

MODEL 1515D

PRESSURE CHAMBER INSTRUMENT

Effective Date: July 2019

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



*Read Operating Instructions
before using this instrument.
Failure to do so can result in
serious injury or death.*



Instrument Specifications:

Maximum Instrument Operating Pressure:
100 BAR/ 1500 PSI

Chambers Construction:
Solid Stock Stainless Steel

Maximum Supply Tank Pressure:
207 BAR / 3000 PSI

Weight:
36 Pounds / 16 Kg

FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF PICTURE
TUTORIALS AND VIDEOS VISIT US ONLINE AT:

WWW.PMSINSTRUMENT.COM

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION



*Read all instructions contained in these Operating Instructions.
Keep these instructions with the Pressure Chamber Instrument.*

General Warnings

- Safety Glasses must be worn at all times when preparing the Pressure Chamber Instrument for use, using the Pressure Chamber Instrument, and trans-filling gas.
- Working with high and low-pressure nitrogen gas requires safe handling, precaution and safety measures must be followed.
- Nitrogen gas fittings, hoses and valves can fail. Safety measures must be followed to ensure that in the event of an accidental failure of any equipment the user will not be injured. Possible consequences of failure include but are not limited to:
 - a. Dangerous whipping hose. Could cause injury to body or even death.
 - b. Couplings or parts thrown off at high speed. Could cause bodily injury or even death.
 - c. High pressure discharge of gas. Could penetrate skin and cause bodily injury.
 - d. Catastrophic failure of fittings, hoses or valves could cause overwhelming discharge of Nitrogen Gas (N₂). Risk of asphyxiation or oxygen deprivation in enclosed environment. Clear all persons from the area and ventilate in this event.

Appropriate and Intended Use

- The Pressure Chamber Instrument must only be used for the purpose it was intended; that intended purpose is to pressurize plant samples in order to measure xylem water potential, extract xylem water or induce cavitation into plant samples. Any other process or use is not recommended and user could be injured or even killed.

Working Environment

- Whenever operating the Pressure Chamber Instrument, be sure to operate in a safe environment. Lay the instrument on a flat surface when operating.
- The Pressure Chamber Instrument should be operated and stored in temperatures no lower than 20 degrees Fahrenheit / -7 Celsius and maximum temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit / 49 Celsius. Outside of this range could cause damage to instrument.

Testing a Leaf (Pressurization of a Sample)

- Instrument should be prepared properly to work with the samples being tested.
- Always fit the appropriate sized insert with appropriate sized gasket to ensure the sample does not extrude or shoot out of the lid. 1/2 inch Compres-

*actions before use to avoid serious injury or death.
ment at all times.*

sion Gland Base should be used only with 3/8 and 1/2 inch sealing systems. 1/4 inch Compression Gland Base should be used with 1/8 and 1/4 inch and Almond sealing systems. Grass Compression Gland System should be used only with Grass Compression Gland Base.

- Safety Glasses must be put on prior to pressurizing the instrument; they should be worn for the duration of the test until the instrument is fully depressurized and put away.
- When viewing a sample, ensure your eyes are not directly over the sample. View from a slight angle. This will ensure your eyes are not over the sample if it accidentally extrudes or shoots out of the chamber lid.
- If sample appears to move during pressurization, stop the process and ensure it is properly sealed and that you are using the best possible gasket, insert and Compression Gland Base for this sample.
- If you cannot get a good seal on the sample, discontinue testing.

Transporting Instrument

- Never transport the Pressure Chamber Instrument with the Tank Valve open. Tank Valve should be closed during transport.
- Never transport the Pressure Chamber with pressure in the chamber itself.

Damaged Instrument

- In the event the instrument is dropped, struck or damaged it should be returned to PMS Instrument Company for evaluation prior to further use. Using damaged equipment could result in physical injury or death!
- Each instrument should be inspected on regular intervals depending upon usage but at least annually. High Pressure Hose, High Pressure Fittings and instrument should be inspected for wear, cracks, leaks or any other damage that might cause danger to the user. Instrument should be in good working order prior to use! Failure to correct these problems can lead to injury or death!

Other Warnings and Considerations

- These are basic guidelines and safety recommendations. User must consult and comply with local laws that might further govern the use of the instrument or use of compressed gases.

Disposal or Decommission of the Instrument

- While the instrument should provide years of use, it is possible that at sometime it will be disposed of. Local recycling guidelines should be followed for disposal.
- Please follow local recycling requirements for the disposal of used batteries.

How The Pressure Chamber Works...

Simply put, the pressure chamber is just a device for applying pressure to a leaf or small shoot. Most of the leaf is inside the chamber, but the cut end of the stem (the petiole) is exposed outside the chamber (*see illustration below*). The amount of pressure it takes to cause water to appear at the cut surface of the petiole tells you how much tension the leaf is experiencing on its water supply. A high value of pressure means a high value of tension and a high degree of water stress. These stress levels vary within different species. The unit of pressure most commonly used is Bar (1 Bar = 14.5 PSI).

1

A lower canopy, shaded leaf is covered with foil laminate bag.

