



## IP20 ISOCRATIC PUMP OPERATOR'S MANUAL

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# 1 • Introduction

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***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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# 1 • Introduction

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## 1.1 Overview

The IP20 Isocratic Pump is an integral part of a DX 500 chromatography system. It is a microprocessor-based, dual-piston, variable-speed, isocratic delivery system designed to pump mobile phase components at precisely controlled flow rates. A Digital Signal Processor (DSP) provides high speed control of pump flow and pressure.

The IP20 can operate as a stand-alone product or with other Dionex modules as part of a complete chromatography system. It can also be used with non-Dionex modules that meet interface requirements for software, TTL, or relay control.

The IP20 can be controlled locally using the front panel keypad and display, or from a remote host computer with a Dionex DX LAN™ interface installed and PeakNet software installed on the host computer. Limited remote control is also available from any device capable of providing compatible TTL signals to control the pump.

The pump's two basic modes of control, Direct control and Method control, enable it to operate with or without reference to time-based events.

The IP20 is available in four versions. An optional vacuum degas pump is available for all versions:

<b>IP20 Isocratic Pump Version</b>	<b>With Degas Pump</b>	<b>Without Degas</b>
Standard bore with PEEK components	P/N 044119	P/N 044168
Standard bore with stainless steel components	P/N 044192	P/N 044191
Microbore with PEEK components	P/N 044190	P/N 044189
Microbore with stainless steel components	P/N 044194	P/N 044193

## **1.2 About This Manual**

Chapter 1, **Introduction**, introduces the product, the conventions used in the manual, and provides safety information.

Chapter 2, **Description**, is a description of the physical aspects of the pump, followed by a description of the operating features.

Chapter 3, **Operation and Maintenance**, discusses the operating features and methods, and presents several examples of how to run methods. Routine preventive maintenance requirements are included in this chapter.

Chapter 4, **Troubleshooting**, lists possible causes of problems and provides step-by-step procedures to isolate and eliminate their sources.

Chapter 5, **Service**, presents step-by-step instructions for service and parts replacement routines.

Appendix A, **Specifications**, contains the IP20 specifications and installation site specifications..

Appendix B, **Installation**, describes the installation steps necessary to place the IP20 Isocratic Pump into operation.

Appendix C, **User Interface**, illustrates and describes all front panel menus and screens.

Appendix D, **Relay and TTL Control**, describes the relay and TTL input and output functions and provides setup examples.

### 1.2.1 Typefaces

Typefaces are used in this manual as follows:

- Capitalized bold type indicates a front panel button:  
Press **Enter** to begin running the method.
- Upper-case bold type indicates the name of a screen, the name of a menu, or an on-screen entry:  
Go to the **METHOD** screen.  
Move the cursor to the **EDIT** field.

### 1.2.2 Safety Messages and Notes

This instrument is designed to comply with the requirements for safety set forth in IEC 1010, *Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control, and Laboratory Use*.

This manual contains warnings and precautionary statements that can prevent personal injury and/or damage to the instrument when properly followed. Safety messages appear in bold type and are accompanied by icons.



Indicates a potential hazard which could result in serious injury or loss of life. Any hazard of this type will be located behind a barrier and will be accessible only by use of a tool. Access may be required during installation, maintenance, or service.



Indicates a potential hazard to the operator, or damage to the instrument or other property.



Indicates that the function or process of the instrument may be impaired. Operation does not constitute a hazard.


Informational messages also appear throughout this manual. These are labeled NOTE and are in bold type:


**NOTE**


**NOTES call attention to certain information. They alert you to an unexpected result of an action, suggest how to optimize the performance of the instrument, etc.**


**1.2.3 Symbols**

The symbols below appear on the pump, or on pump labels.

 Alternating current

 Protective conductor terminal

 Power supply is on

 Power supply is off

### 1.3 Related Manuals

During installation and operation of the IP20, you may need to refer to one or more of the following manuals (depending on your system) for information about other modules and components included in a DX 500 system.

The following manuals are included with their respective modules or components:

- *PeakNet AS3500 Autosampler Editor User's Guide* (Document No. 034913)
- *AS40 Automated Sampler Operator's Manual* (Document No. 034970)
- *CD20 Conductivity Detector Operator's Manual* (Document No. 034854)
- *ED40 Electrochemical Detector Operator's Manual* (Document No. 034855)
- *E01 Eluent Organizer Installation Instructions* (Document No. 034582)
- *Pressurizable Reservoir Installation Instructions* (Document No. 034851)
- *LC10 Chromatography Organizer Operator's Manual* (Document No. 034858)
- *LC20 Chromatography Enclosure Operator's Manual* (Document No. 034859)
- *LC30 Chromatography Oven Operator's Manual* (Document No. 034860)

The following manual is included in the IP20 Ship Kit:

- *Installation of Dionex Ferrule Fittings* (Document No. 034213)

***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## 2 • Description

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***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## 2 • Description

The IP20 Isocratic Pump consists of two single-unit DX 500 enclosures (see Figure 2-1). The upper unit houses the electronic components, and the lower unit houses the pump heads and other mechanical pump assemblies.

The IP20 is designed to have other single- or dual-unit modules stacked on top of it, to a maximum of four units. See Section B.4 for the recommended stacking configuration for DX 500 systems.

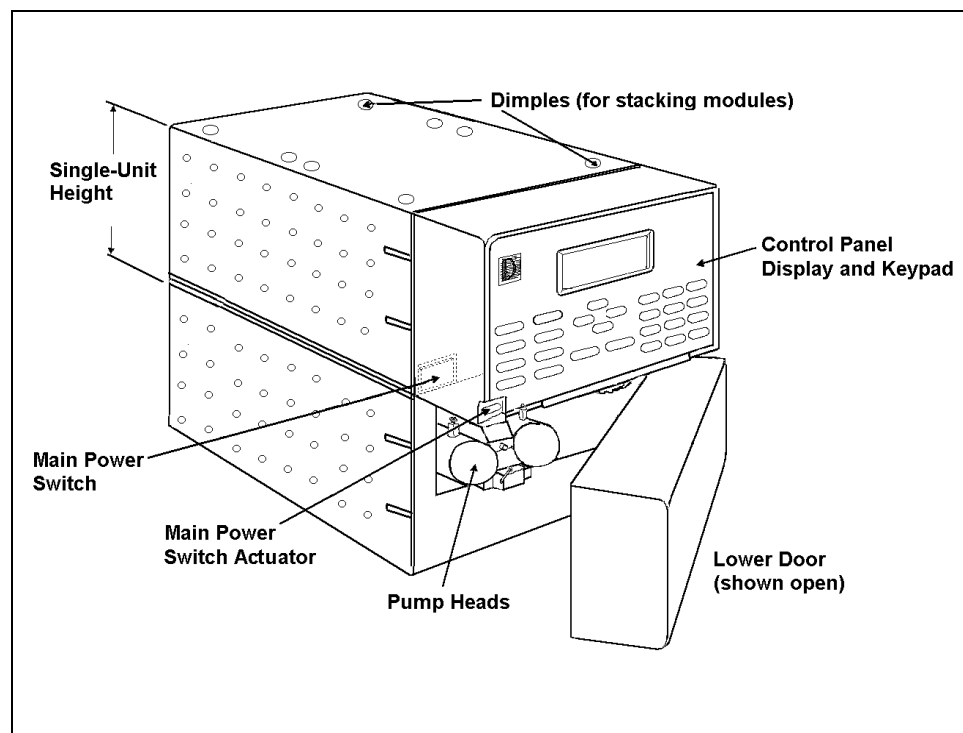


Figure 2-1. IP20 Enclosure

## **2.1 Front Control Panel**

The control panel on the upper door of the IP20 enclosure contains the liquid crystal display (LCD), the membrane keypad, and the actuator for the main power switch (see Figure 2-2). The door opens to provide access to the electronics chassis, described in Section 2.2.

### **Screen Contrast**

Information is displayed on the LCD, also called the *screen*. To adjust the screen contrast, use the knurled knob in the recess below the keypad (see Figure 2-2).

### **Tilt Panel**

To maximize visibility, the front control panel can be tilted to four different positions. To tilt the panel, support the door at the left side (to prevent it from opening) and lift firmly on the tab in the middle of the recess below the keypad (see Figure 2-2). Push on the tab to return the panel to its vertical position.

### **Power Switches**

The main power switch is on the bulkhead behind the upper door (see Figure 2-1). An actuator for the main power switch is on the outside of the front door, at the lower left corner (see Figure 2-2). The actuator functions only when the door is fully closed.

When the door is open, press the main power switch on the bulkhead, instead of the actuator, to turn the module off and on.



**To prevent damage to the pump circuitry and components, always wait at least 15 seconds after powering down before turning on the power again.**

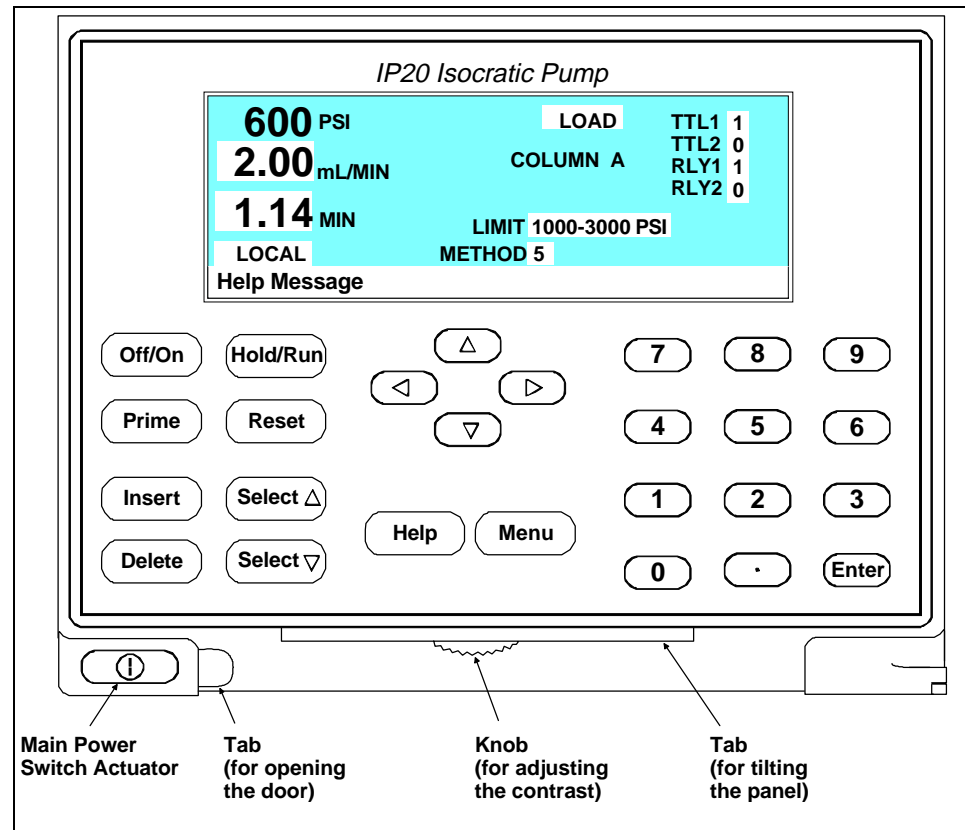


Figure 2-2. IP20 Display and Keypad Layout

### 2.1.1 Control Panel Keypad

The keypad is used to directly control pump operation, as well as to create and modify programmed series of timed events, called *methods*. In summary:

- Press **Menu** to display a list of available screens.
- In the screens, only the fields shown in reverse video can be edited. Other fields display information only.
- To edit a field, use the four directional arrow buttons to position the cursor in the reverse video fields. Use the numerical buttons to enter variable values. Use the

**Select**  $\Delta$  and **Select**  $\nabla$  buttons to choose between predetermined options. Pressing a **Select** button increases (or decreases) a numerical value by one, while holding down a **Select** button increases (or decreases) a numerical value continuously.

- Press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button to execute the selected value.

A high-pitched beep sounds when you press a button. When an error occurs, this beep is lower in frequency. The beeps can be disabled from the **MODULE SET-UP** screen (see Section C.1.4).

### Off/On

Turns the pump motor off and on.

In Direct control (see Section 2.8), turning on the motor causes it to pump using the displayed eluent and flow rate.

In Method control (see Section 2.8.2), turning on the motor causes it to pump using the eluent and flow rate for the elapsed time of the selected method, or at the initial conditions (when the method clock is at **INIT**).

### Prime

This button is used when priming the pump heads. **Prime** causes the pump to run at maximum volume (2.5 mL/min, microbore; 10.0 mL/min standard bore). If the pump motor is off when you press **Prime**, the pump automatically turns on. To exit priming and return to the normal flow rate, press **Prime** again or press **Off/On** to turn the pump motor off. See Section B.2.7 for detailed priming instructions.

**Insert**

Inserts a new timed step into a method. This button functions only when the cursor is in a **TIME** field in the **METHOD** or **METHOD** extension screen.

1. Move the cursor to the **TIME** field and press **Insert**. The new step is added after the cursor position. Parameter values in the new step are blank.
2. Fill in the time value and press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button. If you move the cursor to a different field before entering the time value, the inserted step will be incomplete and will disappear. You can insert timed steps in any order. After you press **Enter**, they will be automatically organized in correct chronological order.

**Delete**

Removes the value from the current entry field, allowing entry of a new value. To restore the previous value, move the cursor from the field before entering the new value.

On the **METHOD** screen, pressing **Delete** when the cursor is in a step entry field “blanks” the step parameter value. When the cursor is moved from the field, the field remains blank (the previous value is not restored as in other screens). Blank step fields indicate there is no change from the previous step.

To use **Delete** to delete an entire method step:

1. Position the cursor in the method’s time field and press **Delete**. The time is removed and the help line displays:

TO DELETE THIS STEP, PRESS DELETE AGAIN

2. Press **Delete** again to delete the step. If you do not want to delete the step, press any button except **Delete** or the decimal point and the original time and step parameters are then restored.

### Hold/Run

Turns the method clock off (**Hold**) and on (**Run**). This button functions only when the pump is under Method control (see Section 2.8.2).

When the method clock is in Hold, pressing **Hold/Run**, starts the clock. The clock starts either at the initial step of a new method, or if resuming an interrupted method, at the time at which the clock was put in Hold.

When the method clock is in Run, pressing **Hold/Run**, stops the clock, thereby “holding” the method and freezing the current conditions.

### Reset

Changes the method clock time to **INIT** and causes the initial conditions specified by the method to occur. This button functions only when the pump is in Method control.

If the method is running, it continues running. If the method is on hold, the method clock executes the initial conditions and holds.

### Select $\Delta$ and Select $\nabla$

When the cursor is positioned at a field that has predetermined parameters, these buttons cycle through the choices. In fields which have predetermined numeric values, **Select  $\Delta$**  increases the value by one unit and **Select  $\nabla$**  decreases the value by one unit. Holding down the **Select** button increases (or decreases) the value continuously. Press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button to execute the new value.



←, ↑, →, and ↓

The four cursor directional buttons move the cursor, in the direction of the arrow, to the next entry field. If there is no changeable field in that direction, the cursor moves diagonally or remains where it is.

In most cases, after entering or selecting a new value in an entry field, pressing an arrow button saves and/or executes the new value. This performs the same function as pressing **Enter**.

Pressing **Enter** is still required in the following situations:

- to execute a test from the **DIAGNOSTIC TEST** screen
- after entering a method number in the **SAVE TO** and **RUN** fields on the **METHOD** screen
- to execute a calibration procedure
- to go to a screen after highlighting it on a menu

**Help**

Displays a help screen specific to the current entry field.

**Menu**

Displays one of three menus, depending on the current screen:

- From any operational screen, pressing **Menu** displays the **MENU of SCREENS**.
- From any diagnostic screen, pressing **Menu** displays the **DIAGNOSTIC MENU**. Pressing **Menu** again returns you to the **MENU of SCREENS**.
- From any calibration screen, pressing **Menu** displays the **CALIBRATION MENU**. Pressing **Menu** again returns you to the **DIAGNOSTIC MENU** and then to the **MENU of SCREENS**. See Figure C-1 for the IP20 screens and menu structure.

### Numeric Buttons

Enters numeric values into the current entry field. The numeric buttons are 0 through 9 and the decimal.

### Enter

Saves and/or executes changes made in entry fields. After pressing **Enter**, the cursor moves back to the left margin of the same field. It does not automatically move to the next entry field. In menu screens, pressing **Enter** opens the highlighted screen.

In the **METHOD** screen, pressing **Enter** saves entries to an edit copy only. To save the editing changes to a permanent method, move the cursor to the **SAVE TO** field, enter the method number, and press **Enter**.

### 2.1.2 Initial Display Screens

When the pump is powered-up, the **POWER-UP** screen displays briefly (see Figure 2-3) and a series of diagnostic tests are run. If the pump passes all the tests, the **MAIN** screen displays (see Figure 2-5). If one of the diagnostic tests fails, the **DIAGNOSTIC TEST** screen displays instead of the **MAIN** screen. See Section C.2.8 if this occurs.

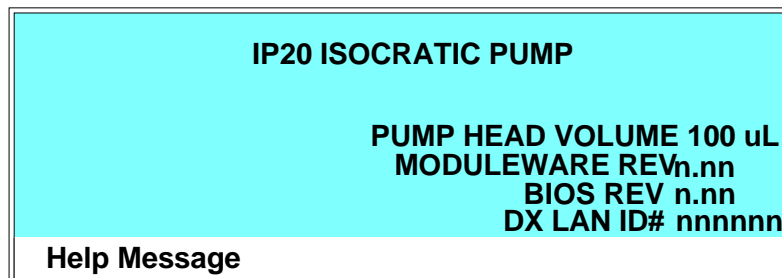


Figure 2-3. Power-Up Screen

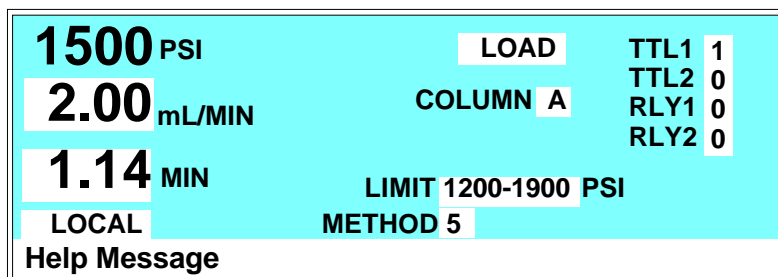


Figure 2-5. Main Screen

The **POWER-UP** screen can also be opened from the **DIAGNOSTIC MENU**, if you need to view the information at a later time.

The **MAIN** screen displays status information in enlarged characters to make viewing easier from a distance. From the **MAIN** screen you can set pump operating parameters such as the flow rate or the method number to run.

To access the remaining IP20 screens, press the **Menu** button to display the **MENU of SCREENS** (see Figure 2-4). From the menu, you can select individual operational screens, or the **DIAGNOSTIC MENU** screen. To open a screen, enter the screen number and press **Enter**, or move the cursor to the desired screen name and press **Enter**. See Appendix C for a description of each IP20 screen.

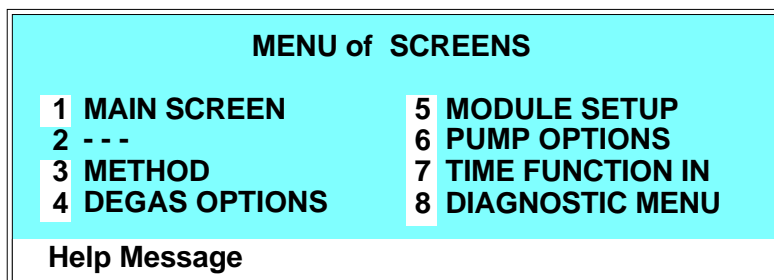


Figure 2-4. Menu of Screens

## 2.2 Electronics Chassis

The electronics chassis is located behind the upper door of the IP20 enclosure. The chassis includes several electronic cards (printed circuit boards) that are used to control the IP20. Connectors on the cards also allow communication between the IP20 and other DX 500 modules. Figure 2-6 shows the electronics components with the upper door open. To open the door, pull on the tab located to the right of the main power actuator (see Figure 2-2).



**Do not remove any of the electronics cards from the pump. There are no user-serviceable components on the cards. If servicing is required, it must be performed by qualified personnel and appropriate electrostatic discharge (ESD) handling procedures must be followed.**

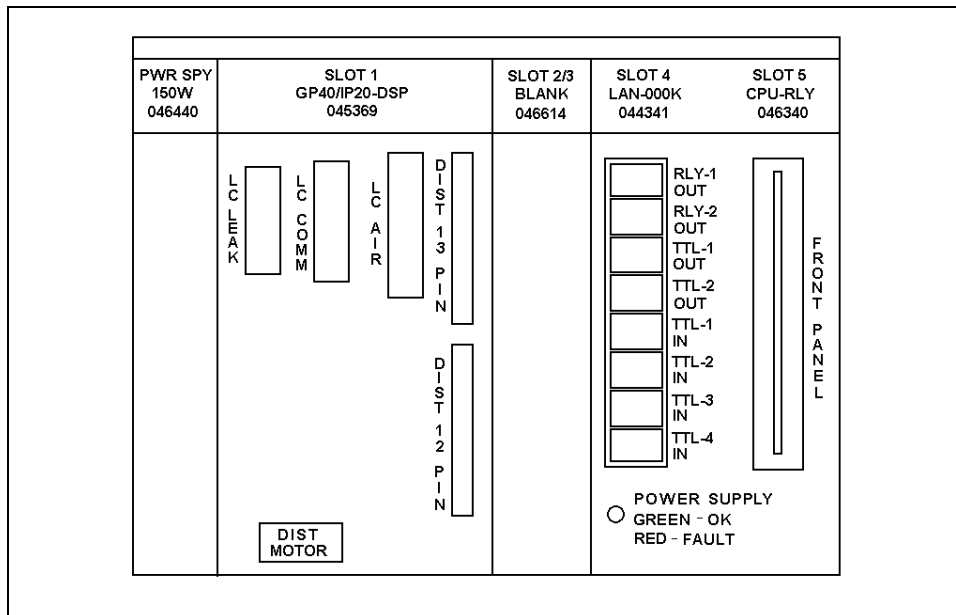


Figure 2-6. Electronics Chassis  
(Located behind pump upper door)

### 2.2.1 Connectors

#### LC LEAK

The leak control cable from the LC20 Chromatography Enclosure or the LC10 Chromatography Organizer connects to the **LC LEAK** connector in slot 1. When a leak occurs in the LC10 or LC20, it is reported to the IP20.

The LC30 Chromatography Oven does not connect to the IP20 **LC LEAK** connector, because it has its own internal leak control electronics.

#### LC COMM

The LC30 Chromatography Oven's RJ-11 serial cable connects to the **LC COMM** connector in slot 1. When connected, the LC30 can be remotely controlled by the PeakNet workstation.

#### LC AIR

The cable from the air solenoid valves on the LC10, LC20, or LC30 connects to the **LC AIR** connector in slot 1. When connected, the IP20 can electrically actuate the solenoid valves which control the position of the injection valve in the LC10, LC20, and LC30.

If an optional column switching valve (P/N 044858) is installed in the LC20 or LC30, a Y-extension cable (P/N 047746) connects the **LC AIR** connector to the air solenoid valves that control the injection and column switching valves

Use the **MAIN** or **METHOD** screen to select the injection valve position and the optional column switching valve position.

#### TTL/Relay

A strip of eight relay and TTL connectors is located in slot 4. These connectors interface with Dionex and non-Dionex modules for relay and TTL control of the pump. Appendix D

describes the relay and TTL functions and the connections between the IP20 and other modules.

### **2.2.2 Cards**

#### **Power Supply Card**

Provides power for the pump electronics.

#### **DSP (Digital Signal Processor) Card**

Contains the digital circuitry to interface to the CPU.

#### **CPU/Relay and DX LAN Cards**

The CPU logic and Relay I/O cards occupy slot 5 in the card cage. The Relay I/O card rides piggyback on the CPU card and extends over the front of slot 4. The card is short enough to allow the optional DX LAN pump interface card (P/N 044195) to mount behind it in slot 4. The DX LAN interface card is required for communication between the IP20 and PeakNet Software.

Control Moduleware and BIOS for the IP20 reside on the CPU card. A 60-pin ribbon cable links the CPU logic to the display and keypad.

The CPU logic monitors the internal power supply outputs, and reports the status on the multicolored LED at the bottom of slot 4.

- Green indicates normal operation.
- Red indicates a power fault. The module will enter its diagnostic state and inhibit all other controls until the fault is corrected. If this occurs, turn the power off for a few seconds and then turn it back on. If the problem persists, contact Dionex.

## 2.3 Mechanical Chassis

The mechanical chassis is housed in a pull-out drawer located behind the lower door of the IP20 enclosure. The front of the chassis contains the interior components described in Section 2.4. Other mechanical assemblies are located inside the chassis drawer. The drawer should be pulled out only for service procedures. For routine operation, push in the drawer and tighten the lock located on the lower right corner of the chassis.



Observe the warning label on the inside of the lower door. The arrows on the label indicate moving mechanical parts that present pinch hazards when the pump is on and the mechanical drawer is open. Do not operate the pump with the mechanical chassis drawer pulled out.

## 2.4 Interior Components

Figure 2-7 shows the interior components located behind the lower door. Figure 2-8 shows the flow path of eluent through the components.

