



Griffco Valve Inc.

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PVC CALIBRATION CYLINDERS



Griffco calibration cylinders are designed to enhance the performance of chemical feed systems by providing a verification of the flow rate of the chemical feed pump. Robust construction of clear PVC with an easy to read graduation in mls and gph. Available in three models: EZ-Clean, Vented, and Open Top; and 6 sizes; 100 mL, 200 mL, 500 mL, 1000 mL, 2000 mL, 4000 mL, 10,000 mL, and 20,000 mL.

Features:

- High Reliability / Low Cost
- High Contrast Graduation Markings
- Clear Easy-View Tube
- Robust Construction
- Direct GPH Readout
- Sealed Top with Overflow Connection
- Optional EZ-Clean Model
- Optional Open Top with Dust Cap

Operation:

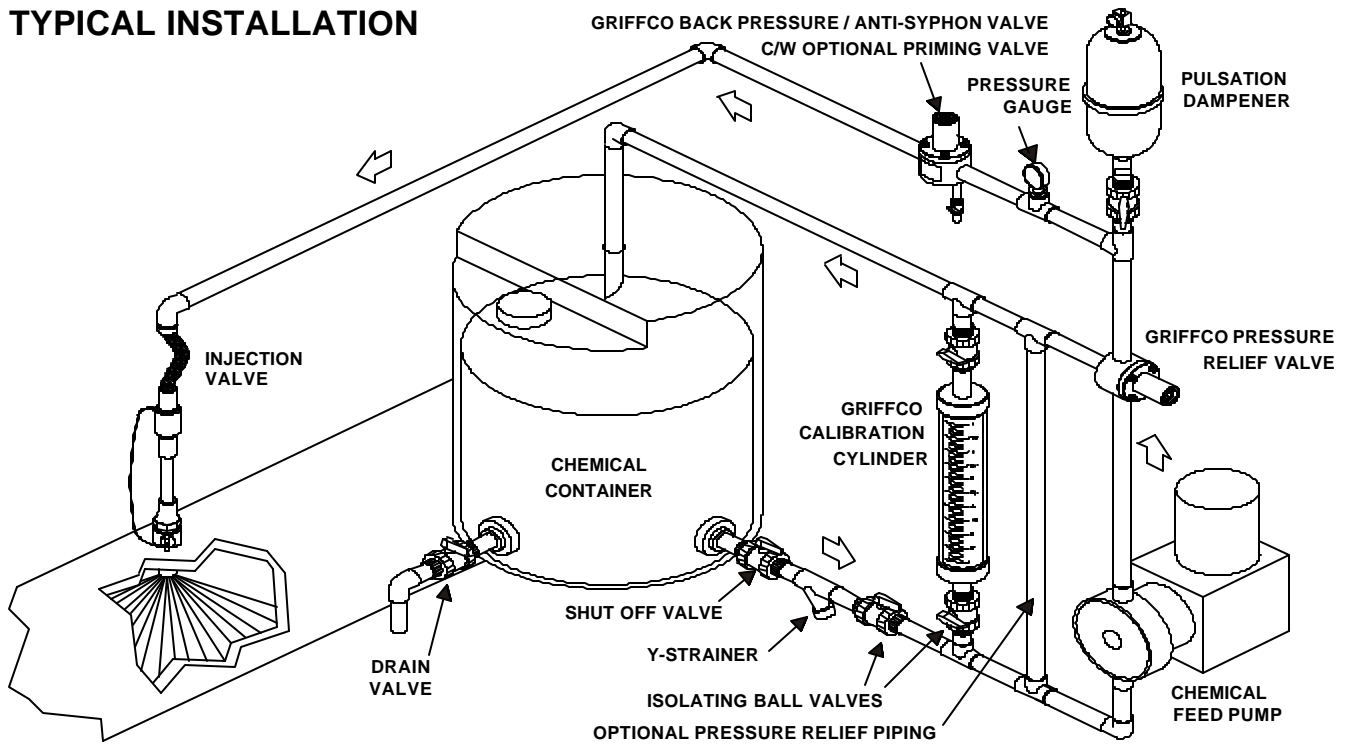
Griffco calibration cylinders are installed in the suction line to the chemical metering pump. Two isolating valves, (not supplied) must install in the suction line as per the drawing below. The top of the cylinder should be vented back to the storage tank or to drain. Fill the cylinder to the top mark then close the valve from the chemical tank. Switch on the chemical feed pump and draw down the chemical in the cylinder for 30 seconds. Switch the pump off. The reading on the left side of the cylinder is a direct readout of USgph. Alternatively, observe the volume withdrawn on the ml scale. To convert to LPH or GPH use this formula:

$$\text{LPH} = (\text{volume} \div \text{draw time}) \times 3.6$$

$$\text{GPH} = (\text{volume} \div \text{draw time}) \times 0.952$$

Note: Max. cylinder pressure is 15 psi.

TYPICAL INSTALLATION



CALL 1 - 800 - GRIFFCO

Bulletin # CAL7003-98

Description of models:

Sealed:

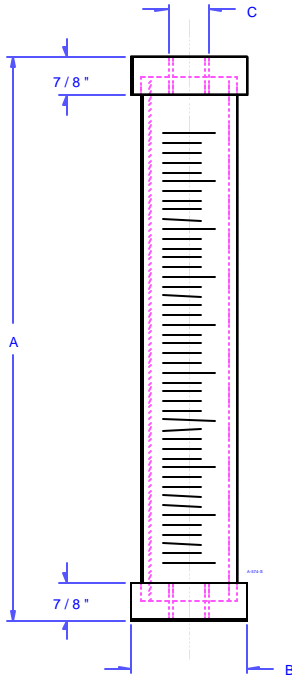
Top is glued to cylinder and contains a vent or overflow connection. (NPT). Used in applications where there is a positive suction head and a permanent installation is desired.

