

# ***PPM Formaldemeter<sup>TM</sup> ktV***

## ***3 Parameter IAQ Monitor***

# ***Operation Manual***

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# **1 INTRODUCTION**

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The PPM Formaldemeter™ *bcV* is an easy-to-use, hand held, three-parameter, indoor air quality monitor designed for the rapid measurement of airborne formaldehyde levels, along with temperature and humidity readings. The monitor is capable of displaying formaldehyde readings in both parts-per-million (ppm) and milligrams-per-cubic metre ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ) and has built-in data analysis functions to compensate for high humidity readings, that can act as interference to the instrument's readings.

This operating manual will provide you with all the necessary information for the correct use of your Formaldemeter™ *bcV*.

*Please read these instructions carefully and familiarise yourself with the instrument before use.*

## **1.1 Initial Receipt of the PPM Formaldemeter™ *hcV* Kit**

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Your PPM Formaldemeter™ *hcV* kit has been packaged carefully and includes all the components necessary for full operation. Immediately upon receipt, please examine the kit contents carefully to ensure that you have received the items listed below and that they are all in good condition.

### **Component list**

The instrument kit contains:

- Formaldemeter™ *hcV* instrument with battery
- Formaldehyde Calibration Standard
- Thermometer
- Vial of Phenol Filters (10)
- Ball point pen
- Certificate of Calibration
- This Operation Manual
- Quick Guide

### **Damage**

*Inspect all items carefully: any damaged or missing items must be reported immediately to both the carrier and your dealer.*

## **1.2 General Description**

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Unlike other formaldehyde monitoring devices such as colour stain tubes and badges, the Formaldemeter™ *hcV* is capable of measuring many samples consecutively without the need for inconvenient ancillary equipment. Being compact and battery operated, the instrument is truly field portable. The Formaldemeter™ *hcV* is also extremely simple to use and provides immediate, semi-quantitative readings of atmospheric formaldehyde concentrations in both ppm and mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

The Formaldemeter™ *hcV* is designed to measure the concentration of formaldehyde in snatch (discrete) samples of air and should be employed primarily as a screening device.

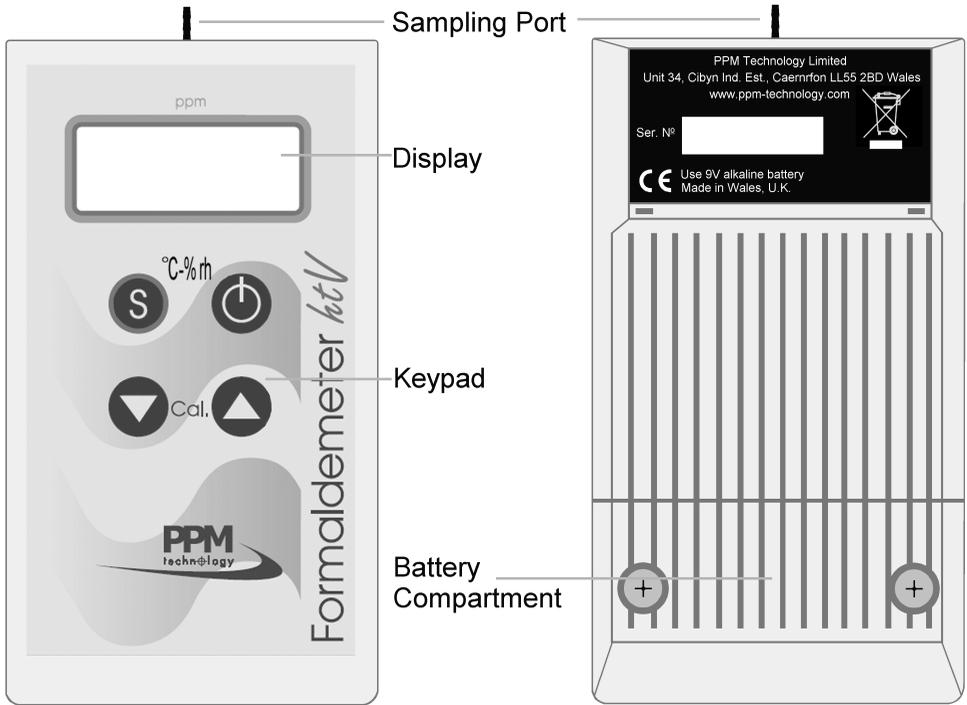
## Important points



It is important that you are aware of the following points when using the instrument:

