



Code 1976-T/1976-I

CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Packaging and Delivery	4
General Precautions	4
Safety Precautions	
Limits of Liability	
Specifications	4
Statistical & Technical Definitions	
Contents and Accessories	
EPA Compliance	
ISO Compliance	
Compliance	9
IP67 Compliance	
Warranty	9
DEVICE CONNECTION	
Computer Connection	9
Connecting Via USB	9
Connecting Via Bluetooth	9
 WaterLink® Connect 2 	10
FIRMWARE UPDATES	10
BATTERY/AC OPERATION	10
TURBIDITY	
What is Turbidity?	11
How is Turbidity Measured?	11
Turbidity Units	12
Taking Turbidity Water Samples	13
CHLORINE	
What is Chlorine?	13
How is Chlorine Measured?	
Taking a Chlorine Water Sample	
COLOR	
What is Color?	1/1
How is Color Measured?	
Taking Colored Water Samples	
·	
SAMPLE DILUTION TECHNIQUES	15
SETUP MENU	
Factory Default Settings	15
Turbidity Options	
Selecting a Turbidity Calibration Curve	16
Selecting Turbidity Units	17
Averaging	
Auto Calibration	21
Chlorine Options	
Selecting Chlorine Units	
Selecting a Chlorine Calibration Reagent System	
Setting the Clock	
Logging Data	
Factory Setup	
Setting Power Save Setting Power Save	
Setting the Backlight Time Bluetooth Many The Company Th	
Bluetooth Menu Fnahling Bluetooth Power	3U 3N:
L 114011110 D105010101 EUWEL	וור.

	Setting the Bluetooth Mode	
	Setup Bluetooth Printing	
	Set Bluetooth Timeout	35
	Selecting the Language	36
	Looping Menus	
THRE	BIDITY - CALIBRATION & ANALYSIS	
·	Calibration	37
	Turbidity Standards	
	Tubes	
	Calibration Procedure	38
	Auto Calibration	
	Analysis without Blanking Procedure	
	Analysis with Blanking Procedure	48
	Dilution Procedure	50
	Preparation of Turbidity-Free Water	51
	Testing Tips	52
		-
CHLU	RINE - CALIBRATION & ANALYSIS	
•	Calibration	
	Chlorine Standards	
	Calibration Procedure - DPD Tablet	
	Calibration Procedure - DPD Liquid	55
•	Analysis - DPD Tablet	58
	Free, Combined, Total Chlorine	
	Total Chlorine	
•	Analysis - DPD Liquid	65
	Free, Combined, Total Chlorine	
	Total Chlorine	
•	Dilution Procedure	
•	Testing Tips	67
COLO	R - CALIBRATION AND ANALYSIS	
	Calibration	67
	Color Standards	
	Calibration Procedure	67
	Analysis	
	Dilution Procedure	
	Testing Tips	71
	IBLESHOOTING GUIDE	
IKUU	Troubleshooting	71
	Stray Light	
		10
	RAL OPERATING INFORMATION	
•	Overview	
•	The Keypad	72
•	The Display and Menus	73
•	Negative Results	
•	Tubes and Chambers	74
MAIN	TENANCE	
	Cleaning	75
	Meter Disposal	
	I control of the cont	-

Refer to the **Quick Start Guide** for simplified Analysis procedures.

Refer to the **Testing Guide** for detailed Calibration and Analysis procedures for improving the accuracy of low range turbidity measurements.

PACKAGING AND DELIVERY

Experienced packaging personnel at LaMotte Company assure adequate protection against normal hazards encountered in transportation of shipments.

After the product leaves LaMotte Company, all responsibility for safe delivery is assured by the transportation company. Damage claims must be filed immediately with the transportation company to receive compensation for damaged goods.

■ GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

READ THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO SETUP OR OPERATE THE METER. Failure to do so could result in personal injury or damage to the meter. The meter should not be used or stored in a wet or corrosive environment. Care should be taken to prevent water from wet tubes from entering the meter chamber.

NEVER PUT WET TUBES IN THE METER.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS



*Reagent is a potential health hazard. **READ SDS:** lamotte.com. **Emergency information:** Chem-Tel USA 1-800-255-3924 Int'l, call collect, 813-248-0585







Ensure that the protection provided by this equipment is not impaired. Do not install or use this equipment in a manner that is not indicated in this manual.

■ LIMITS OF LIABILITY

Under no circumstances shall LaMotte Company be liable for loss of life, property, profits, or other damages incurred through the use or misuse of their products.

■ SPECIFICATIONS - TC3000t/i BLE

In atmospherical Trans	Turbiditus Nombolomotos		
Instrument Type	Turbidity: Nephelometer		
	Color: Colorimeter		
	Chlorine: Colorimeter		
Standard	Turbidity: EPA 180.1, TC3000t BLE; ISO 7027, TC3000i BLE Color: Adapted from Standard Methods 2120 B Chlorine: Standard Methods 4500-Cl-G		
Unit of Measure TC3000t BLE	Turbidity, Nephelometric: NTU, ASBC, EBC	Turbidity, Ratiometric: NTU, NTRU, ASBC, EBC	Turbidity, Attenuation: NTU, AU, ASBC, EBC
Unit of Measure TC3000i BLE	Turbidity, Nephelometric: NTU, FNU, ASBC, EBC	Turbidity, Ratiometric: NTU, FNRU, ASBC, EBC	Turbidity, Attenuation: NTU, FAU, ASBC, EBC
Unit of Measure Color	Platinum Cobalt Color Units (cu)		
Unit of Measure Chlorine	Parts Per Million (ppm), Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L)		
0-100 NTU/FNU 0-1 0-1,750 ASBC 0-1		Turbidity, Ratiometric: 0-1,000 NTRU/FNRU 0-17,500 ASBC 0-250 EBC	Turbidity, Attenuation: 0-2,000 AU/FAU 0-70,000 ASBC 0-1,000 EBC
	Color: 0-800 cu		
	Chlorine: 0.00-10.00 ppm free and total chlorine		

Resolution	Turbidity, Nephelometric: 0-10.99 NTU/FNU: 0.01 NTU/FNU, 11.0-100.0 NTU/FNU: 0.1 NTU/FNU	Turbidity, Rat 0-10.99 NTF 0.01 NTRU/F 11.0-109.9 I 0.1 NTRU/FN 110-1000 N 1 NTRU/FNR	RU/FNRU: NRU, NTRU/FNRU: IRU, TRU/FNRU:	Turbidity, Attenuation: 0–2000 AU/FAU: 1 AU/FAU	
	Chlorine: For the range 0.00 For the range 5.0- 10.0ppn		01ppm;		
Accuracy	Turbidity, Nephelometric: 0-2.5 NTU/FNU: ±0.05 NTU/FNU, 2.5-100 NTU/FNU: ±2%	Turbidity, Ratiometric: 0-2.5 NTRU/FNRU: ±0.05 NTRU/FNRU, 2.5-100 NTRU/FNRU: ±2%, 100-1000 NTRU/FNRU: ±3%.		Turbidity, Attenuation: 0-2000 AU/FAU: ±10 AU/FAU or 6% whichever is greater	
	Color: ±15 cu				
	Chlorine: TABLET: 0-1.0 ppm Range: ±0.03 p 1.0-3.0 ppm Range: ±0.06 3.0-6.0 ppm Range: ±0.3 p 6.0-10.0 ppm Range: ±2.5	LIQUID: m Range: ±0.03 ppm		lange: ±0.03 ppm Range: ±0.06 ppm Range: ±0.4 ppm n Range: ±1.5 ppm	
Detection Limit	Turbidity, Nephelometric: 0.05 NTU/FNU	Turbidity, Rat 0.05 NTRU/F		Turbidity, Attenuation: 10 AU/FAU	
	Color: 6 cu				
	Chlorine: 0.03 ppm				
Range Selection	Automatic				
Light Source	Turbidity TC3000t BLE: Tungsten lamp 2250 °K ±50 °K, Turbidity TC3000i BLE: IR LED 860 nm ±10 nm, spectral bandwidth 50 nm				
	Color: 390 ±2 nm UV LED				
	Chlorine: 525 ±2 nm LED				
Detector	Turbidity TC3000t BLE: Photodiode, centered at 90° and 180°, maximum peak 400-600 nm Turbidity TC3000i BLE: Photodiode, centered at 90° and 180°				
	Color: Photodiode				
	Chlorine: Photodiode				
Response Time	<2 seconds				
Signal Averaging	Turbidity				
Sample Chamber	Accepts 25 mm flat-bottor	ned test tubes	3		
Sample	10 mL in capped tube, Code 0260				
Display	Graphic Liquid Crystal Displ	ay with Backli	ght		
Software	Calibration: Field adjustable, blank and 1 point Auto Calibration Data Logging: 500 points Auto Shutoff: 5, 10, 30 min, disabled				
Firmware	Internet updatable (New tests, new calibrations, etc.) USB connection to Windows® PC required.				

Languages	English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, Chinese, Japanese (Kana), Turkish			
Temperature	Operation: 0-50 °C; Storage: -40-60 °C			
Operation Humidity Range	0-90 % RH, non-condensing			
Altitude	Up to 2000 m			
Use	Indoor and outdoor			
Pollution Degree	2			
Auto Shut-off	5, 10, 30 min, disabled			
Power Source	USB wall adapter, USB co	omputer connection	or Lithium ion rechargeable battery	
Battery	Charge Life: Approximate off. (Signal averaging dis Battery Life: Approximate	abled).	cklight on to 1000 tests with backlight	
Electrical Ratings	Rated voltage 5V===, R	lated power of input	current (1.0A) at mini-USB input port	
Data Logger	500 test results stored			
Waterproof	IP67 with USB port plug	in place.		
Dimensions	(W x L x H) 8.84 x 19.05	x 6.35 cm; 3.5 x 7.5 x	2.2 inches	
Certifications	EZ-BLE™ PRoC™ Module	FCC (USA):	FCC ID: WAP200	
	CYBLE- 022001-00 RF Radio:	Industry Canada (IC) Certification	7922A-200	
		CE (European R & TTE):	2014/S3/EU	
		MIC (Japan):	005-101007	
		KC (Korea):	MSIP-CRMCyp-2001	
	EMC	EU:	2014/53/EU EN 61326-1, EN 300 328	
		UKCA		
		US:	FCC CFR 47 Part 15, subpart B	
		CAN:	ICES-003	
		AS/NSZ:	CSPR 22	
	Safety	EU:	EN 61010-1	
		AS/NSZ:	differences	
		US/Canadian:	UI/CSA 61010-1	
		RoHS	2011/65/EU + (EU) 2015/863	
Weight	362 g, 13 oz (meter only]		
USB Interface	mini B			

■ STATISTICAL & TECHNICAL DEFINITIONS RELATED TO PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Method Detection Limit [MDL]: "The method detection limit [MDL] is defined as the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte." Note that, "As Dr. William Horwitz once stated, 'In almost all cases when dealing with a limit of detection or limit of determination, the primary purpose of determining that limit is to stay away from it." 2

Accuracy: Accuracy is the nearness of a measurement to the accepted or true value.³ The accuracy can be expressed as a range, about the true value, in which a measurement occurs (i.e. ±0.5 ppm). It can also be expressed as the % recovery of a known amount of analyte in a determination of the analyte (i.e. 103.5 %).

Resolution: Resolution is the smallest discernible difference between any two measurements that can be made. For meters this is usually how many decimal places are displayed. [i.e. 0.01]. Note that the resolution many change with concentration or range. In some cases the resolution may be less than the smallest interval, if it is possible to make a reading that falls between calibration marks. A word of caution, that resolution has very little relationship to accuracy or precision. The resolution will always be less than the accuracy or precision but it is not a statistical measure of how well a method of analysis works. The resolution can be very, very good and the accuracy and precision can be very bad! This is not a useful measure of the performance of a test method.

Repeatability: Repeatability is the within-run precision.⁵ A run is a single data set, from setup to clean up. Generally, one run occurs on one day. However, for meter calibrations, a single calibration is considered a single run or data set, even though it may take 2 or 3 days.

Reproducibility: Reproducibility is the between-run precision.⁶

- ¹ CFR 40. part 136. appendix B
- ² Statistics in Analytical Chemistry: Part 7 A Review, D. Coleman and L Vanatta, American Laboratory, Sept 2003, P. 31.
- ³ Skoog, D.A., West, D. M., Fundamental of Analytical Chemistry, 2nd ed., Holt Rinehart and Winston, Inc, 1969, p. 26.
- ⁴ Statistics in Analytical Chemistry: Part 7 A Review, D. Coleman and L Vanatta, American Laboratory, Sept 2003, P. 34.
- ⁵ Jeffery G. H., Basset J., Mendham J., Denney R. C., Vogel's Textbook of Quantitative Chemical Analysis, 5th ed., Longman Scientific & Technical, 1989, p. 130.

■ CONTENTS & ACCESSORIES

	TC3000t BLE Kit EPA Version/ Code 1976-T	TC3000i BLE Kit ISO Version/ Code 1976-I
Contents	Code	Code
TC3000t/i BLE Meter	26852-BLE	26853-BLE
0 NTU Standard, 60 mL	1480	1480
1 NTU Standard, 60 mL	1441	
10 NTU/FNU Standard, 60 mL	1442	1447
100 FNU Standard, 60 mL		1444
DPD 1 IG NB Tablets	6913A-J	6913A-J
*DPD 3 IG Tablets, 100	*6197A-J	*6197A-J
Tablet Crusher	0175	0175
Water Sample Bottle, 60 mL	0688	0688
Test Tubes, with Caps	0260 (6)	0260 (6)
Cable, USB	1720-01	1720-01
USB Wall Adapter	1721	1721

⁶ Jeffery G. H., Basset J., Mendham J., Denney R. C., Vogel's Textbook of Quantitative Chemical Analysis, 5th ed., Longman Scientific & Technical, 1989. p. 130

TC3000t/i BLE Manual	1976-BLE-MN	1976-BLE-MN
TC3000t/i BLE Quick Start Guide, English	1976-BLE-QG	1976-BLE-QG
TC3000t/i BLE Quick Start Guide, Spanish	1976-BLE-QG-SP	1976-BLE-QG-SP
TC3000t/i BLE Quick Start Guide, French	1976-BLE-QG-FR	1976-BLT-QG-FR
TC3000t/i BLE Testing Guide, English	1976-BLE-TG	1976-BLE-TG
TC3000t/i BLE Testing Guide, Spanish	1976-BLE-TG-SP	1976-BLE-TG-SP
TC3000t/i BLE Testing Guide, French	1976-BLE-TG-FR	1976-BLE-TG-FR

Warning: Only use the USB Cable [1720-01] that is supplied with the kit. Make no substitutions.