2

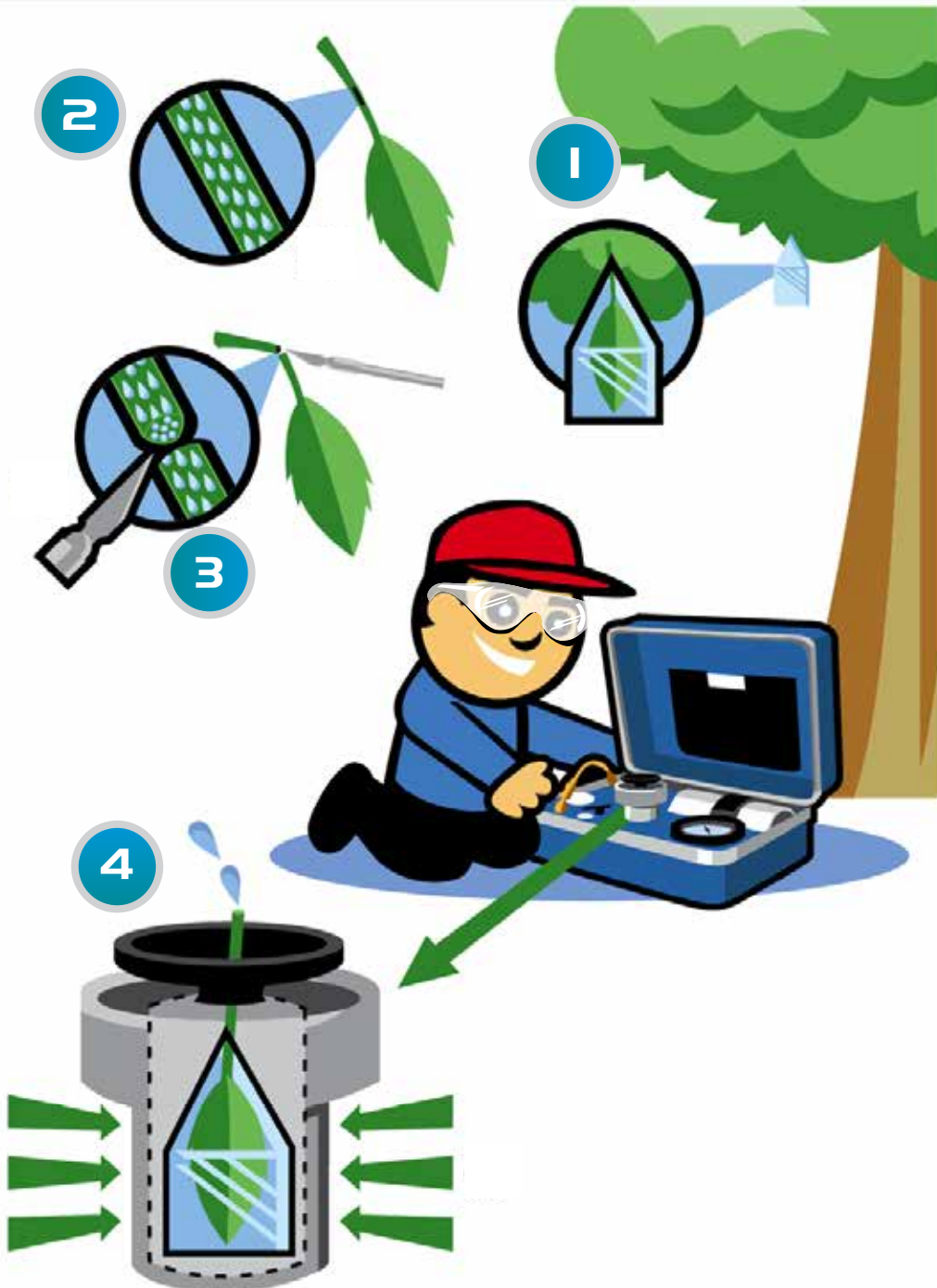
The water in the stem is under tension.

3

The stem is cut and the leaf with bag is sealed inside chamber.

4

Pressure is applied to the leaf until water appears at the cut surface.



What is Plant Moisture Stress?

The water status of plants, and how to measure it, has received much attention in recent years and for good reason. Plant moisture stress (PMS), or plant water potential, indicates the demand for water within a plant. A PMS measurement indicates the water status of a plant from the “plant’s point of view.” PMS also tells how the environment affects the plant. High PMS levels cause

many physiological processes, such as slowing or stopping photosynthesis. Conditions producing high PMS reduce plant growth and may eventually result in the death of the plant. PMS information can be used to evaluate the plants need for water or how well it is adapted to its environment.

Why Measure Plant Moisture Stress?

Measuring PMS gives an indication of a plants ability to grow and function and can be used as a guide for managing the plants moisture environment so as to improve growth and crop yield. Air temperature, wind speed, humidity, and soil moisture are all integrated by the plant into one single value — PMS. A measure of

PMS thus gives an evaluation of the moisture status of a plant from the plants point of view. It is an excellent tool for aiding in irrigation scheduling for crop plants such as almond, walnut, prunes, cotton, and wine grapes or for any application where plant growth is managed such as in nurseries, greenhouses, seedlings or reforestation.

