CISCO USER'S GROUP HEATED SAMPLE LINE HEATED SAMPLE UMBILICAL REPLACEMENT LEN RICHTER

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FACT

IF YOU HAVE AN EXTRACTIVE CEMS, SOONER OR LATER YOU WILL BE FACED WITH REPLACING THE HEATED SAMPLE LINE

A QUALITY CEMS 20 YEARS WITH PROPER MAINTENANCE AND SOME UPGRADES

SAMPLE LINE 8-10 YEARS BARRING UNFORESEEN EVENTS

MOST OF THE TIME REPLACEMENT SOURCED FROM SAME SUPPLIER

HOWEVER SOMETIMES THIS IS NOT DOABLE AND/OR IS NOT THE BEST SOLUTION

SO – WHAT SHOULD YOU KNOW NOW AHEAD OF TIME?

FIRST SAMPLE LINES ARE NOT STOCKED 2 TO 6 WEEKS TO BUILD AND SHIP A REPLACEMENT LINE

WHY ARE THEY NOT STOCKED?

SAMPLE LINES ARE DESIGNED & BUILT TO MEET THE <u>SPECIFIC</u> CEM SYSTEM & FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

SO... LET'S FIND OUT A LITTLE BIT ABOUT THE MANY VARIATIONS IN HEATED SAMPLE LINE DESIGNS AND WHAT MIGHT BE AN "IMPROVED" REPLACEMENT

THE HEATED SAMPLE LINE SERVES TWO FUNCTIONS; 1. IT TRANSPORTS SAMPLE GAS FROM THE SAMPLE PROBE TO THE CEM SYSTEM FOR ANALYSIS WITHOUT DEGRADATION OF THE GASES TO BE ANALYZED a. FAIRLY GENERIC BUT HAS OPTS.

- 2. AND IT SUPPORTS THE SAMPLE PROBE
 - A. BECAUSE THERE ARE MANY DIFFERENT SAMPLE PROBE AND CEM SYSTEM DESIGNS – ITS DESIGN BECOMES VERY SPECIFIC

HEATED SAMPLE LINE

GENERIC CATCH ALL PHRASE

TWO FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT DESIGN PHILOSOPHIES

1. SEPARATE BUNDLES FOR HEATED AND UNHEATED A. HEATED SAMPLE LINE (HSL) CONTAINS ONLY THE SAMPLE TUBE(S) AND THE HEATER **B. PROBE SUPPORT BUNDLE (PSB)** I. UNHEATED – CONTAINS WHAT **IS NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE** SAMPLE PROBE.

SAMPLE TUBE 🔍

INSULATION

HEATER



HEATED SAMPLE LINE CABLE

½" OD BACKFLUSH POLY TUBE

SO POWER



¹/₄" OD TEFLON CAL GAS TUBE

PROBE SUPPORT BUNDLE

CISCO STANDARD DESIGN WITH CISCO EP-750 SAMPLE PROBE

NOT THE "COMMON" DESIGN FOR MOST CEM SYSTEM SUPPLIERS

>ADVANTAGES: SMALLER BUNDLES TO INSTALL LIGHTER WEIGHT EACH SMALLER BEND RADIUS >HEATER FAILURE – ONLY HSL NEEDS TO BE REPLACED ► LESS EXPENSIVE, AS PSB BOUGHT/STOCKED IN BULK LENGTHS

>DISADVANTAGES: >TWO BUNDLES TO INSTALL ON INITIAL INSTALLATION >MOST ON-THE-MARKET SAMPLE PROBES DO NOT SUPPORT THIS DESIGN >ONE ENTRANCE HOLE INTO THE SAMPLE PROBE ENCLOSURE

- 2. ALL TUBES/WIRES IN SINGLE HEATED BUNDLE
 - A. "SAMPLE UMBILICAL"
 - B. SAMPLE TUBES WITH HEATER ARE IN CENTER OF BUNDLE
 - C. PROBE SUPPORT TUBES & WIRES ARE EMBEDDED IN THE INSULATION

TUBES, WIRES, T/C HEATED UNHEATED SAMPLE TUBES

HEATER

HEATED SAMPLE UMBILICAL

 ADVANTAGES:
 SINGLE BUNDLE TO INSTALL
 ALLOWS SPECIFIC DESIGN TO SUPPORT A SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER AND MODEL OF SAMPLE PROBE

>DISADVANTAGES: LARGER BUNDLE OD ➢ HEAVIER LARGER BEND RADIUS >TYPICALLY MORE EXPENSIVE **REQUIRES TOTAL** REPLACEMENT ON FAILURE OF THE HEATER OR ANY OTHER COMPONENT

>HOW DO SAMPLE LINES FAIL? PRIMARY FAILURE IS HEATER FAILURE COLD SAMPLE LINE ► THE HEATER IS AN "ACTIVE" COMPONENT AND SO IT "AGES" ► LESS OFTEN IS THERE A PNEUMATIC (TUBE) FAILURE ➢VACUUM SIDE LEAK(S)