Accessories	
Code	Description
0260-6	Test tubes, with Caps
1446	1 FNU Standard, 60 mL (ISO)
1443	100 NTU Standard, 60 mL (EPA)
6913A-L	DPD 1 IG NB Tablets, 500
6913A-M	DPD 1 IG NB Tablets, 1,000
*6197A-L	*DPD 3 IG Tablets, 500
*6197A-M	*DPD 3 IG Tablets, 1,000
P-6740-G	DPD #1A, Free Chlorine Reagent, 30 mL
P-6740-H	DPD #1A, Free Chlorine Reagent, 60 mL
*P-6741-G	*DPD #1B, Free Chlorine Reagent, 30 mL
*P-6741-H	*DPD #1B, Free Chlorine Reagent, 60 mL
P-6743-G	DPD #3, Total Chlorine Reagent, 30 mL
P-6743-H	DPD #3, Total Chlorine Reagent, 60 mL
6973-H	Chlorine Standard, 250 ppm, 60 mL
3176-02	Chlorine Titration Kit, 0-10 ppm
4140-03	Chlorine Secondary Standards, set of 4
6058-H	Color Standard, 500 Color Units, 60 mL
3-0038	Replacement Chamber
0943	Syringe, 60 mL, plastic
2-2097	Filters, 0.1 micron, Pack of 50
5-0132	Car Charger
5-0067	BLE Mobile Printer



*Reagent is a potential health hazard. **READ SDS:** lamotte.com. **Emergency information:** Chem-Tel USA 1-800-255-3924 Int'l, call collect, 813-248-0585







To order individual reagents or test kit components, use the specified code number. A 4000 NTU Formazin standard that is compatible with the LaMotte TC3000t/i BLE is available at www.gfschemicals.com.

■ EPA COMPLIANCE

The TC3000t BLE meter meets or exceeds EPA design specifications for NPDWR and NPDES turbidity monitoring programs as specified by the USEPA method 180.1.

■ ISO COMPLIANCE

This TC3000i BLE meter meets or exceeds ISO design criteria for quantitative methods of turbidity using optical turbidimeters as specified by ISO 7027.

■ COMPLIANCE

The meter has earned the European CE Mark and UKCA Mark of Compliance for electromagnetic compatibility and safety. The Declaration of Conformity for the TC3000t/i BLE meter is available at www.lamotte.com.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interferences in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense. Protection provided within the system may be impaired if the device is used in a manner for which it is not intended.

■ IP67 COMPLIANCE

The TC3000t/i BLE meets IP67 standards for protection against dust and immersion only when the USB port plug is in place. Documentation is available at www.lamotte.com.

■ WARRANTY

LaMotte Company warrants this instrument to be free of defects in parts and workmanship for 2 years from the date of shipment. Keep the proof of purchase for warranty verification. If it should become necessary to return the instrument during or the warranty period, contact our Technical Service Department at 1-800-344-3100 or 1-410-778-3100, ext. 3 or softwaresupport@ lamotte.com for a return authorization number or visit www.lamotte.com for troubleshooting help. The sender is responsible for shipping charges, freight, insurance, and proper packaging to prevent damage in transit. This warranty does not apply to defects resulting from action of the user such as misuse, improper wiring, operation outside of specification, improper maintenance or repair, or unauthorized modification. LaMotte Company specifically disclaims any implied warranties or merchantability or fitness for a specific purpose and will not be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages. LaMotte Company's total liability is limited to repair or replacement of the product with a new or refurbished meter as determined by LaMotte Company. The warranty set forth above is inclusive and no other warranty, whether written or oral, is expressed or implied.

DEVICE CONNECTION

The meter supports connections to a Windows based PC over USB (Code 1720-01).

■ COMPUTER CONNECTION

USB Type A, USB mini B, Order Cable Code 1720-01

■ CONNECTING VIA USB

Using the provided USB cable, the meter can be connected to a Windows based PC. Before connecting a meter via USB, download and install the free WaterLink Connect 2 Windows application from http://softwarecenter.lamotte.com.

■ CONNECTING VIA BLUETOOTH

The meter uses Bluetooth Low Energy technology to allow communication between the meter and the BLE Mobile Printer (Code 5-0067) only. The meter will automatically connect to the

nearest Bluetooth enabled printer. Barriers to wireless signals can reduce the range of wireless devices. The meter will work best if there are no walls between it and the receiving device.

■ WATERLINK CONNECT 2

The meter may be interfaced with any Windows-based 64-bit computer by using the LaMotte WaterLink Connect 2 program and a USB cable. The program will store test information and results in a local database and allow for exporting this data to a comma separated value [CSV] file. The meter will send the following data: name of test, sample value, sample units, time/date stamp, and meter name. To download WaterLink Connect 2 go to http:// softwarecenter.lamotte. com/. Select "WaterLink Connect 2 FREE Download".

FIRMWARE UPDATES

Occasionally, the firmware in the meter will require updates. To do so:

- Download and install the WaterLink Connect 2 application for Windows at http://softwarecenter.lamotte.com/.
- 2. Plug meter into the computer with the provided USB cable (1720-01 only) and launch WaterLink Connect 2 application from the Start Menu.
- 3. A prompt will appear if firmware updates are available. Select Update. Testing and data transfer will not be possible until firmware has been updated.

For assistance contact Software Support at 1-800-344-3100 option 2.

BATTERY/AC OPERATION

The TC3000t/i BLE may be operated on battery power using a USB wall adapter or USB computer connection. If using the meter as a bench top unit, use the wall adapter if possible to extend the battery life. The meter will remain on when the USB adapter is used.

To charge the lithium ion battery with the wall adapter, plug the smaller end of the USB cable (USB mini B connector) into the meter and the larger end of the USB cable (USB type A connector) into the wall adapter. Plug the wall adapter into an AC outlet. Reinsert the rubber USB port plug after charging. Failure to insert the USB port plug when the meter is not connected to a computer by USB or actively charging by USB could result in damage to internal components. To charge the battery from a computer, plug the smaller end of the USB cable (USB mini B connector) into the meter and the larger end of the USB cable (USB Type A connector) into a USB port on a computer. Reinsert the USB port plug after charging. Failure to insert the USB port plug when the meter is not connected to a computer by USB or actively charging by USB could result in damage to internal components.

The battery icon will show no bars and flash when the unit first turns on. Then the indicator will indicate the battery status by showing 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 bars. It will take 6 hours to fully charge a low battery. The battery icon will flash when the battery is charging. The battery icon will show four bars and stop flashing when it is fully charged. The charging circuit will automatically switch to a float charge when the battery is fully charged. The charger may remain connected. Some computers will NOT supply power to their USB ports during standby operation. The wall adapter will charge the unit continuously. Storing the meter above ambient room temperature will decrease the battery charge more quickly than storage at room temperature. If the meter does not turn on, it means that the battery is at a very low charge. Charging the battery with the wall adapter in this state may take up to 10 hours. At low temperatures, approaching 0 °C, the battery will charge more slowly. It will not charge at all below 0 °C.

The battery icon will show no bars and continuously flash if the battery is getting low but the unit will still operate normally. A "Low Battery" message on the status bar of the display will replace the time when the battery voltage is too low for proper operation and accuracy may be degraded. A "Shutdown Low Batt" message on the display will appear for a few seconds before the power is switched off when the battery is too low to operate the unit. When the battery icon simultaneously flashes bars 1 and 2 followed by bars 3 and 4, it is an indication that the battery is damaged and technical support should be contacted.

To extend the life of the battery:

Shut down the unit with the power switch when not taking measurements or use the power save option to have the unit automatically turn off after 5 minutes.

- Store the unit at a moderate temperature.
- · Fully charge the battery before storing the unit for extended periods of time.
- Fully charge the battery at least once per year. Failure to do so may result in a permanently drained battery.
- Limit backlight use. The unit consumes three times the normal power when the backlight is on. Set the backlight time option to 10 seconds or select "Button Control" and keep the backlight off.

■ BATTERY REPLACEMENT

The lithium-ion battery used in this unit should last for many years with normal use. When it no longer powers the unit long enough to meet testing requirements it should be replaced. Contact LaMotte Company by phone [1-800-344-3100] or email (tech@lamotte.com) for more information.

TURBIDITY

■ WHAT IS TURBIDITY?

Turbidity is an optical property that results when light passes through a liquid sample and is scattered by particulate matter. The scattering of light results in a change in the direction of the light passing through the liquid. If the turbidity is low, the particles may be invisible to the naked eye and much of the light will continue in the original direction. As the quantity of particles increases, the light strikes particles in solution and is scattered backward, sideways and forward. Light scattered by the particles allows the particles in the solution to be "seen" or detected just as sunlight allows dust particles in the air to be seen. At high concentrations, turbidity is perceived as cloudiness, haze or an absence of clarity. Turbidity is not specific to the types of particles in the sample. The particles may be suspended or colloidal and can have inorganic, organic or biological origins.

In drinking water, turbidity may indicate a treatment problem or signal conditions with an increased risk of gastrointestinal diseases. Because pathogens such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* cause measurable amounts of turbidity, turbidity monitoring can hold the key to assuring adequate water filtration. In 1998, the EPA published the IESWTR (interim enhanced surface water treatment rule) mandating turbidities in combined filter effluent should read at or below 0.3 NTU. By doing so, the EPA hoped to achieve a 2 log (99%) removal of *Cryptosporidium*. There is presently consideration to lower this to 0.1 NTU. The trend has been to check the calibration of on-line turbidimeters used to monitor drinking water with hand-held field units. The optical design and low detection limit of the TC3000t/i BLE allows very accurate readings for such calibrations. Drinking water that is turbid is not always harmful to human health but does impart an unpalatable appearance.

Turbidity in environmental waters reduces the amount of beneficial sunlight that reaches submerged aquatic vegetation, raises surface water temperature, buries eggs and bottom dwelling creatures, and can carry sediment and pesticides through the water system.

■ HOW IS TURBIDITY MEASURED?

Turbidity is measured by detecting and quantifying the scattering of light in a solution. The amount of light that is scattered is influenced by particulate properties of color, shape, size and reflectivity. Turbidity can be measured by various methods including visual methods and instrumental methods. Visual methods are more suitable for samples with high turbidity. Instrumental methods can be used for samples with turbidity at all levels.

Examples of visual methods are the Secchi Disk method and the Jackson Candle method. The Secchi Disk method is often used in natural waters. A Secchi Disk with black and white quadrants is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. It is then raised until it can be seen again. The average of these two measurements is known as the "Secchi Depth". The Jackson Candle method uses a long glass calibrated tube placed over a standardized candle. Water is added or removed from the tube until the candle flame becomes indistinct. The height of the water in the tube is measured with a calibrated scale and is reported as Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU). The lowest level of turbidity that can accurately be determined with this method is about 25 JTU. Instrumental methods for measuring turbidity involve a combination of detection angles and

light sources to optimize accuracy in various samples and to meet regulatory requirements. The TC3000t BLE and TC3000i BLE turbidimeters offer the option of three calibration curves for measuring turbidity that is based on the characteristics of the sample.

In the nephelometric mode, which is the default mode, the detector that is located 90-degrees from the light source measures the scattered light from a light beam passing through a sample. In the TC3000t BLE, this configuration and the tungsten lamp, with a color temperature of 2,200–3,000 °K, meet the requirements of EPA method 180.1. The TC3000i BLE, which has an IR LED light source at 860 nm, uses the 90-degree detector to meet the requirements of the ISO 2027 Standard. The ISO compliant light source provides extended lifetime and better precision and accuracy of turbidity readings on colored samples and samples with high turbidity. The nephelometric mode is best used for meeting regulatory requirements on samples, such as drinking water, that are in the range of 0.00 to 40.00 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) for the TC3000t BLE or 0.00 to 10.00 Formazin Nephelometric Units (FNU) for the TC3000i BLE. A signal averaging option improves the stability of readings on low turbidity samples.

The ratiometric mode is typically used for natural waters and storm waters, or other samples in the 0 – 1000 NTU/FNU range, to minimize interference from color in the sample. The ratiometric mode takes readings from both the 90-degtree detector and the 180 degree detector. Results are reported as Nephelometric Turbidity Ratio Units (NTRU, TC3000t BLE) or Formazin Nephelometric Ratio Units (FNRU, TC3000i BLE).

In the attenuation mode, the detector is located 180-degrees from the light source. It measures the attenuation of the light beam due to absorption and scatter. This mode is best used to measure samples with high turbidity levels in the range of 40 – 2000 Attenuation Units (AU, TC3000t BLE) or Formazin Attenuation Units (FAU, TC3000t BLE).

■ TURBIDITY UNITS

Traditionally, turbidimeters designed for use in the United State were made to the specifications of EPA Method 180.1. This method defined the NTU, nephelometric turbidity unit, as a unit that measured turbidity in the range of 0 – 40 NTU using a nephelometer. According to the EPA a nephelometer was a turbidimeter that measures turbidity with a 90° detector. If a sample had a turbidity that was greater than 40 NTU, a dilution was necessary to bring the sample into the 0 – 40 NTU range. Today, many turbidimeters have additional detectors which increase the range of the turbidity measurement, eliminate interferences and generally improve the performance. Currently, many turbidimeters are capable of measuring above 40 NTU by using detectors other than a 90° detector. Even though they may use a 180° detector, which does not meet the definition of a nephelometer, the results are often be reported as NTU.

Since the position of the detector and the light source is important information to include when reporting and comparing turbidity results, there has recently been an effort by the ASTM to use turbidity units which include this information. For EPA compliant meters, measurements made with a 90° degree detector and an incandescent white light source are reported as Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). When an attenuation measurement is made with a 180° detector, using the same light source, the results are reported as Attenuation Units (AU). If a ratio of the measurements from both detectors is used to calculate the turbidity, the results are reported in Nephelometric Turbidity Ratio Units (NTRU).

ISO Method 7027, which specifies an 860 nm light source, reports results in four turbidity units. When the 90° degree detector is used, the results are reported as Formazin Nephelometric Units (FNU). With an attenuation measurement made with a 180° detector, the results are reported as Formazin Attenuation Units (FAU). And results that are a ratio of measurements from the two angles are reported in Formazin Nephelometric Ratio Units (FNRU). It is also possible to report the readings from each of the three ISO modes in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). It should be noted that all units are numerically equivalent if the meters are calibrated to formazin. The units differentiate which detector and light source was used to make the measurement. For example, 1 NTU = 1 AU = 1 NTRU = 1 FNU = 1 FAU = 1 FNRU. Each turbidity calibration mode has a default unit:

Nephelometric Mode: NTU (TC3000t BLE) or FNU (TC3000i BLE) Ratiometric Mode: NTRU (TC3000t BLE) or FNRU (TC3000i BLE) Attenuation Mode: AU (TC3000t BLE) or FAU (TC3000i BLE) The meter will permit the user to choose to report results in any of the other available calibration units [NTU, FNU, AU, FAU, NTRU or FNRU] other than the default unit. It also allows the brewing industry to check process water in the nephelometric mode and choose to have results reported in American Society of Brewing Chemists [ASBC] or European Brewery Convention [EBC] units.

Acronyms	Definitions	Notes	Regulatory Method
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Incandescent white light between 400 and 600 nm, 90° detection, TC3000t BLE	EPA 180.1
FNU	Formazin Nephelometric Units	IR LED (usually) 860 nm, bandwidth less than 60 nm, 90° detection, TC3000i BLE	ISO 7027
AU	Attenuation Units	Incandescent white light between 400 and 600 nm, 180° detection, TC3000t BLE	Not applicable
FAU	Formazin Attenuation Units	IR LED (usually) 860 nm, bandwidth less than 60 nm, 180° detection, TC3000i BLE	ISO 7027
NTRU	Nephelometric Turbidity Ratio Units	Incandescent white light between 400 and 600 nm, 90° and 180° detection, TC3000t BLE	EPA 180.1
FNRU	Formazin Nephelometric Ratio Units	IR LED (usually) 860 nm, bandwidth less than 60 nm, 90° and 180° detection, TC3000i BLE	Not applicable
ASBC	American Society of Brewing Chemists	TC3000t/i BLE	Not applicable
EBC	European Brewery Convention	TC3000t/i BLE	Not applicable

For more information see ASTM 07726-4 Standard Guide for the Use of Various Turbidimeter Technologies for the Measurement of Turbidity in Water.

