
***CYGNUS 2
ULTRASONIC
THICKNESS
GAUGE***

QUALITY POLICY STATEMENT

“It is the policy of Cygnus Instruments to provide all customers with products and services of a quality that complies in all respects with the requirements contained in their orders and specifications.

“It is our firm belief that excellence can only be achieved and maintained by continual appraisal. The organisation, methods, and procedures adopted by the company aim to both fulfil this policy and ensure adherence to it.”

Cygnus is an ISO-9001 accredited company.
The scope of our accreditation covers all our products and services.



CYGNUS 2

ULTRASONIC THICKNESS GAUGE

OPERATION MANUAL

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INTRODUCTION

Cygnus 2 Ultrasonic Thickness Gauge

Cygnus Instruments

The Multiple-Echo Method

Cygnus 2 Gauge Specification

Cygnus 2 Gauge Kit of Parts

CYGNUS 2 ULTRASONIC THICKNESS GAUGE

The ***Cygnus 2 Multiple-Echo Ultrasonic Thickness Gauge*** is a rugged, handheld, battery-powered instrument designed for high-reliability thickness measurement using the multiple-echo technique.

The ***Cygnus 2 Gauge*** can be used with a choice of single-crystal Ultrasonic Probes, depending on the thickness and type of material which is to be measured.

Measurement can be displayed in Metric (mm) or in Imperial (inch) units, and measurement resolution can be selected for either 0.1 or 0.05 mm, (or 0.005 or 0.002 inch).

Crystal-controlled Calibration provides stability and accuracy – Calibration can be made to a known thickness, or to a known Velocity of Sound. Velocity of Sound is displayed in either metres/second or inches/microsecond, depending on the current selection for Measurement Units

The ***Cygnus 2 Gauge*** is able to operate accurately in a wide range of ambient temperature, and is environmentally sealed to IP65 for use in wet conditions.

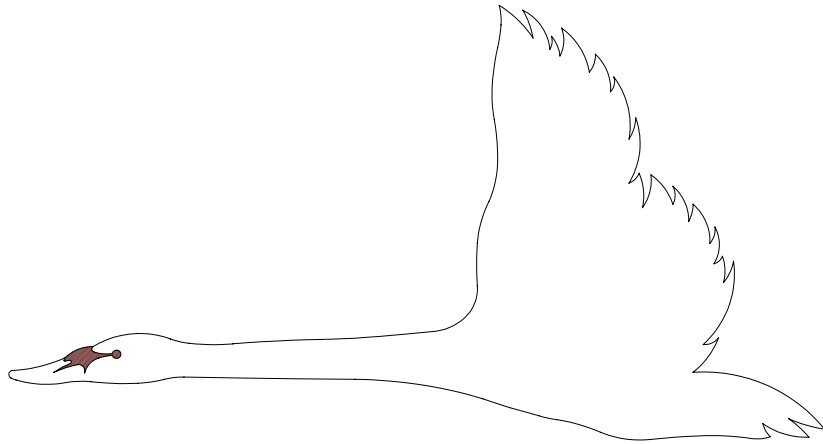
*The **Cygnus 2 Ultrasonic Thickness Gauge** is a solid-state electronic instrument which, under normal operating conditions, will give many years of active service.*

Although designed for ease of operation the first time user should carefully read this manual to familiarise themselves with the features of the instrument.

CYGNUS INSTRUMENTS

Cygnus Instruments Limited, founded in 1983, were pioneers in the development of the *Ultrasonic Multiple-Echo Technique* used for measurement through coatings. This has long been the standard required to ensure that accurate measurements are taken without the need to first zero the Gauge or remove coatings.

Our philosophy is to work closely with each of our customers to provide a range of products specifically for each application. *Cygnus Ultrasonic Thickness Gauges* are designed to be simple to use and to withstand the harsh environments that they are intended for. We have built up an enviable reputation with our customers in over 45 countries around the world.