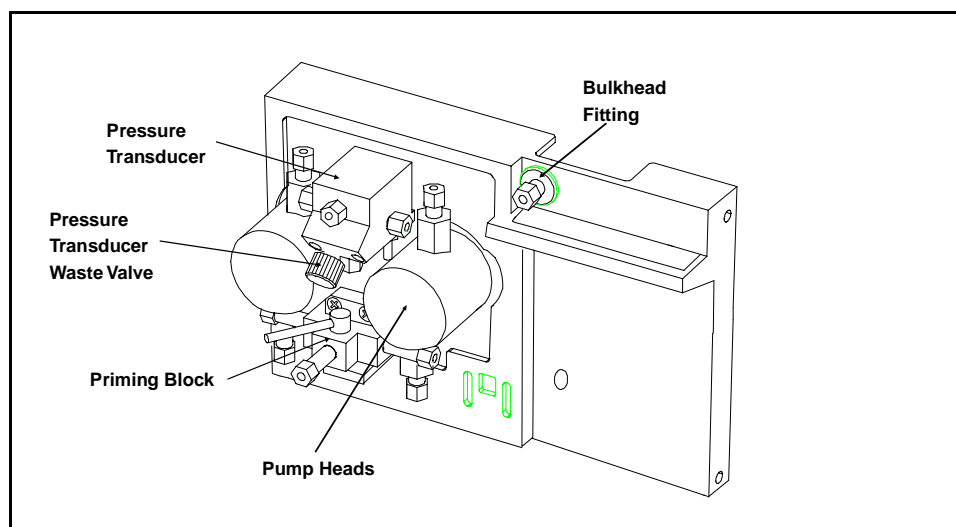


Figure 2-7. Interior Components

## IP20 Isocratic Pump

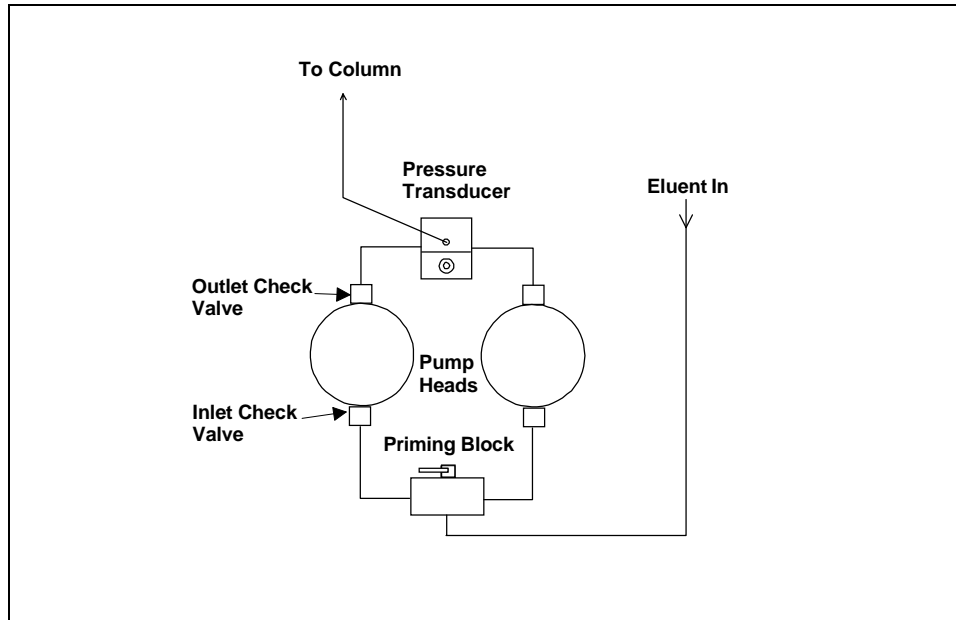


Figure 2-8. Eluent Flow Schematic

### 2.4.1 Pump Heads

There are two IP20 pump head configurations: standard bore and microbore. The table below summarizes the features of each type and the operating conditions for each configuration.

Pump Head Type	Piston Volume	Flow Rate (mL/min)*	Column Sizes	Maximum Operating Pressure
Standard Bore	100 $\mu$ L	0.04 – 10.0	4-mm and 9-mm ID	35 MPa (5000 psi)
Microbore	25 $\mu$ L	0.01 – 2.50	1-mm – 4-mm ID	35 MPa (5000 psi)

\*Flow rates are adjustable in increments of 0.01 mL/min.



**NOTE**

**Although there is some overlap in flow rates between the two pump versions, continuous operation of the microbore pump heads at flow rates above 2.0 mL/min will decrease seal and pump life. For the best extended operation at 2.0 mL/min or above, replace the microbore pump heads with standard bore pump heads. Contact Dionex for information about converting to a different pump head version.**

See Figures 5-1 and 5-2 for an illustration of the pump heads and interconnecting lines.

### **2.4.2 Pump Priming Block**

The priming block “tee” directs the flow of eluent from the bulkhead fitting or vacuum degas chamber into the pump heads. The priming block is also used for rapid removal of air from the system.

Refer to Section B.2.7 for instructions on priming the pump heads.

### **2.4.3 Pressure Transducer**

From the priming block, the liquid stream is directed to the inlet check valves on the pump heads, through the pump heads, and finally through the outlet check valves to the pressure transducer.

Flow paths from the outlet check valves on the pump heads are combined in the pressure transducer. The pressure transducer measures the system pressure at this point. The interactive constant-flow/constant-pressure control program on the DSP precisely controls the pump motor speed to assure flow rate accuracy. A Kel-F disk and PTFE O-ring isolate the eluent from the metal pressure transducer.

The pressure transducer includes a pressure waste valve for use when priming the pump. Open this valve for a few seconds to relieve the pressure and force air out of the system, then close it to resume analysis (see Figure 2-7).

Flow output from the pressure transducer is directed from the pump and throughout the chromatography system (injection valve, column, detector).

See Section B.2.5 in Appendix B for outlet line connections. Refer also to the manual for the module being used for specific interconnect information.

## 2.5 Vacuum Degas Pump Assembly (Optional)

The Dionex vacuum degas pump provides continuous in-line vacuum degassing of the eluent (see Figure 2-9). If ordered, the assembly is installed in the pump at the factory. This assembly consists of:

- A single-channel degas chamber (with degas membranes) with 17 mL fluid path per channel
- A dual-stage diaphragm vacuum pump
- A solenoid valve
- An on-board vacuum sensor
- The electronics required to operate the vacuum pump
- Fittings, tubing, and other accessories

By default, at power-up, the degas pump turns on for 2 minutes. Thereafter, the pump turns on for 30 seconds at 10-minute intervals. You can check the vacuum chamber pressure from the **DEGAS STATUS** screen (see Section C.3.4). The **DEGAS OPTIONS** screen allows you to change the cycle time and duration (see Section C.1.3).

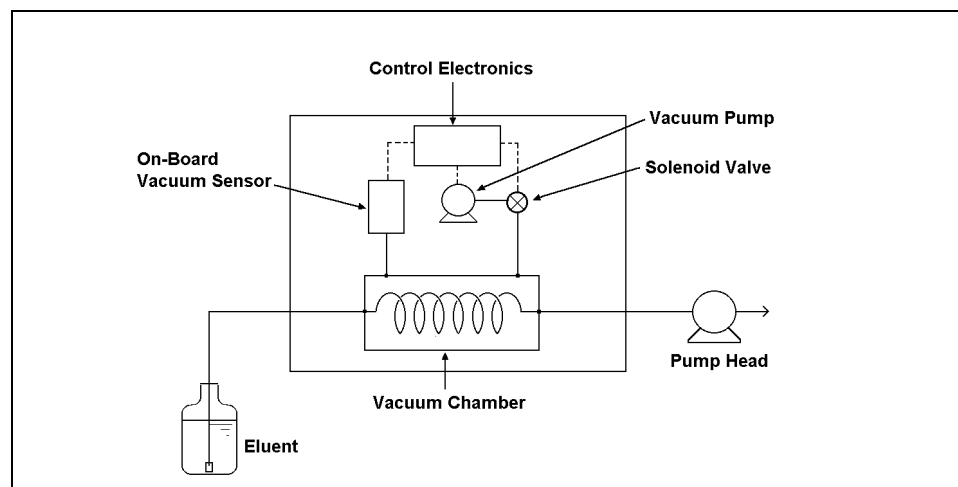


Figure 2-9. Vacuum Degas Component Schematic

All components of the vacuum degas assembly are made of inert materials or corrosion-resistant materials. However, Dionex recommends that you thoroughly flush any chemicals out of the tubing with deionized water before shutdown to avoid crystallization in the membrane pores.

### 2.6 Eluent Reservoirs

Dionex strongly recommends degassing all eluents and storing them in reservoirs pressurized with helium. This helps prevent bubbles (resulting from eluent outgassing) from forming in the eluent proportioning valves, pump heads, and the detector cell. Degassed eluents and pressurized reservoirs are especially important when combining aqueous and non-aqueous components (e.g., water and acetonitrile). Pressurizable reservoirs allow eluents to be stored under a specific atmosphere.

The following reservoirs are available from Dionex:

- 1-liter glass reservoirs with shatterproof plastic coating (P/N 044126)
- 2-liter glass reservoirs with shatterproof plastic coating (P/N 044127)
- 1-liter plastic reservoirs (P/N 044128)
- 2-liter plastic reservoirs (P/N 044129)



**Do not use the 2-liter plastic reservoir (P/N 044129) for off-line vacuum degassing of eluents. Repeated use for this purpose will cause the reservoir to collapse.**

Refer to the *Pressurizable Reservoir Installation Instructions* for installation details.

Two optional E01 Eluent Organizers (P/N 044125) can fit on top of the system enclosure. Each organizer can accommodate up to two reservoirs.

## 2.7 Rear Panel

The rear panel contains the main power receptacle with fuses, and a BNC connector for interfacing the IP20 with the PeakNet workstation via the optional DX LAN. The rear panel is illustrated in Figure B-1 in Appendix B.

## 2.8 Functional Description

There are three ways to operate the IP20 pump:

- In Local mode, you use the front control panel buttons and screens to set operating parameters. See Section 2.8.1 for a description of Local mode.
- In Remote mode, you use PeakNet to send operating commands from the host computer via the DX LAN. See Section 2.8.1 for a description of Remote mode.
- With TTL input, a controlling device, such as an integrator or another DX 500 module, sends TTL signals to the pump. The TTL input signals can be used to turn the pump motor off and on, set the method clock to hold or run, or increase and decrease the method number. All other IP20 operating parameters must be set locally with the control panel. See Appendix D for a description of TTL control.

To select the operating mode:

1. Go to either the **MAIN** or **DETAIL** screen. The operating mode field displays either **LOCAL** or **REMOTE** (see Figure 2-10).
2. To change the mode, move the cursor to this field; press **Select**  $\Delta$  or **Select**  $\nabla$  to toggle to the desired mode and press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button. (For TTL input control, set the IP20 to Local mode.)

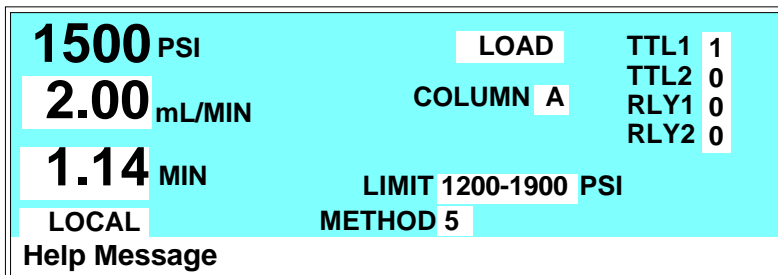


Figure 2-10. Main Screen

In addition to the operating modes, two pump control modes are available:

- In Direct control, commands are executed immediately when entered. Because there is no time-based program, the method clock is not used and **Hold/Run** and **Reset** do not operate.
- In Method control, commands are executed according to the timed steps in a programmed method. See Section 2.8.2 for details about Method control.

To select the control mode:

1. Go to either the **MAIN** or **DETAIL** screen. The control mode field displays either **DIRECT CNTRL** or **METHOD** (see Figure 2-10).
2. To change the mode, move the cursor to this field; press **Select Δ** or **Select ∇** to toggle to the desired mode and press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button.

**NOTE**

**If the IP20 is connected to a PeakNet workstation, the operating and control modes can be selected from the software.**

Both Direct and Method control are available in either the Local mode or the Remote mode. The combination of available operating modes and control modes maximizes the flexibility of pump operation. The table below summarizes the different operating and control mode configurations:

<b>Operating/Control Mode</b>	<b>Pump Operation</b>
<b>Local/Direct</b>	Commands entered from the control panel and executed immediately after being entered
<b>Local/Method</b>	Commands entered from the control panel and executed by running a programmed method
<b>Remote/Direct</b>	Commands sent from PeakNet and executed immediately when received
<b>Remote/Method</b>	Commands sent from PeakNet and executed by running a programmed method

### 2.8.1 Operating Modes

#### Local Mode

When the pump is powered up, it is in Local mode (see Figure 2-10). In Local mode, the pump accepts operating commands from two sources:

- Direct input from the front panel keypad
- TTL inputs from a remote controller, such as an integrator or another DX 500 module

#### Remote Mode

In Remote mode, the pump accepts operating commands from the PeakNet workstation, which are sent via the DX LAN.

Remote control can be set to either normal Remote or Locked Remote:

- In normal Remote mode, all front panel buttons function except **Hold/Run**. Operating parameters can be changed,

## IP20 Isocratic Pump

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providing they do not interfere with a method while it is running in remote control.

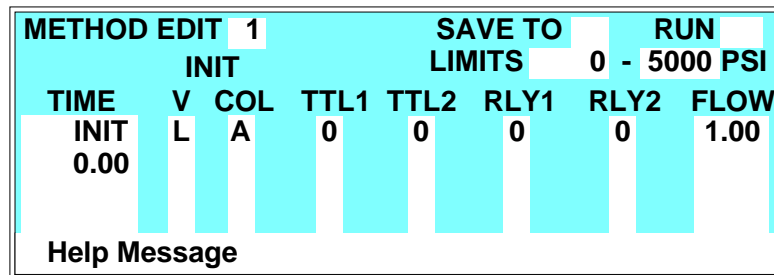
- In the Locked Remote mode, all operating changes from the IP20 front panel are disabled. Locked Remote mode can be selected only from PeakNet. It can be cleared either from PeakNet or by powering down the IP20. The IP20 always powers up in the Local mode.

If the pump is running a method when you change to the Remote mode, the computer will not interrupt the method unless you send an abort command from the computer.

### 2.8.2 Method Control

In Method control, commands are executed according to the time-based steps programmed in a method. Each step specifies the flow rate to be delivered by the pump at a given time, the TTL and Relay outputs, and the positions of the injection and column select valves.

Methods are programmed, saved, and edited from the **METHOD** screen (see Figure 2-11). See Section 3.3 for programming instructions.



The screenshot shows a terminal-style interface for editing a method. At the top, it says 'METHOD EDIT 1' and 'SAVE TO LIMITS 0 - 5000 PSI'. Below this is a table of parameters for the 'INIT' step. The columns are labeled 'TIME', 'V', 'COL', 'TTL1', 'TTL2', 'RLY1', 'RLY2', and 'FLOW'. The values for the 'INIT' step are: TIME: 0.00, V: L, COL: A, TTL1: 0, TTL2: 0, RLY1: 0, RLY2: 0, and FLOW: 1.00. At the bottom left, there is a 'Help Message' button.

TIME	V	COL	TTL1	TTL2	RLY1	RLY2	FLOW
INIT 0.00	L	A	0	0	0	0	1.00

Figure 2-11. Method Screen



The following summarizes basic information about using methods.

- The pump can run under method control while you are entering or editing any method, even the one that is currently running.
- When saving changes to the currently running method, or switching to a different method, the method clock continues running unaffected. Only those parameter changes which affect the method after the current time will be implemented in the current run.
- The IP20 can store up to 100 separate methods (0 through 99) in memory. The actual number, which depends on the size of each method and the amount of available memory, is typically less than this.
- Methods are retained in memory even after the pump is powered down.
- Each method can have a maximum of 50 time-based steps. Step 1 always starts at **INIT** (initial conditions). Step 2 always starts at **TIME = 0.0**.
- After PeakNet downloads a method to the IP20, the computer sends a command to activate the method number and execute the **INIT** conditions step. If a method is running when the computer activates the new method, the old method is interrupted and the method clock is reset to the **INIT** conditions.

***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## 3 • Operation and Maintenance

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## 3 • Operation and Maintenance

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### 3.1 Getting Ready to Run

#### 3.1.1 Degas Eluents

Dionex strongly recommends degassing all eluents and storing them in reservoirs pressurized with filtered inert gas (see Section 3.1.3). This helps prevent bubbles (resulting from eluent outgassing) from forming in the pump heads and the detector cell. Degassed eluents and pressurized reservoirs are especially important when combining aqueous and non-aqueous components (e.g., water and acetonitrile).

The IP20 with the optional vacuum degas pump assembly continuously degasses eluents and reagents.

If the IP20 is not equipped with the vacuum degas assembly, manually vacuum-degas eluents daily, as described below, and store them in pressurized reservoirs.

#### Degassing Eluents Manually

1. Prepare the eluent required for your application. Pour it into a vacuum flask and attach the flask to a vacuum pump or water aspirator.
2. Vacuum-degas the eluent for 5 minutes in addition to shaking or sonication.
3. Remove the flask from the vacuum. **Do not allow water to flow from the aspirator back into the flask.**
4. Pour the degassed eluent into a pressurizable reservoir. Be careful not to shake the eluent.
5. Install end-line filters and pressurize the reservoirs (see Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3).

### **3.1.2 Filter Eluents**

Always filter eluents with a 0.45  $\mu$  filter before use to remove small particulates that may contaminate the pump check valves and cause erratic flow rates or loss of prime. For additional protection, end-line filters (P/N 045987) are supplied in the pressurizable reservoir ship kits for filtering during operation.

Install an end-line filter on the end of the eluent line inside the reservoir. To prevent air from being drawn through the line, make sure that the end of the filter reaches the bottom of the eluent reservoir.

### **3.1.3 Pressurize Eluent Reservoirs**

Pressurize eluent reservoirs with filtered inert gas (preferably helium). If helium is not available, use argon or nitrogen. Refer to the *Pressurizable Reservoir Installation Instructions* for details.

1. Verify that a regulator (P/N 046594) is installed on the gas supply line to the reservoirs.
2. Turn on the gas supply and adjust the pressure to 55 KPa (8 psi).



**Never pressurize the reservoirs above 69 KPa (10 psi).**

### 3.1.4 Start-Up

1. Turn on the pump power. The **POWER-UP** screen displays (see Figure 2-3) briefly and a series of diagnostics tests is run. If the tests run successfully, the **MAIN** screen displays (see Figure 2-5) after a few seconds. If one or more of the tests fails, the **DIAGNOSTIC TEST** screen displays instead of the **MAIN** screen. See Section C.2.8 if this occurs.

At power up, the injection valve is initialized to the Load position and the column switching valve is initialized to its saved position.

2. Press **Off/On** to start the pump flow.
3. Check the pressure reading on the **MAIN** screen. The IP20 display updates the pressure readout once per piston stroke. The reading from one stroke to the next should be within 3% of the total pressure reading.

A variation of more than 3% may indicate that the pump is not primed. The pump can lose prime if it has been shut down for an extended period of time. (Overnight shutdown generally does not cause loss of prime.) Refer to Section B.2.7 for priming instructions, or see Section 4.1 for other conditions which can cause the pump to lose prime.

#### NOTE

**Wait at least 10 minutes (up to 30 minutes for low flow rates in a standard bore pump) after starting the pump or changing the flow rate before beginning an analysis. This allows the pump's real-time electronic pulse damping circuitry to stabilize the flow rate.**

### **3.1.5 Selecting the Pressure Limits**

The high and low pressure limits automatically stop the pump in the event of a system malfunction (e.g., overpressurizing because of a blockage, or low pressure caused by a leak downstream from the pump).

When running under Direct control, enter the pressure limits from the **MAIN** screen (see Figure 3-1).

When running under Method control, enter the limits from the **METHOD** screen as a part of each method. The limits are set in the **INIT** step and remain unchanged throughout the analysis. When a limit trip stops the pump, the method clock immediately stops and goes to Hold. The current status of the method that was running at the time is displayed on the front panel.

To select the limits:

1. Go to the **MAIN** or **METHOD** screen and move the cursor to the **LIMIT** field.
2. Enter a low pressure limit that is 2 to 2.75 MPa (300-400 psi) below the normal system operating pressure, as indicated by the pressure display on the front panel. The low pressure limit is activated after 13 pump piston strokes of fluid is pumped through. Thirteen piston strokes equals 1.3 mL for the standard bore IP20 or 0.325 mL for the microbore IP20.
3. Enter a high pressure limit that is 2 to 2.75 MPa (300-400 psi) above the maximum normal system operating pressure. The pump is equipped with a pressure limiter that prevents operation above 35 MPa (5076 psi).



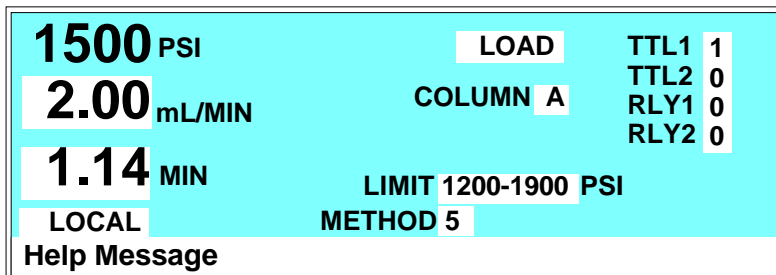


Figure 3-1. Main Screen: Setting Pressure Limits

### 3.2 Running Under Direct Control

In the Direct control operating mode, commands are carried out immediately after you enter them. Changes to operating parameters remain in effect until you issue other commands to change them. Because there are no time-based steps, the method clock is not used and the **Hold/Run** and **Reset** buttons do not operate.

To select Direct control, go to the **MAIN** screen.

- If **DIRECT CNTRL** is displayed, the pump is already in Direct control mode and no further action is necessary.
- If **METHOD** is displayed, move the cursor to **METHOD** and press **Select**  $\Delta$  or **Select**  $\nabla$  to toggle to **DIRECT CNTRL**. Press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button to activate the selection.

To issue commands from the keyboard or from TTL or relay input, the pump must be in Local control mode. Verify that the **MAIN** screen is displaying **LOCAL**. If **REMOTE** is displayed, move the cursor to **REMOTE**; press **Select**  $\Delta$  or **Select**  $\nabla$  to toggle to **LOCAL**, and press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button.

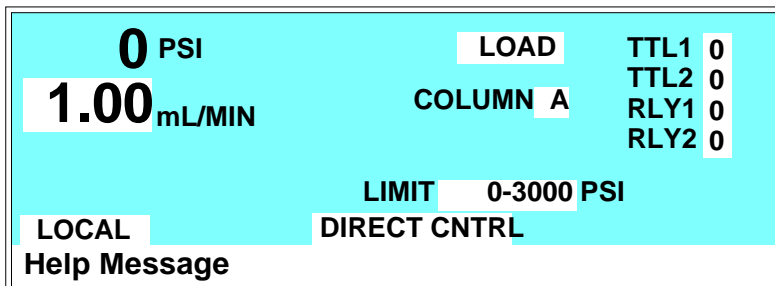


Figure 3-2. Main Screen: Direct Control Mode

### 3.3 Running Under Method Control

In the Method control operating mode, a series of programmed timed events, known as a *method*, controls the IP20. Methods are retained in memory even after the pump power has been turned off.

This section provides general instructions on how to create, edit, and run methods. Examples for creating a method and modifying an existing method are also included.

Use the following guidelines when entering time-based parameters in the **METHOD** screen:

- When setting method times, allow at least 15 left to right piston transitions after starting the pump or changing the flow rate before beginning an analysis. This allows the pump's real-time electronic pulse damping circuitry to stabilize the flow rate. The stabilization time is 10 minutes or more for medium to fast flow rates. For slow flow rates in a standard bore pump, the stabilization time could be as long as 30 minutes. You can monitor the left to right piston transitions from the **DSP STATUS** screen.
- In the **V** column, select the position of the injection valve (either **L** for load or **I** for inject).
- In the **COL** column, select the position of the optional column switching valve (either **A** or **B**). The column switching valve is

an option installed in the LC20 Chromatography Enclosure, or the LC30 Chromatography Oven.

- The **TTL** and **RLY** columns control functions in external devices that are connected to the IP20. To turn on a TTL or relay function, set the value to **1**. To turn off a function, set the value to **0**. For example, if TTL1 is connected to the load function on an autosampler, setting **TTL1** to **1**, sends the signal to the autosampler to start the load cycle. See Appendix D for details about TTL and relay control.
- In the **FLOW** column, enter the pump flow rate. Flow rates are adjustable in increments of 0.01 mL/min. See Section 2.4.1 for the available flow rate ranges. They vary, depending on the size of the pump head.

**IMPORTANT**

**Continuous operation of the microbore pump heads at flow rates above 2.0 mL/min will decrease seal and pump life. For the best extended operation at 2.0 mL/min or above, replace the microbore pump heads with standard bore pump heads.**

- The **TIME** field is the only field in a method step that must have an entered value. A blank field in any other step indicates no change from the value set in the previous step.
- If a method contains more steps than can be displayed on one screen, they are scrolled off the screen. A small arrow down (∨) next to the time entry at the bottom of the screen indicates there are additional steps below. A small arrow up (^) adjacent to the top time entry indicates there are additional steps above. Move the cursor to the bottom or top of the screen and then move one more line to view the additional steps.