■ TAKING TURBIDITY WATER SAMPLES

Clean plastic or glass containers may be used for turbidity samples. Ideally, samples should be tested soon after collection and at the same temperature as when collected.

CHLORINE

■ WHAT IS CHLORINE

Chlorine is added to water systems to sanitize the water. There are various forms of chlorine that are added to water. These can be gas, liquid (commonly called bleach or sodium hypochlorite), calcium hypochlorite mixtures, stabilized chlorine products and chlorine generated from salt. When these forms of chlorine are added, they react with water to form free chlorine, hypochlorous acid. If free chlorine reacts with ammonia, it will form various types of combined chlorine (chloramines). Depending on the chlorine to ammonia ratio, these can be mono, di or tri chloramines.

Because free chlorine can react with precursors in the water to form carcinogenic trihalomethanes (THMs), many water systems have switched to chloramines. In these systems, free chlorine and ammonia are added together and controlled to form monochloramine. Although not as active a sanitizer as free chlorine, chloramine is less likely to form THMs. Since it is a slower sanitizer, the concentration of chloramine in water is higher than the concentration of free chlorine in water distribution systems.

The present EPA limit of chlorine in water systems is 4.0 ppm. The amount of chlorine used to process waste may be higher than this.

Many states also establish limits on the amount of chlorine that can be discharged into a body of water after waste processing. These usually are less than 0.1 ppm. The low detection limit of the TC3000t/i BLE makes it ideal for such measurements. Because of its wide range, the TC3000t/i BLE can be used to measure the water used in the wastewater process, in a distribution system and for many low level discharge requirements.

■ HOW IS CHLORINE MEASURED?

The most common methods for measuring chlorine are colorimetric methods. In colorimetric

methods, chlorine reacts with reagents added to a water sample. The reaction of the chlorine with the reagents produces a color. The intensity of the color produced is proportional to the concentration of chlorine in the sample. The intensity of the color can be measured by visual comparison with a calibrated color chart or other types of visual color comparators. Visual methods suffer due to the subjective observations of the person judging the colors.

The TC3000t/i BLE uses EPA approved DPD reagents to react with chlorine. In the absence of iodide, free available chlorine reacts instantly with DPD to produce a pink color. Subsequent addition of potassium iodide (DPD 3) causes a reaction with the combined form of chlorine. The TC3000t/i BLE electronically measures the color produced in these reactions in comparison to a colorless water sample. First it measures the intensity of a light beam passing through a clear colorless sample, the blank. Then it measures the intensity of light passing through the pink reacted sample. The TC3000t/i BLE uses the ratio of these two measurements to calculate the concentration of chlorine and displays the result. The TC3000t/i BLE uses the EPA approved wavelength of 525 nm to make these measurements.

■ TAKING CHLORINE WATER SAMPLES

Chlorine solutions are not stable and should be analyzed immediately. Samples may be collected in glass. Amber or opaque bottles are recommended since exposure to sunlight or agitation will decrease chlorine concentrations. Since agitation will also decrease chlorine concentrations, it is best to fill bottles completely to assure there is no air space in the container. If sampling from a tap, allow the water to run for a minute to assure a representative sample.

COLOR

■ WHAT IS COLOR?

Many different dissolved or suspended materials contribute to the color of water. These can include industrial wastes, plant materials, metals and plankton. There are two terms used to define color. If one examines a water sample straight from a water source, the color of the water is its apparent color. The color of the water without the contribution of suspended substances is called true color. True color can decrease after precipitation and increase in drier weather. Some bodies of water can change color quickly, depending on the runoff conditions and plant life around them. Wind can also stir up substances more in shallower bodies of water causing quick color change. Major contributors are tannins, hemic acids and inorganic minerals. Color can be critical, since as the color increases, the amount of light that penetrates the water decreases.

■ HOW IS COLOR MEASURED?

Since most natural waters have color that is similar to a solution of chloroplatinate and cobalt, the APHA specifies the use of dilute chloroplatinate/cobalt color standards to define color values. In the APHA method, the color of a water sample is compared visually to 6 to 9 chloroplatinate/cobalt standards. However, visual methods suffer due to the subjective observations of the person judging the colors. To eliminate this source of error, color can be measured electronically with a spectrophotometer or a colorimeter like the TC3000t/i BLE.

and thus submerged plant life, that depend on this light for photosynthesis, will decrease.

The TC3000t/i BLE is calibrated with APHA color standards at 390 nm. The meter electronically measures color in comparison to a colorless water sample. First it measures the intensity of a light beam passing through a clear colorless sample, the blank. Then it measures the intensity of light passing through the colored sample. The TC3000t/i BLE uses the ratio of these two measurements to calculate the color and displays the result. The results are expressed in APHA color units [cu].

There is no standard wavelength for measuring color, and it is common for meters to use different wavelengths. Since chloroplatinate/cobalt standards will have different absorbance values at various wavelengths, comparing results from the TC3000t/i BLE to meters using wavelengths other than 390 nm is not valid.

Meters using different wavelengths will only give the same reading when measuring chloroplatinate/cobalt standards since they are both calibrated to those standards. When measuring natural water, meters using diff erent wavelengths should not be expected to give the same result because the absorbance spectrum of natural water is usually not identical to the absorbance spectrum of chloroplatinate/cobalt standards.

The reading that the meter displays is a correlation between the color of the sample water and the color standards at a fixed wavelength. The correlation and reading will change as the wavelength changes.

■ TAKING COLORED WATER SAMPLES

Samples should ideally be collected in glass containers. Perform the analysis soon after sampling since the color may change with time. For true color determinations, remove turbidity by filtration or centrifugation.

SAMPLE DILUTION TECHNIQUES

If a test result is out of the range of the meter, as indicated by an over range message on the display, the sample must be diluted and retested. The following table gives quick reference quidelines for dilutions of various proportions.

Amount of Sample	Deionized Water to Bring Final Volume to 10 mL	Multiplication Factor
10 mL	0 mL	1
5 mL	5 mL	2
2.5 mL	7.5 mL	4
1 mL	9 mL	10
0.5 mL	9.5 mL	20

All dilutions are based on a final volume of 10 mL, so several dilutions will require small volumes of the water sample. Graduated pipets should be used for all dilutions. If volumetric glassware is not available, dilutions can be made with the colorimeter tube. Fill the tube to the 10 mL line with the sample and then transfer it to another container. Add 10 mL volumes of deionized water to the container and mix. Transfer 10 mL of the diluted sample to the colorimeter tube and follow the test procedure. Repeat the dilution and testing procedures until the result falls within the range of the calibration. Multiply the test result by the dilution factor. For example, if 10 mL of the sample water is diluted with three 10 mL volumes of deionized water, the dilution factor is four. The test result of the diluted sample should be multiplied by four.

SETUP MENU

■ FACTORY DEFAULT SETTINGS

Settings that have user options have been set at the factory to default settings.

The factory default settings are:

Turbidity Calibration Curve	Nephelometric (N)
Turbidity Units	Default
Turbidity Measurement	Turbidity-No Blank (NB)
Averaging (Turbidity)	Disabled
Chlorine Units	ppm
Chlorine Calibration	Tablet
Logging	Enabled
Power Save	5 minutes
Backlight Time	10 seconds
Bluetooth Power	Disabled
Bluetooth Timeout	15 minutes
Language	English
Looping Menu	Enabled

■ TURBIDITY OPTIONS

Three calibration curves are available: Nephelometric, Ratiometric and Attenuation. For the TC3000t BLE, Nephelometric is the default calibration curve and the available units are NTU, NTRU, ASBC and EBC. For the TC3000i BLE, Nephelometric is the default calibration curve and the available units are FNU, NTU, FNRU, ASBC and EBC for the TC3000i BLE.

The TC3000t BLE in Nephelometric mode with the default NTU units should be used for testing public drinking water for compliance with the EPA 180.1 rule.

Once a calibration curve and turbidity units have been selected, they will remain selected until the calibration curve and turbidity units are changed by performing the following procedures.

SELECTING A TURBIDITY CALIBRATION CURVE

Three calibration curves are available: Nephelometric, Ratiometric and Attenuation. The default calibration curve is Nephelometric. The calibration curve should be chosen that suits the type of sample being tested.

Drinking Water 0 - 100 NTU/FNU Nephelometric Mode 90° Detector

Drinking Water 0 - 1000 NTU/ Ratiometric Mode 90° and 180° Detectors Natural Water NTRU/FNRU

Natural Water Storm Water

Storm water Colored Samples

High Turbidity 0 - 2000 NTU/AU/ Attenuation Mode 180° Detector

Samples FAU

Ratiometric methods typically minimize color interference.

The TC3000t BLE in Nephelometric mode with the default NTU units should be used for testing public drinking water for compliance with the EPA 180.1 rule.

The Nephelometric mode will be used in the example. To change the calibration curve:

Main Menu Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will Measure Menu appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Setup Menu Menu will appear. 1/500 12:00:00 p Press to scroll to **Setup Menu**. Main Menu 2. Measure Menu Setup Menu 12:00:00 p 1/500 Setup Menu 3. Press ENTER to select Setup Menu. **Turbidity Options Chlorine Options Auto Calibration** Set Clock 12:00:00 p 1/500

Turbidity Ontions

1/500

1/500

4.	Press ENTER to select Turbidity Options .	rui bluity options	
"		Turbidity Calibration	
		Turbidity Units	
		Averaging	
		12:00:00 p 1/500	(IIIII)
5.	Press ENTER to select Turbidity	Turbidity Calibratio	ın
	Calibration.	Nephelometric NTU	
		Ratiometric NTRU	
		Attenuation AU	
		12:00:00 p 1/500	(!!!!!
6.	Scroll to the desired calibration option.	Turbidity Calibratio	n
		Nephelometric NTU	
		Ratiometric NTRU	
		Attenuation AU	

NOTE: Stablcal® standards below 50 NTU should not be used to calibrate the TC3000t/i BLE. The diluent has a different refractive index than traditional formazin standards and will affect the results.

12:00:00 p

12:00:00 p

7. Press ENTER to save the selection. The screen will display Storing... for about 1 second and return to the Turbidity Options menu. Press EXIT to return to a previous menu.

Turbidity Calibration

Turbidity Units

Averaging

SELECTING TURBIDITY UNITS

The results for each calibration curve will be reported in the default units for that calibration curve unless different units are chosen. The default unit is shown after the calibration curve name. The default units are:

TC3000t N	'	NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)
	atio matria	
	atiometric	NTRU (Nephelometric Turbidity Ratio Units)
At	ttenuation	AU (Attenuation Units)
	ephelometric	FNU (Formazin Nephelometric Units)
BLE R	atiometric	FNRU (Formazin Nephelometric Ratio Units)
At	ttenuation	FAU [Formazin Attenuation Units]

It is possible to choose to have the results reported in an alternative unit instead of the default unit for each mode. When ASBC (American Society of Brewing Chemists) and EBC (European Brewery Convention) units are desired the Nephelometric calibration curve should be used. For the TC3000t BLE, the available units are: NTU, NTRU, AU, ASBC, EBC For the TC3000i BLE, the available units are: FNU, NTU, FNRU, FAU, ASBC, EBC

NTRU, AU, FNU, FNRU and FAU are numerically equivalent to NTU. The units differentiate which detector and light source was used to make the measurement. See page 12 for the definition of turbidity units.

1. Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.

Main Menu			
Measure Men	и		
Setup Menu			
12:00:00 p	1/500	(11111)	

2. Press to scroll to Setup Menu.

Measure Menu
Setup Menu
12:00:00 p 1/500

3. Press ENTER to select Setup Menu.

Turbidity Options
Chlorine Options
Auto Calibration
Set Clock
12:00:00 p 1/500

4. Press ENTER to select Turbidity Options.

Turbidity Calibration

Turbidity Units

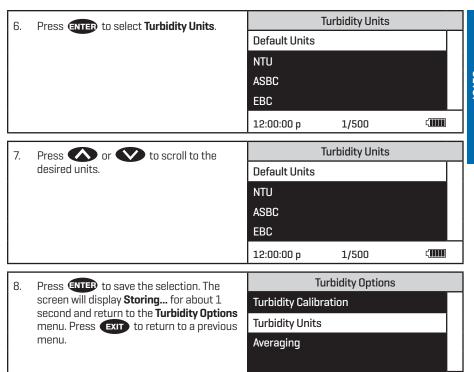
Averaging

12:00:00 p 1/500

5. Press to scroll to Turbidity Units.

Turbidity Calibration
Turbidity Units
Averaging

12:00:00 p 1/500



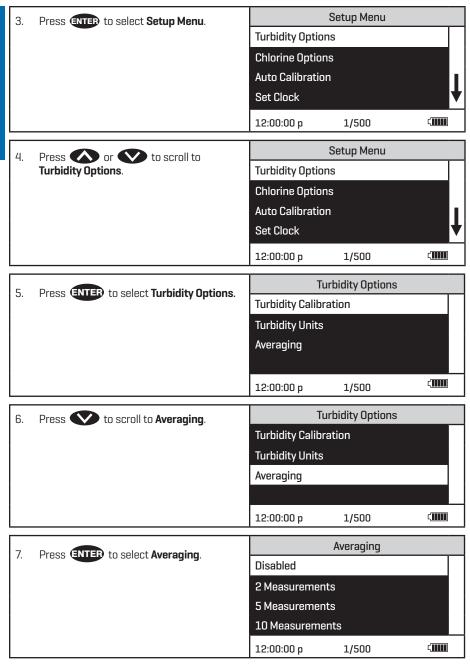
AVERAGING

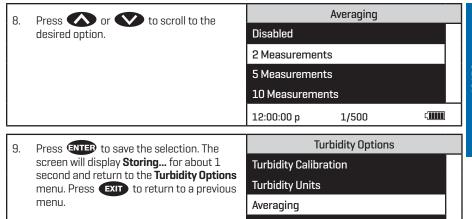
The averaging option allows the user to average multiple turbidity readings. This option will improve the accuracy of samples with readings that may tend to drift with time. When the two, five or ten measurement option has been selected the final average is displayed. The default setting is Disabled. To change the setting:

12:00:00 p

1/500

Main Menu Press and briefly hold to turn the 1. meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will Measure Menu appear for about 3 seconds and the **Main** Setup Menu Menu will appear. 12:00:00 p 1/500 Main Menu Press to scroll to **Setup Menu**. 2. Measure Menu Setup Menu 12:00:00 p 1/500





NOTE: When the Averaging option is enabled, more time will be required to display a reading and more power will be used.

12:00:00 p

1/500

AUTO CALIBRATION

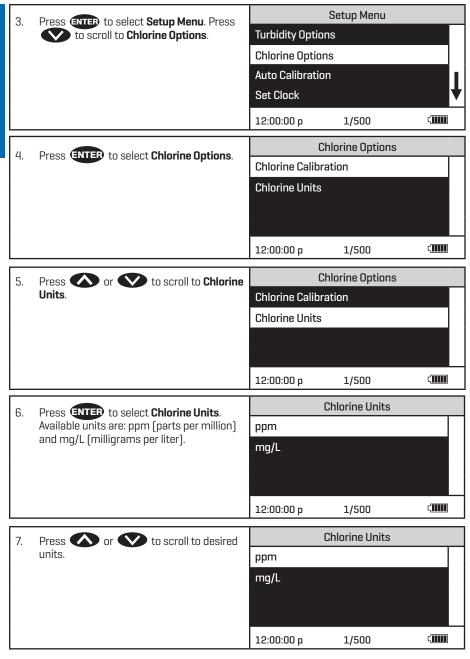
Auto Calibration will calibrate the meter to 1, 10 or 100 NTUs or FTUs depending on which Calibration Curve is chosen. The Auto Calibration feature can be used for environmental testing of natural waters or samples with moderate amounts of turbidity when less precision is required. Auto Calibration is not as accurate as a manual calibration. It should not be used for compliance monitoring. Follow the manual Calibration procedure for compliance testing.