website : www.cygnus-instruments.com
e-mail : sales@cygnus-instruments.com

CYGNUS Instruments Limited

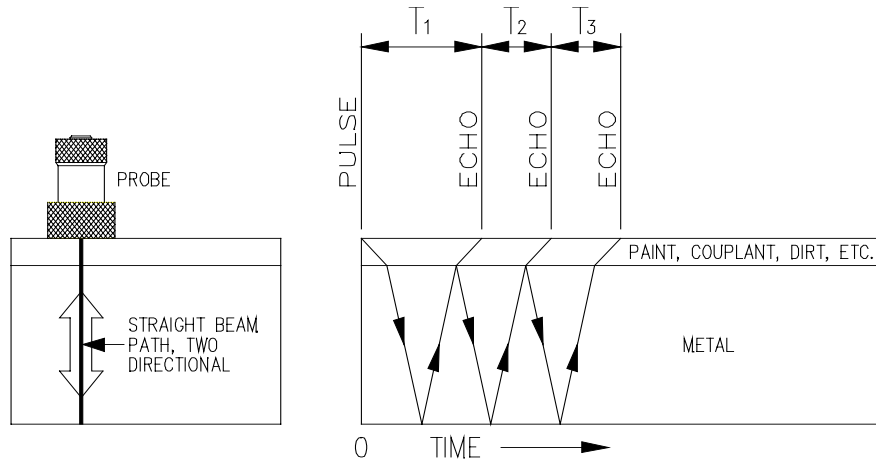
Cygnus House
30 Prince of Wales Road
Dorchester
Dorset DT1 1PW
England
Tel: 00 44 (0) 1305 265533
Fax: 00 44 (0) 1305 269960

CYGNUS Instruments Inc.

1993 Moreland Parkway
Suite 202
Annapolis
Maryland 21401
USA
Tel: 00 1 410 267 9771
Fax: 00 1 410 268 2013

THE MULTIPLE-ECHO METHOD

The *Cygnus 2 Ultrasonic Thickness Gauge* works on the pulse-echo principle. The Probe is made to vibrate for a very short period, creating a pulse of ultrasound which enters the test piece. The Probe waits for returned echos and acting as a receiver, converts them into electrical signals which are processed to produce timings in digital form.



The *multiple-echo* beam travel is depicted above, spread out for time, to illustrate the timing method. The beam path is in fact straight, at 90 degrees to the surface and the ultrasonic energy reverberates up and down within the metal (as shown in the small sketch above - left). Each time the echo is reflected back down, a small portion of the energy comes up through the coatings, striking the Probe which now acts as a receiver.

The delay between echoes at the Probe-face is exactly equal to the time taken to pass through the metal twice, therefore coatings such as paint are ignored and the measurement displayed is of the metal thickness only.

CYGNUS 2 GAUGE SPECIFICATION

Materials	Sound Velocity from 2000 m/s to 7000 m/s [0.0800 in/uS to 0.2780 in/uS]
Range	<i>Measurement Range in Steel :</i> 2¼ MHz probe : 3 mm to 250 mm [0.120 in. to 10.00 in.] 3½ MHz probe : 2 mm to 150 mm [0.080 in. to 6.000 in.] 5 MHz probe : 1 mm to 50 mm [0.040 in. to 2.000 in.]
Resolution	0.1 mm [0.005 in.] or 0.05 mm [0.002 in.]
Accuracy	± 0.1 mm [± 0.005 in.] or ± 0.05 mm [± 0.002 in.]
Probes	<i>Single-Crystal, Soft-face Probes :</i> ➤ 2¼ MHz : 13mm [0.5 in.] ➤ 2¼ MHz : 19mm [0.75 in.] ➤ 3½ MHz : 13mm [0.5 in.] ➤ 5MHz : 13mm [0.5 in.] ➤ 5MHz : 6mm [0.25 in.]
Power	Disposable 3 x AA Alkaline batteries Rechargeable [NiMH, NiCad] may also be used
Battery-life	<i>Typical life from a new set of Alkaline batteries :</i> 18 hours continuous usage
Display	4-character seven-segment high brightness red LED display
Size	188 mm x 86 mm x 40 mm [7.4 in. x 3.4 in. x 1.6 in.]
Weight	<i>Including Batteries :</i> 355 gm [12.5 ounce]
Operating Temp.	<i>Recommended :</i> -10°C to +50°C [14°F to 122°F]
Storage Temp.	<i>Recommended :</i> -10°C to +60°C [14°F to 140°F]
Environmental	Case-rating : IP65 - the instrument is shock-proof and splash-proof, but should not be immersed in water

CYGNUS 2 GAUGE KIT OF PARTS

Cygnus 2 Gauge kit of parts

Instrument Body
Leather Case & Strap
Leather Pouch
Probe & Lead
Bottle of Couplant
Bottle of Membrane Oil
Membranes
Locking Ring Key
Steel Test Block
Calibration Trim Tool
3 x AA Batteries