Principle of Operation

The pressure chamber can be thought of as measuring the “blood pressure” of the plant— except that for plants it is water rather than blood. And the water is not pumped by a heart using pressure, but rather pulled with a suction force as water evaporates from the leaves. Water within the plant mainly moves through very small inter-connected cells, collectively called xylem, which are essentially a network of pipes carrying water from the roots to the leaves. The water in the xylem is under tension. As the soil dries or humidity, wind or heat load increases, it becomes increasingly difficult for the roots to keep pace with evaporation from the leaves. This causes the tension to increase. Under these conditions you could say that the plant begins to experience “high blood pressure.”

Since tension is measured, negative values are typically reported. An easy way to remember this is to think of water stress as a “deficit.” The more the stress the more the plant is experiencing a deficit of water. The scientific name given to this deficit is the “water potential” of the

plant. The actual physics of how the water moves from the leaf is more complex than just “squeezing” water out of a leaf, or just bringing water back to where it was when the leaf was cut. However, in practice, the only important factor is for the operator to recognize when water just begins to appear at the cut end of the petiole.

The Plant Moisture Stress (PMS) reading at any given time reflects the plant’s interaction with the water supply and the demand for water placed upon the plant by its environment (see diagram on back cover). Since these factors are almost always changing, PMS is nearly always changing. The time of measurement therefore requires careful consideration — PMS is most at midday and least just before sunrise. Pre-sunrise PMS values will usually reflect average soil moisture tension, if the soil is uniformly irrigated. Midday PMS values reflect the tension experienced by the plant as it pulls water from the soil to satisfy the water demand of the atmosphere.

SECTION I: Filling Internal Tank

The Model 1515D Pressure Chamber requires a nitrogen source to operate. The internal tank must be filled in order to operate properly. The instrument is designed to connect directly to a tank with a maximum pressure of 207 bar/3000 PSI. To fill the internal tank requires a 6-Foot Filling Hose that is also certified to this pressure.

Setting up the Instrument:

STEP 1: Gather the following Items:

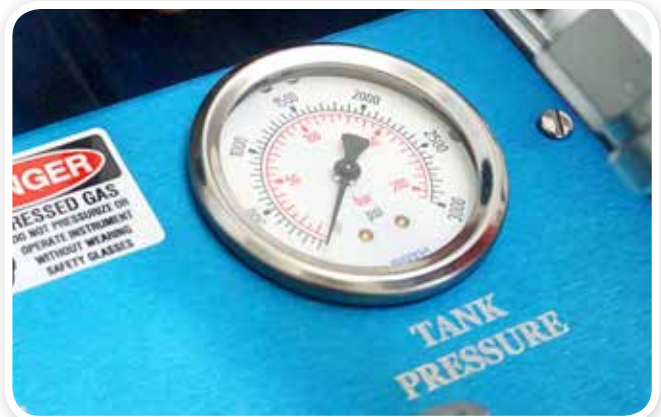
- The Model 1515D Pressure Chamber
- A 6-Foot Filling Hose
- A Nitrogen Supply Tank.



STEP 2: Close the Model 1515D Tank Valve.



STEP 3: Ensure the chamber lid is off the chamber. Turn the control valve to "Chamber". Let all pressure escape the system.



STEP 4: Tank pressure should read zero.

SECTION I: Continued



STEP 5: Firmly pull back on the outer sleeve of the Safety Quick Coupler to release from the instrument.



STEP 6: Screw the nitrogen connection of the 6-Foot Filling Hose into the Supply Tank Valve.



STEP 7: Align the end of the 6-Foot Filling Hose with the Model 1515D tank hose and press the two fittings together.



STEP 8: Ensure that quick connectors snap together. Pull gently on both hoses to ensure connection is secure.



STEP 9: Ensure Supply Tank Valve is closed.



STEP 10: Ensure Purge Valve on hose is closed.

SECTION I: Continued



STEP II: Ensure Model 1515D Tank Valve is closed.



STEP 12: Hold end of 6-Foot Hose firmly in one hand. Open Valve slowly to pressurize hose.



STEP 13: Open Model 1515D tank just barely. You will hear a squealing sound. As the sounds lessens, open the valve slightly more. Continue this process till valve is completely open and pressure has equalized.



STEP 14: Close Model 1515D Tank valve. Close Supply Tank Valve. Open Exhaust Valve to release pressure from 6 Foot Filling Hose.



STEP 15: Disconnect 6-Foot Filling hose by pulling back on Safety Coupler on Model 1515D Tank Hose.



STEP 16: Connect Model 1515D Tank Hose to the instrument side. Ensure properly connected by slight tug on hose.

SECTION 1.1 Model 1515D Tank Hose:

Model 1515D Safety Quick-Connectors - Having trouble making the connection?

