Model 9336 Series

High Value
Precision Resistance Standards

Technical Manual

TM9336-E-00
26 October 2017

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1 INTRODUCTION

This manual provides an overview of the 9336 Series of Air Resistance Standards and also contains the necessary information required to perform a calibration or verification test. General product information, description of case style and performance specifications are also included.

This manual applies to all models of the 9336 Series of Resistance Standards unless otherwise noted. This includes custom values that are ordered.

The phone number in the USA and Canada to obtain Product Support, Calibration Service or Replacment Parts is (800) 310-8104.

To Contact Guildline Instruments, the following information is provided.

USA and Canada Telephone: (613) 283-3000
USA and Canada Fax: 1-613-283-6082

Outside US and Canada Telephone: + [0] [1] 613 283-3000
Outside US and Canada Fax: + [0] [1] 613 283-6082

You can also contact Guildline Instruments Limted via their Email or Websites.

Email is: sales@guildline.com
Website is: www.guildline.com

1.1 Unpacking and Inspection

Every care is taken in the choice of packing material to ensure that your equipment will reach you in perfect condition. If the equipment has been subject to excessive handling in transit, the fact will probably be visible as external damage to the shipping carton.

In the event of damage, the shipping container and cushioning material should be kept for the carrier's inspection.

Carefully unpack the equipment and check for external damage to the standard. If the shipping container and packing material are undamaged, they should be retained for use in return shipments. If damage is found notify the carrier and Guildline immediately.

1.2 Warranty

Guildline Instruments warrants its products to be free of defects in manufacture and normal operation for a period of two (2) years from the date of purchase, except as otherwise specified. This warranty applies only in the country of original purchase and only to the original purchaser, who is also the end user. Equipment, which is defective or fails within the warranty period, will be repaired or replaced at our factory without charge at the discretion of Guildline Instruments.

In addition, standards and systems manufactured by Guildline Instruments are warranted to be free of defects in overall system operation for a period of two (2) years from the date of receipt by the original purchaser.

Third party system components purchased by Guildline carry the warranty of the original equipment manufacturer and will be accepted for claim by Guildline Instruments at our factory only after warranty authorization by the original manufacturer.

Limitation of Warranty

Warranty coverage does not apply to equipment which has failed due to misuse, neglect, accident or abnormal conditions of operation; or if modifications or repairs have been made without prior written authorization of Guildline instruments.

Temperature probes are not warranted against failure due to mechanical shock.
Fuses, lamps and non-rechargeable batteries are not warranted against breakage.

Damage in Shipment to Orignal Purchase

Instrument(s) should be thoroughly inspected immediately on receipt for visible damage. Any damage should be reported to the carrier and further inspection and operational tests should be carried out if appropriate to determine if there is internal damage. Contact Guildline Instruments before returning for repair. The Customer or purchaser must complete all final claims with the carrier.

Regular charges will apply to non-warranty service. External service charges and expenses will be billed at cost plus handling.

1.3 To Obtain Warranty or Calibration and Repair Service

Call for a Return Material Autorization (RMA) number. RMA's are required for all Warranty Returns and/or Calibration and Repair Service Requests. Telephone, Fax and email addresses to contact Guildline are provided previously.

Guildline Instruments will pay for all warranty costs including shipping from Guildline to the original shipment point. However, if the instrument is purchased within one country and shipped to another, Guildline will only pay for shipping to the original shipping address. The customer is responsible for paying for the shipping costs to return an item to Guildline.

USA Warranty Return Address.

USA Customers should use the following address to return instruments for warranty service or calibration support.

Guildline Instruments Limited
C/O AN Deringer
835 Commerce Park Drive
Ogdensburg, NY 13669

Mark on the outside of the box:
RMA # _____
Model #_____
Serial #_____
The Statement: "Canadian manufactured goods being returned for repair."