GETTING TO KNOW THE GAUGE

Battery Type and Location

Controls

Measurement

Calibration

Low-Battery Warning

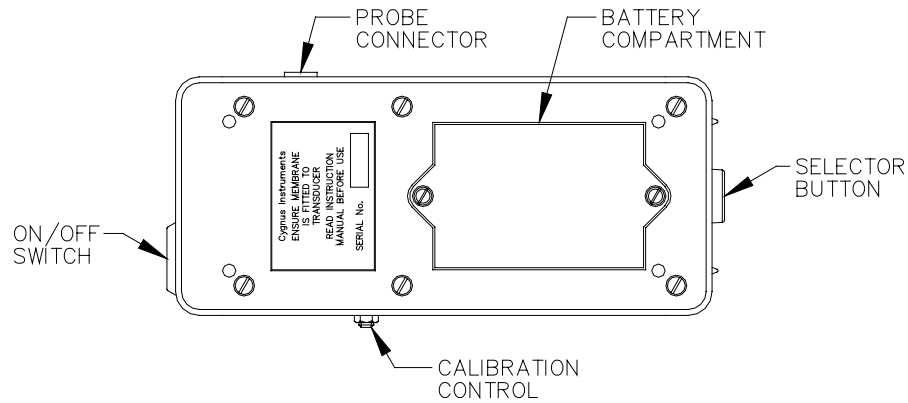
Probe/Knurled Ring Assembly

Probe Usage

Table of Probe Types

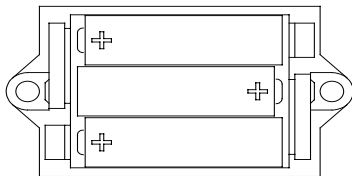
BATTERY TYPE AND LOCATION

The *Cygnus 2 Gauge* uses three AA disposable Alkaline batteries which will give up to 18 hours continuous switched-on time.



ⓘ *Rechargeable Nickel-Cadmium (NiCad) or Nickel Metal Hydride (NiMH) batteries may be used, but operation time will be reduced.*

The three AA batteries are located inside the battery compartment as shown :



✗ *Always remove the batteries if the Gauge is going to be left unused for more than a few days*

CONTROLS

The Cygnus 2 Gauge is designed for ease of operation and has only three controls :
an **ON/OFF Switch**, a **Calibration Trim-Screw**, and a **Selector-Button**

Switching the instrument On

To switch the instrument on press and release the **ON/OFF Switch** :

- all digits illuminate ‘**8.8.8.8.**’ showing that self-test has been performed and the instrument has been activated.
- the symbol ‘**bAtt**’ is briefly displayed as the battery is tested
- the current Calibration setting of the instrument is briefly displayed
Sound Velocity : shown in the same units that the Gauge is currently set for

The Gauge is now ready to take measurements– the display will show a decimal point, and a single flashing bar.

- In Metric mode the display will show ONE or TWO digits after the decimal point
- In Imperial mode there will be THREE digits after the decimal point.

Switching the instrument Off

The Gauge can be turned off in one of three ways :

- ⇒ **Manually** :
Press and release the **ON/OFF Switch** - the message ‘**Shutoff**’ will scroll through the display, and then the Gauge will switch off.
- ⇒ **Automatically** :
The Gauge will turn itself off 10 minutes after the last reading
- ⇒ **Low-Battery** :
The Gauge turns itself off automatically when the Battery voltage becomes too low see *Low-Battery Warning*, page 15.

Calibration Trim-Screw

This is used to calibrate the Gauge *Sound Velocity* setting for the material under test.

See *Calibrating the Gauge*, on page 20.

A *Guide to Sound Velocities* can be found on page 28.

Selector Button

This is used to change four instrument-settings :

- ⇒ **Probe-setting** can be preset between three Probe-types : 2.25, or 3.5, or 5 MHz
- ⇒ **Gain-setting** can be reduced to prevent standing readings from over-sensitive Probes
- ⇒ **Units-setting** can be preset between *Imperial (inch)* units, and *Metric (mm)* units
- ⇒ **Resolution-setting** can be switched between 0.1mm and 0.05mm [*0.005 inch and 0.002 inch*] according to preference

See *Changing Gauge-Settings*, page 21

MEASUREMENT

The Cygnus 2 Gauge is designed to provide accurate, reliable readings on most types of surfaces using the Multiple-echo method described on page 8.

Preparing to take measurements

- ⇒ Always use a couplant to enable ultrasound to enter the test material.
Water, oil or gel are all suitable couplants, depending on application and preference.
- ⇒ Ensure that the Probe is correctly fitted with a membrane, and with membrane oil correctly applied. See *Probe / Knurled-Ring Assembly*, page 16
- ⇒ Remove all scale, calciferous marine growth, dirt or loose coating and brush or scrape the test area clean.
- ⇒ Protective coatings such as paint or epoxy resin need not be removed, provided that their adherence is good.
- ⇒ Place the Probe-face on the clean, lubricated test surface and make firm contact.