### 3.3.1 Creating a New Method

You can create a new method when the method clock is in either **Hold** or **Run**.

1. Go to the **MAIN** screen.
2. Check that the pump is set to **LOCAL**. If **REMOTE** is currently set, move the cursor to the field; press **Select Δ** or **Select ∇** to toggle to **LOCAL**, and press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button.
3. Go to the **METHOD** screen.
4. In the **EDIT** field, enter the number of the method to be created. You can enter the number of an unused method or the number of an existing method that you want to edit and save as a new method. If you enter the number of an unused method, the screen will look similar to the example screen in Figure 3-3.
5. In the **LIMITS** field, set the low and high pressure limits (see Section 3.1.5).

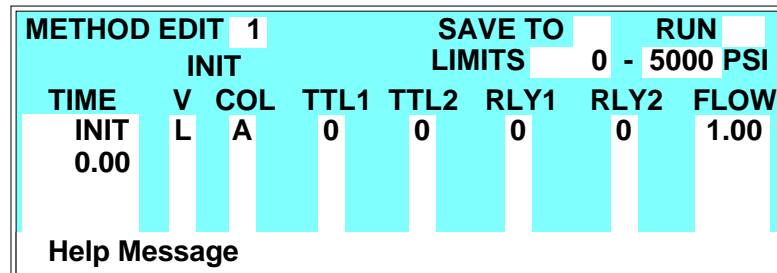


Figure 3-3. Method Screen: Creating a New Method

6. Each method starts out with two timed steps (see Figure 3-3). The first step is an initial conditions step with **INIT** in the **TIME** column. The second step is a time zero step with **0.00** in the **TIME** column. The parameters in each of these first two steps can be changed but the steps cannot be deleted. Enter the parameters for these two steps as required for the method.
7. To enter a new step, use one of the following methods:
  - Move the cursor to the empty **TIME** field below the last step and enter the elapsed time at which to start the new step.
  - Move the cursor to any of the **TIME** fields and press **Insert**. This adds a new step after the cursor position. Enter the elapsed time at which to start the new step.After you press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button, timed steps are automatically organized in chronological order.
8. Enter the remainder of the parameters for the new step.
9. After entering the time-based parameters, move the cursor to the **SAVE TO** field. If you are editing an existing method, enter a new number and press **Enter** to save the method to the new number. If the method number was previously unused, press **Enter** to save the method.

**Example: Creating a Method**

Run the pump at 2.0 mL/min for 5 minutes. At 5 minutes, inject the sample and lower the flow rate to 1.0 mL/min.

1. Go to the **METHOD** screen and enter a method number in the **EDIT** field (1, for example) and press **Enter**. The screen automatically changes the number in the **SAVE TO** field to the number of the method being edited.
  - If method 1 currently exists and you want to delete it, move the cursor to **TIME = INIT** and press **Delete** twice to delete the entire method.

- If you want to retain the original method 1, enter a new, unused, method number in the **EDIT** field.
2. Move the cursor down to **INIT** and then right to **V**. If necessary, press **Select**  $\Delta$  to toggle to **L** (load), and press **Enter**. Move to **FLOW** and enter 2 to set the flow rate to 2.00 mL/min.
  3. Position the cursor in the blank time step below **TIME = 0.00**. Enter a 5. Move to the **V** field and press **Select**  $\Delta$  to toggle to **I** (inject). Move to **FLOW** and enter 1 to set the flow rate to 1.00 mL/min.
  4. Move the cursor to **SAVE TO** and press **Enter** to save the method.

Figure 3-4 illustrates the **METHOD** screen as it will appear when the method is complete.

<b>METHOD EDIT</b> 1				<b>SAVE TO</b> 1		<b>RUN</b>	
<b>INIT</b>				<b>LIMITS</b> 0 - 5000 PSI			
<b>TIME</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>COL</b>	<b>TTL1</b>	<b>TTL2</b>	<b>RLY1</b>	<b>RLY2</b>	<b>FLOW</b>
<b>INIT</b>	L	A	0	0	0	0	2.00
0.00							
5.00	I						1.00
<b>Help Message</b>							

Figure 3-4. Method Screen: Example Method

### 3.3.2 Running a Method

1. If the pump motor is off, press **Off/On** to turn on the motor.
2. Go to the **MAIN** screen and, if necessary, toggle from **DIRECT CNTRL** to **METHOD** and from **REMOTE** to **LOCAL**.
3. In the **METHOD** field, enter the desired method number.

You can also select the method number in the **METHOD** screen. Move the cursor to **RUN** and enter the desired method number.

- If the method clock is already running when you enter the method number, the method starts immediately.
  - If the clock is in Hold, press **Hold/Run** to start the method.
4. The elapsed time on the method clock when the method begins determines where (at what step and parameters) the method begins running:
- If the method clock is at **INIT** or time zero, the method begins running using the initial condition parameters.
  - If the method clock is greater than zero, the method begins running using the parameters specified in the step for that elapsed time. Press **Reset** to start the method at the initial conditions.

### 3.3.3 Controlling the Method Clock

The **Hold/Run** button, the **Reset** button, and the **MIN** fields in the **MAIN** screen control the method clock:

- To start and stop the method clock, press **Hold/Run**.
- To reset the clock to **INIT**, press **Reset**.
- To set the clock to a specific elapsed time, enter the time into the **MIN** field in the **MAIN** screen. The method will start (or continue) running using the method parameters specified for that time.

### 3.3.4 Editing a Method

After entering a method, you can modify it by changing, adding, or deleting steps and/or parameters. These changes can be made when the method clock is stopped, or while it is running. If the method you are editing is currently running, the changes are stored in memory and implemented when you save the method.

### NOTE

After you save changes, there is no way to recall the original method. Therefore, if you plan to make experimental changes to a method but want to retain the original method in its unmodified form, save the modified method to a different method number.

Use the following basic steps to edit a method:

1. Go to the **METHOD** screen. In the **EDIT** field, enter the number of the method to be modified.
2. Make changes as needed:
  - **To change a field's value**, position the cursor in the field and enter the new value. This automatically deletes the previous value.
  - **To add a method step**, move the cursor to any of the **TIME** fields and press **Insert**, or move the cursor to the empty **TIME** field below the last step and enter the elapsed time at which to start the new step. After you press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button, the new step is automatically moved to the correct chronological position. Continue entering parameters for the new step.
  - **To delete a method step**, move the cursor to the step to be deleted and press **Delete** twice.
3. When changes are complete, move the cursor to the **SAVE TO** field. Press **Enter** to save the changes to the current method, or enter a new method number and press **Enter**.

If you save changes to the currently running method, they are immediately incorporated in the run and executed at the programmed time. If, however, a change is made to an event that has already been executed, it cannot be incorporated as part of the current run. To run the changed version of the method, press **Reset** to restart the method at the **INITIAL** conditions.



**Example: Editing a Running Method**

This example describes how to make the following changes to the example created in Section 3.3.1:

- In the **INIT** step, set **TTL1** to 1, which starts the load cycle on an autosampler connected to the TTL1 output.
- In the **TIME = 0.00** step, set **TTL1** back to 0.
- Add a step at **TIME = 6.00** to switch the injection valve back to the load position.

Figure 3-5 illustrates the **METHOD** screen as it will appear when editing is complete.

<b>METHOD EDIT</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>SAVE TO</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>RUN</b>		<b>1</b>
2.18 MIN		<b>LIMITS</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>- 5000 PSI</b>			
<b>TIME</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>COL</b>	<b>TTL1</b>	<b>TTL2</b>	<b>RLY1</b>	<b>RLY2</b>	<b>FLOW</b>	
INIT	L	A	1	0	0	0	2.00	
0.00			0					
5.00	I						1.00	
6.00	L							
<b>Help Message</b>								

Figure 3-5. Method Screen: Editing a Running Method

This example assumes that the example method created in Section 3.3.1 is currently running.

1. Go to the **METHOD** screen and enter the method number (1 in the example) in the **EDIT** field. Press **Enter**.
2. Move the cursor to the **TTL1** field in the **INIT** step. Enter a **1**.
3. Move the cursor to the **TTL1** field in the **TIME = 0.00** step. Enter a **0**.
4. Move the cursor to the empty time step after **TIME = 5.00**. Enter a **6**. Move to the **V** field and press **Select** Δ to toggle to **L** (load).
5. Move the cursor to the **SAVE TO** field and press **Enter**.

6. Check the status of the method clock. The elapsed time is displayed below **METHOD EDIT** in the **METHOD** screen and in the **MAIN** screen.
  - If the elapsed time is less than 6 minutes, the injection valve will be switched back to the load position according to the changes made to the method.
  - If the elapsed time is greater than 6 minutes, none of the changes will be incorporated into this run. To implement the changes, press **Reset** to set the method clock back to the **INITIAL** conditions.

### **3.3.5 Deleting a Method**

To delete an entire method, move the cursor on the **METHOD** screen to the **INIT** step, then press **Delete** twice.

### **3.3.6 Changing the Running Method**

To change from the method currently running to a different method, enter the new method number in the **RUN** field on the **METHOD** screen, and press **Enter**. The new method begins running using the parameters specified in the step for the current elapsed time. Press **Reset** to start the method at the **INITIAL** conditions.

## 3.4 Routine Maintenance

### 3.4.1 Daily Maintenance

- When using a combination of eluents which contain both salt or base and solvent, rinse the piston frequently or continuously. Eluent tends to crystallize as the solvent evaporates; these crystals can abrade the piston and cause the main seal to leak. Rinse the piston before and after operation every day as described in the following steps.
  1. Open the lower pump door and locate the two rinse ports on the front of each of the pump heads. Either port can be used for rinsing. Figure 3-6 shows the typical rinse port connections.
  2. Place the end of the rinse waste tubing into a waste receptacle. Attach a small syringe containing 5 to 10 mL of deionized water to the rinse inlet female luer adapter.

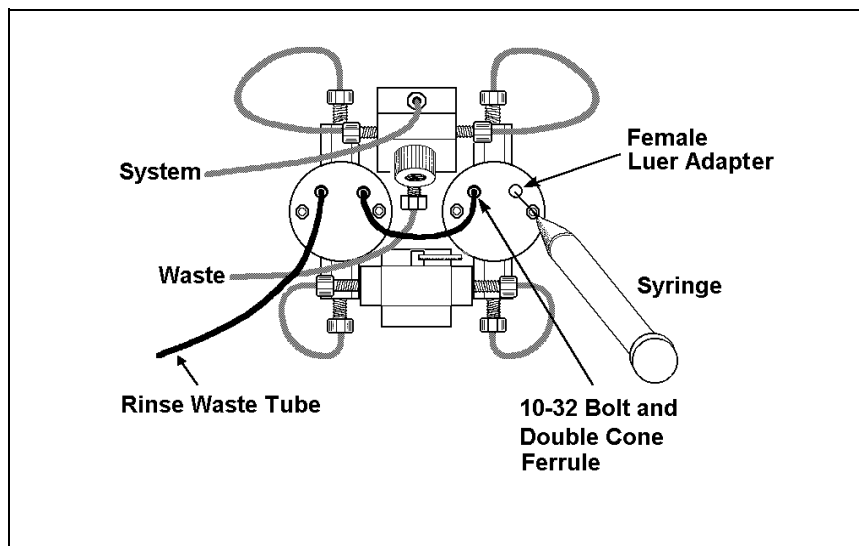


Figure 3-6. Rinsing the Pump Heads

## IP20 Isocratic Pump

3. Inject deionized water into the fitting to rinse the pump heads. The water flows through the first head, then through the short connecting tubing to rinse the second head, and out to waste.
  4. Dispose of the waste water and close the door to the mechanical chassis.
- All components of the vacuum degas assembly are made of inert materials or corrosion-resistant materials. Dionex recommends that you thoroughly flush any chemicals out of the chambers and tubing with deionized water after each use to avoid crystallization in the membrane pores.
  - Check the entire mechanical chassis for leaks from the rinse ports, the vacuum degas chamber, the bulkhead fitting, and the eluent reservoir (see Figure 3-7). Tighten or replace any leaking fittings. Wipe up liquid spills and rinse dried reagents off the pump components with deionized water.

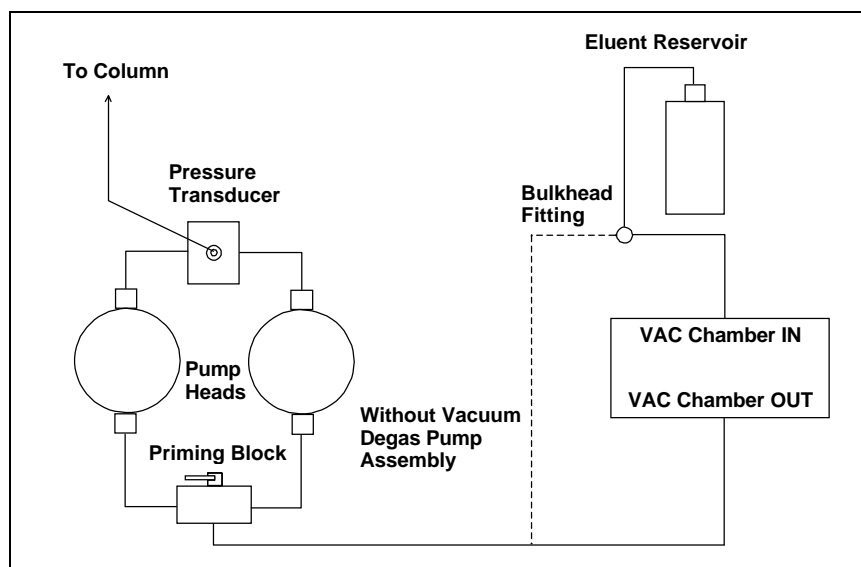


Figure 3-7. Eluent Flow Schematic

### 3.4.2 Periodic Maintenance

Replace both the primary and back-up piston seals in each pump head every 6 months, or sooner if you suspect a leak, operate the pump continuously, or routinely run at high pressure or high flow rates (see Section 5.2). A drop of solvent trapped in the end of the drain tubes is normal, but solvent flowing from the tubing indicates a leak.

**IMPORTANT**

**Normal friction and wear will gradually cause small leaks around the piston seals. If the piston seals are not replaced regularly, these leaks can eventually damage the pump mechanism, impair operation, and irreversibly damage the pump.**

## 3.5 Shutdown

- Stop the pump by turning off the main power either on the IP20 or at the power source. Omit this step if you are going to maintain a continuous rinse on the pump heads.
- Rinse the pump pistons before and after daily operation to prevent build-up of salt crystals or other contaminants that can damage the piston seal (see Section 3.4.1).
- If the pump will not be used for three days or more, flush the system with deionized water to prevent contaminants from building up. Or, if this is not possible, maintain a continuous rinse through the system until you resume normal operation. Select a flow rate of 0.04 mL/min for standard pump heads or 0.01 mL/min for microbore pump heads.
- If the shutdown is for more than three days, reduce the pressure on the eluent reservoir(s) to approximately 21 KPa (3 psi).

***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## 4 • Troubleshooting

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***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## 4 • Troubleshooting

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This chapter is a guide to troubleshooting problems that may occur while operating the IP20 Isocratic Pump. To use this guide, turn to the section that best describes the operating problem. There, you will find the possible causes of the problem listed in order of probability, along with the recommended courses of action. For additional help, refer to Appendix C for instructions on running the IP20 diagnostics program. If you cannot eliminate a problem on your own, notify Dionex.

### 4.1 Left-Right Pump Head Pressure Fluctuations

**The IP20 display updates the pressure readout once per piston stroke. A variation of more than 3% of the total pressure reading from one stroke to the next indicates a problem.**

- **Pump out of prime; there is no eluent**
  1. Refill the eluent reservoir. Make sure that the eluent line extends to the bottom of the reservoir.
  2. Reprime the pump (see Section B.2.7).
- **Pump out of prime; eluent is improperly degassed**
  1. If the pump is not equipped with the optional degas pump assembly, degas the eluents manually (see Section 3.1.1). Reprime the pump (see Section B.2.7).
  2. If the pump is equipped with the optional degas pump assembly, test the degas pump:
    - a. Open the **DEGAS STATUS** screen (press **Menu, 8, 8, 3**). Press a **Select** button to toggle the **TEST** field to **RUN** and press **Enter**.
    - b. The pump should turn on and run for about 45 seconds. If it does not run, see Section 4.6.

- **Pump is out of prime; liquid line leak**

Check for liquid leaks (see Section 4.4). Tighten fittings or replace lines.
- **Pump is out of prime; eluent reservoir is not pressurized**
  1. Pressurize the reservoir (see Section 3.1.3).
  2. Reprime the pump (see Section B.2.7).
- **Pump is out of prime; end-line filter is dirty or clogged**
  1. Replace the filter (P/N 045987).
  2. Reprime the pump (see Section B.2.7).
- **Pump is out of prime; air leaks or blockages in inlet tubing**
  1. Check and replace any damaged fitting or tubing.
  2. Reprime the pump (see Section B.2.7).
- **Priming did not eliminate excessive pressure fluctuations; dirty or defective piston seal or check valves.**
  1. Select the **DSP STATUS** screen from the **DIAGNOSTIC MENU** and compare **PISTON PRESSURIZATION POINT** readings; the defective piston is the one with the higher pressurization point number. Normally, the left and right values are approximately equal (within 3%).
  2. Follow these steps to isolate the cause:
    - a. Check for leaks from the piston rinse tubing. If there are no leaks, clean and/or replace the check valves (see Section 5.1). Dirty check valves are caused by impurities in the eluent. To prevent this in future, filter your eluent and install an end-line filter (P/N 045987) on the end of the eluent line in the reservoir.
    - b. If the piston rinse tubing leaks, or if you replace the check valves but the problem persists, replace the piston seals (see Section 5.2).

- c. Turn off the main power switch.
- d. Using a 7-mm open-end wrench or your fingers, loosen the mechanical chassis drawer lock on the lower right side of the chassis (see the label on the inside of the lower door). Pull the drawer out about four inches.
- e. Turn on the main power switch and press **Off/On** to turn on the pump. Observe the pistons; both pistons should move. If they do not, the rocker arm spring is broken and must be replaced. Notify Dionex.



**Observe the warning label on the inside of the lower door. The arrows on the label indicate moving mechanical parts that present pinch hazards when the pump is on and the mechanical drawer is open. Do not touch any parts within the mechanical chassis while the pump is on.**

- f. If the pistons move, then one or both may be broken or scratched. In this case, turn off the main power switch, remove the pump head and examine the piston. If it is broken, replace it (see Section 5.3).
- g. If a piston moves slightly and then breaks contact with the rocker arm follower, replace the piston seal (see Section 5.2); it is too tight. (The rocker arm follower is the cylinder that holds the piston in place as it moves in and out of the pump head assembly.)
- h. Push the mechanical chassis drawer back in place, making sure the cables are not pinched. Retighten the drawer lock. Turn on the main power switch.

## **4.2 Pump Will Not Start**

- **Flow rate is set to zero**

Reset the flow rate (see Section 2.4.1).

- **While being primed, pump starts briefly, then stops because of high pressure limit**

1. Check the high pressure limit setting (see Section 3.1.5).
2. Replace any crimped or blocked tubing downstream from the pressure transducer. If there is none, go on to Step 2.
3. Open the pressure transducer waste valve by turning the knob counterclockwise about two turns (see Figure 2-7). Check the pressure reading; if it is above 97 KPa (14 psi), recalibrate the pressure transducer (see Section C.3.6).
4. Select a lower flow rate or, if it is safe to do so, increase the high pressure limit.

## **4.3 Pump Stops**

- **Method or other remote input instructed the pump to stop**

Check the display screen for error messages. If none are displayed, the pump was probably instructed to stop by the method, computer, or other remote signal source.

- **Electrical cables improperly installed**

1. Place the pump in **LOCAL** mode, **DIRECT CONTROL**. Press **Off/On** to start the pump.
2. If a non-zero flow rate is displayed and the **Off/On** LED indicates on, but the pump is not running, verify that the electrical cables in the mechanical chassis are properly installed.
  - a. Turn off the main power switch.

- b. Using a 7-mm open-end wrench or your fingers, loosen the mechanical chassis drawer lock on the lower right side of the chassis (see the label on the inside of the lower door). Pull the drawer out a few inches.
  - c. Check that all cables are seated properly in the connectors on the distribution card located on the top of the mechanical chassis.
  - d. Push the mechanical chassis drawer back in place, making sure the cables are not pinched. Retighten the drawer lock. Turn on the main power switch.
- **Low pressure limit was tripped. The following message is displayed:**

Low Pressure Limit Violation

1. Check the low pressure limit setting (see Section 3.1.5).
2. Verify that eluent is present. If the eluent reservoir is empty, refill it. Prime the pump (see Section B.2.7) before resuming operation.
3. Make sure the waste valve on the pressure transducer is closed (i.e., turn the knob on the pressure transducer housing clockwise as shown in Figure 2-7).



**Overtightening the pressure transducer waste valve may damage the valve and the pressure transducer housing.**

4. Make sure there are no liquid leaks in the flow system.

5. Place the pump in **LOCAL** mode, **DIRECT CONTROL**. Press **Off/On** to start the pump. Verify that the pistons are moving and that you can hear the pump. If you hear the pump but the pistons are not moving, a mechanism on the pump is broken and must be replaced. Contact Dionex. If there is no sound from the pump, check the LED on the CPU card inside the door to the electronics chassis (see Figure 2-6). A red LED indicates a defective power supply. The power supply (P/N 046440) must be replaced. Contact Dionex.
  6. With the pump running, go to the **DSP STATUS** screen (press **Menu, 8, 3**) and note whether the left-right pressure varies by more than 3% between strokes. If it does, refer to Section 4.1. If it does not, either increase the flow rate or reduce the low pressure limit setting and continue operation.
- **High pressure limit was tripped. The following message is displayed:**

High Pressure Limit Violation

1. Check the high pressure limit setting (see Section 3.1.5).
  2. Replace any crimped or blocked tubing downstream from the pressure transducer. If there is none, go on to Step 2.
  3. Open the pressure transducer waste valve by turning the knob counterclockwise about two turns as shown in Figure 2-7. Check the pressure reading; if it is above 97 KPa (14 psi), recalibrate the pressure transducer (see Section C.3.6).
  4. Select a lower flow rate or, if it is safe to do so, increase the high pressure limit.
- **An error message beginning with “DSP” displays:**

There are several messages related to Digital Signal Processor (DSP) errors; for example, “DSP communication fails” and “DSP does not acknowledge.” These are all treated similarly:

1. Turn off the main power switch. Verify that the DSP card is present and is properly installed in slot 1 of the electronics chassis card cage (see Figure 2-6).
2. Turn on the pump main power. The DSP error message should not reappear; if it does, notify Dionex. The power supply (P/N 046440), DSP card (P/N 045369), or CPU card (P/N 046340) may need replacing.

**IMPORTANT**

**Do not remove any of the electronic cards from the detector. There are no user-serviceable components on the cards. If servicing is required, it must be performed by qualified personnel and appropriate electrostatic discharge (ESD) handling procedures must be followed.**

- **The following error message displays:**

Motor Drive Fails

If the pump motor is in a runaway condition, the motor automatically shuts off and the above error message is displayed. Contact Dionex.

- **The following error message displays:**

Encoder Index Not Found

1. Turn off the main power switch. Verify that the cables connected to the DSP card in the electronics chassis (see Figure 2-6) are seated properly.
2. Turn on the main power switch. The error message should not reappear; if it does, notify Dionex.

## **4.4 Liquid Leaks/Leak Alarm**

- **Leaks from the front or rear of the piston head indicate a defective piston seal**

Replace the piston seal (see Section 5.2). If liquid is leaking from the rear of the piston, also replace the piston backup seal (see Section 5.2).

- **Leaks from any connection between the eluent reservoir and the pump heads indicates an eluent leak (see Figure 3-7)**

Tighten the fitting connections just enough to stop the leak.

- **Pressure transducer leaks**

Inspect the pressure transducer. If the waste valve is the source of the leak, replace the waste valve O-ring (see Section 5.5). If the leak is from the rear of the transducer, replace the pressure pad and O-ring (see Section 5.4).

- **Priming valve leaks**

Tighten any leaking fittings just enough to stop the leak. Also, verify that the small lever on the priming block is pushed all the way to the right (see Figure B-5). If this does not stop the leak, the priming block assembly (P/N 045730) must be replaced. Contact Dionex for assistance.

- **Interior mechanical chassis leaks**

1. Turn off the main power switch.
2. Using a 7-mm open-end wrench or your fingers, loosen the mechanical chassis drawer lock on the lower right side of the chassis (see the label on the inside of the lower door). Pull the drawer out a few inches.
3. Inspect for leaks and tighten any leaking fittings just enough to stop the leak. If the leak is caused by a damaged part, replace the part.
4. Push the mechanical chassis drawer back in place, making sure the cables are not pinched. Retighten the drawer lock.



## 4.5 High-Pitched Noise From Pump Motor (or Motor Racing)

- **DSP (digital signal processing) card current limit has been exceeded.**

A built-in current limiter on the card protects the motor and motor drive. Check the three small LEDs in the upper left corner of the DSP card bulkhead. (The DSP card is located in slot 1 of the electronics chassis card cage). If the bottom LED is flashing in time with the pump strokes, the current limiter is being activated.