■ CHLORINE OPTIONS

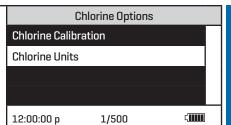
The default units are ppm and the default calibration curve is for DPD Tablet reagents. To change the setting:

SELECTING CHLORINE UNITS

Main Menu Press and briefly hold to turn the 1. meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will Measure Menu appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Setup Menu Menu will appear. 4 12:00:00 p 1/500 Main Menu Press to scroll to **Setup Menu**. Measure Menu Setup Menu 12:00:00 p 1/500

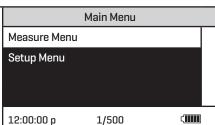


8. Press ITER to save the selection. The screen will display **Storing...** for about 1 second and return to the **Chlorine Options** menu. Press It to return to a previous menu.

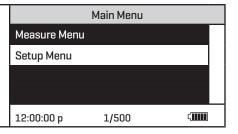


SELECTING A CHLORINE CALIBRATION REAGENT SYSTEM

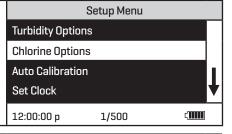
 Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.



2. Press to scroll to **Setup Menu**.

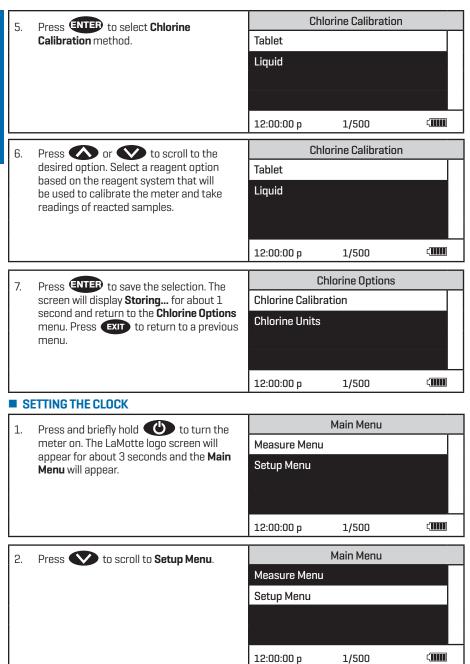


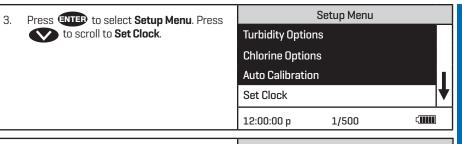
3. Press ENTER to select **Setup Menu**. Press to scroll to **Chlorine Options**.



4. Press ENTER to select Chlorine Options.

Uniorine Uptions			
Chlorine Calibra	ation		
Chlorine Units			
12:00:00 p	1/500	(IIIII)	

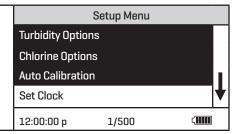




4. Press INTED to select Set Clock. The year is displayed. Press or to scroll to the appropriate character. Press INTED to select the character. The month, day, hour, format hour, minute, second, AM/PM will be displayed. Repeat for each.



5. Press **ENTED** to select the final character. The time and date will be saved and the screen will return to the **Setup Menu**.



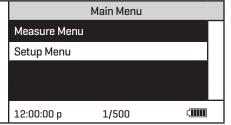
■ LOGGING DATA

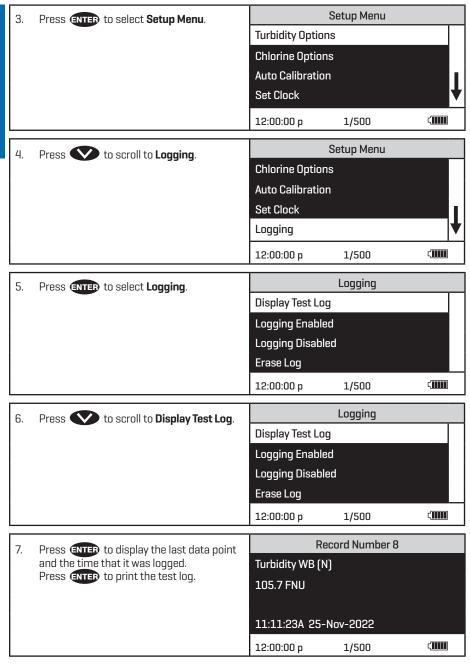
The default setting for the data logger is enabled. The meter will log the last 500 data points. The counter in the center bottom of the display will show how many data points have been logged. The display will show 500+ when the data logger has exceeded 500 points and the data points are being overwritten. Values for %T and Absorbance when measuring turbidity will be zero and will not be displayed.

1. Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.

	N	lain Menu		
	Measure Menu			
	Setup Menu			
ĺ				
İ	12:00:00 p	1/500	(IIIII)	

2. Press to scroll to **Setup Menu**.





Record Number 9 Press or to scroll through 8. the data points in the log. Turbidity WB (R) 95.4 NTU 11:11:23A 25-Nov-2022 4 12:00:00 p 1/500 Logging 9. Press **EXIT** to return to the **Logging** menu. Press or to scroll to Display Test Log disable the logging options or erase the Logging Enabled log. Press (ENTER) to select the option. The screen will display **Storing...** for about 1 Logging Disabled second and return to the Logging menu. Erase Log 12:00:00 p 1/500

■ FACTORY SETUP

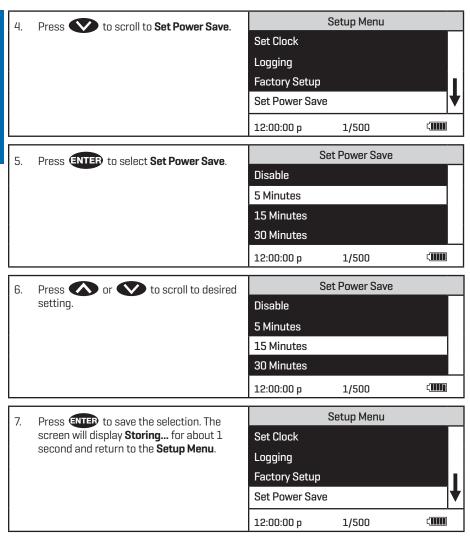
The Factory Setup menu is used in the manufacturing of the meter. This menu is not for use by the operator in the field.

■ SETTING POWER SAVE

The power saving Auto Shutoff feature will turn the meter off when a button has not been pushed for a set amount of time. The default setting is 5 minutes. To change the setting:

Main Menu 1. Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will Measure Menu appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Setup Menu Menu will appear. 12:00:00 p 1/500 Main Menu Press to scroll to **Setup Menu**. 2. Measure Menu Setup Menu 12:00:00 p 1/500 Setup Menu 3. Press **ENTER** to select **Setup Menu**. **Turbidity Options** Chlorine Options **Auto Calibration** Set Clock 4 12:00:00 p 1/500



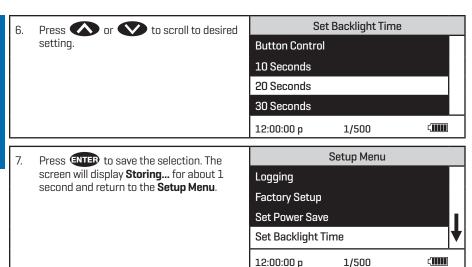


SETTING THE BACKLIGHT TIME

The backlight illuminates the display for enhanced viewing. If Button Control is chosen the backlight button on the key pad will act as an on/off switch and the backlight will remain on or off when the meter is being used. When one of the other settings – 10, 20 or 30 seconds – is chosen, the display will be illuminated for the specified amount of time after any button is pressed. As a precaution, to avoid interference from stray light, the backlight will not illuminate during turbidity measurements.

NOTE: The backlight feature uses a significant amount of power. The longer the backlight is on, the more frequently the battery will have to be charged if the USB/Wall Charger is not being used.

I		1		
1.	Press and briefly hold to turn the	Main Menu		
	meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main	Measure Menu		
	Menu will appear.	Setup Menu		
		12:00:00 p	1/500	ζ[]]]]
2.	Press to scroll to Setup Menu .		Main Menu	
		Main Menu		
		Setup Menu		
		12:00:00 p	1/500	(11111
3. Press ENTER to select Setup M	Press ENTER to select Setup Menu.		Setup Menu	
		Turbidity Optio	ns	
		Chlorine Options		
		Auto Calibratio	n	
		Set Clock		▼
		12:00:00 p	1/500	(IIIII
4.	Press to scroll to Set Backlight		Setup Menu	,
"	Time.	Logging		
		Factory Setup		
		Set Power Sav	е	
		Set Backlight 1	Гime	↓
		12:00:00 p	1/500	¢ IIIII
5.	Press ENTER to select Set Backlight Time.	Set Backlight Time		
J. PIESS GILL TO SEIECE	to select Set backlight Time .	Button Control	I	
		10 Seconds		
		10 Seconds 20 Seconds		

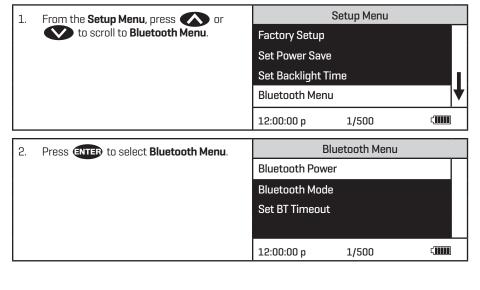


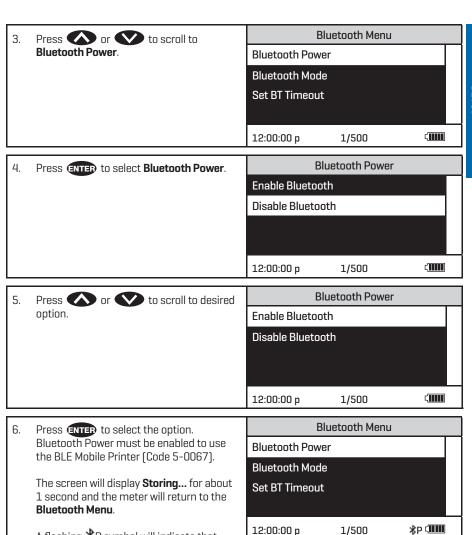
■ BLUETOOTH MENU

ENABLING BLUETOOTH POWER

Bluetooth wireless technology allows communication between the meter and a BLE Mobile Printer (Code 5-0067) only. Bluetooth Power must be enabled to use the BLE Mobile Printer (Code 5-0067). When Bluetooth Power is enabled, the Bluetooth icon will flash next to the battery icon on the bottom line of the display.

If the Bluetooth feature is not being used to connect to the printer, Bluetooth Power should be disabled to conserve the battery life. The default Bluetooth Power setting is disabled.

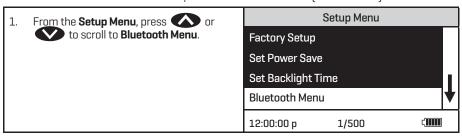


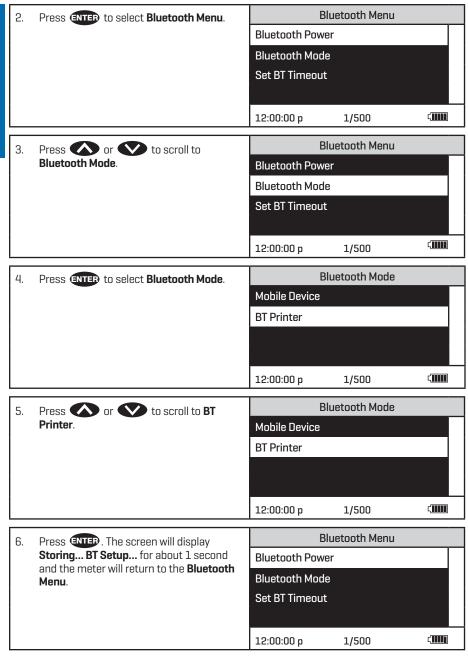


Bluetooth is enabled. SETTING THE BLUETOOTH MODE

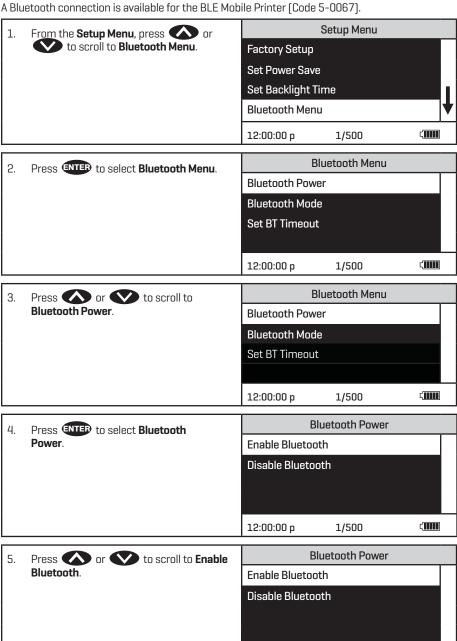
A flashing *P symbol will indicate that

A Bluetooth connection is available only for the BLE Mobile Printer (Code 5-0067).



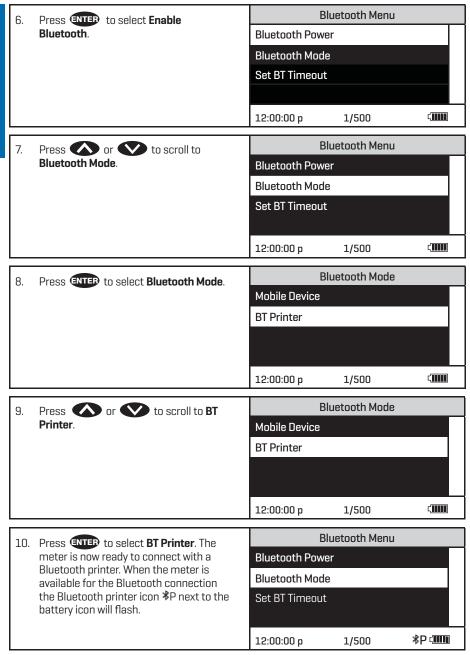


SETUP BLUETOOTH PRINTING



12:00:00 p

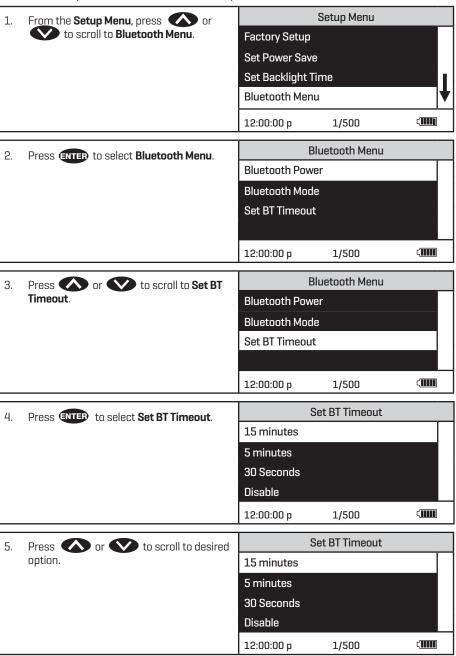
1/500



 Turn on the Bluetooth printer. Within a few seconds it will connect to the meter. If the Bluetooth printer connection to the meter is successful the Bluetooth printer icon will remain on and no longer flash.