For all other countries, including Canada please ship to:

Guildline Instruments Limited
21 Gilroy Street, PO Box 99
Smiths Falls, ON K7A 4S9

Mark on the outside of the box:
RMA # _____
Model #_____
Serial #_____
The Statement: "Canadian manufactured goods being returned for repair."

1.4 Safety Information

These Standards can be used with Equipment capable of voltages up to 1000 V. The operator should be aware of the environment in which these standards are used.

WARNING: Use caution when working with voltages above 30 V ac rms, 42 V ac peak, or 42 V dc. These voltages pose a shock hazard.

The 9336 Resistance Standards are designed to work within specifications to 100 mW of power and 1000 Vdc or less. Applying more than the recommended power or voltage will damage the unit and voids the warranty.

Do not use the Resistance Standard in wet environments.

Never use the Resistance Standard with the cover removed or the case open.

When making electrical connections, connect the common test lead before connecting the live test lead; when disconnecting, disconnect the live test lead before disconnecting the common test lead.

Inspect the Resistance Standard for damage such as cracked connectors prior to use. If unit has a burned smell or smoke is visible during use, discontinue use immediately.

If test equipment used with Resistance standards overloads or trips, this could be a sign that the resistance standard requires repair.

Inspect all test leads used with the Resistance Standard for damaged insulation or exposed metal. Check all test leads for continuity.

Ensure all test leads are correctly connected prior to applying current or voltage.

Do not use resistance standards around explosive gas, vapor or dust.

2 9336 SERIES STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 9336 Model Series Uncertainty Specifications

Table 1 shows the specificatons for the 9336 series. For custom models, please consult your calibration certificate to determine stabilities and maximum limits.

Table 1 - 9336 Model Series Uncertainty Specifications

High Values (2 Wire Configurations)

Model	Nominal Resistance Value (Ω)	Intial[1] Tolerance ± ppm	12 Month Stability[3] (+/- ppm)	Temperature Coefficient ± ppm/°C	Voltage Coefficient ± ppm/V_{dc}
9336-10M	10 M	25	10	<5	0.1
9336-100M	100 M	50	25	<5	0.5
9336-1G	1 G	100	35	<6	0.5
9336-10G	10 G	200	100	<25	1
9336-100G	100 G	500	200	<250	1
9336-X	Customer Specified Value		Specifications Provided Upon Request		

Note 1: Initial Tolerance is the maximum variation of resistance mean value as adjusted initially at the point of sale.
Note 2: Calibrated in air at 23 °C traceable to the SI unit of electric resistance. Calibration uncertainties expanded and expressed at the 95% level of confidence. An ISO/IEC 17025 accredited certificate and report of calibration stating the calibrated value and estimated uncertainty is provided with each resistor.
Note 3: Maximum Voltage Rating: 1000 volts
Note 4: Special Values available on request

Note about Voltage and Temperature coefficients.

The 9336 Standards used for calibration are capable of much higher voltages than typically found on common instruments used with resistance standards. In these situations a the voltage coefficient of the 9336 should be used to adjust the uncertainty. For example, a 9336-100M is calibated by Guildline with the value reported at 100 V. If this 100 MΩ Resistor is connected to a Keysight (Agilent) 3458A, the DMM is only capable of 5 V at 100 MΩ and 1 GΩ. This means that there is a 95 V Voltage coefficient minimum that must be added to the expected results when comparing results from the two voltages used. Taking 95 x 0.5 ppm/Volt (i.e multiply by the Voltage Coefficient) you have an additional adder of 47.5 ppm that must be added to the measurement result.

With a Fluke 8508, special care must be taken as to understanding the type of stimulus being presented to the Resistor under test. According to Fluke operators manual, in Lo Current mode, for 200 MΩ, the current used is 10 nA. This means that the maximum voltage available would be 10 nA x 100 MΩ or 0.1 V. In the High Voltage mode, the current is increased to 1µA or an available voltage of 100 V. If the user is not aware of these modes, there is a potential of a 50 ppm error due to selecting the wrong mode of operation on the 8508.

