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PVC CALIBRATION CYLINDERS

Griffco calibration cylinders are designed to enhance the performance of chemical feed systems by providing a verification of the flow rate of the chemical feed pump. Robust construction of clear PVC with an easy to read graduation in mls and gph. Available in three models: EZ-Clean, Vented, and Open Top; and 6 sizes; 100 mL, 200 mL, 500 mL, 1000 mL, 2000 mL, 4000 mL, 10,000 mL, and 20,000 mL.

Features:

- **High Reliability / Low Cost**
- **High Contrast Graduation Markings**
- **Clear Easy-View Tube**
- **Robust Construction**
- **Direct GPH Readout**
- **Sealed Top with Overflow Connection**
- **Optional EZ-Clean Model**
- **Optional Open Top with Dust Cap**

Operation:

Griffco calibration cylinders are installed in the suction line to the chemical metering pump. Two isolating valves, (not supplied) must be install in the suction line as per the drawing below. The top of the cylinder should be vented back to the storage tank or to drain.

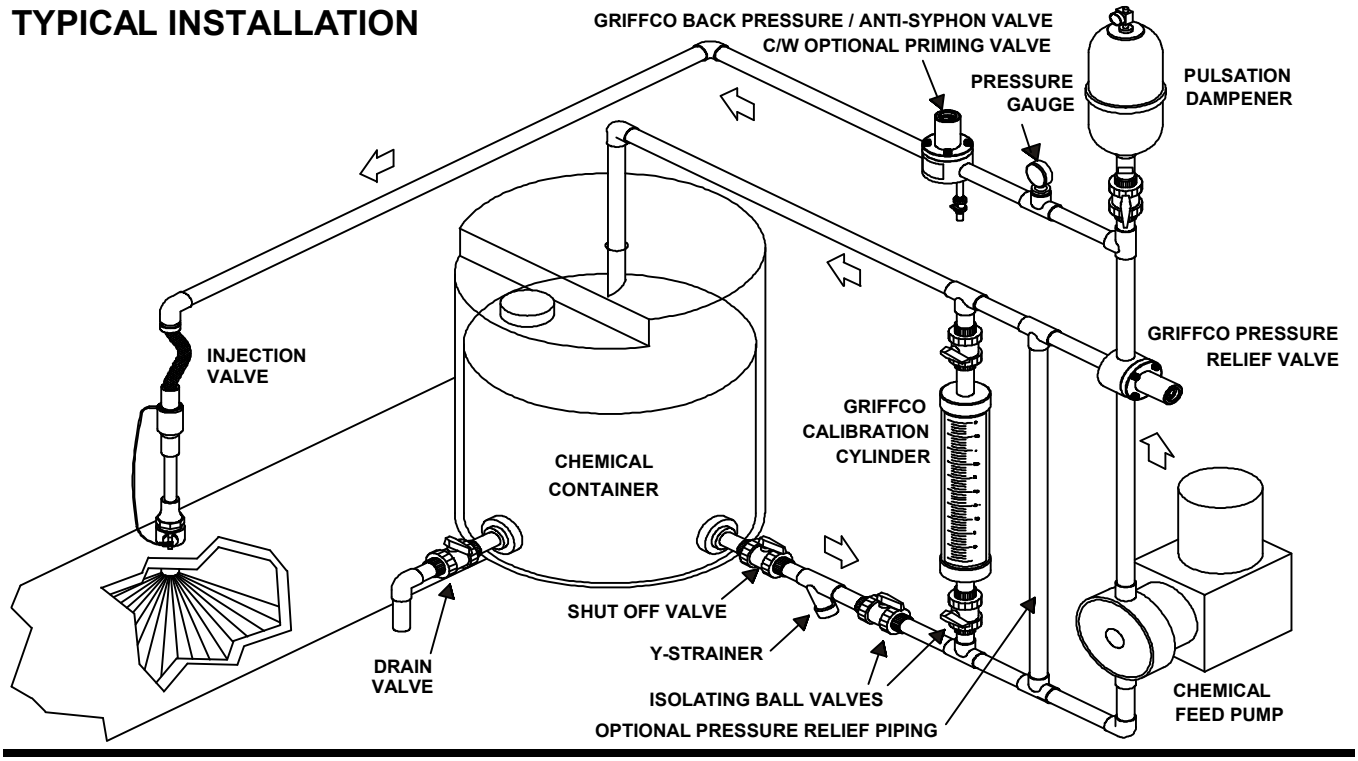
Fill the cylinder to the top mark then close the valve from the chemical tank. Switch on the chemical feed pump and draw down the chemical in the cylinder for 30 seconds. Switch the pump off. The reading on the left side of the cylinder is a direct readout of USgph. Alternatively, observe the volume withdrawn on the ml scale. To convert to LPH or GPH use this formula:

LPH = (volume÷draw time) x 3.6

GPH = (volume÷draw time) x 0.952

Note: Max. cylinder pressure is 15 psi.

