

---

## TROUBLE SHOOTING

If for some reason the instrument is not performing as you expect, please follow these troubleshooting procedures. If these procedures do not solve the problem, contact the manufacturer or nearest representative.

Display does not come on . . .

- Check the battery connection. Make sure the battery is properly inserted.
- Dead battery. Battery needs to be replaced or recharged.
- Too much direct light on the display. Pivot or ‘shadow’ the display area such that direct light does not “blank” out the screen. Excessive glare may be the obvious problem
- Make sure the accessory cable (if plugged into the CI-340) is in the “OFF” position, towards the instrument, or simply unplug the cable connector. The switch should only be in the “ON” position, away from the instrument, when downloading codes from a computer.

Display does not come on after continuous operation...

- Check the battery connection. Make sure the battery is properly inserted.
- Press the EXIT or STOP key to stop any on-going function, or...
- Press the OFF key to automatically shut off the power, or...
- Remove the battery, then re-insert.

Display flickers, then goes out . . .

- Low battery. Battery needs to be replaced or recharged.
- Check the battery connection. The battery may not be completely installed.

Keys on the keypad do not respond effectively . . .

- Apply firm pressure to and hold the key(s) until the beep is heard. Multiple keys pressed (simultaneously) may result in unintentional signal(s) to the microprocessor.
- Be sure to press the requested key(s) necessary for information to be processed. Any key, when the unit is powered on, will produce a “beep” sound.

Keypad sound (“beep”) does not respond effectively . . .

- Make sure to press the key(s) firmly and hold until the “beep” sounds. When the instrument is busy performing a task, it may not respond immediately to a pressed key.
- Check that the key sequence(s) are valid. Randomness does not guarantee a proper, operational instrument.

CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O readings dramatically fluctuate or deteriorate during measurements . .

- Check for proper tube, chamber connections. A good secure fit obtains and promotes more accurate measurements and results.
- Make sure the chamber head is closed properly. The measuring environment should be appropriately sealed by the chamber head so that the intended sample is analyzed accurately.
- The sample(s) may not be a good source.

- Ambient, internal operating temperatures may be too extreme. Check with the instrument, accessory specifications for ideal operating conditions.

Analyzer displays zero values for CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O concentrations . . .

- Check for proper calibration(s). Using a Di-nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) source for both the CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O concentration is highly recommended for the 0-ppm source. Using a 300- or 600-ppm source is highly recommended for the known source of CO<sub>2</sub>; a known source between 1 ~ 7.5 kPa of water vapor pressure is required.
- The sample(s) may not be a good source.