Temperatures greatly affect high to ultra high resistance values. In some cases a single degree of temperature change can affect a high value resistor by as much as 80 % of the standards drift specification. Special care must be given to calibration in a stable temperature environment. Additionally, care must be given to ensuring that the temperature coefficient uncertainty is accounted for when the calibration temperature is more than 1°C from the usage temperature.

2.2 General Specifications

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS - ALL MODELS				
Environmental	Temperature		Humidity	
Operating	18 °C to 28 °C		<50 % RH non-condensing	
Storage	-20 °C to 60 °C		15 % to 80 % RH	
Dimensions	Height	Width	Depth	Weight
mm	82 mm	124 mm	79 mm″	0.63 kg
inches	3.8″	4.9″	3.1″	1.4 lbs

3 OVERVIEW

3.1 General

Guildline's 9336 Series of High Value Resistance Standards range from 10 MΩ to 100 GΩ and use a pair of input/output Type N coaxial connectors to provide superior shielding. The resistance elements are direct reading which means that they can be used on devices such as Active Arm Bridges, long scale DMMs, Meggars, Dielectric Testers, Picoammeters, and more by simpling connecting to the terminals. They are also an excellent and recommended choice for verification with any Guildline TeraOhmmeters including the latest Series of 6530 TeraOhm Bridge-Meters, 6520 and 6500(A) Digital Teraohmmeters, and 9520 Teraohmmeter.

The 9336 Resistance Standards are the worlds most accurate air resistannce standards available today. During manufacturing, the temperature coefficients are verified by actually measuring each standard at 3 temperature points (i.e. at 21°C, 23°C, and 25°C) using a primary level Direct Current Comparator Bridge or Teraohmeter and an air bath. This ensures that the resistance standard meets the published temperature coefficient specification over the standards recommended range. For example at 10 MΩ, with a wide laboratory environment of 23 °C with control to ± 3 °C, the worse case effect due to temperature will be 15 ppm!

Figure 1 - 9336 Series

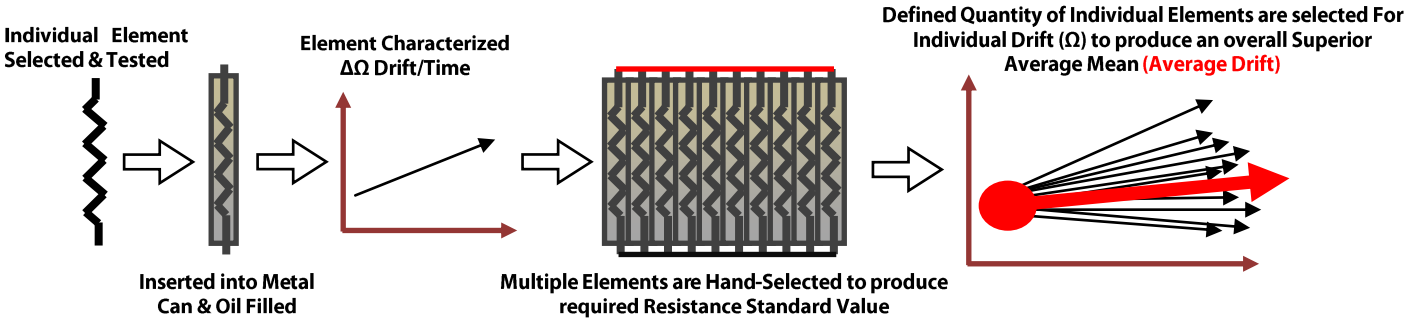
The 9336 Series can be used as working standards, or highly reliable and rugged transportable transfer standards. They are extremely useful for the calibration of the resistance ranges of multi-function calibrators and high accuracy digital multimeters, Active Arm Bridges, long scale DMMs, Meggars, Dielectric Testers, and Picoammeters; as well as for use in more classical standards and calibration laboratory applications where the need for high accuracy resistance values are required.