Echo-Strength meter

When there is difficulty in obtaining a measurement the Gauge aids the operator by displaying flashing bars as an indication of signal strength and coupling :

- one flashing bar only : no echoes are being returned
- one bar + one flashing : 1 echo only is being returned
- two bars + one flashing : 2 echoes only are being returned
- three bars + one flashing : 3 echoes are being returned but are not matching
to give a valid *multiple-echo measurement*

While the display is showing these indicators the operator should continue to move the Probe around to locate a reflector, using a slight rocking movement.

CALIBRATION

Calibration adjusts the Gauge Sound Velocity setting for the material under test.

See *Calibrating the Gauge*, on page 20.

A *Guide to Sound Velocities* can be found on page 28.

- Cygnus Gauges are always delivered calibrated for Steel.
The Calibration is stable and there is no warm-up time.
- There is no zero-adjustment since the multiple-echo technique zeros automatically – the timing starts when the first echo is received.
- There is no ‘*ranging in*’ since the straight beam path of the single-crystal Probe ensures that the timing is related to the thickness – the linearity is perfect.
- *Calibration is vital* : whenever a reading is suspect, check that the test material is the same as the one for which the instrument has been calibrated.
- Some castings have unreliable sound velocity values - allow for greater inaccuracies.
Many castings are also difficult to penetrate with high frequencies, making it difficult to obtain three echoes : the larger the Probe the better.

LOW BATTERY WARNING

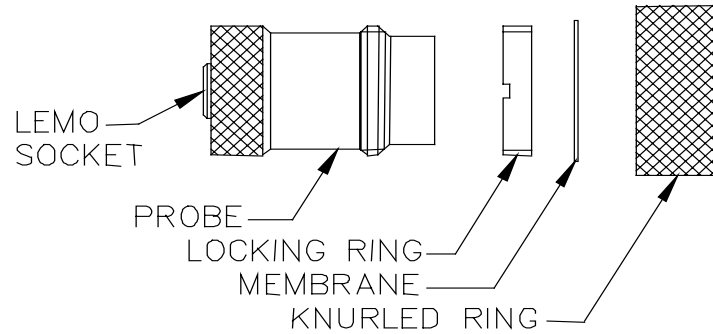
The instrument shows a warning message as the battery is coming to the end of its useful charge :

- ‘**bAtt**’ is briefly flashed once every four seconds.
There is no need to replace the battery immediately – the instrument will continue to measure as normal for some time yet : the exact period depends on battery-type.
- When the battery is finally exhausted the ‘**bAtt**’ message will flash continuously for about five seconds, and the instrument will then switch itself off.

The battery should now be replaced, as shown on page 12.

PROBE/KNURLED RING ASSEMBLY**Use of the Membrane**

- The polyurethane membrane covering the Probe-face provides better contact on rough surfaces and protects the Probe-face from damage.
- To avoid excessive wear of the membrane, do not use pressure nor 'screw' the Probe when trying to obtain readings on rough surfaces - a light touch is normally sufficient
- Check the membrane regularly and renew when it becomes worn.

**Replacing the Membrane in the Knurled-ring**

- ⇒ To replace the membrane unscrew the Knurled-ring from the end of the Probe. The membrane is held in place by a locking-ring.
- ⇒ Unscrew the locking-ring using the locking-ring key provided
- ⇒ Remove the old membrane and clean the locating groove in the knurled ring before fitting a new membrane
- ⇒ Replace the locking-ring and screw up tight, checking that the membrane is properly located.

Refitting the membrane

- ✘ *There must always be a thin film of non-mineral oil such as glycerine or liquid paraffin between the membrane and the Probe-face to ensure good contact and exclude any air.*
- ✘ *Do not overtighten the knurled ring assembly as this will affect the performance of the Probe.*

PROBE USAGE

✘ ***When a Probe of different Frequency is used it is essential that the Gauge Probe-setting is changed accordingly.***

See [Changing the Probe-Setting](#), page 22.

Probe-Type – colour code

Cygnus 3 Gauge should only be used with soft-face Probes, as supplied by Cygnus.

The colour of the Probe-face indicates the Probe frequency

See [Table of Probe Types](#), page 18.