The Model 1515D Pressure Chamber is fitted with Safety Quick-Connectors on the 6-Foot Filling Hose, Model 1515D Tank Hose and the connector where this hose connects to the instrument. These Safety Quick-Connectors have an internal check valve which prevent pressure from flowing through the hose or out of the instrument unless properly connected. They **DO NOT** operate like pneumatic quick-connectors on air compressors. **DO NOT try to connect or disconnect these while they are pressurized. This could result in damage to the fitting and could injure the operator.**

If you cannot easily make the connection between 6-Foot Filling Hose and Model 1515D Tank, it is possible you have pressure in the 6-Foot Filling Hose or the Model 1515D Tank hose. Release pressure using the Purge Valve on the 6-Foot Filling Hose.

If you cannot easily make the connection between the Model 1515D Tank Hose and Instrument, it is possible that there is pressure in the Model 1515D Tank hose. Follow the instructions below to release the pressure.



1. If you cannot make connection between Model 1515D Tank hose and instrument follow these steps.



2. Turn the tank valve clockwise to close.



3. Turn the nitrogen connection counterclockwise to loosen. This might be difficult if there is much pressure trapped in the hose.



4. If you cannot turn the nitrogen connection, you might need to use a wrench to loosen this fitting.

Resume 1.0 Process

SECTION 2: Testing Safety Features

STEP 1: Test the Safety Valve

The safety valve ensures the lid is properly installed when the chamber is pressurized. If the lid is not properly installed, pressure will escape through the safety valve. The safety valve should be tested prior to each daily session. The instrument should be properly connected to a pressure source to test this feature.

STEP 1:

Turning On Digital Display

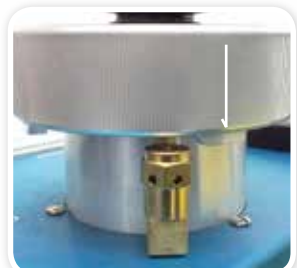
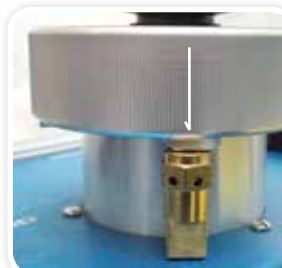
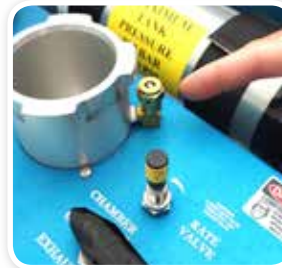
1. You need to depress the Power Icon.
2. Wait for the gauge to boot properly and display pressure.



STEP 2 :

Test Safety Valve

1. Remove the chamber lid and locate the safety valve.
2. Using your finger, push the piston down inside the safety valve.
3. Firmly fix the lab stopper into the base of the lid.
4. Place the lid on the top of the chamber. Push down on lid and turn clockwise to the stop.
5. Ensure one of the four cams on the lid is directly over the piston.
6. Rotate the lid slightly counterclockwise, so that the cam is no longer over the piston.
7. Slowly turn the control valve to "chamber," which will begin to pressurize the chamber.
8. The piston should pop up and begin to exhaust pressure before pressure in chamber exceeds 2 bar.



If the piston successfully cycles, the safety valve is working properly. If the piston does not cycle, refer to the maintenance section to clean the safety valve. Dirt and debris are the most common problems that result in a faulty safety valve function. Do not operate the instrument unless the safety valve is functioning properly.

STEP 2: Set the Rate Valve

The rate valve controls the flow of pressure into the chamber. If the rate valve is loosened (turn black knob counterclockwise), the chamber will pressurize quickly. Tightening of the rate valve (turn black knob clockwise) restricts pressurization, slowing the rate that the chamber pressurizes. If the rate valve is overtightened, it could severely damage the valve. As such, it is important to set the rate valve at the beginning to a desired flow rate. For most applications, a good rate of increase is $\frac{1}{2}$ bar per second. **NEVER USE THE RATE VALVE TO COMPLETELY RESTRICT THE FLOW OF PRESSURE.**

1. Firmly fix the lab stopper into the base of the lid.
2. Place the lid on the top of the chamber. Push down on lid and turn clockwise to the stop.
3. Slowly turn the control valve to "chamber," which will begin to pressurize the chamber.
4. Turn the rate valve clockwise to tighten (restrict flow) or counterclockwise to loosen (increase flow). DO NOT use the rate valve to completely restrict the flow of pressure.

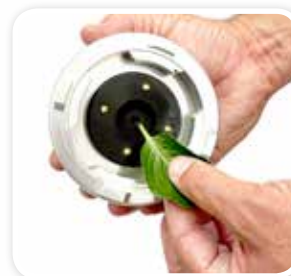


SECTION 3: Making the Measurement

STEP 1: Secure the Sample

While there are several different methods to measure water potential and various gasket sealing sizes to choose from, the following is a basic tutorial to seal the leaf sample inside the chamber lid.

1. Insert the cut end of the petiole (stem) through the hole from the bottom side of the chamber lid.
2. Twist the compression screw (on the top of the lid) clockwise to squeeze the gasket around the petiole to seal it.