PROACTIVE – ADDS COST > SPARE SAMPLE TUBE ➢GAS FIRED – WASTE OF MONEY SPARE HEATER ► NOT COMMON CAN BE DONE WITH HEATED SAMPLE LINE (HSL) BUT NOT WITH HEATED SAMPLE HOSE (HSH)

- ►TWO DESIGNS- HSL vs. HSH
 - 1. SEPARATE TUBE AND HEATER
 - A. BUNDLED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY (TOUCHING) TO EACH OTHER
 - B. "HEATED SAMPLE LINE"
 - C. MOST HEATED SAMPLE LINES
 - I. DEKORON
 - II. THERMON
 - III.O'BRIEN
 - IV. PARKER

SAMPLE TUBE

INSULATION

HEATER



HEATED SAMPLE LINE CABLE

HEATED TUBES

HEATER

WIRES

METAL PLATE

HEATED SAMPLE UMBILICAL

- 2. HEATER AND TUBE IS ONE ASSEMBLY
 - A. HEATING ELEMENT IS WOUND AROUND TUBE(S)
 - B. ELEMENT IS ELECTRICALLY INSULTED FROM TUBE
 - C. THEN INSULATION IS ADDED
 - D. KNOWN AS "HEATED HOSE"
 - I. TECHNICAL HEATERS
 - II. CLAYBORN LABS

POWER & THERMOCOUPLE

SAMPLE TUBE ELEC. INSULATION

HEATER THERMAL INSULATION

HEATED SAMPLE HOSE

JACKET

>WHY DO SAMPLE LINES FAIL?:

- 1. AGE (HEAT RELATED)
- 2. IMPROPER INSTALLATION
- 3. AMBIENT CONDITIONS
- 4. LINE OPERATION
- 5. PROCESS OPERATION

►INSTALLATION
►UNROLL!!!!
►DO NOT UNWIND!!!

IF HSL IN BOX – ROTATE BOX AS LINE IS BEING REMOVED – DO NOT JUST "LIFT" OUT OF BOX

>TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED vs. UNCONTROLLED >UNCONTROLLED HEATER >MINIMUM DESIGN TEMPERATURE SELF LIMITING CONSTANT WATT (POWER) DENSITY >CONTROLLED HEATER >ON-LINE / OFF-LINE CONTROL ➢ PEAKER UNITS

 FIELD CUTTABLE vs. NON-CUTTABLE
 DEPENDS PRIMARILY ON THE TYPE OF HEATER
 SERIES vs. PARALLEL HEATER SAMPLE LINE REPLACEMENT SERIES HEATER >TYPICALLY NOT FIELD CUTTABLE LENGTH SPECIFIED FOR SPECIFIC INSTALLATION > ADVANTAGE – HOT OR NOT ➢ SINGLE TEMPERATURE SENSOR DISADVANTAGE MUST KNOW LENGTH

POWER & THERMOCOUPLE

SAMPLE TUBE ELEC. INSULATION

HEATER THERMAL INSULATION

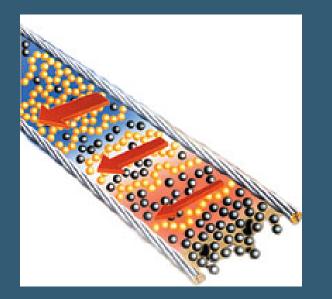
HEATED SAMPLE HOSE

JACKET



PARALLEL HEATER **FIELD CUTTABLE** SOMETIMES ONLY AT SPECIFIC POINTS (NODES) **KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING** >NOT AS EASY AS IT SOUNDS >TEMPERATURE SENSOR MEASURES ONLY AT POINT







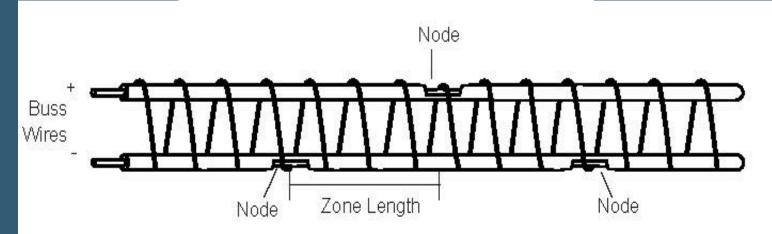
Heat is generated as electric current passes through the conductive polymer core between the parallel conductors.

As the ambient temperature drops, the number of electrical paths through the core increases and more heat is produced.

Conversely, as the temperature rises, the core has fewer electrical paths and less heat is produced.

CUT ANYWHERE HEATER





When installed, the first node must be a minimum of 6" (150mm) away from the junction box entry gland or the end termination fitting. The heater cable from the cut end to the first node will be unheated.

PARALLEL ZONE HEATER

A WORD OF CAUTION

WHEN MEASURING LOW LEVELS OF CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) USE STAINLESS STEEL SAMPLE TUBE

TEFLON TUBE PERMITS CO OFF GASSING OF INSULATION TO PERMEATE AND ALTER THE SAMPLE

QUESTIONS?

COMMENTS?

EXPERIENCES?