As the pump motor ages, it becomes less efficient and the current limit is activated more frequently. Activating the current limit is harmless, but if it occurs frequently, even at low speeds and/or pressures, the bottom plate assembly (P/N 045670) needs to be replaced. Call Dionex for assistance.

- **Hardware pressure limit has been exceeded; indicates excessive negative pressure transducer offset**

The pump cannot display negative pressures. However, a low pressure reading with a set flow rate on a known column indicates a negative pressure offset. The pressure transducer (P/N 045731) may need to be replaced. Call Dionex for assistance. After replacing the transducer, recalibrate its offset.

1. Open the pressure transducer waste valve by turning the knob counterclockwise two turns (see Figure 2-7).
2. Go to the **PRESSURE OFFSET CALIBRATION** screen.
3. Press **Select**  $\Delta$  or **Select**  $\nabla$  to toggle the **RDY/CAL** field to **CAL**, and press **Enter**. Calibration occurs automatically and a new offset value is calculated.

- **Pressure servo oscillation**

Go to the **DSP STATUS** screen and verify that the correct pump head volume and head material are selected. If the settings are correct but the problem persists, notify Dionex.

- **Out of prime**

Go to the **DSP STATUS** screen and verify that the difference between the left and right pressurization points is less than 5. If not, prime the pump (see Section B.2.7).

### 4.6 Vacuum Degas Pump Does Not Run

- **DEGAS OPTIONS screen settings incorrect**

Open the **DEGAS OPTIONS** screen (press **Menu**, and **4**) and make sure that the **DEGAS PUMP** field is not set to **ALWAYS OFF**. If it is, select **BY SETTING** and then enter the desired cycle duration and frequency times (see Section C.1.3). By default, the pump runs 2 min at start-up, and thereafter, every 10 min for 30 sec.

- **Electrical cables improperly installed**

Manually test the degas pump.

1. Open the **DEGAS STATUS** screen. Press a **Select** button to toggle the **TEST** field to **RUN** and press **Enter**.
2. The pump should turn on and run for about 45 seconds. If it does not run, verify that the cables connected to the pump in the electronics chassis (see Figure 2-6) and in the mechanical chassis are properly connected.
  - a. Turn off the main power switch.
  - b. Using a 7-mm open-end wrench or your fingers, loosen the mechanical chassis drawer lock on the lower right side of the chassis (see the label on the inside of the lower door). Pull the drawer out a few inches.
  - c. Check that all cables are seated properly in the connectors on the distribution card located on the top of the mechanical chassis.
  - d. If the connections are correct, the distribution card (P/N 045714) may need to be replaced. Call Dionex for assistance.

- e. Push the mechanical chassis drawer back in place, making sure the cables are not pinched. Retighten the drawer lock.

## 4.7 Vacuum Degas Pump Calibration Fails

At the end of the degas calibration, the **DEGAS READING** value is less than 13000 and one of the following error message appears:

Degas vacuum pump is not present or degas circuitry is malfunctioning.

Vacuum Degas Fails

Verify that the cable to the vacuum degas pump is connected to the distribution card in the mechanical chassis.

1. Turn off the main power switch.
2. Using a 7-mm open-end wrench or your fingers, loosen the mechanical chassis drawer lock on the lower right side of the chassis (see the label on the inside of the lower door). Pull the drawer out a few inches.
3. The distribution card is on the top of the mechanical chassis. Labels printed on the card identify the various cables plugged into it. The connector for the vacuum degas pump, labeled **VAC PUMP**, is near the right rear corner of the card. Check the connection.
4. Push the mechanical chassis drawer back in place, making sure the cables are not pinched. Retighten the drawer lock. Turn on the main power switch.
5. Retry the calibration. If the message reappears, notify Dionex.

## 4.8 Vacuum Degas Pump Low Vacuum

The GP40 monitors the degas vacuum once a minute. If the reading is 2000 or more lower than the degas calibration value, the following message displays:

LOW VACUUM ALARM!!  
Check DEGAS OPTIONS settings or refer to  
operator's manual

Open the **DEGAS OPTIONS** screen (press **Menu**, and **4**). Try increasing the **CYCLE DURATION** time and/or decreasing the **TIME BETWEEN CYCLES**. If adjusting these settings does not solve the problem, contact your Dionex office.

## 4.9 Inoperative Relay Control Function

- **Incorrectly installed cables**  
Make sure the cables between the appropriate relay function and the input or output unit are properly connected (see Appendix D).
- **Method programming error**  
Refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix C.
- **When attempting to set TTL2, the following message displays:**

TTL2 is set to indicate FLOW/NO FLOW.

The **TTL2 OUTPUT USAGE** field on the **PUMP OPTIONS** screen is currently set to signal when pump flow stops (**0 FLOW**). This setting is used to control the power to a Self-Regenerating Suppressor (SRS™). To use TTL2 for another function, go to the **PUMP OPTIONS** screen and set the **TTL2 OUTPUT USAGE** field to **NORMAL**.

#### 4.10 Poor Chromatographic Reproducibility

- **Liquid lines incompletely flushed after an eluent change**

Attach a syringe to the priming block and draw at least 2.5 mL (20 mL if the vacuum degas assembly is installed) of the new eluent through the liquid lines before beginning operation.

- **Leaking piston seal**

Check for liquid leaks at the rinse ports in the front of the pump heads (see Figure 3-6). Replace the piston seal on any head with a leak (see Section 5.2).

- **Equilibration time too short**

Wait at least 10 minutes after starting the pump or changing the flow rate before beginning an analysis. This allows the pump's real-time electronic pulse damping circuitry to stabilize the flow rate.

***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## 5 • Service

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***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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This chapter describes service and repair procedures for the mechanical components of the IP20. Each procedure specifies the problem it is intended to eliminate. Before replacing any part, refer to the troubleshooting information in Chapter 4 to isolate the cause of the problem. When ordering replacement parts, please include the model and serial numbers of the pump.

Substituting non-Dionex parts may impair pump performance, thereby voiding the product warranty. Refer to the warranty statement in the Dionex Terms and Conditions for more information.

### NOTE

**The pump's electronic components are not customer-serviceable.  
Repair of electronic components must be performed by Dionex.**

## 5.1 Cleaning the Check Valves

**A dirty check valve causes an erratic flow rate and may cause the pump to lose prime and/or be difficult to reprime.**

1. Turn off the main power switch, to prevent the pump from starting inadvertently.
2. Release the pressure from the eluent bottle.
3. Disconnect the tube fittings from the inlet and outlet check valve housings (see Figures 5-1 and 5-2).
4. Use a 12-mm wrench to loosen both check valve housings. Carefully remove the check valve cartridges from the housings.
5. Place the check valve housings and cartridges in a beaker with methanol, and sonicate or agitate for several minutes.
6. Rinse each check valve housing and cartridge thoroughly with filtered deionized water.

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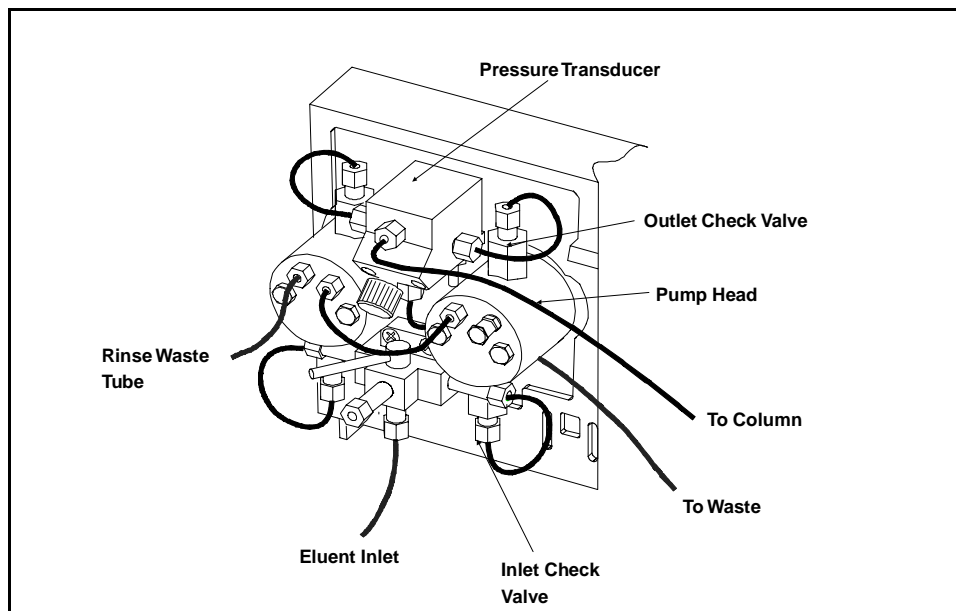


Figure 5-1. Pump Heads and Liquid Lines (PEEK)

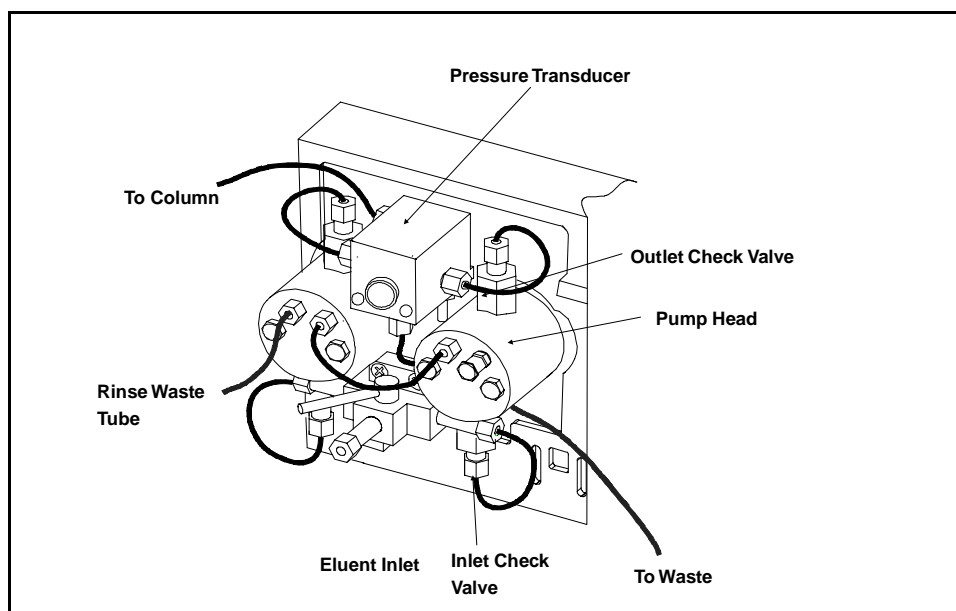


Figure 5-2. Pump Heads and Liquid Lines (SST)

7. The inlet check valve assembly housing has a 1/4-28 port. Replace the cartridge in the inlet check valve housing; the double-hole end of the cartridge should be visible. The outlet check valve assembly housing has a 10-32 port. Replace the cartridge in the outlet check valve housing; the single-hole end of the cartridge should be visible. Liquid flows through the check valve in the large single hole and out the small double holes.
8. Reinstall the check valves. Make sure that the inlet check valve is installed on the bottom of the head and that the outlet check valve is installed on the top of the head. Tighten only enough to seat (25 in-lb torque). Tighten a little more only if it leaks.



**Overtightening may damage the pump head and the check valve housing and crush the check valve seats.**

9. Reconnect the liquid lines. Turn on the main power switch.
10. Prime the pump (see Section B.2.7). If the pump will not prime and all other possible causes of the problem have been eliminated, replace the cartridge containing the check valve.

Check Valve Cartridge Type	Part Number
Standard Bore PEEK	047747
Standard Bore Stainless Steel	047755
Microbore PEEK	047748
Microbore Stainless Steel	048279

11. After replacing check valve cartridges, open the **ELAPSED TIME** screen (press **Menu, 8, 2**). Move the cursor to the **VALVES IN USE** field and press **Enter** to reset the field to 0 cycles.

## **5.2 Piston Seal Replacement**

**A damaged seal allows leakage past the piston and then through the rinse ports in the front of the pump heads. Flow rates will be low and erratic, producing chromatograms with longer than normal retention times.**

1. Turn off the main power switch.
2. Disconnect the tube fittings from the pressure transducer and the inlet check valve (see Figures 5-1 and 5-2).
3. Remove the two nuts from the pump head.
4. Carefully disengage the head from the piston by pulling the head straight off and away from its mounting guides.



**Lateral motion while disengaging the head from the piston may break the piston. If the piston is broken, be very careful when removing it; broken pistons have sharp edges and can cause cuts.**

5. Place the head (front end down) on a clean work surface and lift off the backup washer to expose the piston guide (see Figures 5-3 and 5-4).
6. The pistons are captured by a magnetic retention system and are not removed with the rest of the pump head assembly. After removing the pump head, apply just enough lateral force to overcome the magnetic field and release the pistons.

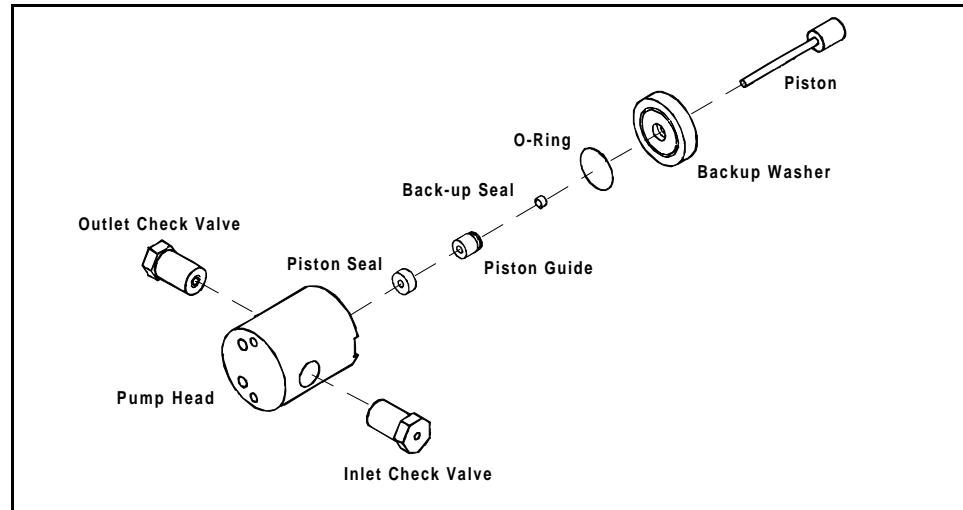


Figure 5-3. Pump Head Assembly

Component	Standard Bore/PEEK	Standard Bore/SST	Microbore/PEEK	Microbore/SST
Pump Head Assembly	045668	046313	045784	046342
Pump Head	047406	047409	047423	047414
Outlet Check Valve	047661	047665	047657	047663
Inlet Check Valve	047660	047664	047656	047662
Piston Seal	047583	047583	048526	048526
Piston Guide	045633	045633	045632	045632
Backup Seal	048722	048722	048721	048721
O-Ring	014895	014895	014895	014895
Backup Washer	045630	045630	045631	045631
Piston	045386	045386	045387	045387

Table 5-1. Pump Head Assembly Part Numbers

## IP20 Isocratic Pump

7. To remove the piston guide and seal:
  - a. Fill the head cavity with deionized water by injecting through either the piston opening or the inlet check valve.
  - b. Reinsert the piston approximately 1/8 in into the seal (see Figure 5-4).
  - c. Install a 10-32 fitting plug (P/N 042772) on the outlet check valve and a 1/4-28 fitting plug (P/N 037628) on the inlet check valve. Tighten the plugs.
  - d. Push the piston into the head. This action will hydraulically unseat the seal and piston guide from the head. Remove the piston and pull off the guide and seal.
  - e. If the piston guide and seal do not come out, make sure the 10-32 plugs are tight. Then, add more water and repeat Steps b and d.
  - f. Remove the fitting plugs.

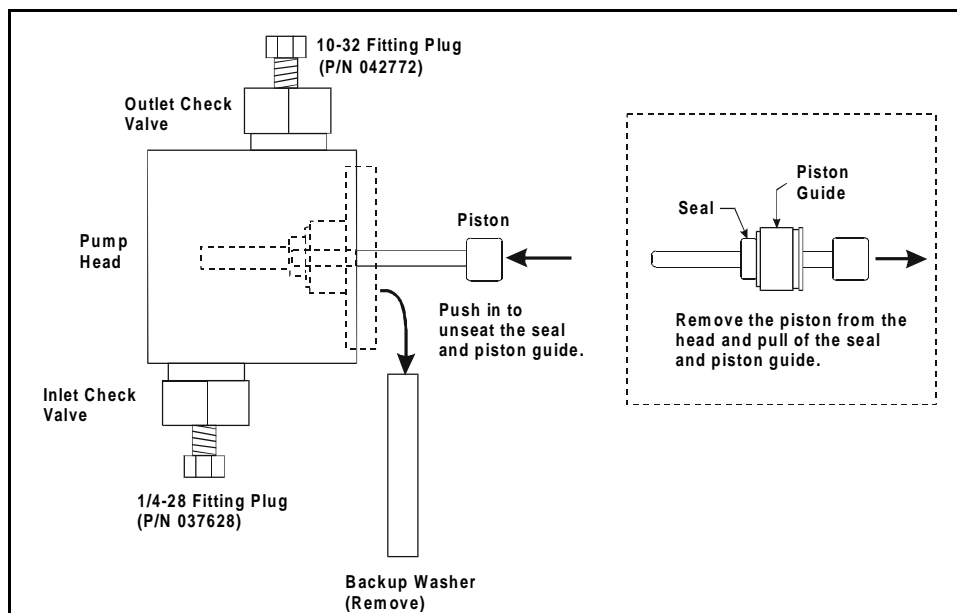


Figure 5-4. Removing the Piston Seal

8. To install the new seal and reinstall the piston guide:
  - a. Push the piston through the piston guide and the new seal. Then insert the piston, piston guide, and seal into the pump head just until the seal makes contact with the bottom of the counterbore (see Figure 5-5, View A).
  - b. Hold the piston guide and seal in place and remove the piston from the head (see Figure 5-5, View B).
  - c. Seat the seal by pushing the piston guide into the head until it is flush with the head.

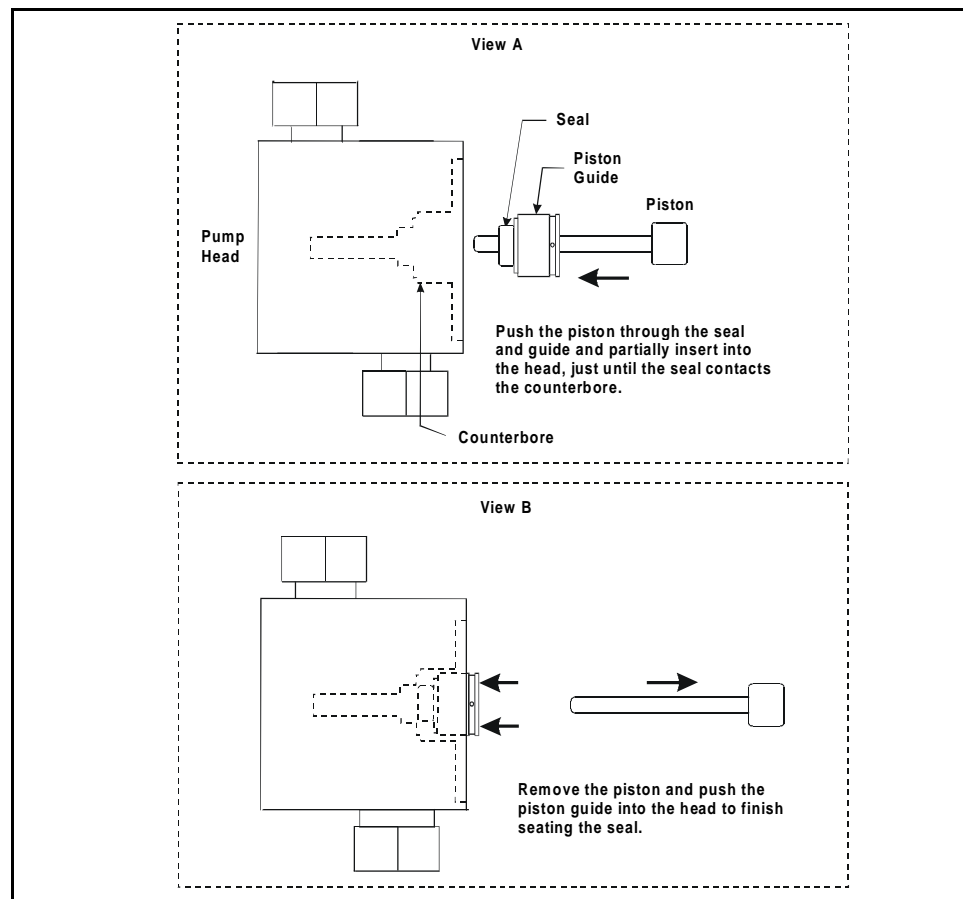


Figure 5-5. Installing the Piston Seal

9. Dionex recommends reinstalling the head and piston as a single assembly so that the piston will center itself. To do this, first press the backup washer into the head until it is flush with the indented surface of the head. Then, insert the piston *halfway* into the head. This ensures that the magnet in the follower picks up the piston. (The follower is the cylinder that holds the piston in place as it moves in and out of the pump head assembly.) Reinstall the head and piston assembly, using a wrench to tighten the nuts evenly (12 in-lb torque).
10. Reconnect the liquid line to the inlet check valve.
11. Reconnect the tube fittings to the pressure transducer.
12. Turn on the main power switch.
13. Open the **ELAPSED TIME** screen (press **Menu, 8, 2**). Press **Enter** to reset the **SEALS IN USE** field to 0 cycles. The pump is ready for normal operation.

### 5.3 Pump Piston Replacement

**Continued leaking through the rinse ports after replacing the piston seal (assuming the head is tight) indicates a dirty, scratched, or broken piston.**

1. Turn off the main power switch.
2. Disconnect the tube fittings from the pressure transducer and the inlet check valve (see Figures 5-1 and 5-2).
3. Remove the two acorn nuts from the pump head.



**Lateral motion while disengaging the head from the piston may break the piston. If the piston is broken, be very careful when removing it since broken pistons have sharp edges and can cause cuts.**



4. Slowly pull the head and allow it to separate from the housing. Carefully disengage the head from the piston by pulling the head straight off and away from the mounting guides.
5. The pistons are captured by a magnetic retention system and are not removed with the rest of the pump head assembly. After removing the pump head, apply just enough lateral force to overcome the magnetic field and release the pistons.
6. If the piston is broken, also replace the piston seal (see Section 5.2) and the backup seal.
7. Dionex recommends reinstalling the head and piston as a single assembly so that the piston will center itself. First press the backup washer into the head until it is flush with the indented surface of the head. Then, insert the piston *halfway* into the head. This ensures that the magnet in the follower picks up the piston. (The follower is the cylinder that holds the piston in place as it moves in and out of the pump head assembly.) Reinstall the head and piston, using a wrench to tighten the nuts evenly (12 in-lb torque).
8. Reconnect the liquid line to the inlet check valve.
9. Reconnect the tube fittings to the pressure transducer.
10. Turn on the main power switch and prime the pump (see Section B.2.7).

#### **5.4 Pressure Transducer Pad and O-Ring Replacement**

**A damaged pressure pad or O-ring will cause leakage around the base of the pressure transducer housing at the compression nut. Flow rates will be low, resulting in chromatograms with excessively long retention times.**

1. Turn off the main power switch.
2. Disconnect the liquid lines between the pressure transducer housing and the check valve housings (see Figure 5-1 and 5-2).

## IP20 Isocratic Pump

3. Disconnect the waste line from the pressure transducer housing.
4. Remove the system out line from the pressure transducer housing.
5. Disconnect the transducer connection from the distribution card. The distribution card is on the top of the mechanical chassis. Use a 7-mm open-end wrench or your fingers to loosen the mechanical chassis drawer lock on the lower right side of the chassis (see the label on the inside of the lower door). Pull the drawer out about four inches.

Labels printed on the distribution card identify the various cables plugged into it. Disconnect the pressure transducer cable, from the connector labeled **PRESSURE** at the front of the card.

6. Remove the entire transducer assembly from the pump.
7. Remove the transducer cable assembly and sleeve (see Figure 5-6).