The design of Guildline's 9336 Series Resistance Standards is based on over 60 years of innovation, design knowledge, and manufacturing experience in building resistance standards. Guildline resistance standards are made with multiple elements in parallel or series rather than using a single element as per competitive products.

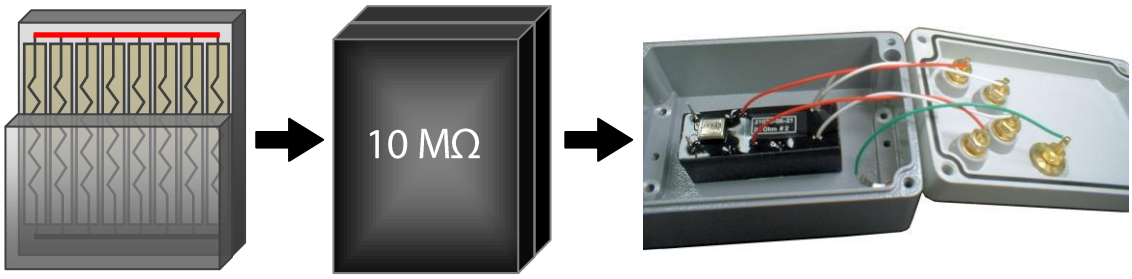
This approach lowers the drift that is seen with a single element and reduces the internal noise generated inside the reference resistor. The result is industry leading annual drift rates.

The design starts with every resistance element going through an exacting process that ensures quality and long term stability. This process is diagrammed as shown:

Figure 2 - Resistance Element Build Up



The multiple elements are sealed in epoxy for protection against humidity, are bonded to a thermal block, and are placed into the provided EMI shielded outer case with high quality terminals attached.



Guildline standards are the best by design and by manufacture. One key advantage of Guildline Resistance Standards is that each Resistance Value is made up from multiple resistance elements, not just a single element which is the technique used by most manufacturers.

The 9336 Series are designed for use with Direct Voltage or Direct Current. For AC Voltage and AC Current applications see our 7334A Series of AC Resistance Standards and 7340 / 7350 Series of AC Shunts.

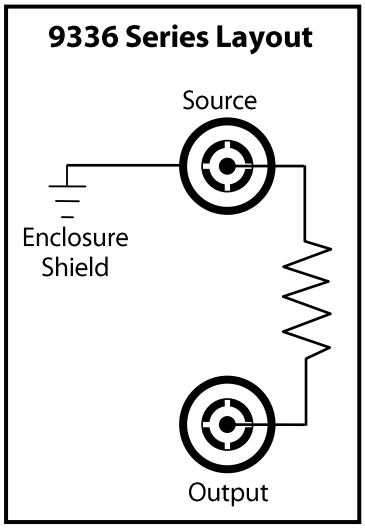
3.2 Series Design Layouts

3.2.1 10 MΩ to 100 GΩ Standard Values

9336 Values use a pair of input/output Type N connectors to provide the termination for the standard. The "SOURCE" terminal connects to the supply of the measurement system, while the "OUTPUT" terminal connects to the measurement/detector. This layout schematic is shown below. The "SOURCE" connector connects to the supply of the measurement system, while the "OUTPUT" connector connects to the measurement/detector.

In the case of the 6530 TeraOhm Bridge-Meters, 6520 and 6500(A) Digital Teraohmmeters - the "SOURCE" terminal connects to the high voltage output connector and the "OUTPUT" terminal connects to the electrometer input. If necessary, the temperature of the enclosure may be monitored and a correction factor applied to the value of the resistance.

Figure 3 - 9336 Series from 1 MΩ to 100 GΩ



3.3 Custom Values

Any custom value from 10 MΩ to 100 GΩ is available upon request. For custom values, to determine the uncertainy, use the closest nominal value listed in the specification table. Actual uncertainties and measurements will be listed on the ISO/IEC 17025 Calibration Certificate.

