or recalibrate
	Measuring chamber not closed completely	Tighten measuring chamber or screw cap tight
	Membrane soiled	Clean membrane
	Air bubble in front of the membrane	Release air bubble
	Air bubble inside between cathode and membrane	Open measuring chamber, fill in some electrolyte, tap
	Input flow of measured water too low	Establish correct input flow (see chapter 2.6)
	Interference of foreign oxidants on the DPD reference measurement	Examine measured water, check chemicals
	Use of organic chlorination agents	Use agents according to DIN 19643 (previous water replacement may be required)
Display value fluctuates considerably	Hole in membrane	Replace membrane cap
	External voltage in measured medium	Disconnect wire from PMC pin on assembly CCA 250. Measure voltage between PMC pin and protective earth of measuring transmitter (both AC and DC ranges). For values exceeding approx. 0.5 V, trace and eliminate external source
Temperature display **– too low** **– too high**	Supply line to NTC temperature sensor – broken – short-circuited	Test wires (green/brown) and measure resistance (NTC), replace measuring cell if required

7 Appendix

7.1 Technical data

		CCS 140	CCS 141
Measuring range*		0.05 ... 20 mg Cl_2/l	0.01 ... 5 mg Cl_2/l
Depolarisation current*		approx. 25 nA per mg Cl_2/l	approx. 80 nA per mg Cl_2/l
Polarisation period	first start-up	up to 60 min	up to 90 min
	subsequent start-up	up to 30 min	up to 45 min
Drift		< 1.5% per month	
Step-function response	upward	90% < 2 min, 99% < 5 min	
	downward	90% < 0.5 min, 99% < 3 min	
Measuring system		passive-operated measuring cell	
Cathode material		gold	
Anode material		silver / silver chloride	
Membrane material		PTFE	
Membrane cap		replaceable	
Service life of the filling electrolyte		typically 12 months	
Minimum input flow velocity		15 cm/s	
Minimum flow for flow assembly CCA 250		30 l/h	
Maximum back pressure		1 bar	
Shaft material		PVC	
Cable		3 m four-core, double-screened cable of low noise	
Temperature sensor (version -N)		NTC, 10 kΩ at 25 °C	

*Reference value: pH 7.2 and 25 °C

7.2 Accessories

Photometer CCM 181
Microprocessor-controlled photometer for chlorine measurement according to the DPD method for calibration and monitoring of the amperometric measuring system.
Order code CCM181-0 or -1

Measuring cable CMK
Special measuring cable for extension of the connection between chlorine sensor and measuring instrument.
Order no. 50005374

Junction box VBC
Installation box for measuring cable extension up to max. 30 m total length.
Dimensions (W × H × D): 125 × 80 × 54 mm
Order no. 50005181

CCY 14-WP
2 replacement cartridges, ready-made, for cells CCS 140/141.
Order no. 50005255

CCY 14-F
50 ml filling electrolyte, ready-made, for cells CCS 140/141.
Order no. 50005256

7.3 Index

Europe

Austria
❏ Endress+Hauser Ges.m.b.H.
Wien
Tel. (01) 880 56-0, Fax (01) 880 56-35

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Tel. (01 72) 26 31 66, Fax (01 72) 26 31 11

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Tel. (0 69) 6 61 19 48, Fax (0 69) 6 61 28 69

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Elvi-Aqua-Teh
Tartu
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Espoo
Tel. (90) 8 59 61 55, Fax (90) 8 59 60 55

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Huningue
Tel. (03) 89 69 67 68, Fax (03) 89 69 48 02

Germany
❏ Endress+Hauser Meßtechnik GmbH+Co.
Weil am Rhein
Tel. (0 76 21) 9 75-01, Fax (0 76 21) 9 75-5 55

Great Britain
❏ Endress+Hauser Ltd.
Manchester
Tel. (01 61) 2 86 50 00, Fax (01 61) 9 98 18 41

Greece
I & G Building Services Automation S.A.
Athens
Tel. (01) 9 24 15 00, Fax (01) 9 22 17 14

Hungary
Mile Ipari-Elektro
Budapest
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Iceland
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Reykjavik
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Ireland
Flomeaco Company Ltd.
Kildare
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Italy
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Cernusco s/N Milano
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Romania
Romconseng SRL
Bucharest
Tel. (01) 4 10 16 34, Fax (01) 4 10 16 34

Russia
Avtomatika-Sever Ltd.
St. Petersburg
Tel. (08 12) 5 56 13 21, Fax (08 12) 5 56 13 21

Slovak Republic
Transcom Technik s.r.o.
Bratislava
Tel. (07) 5 21 31 61, Fax (07) 5 21 31 81

Slovenia
❏ Endress+Hauser D.O.O.
Ljubljana
Tel. (0 61) 1 59 22 17, Fax (0 61) 1 59 22 98

Spain
❏ Endress+Hauser S.A.
Barcelona
Tel. (93) 4 73 46 44, Fax (93) 4 73 38 39

Sweden
❏ Endress+Hauser AB
Sollentuna
Tel. (08) 6 26 16 00, Fax (08) 6 26 94 77

Switzerland
❏ Endress+Hauser AG
Reinach/BL 1
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Turkey
Intek Endüstriyel Ölcü ve Kontrol Sistemleri
Istanbul
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Ukraine
Industria Ukraïna
Kiev
Tel. (044) 2 68 52 13, Fax (044) 2 68 52 13

Africa

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Oussama S.A.
Casablanca
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South Africa
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Sandton
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Tunisia
Controle, Maintenance et Regulation
Tunis
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America

Argentina
Servotron SACIFI
Buenos Aires
Tel. (01) 7 02 11 22, Fax (01) 3 34 01 04

Bolivia
Tritec S.R.L.
Cochabamba
Tel. (0 42) 5 69 93, Fax (0 42) 5 09 81

Brazil
Servotek
Sao Paulo
Tel. (0 11) 5 36 34 55, Fax (0 11) 5 36 30 67

Canada
❏ Endress+Hauser Ltd.
Burlington, Ontario
Tel. (9 05) 6 81 92 92, Fax (9 05) 6 81 94 44

Chile
DIN Instrumentos Ltda.
Santiago
Tel. (02) 2 05 01 00, Fax (02) 2 25 81 39

Colombia
Colsein Ltd.
Santafe de Bogota D.C.
Tel. (01) 2 36 76 59, Fax (01) 6 10 78 68

Costa Rica
EURO-TEC S.A.
San Jose
Tel. (0506) 2 96 15 42, Fax (0506) 2 96 15 42

Ecuador
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Quito
Tel. (02) 46 18 33, Fax (02) 46 18 33

Guatemala
ACISA Automatiziacion Y Control
Ciudad de Guatemala, C.A.
Tel. (02) 33 45 98 5, Fax (02) 332 74 31

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Endress+Hauser Instruments International
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Lima
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Hong Kong
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❏ Endress+Hauser India Branch Office
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New Zealand
EMC Industrial Instrumentation
Auckland
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All other countries

❏ Endress+Hauser GmbH+Co.
Instruments International
Weil am Rhein, Germany
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