STEP 2:

Pressurize the Sample and Take a Reading

1. After sealing the sample in the lid, place the lid on the top of the chamber. Push down on lid and turn clockwise to the stop to lock it on the chamber.
2. Slowly turn the control valve to "chamber," which will begin to pressurize the chamber.
3. Adjust the rate valve if necessary to control the rate of pressurization. Do not use the rate valve to completely shut off the flow into the chamber.
4. Observe the end of the petiole as the pressure increases in the chamber.
5. When you observe xylem water exuding from the cut end of the petiole, you have observed the end point. Immediately turn the control valve to "off".
6. Check the pressure reading on the gauge and record the data. This is the plant moisture stress reading.



STEP 3:

Exhaust Chamber & Remove Sample

1. Turn the control valve to "exhaust" to depressurize the chamber.
2. Check the gauge to ensure the chamber is depressurized.
3. Turn the lid counterclockwise then lift to remove from the chamber.
4. Twist the compression screw counterclockwise to loosen the sample from the lid.
5. Remove the sample from the lid. After removing the sample, secure the lid back on the chamber.



SECTION 4: Depressurizing & Disconnecting the Instrument

When finished using the pressure chamber, follow the following guidelines to ensure that the equipment is safely disconnected and properly stored for later use. Exhausting all residual pressure from the instrument and hoses ensures safe storage and allows the next user to easily reconnect the instrument. Leaving residual pressure in the chamber or hoses can make reconnection unsafe and difficult during subsequent uses.



STEP 1:

Check the Tank Pressure Gauge. If there is pressure indicated, exhaust the pressure with following steps.



STEP 2:

Close the Tank Valve by turning the valve clockwise till completely closed.



STEP 3:

Remove the lid from the chamber. Move the Control Valve to the "Chamber" position so that all pressure exhausts through the chamber. Replace the lid of the chamber. Store instrument in safe location.









STEP 4:

Turn off the digital gauge by pressing and holding down the "ON/OFF" button. Gauge should display "OFF" on the screen.

SECTION 5: 1515D - Digital Readout Instructions

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Keypad:

- 1) Power On-Off / Enter 
- 2) Zero / Up Arrow / Tare  Tare
- 3) Menu Selection / Down / Backlight Arrow  
- 4) Key presses are **short**  less than 0.5 seconds or **long**  greater than 0.5 seconds


LCD DISPLAY:

LCD functions:

- 1) 5 numerical digits for pressure display.
- 2) 20 segment pressure range bar graph – each segment equals 5% of range.
- 3) Sleep and Back-light Timer symbols.
- 4) Maximum / Minimum Pressure and Tare icons.
- 5) 5 character alpha-numeric digit display.
- 6) 4 segment battery life indicator.
- 7) Negative pressure indicator.




TURNING GAUGE ON/OFF:

Press  key to turn instrument ON / OFF. When initially turned ON, the display will momentarily show all LCD segments lit, product version and full scale range; the unit will then proceed automatically to the Measurement Mode.









ZERO FUNCTION:

Press . Upon release, the numeric display momentarily disappears and "ZERO" shows in alpha display, then returns to measurement mode. The pressure should now read Zero value is stored in memory.



CHANGING UNITS OF MEASURE:

1. In Menu mode, press ,  to scroll to "UNITS", press .
2. Choose engineering units by scrolling, ,  until desired unit is displayed, "PSI, BAR, kg/cm, kPa, mPa, FtH₂O, InHg, cmHG, mmHg, customer defined units (CUSTU)".
3. Press  to select units and return to Measurement Mode











Note: The most popular unit of measure for water potential is BAR and mPa.



1515D - Digital Readout Instructions Continued

Maximum / Minimum:

Displays maximum / minimum pressure values; this is initiated upon powering the unit or since the values were cleared.












1. When in menu mode press ,   to scroll to 'Max' (maximum display); this is indicated in small font to the left of the display's unit of measure.
2. To clear both Min and Max values, press and hold  .
3. Release of this key will leave you in Menu mode. Use ,   to continue scrolling through the menu options, OR hold,   to return to measurement mode.

Note: Clearing Minimum / Maximum values will reflect a blank display except for the associated Min. / Max. icon and battery indicator.

Note: The following actions will also clear min/max values. Power off, zero gauge function, tare function, field calibration function, units programming, update rate, or reset.

TIMER:

Controls how long the gauge will remain powered ON once the Power key  is pressed.

1. When in menu mode press ,   to scroll until "TIMER" is displayed.
2. Press  .
3. Then, press ,   to scroll through values. "NONE" designates that the gauge will remain ON until the power key  is pressed a second time. Any other value (1 min [default] / 5 min / 20 min), other than "NONE", will designate the duration of time this function will be in effect.
4. Press   to select desired value; timer icon will be shown on the display and the unit will display "DONE" then return to Measurement Mode.






Feature: Timer icon will flash 10 seconds prior to gauge shut down.



IS15D - Digital Readout Instructions Continued

LIGHT:

Determines how long the back light will remain ON after any key is pressed in Measurement or Menu Modes (Note: The timer is reset with any key being pressed.)

