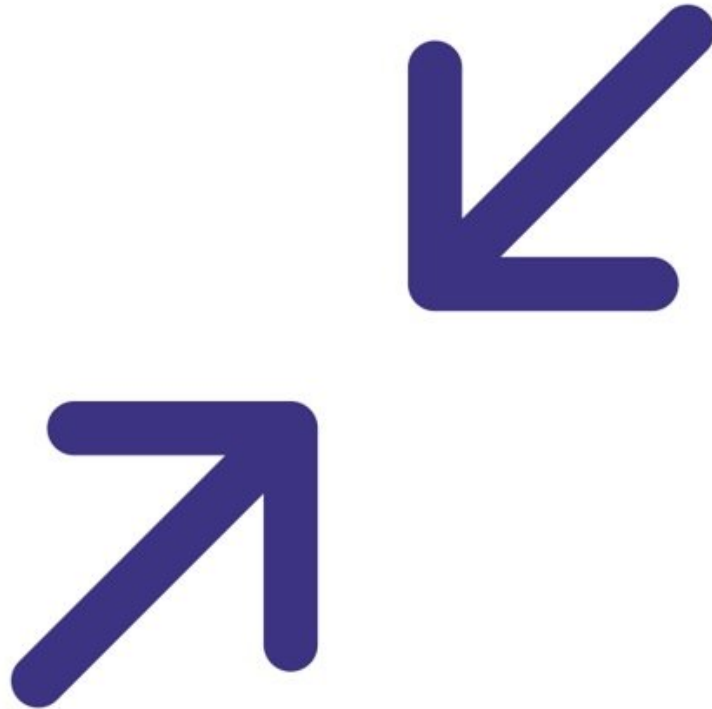




# Perform zero calibration

Written By: StJohn Vuetilovoni



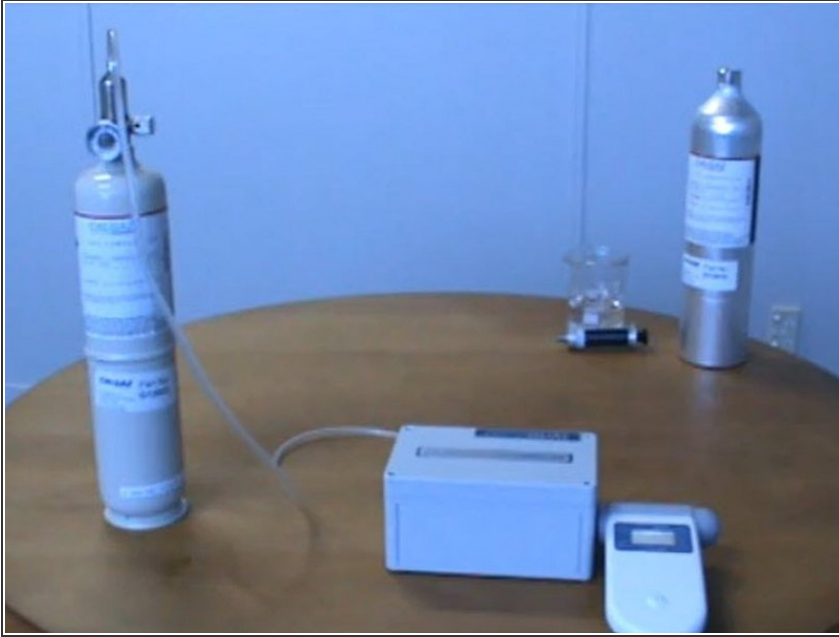
## INTRODUCTION

Under some circumstances, sensors may temporarily exhibit a baseline reading higher than zero due to insufficient warm-up, or cross-sensitivity to other gases. In this case it is worthwhile checking against a standard zero air source.

Zero calibration involves delivering a certified clean air (sometimes called zero air) source to the sensor head and monitoring the response. If a non-zero reading is given, an adjustment is made so that the monitor reports zero concentration.

This guide will walk you through the steps to zero calibrate Type 1 sensor heads using a Series 500, 300, 200 or Ranger handheld monitor.

## Step 1 — Set up equipment



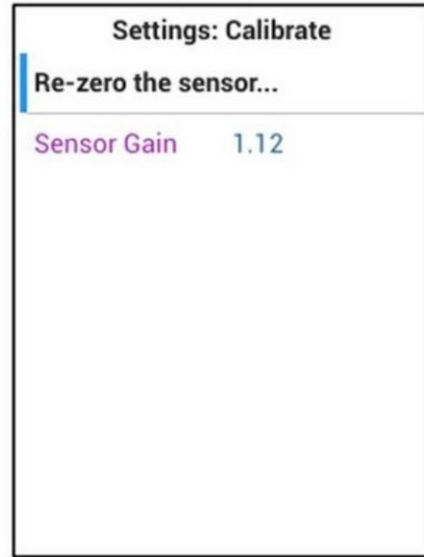
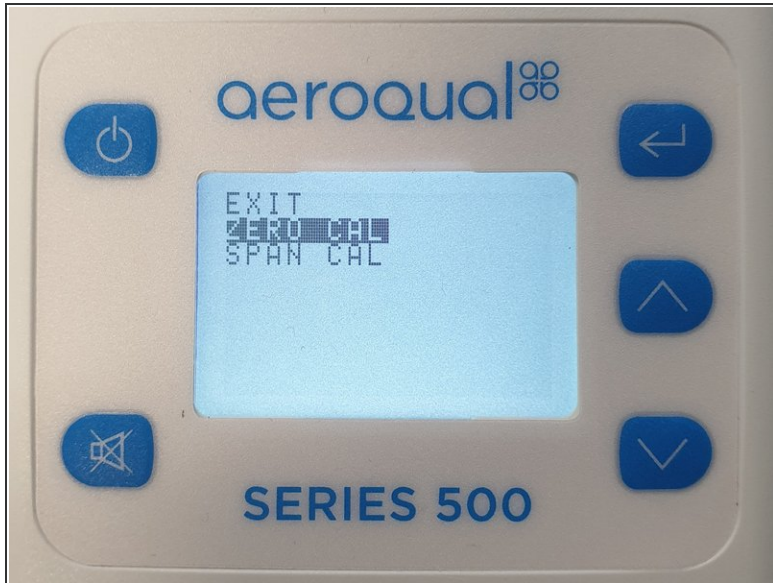
- Set up the calibration accessory. Click here for [AS R42](#). Click here for [RGR CALKIT](#).
- Make sure the sensor has warmed up for at least 30 minutes before performing a zero calibration.

## Step 2 — Stabilize reading



- Check the tubing type is Tygon.
- Check the cylinder pressure to ensure there is enough zero air to perform the calibration (10% of full pressure should be enough).
- Gently turn the regulator valve anticlockwise and flow the zero air until the reading stabilizes (about 10 minutes).

### Step 3 — Run zero for gas sensors



- If you have a Series 200, 300 or 500 handheld monitor, follow these steps: [Perform zero calibration](#)
- If you have a Ranger handheld monitor, follow these steps: [Zero Calibration - Gas](#)

### Step 4 — Video of steps



- For extra help, watch our video.

For further support, contact [Technical Support](#).