- The Formaldemeter™ *bcV* is temperature compensated to operate most accurately in the range 10–30°C.
- The results obtained with the PPM Formaldemeter™ *bcV* are instantaneous readings: a single reading is not necessarily representative of long-term personal exposure. A series of readings taken at short intervals is preferable to infrequent tests.
- Avoid smoking in the environment to be analysed: tobacco smoke contains aldehydes which will interfere with the readings.
- Care must be taken to ensure that fluid or dust is not drawn into the instrument. This could permanently damage the sensor.
- The Formaldemeter™ *bcV* has been designed to be sufficiently robust for everyday field use. However, should the unit sustain a severe physical shock, the operation and calibration of the instrument should be checked using the supplied formaldehyde Calibration Standard.

### 1.3 Instrument Features



***Fig 1.1 Instrument Diagram***

**Sampling Port**

The brass sampling port is the inlet through which the sample is drawn into sensor.

**Battery Compartment**

The battery compartment is located beneath a cover at the rear of the instrument. See [Section 6.1](#) for guidance on battery replacement.

**Keypad**

Four buttons operate the instrument; some of which have multiple functions when used in combination. The buttons are:

⏻ : On-Off

Ⓢ : Sample or select

▼ and ▲ : Move to next item or adjust current setting.

**Display**

The LCD shows the formaldehyde concentration and also text messages during certain operations:

<u>----</u>	<i>sensor recovering</i>
<u>0.00</u>	<i>sensor ready</i>
<u>run</u>	<i>sampling</i>
<u>ALT-</u>	<i>alternative result</i>
<u>CAL</u>	<i>taking calibration sample</i>
<u>SET</u>	<i>set calibration level</i>
<u>bAT</u>	<i>replace battery</i>
<u>SET ... CAL</u>	<i>instrument not calibrated</i>

## **2 TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

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### **2.1 Principle of Operation**

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#### **Electrochemical Formaldehyde Sensor**

The PPM Formaldemeter™ *bcV* uses proven electrochemical sensing technology for determining the concentration of formaldehyde in air samples. The instrument contains a formaldehyde sensor formed from two noble metal electrodes and a suitable electrolyte.

When air is drawn into the sensor by the internal sampling system a small voltage is produced as a result of the oxidation of formaldehyde at one of the catalytically active electrodes. This voltage is directly proportional in magnitude to the concentration of formaldehyde in the sample.

The voltage is amplified and converted to a digital signal for a microprocessor which in turn manipulates the signal to give a result on the instrument display in “parts-per-million by volume” (ppm). The microprocessor also converts the result to “milligrams-per-cubic metre” ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ) and stores the results to non-volatile memory.

All the electronic systems are based on modern, integrated circuitry employing the latest surface mount technology to ensure that the Formaldemeter™ *bcV* is an exceptionally robust and reliable instrument.

### **2.2 Interference**

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#### **Alcohols & Aldehydes**

As with other portable detection equipment, the meter is not totally specific to formaldehyde alone. The instrument is susceptible to interference from a small range of other chemicals. Other aldehydes and alcohols such as methanol and ethanol in the

atmosphere can cause cross-interference effects.

*A list of common chemicals that can cause interference can be found in [Appendix C](#) or from the manufacturer on request.*

#### **Phenol & Resorcinol**

The presence of phenol in the air can also cause cross-interference on the Formaldemeter™ *hcl*. When monitoring formaldehyde in situations where phenolic resins are used, the phenol filters provided should be used. The filters will completely remove phenols from the sample at concentrations in excess of 1000 ppm without affecting the formaldehyde reading.

#### **Phenol Filter Life**

These fit on to the sampling port of the instrument. Each filter should be used no more than five times and then discarded. Partially used filters should not be stored in the vial with unused filters. Replacement filters can be ordered from PPM Technology or through your local distributor.

#### **Sensor Background Reading**

Due to the high sensitivity of the sensor a background reading can often be produced even when sampling in an atmosphere considered to be free of interference.

