

Hydrolab Quanta Calibration:

1. Remove the storage cup and replace with the calibration cup.
2. If the circulator is on, press the $\langle ESC \rangle$ key to toggle the circulator off, so that it does not splash your calibration standard.
3. Rinse the calibration cup two or more times by filling the cup half-way with deionized water and shaking vigorously for several seconds. Try to remove as much fluid as possible from the cup after each rinse.
4. Use two or more calibration solutions that bracket anticipated conditions.

Specific Conductance: The first solution should be deionized water, $SpC \approx 0$, and the second should be a calibration solution, such as $SpC = 40 S/cm = 0.04 mS/cm$.

pH: The first solution should be a $pH = 7$ buffer solution, and the second can either be a $pH = 4$ or $pH = 10$ buffer solution, depending upon whether your anticipated test conditions are acid or alkaline, respectively.

Turbidity: The first solution should be deionized water, $turbidity \approx 0 NTU$, and the second should be a calibration solution, such as $turbidity = 40 NTU$.

Dissolved Oxygen: Pour aerated water into the cup until the dissolved oxygen sensor membrane is barely covered. Turn the circulator on using the $\langle ESC \rangle$ key. If available, use anoxic water, $DO = 0 mg/L$, as the second calibration solution. Oxygen can be removed from water by bubbling helium gas, He , through the water for a minute or two.

5. Carefully pour a small amount of calibration solution into the calibration cup (without spilling), shake vigorously for several seconds, and then discard. Do this two or more times, and then fill the calibration cup with the calibration solution until the probe is immersed.
6. Wait for the parameter reading to stabilize. Check to see if the reading is *close* to the calibration reading.
 - If the reading is acceptable, record the calibration reading.
 - If the reading is not acceptable, proceed to the calibration screen and enter the calibration solution concentration.
 - In some circumstances, the unit will not accept the new calibration setting because of a problem with either the calibration solution or the unit. To see if the problem is the calibration solution, use a different calibration solution. If the problem is with the unit, try to find the source of the problem (faulty sensor, low battery, mistyped standard value, incorrect units, etc.).
7. Dispose of the calibration solution, followed by two or more rinses with deionized water. Remove and store the calibration cup.
8. Fill the storage cup half-way with fresh tap water, and place it over the probe assembly.