SET BT TIMEOUT

The Bluetooth Timeout can be set to allow the Bluetooth feature to be on to allow data to be sent to the Bluetooth printer and then turn off after a specified amount of time.



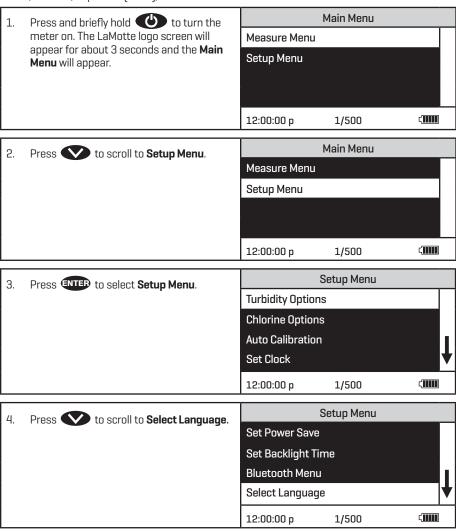
6. Press ENTER . The screen will display
Storing... for about 1 second and the meter will return to the Bluetooth Menu.

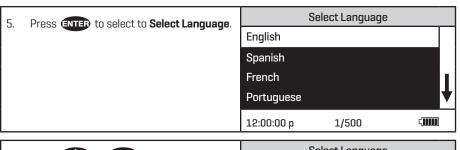
Bluetooth Power
Bluetooth Mode
Set BT Timeout

12:00:00 p 1/500

■ SELECTING A LANGUAGE

There are eight languages available in the TC3000t/i BLE: English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, Chinese, Japanese [Kana], and Turkish.





6. Press or to scroll to desired language.

English

Spanish

French

Portuguese

12:00:00 p 1/500

Press to select desired language.
 The screen will momentarily display,
 Storing... for about 1 second and return to the Setup Menu.



■ LOOPING MENUS

Looping menus incorporate a looping feature which allows the user to quickly reach the last choice in the menu from the first choice. In a looping menu the last choices in the menu are above the first choice and scrolling upward moves through the menu in reverse order. Scrolling downward moves through the menu from the first choice to the last and the menu starts over following the last choice. Menu choices can be reached by scrolling in either direction. The feature called **Looping Menu** can be turned on and off in the **Setup Menu**. The default setting is enabled.

TURBIDITY CALIBRATION & ANALYSIS

CALIBRATION

TURBIDITY STANDARDS

Only use AMCO or formazin standards with the TC3000t/i BLE. StablCal® standards below 50 NTU should not be used to calibrate the TC3000t/i BLE. The diluent used in the StablCal® standards has a different refractive index than traditional formazin standards and will affect the results. The concentration of the calibration standard should be similar to the expected concentrations of samples that will be tested. The standard should never be poured from the tube back into the bottle. The standards will not have the same turbidity value in all three modes.

The following standards are available from LaMotte Company:

Mode Units	Nephelometric (N)	Nephelometric (N)	Ratiometric (R)	Ratiometric (R)
Meter	TC3000t BLE	TC3000i BLE	TC3000t BLE	TC3000i BLE
Code 1480	O NTU	0 FNU	O NTRU	0 FNRU
Code 1441	1 NTU	-	1 NTRU	-
Code 1446	-	1 FNU	-	1 FNRU

Code 1442	10 NTU	-	10 NTRU	
Code 1447	-	10 FNU	-	10 FNRU
Code 1444	-	100 FNU	-	100 FNRU

Standards may vary slightly from lot to lot for the ratiometric mode. Standard values for the nephelometric mode and ratiometric mode are located on the standard bottle label. Use the value on the turbidity standard bottle label as the target value when manually calibrating the meter in the nephelometric mode and the ratiometric mode. Standards for calibration in the attenuation mode should be prepared from Formazin. A 4000 NTU Formazin standard that is compatible is available at www.gfschemicals.com.

TUBES

Use turbidity tubes (0260) that are free of scratches and imperfections in the light zone between the bottom of the tube and the fill line. Discard scratched tubes. When reading very low turbidity samples, do not use tubes or caps that have been used previously with high turbidity samples. See page 37 for additional information.

TURBIDITY CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

The default calibration curve is nephelometric as indicated by [N] in the Menu bar. The default units are NTU (TC3000t BLE) and FNU (TC3000i BLE). Other calibration curve options are ratiometric and attenuation. The ratiometric calibration curve is indicated by [R] and the attenuation calibration curve is indicated by [A]. A user calibration should be performed for each mode with standards that are appropriate for the meter and range.

For the most accurate results, a user calibration should be performed over the smallest range possible. Use a calibration standard that, along with the blank, brackets the range of the samples that will be tested. For example, if the samples that are to be tested are expected to be below 1 NTU, more accurate results will be obtained by calibration with a blank and a 1 NTU standard as opposed to a blank and a 10 NTU standard.

The number of measuring ranges for each mode varies.

The TC3000t/i BLE should only be used with Code 0260 tubes. Using other tubes will result in less accurate readings.

Mode	Nephelometric (N)	Ratiometric (R)	Attenuation (A)
Ranges	0-11 NTU/FNU 10-110 NTU/FNU	0-11 NTRU/FNRU 10-110 NTRU/FNRU 100-510 NTRU/FNRU 500-1000 NTRU/FNRU	0-1010 AU/FAU 1000-2000 AU/FAU

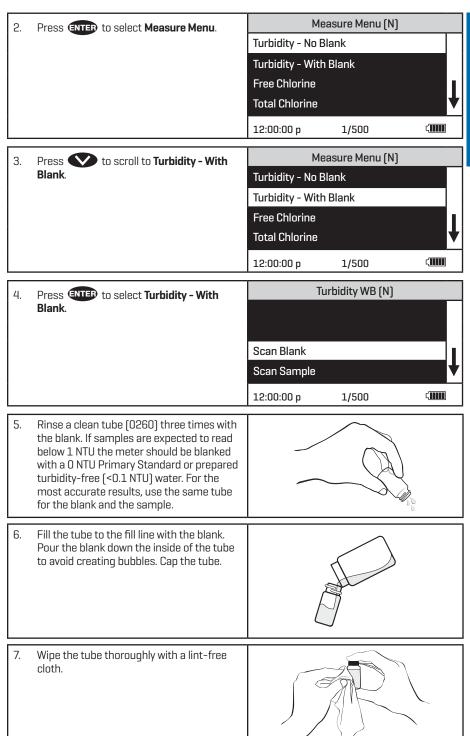
Each range can be calibrated with one point per range plus a blank. New calibration points will replace old calibration points independently for each range. If one range is recalibrated, the meter will retain the existing calibration data for the other ranges. It is recommended that the meter be calibrated for each range that will be used. The value of the standards chosen for the calibration should not be at the extremes of the ranges. The meter is auto-ranging and will automatically select the appropriate range for the sample being tested.

It is recommended that the meter be calibrated daily.

A TC3000t BLE in the nephelometric mode with NTU standards will be used in the following examples.

1. Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.

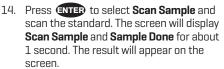
	Main Menu		
Measure Menu			
Setup Menu			
12:00:00 p	1/500	۲(۱۱۱۱۱)	



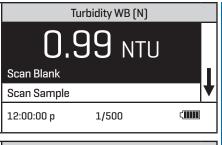
the lid.

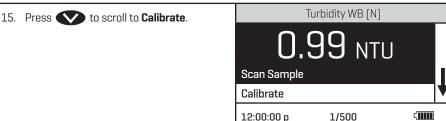
8. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Turbidity WB (N) Press ENTER to select Scan Blank and scan the blank. The screen will display **Scan** Blank and Blank Done for about 1 second and then return to the Turbidity - With Blank menu. Scan Blank Scan Sample 12:00:00 p 1/500 10. Rinse a clean tube (0260), or the same tube, three times with the turbidity standard. 11. Fill the tube to the fill line with the turbidity standard. Pour the standard down the inside of the tube to avoid creating bubbles. Cap the tube. 12. Wipe the tube thoroughly with a lint-free cloth. 13. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close



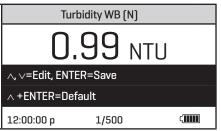


"Overrange" will be displayed if the reading is out of range. Dilute the sample or select a mode that is appropriate for the range of the sample.

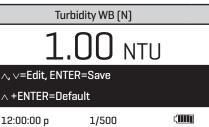




16. Press (NTE) to select **Calibrate**. A reverse font (light background with dark characters) will appear to indicate that the reading can be adjusted.

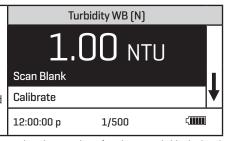


17. Press or to scroll to the concentration of the standard, 1.00 in the example. Use the value on the turbidity standard bottle label as the target. Note: The allowable adjustment is ±25%.



18. Press INTED to save the calibration.

Press and INTED to revert to the default factory calibration. The meter will momentarily display Storing... and return to the Turbidity-With Blank menu. The calibration has now been saved and the meter can be used for testing. The standard should never be poured from the tube back into the hottle.



NOTE: For the greatest accuracy during the calibration procedure, be sure that after the meter is blanked and the blank is scanned as a sample, the reading is 0.00. If not, reblank the meter and scan the blank again until it reads 0.00. When scanning the calibration standards as the sample, scan the calibration standard three times removing the tube from the chamber after each scan and reinserting the tube in the chamber with the same orientation. The readings should be consistent. Use the last consistent reading to calibrate the meter. If the readings are not consistent, avoid using an aberrant reading to calibrate the meter.

AUTO CALIBRATION

Auto calibration will calibrate the meter to 1, 10, or 100 NTUs or FTUs depending on which Calibration Curve is chosen. The Auto Calibration feature can be used for environmental testing of natural waters or samples with moderate amounts of turbidity when less precision is required. Auto Calibration is not as accurate as a manual calibration. It should not be used for compliance monitoring. Follow the manual Calibration procedure for compliance testing.

1. Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.

	Main Menu	
Measure Menu		
Setup Menu		
12:00:00 p	1/500	[

2. Press to scroll to Setup Menu.

Measure Menu

Setup Menu

12:00:00 p 1/500

3. Press ENTER to select Setup Menu.

Turbidity Options
Chlorine Options
Auto Calibration
Set Clock
12:00:00 p 1/500

4. Press ENTER to select Turbidity Options.

Turbidity Calibration

Turbidity Units

Averaging

12:00:00 p 1/500

5. Press ENTER to select Turbidity
Calibration.

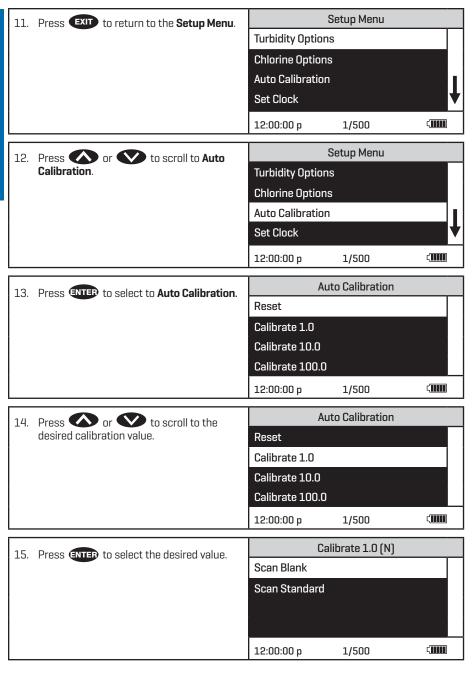
Nephelometric NTU
Ratiometric NTRU
Attenuation AU

12:00:00 p 1/500

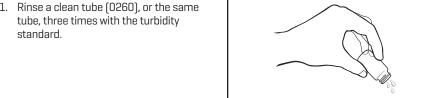
6.	Scroll to the desired calibration option.	Т	urbidity Calibration	
		Nephelomet	ric NTU	
		Ratiometric	ntru	
		Attenuation A	AU	
		12:00:00 p	1/500	(IIIII)
	Stablcal® standards below 50 NTU should not be us ent refractive index than traditional formazin standa			liluent has a
7.	Press ENTER to save the selection. The		Turbidity Options	
	screen will display Storing for about 1 second and return to the Turbidity Options	Turbidity Cali	ibration	
	menu.	Turbidity Uni	ts	
		Averaging		
		12:00:00 p	1/500	(IIIII
	Scroll to Turbidity Units . Press (ENTER) to select Turbidity Units .		Turbidity Units	
		Default Units	3	
		NTU		
		ASBC		
		EBC		
		12:00:00 p	1/500	۲
9.	Press or to scroll to the		Turbidity Units	
	desired units.	Default Units	3	
		NTU		
		ASBC		
		EBC		
		12:00:00 p	1/500	(IIIII)
10	Press ENTER to save the selection. The		Turbidity Options	
10.	screen will display Storing for about 1	Turbidity Cali	, .	
	second and return to the Turbidity Options menu.	Turbidity Uni		
	mona.	Averaging		

12:00:00 p

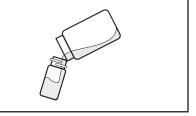
1/500



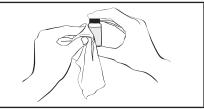
16. Rinse a clean tube (0260) three times with the blank. If samples are expected to read below 1 NTU the meter should be blanked with a O NTU Primary Standard or prepared turbidity-free (<0.1 NTU) water. For the most accurate results, use the same tube for the blank and the sample. 17. Fill the tube to the fill line with the blank. Pour the blank down the inside of the tube. to avoid creating bubbles. Cap the tube. Wipe the tube thoroughly with a lint-free cloth. 19. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Calibrate 1.0 (N) 20. Press ENTER to select Scan Blank and scan the blank. The screen will display Scan Scan Blank Blank and Blank Done for about 1 second Scan Sample and then return to appropriate calibrate menu. 12:00:00 p 1/500



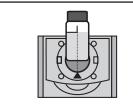
22. Fill the tube to the fill line with the turbidity standard. Pour the standard down the inside of the tube to avoid creating bubbles. Cap the tube.



23. Wipe the tube thoroughly with a lint-free cloth.



 Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid.



25. Press (NTE) to select Scan Sample and scan the standard. The screen will display Storing... for about 1 second and then return to the Auto Calibration screen. The calibration is now saved and the meter can be used for testing. The standard should never be poured from the tube back into the hottle.

Aut	o Calibratio	n	
Reset			
Calibrate 1.0			
Calibrate 10.0			
Calibrate 100.0			
12:00:00 p	1/500	(IIIII)	

26. Press **EXIT** two times to return to the Main Menu. Select **Measure Menu** to begin testing. Or scroll to and select **Reset** to return to the factory calibration settings.

	Main Menu	
Measure Menu		
Setup Menu		
12:00:00 p	1/500	(IIIII)

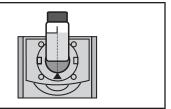
ANALYSIS WITHOUT BLANKING

To obtain the most accurate results the meter should be blanked before measuring a sample. The blanking step is not as critical for samples above 10 NTU. The meter should always be blanked before reading samples below 10 NTU.