Probe Selection

Apart from the physical limitations of the Probe size, the diameter of the crystal affects the Probe performance :

- Larger diameter crystals produce more energy, which in turn gives better penetration.
- Smaller diameter crystals produce a narrower beam, which is a distinct advantage when looking for small reflectors - these are particularly useful on tubes of small diameter

Probe and Lead connections

The Probe-lead and Probe connectors are either *BNC* or *Lemo* type.

① *Lemo connectors used are of the push-fit type and lock into place when inserted. To release the connector, grip the connector body and pull gently – do not pull the lead.*

Using Probes at high temperature

Heat can damage the Probe crystal. In *Cygnus Probes* the crystal is very near to the face. *The higher the temperature of the test material and the longer the contact with the Probe, the greater the likelihood of eventual damage to the crystal.*

- *At temperatures above normal, ie : above 75°C (170°F), always avoid prolonged contact.*
- *Teflon (PTFE) membranes are available for measurements up to 150 °C (318 °F).*
- *Thin oil couplants evaporate rapidly at high temperature – high melting-point grease is more suitable in such cases.*

TABLE OF PROBE TYPES

CRYSTAL DIAMETER	FREQUENCY	MEASUREMENT RANGE	APPLICATION
13 mm ½ inch	2¼ MHz <i>Red face</i>	3.0 – 250 mm 0.12 – 10 inch	<i>This is the standard probe – suitable for most applications</i>
19 mm ¾ inch	2¼ MHz <i>Red face</i>	3.0 – 250 mm 0.12 – 10 inch	<i>Use with castings and other attenuative materials if the 13mm probe is inadequate – the larger diameter gives greater penetration power on badly corroded or heavily coated steel. Some metallic coatings are also highly attenuative.</i>
13 mm ½ inch	3½ MHz <i>Orange face</i>	2.0 – 150 mm 0.08 – 6 inch	<i>Suitable for measurement on thinner sections where surfaces are relatively rough</i>
6 mm ¼ inch	5 MHz <i>Black face</i>	1.0 – 50 mm 0.04 – 2 inch	<i>The higher frequency and narrower beam makes this Probe ideal for measuring small-bore tubing, thin section plate and other areas where access is limited.</i>
13 mm ½ inch	5 MHz <i>Black face</i>	1.0 – 50 mm 0.04 – 2 inch	<i>Ideal for thin sections without heavy corrosion</i>

① *Use the face colour to determine the frequency of the probe in use*

✘ **Important :** *always ensure that the Gauge is set for the actual Probe in use – see Changing the Probe-Setting, page 22*

WORKING WITH THE GAUGE

Calibrating the Gauge

Changing Gauge-Settings

Changing the Probe-Setting

Changing the Gain-Setting

Changing the Units-Setting

Changing the Resolution-Setting

Troubleshooting

General Points on Thickness Gauging

The Five-Point Check

A Guide to Sound Velocities

Table of Sound Velocities

CALIBRATING THE GAUGE

- **Calibration on a Test Sample** : if possible the Gauge should always be calibrated on the actual material under test or on a measured test sample of the same material
- **Calibration by Sound Velocity** : if there is no test sample available the Gauge can be calibrated by setting the value of Sound Velocity directly
- A third method is to leave the Gauge set to its factory-preset value for Steel [5920 m/s or 0.2332 in/us], and then use a Conversion Factor : see page 28.

Calibration on a Test Sample

Turn the Gauge on as normal, and place the Probe on the measured test sample

- ⇒ Using the Calibration trim-tool, turn the Calibration trim-screw until the correct reading is displayed
 - Calibration is now complete.

The Calibration Trim-Screw is located on the side of the instrument body as illustrated on page 12.

Calibration by Sound Velocity

Do not turn the Gauge on as normal :

- ⇒ instead, **press and hold** the ON-switch until the display shows the current setting of Sound Velocity, then release the switch
 - The display will now continuously flash the Sound Velocity value.
- ⇒ Turn the Calibration trim-screw until the desired *Sound Velocity* is displayed.
- ⇒ Now press and release the ON-switch :
 - Calibration is complete, and the Gauge will return to normal measurement mode.