#### **Humidity Extremes**

As the sensor is very sensitive, it is possible that extremes of humidity (generally, anything outside the 40–60% R.H. range) may cause a background reading on Formaldemeter instruments. The Formaldemeter™ *hcl* is specially designed to compensate for this problem by using the humidity sensor and built-in data analysis functions.

## **3 USING THE PPM FORMALDEMETER™ *hcl***

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### **3.1 Taking a Sample**

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**Power on** Press the  button once to turn the instrument on. The following display will flash **----** for 3 seconds as the instrument checks the sensor background.

After this a steady **0.00** display indicates that the instrument is ready to take a sample.

**Sampling** Hold the instrument in the atmosphere to be sampled and press the  button once to start sampling. The display will show **run** and the internal pump should be heard running for almost two seconds as it draws air into the instrument.

**Display Reading** As the sample is analysed, the display will flash between **---** and **0.00** for 60 seconds.

After 60 seconds, the display will show a steady value, which is held until the instrument is switched off. This indicates the formaldehyde concentration in ppm.

*In the event that high levels of interference are present the instrument will give a reading in around 10 seconds to avoid the sample being affected by the interference. See [Section 2.2](#) for more details on possible interference.*



- Alternative Settings** The two durations listed above (10 and 60 seconds) may vary depending on the specifications of the supplier or customer. These values are the default set by the manufacturer, for further details please contact your local distributor.
- Other Readings** Pressing the ▼ button after a sample will show the time taken for the concentration to be analysed.
- Pressing the ▲ button after a sample will show the reading in  $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ , alternating with the RLt= message.
- Power off** Press and hold the ○ button until the display shows OFF and then release the button. If you forget to switch the instrument off after a sample the PPM Formaldemeter™ *bcV* will automatically switch itself off after 5 minutes.

### ***3.2 Sensor Recovery Period***

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- Sensor Clearing** Between samples the instrument should be left switched off to allow the sensor to clear of any residual formaldehyde. As a general rule, the higher the reading obtained, the longer it takes for the sensor to clear.
- If the instrument is switched on before the sensor has cleared, the pump will not operate and the display will flash the ---- message.
- The cell is clear and ready to take the next sample when a steady 0.00 is showing on the display.
- If the instrument does not clear after approximately 5 minutes then refer to [Section 7](#) for help.*

## **4 CALIBRATION CHECK AND ADJUSTMENT**

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Please read this section thoroughly. Users are strongly advised to familiarise themselves with the instrument before attempting to adjust the calibration and should follow the instructions carefully.

### **4.1 General Information**

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#### **Check Calibration Regularly**

Instrument sensitivity can change gradually over time and periodic recalibration may be required. It is advisable to check the calibration regularly to ensure that the instrument continues to function correctly.

A check can be carried out by drawing a sample of known concentration into the instrument's sensor and noting whether the displayed reading agrees with the expected concentration.

It is recommended that calibration check and any subsequent adjustments be carried out at the approximate operational temperature of the instrument.

### **4.2 The Formaldemeter Calibration Standard**

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The PPM Formaldemeter™ *441* is initially supplied complete with a Formaldehyde Calibration Standard and a thermometer, which are essential for checking and adjusting the calibration. The Calibration Standard consists of formaldehyde saturated substrate in a glass tube from which a head-space vapour sample can be drawn. Each standard is carefully manufactured to a high tolerance.

#### **Effect of Temperature**



The concentration of formaldehyde vapour generated in the Calibration Standard varies with temperature and it is for this reason that a thermometer is supplied with the instrument and a temperature table printed on the Calibration Standard.

*To reduce the effect of body temperature the Calibration Standard should only be handled by the yellow end caps.*

The Calibration Standard should always be allowed to stabilise within the recommended temperature range of 15–29°C for at least one hour before use.

#### Calibration Standard Expiry

Each Calibration Standard may be used for either a maximum of 6 months, indicated by the expiry date written on each one, or a maximum of 100 samples; whichever occurs first.

New calibration standards can be ordered from PPM or through your local distributor.

### 4.3 Calibration Check Procedure

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#### Temperature Equilibration

Place the instrument, thermometer and Calibration Standard together in a location where the temperature is stable for at least one hour before commencing the calibration check procedure to allow thermal equilibration.