Main Menu Press and briefly hold to turn the 1. meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will Measure Menu appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Setup Menu Menu will appear. 4 12:00:00 p 1/500 Measure Menu (N) 2. Press ENTER to select Measure Menu. Turbidity - No Blank Turbidity - With Blank Free Chlorine **Total Chlorine** 12:00:00 p 1/500 Turbidity NB (N) Press ENTER to select Turbidity - No Blank. 3. Scan Blank Scan Sample 12:00:00 p 1/500 4 Rinse a clean tube (0260) three times with 4. the sample. 5. Fill the tube to the fill line with the sample. Pour the sample down the inside of the tube to avoid creating bubbles. Cap the tube. 6. Wipe the tube thoroughly with a lint-free cloth.



 Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid.

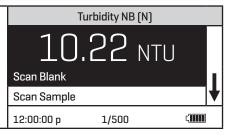


8. Press INTED to select Scan Sample and scan the sample. The screen will display Scan Sample and Sample Done for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen.

Press or to scroll to Print.

Press ENTER to print to the BLE Mobile

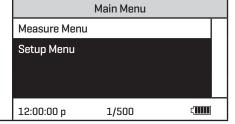
Printer (Code 5-0067).



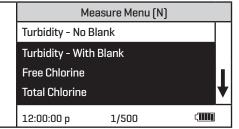
ANALYSIS WITH BLANKING

To obtain the most accurate results the meter should be blanked before measuring a sample. The blanking step is not as critical for samples above 10 NTU. The meter should always be blanked before reading samples below 10 NTU.

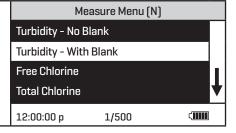
 Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.

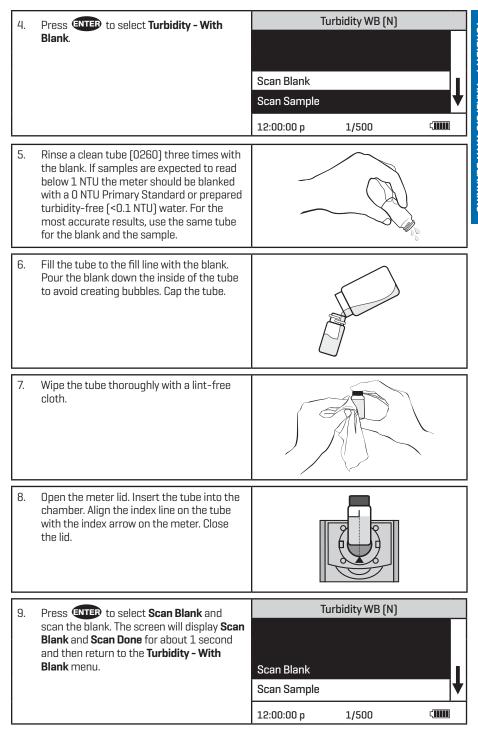


2. Press ENTER to select Measure Menu.



3. Press to scroll to Turbidity - With Blank.





10. Rinse a clean tube (0260), or the same tube, three times with the sample. 11. Fill the tube to the fill line with the sample. Pour the standard down the inside of the tube to avoid creating bubbles. Cap the tube. 12. Wipe the tube thoroughly with a lint-free cloth. 13. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Turbidity WB (N) 14. Press ENTER to select Scan Sample and scan the sample. The screen will display $0.99\,_{
m NTU}$ Scan Sample and Scan Done for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen. Scan Blank "Overrange" will be displayed if the reading Scan Sample is out of range. Dilute the sample or select a mode that is appropriate for the range of 12:00:00 p 1/500 the sample.

NOTE: The meter will remember the last scanned blank reading. It is not necessary to scan a blank each time the test is performed. To use the previous blank reading, instead of scanning a new blank, scroll to Scan Sample and proceed. For the most accurate results, the meter should be blanked before each test and the same tube should be used for the blank and the sample.

DILUTION PROCEDURE

Printer (Code 5-0067).

Press or to scroll to Print.

Press ENTER to print to the BLE Mobile

If a sample is encountered that is more than 2000 NTU or FNU, a careful dilution with 0 NTU/FNU or very low turbidity water will bring the sample into an acceptable range. However, there is no guarantee that halving the concentration will exactly halve the NTU or FNU value. Particulates often react in an unpredictable manner when diluted.

Turbidity-Free Water

The definition of low turbidity and turbidity-free water has changed as filter technology has changed and nephelometric instruments have become more sensitive. At one time turbidity-free water was defined as water that had passed through a 0.6 micron filter. Now 0.1 micron filters are available and higher purity water is possible. Water that has been passed through a 0.1 micron filter could be considered particle free and therefore turbidity free, 0 NTU water. Turbidity is caused by scattered light. Therefore, low turbidity water is water without any particles that scatter a measurable amount of light. But water that passed through a 0.1 micron filter may still have detectable light scatter with modern instruments. This light scattering can be the result of dissolved molecules or sub-micron sized particles that can not be filtered out of the water. Because there may still be a small amount of scattered light from dissolved molecules, high purity water is often called low turbidity water and assigned a value of 0.01 or 0.02 NTU. However, because this water is used as a baseline to compare to sample water, the difference between the sample and the low turbidity or turbidity-free water will be the same whether it is called 0.00 NTU or 0.02 NTU. For design simplicity the TC3000t/i BLE uses the term turbidity-free water and the value of 0.00 NTU.

■ PREPARATION OF TURBIDITY-FREE WATER

A 0 NTU/FNU Standard (Code 1480) is included with the meter. Turbidity-free water for blanking the meter and dilution of high turbidity samples can also be prepared. The preparation of turbidity-free water requires careful technique. Introduction of foreign matter will affect the turbidity reading. A 0.1-micron membrane filter should be used. When using an apparatus consisting of a filter, filter holder and syringe, the filter, filter holder and syringe must be conditioned by forcing at least two syringes full of deionized water through the filtering apparatus to remove foreign matter. The first and second rinses should be discarded. Turbidity-free water may be stored in the dark at room temperature in a clean glass bottle with a screw cap and used as required. The storage container should be rinsed thoroughly with filtered deionized water before filling. The water should be periodically inspected in bright light for foreign matter.

1.	Remove the plunger from the syringe. Attach a filter to the bottom of the syringe.	
2.	Pour approximately 50 mL of deionized water into the barrel of the syringe. Insert the plunger. Exert pressure on the plunger to slowly force the water through the filter. Collect water in the clean storage container. Rinse walls of the container then discard this rinse water.	
3.	Remove the filter from the syringe. Remove the plunger from the barrel. (This step is required to prevent rupturing the filter by the vacuum that would be created when the plunger is removed.)	

4. Replace the filter and repeat step 2 for a second rinse of the syringe and storage container.

5. Remove the filter from the syringe. Remove the plunger from the barrel. Replace the filter and fill the syringe with approximately 50 mL of deionized water. Filter the water into the storage container and save this turbidity-free water.

6. Repeat Step 5 until the desired amount of turbidity-free water has been collected.

■ TESTING TIPS

- 1. Samples should be collected in a clean glass or polyethylene container.
- 2. Samples should be analyzed as soon as possible after collection.
- 3. Gently mix sample by inverting before taking a reading but avoid introducing air bubbles.
- 4. For the most precise results, follow the recommended procedure for wiping a filled tube before placing it in the meter chamber. Invert tube very slowly and gently three times to mix the sample. Surround the tube with a clean, lint-free cloth. Press the cloth around the tube. Rotate the tube in the cloth three times to assure that all areas of the tube have been wiped. Place tubes in the chamber with the same orientation each time.
- 5. Discard tubes that have significant scratches and imperfections in the light pass zones. (Central zone between bottom and fill line).
- 6. When reading very low turbidity samples, do not use tubes or caps that have been used previously with high turbidity samples.
- 7. Use the averaging option for low level measurements of turbidity.
- 8. The meter should be placed on a surface that is free from vibrations. Vibrations can cause high readings.
- 9. Turbidity readings will be affected by electric fields around motors.
- 10. Carbon in the sample will absorb light and cause low readings.
- Excessive color in a sample will absorb light and cause low readings. The user should verify if
 a certain level of color will cause a significant error at the level of turbidity being tested. Use
 of the Ratiometric calibration curve is recommended for highly colored samples.
- 12. Observe shelf life recommendations for turbidity standards.
- 13. Do not use silicone oil on tubes when testing turbidity with the TC3000t/i BLE.
- 14. When testing at low concentrations use the same tube for the blank and the sample.
- 15. Always insert tube into the meter chamber with the same amount of pressure and to the same depth.

- Occasionally clean the chamber with a dampened lint-free wipe. A clean chamber and tubes are essential for reliable results.
- 17. For the greatest accuracy during the calibration procedure, be sure that after the meter is blanked and the blank is scanned as a sample, the reading is 0.00. If not, reblank the meter and scan the blank again until it reads 0.00. When scanning the calibration standards as the sample, scan the calibration standard three times removing the tube from the chamber after each scan. The readings should be consistent. Use the last consistent reading to calibrate the meter.
- 18. Calibrate the meter daily.
- 19. Calibrate the meter with a standard that is closest to the expected range of the sample being tested. For example, if the sample is expected to be less than 1.0 NTU, calibrate with a 1.0 NTU standard and a blank (0 NTU standard). If the sample is expected to be around 2 NTU also calibrate with the 1.0 NTU standard but if the sample is expected to be around 8 NTU calibrate with a 10 NTU standard. If the sample is expected to be over 30 40 NTU it is recommended that the meter be calibrated with a 100 NTU standard.
- 20. To maintain a consistent lamp temperature, do not turn the meter on and off when analyzing samples.

CHLORINE - CALIBRATION AND ANALYSIS

■ CALIBRATION

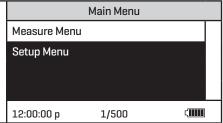
CHLORINE STANDARDS

The meter should be calibrated with a free chlorine standard of known concentration made in distilled or deionized water. The concentration of the calibration standard should be similar to the expected concentration of the sample that will be tested. The default reagent system is DPD tablet reagents. Samples and standards over 4.00 ppm chlorine should be diluted with chlorine demand free water for the most accurate results.

CHLORINE CALIBRATION PROCEDURE - DPD TABLET REAGENTS

 ${\bf Select\ Tablet\ Calibration\ in\ the\ Options\ Menu}.$

 Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.



2. Press to select Measure Menu.
Press to scroll to Free Chlorine.

Turbidity - No Blank
Turbidity - With Blank
Free Chlorine
Total Chlorine

12:00:00 p 1/500

3. Press ENTER to select Free Chlorine.

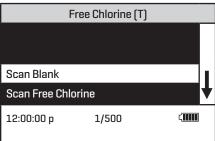
Scan Blank
Scan Free Chlorine

12:00:00 p 1/500

4. Rinse a clean tube (0260) three times with the chlorine standard. Fill the tube to the 10 mL line with the chlorine standard. Cap the tube. Dry the tube with a lint-free cloth. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber.



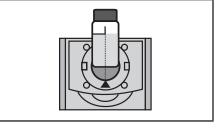
5. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Press INTER to select Scan Blank and scan the blank. The screen will display Blank Done for about 1 second and then return to the Free Chlorine menu. Remove the tube from the meter and empty contents.



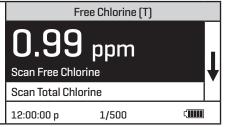
6. Add a DPD 1 IG NB tablet (6913A) to the tube. Use the Tablet Crusher (0175) to THOROUGHLY crush the tablet. Add 10ml of sample. Cap the tube and shake for 10 seconds to dissolve tablet. The solution will be pink if chlorine is present.

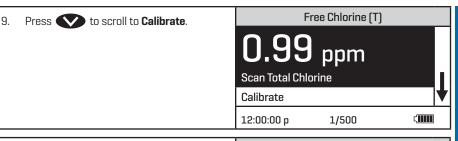


 Invert tube 5 times to mix and insert the tube into the meter. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid.

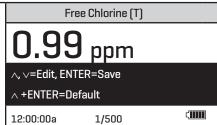


8. Press (NTE) to select Scan Free Chlorine and scan the standard. The screen will display Reading... for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen.



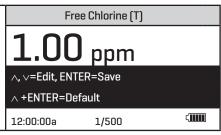


10. Press ENTER to select Calibrate. A reverse font (light background with dark characters) will appear to indicate that the reading can be adjusted.

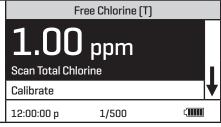


11. Press or to scroll to the concentration of the standard, 1.00 in this example.

Note: The allowable adjustment is ±25%. If the allowable adjustment limit is reached "Overrange" will be displayed.



12. Press (NTE) to save the calibration. Press and (NTE) to revert to the default calibration. The meter will momentarily display **Storing...** and return to the **Free Chlorine** menu. The calibration has now been saved and the meter can be used for testing.

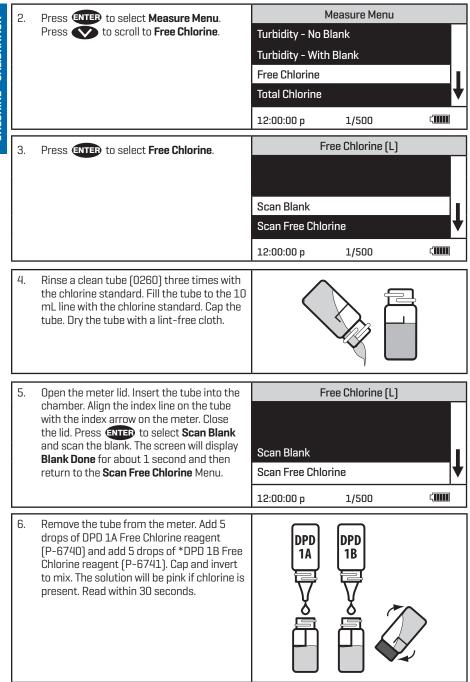


NOTE: The meter will remember the last scanned blank reading. It is not necessary to scan a blank each time the test is performed. To use the previous blank reading, instead of scanning a new one, scroll to Scan Sample and proceed. For the most accurate results, the meter should be blanked before each test and the same tube should be used for the blank and the reacted sample.

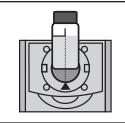
CHLORINE CALIBRATION PROCEDURE - DPD LIQUID REAGENTS Select Liquid Calibration in the Options Menu.

 Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.

	Main Menu		
Measure Menu			
Setup Menu			
12:00:00 p	1/500	(11111)	



 Immediately insert the tube into the meter. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid.



8. Press ENTER to select Scan Free Chlorine and scan the Standard. The screen will display Reading... for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen.

Free Chlorine (L)

O.99 ppm
Scan Free Chlorine
Scan Total Chlorine

12:00:00 p 1/500

9. Press to scroll to Calibrate.

Free Chlorine (L)

O.99 ppm
Scan Total Chlorine
Calibrate

12:00:00 p 1/500

Press to select Calibrate. A
reverse font (light background with dark
characters) will appear to indicate that the
reading can be adjusted.

Free Chlorine (L)

O.99 ppm

., v=Edit, ENTER=Save

. +ENTER=Default

12:00:00a 1/500

11. Press or to scroll to the concentration of the standard, 1.00 in this example.

Note: The allowable adjustment is ±25%. If the allowable adjustment limit is reached "Overrange" will be displayed.