1. While in Menu mode, press ,  until "LIGHT" is displayed.
2. Press  for timer value to appear; "ON" refers to the back light remaining ON at all times unit is powered ON, "PRESS" designates that the back light is switched on / off by briefly pressing the backlight  whereas, "OFF" indicates the back light will never be illuminated. Selecting time values, "1 MIN" (default), "5 MIN", "20 MIN", will activate the backlight symbol on the LCD display for the designated minutes.
3. Press  to select back light time (display will briefly show "DONE") and return to Measurement Mode.







Note: In "PRESS" mode; factory has set 1 hour timer to save battery.

Feature: Back light indicator will blink 10 seconds prior to light shut off.



UPDATE:

Utilized to select the rate at which the displayed pressure value is updated on the screen. This function is used when rapid changes in pressure cause "flutter" in the display values; longer intervals will reduce the update rate and "average" the readings on such applications.

1. In Menu mode, press ,  until "UPDAT" appears.
2. Press  to select.
3. Press ,  to select values for "1 SEC" (default), "500 MSEC", or "250 MSEC".
4. Press  to select value (display will briefly show "DONE") and return to Measurement Mode.

Note: Changing value to anything other than 1 sec may cause a slight zero offset, and it is recommended that the gauge be fully vented and re-zeroed before taking accurate readings. Also, battery life will be reduced by use of an update rate faster than 1 SEC



SECTION 6: Changing Batteries in Digital Gauge



Step 1. Ensure instrument has been depressurized and the hose is properly disconnected from the instrument side. (Refer to Section 4)

Step 2. Locate the 4 screws at the perimeter of the instrument panel. (Circled in White).

Changing Batteries in Digital Gauge Continued.



Step 3. Use Standard Screwdriver to remove.



Step 4. Lift instrument from inside the case and turn over.



Step 5. Locate the back of the gauge and gauge support bracket.



Step 6. Remove the wing nuts from gauge support bracket.

Changing Batteries in Digital Guage



Step 7. Grip knurled back cover and rotate count clockwise until the 'unlock' icon is in alignment with the arrow – this is on the housing at the base of the pressure connection.



Step 8. Remove cover by pulling straight back and replace AA alkaline batteries accordingly; ensure that the batteries are in the proper polarity position.



Step 9. For reattachment of cover, align the 'unlock' icon with the arrow, push cover straight in then turn clockwise until the arrow is in alignment with the 'Lock' icon.

After changing batteries:

1. Ensure the cover of the gauge is properly reinstalled.
2. Put the gauge support bracket back in place with lock washer and wing nuts. Wing nuts should be installed firmly finger tight so they do not come loose.
3. Reinstall the instrument back into the case.
4. Reinstall the panel screws finger tight and then tighten slightly with a Standard Screwdriver.

Note: Reinstallation of the back cover may cause the unit to read negative pressure. This is a temporary issue as the internal case pressure will be relieved by the case vent and equalize with atmospheric pressure (90% of the offset will equalize within 1 minute, the remaining 10% may take up to 5 minutes).

SECTION 5: Maintenance

Maintaining the Compression Gland Lid is simple. The O-ring around the Compression Gland Base should be kept clean and lubricated with petroleum jelly. Occasionally unscrew the Compression Gland Screw and take out the Compression Gland Insert and Compression Gland Gasket inside for cleaning. We recommend lubricating the compression screw threads with a basic lubricant like Lithium Grease to maintain the threads and ensure easy operation. Clean the Compression Gland Gasket with ARMOR ALL or some other type of rubber conditioner for optimal use. Over time the compression gland gasket will become worn and should be replaced. If additional gaskets are needed, you may purchase them directly from PMS Instrument Company. If you need any of these additional parts or would like to purchase a rebuild kit for the lid, please contact PMS Instrument Company directly.

These are the parts pictured on the right (listed from top to bottom):

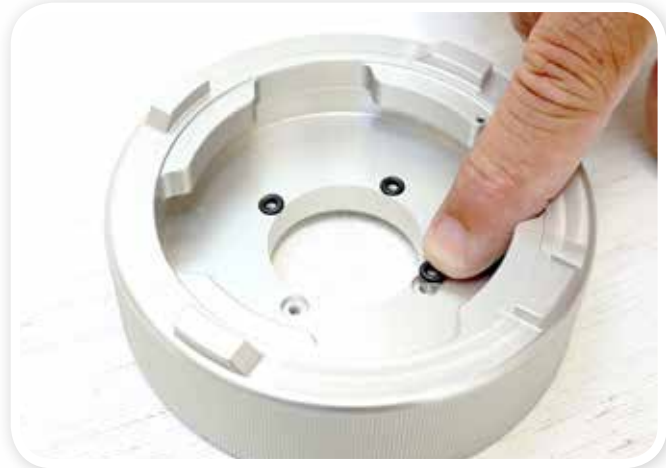
- Chamber Lid
- 330 O-Ring
- Compression Gland Base
(with 006 O-Rings and screws)
- Compression Gland Gasket
- Compression Gland Insert
- Friction Washer
- Compression Gland Screw



Maintenance continued.