#### Sensor Check

Before carrying out a calibration check, the sensor must be clear of formaldehyde vapour from any previous samples. See [Section 3.2](#) for further details.

#### Procedure

1. Switch the instrument on by pressing the  button once. Wait for the display to show 0.00
2. Place the Calibration Standard with the thermometer on a work surface. Remember to handle the Calibration Standard by the yellow end caps to avoid heating the tube. Remove both end plugs.
3. Insert the instrument nozzle into the sampling end of the Calibration Standard (refer *fig 1.2*). To ensure a good seal around the instrument nozzle apply gentle pressure to Calibration Standard against the instrument when taking a sample.
4. Press the  button and wait until the internal sampling pump stops before removing the standard from the instrument. Replace the end plugs in the Calibration Standard securely.

5. Wait for the sample to complete and the concentration to be displayed. Refer to [Section 3.1](#) for details.

6. Refer to the look-up table printed on the Calibration Standard and the thermometer to find the expected concentration. If the displayed reading is within 5% of the value shown in the table, then no recalibration is required. Otherwise follow the procedure in [Section 4.4](#).

*Leave the instrument switched off for at least 5 minutes to recover before commencing another atmospheric analysis or calibration adjustment, for more details see [Section 3.2](#).*

#### **4.4 Calibration Adjustment Procedure**

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*To see whether a full recalibration is required, perform a calibration check first, as described in [Section 4.3](#).*

##### **Temperature Equilibrium**

Place the instrument, thermometer and Calibration Standard together in a place where the temperature is stable for at least one hour before commencing the calibration check procedure to allow thermal equilibration.

##### **Sensor Check**

Before carrying out a calibration check, the sensor must be clear of formaldehyde vapour from any previous samples. See [Section 3.2](#) for further details.

##### **Procedure**

1. Switch the instrument on by pressing the  button once. Wait for the display to show 0.00
2. Place the Calibration Standard with the thermometer on a work surface. Remember to handle the Calibration Standard by the yellow end caps to avoid heating the tube. Remove both end plugs.
3. Insert the instrument nozzle into the sampling end of the Calibration Standard (refer [fig 1.2](#)). To ensure

a good seal around the instrument nozzle apply gentle pressure to Calibration Standard against the instrument when taking a sample.

4. Simultaneously press both ▼ and ▲ buttons. The pump will be heard drawing a vapour sample and the screen will briefly show CAL. Release the buttons.

5. When the pump stops, remove the calibration tube and replace both yellow end plugs.

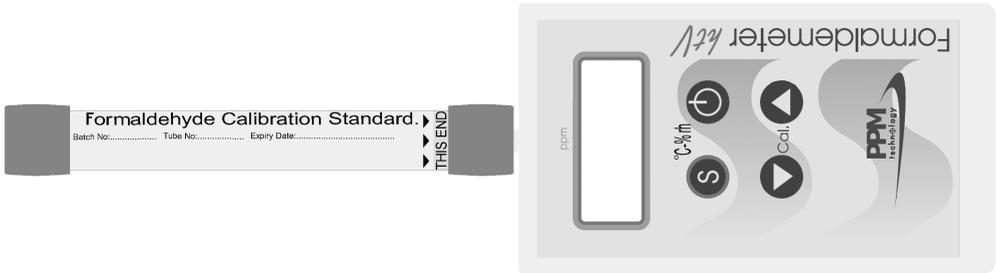
6. The display will show an increasing, flashing value for 60 seconds, followed by 5E1 and 1.750 alternating.

7. Refer to the look-up table printed on the Calibration Standard and the thermometer to find the required calibration value. For example, at 21°C the Calibration Standard gives a calibration value of 2.13 ppm.

8. Now use the ▲ or ▼ button to adjust the display reading to the required concentration. In our example we would use ▲ to set 2.130 on the display.

9. Press the Ⓢ button to store the calibration value. The display will show CAL followed by End.

The Formaldemeter™ *kcV* will then switch off automatically and the calibration procedure is complete.