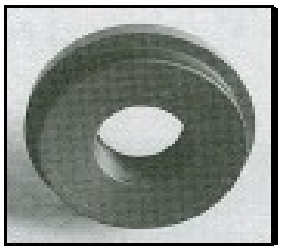
TYPICAL INSTALLATION



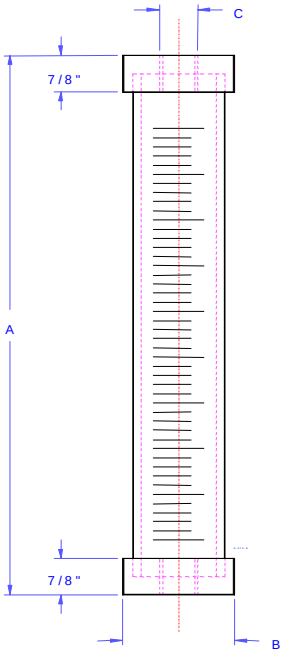
Description of models:

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

Loose Cap:
Top is loose and does not have a a connection in the top. Dust cover only. Used in applications where there is no positive suction head and the cylinder must be filled from the top.



EZ-Clean:
Top is sealed with an O-ring and has a vent connection, but removable for easy cleaning. Used in applications where frequent cleaning is required such as polymer, alum, ferric chloride or chlorine.



Capacity (mL)	Capacity (Usgph)	Scale (mL)	Scale (Usgph)	A (in)	B (in)	C (in)
100	**3.2**	2	.1	11	1.5	1/2
200	**6.4**	2	.1	19	1.5	1/2
500	**16**	5	.2	13	2.5	3/4
1,000	**32**	5	.2	22	2.5	3/4
2,000	**64**	10	1	20	3.7	1
4,000	**127**	10	1	37	3.7	1
10,000	**320**	20	5	26	7.25	2
20,000	**640**	20	5	48	7.25	2

Chemical Resistance Guide

RECOMMENDED

Acetic Acid 10-20%
Acetylene
Adipic Acid
Alum
Aluminium Alum
Aluminium Chloride
Aluminium Fluoride
Aluminium Hydroxide
Aluminium Oxychloride
Aluminium Nitrate
Aluminium Sulfate
Ammonia (dry-gas)
Ammonium Acetate
Ammonium Alum
Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Hydroxide
Ammn. Metaphosphate
Ammonium Nitrate
Ammonium Persulfate
AmmoniumPhosphate
Ammonium Sulfate
Ammonium Sulfide
Ammonium Thiocyanate
Arsenic Acid
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride
Barium Hydroxide
Barium Sulphate
Barium Sulfide
Beer
Benzoic Acid
Black Liquors
Bleach (12% Cl)
Borax
Boric Acid
Bromic Acid
Cadmium Cyanide
Calcium Bisulfide
Calcium Bisulfite
Calcium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Calcium Hydroxide
Calcium Hypochlorite
Calcium Nitrate
Carbon Dioxide
Carbonic Acid
Caustic Potash
Caustic Soda
Chlorine Water
Chrome Alum
Citric Acid
Copper Carbonate
Copper Chloride
Copper Cyanide
Copper Fluoride
Copper Nitrate
Copper Sulphate
Cupric Fluoride
Detergents
Dextrose
Distilled Water
Ethylene Glycol
Fatty Acids
Ferric Chloride
Ferric Hydroxide
Ferric Nitrate
Ferric Sulfate
Ferrous Chloride
Ferrous Sulfate
Fluorosilicic Acid 25%
Gallic Acid
Gasoline
Glycerine
Glycol
Glycolic Acid
Hydrobromic Acid 20%
Hydrochloric Acid 35%
Hydrocynac Acid
Hydrogen Peroxide 90%
Hydrogen Sulfite
Kraft Liquors
Latic Acid 25%
Lead Acetate
Lead Chloride
Lead Sulfate
Linoleic Acid
Linseed Oil
Lithium Bromide
Malic Acid
Mercuric Chloride
Mercuric Cyanide
Mercury
Methyl Alcohol
Methyl Sulfuric Acid
Milk
Muratic Acid
Nitric Acid 10% - 60%
Oleic Acid
Ozone
Palmitric Acid 10%
Perchloric Acid 10%
Phosphoric Acid 10%
Phosphoric Acid 25%
Phosphoric Acid 75%
Phosphoric Acid 85%
Potassium Alum
Potassium Bicarbonate
Potassium Borate
Potassium Bromate
Potassium Carbonate
Potassium Chlorate
Potassium Chloride
Potassium Cyanide
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Hydroxide
Potassium Nitrate
Potsm Permanganate
Plating Solutions
Sea Water
Silicic Acid
Silver Cyanide
Silver Nitrate
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Alum
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Bisulfate
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Hydroxide
Sodium Hypochlorite
Stannic Chloride
Sulfuric Acid 3%
Sulfuric Acid 10%
Sulfuric Acid 33%
Sulfuric Acid 50%
Sulfuric Acid 70%
Trisodium Phosphate
Water, Deionized
Water, Distilled
Water, Salt
Zinc Chloride
Zinc Sulfate

NOT RECM'D

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

For a more complete listing see our Chemical Resistance Guide - Request Bulletin # CRG 1000-94