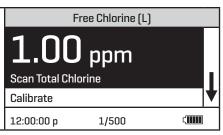
Free Chlorine (L)

1.00 ppm

A, V=Edit, ENTER=Save
A +ENTER=Default

12:00:00a 1/500

12. Press ENTER to save the calibration. Press and ENTER to revert to the default calibration. The meter will momentarily display **Storing...** and return to the **Free Chlorine** menu. The calibration has now been saved and the meter can be used for testing.



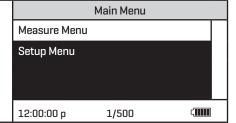
NOTE: The meter will remember the last scanned blank reading. It is not necessary to scan a blank each time the test is performed. To use the previous blank reading, instead of scanning a new one, scroll to Scan Sample and proceed. For the most accurate results, the meter should be blanked before each test and the same tube should be used for the blank and the reacted sample.

ANALYSIS - DPD TABLET REAGENTS

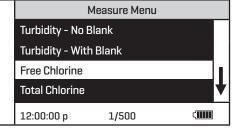
FREE CHLORINE, COMBINED CHLORINE AND TOTAL CHLORINE

The default units are ppm and the default calibration curve is for DPD Tablet reagents. For the most accurate results, a user calibration should be performed. Samples over 4.00 ppm chlorine should be diluted and retested. Samples should be diluted with chlorine demand free water for the most accurate results. The letter (T) in the menu bar indicates that the meter is in the tablet mode. To use liquid DPD reagents, see the Set Up instructions.

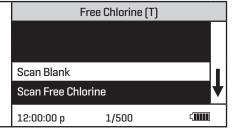
 Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.



Press ENTER to select Measure Menu.
 Press to scroll to Free Chlorine.



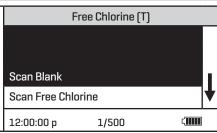
3. Press ENTER to select Free Chlorine.



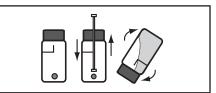
 Rinse a clean tube (0260) three times with the sample. Fill the tube to the 10 mL line with the sample. Cap the tube. Dry the tube with a lint-free cloth.



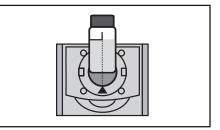
5. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Press (NTE) to select Scan Blank and scan the blank. The screen will display Blank Done for about 1 second and then return to the Free Chlorine menu. Remove the tube from the meter and empty contents.



 Add a DPD 1 IG NB tablet (6913A) to the tube. Use the Tablet Crusher (0175) to THOROUGHLY crush the tablet. Add 10ml of sample. Cap the tube and shake for 10 seconds to dissolve tablet. The solution will be pink if chlorine is present.



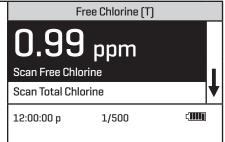
 Invert tube 5 times to mix and insert the tube into the meter. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid.



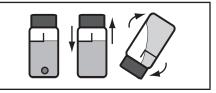
8. Press (NTE) to select Scan Free Chlorine and scan the sample. The screen will display Reading... for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen. Record the result as Free Chlorine.

If the concentration of the sample is out of the range of the reagent system "Overrange" will be displayed. Press (NTE)

to display a value. The concentration will be displayed but will not be accurate.

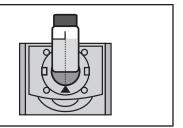


 Remove the tube from the meter. Add one DPD 3 IG Tablet (6197A). Cap the tube. Shake for 10 seconds. Invert slowly 5 times. An increase in color represents Combined Chlorine.



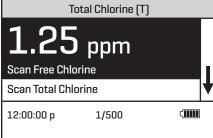
NOTE: For wastewater samples, <u>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</u> recommends waiting 2 minutes for full color development when testing total chlorine.

 Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid.



11. Press (NTE) to select Scan Total Chlorine and scan the sample. The screen will display Reading... for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen. Record the result as Total Chlorine.

If the concentration of the sample is out of the range of the reagent system "Overrange" will be displayed. Press to display a value. The concentration will be displayed but will not be accurate.



12. Subtract the Free Chlorine reading from the Total Chlorine reading to obtain the concentration of Combined Chlorine.

Total Chlorine - Free Chlorine = Combined Chlorine

NOTE: For the most accurate results, samples over 6 ppm chlorine should be diluted with chlorine demand free water and re-tested.

NOTE: The meter will remember the last scanned blank reading. It is not necessary to scan a blank each time the test is performed. To use the previous blank reading, instead of scanning a new one, scroll to Scan Sample and proceed. For the most accurate results, the meter should be blanked before each test and the same tube should be used for the blank and the reacted sample.

TOTAL CHLORINE

The default units are ppm and the default calibration curve is for DPD Tablet reagents. For the most accurate results, a user calibration should be performed. Samples over 4.00 ppm chlorine should be diluted and retested. Samples should be diluted with chlorine demand free water for the most accurate results. The letter **(T)** in the upper right corner of the display indicates that the meter is in the tablet DPD reagent mode. To use liquid DPD reagents, see the Set Up instructions.

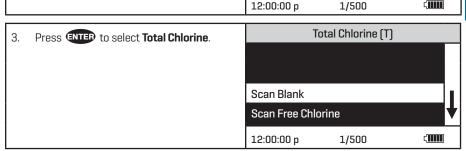
 Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.

	Main Menu		
Measure Menu			
Setup Menu			
12:00:00 p	1/500	۲ <u>۱۱۱۱۱۱</u>	



Measure Menu 2. Press ENTER to select Measure Menu. to scroll to **Total Chlorine**. Turbidity - No Blank Turbidity - With Blank Free Chlorine

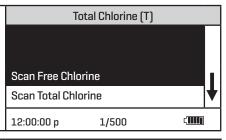
Total Chlorine



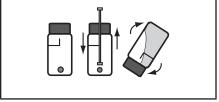
Rinse a clean tube [0260] three times with the sample. Fill the tube to the 10 mL line with the sample. Cap the tube. Dry the tube with a lint-free cloth.



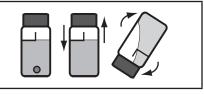
Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the 5. chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Press (ENTER) to select Scan Blank and scan the blank. The screen will display Blank Done for about 1 second and then return to the Total Chlorine menu.



6. Remove the tube from the meter and empty contents. Add a DPD 1 IG NB tablet [6913A] to the tube. Use the Tablet Crusher (0175) to THOROUGHLY crush the tablet. Add 10ml of sample. Cap the tube and shake for 10 seconds to dissolve tablet. The solution will be pink if chlorine is present.

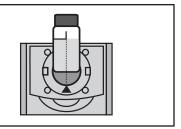


7. Add one DPD 3 IG Tablet (6197A). Cap the tube. Shake for 10 seconds. Invert slowly 5 times. The solution will be pink if Total Chlorine is present.



NOTE: For wastewater samples, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater recommends waiting 2 minutes for full color development when testing total chlorine.

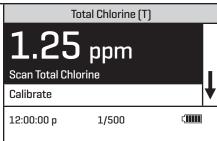
8. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid.



9. Press (NTE) to select Scan Total Chlorine and scan the sample. The screen will display Reading... for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen. Record the result as Total Chlorine.

result as Total Chlorine.

If the concentration of the sample is out of the range of the reagent system "Overrange" will be displayed. Press to display a value. The concentration will be displayed but will not be accurate.



NOTE: For the most accurate results, samples over 6 ppm chlorine should be diluted with chlorine demand free water and re-tested.

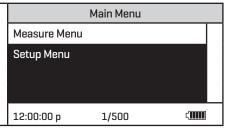
NOTE: The meter will remember the last scanned blank reading. It is not necessary to scan a blank each time the test is performed. To use the previous blank reading, instead of scanning a new one, scroll to Scan Sample and proceed. For the most accurate results, the meter should be blanked before each test and the same tube should be used for the blank and the reacted sample.

CHLORINE: ANALYSIS - DPD LIQUID REAGENTS

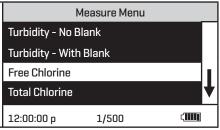
FREE CHLORINE, COMBINE CHLORINE AND TOTAL CHLORINE

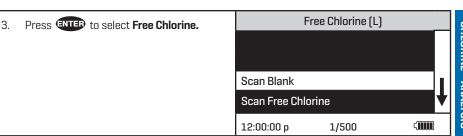
The default units are ppm and the default calibration curve is for DPD Tablet reagents. For the most accurate results, a user calibration should be performed. Samples over 4.00 ppm chlorine should be diluted and retested. Samples should be diluted with chlorine demand free water for the most accurate results. The letter **(L)** in the menu bar indicates that the meter is in the liquid DPD reagent mode. To use tablet DPD reagents, see the Set Up instructions.

 Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.

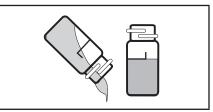


2. Press ENTER to select Measure Menu.
Press to scroll to Free Chlorine.

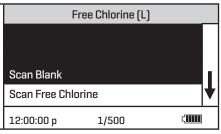




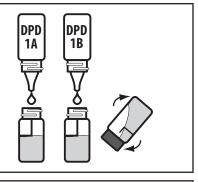
 Rinse a clean tube (0260) three times with the sample. Fill the tube to the 10 mL line with the sample. Cap the tube. Dry the tube with a lint-free cloth.



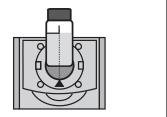
5. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Press (NTER) to select Scan Blank and scan the blank. The screen will display Blank Done for about 1 second and then return to the Free Chlorine menu.



6. Remove the tube from the meter. Add 5 drops of DPD 1A Free Chlorine reagent (P-6740) and add 5 drops of *DPD 1B Free Chlorine reagent (P-6741). Cap and invert to mix. The solution will be pink if free chlorine is present. Read within 30 seconds.



Immediately insert the tube into the meter.
 Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid.



8. Press INTED to select Scan Free Chlorine and scan the sample. The screen will display Reading... for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen. Record the result as Free Chlorine.

If the concentration of the sample is out of the range of the reagent system

"Overrange" will be displayed. Press ENTER

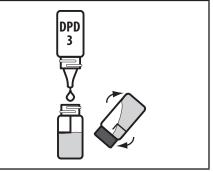
to display a value. The concentration will be displayed but will not be accurate.

Free Chlorine (L)

O.99 ppm
Scan Free Chlorine
Scan Total Chlorine

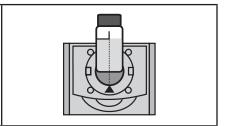
12:00:00 p 1/500

 Remove the tube from the meter. Add 5 drops of *DPD 3 Total Chlorine Reagent (P-6743). Cap and invert to mix. An increase in color represents Combined Chlorine.



NOTE: For wastewater samples, <u>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</u> recommends waiting 2 minutes for full color development when testing total chlorine.

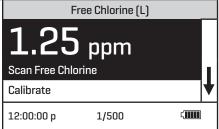
 Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid.



11. Press (NTE) to select Scan Total Chlorine and scan the sample. The screen will display Reading... for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen. Record the result as Total Chlorine.

If the concentration of the sample is

If the concentration of the sample is out of the range of the reagent system "Overrange" will be displayed. Press to display a value. The concentration will be displayed but will not be accurate.



12. Subtract the Free Chlorine reading from the Total Chlorine reading to obtain the concentration of Combined Chlorine.

Total Chlorine - Free Chlorine = Combined Chlorine

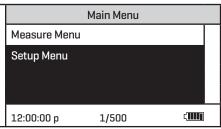
NOTE: For the most accurate results, samples over 6 ppm chlorine should be diluted with chlorine demand free water and re-tested.

NOTE: The meter will remember the last scanned blank reading. It is not necessary to scan a blank each time the test is performed. To use the previous blank reading, instead of scanning a new one, scroll to Scan Sample and proceed. For the most accurate results, the meter should be blanked before each test and the same tube should be used for the blank and the reacted sample.

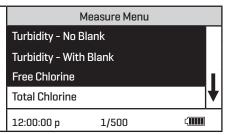
TOTAL CHLORINE

The default units are ppm and the default calibration curve is for DPD Tablet reagents. For the most accurate results, a user calibration should be performed. Samples over 4.00 ppm chlorine should be diluted and retested. Samples should be diluted with chlorine demand free water for the most accurate results. The letter **(L)** in the menu bar indicates that the meter is in the liquid mode. To use tablet DPD reagents, see the Set Up instructions.

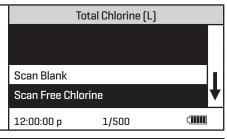




2. Press To select Measure Menu.
Press to scroll to Total Chlorine.



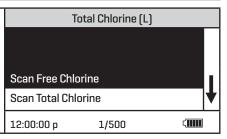
3. Press **ENTER** to select **Total Chlorine**.



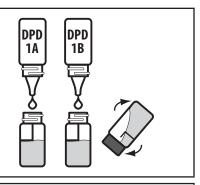
 Rinse a clean tube (0260) three times with the sample. Fill the tube to the 10 mL line with the sample. Cap the tube. Dry the tube with a lint-free cloth.



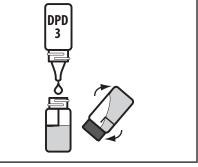
5. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Press (NTE) to select **Scan Blank** and scan the blank. The screen will display **Reading...** for about 1 second and then return to the **Total Chlorine** menu.



 Remove the tube from the meter. Add 5 drops of DPD 1A Free Chlorine reagent (P-6740) and add 5 drops of *DPD 1B Free Chlorine reagent (P-6741). Cap and invert to mix.

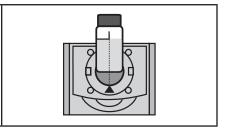


 Add 5 drops of *DPD 3 Total Chlorine reagent (P-6743). Cap and invert to mix. The solution will be pink if Total Chlorine is present.

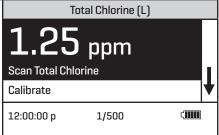


NOTE: For wastewater samples, <u>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</u> recommends waiting 2 minutes for full color development when testing total chlorine.

8. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid



9. Press to select Scan Total Chlorine and scan the sample. The screen will display Reading... for about 1 second and then return to the Total Chlorine menu. Record the result as Total Chlorine. If the concentration of the sample is out of the range of the reagent system "Overrange" will be displayed. Press to display a value. The concentration will be displayed but will not be accurate.



 ${\tt NOTE:} For the most accurate results, samples over 6 ppm chlorine should be diluted with chlorine demand free water and re-tested.$

NOTE: The meter will remember the last scanned blank reading. It is not necessary to scan a blank each time the test is performed. To use the previous blank reading, instead of scanning a new one, scroll to Scan Sample and proceed. For the most accurate results, the meter should be blanked before each test and the same tube should be used for the blank and the reacted sample.

DILUTION PROCEDURE

Samples and standards should be diluted with chlorine demand free water.

