PGA 3510

Precision measurement of protective heat treating atmospheres



- Accurate measurement of carbon based on gas composition
- CQI-9 carbon potential verification device
- Lasy to operate
- Built in sample pump
- Battery operated
- Easy to use onboard calibration
- Software utilities for printing charts
- Available with ammonia compatible design



INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS WORLDWIDE

Portable Multi-Gas Analyzer

Calculations

CO: Carbon Monoxide

Range: 0 - 30%

CO₂: Carbon Dioxide

Range: 0 - 2.0%

Optional Range: 0 - 20.0%

CH₄: Natural Gas/Methane

Range: 0 - 20%

%0₂: Oxygen

Range: 0.1 - 25.0%

Optional H2: Hydrogen

Range: 0 - 100%

Calculated % Carbon

Range: 0.01 - 2.00%

Suggested COF / PF factors

On-board Datalogger

Enhanced with Nitriding/FNC Calculations

- Carbon Activity (K_C)*1
- Nitriding Potential (K_N)*
- *Requires Optional H, Cell
- ¹ Calculation of Kc may have inaccuracies

in the presence of ammonia

Included Software for Data Management

- Language editor
- Datamanager for downloading
- Print charts and tabular data
- Setup furnace identifiers
- Add notes when capturing data
- Real time graphical display on PC
- Export utilities
- Backup data manager

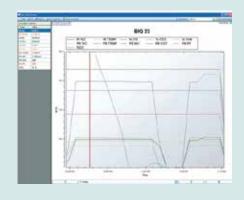
Other Features

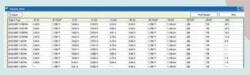
- Field calibration for zero and span
- Ethernet and USB connection to PC
- Universal power (110 230 VAC)
- Rechargeable battery





PGA Utility Software





For configuration, equipment, language and data management with an easy interface

Why a Portable Multi-Gas IR Analyzer?

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Endothermic Generator Diagnostics

- The effectiveness of the catalyst is measured by the CH₄ content. Less than 0.5% is an indication of properly functioning catalyst. Higher concentrations indicate the necessity for either conditioning or replacement
- Measuring the level of CO in the carrier gas allows correction of the %Carbon reading at the furnace

Heat Treat Furnaces - Conventional Endo Gas

- Furnace atmosphere carbon potential (%C) can be verified
- Measuring Carbon Monoxide (CO) allows adjustment of the COF/PF parameters to fine tune the %Carbon calculation in the furnace.
- Measuring Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) can show possible problems (i.e. sooting, water leaks, air leaks, and radiant tube leaks)
- Too much free methane (CH₂) could be an early indication of a furnace problem



- •The Carbon Monoxide (CO) level in the furnace atmosphere indicates the effectiveness of the cracking of the methanol
- Furnace atmosphere carbon potential (%C) can be verified
- Measuring Carbon Monoxide (CO) allows adjustment of the COF/PF parameters to fine tune the %Carbon calculation in the furnace
- Measuring Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) can show possible problems (i.e. sooting, water leaks, air leaks, and radiant tube leaks)

Nitriding/FNC Applications

- Nitriding Potential (K_N) calculated using H₂ sensor
- Used to address single and multi-stage nitriding applications where precision measurement is required for controlling gas flows to get specific case and white layer requirements addressing AMS 2759/12 requirements
- Carbon activity (K_c) calculated for FNC applications using gas composition from CO or endothermic gas flows and H_2 present $(K_c$ calculation may have inaccuracies in the presence of ammonia)





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