ⓘ *Sound Velocity is displayed in the same units as the Gauge is currently preset for. For example - if the Gauge is calibrated for Steel [5920 m/s or 0.2331 in/us] :*

- *the display will flash '5920' if the Gauge is preset for Metric units*
- *the display will flash '2331' if the Gauge is preset for Imperial units*

see Table of Sound Velocities, page 29

ⓘ *Cygnus 2 Gauge has a Sound Velocity range of 2000 m/s to 7000 m/s when preset for Metric units, and 0.0800 in/us to 0.2782 in/us when preset for Imperial units.*

Changing the selected value

When the setting you want to change is flashing on the display :

- ⇒ Keep pressing the *ON/OFF Switch* until the new value you want for this setting appears on the display
- ⇒ Now press the *Selector-Button* once more
 - The Gauge will now reset and quit *Gauge-setting* mode, and then return to normal *Measurement* mode
 - *The display will now show the same sequence as seen when the Gauge is first turned-on, followed by 'Stor', telling you that the new setting has been stored*

① *After a new setting has been stored : the new setting will now be in use each time the Gauge is turned-on*

CHANGING THE PROBE-SETTING

✘ *When a Probe of different Frequency is used it is essential that the Gauge Probe-setting is changed accordingly – if the Probe-setting does not match the Probe in use it may be difficult or impossible to obtain correct Readings*

To change the Probe-frequency setting

- ⇒ Prepare the Gauge as described above, and then turn the Gauge on as normal
- ⇒ *Press and release the Selector-Button once.*
 - The Gauge is now in *Probe-setting mode* - the display will now alternate between '**Prob**' and the current Probe frequency value
 - The Probe-frequency values are displayed as :
 - '**2.2**' [2.25 MHz]
 - '**3.5**' [3.5 MHz]
 - '**5.0**' [5 MHz]
- ⇒ *Press and release the ON-switch* : the Probe-frequency value will now change. Keep pressing the ON-switch until the desired value is now being shown.
- ⇒ *When the display shows the desired Probe-frequency* : press the *Selector-Button* once again
 - This completes Probe-setting, and the Gauge will now reset itself

CHANGING THE GAIN-SETTING

✘ **Gain-setting should not be changed unless the Gauge is being used with an over-sensitive Probe – beware, that if the Gain value is set too low, it may be difficult or impossible to obtain Readings.**

Gain-setting allows the sensitivity of the Probe to be reduced – this is only required if an extra-sensitive Probe is used, and standing readings are being obtained : ie there are readings with a Probe connected, even though the Probe is not in contact with anything.

Gain-setting should always be set to the highest possible value, for maximum sensitivity and ease of obtaining measurements

ⓘ Standing readings can occur if there is excess couplant on the Probe-face, or if the Probe-membrane has been overtightened.

ⓘ The Cygnus 2 Gauge is always supplied with the Gain set correctly for the Probe supplied with the Gauge

To change the Gain-setting

- ⇒ Prepare the Gauge as described above, and then turn the Gauge on as normal
- ⇒ *Press and release the Selector-Button twice.*
 - The Gauge is now in *Gain-setting mode* - the display will now alternate between '**GAIN**' and the current Gain value.
 - The Gain value can be set between 1 [low sensitivity] and 12 [high sensitivity]
- ⇒ *Press and release the ON-switch* : the Gain value will now change.
Keep pressing the ON-switch until the desired value is now being shown.
- ⇒ *When the display shows the desired Gain-value* : press the Selector button once again
 - This completes Gain-setting, and the Gauge will now reset itself.

CHANGING THE UNITS-SETTING

The Cygnus 1 Gauge always displays the Thickness value , and also Velocity of Sound value, in the Measurement-Units which have been stored in internal memory.

The Gauge can be preset to either Metric[mm] or Imperial[inch] Measurement-Units.

To change the Units-setting

- ⇒ Prepare the Gauge as described above, and then turn the Gauge on as normal
- ⇒ **Press and release the Selector-Button three times**
 - The Gauge is now in *Units-setting mode* - the display will now alternate between ‘**unit**’ and the current Units-setting
 - Units-settings are shown as :
 - ‘**Euro**’ [Metric, mm]
 - ‘**inch**’ [Imperial, inch]
- ⇒ **Press and release the ON-switch** : the units-setting will now change. Press the ON-switch again to return to the previous setting, if desired.
- ⇒ **When the display shows the desired units-setting** : press the Selector button a third time
 - This completes Units-setting, and the Gauge will now reset itself

CHANGING THE RESOLUTION-SETTING

The Cygnus 2 Gauge can display thickness measurements in one of two Resolution-settings – the Resolution should be chosen according to your own preference.

