



Heat-Prober® Platinum-RTD Thermometers
392AHP, 392AM, 392AMX, 392AVX,
392E, 392EX, 392EVX,
392M, 392MX, 392MVX,
360X and 700M

User Manual



**-S Models are Discontinued
as of 2012**

W-392 Rev P
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RECEIVING INSPECTION

Check your new Wahl Portable Platinum Heat-Prober® Thermometer upon receiving to assure that:

1. It has not been physically damaged in transit.
2. All parts are included.

Then, plug in the probe at top and turn it on to see that it reads room temperature.

If a fault is determined, *take the following steps:*

1. *Notify the Wahl factory of the difficulty.* Give number and description. Wahl will issue a Return Merchandise Authorization, and notify our service department to receive the unit.
2. Return the instrument in its shipping container to the factory, freight prepaid.

Repairs will be made under warranty or at regular service cost.

Warranty: Heat-Prober® Meters

Wahl Instruments, Inc., hereinafter referred to as Wahl, warrants each instrument of its manufacture to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. Wahl agrees to repair or replace any product which upon examination is revealed to have been defective due to faulty workmanship or material if returned to our factory, transportation charges prepaid, within three years from the date of shipment. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied and of all obligations or liabilities on its part for damages including but not limited to consequential damages, following the use or misuse of instruments sold by Wahl. No agent is authorized to assume for Wahl any liability except as set forth above.

Warranty: Temperature Probes and Meter Accessories

Wahl warrants its Hand-Held Meter Temperature Probes to be free of defects in workmanship or material. Due to the environmental nature of their use, probes cannot be replaced without cost unless returned unused within a 30- day period. Wahl assumes no liability for damages of any kind, direct or indirect, as a result of installation and/or use of its products; nor any costs resulting from removing and reinstalling any of its products for replacement under terms of this warranty.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Digital Heat-Prober® is a precision instrument for measuring temperature. It uses the latest microprocessor technology to provide conformity to 0.1°F to the IEC751 and ITS90 platinum resistance curve. It provides the certainty of digital display and the precision of 0.1° resolution. It is a complete instrument with its own rechargeable battery power supply and recharger for the 392HP, 392E, 392EX, 392M and 392MX, standard 9 volt replaceable battery for the 392EVX and 392VX and a group of interchangeable probes designed for rapid and accurate temperature measurement.

The probes and meters are individually calibrated and then tested together in temperature baths before being sent to the user.

The LED display is 0.33" high with high brightness for good readability in all light conditions. To minimize power drain, the display is multiplexed. The LCD display is 0.4" high with excellent contrast.

A large portion of the circuit is designed with low power C-MOS components. The result is a design which provides a low power drain operation, which allows operation for 8 hours per charge for the 392E, 392EX, 392M, and 392MX meters. Battery life is 50 hours for the replaceable battery used in the 392EVX and 392VX meters. Continuous operation as well as concurrent battery charging is possible by utilizing the recharger.

The instrument contains as a standard, the unique Wahl "Maxi Temp" digital peak hold circuit which gives the user the option to hold the highest temperature sensed. The peak-hold circuit is achieved by the microprocessor scanning the probe input temperature to determine the peak versus an analog circuit.

1.1 Qualification Tests

This instrument has been extensively tested under temperature environments from -40 to +140°F, subject to 4-foot drop test, battery life test and running life tests.

2.0 OPERATION (See Figure 2-1)

Insert probe into jack at top. Turn on the switch at the left. The switch is 3- position; the lower detent is marked "N" for normal temperature monitoring, the middle detent is "OFF" and the upper detent is marked "P" for use of the "Maxi Temp" Peak hold circuit. This will track temperature and hold the highest attained reading. The room temperature will be displayed in °C or °F as indicated. If "L", "←", or "Lo Bat" appears or if there is no reading, this indicates the battery is discharged. Recharge the unit by inserting the recharger in an appropriate power source, 50-60 Hz wall outlet plug in the recharger jack to the receptacle on the left side of the unit, or in the case of the 392EVX or 392VX, replace the battery. For fastest recharging time, turn POWER for the instrument OFF. Charge for 6-7 hours.