4 CALIBRATION AND PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION

4.1 Introduction

The following section describes the calibration and performance verification procedures for the 9336 Series of Resistance Standards. It is recommended that Resistance Standards be calibrated at the current or voltage levels provided. These points are listed in Table 2.

4.2 Calibration Overview

This calibration procedure covers the entire range of the 9336 Series of Resistance Standards. The 9336 calibration procedure typically is broken into two distinct resistance ranges with each procedure requiring high order level standards. These ranges are not broken out in the same ranges as the specification table, but instead are listed with respect to the Standards and Procedures required to calibrate the units values

The two resistance ranges of the 9336 Series are:

High Ohms Resistance (Bridge): Resistance values from 10 MΩ to 1 GΩ with voltages from 100 V to 1000 V. High (and ultra-high) resistance requires voltage vs current as the stimulus. Values in this range are calibrated in controlled air environment at 23 °C. The values are in a DCC Bridge Voltage Mode of operation.

High to Ultra High Ohms Resistance (Teraohmmeter):. The values range from 10 MΩ to 100 GΩ with calibration voltages from 100 V to 1000 V. Values in this range are calibrated in controlled air environment at 23 °C. An EMI Shielded environment is also recommended. Values in this range are measured by using a Teraohmmeter as a transfer standard and a traceable resistance standard.

4.3 Calibration Interval and Performance

It is recommended that the 9336 series be calibrated or verified on the manufacturer's recommended 12 month interval. As with all resistance standards it is highly recommended that past history be used to determine drift rates. Generally, resistance standards will drift in value more significantly in the first 12 months. After the initial 12 months, drift rates typically become smaller for all models.

It is highly recommended that each 9336 Series be calibrated within a highly controlled temperature environment.

Each 9336 is manufacturered to provide some of the best (i.e. lowest) uncertainies when compared to other commercially available resistance standards. After recalibration the user should determine the Resistance Calibration Uncertainties by applying an uncertainty calculation that includes: uncertainties for drift, standards and equipment used; the calibration and laboratory enviroment; and other uncertainties appplicable to that calibration.

Guildline offers ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited DC Resistance Calibration Services from its Smiths Falls, Canada Location. We can provide very good turn-around times with some of the lowest uncertainties available today. 9336 Users may find the use of Guildline Calibration Services an excellent convience as well as a great alternative to maintaining their own calibration facilities to support these standards. US customers can ship to a US address and Guildline makes all of the arrangements for shipping to and from Canada and for inport and export.

4.4 Calibration Temperature Point

The 9336 Series of Resistance Standards are normally calibrated at 23 °C.

The Guildline Instruments 5032 Temperature Air Bath (shown to the right) is recommended to provide the best calibration environment for "air-style" Resistance Standards. This Standard Laboratory Grade Air Bath maintains the temperature environment around the resistance standard to ± 0.03 °C of set point and also provides a highly desirable RF and EMI Shielded environment.

The calibration currents or voltages points for each standard value is listed in Table 2.

5032 Programmable Temperature Air Bath

4.5 Equipment and Standards Required for Calibration

The following Resistance Standards and Test Equipment are required for calibration.

4.5.1 High Ohms Calibration Standards (DCC Bridge) (10 MΩ to 1 GΩ)

Note: High Ohms Resistance – resistances in the range 10 MΩ to 1 GΩ with voltages from 10V to 1000V. High (and ultra-high) resistance requires voltage vs current as the stimuli. Values in this range are calibrated in a controlled temperature air environment at 23 °C. It is highly recommended that Standards are enclosed in an EMI shielded environment

Use Standards and Equipment Listed In Normal Ohms Calibration:

Or Alternative Standards:

Note: On Resistance Bridge for Measurement to 100 MΩ, the following Bridges are acceptable alternatives:

6622A-XR
6622A-XPR
6622A-HV
6675 or 6675A Series

For Measurements to 1 GΩ, the following DCC Resistance Bridges are acceptable alternatives:

6622A-HV
6675 or 6675A Series

4.5.2 Ultra High Ohms Calibration Standards (>1 GΩ)

Note: Ultra High Ohms Resistance – resistances in the range 1 GΩ to 100 GΩ with calibration voltages from 100 V to 1000 V. High (and ultra-high) resistance requires voltage rather than current as the stimuli. Values in this range are calibrated in air at 23 °C. These resistors are measured using a Teraohmeter as a transfer standard and a traceable standard resistor.