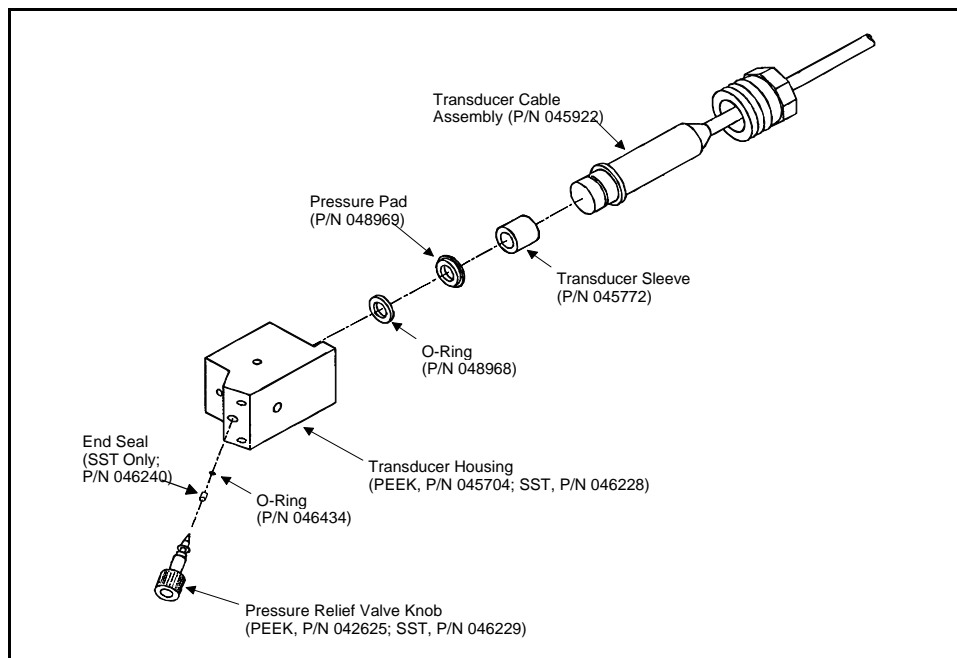


Figure 5-6. Pressure Transducer Assembly

8. Install a new O-ring (P/N 048968) and pressure pad (P/N 048969) in the housing. Reinstall the transducer assembly in the pump.
9. Reconnect the liquid lines from the check valve housings. Reconnect the outlet line and the waste line.
10. Reconnect the transducer cable to the distribution card.
11. Push the mechanical chassis drawer back in place, making sure the cables are not pinched. Retighten the drawer lock.

## 5.5 Pressure Transducer Waste Valve O-Ring Replacement

**A damaged O-ring causes leakage around the base of the pressure transducer waste valve knob. Flow rates will be low, resulting in chromatograms with longer retention times.**

1. Turn off the main power switch.
2. Remove the valve from the pressure transducer housing by turning the knob counterclockwise until it comes loose from the housing.
3. Cut through the O-ring with a razor blade, being careful not to scratch the valve body, and remove the O-ring.
4. Carefully slide a new O-ring (P/N 046434) over the end of the valve and push it into the groove.
6. Reinstall the valve in the housing, turning the knob clockwise until the valve is seated.



**Overtightening the valve may damage the seat and pressure transducer housing.**

## **5.6 Changing Main Power Fuses**

1. Turn off the main power switch.



**HIGH VOLTAGE—Disconnect the main power cord from its source and also from the rear panel of the IP20.**

2. The fuse holder is part of the main power receptacle on the rear panel (see Figure 5-7). A recessed lock is located on each side of the fuse holder. Using a small screwdriver or your fingernails, push each lock toward the center to release it. The fuse holder pops out approximately 0.16 cm ( $\frac{1}{16}$  in) when the locks release. When both locks are released, pull the fuse holder straight out of its compartment.
3. The holder contains two fuses. Replace these with new IEC127 fast-blow fuses rated 3.15 amps (P/N 954745). Dionex recommends replacing both fuses even though only one is open; because the other fuse has been stressed, it could fail even under normal operation.
4. Reinsert the fuse holder into its compartment. The fuse holder is keyed to fit only in its proper orientation. Apply sufficient pressure evenly against the holder to engage the two locks. The holder is flush against the panel when both locks are engaged.
5. Reconnect the main power cord and turn on the power.

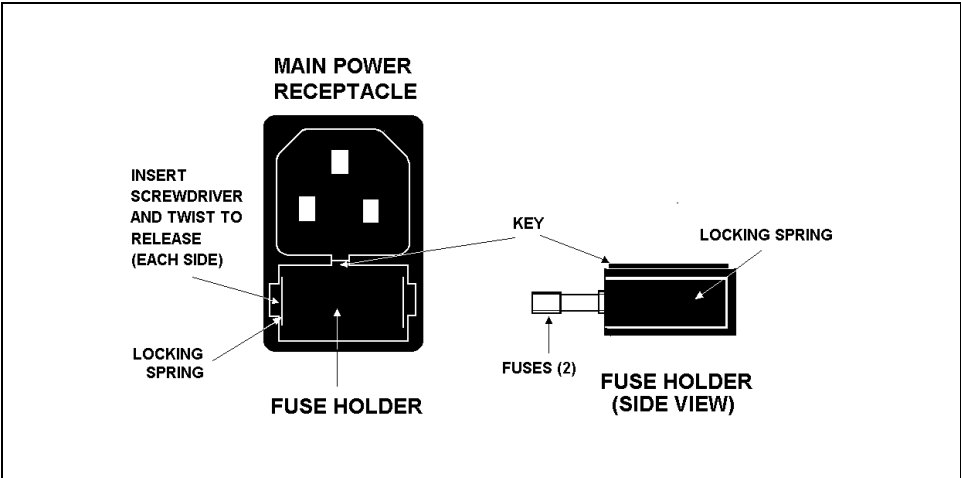


Figure 5-7. Main Power Fuse Holder

***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## A • Specifications

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***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## A • Specifications

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### A.1 Electrical

**Main Power Requirements** 85 to 270 Vac, 47/63 Hz; 2.5 amps. The IP20 power supply is main voltage auto-sensing and requires no adjustment.

**Fuse Requirements** Two 3.15 amp fast-blow IEC127 fuses (P/N 954745)

### A.2 Environmental

**Operating Temperature** 10 °C to 40 °C (50 °F to 104 °F)

**Operating Humidity** 5 to 95% relative humidity (non-condensing)

### A.3 Physical

**Dimensions** 33.5 cm high x 22.5 cm wide x 42 cm deep  
(13.1 in x 8.9 in x 16.8 in)  
6 cm (2.4 in) clearance required in back of the module

**Weight** 19 kg (42 lbs)

### A.4 Display and Keypad

**Display** Liquid crystal with adjustable backlighting

**Keypad** 26-button keypad for entering commands and numerical values for screen parameters

## **A.5 Hydraulics**

<b>Pump</b>	Dual-piston, variable speed, 100 $\mu$ L (standard bore), 25 $\mu$ L (microbore) stroke; user-selectable constant pressure or constant flow feedback control
<b>Flow Rate</b>	Standard bore pump head: 0.04 to 10.0 mL/min, linearly variable in increments of 0.01 mL/min  Microbore pump head: 0.01 to 2.50 mL/min, linearly variable in increments of 0.01 mL/min
<b>Operating Pressure</b>	35 MPa (5000 psi) maximum
<b>Pressure Resolution</b>	0.07 MPa (10 psi)
<b>High Pressure Limit</b>	0 to 35 MPa (0 to 5000 psi) in increments of 0.05 MPa (7.25 psi); trips instantaneously
<b>Low Pressure Limit</b>	0 to 35 MPa (0 to 5000 psi) in increments of 0.05 MPa (7.25 psi); trips after a time-out of 0.4 mL for the standard bore IP20 or 0.1 mL for the microbore IP20
<b>Delay Volume</b>	Approximately 0.92 mL for standard pump heads or 0.72 mL for microbore pump heads, measured from the inlet fitting up to and including the 61-cm (24-inch) pressure transducer outlet line

## A.6 Method Control

<b>Methods</b>	Stores up to 100 separate methods (00 to 99), each of which may contain up to 50 separate steps. The actual number of stored methods depends on the available memory.
<b>Control</b>	The keypad is used to select the pump's operating parameters and to program methods.
<b>Storage</b>	Non-volatile memory protects against the loss of programs during power-down or in the event of a power failure.
<b>Remote</b>	Limited remote operation via TTL-Input logic level, and TTL-output and relay contact closures, or full remote programming and control through PeakNet software and the DX LAN interface.

## A.7 Vacuum Degas Assembly Option

<b>Channels</b>	Single-channel membrane vacuum degas
<b>Materials</b>	Wetted materials, PEEK, PTFE
<b>Performance</b>	>69% degas ratio @ 1 or 3 mL/min with 8.5 ppm O <sub>2</sub> at input 0.200 Kg F/cm <sup>2</sup> flow resistance @ 10 mL/min

***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## B • Installation

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## B • Installation

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### B.1 Facility Requirements

- Make sure the IP20 installation site meets the electrical and environmental specifications listed in Appendix A
- Install the IP20 on a sturdy table or workbench with at least 6 cm (2.4 in) free space behind the module for connections and ventilation. Install the module at a height that ensures convenient viewing of the front panel display and access to the interior.



**CAUTION**

**Lift the module only from the bottom or side surfaces. Lifting with the panel door will damage the door hinges. Use caution when lifting the module; it weighs 19 kg (42 lbs).**

- Provide a source of helium, nitrogen, or argon gas to pressurize the eluent and regenerant reservoirs. Helium is recommended. For details, refer to the *Pressurizable Reservoir Installation Instructions*.
- Install a regulator (P/N 046594) on the gas supply line to the reservoir.

### B.2 Installation Instructions

The IP20 Ship Kit contains items necessary for completing the installation.

IP20 Isocratic Pump Version	Ship Kit
Standard bore with PEEK components	P/N 047698
Standard bore with stainless steel components	P/N 047911
Microbore with PEEK components	P/N 047910
Microbore with stainless steel components	P/N 047912

#### B.2.1 Power Connection

You can control power to the IP20 from the main power switch on either the IP20 or the LC30 Chromatography Oven (if present). In either case, no adjustment is required to select the line voltage.

- For on/off control from the IP20, connect the modular power cord (IEC 320 C13), provided in the IP20 Ship Kit, from the main power receptacle on the rear panel (see Figure B-1) to a grounded, single-phase, power source.
- For on/off control from the LC30 Chromatography Oven, connect the IEC jumper power cord (P/N 960748) provided in the LC30 Ship Kit from the main power receptacle on the IP20 rear panel to one of the four IEC auxiliary receptacles on the rear panel of the LC30. Leave the IP20 power switch on continuously and use the LC30 main power switch to turn the IP20 on and off. Other modules in the system can be connected to the LC30 in the same way, allowing the LC30 to function as the main power source for the system.



**SHOCK HAZARD—To avoid electrical shock, a grounded receptacle must be used. Do not operate or connect to AC power mains without an earthed ground connection.**





Operation at AC input levels outside of the specified operating voltage range may damage the IP20.

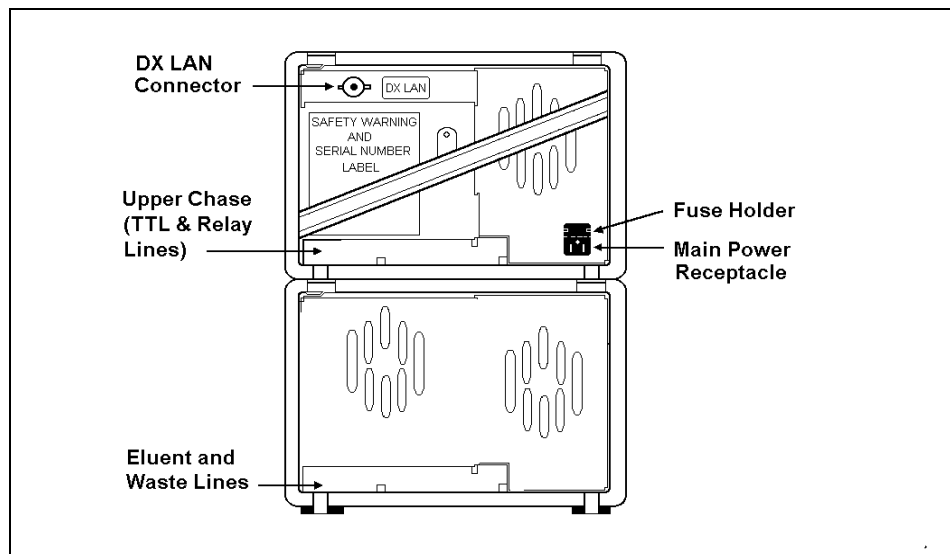


Figure B-1. IP20 Rear Panel

## B.2.2 Electronics Chassis Connections

The electronics chassis connections depend upon the chromatography module installed with the IP20.

### LC30 Connections

1. Route the RJ-11 serial cable from the rear of the LC30 Chromatography Oven through the IP20 upper chase (see Figure B-1) or through one of the side slots. Connect the cable to the **LC COMM** connector on the pump electronic chassis (see Figure B-2).
2. Route the solenoid valve cable from the rear of the LC30 through the IP20 upper chase or through one of the side slots. Connect the cable to the **LC AIR** connector.

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### LC10 or LC20 Connections

1. Route the leak sensor cable from the rear of the LC10 Chromatography Organizer or the LC20 Chromatography Enclosure through the IP20 upper chase (see Figure B-1) or through one of the side slots. Connect the cable to the **LC LEAK** connector on the pump electronics chassis (see Figure B-2).
2. Route the solenoid valve cable from the rear of the LC10 or LC20 through the IP20 upper chase or through one of the side slots. Connect the cable to the **LC AIR** connector.

#### NOTE

Refer to Appendix D for TTL and relay installation instructions.

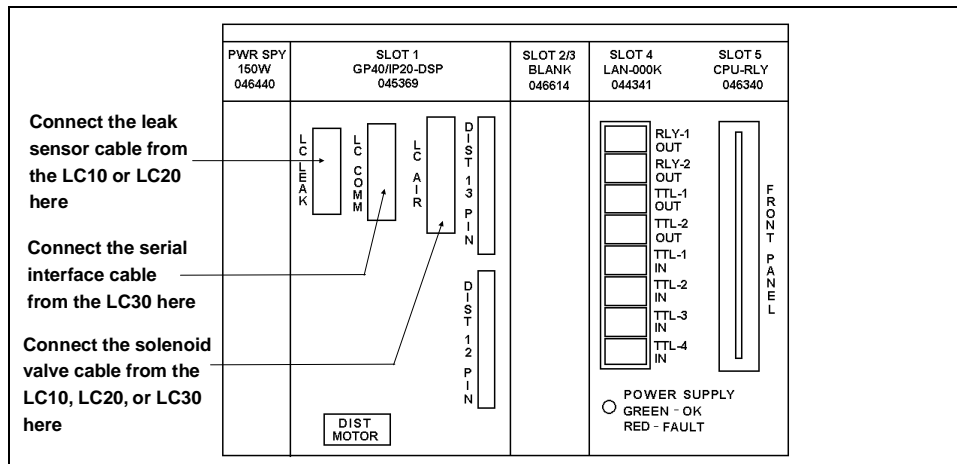


Figure B-2. IP20 Electronics Chassis  
(Located behind pump upper door)

### **B.2.3 DX LAN Network Connection (Optional)**

For the IP20 to communicate with PeakNet software, a pump interface card (P/N 044196) must be installed in the IP20 and the DX LAN cable (P/N 960404) must be connected to the DX LAN connector on the IP20 rear panel.



**STATIC—The IP20 electronics are not user-serviceable and the pump interface card should be installed by qualified personnel only. Observe standard anti-static procedures when installing the interface card or handling the CPU card.**



**To prevent damage to the pump, turn off the main power before installing the interface card. After confirming that the LED on the CPU card is off (not green or red), unplug the power from the mains. Do not rely on the front panel power switch.**

1. Remove any TTL/Relay plugs from the connectors at slot 4 on the electronic chassis (see Figure B-2).
2. Disconnect the 60-pin ribbon cable from the inside of the front panel by first closing the tilt panel to expose the connector and its ejector latches. Remove the cable by opening the ejector latches.
3. Using a screwdriver as a lever, open the white ejector latch at the bottom of the CPU card. Remove the CPU card, cable, and Relay card as a single unit.
4. Insert the pump interface card (P/N 044195) into slot 4. Slide the card to the rear. Verify that the BNC connector is aligned with the hole at the rear and the card is aligned with the connector. Press firmly on the card until it mates fully with the connector on the rear panel.
5. Reinstall the CPU/Relay card. Press firmly until the CPU card is inserted into the DX LAN connector on the rear panel.

## ***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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6. Reconnect the ribbon cable to the 60-pin connector on the front panel. The header and connector are key-polarized near the center. The ejector latches should be partially open to accept the cable connector.
7. If the pump is the last module in the network to be connected, install a terminator plug (P/N 921034), shipped with PeakNet software, on the remaining port of the BNC tee connector. If this is not the last module, connect the cable from the next module to the BNC tee.

**IMPORTANT**

**Terminator resistor plugs must be installed at each end of the DX LAN. Verify that both ends of the DX LAN have terminator resistor plugs installed.**

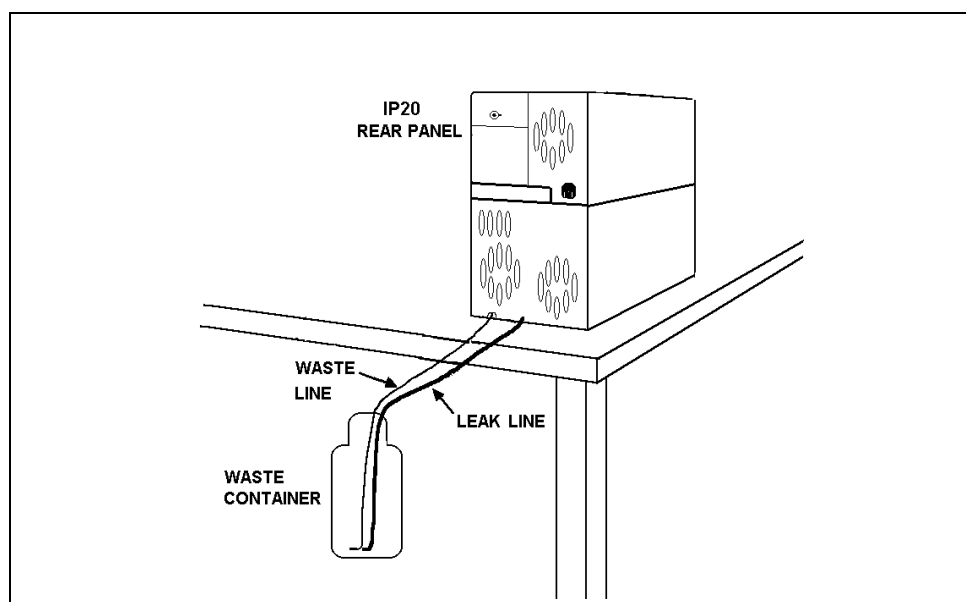
8. Connect the DX LAN cable (P/N 960404) to the DX LAN connector on the rear panel.

### **B.2.4 Waste Lines**

The IP20 requires two waste lines; one line from the pressure transducer assembly, and one from the leak drain. These lines are factory-installed and routed to the rear panel.

Place the free end of both waste lines into a single waste container positioned below the level of the IP20 to maintain a positive siphon (see Figure B-3).

**IMPORTANT** Neutralize acids and bases before disposal. Do not dispose of wastes containing organic solvents or heavy metals through the sewage or storm drain system.



*Figure B-3. Eluent Waste Lines*

### **B.2.5 Eluent Outlet Line Connection**

Connect the eluent line exiting the pressure transducer to the appropriate injection valve or column in the LC10 Chromatography Organizer, LC20 Chromatography Enclosure, LC30 Chromatography Oven, or other system component. It is important to minimize the volume between the injection valve and detector. If possible, shorten the eluent line from the pump after determining the relative positions of all system modules.

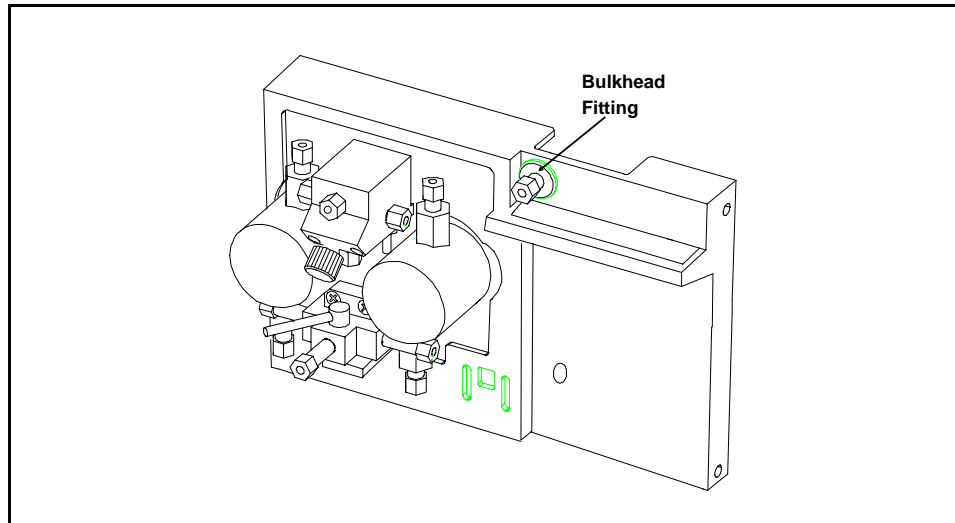
Route the eluent outlet line either through the chase and out the rear panel or through the slot on the left side of the module.

### **B.2.6 Eluent Inlet Line Connection**

1. Connect the eluent line from the eluent reservoir to the bulkhead fitting on the right side of the pump compartment (see Figure B-4).
2. Verify that a regulator (P/N 046594) is installed on the gas supply line to the reservoir.
3. Turn on the gas supply and adjust the pressure to 55 KPa (8 psi).



**Never pressurize the reservoirs above 69 KPa (10 psi).**



*Figure B-4. Bulkhead Fitting Location*

### **B.2.7 Priming the Pump**

The priming procedure has two parts:

- Priming the eluent inlet lines
- Priming the pump heads

#### **Priming the Eluent Inlet Lines**

1. Press **Menu** and **Enter** to go to the **MAIN** screen. If **REMOTE** mode is currently selected, move the cursor to that field and press a **Select** button to toggle to **LOCAL** mode. Press **Enter** or a cursor arrow button. If **METHOD** control is currently selected, move the cursor to that field, toggle to **DIRECT CNTRL**, and press **Enter** or an arrow button.
2. Verify that the **Off/On** LED is in the on position.
3. Set the flow rate to 0.

## IP20 Isocratic Pump

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4. Connect a 10 mL syringe (P/N 016387) to the luer adapter on the priming block. Turn the lever on the priming block all the way to the left to its maximum open position (see Figure B-5).

### NOTE

Because the eluent is pressurized, liquid will flow into the syringe as soon as you turn the priming block lever.

5. Verify that the eluent is pressurized to 55 KPa (8 psi).
6. Use the syringe to draw liquid from the reservoir, and through the liquid lines, and the degas pump assembly (if present). Continue drawing on the syringe until flow through the connecting tubing contains no more air bubbles. Because the degas assembly holds about 20 mL, you may need to draw several syringes of eluent.

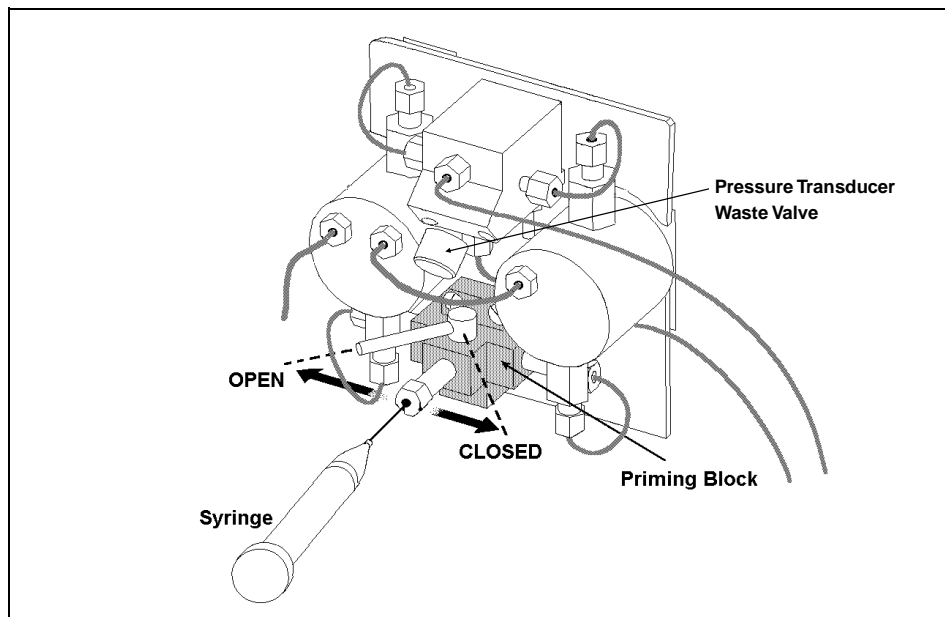


Figure B-5. Priming the Pump



7. Move the lever on the priming block to the right to its fully closed position (see Figure B-5).
8. Press **Off/On** twice to return the pump to its normal operating mode.

#### **Priming the Pump Heads**

1. Go to the **MAIN** screen and select **DIRECT CNTRL** and **LOCAL**.
2. Open the pressure transducer waste valve (see Figure B-5) by turning the knob counterclockwise about two turns. When the waste valve is open, flow goes from the priming block through the pump heads and directly out to waste (bypassing the eluent out line to the column).



**Be sure to bypass all columns by opening the pressure transducer waste valve before priming the pump. This prevents overpressurizing the system and possibly damaging the columns.**

3. Press **Prime**. The pump will begin pumping at its maximum flow rate (10.0 mL/min for standard bore and 2.50 mL/min for microbore).
4. Allow the pump to prime until no bubbles can be seen exiting the waste line (about 5 minutes).
5. Press **Prime** again to return the flow to the normal rate.
6. Close the pressure transducer waste valve. The pump is now ready for normal operation.