The exact value of the Resolution-setting will also depend on whether Metric or Imperial Units is currently selected

To change the Resolution-setting

- ⇒ Prepare the Gauge as described above, and then turn the Gauge on as normal
- ⇒ **Press and release the Selector-Button four times**
 - The Gauge is now in *Resolution-setting mode* - the display will now alternate between ‘**RES**’ and the current Resolution-setting
 - Resolution-settings are shown as :
 - ‘**HI**’ [High-Resolution : 0.05mm, or 0.002 inch]
 - ‘**LO**’ [Low-Resolution : 0.1mm, or 0.005 inch]
- ⇒ **Press and release the ON-switch** : the units-setting will now change. Press the ON-switch again to return to the previous setting, if desired.
- ⇒ **When the display shows the desired Resolution-setting** : press the Selector button a third time
 - This completes Resolution-setting, and the Gauge will now reset itself

TROUBLESHOOTING

If the Gauge does not switch on

- only if the batteries are *completely dead* will the Gauge not display anything when the ON-switch is pressed.
- otherwise, if the batteries are at the end of their useful charge the Gauge will normally flash '**bAtt**' several times and then turn off again - see *Low-Battery Warning*, page 15
 - ⇒ *in either case replace the battery*
- if the ON-switch needs excessive pressure, or will not always function, it may have become contaminated or defective :
 - ⇒ *the Gauge will need to be returned for Manufacturer's Service*

If it is difficult to obtain a Reading

- if there is only a single flashing bar on the display - this means the Gauge is not receiving any echoes :
 - ⇒ *check that the Probe-lead is properly connected to both Probe and Gauge.*
 - ⇒ *check the condition of the lead; replace if necessary.*
- if there is mostly one fixed bar plus one flashing bar this means that the Gauge is having difficulty obtaining more than one echo :
 - ⇒ *check the Probe and its membrane are properly assembled – see page 16*
 - ⇒ *also see General Points on Thickness Gauging, page 26*
- if there is up to three fixed bars plus one flashing bar, but never any reading - this means the Gauge is receiving unrelated echoes from more than one reflector :
 - ⇒ *on heavily corroded area this is often a problem; try check measurements on an adjacent area of the same material. See General Points on Thickness Gauging*
 - ⇒ *check the Gauge and Probe together on a test block; if there is still no reading the Gauge may require servicing.*

If Readings are erratic or unstable

- Check that the Probe-lead is properly connected to both Probe and Gauge; check that the Probe and its membrane are correctly assembled with sufficient couplant
- Check that the Gauge is set for the same Probe-frequency as the actual Probe being used see *Changing the Probe-Setting*, page 22
- Check that the Probe-frequency is suitable for the probable minimum thickness of the material being measured – Probe-frequency *too low* causes doubling and tripling of the actual thickness - see *Probe Usage*, page 17, and *Changing the Probe-Setting*, page 22

GENERAL POINTS ON THICKNESS GAUGING

- On very rough surfaces, and especially if both sides are badly corroded, it is often necessary to move the Probe around to locate a reflector. Sometimes a slight rocking movement can help find reflectors which are otherwise impossible.
- Always ensure that there is plenty of couplant present for good contact, but beware that on a pitted surface the Gauge may just measure the couplant-filled pit – always avoid measuring directly over external pits.
- Beware that in extreme conditions, or if the plate is of poor quality and contains many inclusions, the ultrasound will be scattered to such an extent that measurement may not be possible.
- Beware that the multiple-echo technique will not work if the front and back surfaces of the material being measured are not close to parallel; also note that long narrow bars cannot be gauged along their length with the multiple-echo method.
- The instrument should not be used near arc-welding equipment, as this affects the performance of the Gauge.

THE FIVE-POINT CHECK

The most frequent reasons found which cause difficulty getting readings

- Is the Probe-membrane fitted correctly ?
see : *Probe/Knurlled Ring Assembly*, page 16
Check that there is a thin layer of oil between the membrane and Probe-face, and with no air-bubbles trapped

- Is the Probe-lead OK ?
see : *Probe Usage*, page 17
Check that the lead is in good condition, and is it correctly inserted into both the Probe and the Gauge

- Is the Probe-setting correct ?
see : *Changing the Probe-Setting*, page 22
Check on the Gauge that the Probe-setting is correct for the actual Probe in use

- Is there adequate couplant applied to the material being measured, and is the surface properly prepared ?
see : *Preparing to take measurements*, page 14
Check that there is plenty of couplant applied, and that there are no air-gaps between the Probe and the material when measuring

- Is the material measurable at all ?
 - Are the front and back faces of the material parallel ?
 - Is the material not too corroded ?
 - Is the material not too thin for the Probe being used ?*It is often worth confirming that the Gauge is operating OK using a test sample – and also to confirm that the material can actually be measured by ultrasonic multiple-echo thickness measurement.*

A GUIDE TO SOUND VELOCITIES**Table of Sound Velocities**

- Velocities can vary according to the precise grade and processing conditions.
This table is included as a guide only.
Wherever possible, the Gauge should always be calibrated on the material under test.
- These Velocities are given in good faith and are believed to be accurate within the limits described above.
No liability is accepted for errors.
- Velocities given are the compressional wave velocity c_l .