Use Standards:

Guildline 6535 High Resistance Measurement System or

Guildine Instruments Model 6530 Digital Programmable Teraohmmeter with TeraCal Software with a Characterized Resistance Standard for Short Term Transfer. Models Include:

6636 Temperature Stabilized Resistance Standard or

9336/9337 Series Standard Air Resistors in a Temperature Controlled and EMI Shielded Environment

Guildine 65220 Environmental Monitor (to Record Temp and Humidity)

5030 Series Laboratory Grade Temperature Air Bath which provides both Temperature Control and EMI Shielding

Or (Alternative Standards)

Alternative Measurement Standard with Short Term Transfer Techniques

Guildine Instruments Model 6530, 6520 or 6500A Digital Programmable Teraohmmeter

Resistance Standard for Short Term Transfer:

6636 Temperature Stabilized Resistance Standard

9336/9337 Series Standard Air Resistors in a Temperature Controlled Environment

Guildline 65223 Sample Shielded Enclosure

Optional

Guildline 6564 2-Wire, 8 or 16 Channel Scanner (For Automation of 1 MΩ to 100 GΩ)
(Note – the Scanner model must be capable of operating at 1000 V)
Guildline TeraCal Software
Digital Thermometer (Acceptable Guildline Models 9535, 9540A, 9540B, 9540 or 5150)

4.6 Routine Calibration

This routine calibration procedure describes the calibration currents and/or voltges required for the 9336 Resistance Standards. The procedure is intended to be used as a reference for qualified metrology personnel who have a primary level standards laboratory with equipment available to support an instrument of this level of standards accuracy.

Qualified personnel means that the technician or metrologist performing the calibration has the necessary level and understanding on Direct Current Comparator Resistance Measurements and full understanding of the DCC Bridge operation's and will take precautions to avoid introducing errors from sources such as guard errors, thermal emfs, temperature and or EMI errors, connector and lead errors, and other sources of measurement errors. Similarly qualified personnel are required for the operation of a Teraohmeter when this instrument is used to calibrate a 9336 Standard. The procedure assumes operators will make adequate allowance for equipment stabilization and measurement settling times.

For the best uncertainties with least influence on the measurements, it is recommended that the procedure use automation technologies such as Bridgeworks Software, IEEE Control and 6664B/C or 6564 Low Thermal Scanners; and/or TeraCal Software.

Calibration Notes For All Models

Always check availability of equipment and standards prior to starting the calibration If the required equipment is not available, do not proceed with the calibration.

Ensure all equipment used is within the calibration validity interval.

Before beginning the calibration, inspect the UUT and all leads for damage and cleanliness. If the UUT is not in suitable condition for calibration, please clean or repair before proceeding.

Most of Table 2 recommended calibration points. For higher values (when Bridge is used in Voltage Mode), points listed may be less than 1 mW due to limitations of the Bridge and/or usage factors. While Table 2 lists recommeded calibration points, actual calibration points should include consideration for the intended and/or application of the resistance standards. For example, if a high value resistor is intended to be used from 5 V to 100 V, then the calibration should include enough points that the voltage coeffcient of the resistor is minimized or accounted for.