#### **NOTE**

**After priming, check the pressure reading on the MAIN screen. The IP20 display updates the pressure readout once per piston stroke. The reading from one stroke to the next should be within 3%. A variation of more than 3% indicates the pump is out of prime. If this is the case, go on to the following steps. Also refer to Section 4.1 for troubleshooting information.**

### Priming the Pump Heads with Isopropyl Alcohol

#### NOTE

Prime the pump heads with alcohol only if the regular procedure, described on the previous page, is ineffective.

1. Connect a 10 mL syringe (P/N 016387) to the luer adapter on the priming block (see Figure B-5).
2. Open the pressure transducer waste valve by turning the knob counterclockwise about two turns.
3. Move the lever on the priming block to the left as far as it will go (see Figure B-5). Press **Prime**.
4. Use the syringe to slowly push isopropyl alcohol through the pump. Avoid pushing any air trapped in the syringe through the pump as this will result in loss of prime. Verify that alcohol with no trapped bubbles is traveling down the waste line from the transducer.
5. Allow the pump to run until you have pushed about 3 mL of alcohol from the syringe. Then, while maintaining pressure on the syringe, press **Off/On** to turn off the pump motor.
6. Continue to push on the syringe until you have closed the priming block valve by moving the lever all the way to the right.
7. Press **Prime** and flush the pump with eluent for 2 minutes for the standard bore pump heads, or 8 minutes for the microbore pump heads.



**If you do not completely flush the alcohol from the pump before installing the columns, the columns may be irreparably damaged.**

8. Disconnect the syringe from the priming block and close the pressure transducer waste valve. The pump is now ready for normal operation.

### B.3 Automatic SRS Power Control

TTL connections can be used to automatically switch off the power to a Self-Regenerating Suppressor (SRS). When set up for this option, the IP20 sends a TTL signal to the detector when the pump flow stops. After 5 minutes, the detector will shut off the SRS power. The 5-minute delay in shutoff allows momentary flow interruptions without disturbing the SRS.

1. Go to the IP20 **PUMP OPTIONS** screen and set **TTL2 OUTPUT USAGE** to **0 FLOW** (see Figure B-6).

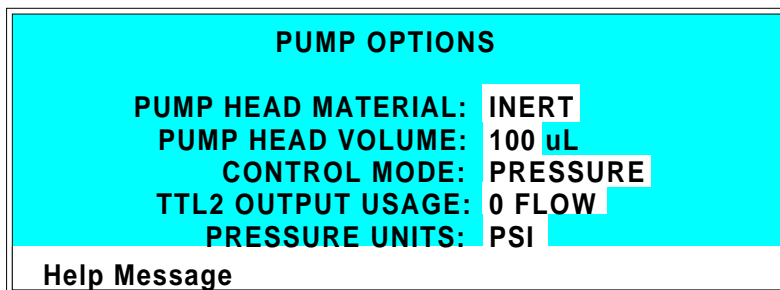


Figure B-6. Pump Options Screen

2. Go to the CD20 or ED40 detector **TIME FUNCTION IN** screen and assign TTL3 to **SRS OFF/ON**. Select the **NORMAL EDGE** mode.
3. Locate a pair of twisted black and red wires (P/N 043598) and two green TTL connector plugs (P/N 921019) in the IP20 Ship Kit.
4. Strip the ends of the wires and insert into the plugs. The signal wire (red) goes on top and the ground wire (black) goes on the bottom of each plug. Use the screwdriver (P/N 046985) provided in the Ship Kit to tighten the locking screws.
5. Plug one end of the cable into **TTL2 OUT** on the IP20. (The TTL connectors are located behind the upper door). Route the cable through the upper chases of the IP20 and the CD20 or ED40. Plug the other end into **TTL3 IN** on the detector (see Figure B-7).

## IP20 Isocratic Pump

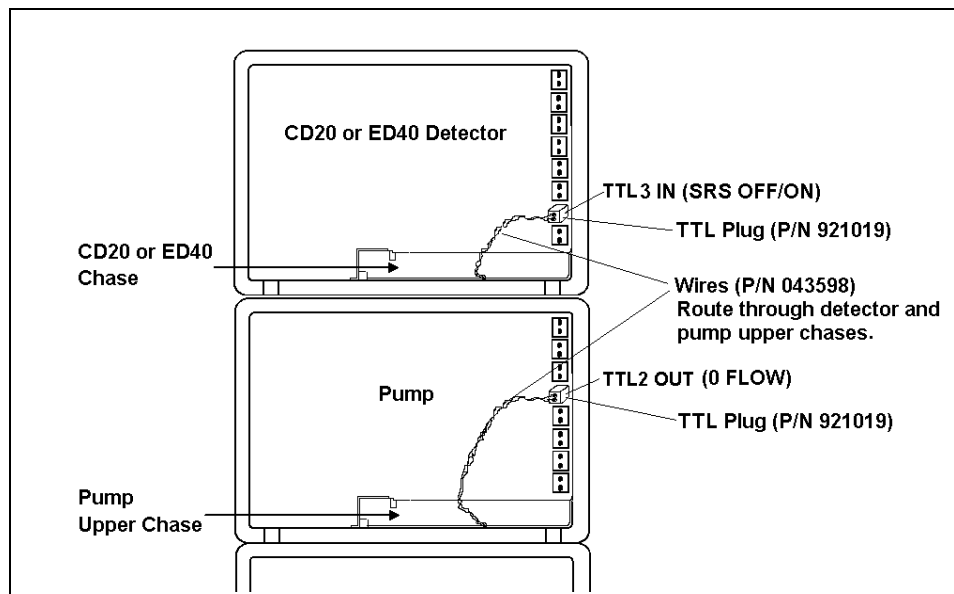


Figure B-7. TTL Connections for SRS Power Control  
(CD20/ED40 and IP20 Front Views without Front Doors)

### NOTE

For correct operation, the CD20 or ED40 TTL3 input mode must be set to NORMAL EDGE. Select the mode from the TIME FUNCTION IN screen.

## B.4 Stacking Modules

Dionex DX 500 modules are designed to be stacked on top of each other up to a maximum height of four units. The pump is two units high and typically sits on the workbench with a single-unit or double-unit detector module stacked on top of it. Figure B-8 illustrates the recommended stacking configuration.



Lift the module only from the bottom or side surfaces. Lifting with the panel door will damage the door hinges. Use caution when lifting the module; it weighs 19 kg (42 lbs).

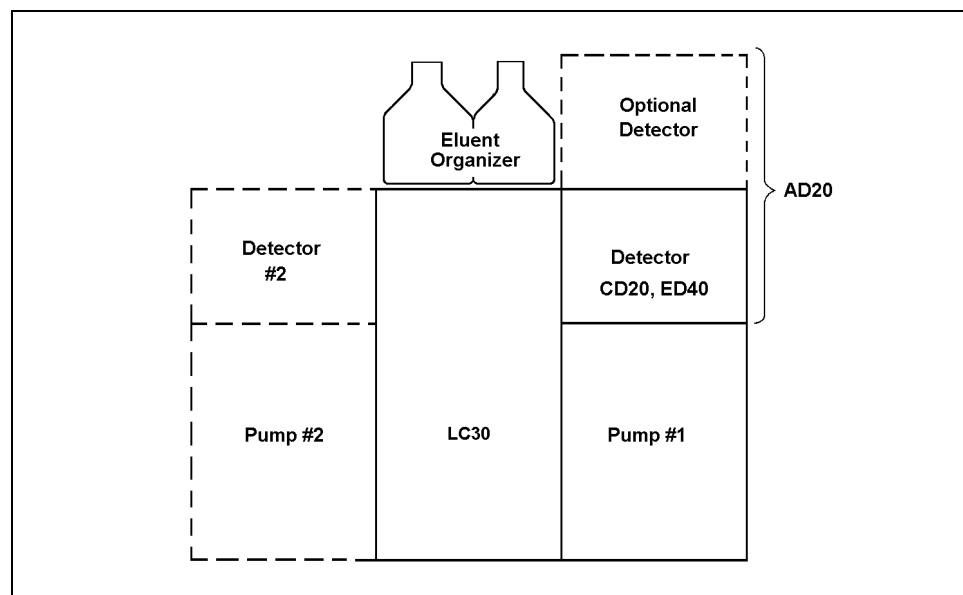


Figure B-8. Recommended Stacking of Modules

## **B.5 Securing Modules (Optional)**

The Ship Kit contains a shoe (P/N 046478) and tie (P/N 046476) for securing modules together. Installation of the shoe and tie is optional.

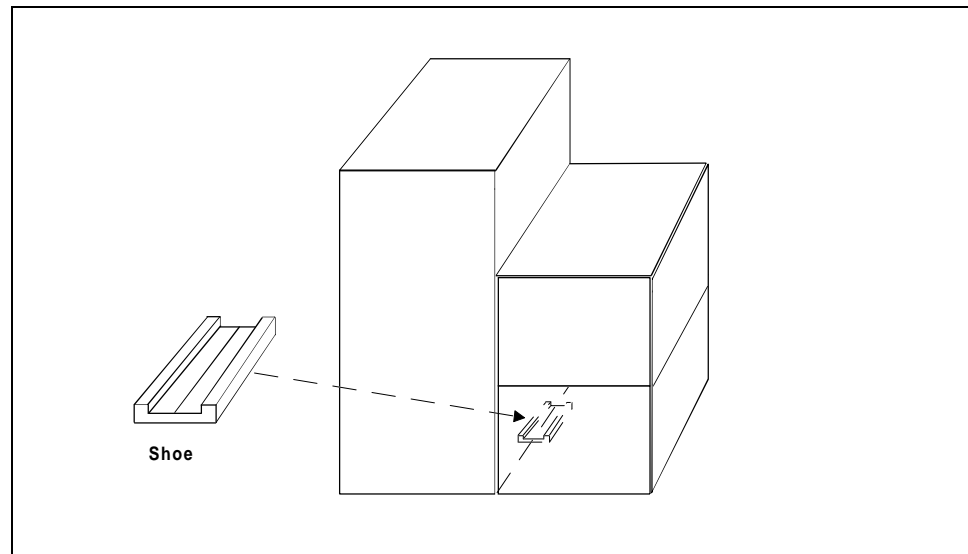
- The shoe is a gray-colored rubber rectangle with raised edges. It installs under two modules sitting side-by-side on the laboratory bench, for example, the LC30 Chromatography Oven and an IP20 Isocratic Pump.
- The tie is a small flexible piece of gray-colored rubber tubing with enlarged square ends. It installs in the side slots of two adjacent modules.

### **NOTE**

**The tie does not fit into the LC30 Chromatography Oven slots because of the additional insulation required for the oven.**

### **B.5.1 Installing a Shoe**

1. The bottom of each module contains molded ribbing with a pocket on each side, midway between the front and the rear of the module. One side of the shoe fits in the pocket of one module and the other side fits in the pocket of the adjacent module (see Figure B-9). To install the shoe, lift the edge of one module away from the adjacent module.
2. Place the shoe, with the grooved side up, under the lifted edge and slide the shoe along the edge until it fits into the pocket.
3. Press the shoe firmly into the pocket and carefully lower the module back onto the bench.
4. Lift the edge of the second module, align the front and rear edges of the two modules and then lower the second module over the shoe. Press down to seat the second module on the shoe.



*Figure B-9. Shoe Installation*

### **B.5.2 Installing a Tie**

1. Align the two modules side-by-side and open their doors.
2. Slide the narrow center portion of the tie into the side slot of one of the modules.
3. Grasp the enlarged end of the tie and pull to stretch the center portion of the tie.
4. Slide the stretched center portion into the side slot of the adjacent module. When you release the end, the tie acts as a spring, holding the two modules tightly together.

***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## C • User Interface

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***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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## C • User Interface

This appendix illustrates and describes all of the screens available for display on the front panel of the IP20. There are three categories of screens: operational, diagnostic, and calibration (see Figure C-1).

- *Operational* screens allow you to create, edit, and run methods that control pump operation, and to select default pump parameters.
- *Diagnostic* screens provide access to IP20 diagnostic information and tests.
- *Calibration* screens allow you to calibrate various IP20 functions; for example, the flow rate and the pressure offset.

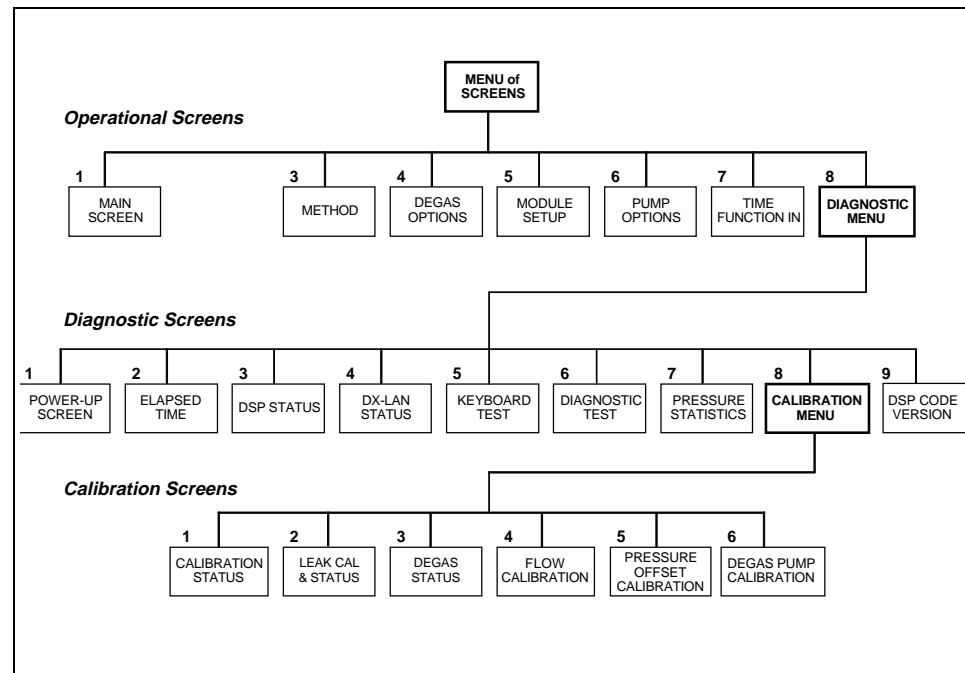
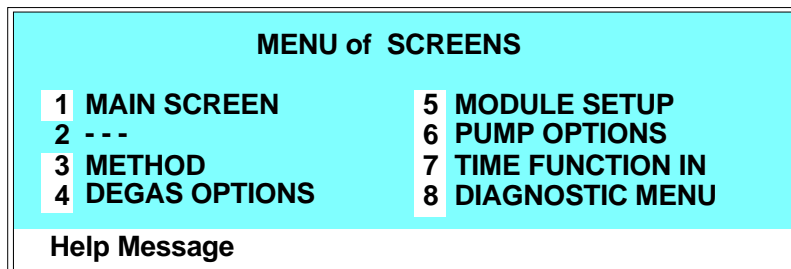


Figure C-1. IP20 Menu Structure

### Menu of Screens

This screen provides top-level access to the IP20 operational screens and to the **DIAGNOSTICS MENU**. It is displayed when you press **Menu**.



*Figure C-2. Menu of Screens*

There are two ways to select a screen from a menu:

1. Move the cursor to the field containing the screen number and press **Enter**.
2. Press the number button on the front panel keypad that corresponds to the screen number in the menu.

To display a brief description of each screen, press **Help**.

## C.1 Operational Screens

### C.1.1 Main Screen

Use this screen to select the mode of operation, the method number to run (when in Method control), and basic operating parameters (when in Direct control).

The **MAIN** screen displays active data in large characters to make viewing easier from a distance.

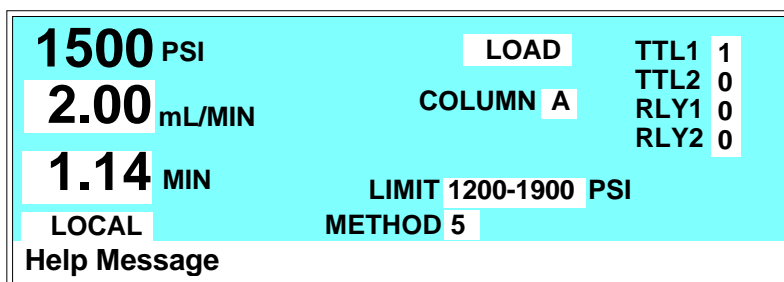


Figure C-3. Main Screen

<b>PSI</b> (MPa, BAR)	Displays the air pressure in psi, MPa, or bar. Set the unit of measure from the <b>PUMP OPTIONS</b> screen.
<b>mL/MIN</b>	Displays the eluent flow rate through the pump in milliliters per minute. In Direct control, set the flow rate in this field, also.
<b>MIN</b>	Displays the total elapsed time that the method clock has been running. The value can be changed. When you enter a new elapsed time, the method settings corresponding to the new time go into effect.
<b>LOCAL/ REMOTE</b>	Press either <b>Select</b> button to toggle between the <b>LOCAL</b> and <b>REMOTE</b> modes. A command from the host computer can set the pump to <b>LOCKED RMT</b> to shut out operation from the keypad. The <b>LOCKED RMT</b> mode can be canceled only by a new command from the host computer, or by turning off the pump and then turning it back on.

## **IP20 Isocratic Pump**

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<b>INJECT/LOAD</b>	Selects the position of the injection valve. The choices are <b>INJECT</b> and <b>LOAD</b> .
<b>COLUMN</b>	Selects the active column (A or B) in the LC10, LC20, or LC30 chromatography module. Column B is available only when a column switching valve is installed in the chromatography module.
<b>LIMIT</b>	The pressure limit range value in psi, MPa, or bar (see Section 3.1.5).
<b>METHOD #</b>	Displays the number of the method currently running. The range is 0 through 99. In Local mode, enter the method number to run in this field.
<b>TTL1</b> <b>TTL2</b> <b>RLY1</b> <b>RLY2</b>	Provides TTL and relay control of other devices. In Direct control, select 1 (on) or 0 (off). In Method control, set the TTL and relay fields from the <b>METHOD</b> screen. Appendix D describes TTL and relay control.

### C.1.2 Method Screen

Use this screen to select, edit, and save methods.

METHOD EDIT		1		SAVE TO		RUN	
INIT				LIMITS		0 - 5000 PSI	
TIME	V	COL	TTL1	TTL2	RLY1	RLY2	FLOW
INIT	L	A	0	0	0	0	1.00
0.00							
Help Message							

Figure C-4. Method Screen

**NOTE**

In the **V**, **COL**, **TTL**, **RLY**, and **FLOW** fields, a blank field indicates no change from the previous step.

<b>METHOD EDIT</b>	The method number (0 through 99) to edit.
<b>SAVE TO</b>	The method number (0 through 99) to save the current method to. It can be the same or different from the edit number.
<b>RUN</b>	The method number (0 through 99) to run. Entering a method number in this field does not affect the status of the method clock. The <b>Hold/Run</b> button on the front panel keypad controls the clock.
<b>LIMITS</b>	The low and high pressure limits (see Section 3.1.5), in psi, MPa, or bar. Select the unit of measure from the <b>PUMP OPTIONS</b> screen.
<b>TIME</b>	The elapsed time for each method step. Every method must begin with the <b>INIT</b> (initial) step, followed by the <b>TIME = 0.00</b> step. Each additional entry under <b>TIME</b> indicates the elapsed time at which the specified conditions (valve position, column selected, flow rate, etc.) occur.

## ***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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<b>V</b>	The position of the injection valve, either Inject or Load.
<b>COL</b>	Selects the active column (A or B) in the LC10, LC20, or LC30 chromatography module. Column B is available only when a column switching valve is installed in the chromatography module.
<b>TTL1</b> <b>TTL2</b> <b>RLY1</b> <b>RLY2</b>	Provides TTL and relay control of other devices. Select 1 (on) or 0 (off). Appendix D describes TTL and relay control.
<b>FLOW</b>	The flow rate through the pump in milliliters-per-minute.
v	A small “v” adjacent to the bottommost time entry indicates there are additional lines below the last line in the screen. Use the arrow buttons to scroll down to the additional lines.
^	A caret (^) adjacent to the topmost time entry indicates there are additional lines above the top line. The caret displays only when the screen is scrolled down additional lines. Use the arrow buttons to scroll up to the additional lines.



### C.1.3 Degas Options

Use the **DEGAS OPTIONS** screen to set the duration and frequency of the degas pump cycles.

DEGAS OPTIONS		DEFAULT
<b>DEGAS PUMP:</b>	<b>BY SETTING</b>	
<b>START-UP DURATION:</b>	2 MIN	2 MIN
<b>CYCLE DURATION:</b>	30 SEC	30 SEC
<b>TIME BETWEEN CYCLES:</b>	10 MIN	10 MIN
<b>Help Message</b>		

Figure C-5. Degas Options Screen

**DEGAS PUMP** Selects operating options:  
**BY SETTING:** The degas pump runs according to the selected degas options.  
**MONITOR:** The IP20 checks the degas vacuum reading once a minute. If the reading falls 500 counts below the calibration threshold value, the degas pump turns on for the cycle duration time.  
**ALWAYS OFF:** The pump is always off.  
**ALWAYS ON:** The pump is always on. This setting is normally used only for testing the pump during servicing.

**START-UP DURATION** The time the pump runs at power-up (2-5 min).

**CYCLE DURATION** The time the pump runs during each cycle (0-120 sec).

**TIME BETWEEN CYCLES** The time to wait between cycles (1-99 min).

**NOTE**

The **DEGAS PUMP CALIBRATION** screen displays the degas threshold value.

## ***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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The IP20 monitors the degas vacuum reading once a minute. If the degas vacuum reading is 2000 or more lower than the degas calibration value, the following error message displays:

LOW VACUUM ALARM!!  
Check DEGAS OPTIONS settings or refer to  
service manual

If this occurs, try increasing the **CYCLE DURATION** time and/or decreasing the **TIME BETWEEN CYCLES**. If adjusting these settings does not solve the problem, contact your Dionex office.

### C.1.4 Module Setup

Use this screen to adjust the display backlight, and to toggle the button and error tones on or off. Adjustments made in this screen will be the default until new adjustments are made.

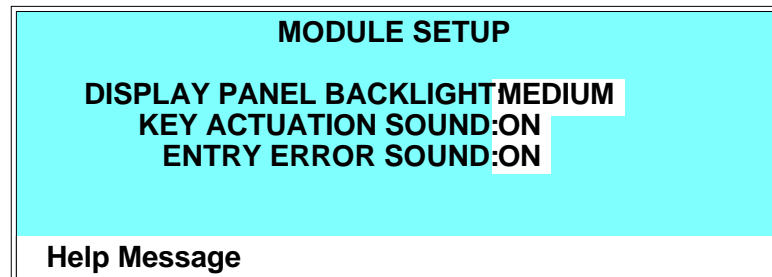


Figure C-6. Module Setup Screen

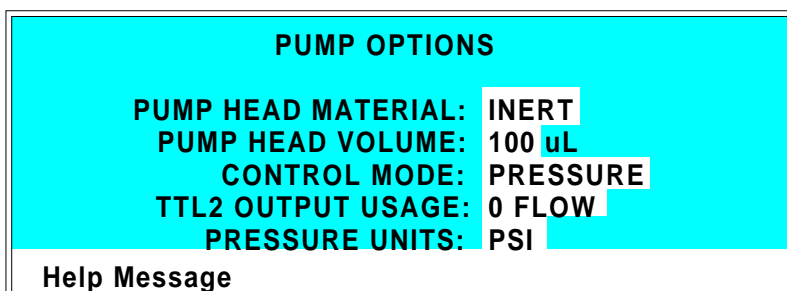
<b>DISPLAY PANEL BACKLIGHT</b>	Sets the backlight to <b>LOW</b> , <b>MEDIUM</b> , <b>HIGH</b> , or <b>OFF</b> .
<b>KEY ACTUATION SOUND</b>	Toggles the key sound <b>ON</b> or <b>OFF</b> .
<b>ENTRY ERROR SOUND</b>	Toggles the error sound <b>ON</b> or <b>OFF</b> .

**NOTE**

If no keypad buttons are pressed within a two-hour period, the backlight automatically turns off. To turn the backlight back on, press any button on the keypad. Press the button again if you want to activate its function.

### C.1.5 Pump Options

Use this screen to select the type of pump head installed and to set pump operation parameters. This data must be updated after changing to a different pump head type or when the operational requirements change.

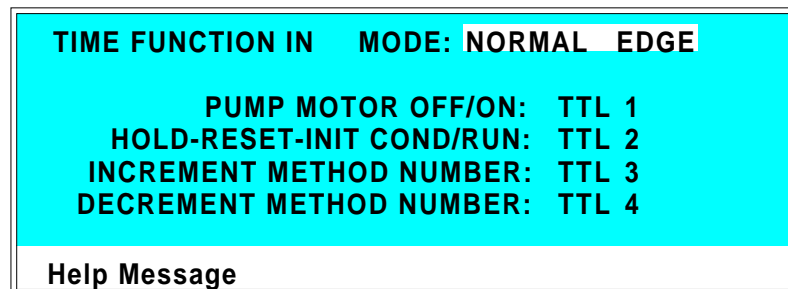


*Figure C-7. Pump Options Screen*

<b>PUMP HEAD MATERIAL</b>	Change this parameter only after changing the pump heads. Select <b>INERT</b> for PEEK pump heads or <b>SST</b> for stainless steel pump heads.
<b>PUMP HEAD VOLUME</b>	Change this parameter only after changing the pump heads. Select <b>100 µL</b> for standard bore pump heads, or <b>25 µL</b> for microbore pump heads.
<b>CONTROL MODE</b>	Sets the pump flow control mode to <b>PRESSURE</b> or <b>FLOW</b> . Pressure mode uses pressure as the primary source of feedback to maintain flow rate stability. Flow mode uses motor speed as the primary source of feedback to maintain stability.
<b>TTL2 OUTPUT USAGE</b>	Selects the active state of the TTL OUT signal. Select <b>0 FLOW</b> or <b>NORMAL</b> . At <b>0 FLOW</b> , TTL2 is high. At <b>NORMAL</b> , TTL2 is low. To automatically switch off the power to a Self-Regenerating Suppressor when the pump flow stops, select the <b>0 FLOW</b> option, and connect TTL2 out on the pump to TTL3 in, on the CD20 or ED40 detector (see Section B.3 for detailed connection instructions).
<b>PRESSURE UNITS</b>	Selects the unit of measure for pressure ( <b>PSI</b> , <b>MPa</b> , or <b>BAR</b> ).