Reading Conversion

*If only a few measurements are to be taken on a material other than Steel, it may be easier to leave the calibration set for Steel and merely convert the readings by multiplying by the Conversion Factor for the material being measured.
This method avoids unnecessary recalibration.*

Example – if the Gauge is calibrated for Steel [5920 m/s], and a reading is being taken on Copper [4700 m/s] :

$$T = t \times V_{\text{COPPER}} / V_{\text{STEEL}} = t \times 4700 / 5920 = t \times 0.794$$

thus : **$T = t \times f$**

where : **T = true thickness of Copper being measured**

t = actual reading obtained

f = Conversion Factor

V_{COPPER} = Sound Velocity in Copper : 4700 m/s

V_{STEEL} = Sound Velocity in Steel : 5920 m/s

Conversion Factor f : is given for various materials in the Table of Sound Velocities on page 29 .

TABLE OF SOUND VELOCITIES

Material	Velocity of Sound		Conversion Factor
	m/s	in/us	
<i>Aluminium</i>	6320	0.2488	1.068
<i>Epoxy</i>	2500	0.0986	0.422
<i>Copper</i>	4700	0.1850	0.794
<i>Grey Cast Iron</i>	4600	0.1812	0.777
<i>Magnesium</i>	5770	0.2272	0.975
<i>Nickel</i>	5630	0.2218	0.951
<i>Acrylic</i>	2730	0.1076	0.461
<i>Nylon (Polyamide)</i>	2620	0.1032	0.443
<i>Porcelain</i>	5600	0.2206	0.946
<i>Glass</i>			
<i>Quartz</i>	5570	0.2194	0.941
<i>Soda-lime</i>	6000	0.2362	1.014
<i>Borosilicate</i>	5640	0.2222	0.953
<i>Steel</i>			
<i>Mild</i>	5920	0.2332	1.000
<i>Tool</i>	5870	0.2312	0.992
<i>Stainless 302</i>	5660	0.2228	0.956
<i>Tungsten</i>	5460	0.2150	0.922
<i>Monel</i>	5400	0.2126	0.912
<i>Inconel</i>	5700	0.2244	0.963
<i>Phosphor Bronze</i>	3530	0.1390	0.596
<i>Brass (70% Cu)</i>	4700	0.1850	0.794

CARE AND SERVICING

Care of the Gauge

Service and Repair

CARE OF THE GAUGE

Although Cygnus Gauges are highly robust, care should be taken to ensure years of active service :

➤ ***Cleaning the Gauge***

- ⇒ Clean and service the Gauge periodically.
- ⇒ Do not use solvents for cleaning - mild detergent is ideal.
- ⇒ Do not use any abrasive cleaner, especially on the display window.
- ⇒ Do not use excessive liquid when cleaning.

➤ ***Care of Batteries***

- ⇒ Remove the batteries from the Gauge if the Gauge will be left unused for more than a few days

➤ ***Environmental***

- ⇒ Do not immerse the Gauge in liquid.
- ⇒ Do not subject the Gauge body to temperature in excess of 60°C (140°F).
- ⇒ Do not store the Gauge for long periods in conditions of high humidity.

❗ Please refer to the Gauge and Accessories brochure for our full range of Equipment.

Returning your Gauge for Service

A full Manufacturer's Factory Service is available from Cygnus Instruments

❗ Please note : the complete Kit should always be returned for Service or Repair, including all Probes and Leads.

Cygnus Gauges are renowned for their reliability – very often problems with getting measurements are simply due to the way the Gauge is being used – see : Troubleshooting, page 25, and The Five-Point Check, page 27

However, if you do need to return your Gauge for Repair please let us know the details of the problem, to guarantee the best possible service :

- Is the problem behaviour intermittent ?
- Is there a problem turning the Gauge on ?
- Is there a problem with the Gauge turning itself off ?
- Does the Gauge constantly give incorrect Readings, or unsteady Readings ?
- Is it not possible to Calibrate the Gauge ?
- Does the Gauge fail to operate correctly in certain ambient conditions ?

Cygnus Instruments has a policy of continual product improvement. We reserve the right to make changes to the product without prior notification to any person or organisation.

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