Table 2 - List of Recommended Test Currents or Voltages For Resistance Values

9336 Model	Recommended Voltage	Foot Note	Comments
9336-10M	100 Vdc	1	1 mW
Optional Point	316 Vdc	2	10 mW - If 6675A or 9975A Available, also use 66001
9336-100M	100 Vdc	1,2	0.1 mW - Can use or add optional Cal Points
Optional Cal Point	316 Vdc	1,2	1 mW - If 6675A or 9975A Available, also use 66001
Optional Cal Point	990 Vdc	2,3	10 mW - If 6675A or 9975A Available, also use 66001
9336-1G	100 Vdc	2,3,4	6622A-HV Model or Teraohmmeter Optional If 6675A or 9975A Available, also use 66001
Optional Point	990 Vdc		
9336-10G	100 Vdc	3, 4	Teraohmmeter Required If 6675A or 9975A Available, also use 66001
Optional Cal Point	990 Vdc		
9336-100G	1000 Vdc	3	0.01 mW - Teraohmmeter Required

1 – For 6622A Series DCC Bridge, must be 6622A-XR or 6622A-XPR.

2 – Voltages above 100 V are only available in the 6622A Series from the 6622A-HV Bridge. If using a 6675 Series or 9975 Series DCC Bridge it is recommended that the 66001 Lead Compensator be used.

3 – Alterative Method can use 6530, 6520 or 6500A with Resistance Standard using Short Term Transfer Methods

4 – Optional Calibration Points can be used in place of the standard calibration point or added to the standard point for calibraiton.

4.7 High Ohms Calibration Using DCC Bridge

(a) Place 9336 into 5030 Series Temperature Stabilized Air Chamber.

(b) Setup DCC Bridge for appropriate measurement (refer to Standards Manuals used).

(c) Set chamber temperature to 23 °C and allow to stabilize a minimum of 4-8 hours.

(d) While Stabilizing record last calibration date and values as listed in Table 3.

(e) While Resistor is stabilizing, set Bridge to appropriate settings as refered to in the operators manual for the DCC Bridge that is being used.

(f) After equipment, and readings have stabilized, record the resistance in Table 3 reading for temperature of 23 °C in the column for Temp Value.

(g) When all readings are recorded, go to Data Evaluation and Uncertainty Calculation.

Note: Measurement Tips.

Consider the following when setting up the measurement

Verify that the maximum voltage or current applied in the measurement will not exceed the specs for the UUT or the STD. In no case should you exceed 100 mW of applied power.

Verify the reversal rate is appropriated for the measurement and the uncertainty desired.

Ensure that you know whether the measurement you are reading on the Bridge is either a ratio or actual ohms value.

If using a PC, verify that the number of samples and logging delay are appropriate.

If using a PC set the environmental parameters in BridgeWorks .

Verify guard and ground connections (see 6622A Manual).

If using a scanner, ensure that the proper channels are selected.

4.8 High to Ultra-High Ohms Calibration Using Teraohmmeter

(a) Place 9336 into 5030 Series Chamber set to 23 °C.

(b) Place the 65220 Environmental Monitor next to the 9336 Resistance Standard and connect to the rear input of the 6530 Teraohmmeter.

(c) Set the 6530 Teraohmmeter to appropriate settings as refered to in the Operators Manual.

(d) Perform a SHORT TERM TRANSFER for the range that the 9336 Resistor will be using. This transfer is described in the 6530 Teraohmmeter Manual or is automated using the TeraCal Software.

(e) After equipment and readings have stabilized (4-8 hours), record the resistance in Table 4 reading and record the actual temperature as read by the 65220 Environment Monitor or optional Digital Thermometer.

(f) Repeat this process for additional voltages as required.

(g) When all readings are recorded, go to Data Evaluation and Uncertainty Calculation.

Note: Measurement Tips.

Consider the following when setting up the measurement

Verify that the maximum voltage applied in the measurement will not exceed the specs for the UUT or the STD. In no case should you exceed 100 mW of applied power or 1000 Vdc.

Shielding the UUT will greatly improve stability of the reading. Using the 65223 or the 5030 Air Bath will provide the necessary shieldling.

If using a PC set the environmental parameters in TeraCal.

Verify guard and ground connections (see 6530 Manual).