### C.1.6 Time Function In

This screen displays the pump functions that can be controlled with TTL input from another device. The **MODE** field selects the type of input signal the pump will respond to. The signal type can be changed to match the signal of the controlling device. See Appendix D for details.



The screenshot shows a cyan-colored screen with the following text:

**TIME FUNCTION IN    MODE: NORMAL EDGE**

**PUMP MOTOR OFF/ON:    TTL 1**  
**HOLD-RESET-INIT COND/RUN:    TTL 2**  
**INCREMENT METHOD NUMBER:    TTL 3**  
**DECREMENT METHOD NUMBER:    TTL 4**

**Help Message**

*Figure C-8. Time Function In Screen*

**MODE**                      Select **NORMAL EDGE**, **INVERTED EDGE**, **NORMAL PULSE**, or **INVERTED PULSE**. Normal edge, the default mode, is compatible with the TTL output signals provided by DX 500 modules.

## **C.2 Diagnostic Screens**

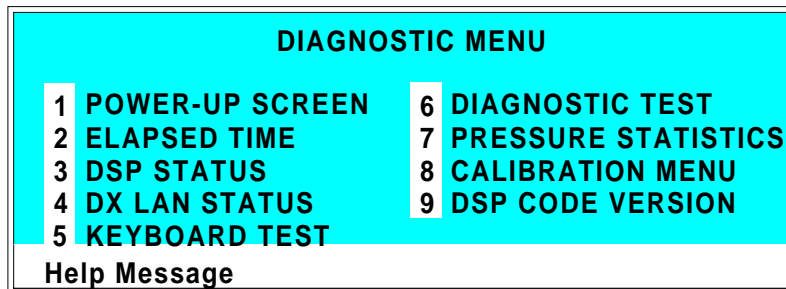
To access the pump diagnostics, select the **DIAGNOSTIC MENU** from the **MENU of SCREENS**. From a diagnostic screen, pressing **Menu** returns you to the **DIAGNOSTIC MENU**. From the **DIAGNOSTIC MENU**, pressing **Menu** returns you to the **MENU of SCREENS**.

### **C.2.1 Hexadecimal Entry Fields**

Several diagnostic screens require entering values in hexadecimal format. While the cursor is on one of these fields, enter the hexadecimal digits A through F by pressing the decimal [.] button, followed by the number button 0 through 5. In this scheme, .0 enters the digit A, .1 enters B, .3 enters C, and so forth. The decimal button has no effect on any other button; the remaining buttons ignore the decimal function and perform as usual.

### **C.2.2 Diagnostic Menu**

The **DIAGNOSTIC MENU** lists the available diagnostic screens. To display the menu, press **Menu, 8**.



*Figure C-9. Diagnostic Menu*

### C.2.3 Power-Up Screen

This is the same power-up screen that displays when you turn on the IP20. When the pump is connected to the DX LAN, the DX LAN identification number displays.

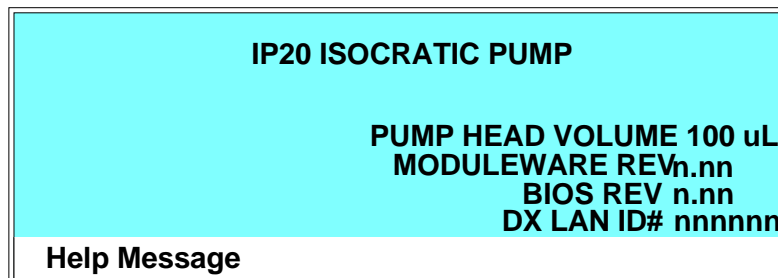
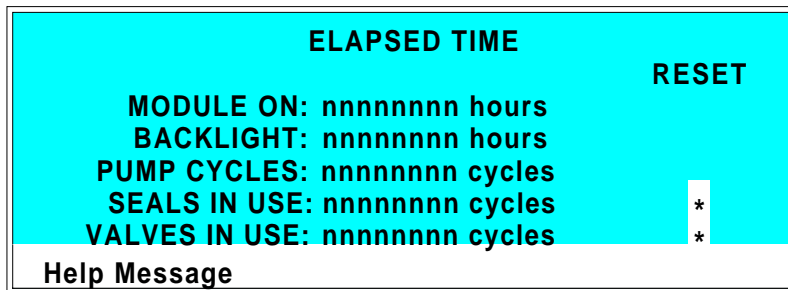


Figure C-10. Power-Up Screen

### **C.2.4 Elapsed Time**

This screen reports for how long various IP20 components have been in use. The status of each parameter updates in real time.



*Figure C-11. Elapsed Time Screen*

<b>MODULE ON</b>	Reports the total time the module has been powered up in its lifetime.
<b>BACKLIGHT</b>	Reports the total time the display backlight has been on in its lifetime.
<b>PUMP CYCLES</b>	Reports the total cumulative number of pump cycles during the life of the motor. This field automatically resets to 0 after the pump motor is replaced.
<b>SEALS IN USE</b>	Reports the total number of pump cycles since the last time the seals were replaced. Reset this field to 0 when the seals are replaced.
<b>VALVES IN USE</b>	Reports the total number of pump cycles since the last time the check valves were serviced. Reset this field to 0 when the valves are serviced.
<b>RESET</b>	Resets the <b>SEALS IN USE</b> , or <b>VALVES IN USE</b> counter to 0. Move the cursor to the corresponding asterisk (*) field and press <b>Enter</b> . Always reset the seals and valves counters to 0 when they are replaced or serviced.



### C.2.5 DSP Status

This screen reports the status of IP20 DSP (Digital Signal Processor) dynamic parameters. Status updates are in real time.

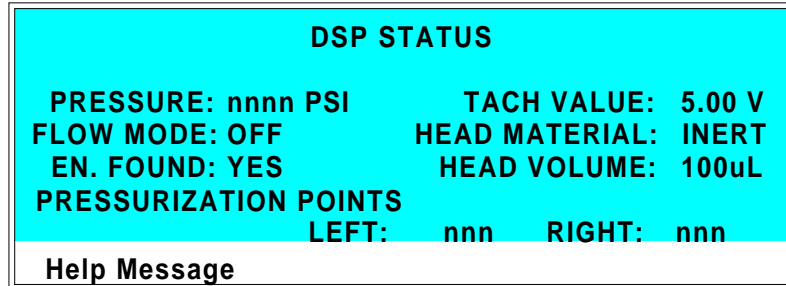
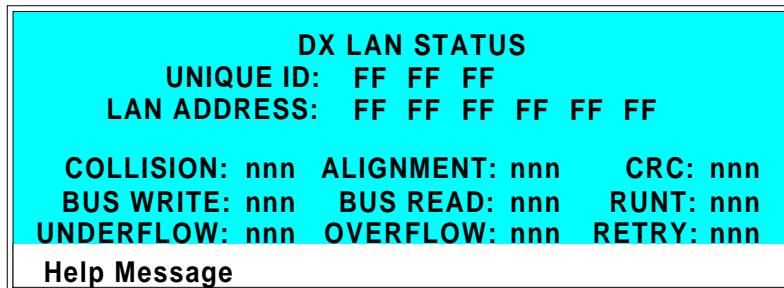


Figure C-12. DSP Status Screen

<b>PRESSURE</b>	Reports the current head pressure in psi, MPa, or bar.
<b>TACH VALUE</b>	Reports the current motor tachometer reading in volts.
<b>FLOW MODE</b>	Reports the flow mode as <b>ON</b> or <b>OFF</b> : <b>ON</b> = System is in constant flow mode. <b>OFF</b> = System is in pressure feedback mode.
<b>HEAD MATERIAL</b>	Reports the head material as set from the <b>PUMP OPTIONS</b> screen: <b>INERT</b> = PEEK heads <b>METAL</b> = Stainless steel heads
<b>EN. FOUND</b>	Reports when the encoder is found. Options are <b>YES</b> or <b>NO</b> .
<b>HEAD VOLUME</b>	Reports the head volume as set from the <b>PUMP OPTIONS</b> screen. The options are 100 µL for standard bore heads or 25 µL for microbore heads.
<b>PRESSURIZATION POINTS</b>	Reports the current pressurization point for the left and right pistons. The pressurization points are the points at which the pump speed is adjusted at each stroke to maintain a constant flow rate. When the pump has stabilized, the left and right values are approximately equal (within 5). A variation of more than 3% between the left and right readings indicates a problem (see Section 4.1).

### **C.2.6 DX LAN Status**

The DX LAN driver monitors several types of errors that may occur on the network. The detector reads the DX LAN error counts and displays them on this screen, along with the DX LAN addresses.



*Figure C-13. DX LAN Status Screen*

<b>UNIQUE DX LAN ID</b>	Displays the three-byte DX LAN ID programmed into the pump Moduleware (in HEX). The ID is unique to the pump and never changes.
<b>DX LAN ADDRESS</b>	Displays the six-byte DX LAN address assigned by the PC (in HEX). The first three bytes are the system assignment and the last three bytes are the assignment within the system.
<b>COLLISION</b>	Indicates that 16 unsuccessful transmissions of the same packet occurred, due to collisions.
<b>BUS WRITE</b>	Indicates that a ready response could not be issued within 2.4 microseconds after the WR signal was asserted. This occurs when the transmit buffer memory is full.
<b>UNDERFLOW</b>	Indicates that data from the transmit section of the hardware buffer memory is not available for serial transmission. The DX LAN will continue to send out this data frame.
<b>ALIGNMENT</b>	Indicates that a packet was received with an alignment error, meaning that there were one

to seven extra bits at the end of the packet. This is usually caused by a collision or a faulty transceiver.

**BUS READ**

Indicates that a ready response could not be issued within 2.4 microseconds after the ready signal was asserted. This occurs when reading an empty buffer.

**OVERFLOW**

Indicates that the DX LAN hardware receive buffer became full and had to reject a packet for lack of space.

**CRC**

Indicates that a packet was received with a CRC error. This usually means that a collision has corrupted the packet.

**RUNT**

Indicates that a “runt” packet (one less than 15 bytes in length) was received. This usually occurs after a collision has truncated the original length.

**RETRY**

Indicates the number of retries required to transmit the last packet.

### **C.2.7 Keyboard Test**

This screen allows you to conduct an interactive test of the front panel keypad buttons.

<b>OFF/ON</b>	<b>RUN/HOLD</b>	<b>UP</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>PRIME</b>	<b>RESET</b>	<b>LEFT</b>	<b>DOWN</b>	<b>RIGHT</b>	<b>4 5 6</b>
<b>INSERT</b>	<b>SEL UP</b>	<b>HELP</b>	<b>MENU</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2 3</b>
<b>DELETE</b>	<b>SEL DOWN</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>E</b>	
<b>Help Message</b>					

*Figure C-14. Keyboard Test Screen*

To test the buttons:

1. Press a button on the keypad. Its display changes to reverse video, confirming proper operation of that button.
2. Continue pressing all buttons in turn. Only the most recently pressed button shows in reverse video.
3. To end the test and return to the **DIAGNOSTIC MENU**, press **Menu** twice.

### C.2.8 Diagnostic Test

This screen allows you to conduct a series of tests on the electronic components of the pump. At power-up, certain of these tests are run automatically. If any tests fail, the screen opens and displays the status of each test run.

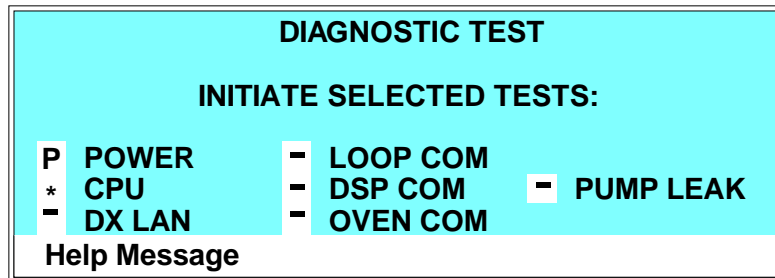


Figure C-15. Diagnostic Test Screen

#### NOTE

Running the following tests disturbs the equilibration of the pump as services cycle on and off and the system runs through its test modes. After testing, allow the system to equilibrate before resuming operation.

To run one of the tests, position the cursor in the edit field next to the test, press a **Select** button to select the asterisk (\*), and press **Enter**. When the test is complete, the edit field displays either pass (**P**) or fail (**F**).

<b>POWER</b>	Checks the +5, $\pm 15$ , and +24 volt monitor on the Relay card.
<b>CPU</b>	Checks the CPU internal configuration and the Moduleware checksum.
<b>DX LAN</b>	Checks the DX LAN hardware configuration and loop back.
<b>LOOP COM</b>	Checks the LC30 Chromatography Oven communication hardware. A “loop-back” cable must be plugged into the oven communication port. The pump then runs a loop-back test on the port.

## ***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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<b>DSP COM</b>	Checks communication between the pump CPU and the DSP (Digital Signal Processor) hardware by sending a command and waiting for the appropriate response.
<b>PUMP LEAK</b>	Checks the pump's leak sensor for a correct, open circuit, or short circuit condition.
<b>EXTERNAL LEAK</b>	Checks the external leak sensor for a correct, open circuit, or short circuit condition.

### **NOTE**

**Exiting the DIAGNOSTIC TEST screen clears the pass/fail indicators from the edit fields.**

### C.2.9 Pressure Statistics

This screen monitors the pressure transducer and reports pressure status values. The status values update while the screen is displayed.

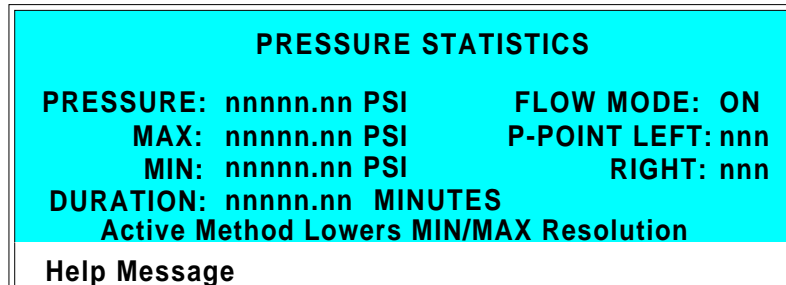


Figure C-16. Pressure Statistics Screen

If a method is running when you go to the **PRESSURE STATISTICS** screen, the following message displays:



For more accurate readings, abort the method, change to Direct control mode, and then reopen the screen.

<b>PRESSURE</b>	The measured pressure from the pressure transducer.
<b>MAX</b>	The maximum pressure value during the duration of the test.
<b>MIN</b>	The minimum pressure value during the duration of the test.
<b>DURATION</b>	The duration of the test. The test starts upon entering this screen and terminates upon exiting by pressing the <b>Menu</b> button. To restart the test, press <b>Reset</b> ; the duration is set to 0 and all status values are set to the current pressure.
<b>FLOW MODE</b>	Reports the flow mode as <b>ON</b> or <b>OFF</b> : <b>ON</b> = System is in constant flow mode. <b>OFF</b> = System is in pressure feedback mode.

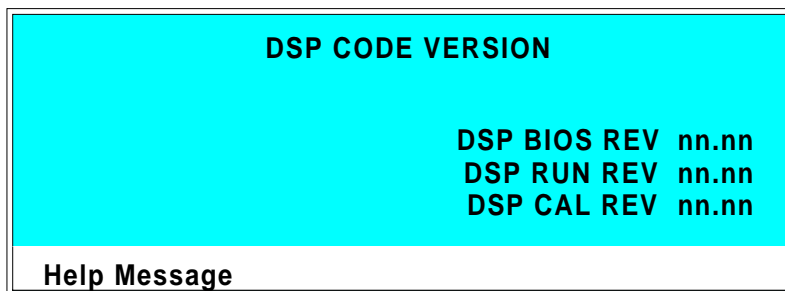
## ***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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**P-POINT LEFT**      Reports the current pressurization point for the left  
**RIGHT**              and right pistons. The IP20 updates the readout once  
per piston stroke. The pressure points should not vary  
more than 3% from one stroke to the next.

### **C.2.10 DSP Code Version**

Displays the current digital signal processor (DSP) code revision numbers.



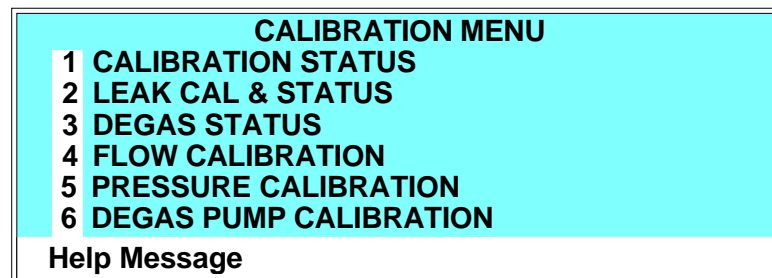
*Figure C-17. DSP Code Version Screen*



## C.3 Calibration Screens

To go to the CALIBRATION MENU, press **Menu, 8, 8**.

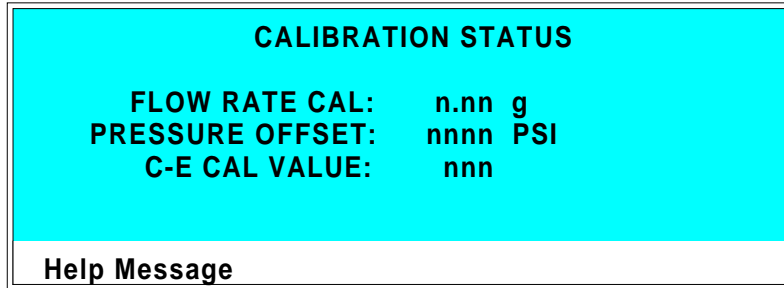
### C.3.1 Calibration Menu



*Figure C-18. Calibration Menu Screen*

### **C.3.2 Calibration Status**

This screen reports the status of calibration parameters in real time.



*Figure C-19. Calibration Status Screen*

<b>FLOW RATE CAL</b>	The current flow rate calibration value.
<b>PRESSURE OFFSET</b>	The pressure offset calibration value reported by the DSP.
<b>C-E CAL VALUE</b>	The current binary value for cam-encoder calibration reported by the DSP.

### C.3.3 Leak Sensor Calibration and Status

This screen reports the status of leak sensor parameters. The **PUMP** column displays the status of the pump’s internal leak sensor. The **EXTERNAL** column displays the status of the leak sensor in the LC10 Chromatography Organizer or the LC20 Chromatography Enclosure. If an LC10 or LC20 is not attached to the pump, the **EXTERNAL** fields display **NONE**.

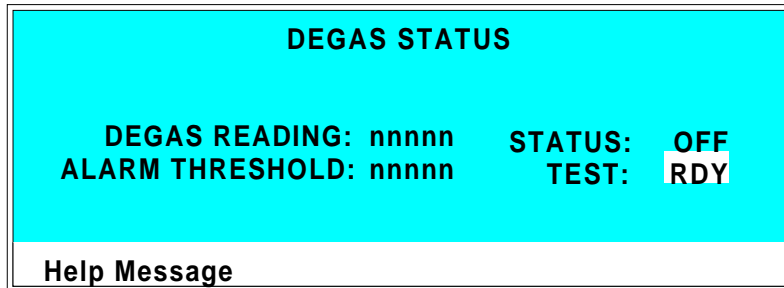
LEAK SENSOR CALIBRATION AND STATUS		
	PUMP	EXTERNAL
MEASURED VALUE:	2.48	2.75
CURRENT CONDITION:	WET	DRY
CALIBRATION VALUE:	2.50	2.60
LOW LEAK THRESHOLD:	2.70	2.50
Help Message		

Figure C-20. Leak Sensor Calibration and Status

<b>MEASURED VALUE</b>	The current measured voltage from the sensor in volts.
<b>CURRENT CONDITION</b>	The current <b>WET</b> , <b>DRY</b> , or <b>ERR</b> (error) condition of the sensor. <b>ERR</b> indicates an open or short circuit. To calibrate a leak sensor, select <b>CAL</b> and press <b>Enter</b> . After calibration, the field will revert to <b>DRY</b> or <b>ERR</b> .
<b>CALIBRATION VALUE</b>	The value saved when the sensor was last calibrated.
<b>LOW LEAK THRESHOLD</b>	The threshold value below which a leak is indicated. This is based on the calibration value.

### **C.3.4 Degas Status**

This screen reports the status of the vacuum degas pump calibration parameters in real time and allows testing of the degas pump.



*Figure C-21. Degas Status Screen*

<b>DEGAS READING</b>	The reading from the degas pump pressure transducer.
<b>STATUS</b>	Reports whether the degas pump is on or off.
<b>ALARM THRESHOLD</b>	A degas reading value below this threshold value triggers the degas pump failure alarm.
<b>TEST</b>	Select <b>RUN</b> and press <b>Enter</b> to test the degas pump. The pump turns on, runs for 45 seconds, and turns off automatically. While the pump is running, the <b>STATUS</b> field indicates <b>ON</b> . <b>Note:</b> There may be a delay of several seconds before the on/off status is updated.

### C.3.5 Flow Calibration

This screen reports the pump flow rate calibration and provides instructions for calibration.

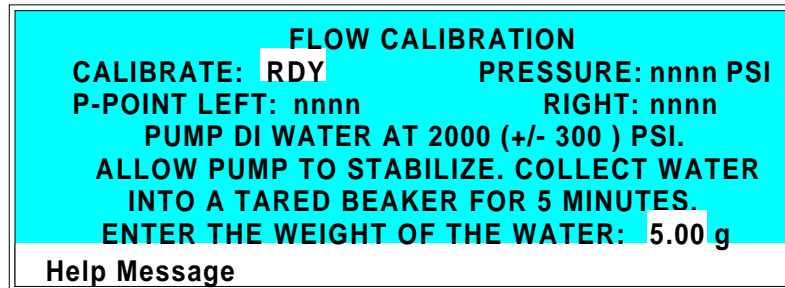


Figure C-22. Flow Calibration Screen

<b>CALIBRATE</b>	To calibrate the flow, select <b>CAL</b> and press <b>Enter</b> . The pump will use standard calibration parameters for pump control. When <b>RDY</b> is selected, the pump uses stored parameters from the last calibration.  After selecting <b>CAL</b> , follow the instructions on the screen for calibration. It takes 5 minutes to calibrate the standard heads and 20 minutes to calibrate the microbore heads.
<b>PRESSURE</b>	Displays the measured value from the pressure transducer.
<b>P-POINT LEFT RIGHT</b>	Displays the pressurization points for the left and right pump pistons. When the pump has stabilized, the left and right values are approximately equal (within 5).
<b>WEIGHT OF THE WATER</b>	After following the instructions for calibration, enter the measured weight of the water pumped into the beaker.

### C.3.6 Pressure Calibration

Use this screen to calibrate the pump pressure offset and slope.

**NOTE**

Before beginning the calibration procedure, make sure that the pump is primed.

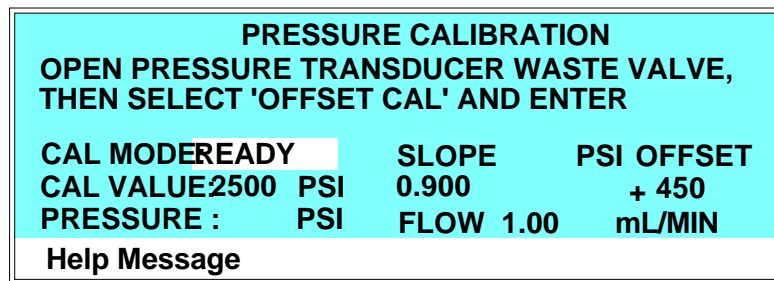


Figure C-23. Pressure Calibration Screen: Initial View

<b>CAL MODE</b>	Selects the calibration mode. <b>READY</b> The pump is ready for calibration. <b>OFFSET CAL</b> Calibrate the offset. <b>SLOPE CAL</b> Calibrate the slope. <b>SLOPE DFLT</b> Use the default slope value. <b>EDIT</b> Enter known correct <b>SLOPE</b> and <b>OFFSET</b> values.
<b>CAL VALUE</b>	Pressure value entered during the slope calibration procedure. Accepted values: 1 to 5000 psi, 1 to 340 bar, 0.1 to 34.0 MPa.
<b>PRESSURE</b>	Current pressure reading from the transducer.
<b>SLOPE</b>	Calibrated slope value. Accepted values: 0.7 to 1.3 (default=0.9).
<b>PSI [MPa] OFFSET</b>	Calibrated offset value. Accepted values: 200 to 1000 psi (default=450) 14 to 68 bar (default=31) 1.4 to 6.8 MPa (default=3.1)
<b>FLOW</b>	Current flow rate.