Loose Cap:

Top is loose and does not have a connection in the top. Dust cover only. Used in applications where there is no positive suction head and the cylinder must be filled from the top.

EZ-Clean:

Top is sealed with an O-ring and has a vent connection, but removable for easy cleaning. Used in applications where frequent cleaning is required such as polymer, alum, ferric chloride or chlorine.



Capacity		Scale		A	B	C
(mL)	(Usgph)	(mL)	(Usgph)	(in)	(in)	(in)
100	3.2	2	.1	11	1.5	1/2
200	6.4	2	.1	19	1.5	1/2
500	16	5	.2	13	2.5	3/4
1,000	32	5	.2	22	2.5	3/4
2,000	64	10	1	20	3.7	1
4,000	127	10	1	37	3.7	1
10,000	320	20	5	26	7.25	2
20,000	640	20	5	48	7.25	2

Chemical Resistance Guide

RECOMMENDED

- Acetic Acid 10-20%
- Acetylene
- Adipic Acid
- Alum
- Aluminium Alum
- Aluminium Chloride
- Aluminium Fluoride
- Aluminium Hydroxide
- Aluminium Oxychloride
- Aluminium Nitrate
- Aluminium Sulfate
- Ammonia (dry-gas)
- Ammonium Acetate
- Ammonium Alum
- Ammonium Bifluoride
- Ammonium Carbonate
- Ammonium Chloride
- Ammonium Hydroxide
- Ammn. Metaphosphate
- Ammonium Nitrate
- Ammonium Persulfate
- AmmoniumPhosphate
- Ammonium Sulfate
- Ammonium Sulfide
- Ammonium Thiocyanate
- Arsenic Acid
- Barium Carbonate
- Barium Chloride
- Barium Hydroxide
- Barium Sulphate
- Barium Sulfide
- Beer
- Benzoic Acid
- Black Liquors
- Bleach (12% Cl)
- Borax
- Boric Acid
- Bromic Acid
- Cadmium Cyanide
- Calcium Bisulfide
- Calcium Bisulfite
- Calcium Carbonate
- Calcium Chloride
- Calcium Hydroxide
- Calcium Hypochlorite
- Calcium Nitrate
- Carbon Dioxide
- Carbonic Acid
- Caustic Potash
- Caustic Soda
- Chlorine Water
- Chrome Alum
- Citric Acid
- Copper Carbonate
- Copper Chloride
- Copper Cyanide
- Copper Fluoride
- Copper Nitrate

- Copper Sulphate
- Cupric Fluoride
- Detergents
- Dextrose
- Distilled Water
- Ethylene Glycol
- Fatty Acids
- Ferric Chloride
- Ferric Hydroxide
- Ferric Nitrate
- Ferric Sulfate
- Ferrous Chloride
- Ferrous Sulfate
- Fluorosilicic Acid 25%
- Gallic Acid
- Gasoline
- Glycerine
- Glycol
- Glycolic Acid
- Hydrobromic Acid 20%
- Hydrochloric Acid 35%
- Hydrocyanic Acid
- Hydrogen Peroxide 90%
- Hydrogen Sulfite
- Kraft Liquors
- Latic Acid 25%
- Lead Acetate
- Lead Chloride
- Lead Sulfate

- Linoleic Acid
- Linseed Oil
- Lithium Bromide
- Malic Acid
- Mercuric Chloride
- Mercuric Cyanide
- Mercury
- Methyl Alcohol
- Methyl Sulfuric Acid
- Milk
- Muratic Acid
- Nitric Acid 10% - 60%
- Oleic Acid
- Ozone
- Palmitric Acid 10%
- Perchloric Acid 10%
- Phosphoric Acid 10%
- Phosphoric Acid 25%
- Phosphoric Acid 75%
- Phosphoric Acid 85%
- Potassium Alum
- Potassium Bicarbonate
- Potassium Borate
- Potassium Bromate
- Potassium Carbonate
- Potassium Chlorate
- Potassium Chloride
- Potassium Cyanide
- Potassium Fluoride

- Potassium Hydroxide
- Potassium Nitrate
- Potsm Permanganate
- Plating Solutions
- Sea Water
- Silicic Acid
- Silver Cyanide
- Silver Nitrate
- Sodium Acetate
- Sodium Alum
- Sodium Bicarbonate
- Sodium Bisulfate
- Sodium Carbonate
- Sodium Cyanide
- Sodium Hydroxide
- Sodium Hypochlorite
- Stannic Chloride
- Sulfuric Acid 3%
- Sulfuric Acid 10%
- Sulfuric Acid 33%
- Sulfuric Acid 50%
- Sulfuric Acid 70%
- Trisodium Phosphate
- Water, Deionized
- Water, Distilled
- Water, Salt
- Zinc Chloride
- Zinc Sulfate

NOT RECM'D

- Acetic Acid
- Acetone
- Ammonia (liquid)
- Ammonium Fluoride
- Amyl Acetate
- Benzene
- Bromine, Liquid
- Bromine, water
- Butyl Acetate
- Carbon Bisulfide
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Chlorine Gas
- Chlorine (wet)
- Chromic Acid 10%
- Chromic Acid 50%
- Ethers
- Fluorine Gas
- Hydrofluoric Acid 50%
- Iodine
- Nitric Acid Anhydrous
- Nitric Acid 68%
- Perchloric Acid 15%
- Perchloric Acid 70%
- Sulfur Dioxide (wet)
- Sulfuric Acid 80-94%
- Titanium Tetrachloride
- Tributyl Phosphate
- Turpentine

For a more complete listing see our Chemical Resistance Guide - Request Bulletin # CRG 1000-94