If using a Scanner, ensure that the proper channels are selected.

Table 3 – DCC Bridge Calibration Data Worksheet

9336 Model ►		Serial Number ►	
Calibration Dates ►		LAST CALIBRATION	CURRENT CALIBRATION
Applied Current/Voltage (Table 2) ►			
Current (I^2R)	Calculated Power ►		
Voltage (E^2/R)			

		LAST CALIBRATION	CURRENT CALIBRATION
Actual Readings	Temp Value 23 °C ►		

Drift Specifcation From Table 1 ►	_____ ppm/_____	◄ Note Time Frame(1 Year/6 Months Etc)
Calculated[1] Drift @ 23 °C ►	ppm	

Note 1 – To Calculate Drift Specifications using the following formula:

For Drift @23 °C (In ppm) Calculate Change (PPM) Using formula:

$$((\text{Current Cal}_{\text{Temp Value 23°C}} - \text{Last Cal}_{\text{Temp Value 23°C}})/\text{Last Cal}_{\text{Temp Value 23°C}})*1E^6$$

Table 4 - Teraohmmeter Calibration Data Worksheet

9336 Model ►		Serial Number ►				
Previous Cal Date ►		Current Cal Date ►				
Test Parameters[1]	Voltage	V	Cap	pF	Thresh	V
Reference Resistor Serial Number ►		Calibration Date				
Charted Reference Value[2]		Reference Uncertainty				

65220 Environmental Monitor Readings	Temperature	Humidity	Barometric Pressure	
Current Cal	Ref1 Measurement	UUT Measurement	Ref2 Measurement	Corrected Reading[2]
Temp Value 23 °C ►				

		LAST CALIBRATION	CURRENT CALIBRATION
Corrected Readings	Temp Value 23°C ►		

Drift Specifcation From Table 1 ►		_____ ppm/_____	◄ Note Time Frame(1 Year/6 Months Etc)
Calculated[3]	Drift @ 23 °C ►	ppm	

Note 1 – Transfer method:

*For the transfer method to remain valid the test setting with respect to **capacitor** and **threshold MUST** remain the same for both reference and UUT measurements.*

Note 2 – To Calculate Corrected Reading using the following formula:

For Corrected Reading (In Ω) Calculate Value Using formula:

UUT Measurement + [Charted Reference Value - ((Ref1 Measurement + Ref2 Measurement)/2)]

Note 3 – To Calculate Drift Specifications using the following formula:

For Drift @23 °C (In ppm) Calculate Change (PPM) Using formula:

$$((\text{Current Cal}_{\text{Temp Value 23°C}} - \text{Last Cal}_{\text{Temp Value 23°C}})/\text{Last Cal}_{\text{Temp Value 23°C}})*1E^{6}$$

5 MAINTENANCE

Maintenance of the resistor consists only of routinely inspecting the unit for physical damage and cleanliness. Cleanliness is especially important on the high value resistors (1 MΩ and greater). These should be cleaned with isopropanol and a soft brush or cloth. Special care should be taken to ensure that the terminal connectors are clean and are not cracked or damaged.

5.1 Replaceable Parts

The following tables list the replaceable parts. **Note that once a part has been replaced, the unit may be required to be recalibrated.**

To Contact Guildline Instruments, the following information is provided.

USA and Canada Telephone: (613) 283-3000
USA and Canada Fax: 1-613-283-6082

Outside US and Canada Telephone: +[1] 613 283-3000
Outside US and Canada Fax: [1] +613 283-6082

You can also contact Guildline Instruments Limted via their Email or Websites.

Email is: sales@guildline.com
Website is: www.guildlinecom

5.1.1 Common Parts (All Models)

Part Number (GPN#)	Description
813-31082	Case Screws
925-23468	Desiccant
841-04000	Split Lock Washer
19746-01-01	Terminal Washer
30175-01-15	Insulator Top Post
30176-01-15	Insulator Bottom Post
018-02200	Rubber Feet