TESTING TIPS

- Wash tubes thoroughly after testing to prevent staining of tubes and contamination of future test reactions with DPD residue.
- 2. When using liquid DPD reagents, invert bottle in a completely vertical position to dispense uniform drops. Do not tilt bottle at an angle.
- 3. Follow instructions. Obey time limits.
- 4. In samples with extremely high chlorine concentrations, above 10 ppm, the reagent system will show an initial flash of dark pink color that will fade quickly. Dilute the sample and test again.
- When testing salt water, double the amount of reagent used. Use ten drops of each DPD liquid reagent or two DPD tablets.
- 6. Oxidized manganese (permanganate) will interfere with this test. Iodine and bromine will give a positive interference.
- 7. A permanganate check standard is not recommended for calibration when using the liquid DPD reagent system.
- 8. The averaging option is not available for the chlorine test.
- 9. When testing at low concentrations use the same tube for the blank and the sample.
- Always insert tube into the meter chamber with the same amount of pressure and to the same depth.
- 11. Occasionally clean the chamber with a damp lint-free wipe. A clean chamber and tubes are essential for reliable results.

COLOR

■ CALIBRATION

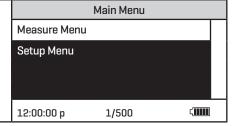
COLOR STANDARDS

The meter has been calibrated with colored standards of known concentrations of platinum cobalt. One unit of color is equivalent to the color that is produced by 1 mg platinum/L in the form of the chloroplatinate ion. A 500 cu Color Standard [60 mL, Code 6058-H] is available from LaMotte.

CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

The meter should be calibrated with platinum cobalt color standards. For the most accurate results, a user calibration should be performed with LaMotte Color Standards. The calibration should be done with a distilled or deionized water blank and one color standard of known concentration. The concentration of the calibration standard should be similar to the expected concentration of samples that will be tested.

 Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.



2. Press Inter to select Measure Menu.

Turbidity - No Blank
Turbidity - With Blank
Free Chlorine
Total Chlorine

12:00:00 p 1/500

4. Press ENTER to select Color.

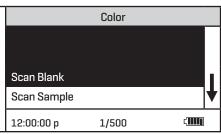
Scan Blank
Scan Sample

12:00:00 p 1/500

 Rinse a clean tube (0260) with color-free (distilled or deionized) water. Fill the tube to the 10 mL line with the color-free water. Cap the tube. Dry the tube with a lint-free cloth.



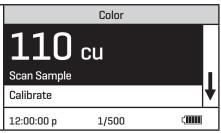
6. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Press ENTER to select Scan Blank and scan the blank. The screen will display Blank Done for about 1 second and then return to the Color menu.

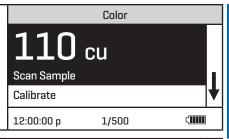


 Remove the tube from the meter. Empty the tube. Rinse the tube with the color standard. Fill the tube to the 10 mL line with the color standard. Cap the tube. Dry the tube with a lint-free cloth.



8. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Press (NTE) to select **Scan Sample** and scan the sample. The screen will display **Reading...** for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen and then return to the **Color** menu.





Press to select to Calibrate. A
reverse font (light background with dark
characters) will appear to indicate that the
reading can be adjusted.

Color

110 cu

, v=Edit, ENTER=Save

 +ENTER=Default

12:00:00a 1/500

11. Press or to scroll to the concentration of the standard, 100 in this example. Note: The allowable adjustment is ±25%.

Color

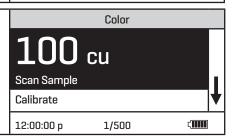
100 cu

, v=Edit, ENTER=Save

+ENTER=Default

12:00:00a 1/500

12. Press (NTE) to save the calibration. Press and (NTE) to revert to the default calibration. The meter will momentarily display **Storing...** and return to the **Color** menu. The calibration has now been saved and the meter can be used for testing.



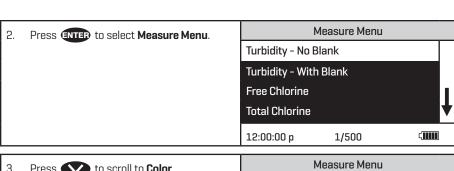
ANALYSIS

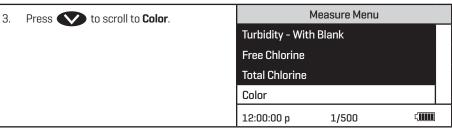
Test results are reported as cu (Color Units)

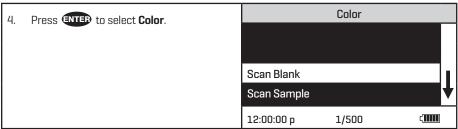
1. Press and briefly hold to turn the meter on. The LaMotte logo screen will appear for about 3 seconds and the Main Menu will appear.

l l	Main Menu	
Measure Menu		
Setup Menu		
12:00:00 p	1/500 👊	

COLOR - ANALYSIS



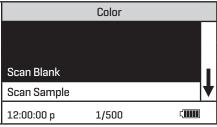




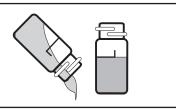
 Rinse a clean tube (0260) with color-free (distilled or deionized) water. Fill the tube to the 10 mL line with the color-free water. Cap the tube. Dry the tube with a lint-free cloth.



6. Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Press ENTER to select **Scan Blank** and scan the blank. The screen will display **Blank Done** for about 1 second and then return to the **Color** menu.

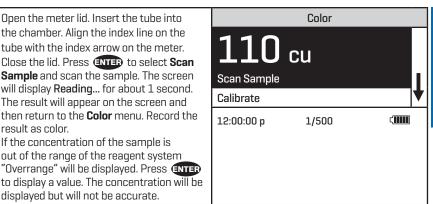


 Remove the tube from the meter. Empty the tube. Rinse the tube with the sample. Fill the tube to the 10 mL line with the sample. Cap the tube.



Open the meter lid. Insert the tube into the chamber. Align the index line on the tube with the index arrow on the meter. Close the lid. Press (ENTER) to select Scan Sample and scan the sample. The screen will display Reading... for about 1 second. The result will appear on the screen and then return to the Color menu. Record the result as color. If the concentration of the sample is out of the range of the reagent system "Overrange" will be displayed. Press ENTER

displayed but will not be accurate.



NOTE: The meter will remember the last scanned blank reading. It is not necessary to scan a blank each time the test is performed. To use the previous blank reading, instead of scanning a new one, scroll to Scan Sample and proceed. For the most accurate results, the meter should be blanked before each test and the same tube should be used for the blank and the reacted sample.

DILUTION PROCEDURE

Samples and standards may be diluted with distilled or deionized water.

■ TESTING TIPS

8.

- 1. Always use a clean test tube.
- Turbidity will interfere with the color test. Sample may be filtered before testing but results 2. will be as true color. (See What is Color?, page 14)
- 3. When testing at low concentrations use the same tube for the blank and the sample.
- 4. Always insert tube into the meter chamber with the same amount of pressure and to the same depth.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

■ TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	REASON	SOLUTION
"Blank?"	Sample is reading lower than the blank.	With samples of very low concentration reblank or record as zero. On samples of higher concentration reblank and read again.
flashing	Low battery. Readings are reliable.	Charge battery or use USB wall/computer charger.
"Low Battery"	Battery voltage is very low. Readings are not reliable.	Charge battery or use USB wall/ computer charger.
"Shut Down Low Batt" Shut Down	Battery is too low to operate the unit.	Charge battery or use USB wall/ computer charger.
"Over range"	Sample is outside of acceptable range.	Dilute sample and test again.
"Error1"	High readings with 90° and 180° detectors.	Dilute sample by at least 50% and retest.
Unusually large negative or positive readings when performing calibration	Incorrect standards used to calibrate meter.	Use fresh 0.0 standard in clean tube. Recalibrate meter.

Trouble connecting to Bluetooth device	Bluetooth not enabled Too many Bluetooth devices near the meter	Enable Bluetooth Have only one Bluetooth device near the meter
Trouble connecting to computer by USB	Broken connection	Press and hold power button for 1 second
Results not printing	Printer not on The meter will only print to the BLE Mobile Printer (Code 5-0067). The Bluetooth Pairing option is not set correctly.	Turn printer on Connect to the BLE Mobile Printer (Code 5-0067). See Setup Bluetooth Printing.

■ STRAY LIGHT

The accuracy of readings on the TC3000t/i BLE should not be affected by stray light. Make sure that the sample compartment lid is always fully closed when taking readings. The backlight will interfere with turbidity readings. The meter will temporarily disable the backlight while turbidity measurements are being taken.

GENERAL OPERATING INFORMATION

OVERVIEW

The TC3000t/i BLE is a portable, microprocessor controlled, direct reading colorimeter and nephelometer. Turbidity is measured directly according to EPA Method 180.1 or ISO Method 7027, or is calculated ratiometrically by using a combination of the two measurements. It has a graphical liquid crystal display and six button keypad. These allow the user to select options from the menu driven software, to directly read test results or to review stored results of previous tests in the data logger. The menus can be displayed in eight languages.

The TC3000t/i BLE uses a state of the art, multi-detector optical configuration that assures long term stability of calibrations, high precision and accuracy and low detection limits. All readings are determined by digital signal processing algorithms, minimizing fluctuations in readings and enabling rapid, repeatable measurements. The microprocessor and optics enable a dynamic range and auto-ranging over several ranges. Energy efficient LED light sources are used for ISO turbidity. EPA turbidity uses a tungsten filament light source that meets or exceeds EPA specifications and is designed for a uniform light spot image and stable output.

A USB wall adapter, USB computer connection or lithium battery powers the TC3000t/i BLE.

GENERAL OPERATING INFORMATION

The operation of the TC3000t/i BLE is controlled by the menu driven software and user interface. A menu is a list of choices. This allows a selection of various tasks for the TC3000t/i BLE to perform, such as, scan blank and scan sample. The keypad is used to make menu selections that are viewed on the display.

■ THE KEYPAD

	This button will scroll up through a list of menu selections.
ENTER	The button is used to select choices in a menu viewed in the display.
65	This button controls the backlight on the display.
	This button will scroll down through a list of menu selections.
EXIT	This button exits to the previous menu.
	This button turns the meter on or off.

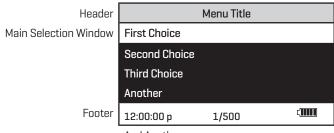


■ THE DISPLAY & MENUS

The display allows menu selections to be viewed and selected. These selections instruct the TC3000t/i BLE to perform specific tasks. The menus are viewed in the display using two general formats that are followed from one menu to the next. Each menu is a list of choices or selections.

The display has a header line at the top and a footer line at the bottom. The header displays the title of the current menu. The footer line displays the time, the data logger status, the Bluetooth status, and the battery status. The menu selection window is in the middle of the display between the header and the footer.

The menu selection window displays information in two general formats. In the first format only menu selections are displayed. Up to 4 lines of menu selections may be displayed. If more selections are available they can be viewed by pressing the arrow buttons to scroll the other menu selections into the menu selection window. Think of the menu selections as a vertical list in the display that moves up or down each time an arrow button is pressed. Some menus in the TC3000t/i BLE are looping menus. The top and bottom menu choices are connected in a loop. Scrolling down past the bottom of the menu will lead to the top of the menu. Scrolling up past the top of the menu will lead to the bottom of the menu.

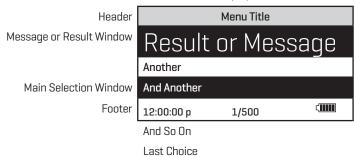


And Another

And So On

A light colored bar will indicate the menu choice. As the menu is scrolled through, the light colored bar will highlight different menu choices. Pressing the ENTED button will select the menu choice that is indicated by the light colored bar.

In the second format the menu choice window takes advantage of the graphical capabilities of the display. Large format graphic information, such as test results or error messages or the LaMotte logo is displayed. The top two lines of the display are used to display information in a large, easy to read format. The menus work in the same way as previously described but only two lines of the menu are visible at the bottom of the display.



As described previously, the EXIT button allows an exit or escape from the current menu and a return to the previous menu. This allows a rapid exit from an inner menu to the main menu by repeatedly pushing the EXIT button. Pushing tat any time will turn the TC3000t/i BLE off. The display may show the following messages:

(IIIII)	Battery Status
↑ ↓	More choices are available and can be viewed by scrolling up and/or down through the display.
Header	Identifies the current menu and information on calibration curves and reagent systems if applicable.
Footer	In the data logging mode the number of the data point is displayed and the total number of data points in the memory will be shown. The footer also shows current time and battery status

■ TUBES AND CHAMBERS

The TC3000t/i BLE uses specific tubes (Code 0260). These tubes have been annealed to reduce irregularities in the glass. This reduces tube to tube variation and results in more accurate readings. Only Code 0260 tubes should be used with this meter.

The handling of the tubes is of utmost importance. Tubes must be clean and free from lint, fingerprints, dried spills and significant scratches, especially the central zone between the bottom and the sample line.

Scratches, fingerprints and water droplets on the tube can cause stray light interference leading to inaccurate results when measuring turbidity. Scratches and abrasions will affect the accuracy of the readings. Tubes that have been scratched in the light zone through excessive use should be discarded and replaced with new ones.

Tubes should always be washed on the inside and outside with mild detergent prior to use to remove dirt or fingerprints. The tubes should be allowed to air-dry in an inverted position to prevent dust from entering the tubes. Dry tubes should be stored with the caps on to prevent contamination.

After a tube has been filled and capped, it should be held by the cap and the outside surface should be wiped with a clean, lint-free absorbent cloth until it is dry and smudge-free. Handling the tube only by the cap will avoid problems from fingerprints. Always set the clean tube aside on a clean surface that will not contaminate the tube. It is imperative that the tubes and light chamber be clean and dry. The outside of the tubes should be dried with a clean, lint-free cloth or disposable wipe before they are placed in the meter chamber.

Tubes should be emptied and cleaned as soon as possible after reading a sample to prevent deposition of particulates on the inside of the tubes. When highly accurate results are required, reduce error by designating tubes to be used only for very low turbidity and very high turbidity testing.

Variability in the geometry of the glassware and technique are the predominate cause of variability in results. Slight variations in wall thickness and the diameter of the tubes may lead to slight variations in the test results. To eliminate this error the tubes should be placed in the chamber with the same orientation each time.

Chambers which have been scratched through excessive use should be discarded and replaced with a new one.

MAINTENANCE

■ CLEANING

Clean the exterior housing with a damp, lint-free cloth. Do not allow water to enter the light chamber or any other parts of the meter. To clean the light chamber and optics area. Use a cotton swab dampened with distilled water to gently swab the interior of the chamber. Do not use alcohol; it will leave a thin residue over the optics when dry.

RETURNS

Should it be necessary to return the meter, pack the meter carefully in a suitable container with adequate packing material. A return authorization number must be obtained from LaMotte Company by calling 800-344-3100 (US only) or 410-778-3100, faxing 410-778-6394, or emailing tech@lamotte.com. Often a problem can be resolved over the phone or by email. If a return of the meter is necessary, attach a letter with the return authorization number, meter serial number, a brief description of problem and contact information including phone and FAX numbers to the shipping carton.

■ METER DISPOSAL

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

Natural resources were used in the production of this equipment. This equipment may contain materials that are hazardous to health and the environment. To avoid harm to the environment and natural resources, the use of appropriate take-back systems is recommended. The crossed out wheeled bin symbol on the meter encourages the use of these systems when disposing of this equipment.



Take-back systems will allow the materials to be reused or recycled in a way that will not harm the environment. For more information on approved collection, reuse, and recycling systems contact local or regional waste administration or recycling services.



802 Washington Ave · Chestertown · Maryland · 21620 · USA 410-778-3100 · 800-344-3100 www.lamotte.com

LaMotte and WaterLink are ® registered trademarks of LaMotte Company / © 2025 LaMotte Company. All Rights Reserved.