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SIMPLE CALIBRATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR MST'S 5700, 5701 AND 2002 CO MONITORS

Procedures for calibration of MST's CO Monitors are as follows:

The CO Monitor should be calibrated when received (at first use).

The CO Monitor should be rechecked (calibrated) following two (2) weeks of use.

The CO Monitor should be calibrated monthly.

The above procedure is based on continuous use of the monitor (8 hours or more of daily use). Should the monitor be operated periodically and not on a daily schedule, then the CO monitor should be calibrated prior to each use.

The actual calibration procedure is as follows:

Turn CO Monitor on and allow to stabilize for at least five (5) minutes.

Connect the “Zero Air” (0 ppm CO in air or nitrogen) to the monitor's sample tube and allow the Zero Air to flow to the sensor for approximately one (1) to two (2) minutes.

After one (1) to two (2) minutes, adjust the “Zero Potentiometer” on the monitor to make the display read “00” (or “000 on 2002 Monitors).

Remove the “Zero Air” test gas and apply the “Span Gas” test gas (MST uses 95 ppm CO mixed in Air, however any test gas between 50 and 150 ppm CO mixed in air or nitrogen is adequate).

After one (1) to two (2) minutes, adjust the “Span Potentiometer” on the monitor to make the display read “95” or whatever the concentration of the test gas is.

Remove the “Span” test gas.

Reconnect the CO Monitor to the air supply that it normally samples (the actual purpose of the monitor) and reconnect any external remote alarms, etc. that were connected to the monitor's alarm jack.

Note: Some customers like to re-apply the “Zero Air” to the monitor to purge out any CO from the calibration procedure. Although unnecessary, doing this will not effect your calibration AS LONG AS NO FURTHER ADJUSTMENTS ARE MADE. Re-adjusting the “Zero” setting will cause the monitor to actually drop below zero after the unit has been in operation for a period of time. The reason for this is the fact that it takes sometimes up to an hour to completely remove all traces of CO from inside the actual electrolyte in the sensor.