Make measurements with sensor probe as required. Turn off switch when measurements are complete to conserve battery life.

2.1 Meter Operation

The Heat-Prober instrument has an accurate measuring range as stated on the front label. The probes, however, may not be capable of this entire range of use. Wahl probes are typically capable of -40°C to 500°C (or -40°F to 900°F).

The digital readout will show resolution to 0.1° increments from -180.0°C to +190°C (or -290°F to 375°F). At approximately 190°C (or 375°F) the instrument automatically ranges to one degree C or F resolution. When returning from higher temperatures to below 190°C (or 375°F), the instrument will automatically begin to read in 0.1° increments again.

2.2 Automatic Polarity

When the temperature sensed is below zero, a minus sign will automatically show on the digital display. Absence of a sign indicates positive temperature.

2.3 Digital Display and Accuracy

The characteristic of digital readouts is a flicker in the least significant digit. In this instrument, you can expect to see a 1-digit flicker, particularly when reading 0.1 increments.

Variations over 0.1 will be attributable to sensor temperature changes.

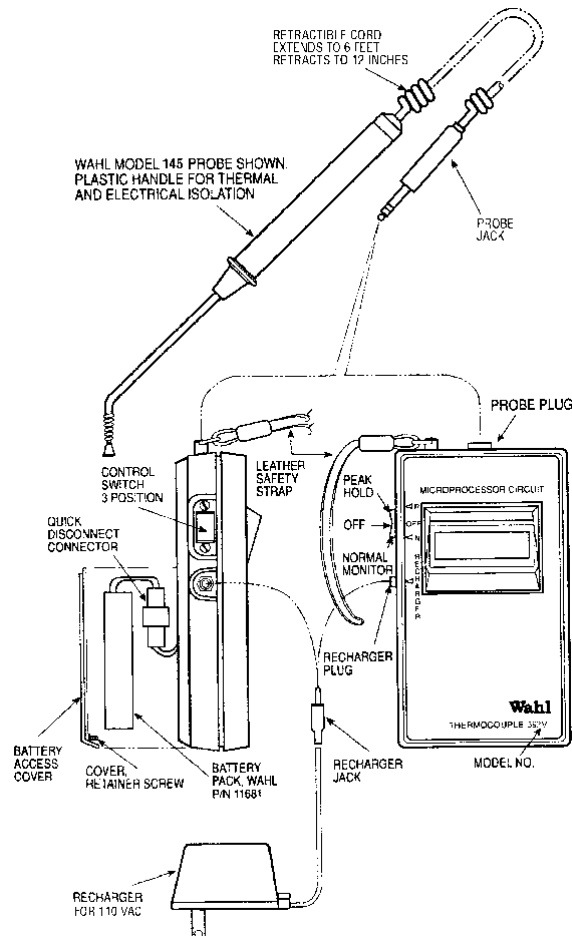


Figure 2-1. Digital Heat Prober Major Features



Figure 2-2. 9V Battery Compartment (top picture); Rechargeable Battery Pack Compartment (bottom picture).

2.4 The Batteries

The 392HP, 392E, 392EX, 392M, and 392MX Heat-Prober are powered with five size AA rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, 1.2 volts each. The total capacity is 650 milliampere hours at 6.0 volts.

The display demands the largest power drain. Depending on the number of digits being displayed, the batteries can power the instrument for a minimum of 5 hours or for as long as 8 hours.

The 392EVX and 392VX meter utilizes an LCD type display to conserve battery life. Battery life is in excess of 50 hours of continuous use.

SPECIAL NOTE: Rechargeable batteries should be kept at full charge. On the shelf, they will gradually discharge, losing about 10% per week. If the battery fails to respond to recharge, provisions have been made for ease of replacement. Open the back cover, and disconnect from the instrument by means of the Molex connector. Replace with Wahl Model Number 11681-1 or 11681-2 (See Figure 2-2). Model 392EVX and 392VX incorporates a LCD display and a standard 9V battery capable of 50 hours continuous operation.