***Fig 1.2 Formaldemeter™ htV with Calibration Standard Inserted***

## **5 ADDITIONAL FEATURES**

### **5.1 Temperature & Humidity Sensor**

#### **Reading the Current Temperature & Humidity**

1. Hold down the **⊖** whilst turning the instrument on. The display will show HERE, release all the buttons.
2. The instrument will then show the current temperature in degrees Celsius on the display followed by °C.
3. The instrument will then display the current relative humidity in % followed by %rH.
4. These four displays will cycle until the instrument turns itself off after 30 seconds or is manually turned off with the **⊙** button.

The sensor used for these readings is located next to the sampling port. Avoid touching the sensor when the instrument is in use.

The sensor is accurate to within  $\pm 3.0\%$  for relative humidity and  $\pm 0.4^\circ\text{C}$  for temperature (within the operational limits for the instrument).

## 5.2 Limit Setting

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This setting governs how quickly the instrument takes to clear before another sample can be taken. The default limit setting for the Formaldemeter™ *hcl* is “1”, which means that the fuel cell must be very stable before the instrument allows the user to take another sample. There are a total of four limits available.

*To change the limits used the instrument must first be Re-Set as described in [Section 7](#). After changing the limits the instrument must be calibrated as described in [Section 4.4](#).*

### Changing the Limits

Holding down the ☉ and ▲ buttons whilst turning the instrument on will enter the configuration menu: CONF will be shown on the display, release all the buttons. Step through the menu by pressing the ☉ button until you reach the Li= entry.

Using the ▲ or ▼ buttons, change the limit setting as required. Press the ☉ button to confirm the new setting and move on to the next menu item. Following this either turn the instrument off with the ☉ button or the instrument will automatically switch itself off after approximately 30 seconds.

*If you see --- when attempting to alter the setting then you must Re-Set the instrument first. See [Section 7](#).*

- Limit 1 : LE-1** Default setting for Formaldemeter™ *ktV*.
- Limit 2 : LE-2** Glutaraldemeter® mode – do not use.
- Limit 3 : LE-3** Used if the Formaldemeter™ *ktV* is regularly sampling concentrations of formaldehyde in excess of 2ppm, allowing the instrument to sample at more regular intervals than if the default Limit Setting were used.
- Note that when using Limit Setting 3 low concentration readings are less accurate as some residual formaldehyde from the previous sample may still be present in the sensor.*
- Limit 4 : LE-4** Used in the “extended range” Formaldemeter™ *ktV*. Please contact the manufacturer regarding this setting as changing the limit to “4” may require additional changes to the instrument settings and hardware.

### ***5.3 Data Retrieval***

The PPM Formaldemeter™ *ktV* has sufficient memory capacity to log the last 10 concentration samples in both ppm and mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### **Accessing the Data**

1. Hold down the  button whilst turning the instrument on. The instrument will display the HERE message (as described in Section 5.1). Release all the buttons.
2. Now press both  and  to view the saved data. The display will briefly show DATA to confirm this.
3. The display will then alternate between showing the saved sample number and the saved concentration in ppm. The samples are shown from the most recent (run0) to the oldest (run9).
4. Use the  or  buttons to change the display to the desired sample reading.

5. Press the  button to view the saved concentration in  $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$  rather than ppm. The display will change from run to RLt to confirm this.

6. Press and hold the  button to exit the display mode and turn the instrument off.

## Clearing the Memory

To delete all the saved samples from the memory enter the data viewing mode as described above and then hold down both the  and  buttons.

This will start the deletion process, you must keep both buttons pressed as the display shows a count-down to complete the deletion.

The count-down will be:

```

CLr3
  :
CLr2
  :
CLr1
  :
CLr0
  :
  0

```

Once  0 is displayed the memory has been deleted.

The instrument returns to displaying run0 and 0.00

## **6 MAINTENANCE**

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With the exception of the battery, the Formaldemeter™ *hclV* has no user-serviceable components. No attempt should be made to open the instrument other than to replace the battery: any evidence of tampering with the instrument will invalidate the warranty.

If you find that your instrument requires service or repair, please contact PPM Technology or your local dealer.

### **Cleaning the Instrument**



On no account should the Formaldemeter™ *hclV* be immersed in liquid. Any liquid entering the instrument will destroy the sensor and the electronic circuitry. Never use abrasive or solvent based cleaning agents as this could damage the instrument.