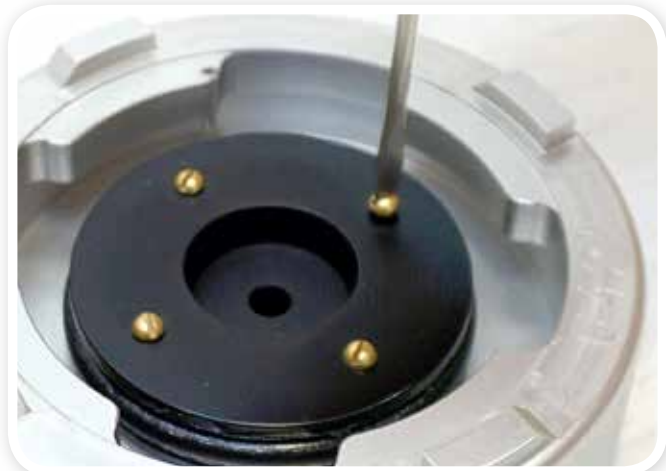
STEP 1:

Lubricate each small (size 006) O-Ring lightly with petroleum jelly and place into recessed screw hole.



STEP 2:

Next, lubricate the large (size 330) O-Ring and place over the Compression Gland Base.



STEP 3:

Slide the Compression Gland Base into the lid, align the screws and tighten down screws into place.



Maintenance continued.

STEP 4:

Flip over the lid and install the Compression Gland Gasket into the Compression Gland Base.



STEP 5:

Next, place the Compression Gland Insert over the Compression Gland Gasket (put the flat side of the insert facing up)



STEP 6:

Put the Friction Washer on top of the Compression Gland Insert.



STEP 7:

Lastly, install the Compression Gland Screw into the Compression Gland Base. Be careful to not cross-thread the two pieces. Be careful not to crush the Friction Washer.

Stainless-Steel Control Valve – Maintenance

The Control Valve is the valve that directs the flow of nitrogen from CHAMBER / OFF / EXHAUST. This valve will require periodic adjustment. If a leak is in the control valve, the symptoms are generally a continual flow of gas into the chamber even while the instrument is in the “OFF” position. To correct this, follow the instructions below.

With the Stainless Steel valve you will need two tools to make the adjustment. These tools were provided originally with your instrument. The top is a 11/32 inch Combination Wrench and the bottom is a 3/32 inch Allen Key.



STEP 1:

Connect instrument to a supply tank. Remove lid of chamber and turn valve to the “OFF” or “EXHAUST” position. Listen for gas leak. (Make sure that you are in a quiet environment that allows you to detect when the gas hiss stops).

Stainless-Steel Control Valve – Maintenance Continued



STEP 2:

Use the Allen key to loosen the set screw in black handle of the control valve. Lift the handle straight up to remove.

STEP 3:

..Using the box end of the combination wrench, slowly tighten the packing gland nut.

STEP 4:

Rotate wrench clockwise until the gas leak can no longer be heard. Remove wrench and reinstall the black handle.

Note: If the instrument is used over a wide range of temperatures, some adjustment may be needed due to thermal expansion within the valve; this is normal.

Caution: Do not over-tighten the valve packing, as permanent damage will result. Over-tightening can additionally make the valve too tight to function normally.



Safety Valve – Maintenance Continued

The safety valve is one of the most important safety features on the pressure chamber instrument; it ensures that the chamber lid is securely fastened onto the pressure chamber. As such, the safety valve should be tested each time the instrument is used. If the safety valve leaks or if it does not operate at pressures below 2 bar, it should be cleaned.



Consult the “Test the Safety Valve” section to learn how the safety valve properly functions. If the safety valve does not function properly, then follow the following cleaning instructions.

1. Identify the Safety Valve on the pressure chamber instrument. Make sure the chamber is depressurized completely before operating on the valve.
2. Take a wrench and slowly twist the safety valve cap counterclockwise to loosen. Remove the brass cap.
3. Remove the steel piston from inside the safety valve. Carefully remove the 006 O-Ring from around the piston.
4. Clean out the the cap, inside of the valve, and piston with a gentle cloth or Q-Tip.
5. Lubricate a fresh 006 O-Ring and place it on the piston.
6. Place the piston back in the valve and twist the cap back over the piston. Tighten the cap finger tight and then use a wrench to tighten 1/6 of a turn. DO NOT over-tighten the cap, as it will severely damage the valve.





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EU Declaration of Conformity

We,

*PMS Instrument Company
1725 Geary Street SE
Albany, OR 97322 USA*

Declare under our sole responsibility that the following products:

Pump-Up Chamber, 600 Pressure Chamber, 600D Pressure Chamber,
615 Pressure Chamber, 615D Pressure Chamber, 1000 Pressure Chamber,
1505D Pressure Chamber, 1515D Pressure Chamber, 1505D-EXP Pressure Chamber,

In addition, the following accessories are included:

Digital Cavitation Chamber

To which this declaration relates is in conformity with the following Standards or other
normative documents:

EN ISO 12100-1:2003, EN ISO 12100-2:2003, 97/37/EC Annex I

Following the provisions of Directives;

98/37/EC, 97/37/EC (Equipment is below class I limits per the PED)

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ZAC des Bruyères
F-78190 TRAPPES
TEL. 01 30 50 34 50