**To calibrate:**

1. Stop the pump flow.
2. Go to the **PRESSURE CALIBRATION** screen.
3. Open the pressure transducer waste valve by turning it counterclockwise two turns (see Figure 2-7).
4. When the pressure reaches zero, select **OFFSET CAL** and press **Enter**. The offset calibration begins. When calibration is complete, the screen displays the following:

<b>PRESSURE CALIBRATION</b>			
<b>'ENTER' TO USE SLOPE DEFAULT VALUE, OR SELECT 'SLOPE CAL' TO CONTINUE</b>			
<b>CAL MODE</b>	<b>SLOPE DFLT</b>	<b>SLOPE</b>	<b>PSI OFFSET</b>
<b>CAL VALUE:</b>	<b>2500 PSI</b>	<b>0.900</b>	<b>+ 450</b>
<b>PRESSURE:</b>	<b>0 PSI</b>	<b>FLOW 1.00</b>	<b>mL/MIN</b>
<b>Help Message</b>			

Figure C-24. Pressure Calibration Screen: Second View

The **OFFSET** field displays the calibrated value. The **SLOPE** field does not change, and the **PRESSURE** field displays the new pressure based on the calibrated offset.

5. There are three choices for continuing the calibration:
  - To finish the offset calibration and keep the current slope value, press **Menu** to exit the **PRESSURE CALIBRATION** screen. The new offset value will be put into effect. No slope calibration is performed.
  - To continue the calibration with a default slope value, press **Enter**. The **SLOPE** field displays the default slope value. The **PRESSURE** field displays the new pressure based on the calibrated offset and the default slope. The screen then returns to the initial view and calibration is complete.

## IP20 Isocratic Pump

- To continue to the slope calibration procedure, select **SLOPE CAL** in the **CAL MODE** field and press **Enter**. The screen displays the following:

PRESSURE CALIBRATION				
CLOSE WASTE VALVE, INSTALL GAUGE. TURN PUMP ON AND ENTER GAUGE PRESSURE.				
CAL MODE	SLOPE CAL	SLOPE	PSI	OFFSET
CAL VALUE	2500 PSI	0.900		+ 450
PRESSURE :	PSI	FLOW	1.00	mL/MIN
Help Message				

Figure C-25. Pressure Calibration Screen: Third View

- Close the waste valve.
- Install a pressure test gauge between the pressure transducer outlet and either a length of backpressure tubing, or a column (see Figure C-26). A pressure gauge assembly (P/N 046175), which includes a gauge with an accuracy rating of  $\pm 0.25\%$ , and required fittings, is available for this purpose. Contact your Dionex office for details.

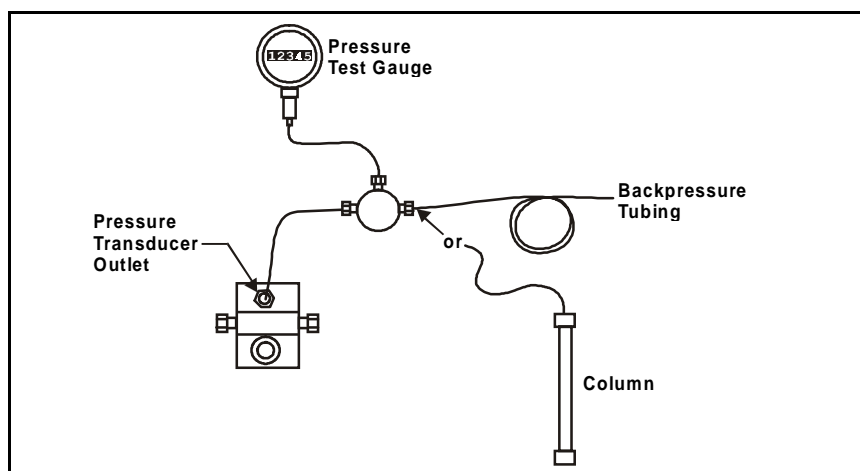


Figure C-26. Pressure Gauge Installation



8. In the **FLOW** field, enter the flow rate normally used for your application.
9. Turn on the pump. The pressure will begin increasing. Allow the pressure gauge reading to stabilize.
10. This step depends on whether backpressure tubing or a column is installed:
  - If backpressure tubing is installed, the recommended pressure for calibration is  $17.25 \pm 0.17$  MPa ( $2500 \pm 25$  psi). If necessary, adjust the flow rate to bring the pressure to the recommended value. Increasing the flow rate increases the pressure; decreasing it decreases the pressure. When the gauge reading has stabilized at the recommended value, enter the reading in the **CAL VALUE** field.
  - If a column is installed, the application flow rate and the type of column installed determine the pressure for calibration. After allowing the gauge pressure to stabilize, enter the reading in the **CAL VALUE** field.

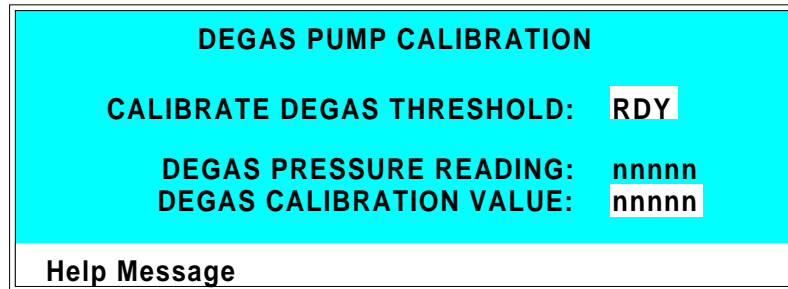
**NOTE**

**The pressure gauge readings may fluctuate slightly as the left and right pump heads alternate piston strokes. You can ignore variations of about  $\pm 0.03$  MPa ( $\pm 5$  psi) or less. Larger fluctuations generally indicate that the pump is out of prime. If this occurs, prime the pump heads (see Section B.2.7) and then repeat Step 10.**

11. Press **Enter**. The slope calibration begins. When calibration is complete, the screen fields display the following:
  - The **SLOPE** field displays the new slope value.
  - The **PRESSURE** field displays the same value as the **CAL VALUE**.

### **C.3.7 Degas Pump Calibration**

This screen allows calibration of the degas pump.



*Figure C-27. Degas Pump Calibration Screen*

<b>CALIBRATE DEGAS THRESHOLD</b>	To calibrate, select <b>CAL</b> and press <b>Enter</b> . After calibration is complete the entry reverts to <b>RDY</b> . <b>RDY</b> indicates no selection has been made and calibration will not occur.
<b>DEGAS PRESSURE READING</b>	Reports the current degas pressure reading.
<b>DEGAS CALIBRATION VALUE</b>	Reports the calibration value recorded during the last calibration. You can enter a known correct value into the field, instead of using the calibration procedure.

## **D • TTL and Relay Control**

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D.2	TTL Input Operation . . . . .	D-5
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## D • TTL and Relay Control

The strip of eight 2-pin connectors on the IP20 electronics chassis provides two relay outputs, two TTL outputs, and four TTL inputs (see Figure D-1).

- Connect the outputs to the TTL or relay inputs of a Dionex or non-Dionex device to control functions in the connected device. The devices must be compatible with the IP20's TTL and relay signals.
- Connect the inputs to a Dionex or non-Dionex device to control four pump functions: pump motor on/off, method clock on/off, method number increment, and method number decrement.

Connection instructions and examples are in Section D.3.

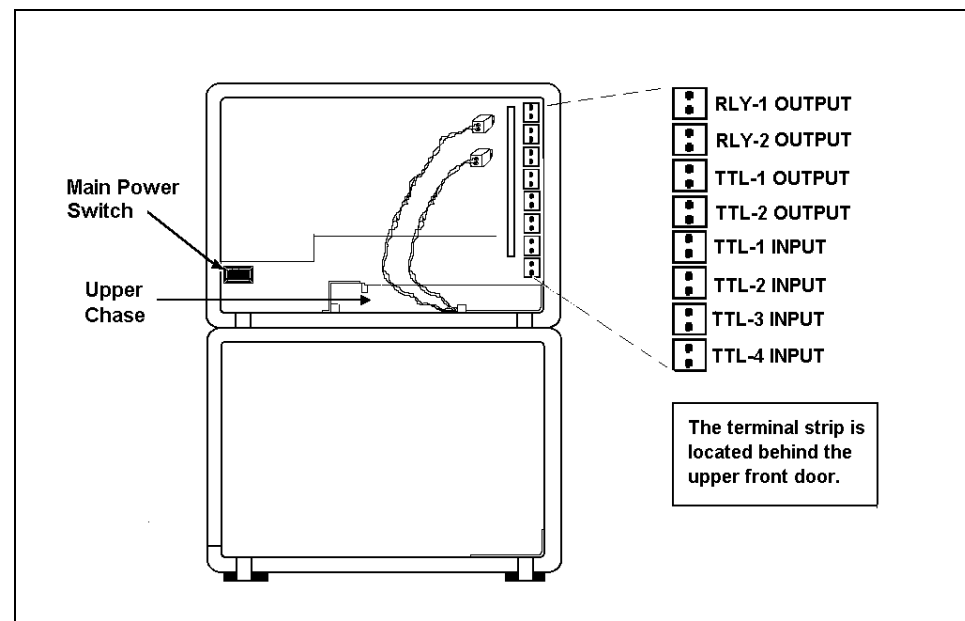


Figure D-1. TTL Connector Strip  
(IP20 Front View without Upper Door)

## D.1 TTL and Relay Output Operation

The IP20 provides two TTL outputs and two relay contacts to control functions in external devices such as an integrator, autosampler, or other DX 500 module.

After connecting the TTL and Relay outputs (see Section D.3), toggle the output states on and off from either the **MAIN** screen or the **METHOD** screen. The **METHOD** screen allows programming of the output states in method steps for timed operation (see Figure C-4 in Appendix C).

- To turn on a TTL or relay output, set the corresponding output field in the **MAIN** screen or **METHOD** screen to **1** (closed).
- To turn off a TTL or relay output, set the corresponding output field to **0** (open).

For example, if TTL1 is connected to the Load relay on the AS40 Autosampler, setting **TTL1** to 1, as shown in Figure D-2, sends the signal to the AS40 to start the load cycle.

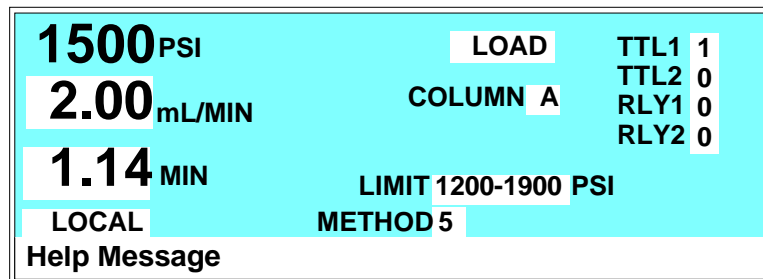


Figure D-2. Main Screen

## D.2 TTL Input Operation

The four TTL inputs can be connected to devices capable of providing TTL signals. The signal from the connected devices can control one to four specific functions in the IP20.

- **TTL input 1** turns the pump motor off and on.
- **TTL input 2** controls the pump method clock. A signal from the controlling device can turn the method clock on (Run) and off (Hold/Reset). Hold/Reset resets the method clock to zero and executes **INIT** conditions. The method will not run unless the pump motor is already on.
- **TTL input 3** increases the method number by one. Each additional signal increases the method number by one more.

When the method clock is zero (or **INIT**), increasing the method number executes the **INIT** conditions of the new method. When the method clock is greater than zero, increasing the method number begins running the new method at the current elapsed method clock time. This has the same result as selecting a new method number when the pump is in Local mode.

- **TTL input 4** decreases the method number by one. The operation is as described under TTL input 3 above, except that method numbers decrease instead of increase.

### D.2.1 TTL Input Signal Modes

The IP20 TTL inputs respond to four types of signals to accommodate different types of device output signals. The default signal mode, *normal edge*, is compatible with the output signals provided by DX 500 modules. If the device connected to the IP20 outputs a different signal type, select a different signal mode from the **TIME FUNCTION IN** screen (see Figure D-3).

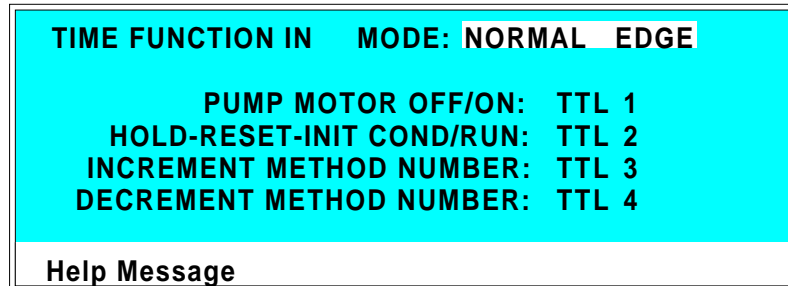


Figure D-3. Time Function In Screen

The four input signal modes are:

- *Normal Edge*: In normal edge operation, the negative (falling) edge of a signal turns on the function and the positive (rising) edge turns off the function (see Figure D-4). For example, a negative edge sent to TTL1 turns on the pump motor and a positive edge turns off the motor.
- *Inverted Edge*: The inverted edge mode works identically to the normal edge mode except that the positive and negative edges are reversed in function.
- *Normal Pulse*: In normal pulse operation, the negative (falling) edge of the TTL signal is the active edge and the positive (rising) edge is ignored. For example, applying a negative pulse to TTL1 when the pump motor is off turns the motor on. This has the same result as pressing the **Off/On** button on the front panel keypad.

The minimum pulse width guaranteed to be detected is 50 ms. The maximum pulse width guaranteed to be ignored as noise or invalid is 4 ms. The action of the IP20 is undefined for pulses less than 50 ms or greater than 4 ms.

- *Inverted Pulse*: The inverted pulse mode operates identically to the normal pulse mode except that the positive and negative edges are reversed in function.



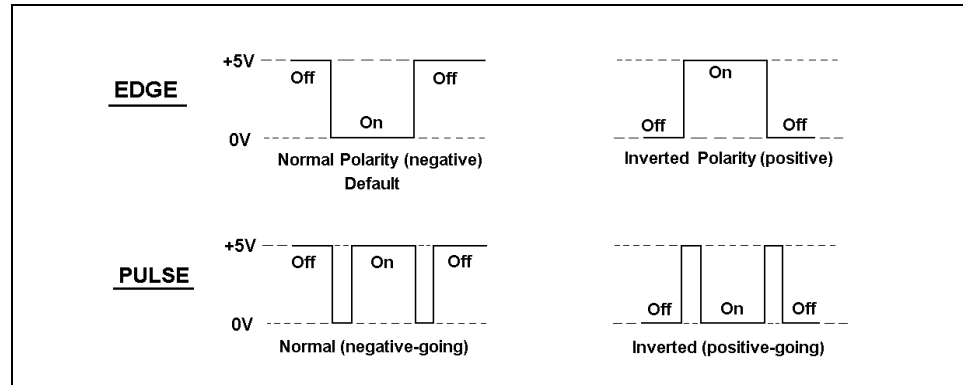


Figure D-4. TTL and Relay Input Signal Modes

### D.3 TTL and Relay Connections

The TTL/relay connector strip is located on the electronics chassis behind the upper door (see Figure D-1). Each two-pin connector includes a signal pin and a ground pin.

1. Twisted pairs of wires (P/N 043598) and eight two-pin connector plugs (P/N 921019) are provided in the IP20 Ship Kit. Attach a two-pin plug to both ends of each pair of wires to be connected. Strip the ends of the wires, insert into the plug, and use a screwdriver to tighten the locking screw. The signal wire goes on top and the ground wire goes on the bottom of each plug.
2. Connect these plugs to the TTL or relay connectors on the IP20 and the other module(s) as needed for your application. Check the polarity of each connection. Connect signal wires to signal (+) pins and ground wires to ground (-) pins. If necessary, remove wires from the two-pin plugs and reinsert them in the correct positions. Section D.3.1 shows example connections.
3. Route the wires from the IP20 electronics chassis through the upper chase to the rear panel, or through the side slots.
4. To remove the plugs from the connector strip, pull them straight out.

**D.3.1 Example Connections**

Figure D-5 shows an example of TTL/relay connections for a DX 500 system connected to an AS40 Automated Sampler. Refer to the AS40 operator's manual for details.

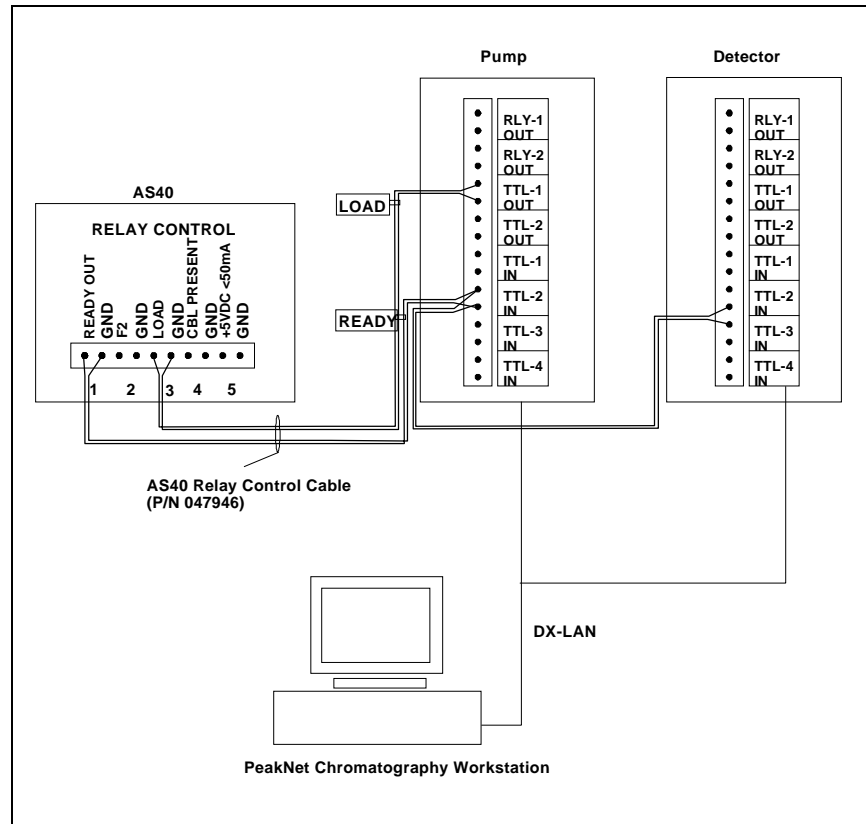


Figure D-5. Example TTL and Relay Connections: AS40

Figures D-6 and D-7 show two different TTL/relay connections for a DX 500 system connected to an AS3500 Autosampler:

- Setup 1 starts running each DX 500 module timed events method when the autosampler makes an injection.
- Setup 2 starts running each DX 500 module method before the autosampler makes an injection. The method then controls when the autosampler injection occurs.

Refer to the *PeakNet AS3500 Autosampler User's Guide* for details.

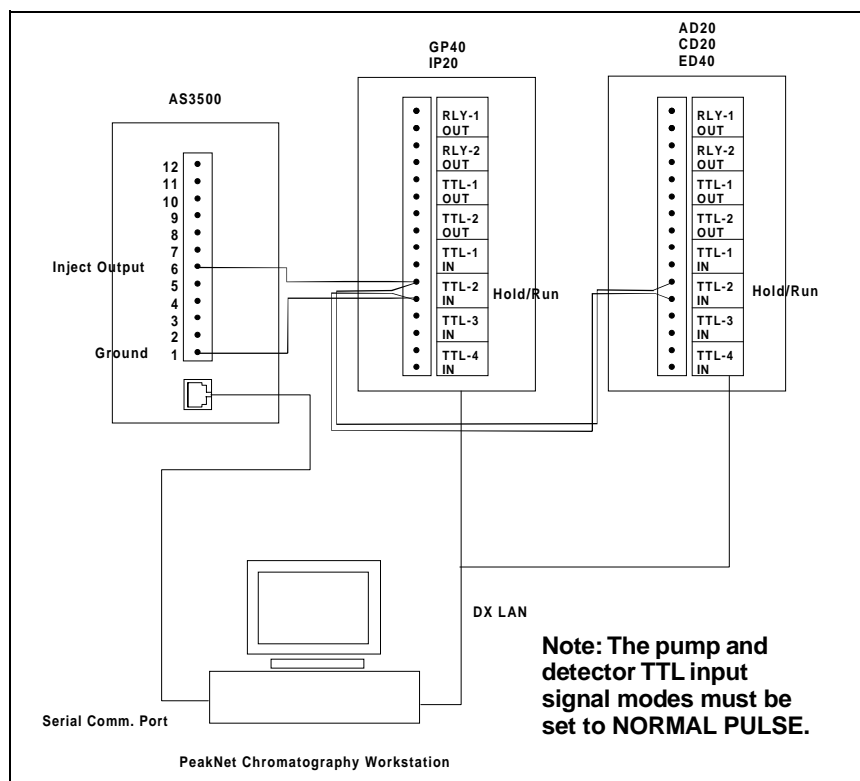


Figure D-6. Example TTL and Relay Connections:  
AS3500 Setup 1

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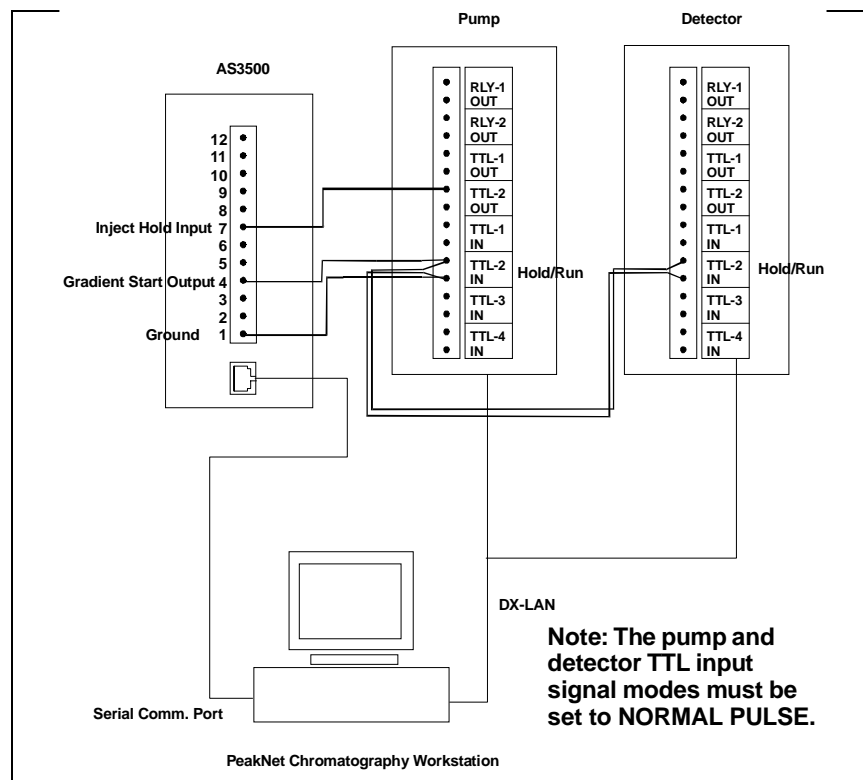


Figure D-7. Example TTL and Relay Connections:  
AS3500 Setup 2

## D • TTL and Relay Control

Figure D-8 shows an example of TTL/relay connections for an LC30 Chromatography Oven. Refer to the LC30 manual for details.

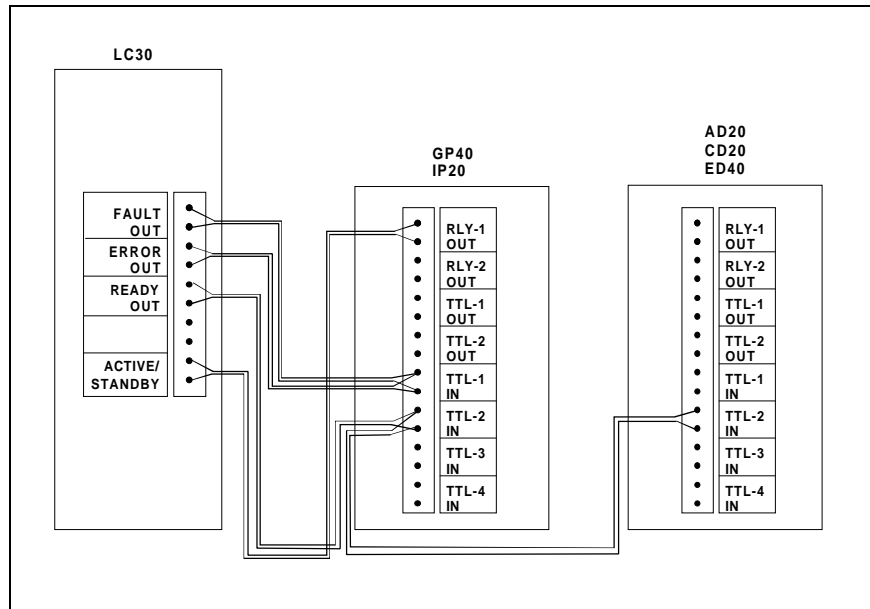


Figure D-8. Example TTL and Relay Connections: LC30

***IP20 Isocratic Pump***

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