If the instrument requires cleaning use a damp cloth only.

### **Storage**

When not in use, your Formaldemeter™ *hclV* should be stored in the supplied carrying case in a clean, dry environment and away from extremes of temperature. If it is being stored for long periods the battery should also be removed to avoid leakage.

## **6.1 Instrument Battery**

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The instrument requires a 9V PP3 / MN1604 / 6LR61 type alkaline battery. Take care to observe the correct polarity when inserting a new battery.

### **Low Battery Indicator**

When the battery voltage becomes too low and needs replacing the, display will flash bat.

### **Battery Replacement**

To access the battery, remove the battery compartment cover at the rear of the instrument. Please consider the environment when disposing of old batteries: Make use of your local recycling facilities.

## 7 TROUBLESHOOTING

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Display Flashes  
---- and the  
Instrument Will Not  
Sample

The three main reasons for this problem are:

1. The instrument has been accidentally calibrated when no Calibration Standard was present.
2. The Calibration Standard used for calibration has expired.
3. The instrument has been damaged and will need to be repaired.

To determine which of these reasons applies carefully follow the procedures shown below.

*Please note that quoted results and values are for tests performed at 25°C, if in doubt contact the manufacturer.*

1. Make sure that the instrument has been turned off for about 5-minutes.
2. Hold down the ▼ button whilst turning the instrument on. The display will show EEEE. Release all the buttons.
3. A four-digit value will appear: 0.123. Give the instrument a few seconds to stabilise.
4. Note the initial value and an approximate rate of change over a minute.

If the initial value or the rate of change was in excess of 0.300 then it is likely that your sensor has been damaged – contact PPM Technology or your dealer for further details, otherwise continue with the instrument still in the EEEE mode:

1. With the sample nozzle inserted into a valid Calibration Standard press the ⊙ button to take a sample (see Section 4.3).
2. The display should show 0.000 as the pump starts

to run and rise up to a maximum as the sample is drawn in. Wait for the value on the screen to reach a peak and then start to drop.

3. Press and hold the ▼ button – the display will show the time taken for the value to reach it's peak in seconds: 5.56. Make a note of this time.

4. Press and hold the ▲ button – the display will show the peak value: 5.432. Make a note of this peak value.

5. Turn the instrument off by holding down the ⏻ button. Leave the instrument off for 5-minutes before repeating the tests, attempting to calibrate or taking another sample.

If the peak value recorded was less than 5.000 or the time value recorded was less than 5.0 then there may be a problem with the sampling system or the sensor. Contact PPM Technology or your dealer for further details.

## Checking Calibration Gain

1. Hold down the ▲ button whilst turning the instrument on. CR In will appear on the display. Release all the buttons.

2. A four-digit value will alternate with a two-digit exponent on the display: 4321 and 1E:17.

3. Make a note of both numbers. The instrument will turn off after a few seconds.

If the Exponent value is between 1E:15 and 1E:13 then you may have used an expired Calibration Standard – check your Calibration Standard expiry date.

If the Exponent value is less than 1E:13 you may have accidentally calibrated without a Calibration Standard being present.

In either case, carry out a Re-Set as described below. You will then need to calibrate the instrument as described in [Section 4.4](#).

## Performing a Re-Set of the Instrument

*Make sure that you have a valid Calibration Standard to hand before performing this procedure as your current calibration will be deleted, and there is no way of 'undoing' the Re-Set once it has been completed.*

1. Hold down both ▼ and ▲ buttons whilst turning the instrument on: rSEt will appear on the display. Release all the buttons.
2. Next, -No- will appear on the display. To continue with the Re-Set press ▲ to change the -No- to a YES and then press the Ⓢ button.
3. rSEt will appear on the display again and the instrument will restart. The Re-Set is now complete.

Because the Re-Set deletes the calibration information from the instrument the display will flash the SEt and CRl message each time it's turned on. This warning will be removed when the instrument is correctly calibrated, refer to [Section 4.4](#).

If, after a Re-Set, you are still experiencing problems then contact PPM Technology or your distributor to arrange a service.