Responsible party in the European Union: _____

Place: Trappes, France
Date: October 2, 2018

Officer: Alexis AVERLAN, CEO
Sols Mesures

President, PMS Instrument Company: _____

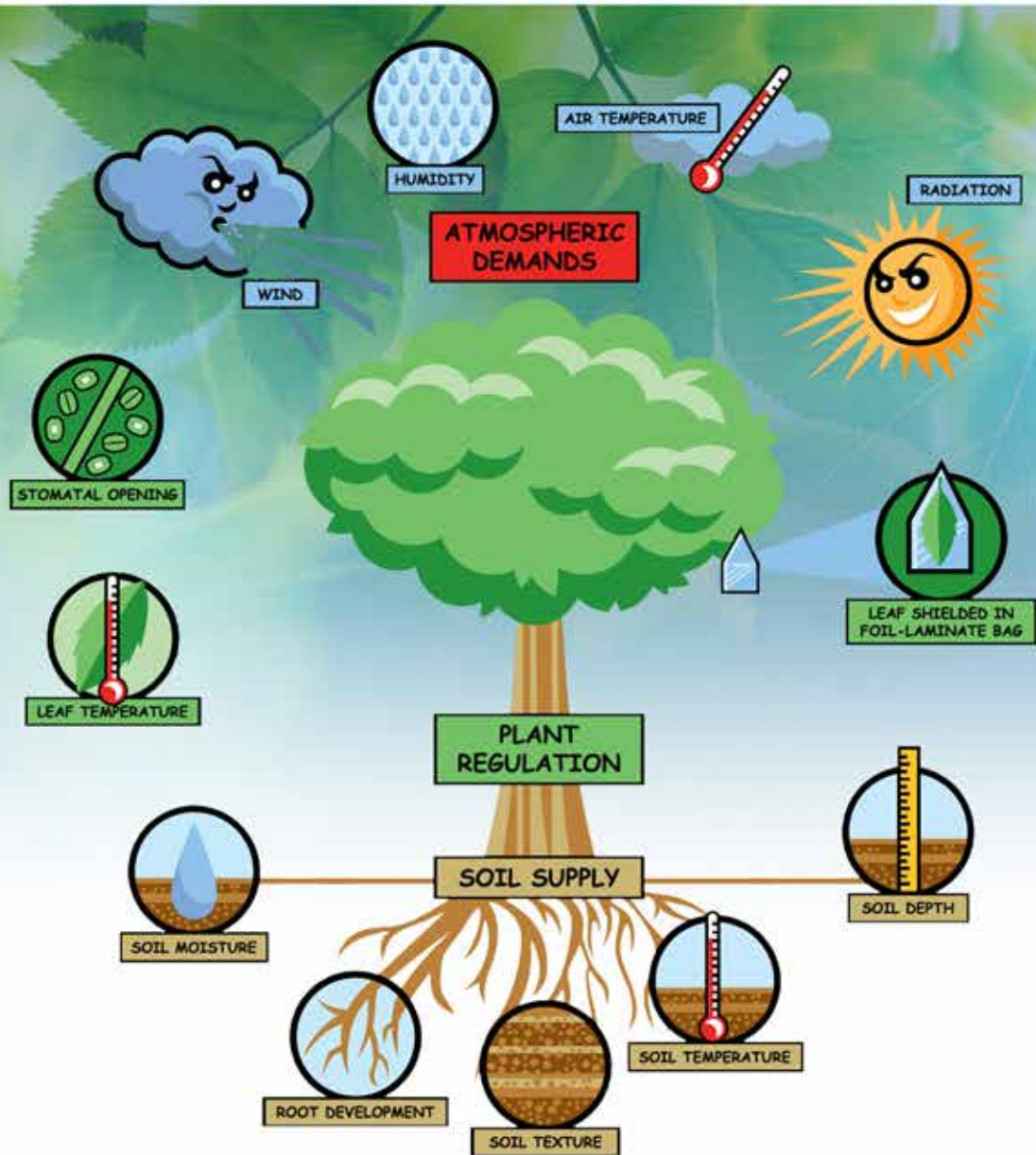
Place: Albany, Oregon, USA
Date: October 2, 2018

Officer: Jeff Hamel, President
PMS Instrument Company

PMS INSTRUMENT COMPANY

1725 GEARY STREET SE ♦ ALBANY OR 97322 ♦ USA
PHONE: (541) 704-2299 ♦ FAX: (541) 704-2388

PLANT REGULATION CYCLE:



Atmospheric Demands:

The atmosphere of the plant puts four different demands on the plant: wind, humidity, air temperature, and radiation.

Plant Regulation:

The plant regulates water stress by opening and closing the stomata (small holes) on the backside of the leaf. Other regulators used are leaf flagging, rolling and leaf loss. Good root development is also key in regulating water stress.

Soil Supply:

Soil composition is critical for the plant. Moisture content is a key factor in PMS. In addition, the temperature of the soil and depth will influence PMS. Depending upon the texture of the soil and how it holds moisture is another important aspect of the soil. Loose sandy soil will drain out moisture quickly while heavy clay will hold moisture longer.