## **8 ACCESSORIES**

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**Mounting Systems**      Several options for mounting the Formaldemeter™ *ktV* are available, including a desk mount for display purposes, and a wall mount for more permanent monitoring.

For more details on these and other accessories please contact PPM Technology or your local distributor.

## **9 WARRANTY**

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The PPM Formaldemeter™ *hcV* is warranted to be free of defects in materials and workmanship under proper and normal use and service for a period of one year from the date of purchase. This warranty is limited to repair or replacement (at the manufacturer's discretion) of any part that proves defective in material or workmanship under normal use and service, provided the product is returned to PPM Technology Limited.

All shipment charges should be pre-paid when returning products to PPM Technology Limited and should be accompanied by a valid and recognised RMA number issued by PPM Technology Limited.

Damage due to defacement, misuse, tampering, lack of prescribed maintenance or use in violation of the instructions furnished by PPM Technology Limited is not covered by this warranty.

This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, express or implied, including but not limited to merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. In no event shall PPM Technology Limited be liable for any incidental or consequential damages of any nature arising from the use of the product.

PPM Technology Limited reserves the right to make changes at any time to this document and shall not be liable for errors that may appear in it. PPM Technology Limited also reserves the right to alter the design, construction, appearance and specifications of its products without notice.

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## **Appendix A : WEEE and RoHS Declarations**

**Waste  
Electronic and  
Electrical  
Equipment (WEEE)  
Declaration**

As a manufacturer of electronic equipment, PPM Technology Ltd. is responsible for the collection, treatment, recycling and recovery of all of our electrical equipment placed on the market within the UK, at the end of their lifetime. Please note that the “crossed out wheelie bin” symbol is displayed on all our electrical equipment.

PPM Technology Ltd. WEEE from the UK should be returned to PPM Technology for suitable disposal.

**Restriction  
of use of certain  
Hazardous  
Substances (RoHS)  
Declaration**

In compliance to the RoHS directive we declare that our products do not contain more than maximum permitted levels of Lead, Mercury, Hexavalent Chromium, Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs) and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs).

## **Appendix B : Formaldehyde Calibration Table and Equation**

Temperature	Concentration
15°C	1.324 ppm
16°C	1.433 ppm
17°C	1.550 ppm
18°C	1.678 ppm
19°C	1.815 ppm
20°C	1.964 ppm
21°C	2.126 ppm
22°C	2.300 ppm

Temperature	Concentration
23°C	2.589 ppm
24°C	2.693 ppm
25°C	2.914 ppm
26°C	3.154 ppm
27°C	3.412 ppm
28°C	3.693 ppm
29°C	3.996 ppm
30°C	4.324 ppm

$$\text{Concentration} = e^{(0.0789 \times \text{Temperature})} \times 0.4054$$

## Appendix C :

### List of Common Interferences

Please note that interference factors will differ from sensor to sensor and with sensor use over it's lifetime. This table is only a guideline. Do not attempt to calibrate with cross interfering gases.

Please be aware that ozone causes formaldehyde to be broken down into carbon dioxide, water and oxygen; therefore, in ozone rich environments, formaldehyde levels can be reduced.

Phenol Filters are extremely efficient at removing phenol from the sample, along with some other alcohols and aldehydes.

Note that Phenol Filters reduce the concentration of formaldehyde by around 15% so should only be used in conditions where there are suspected interferences and the instrument should be calibrated with the Phenol Filter in place. See [Section 2.2](#) for more information.

Compound	Equivalent to 1ppm reading	Filter Efficiency	Notes
ACETALDEHYDE	12ppm	60%	
ETHANOL	24ppm	45%	
FORMALDEHYDE	1ppm	15%	
FORMIC ACID	26ppm	100%	Removed by filter.
GLUTERALDEHYDE	7ppm	70%	
METHANOL	60ppm	30%	
PHENOL	7ppm	100%	Removed by filter.
RESORCINOL	250ppm	100%	Removed by filter.

A wide range of suspected interfering gases have been tested, including (NH<sub>3</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, Acetone & Isobutylene), and the table shows only those which caused interference below LEL levels at 25°C.

Unless noted otherwise all responses are linear.

Compiled by PPM technology Ltd. for Formaldemeter sensor, May 2011.