2.4.1 Recharging

To recharge the batteries, use the recharger supplied. Plug in directly to 115VAC, 60 cycle wall plug and insert jack into socket on left side of Heat-Prober. (For overseas 220-volt lines, use a Franzus converter adapter with the recharger supplied or request a 220 volt recharger.)

2.4.2 Continuous Operation

The 392HP, 392E, 392EX, 392M, and 392MX, Heat-Prober can be continuously operated by using a battery recharger to restore or recharge the batteries as rapidly as they are depleted. 392HP will operate in this manner, but over time the battery may be depleted and the Low Batt icon will illuminate. The unit may still be operational, but should be turned off to charge the battery fully prior to using without the charger.

NOTE: The instrument cannot rectify AC current. A DC charger with open circuit voltage of 9.0 volts and approximately 120 milliamperes will maintain the battery charge. This occurs when the switch is on and the instrument is operating. Do not connect a voltage source to the batteries unless its current is limited to 120 milliamperes.

The MA-150 recharger will charge the batteries with the switch "OFF", or make-up battery drain if the instrument is operating. The recharger supplied with the instrument will enable continuous operation without draining the batteries.

3.0 PROBES

Probes compatible with the 392 Heat-Prober are constructed utilizing a wire wound Platinum RTD sensor with an R_0 of 100 Ohms wired in a 3-wire configuration to compensate for lead length effects. To provide probe interchangeability at 0 degrees C, a balancing resistor is added to the sensor circuit and trimmed for a total resistance of 100.94 Ohms at 0°C. (See **Figure 3-2**)

The High Performance Heat-Prober, Model 392HP, utilizes probes similar to the 392 but incorporating an additional calibration resistor that provides probe interchangeability at all temperatures.

3.1 Interchangeability

Probes are individually balanced to 100.94 Ohms at 0°C to compensate for variations in different probe configurations. This guarantees probe interchangeability at 0°C. In addition, each probe is tested at a minimum of one higher temperature. This calibration data is recorded on a calibration tag attached to the probe. (See Figure 3-1)

Probe Interchangeability (Immersion)

Ice Point $\pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$ ($\pm 0.5^\circ\text{F}$)—(392HP $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{F}$)

100°C $\pm 0.6^\circ\text{C}$ ($\pm 1.0^\circ\text{F}$)

200°C $\pm 1.1^\circ\text{C}$ ($\pm 2.0^\circ\text{F}$)

Surface probes are tested on surface calibration plates especially built to replicate the end-use. The variance is somewhat larger as follows:

100°C $\pm 1.1^\circ\text{C}$ ($\pm 2.0^\circ\text{F}$)

200°C $\pm 2.2^\circ\text{C}$ ($\pm 4.0^\circ\text{F}$)

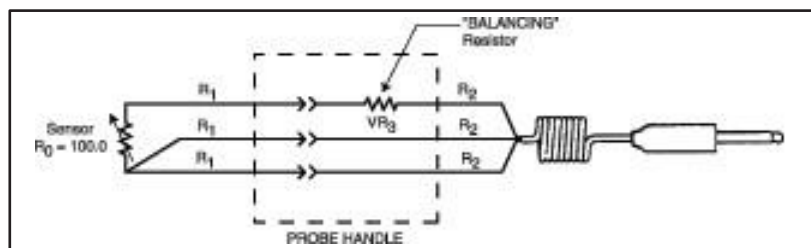


Figure 3-2. Probe Circuit NOTE: Platinum sensor element manufacturers quote 0.1% tolerance at 0°C, or 0.1 ohms on a 100 ohm sensor. This results in 0.3°C variance. The tolerance at higher temperatures is greater than 0.1% in accordance with the following formula as specified by DIN 43760: Tolerance = $\pm 0.3^\circ\text{C} + .0054t$ ($^\circ\text{C}$)

Thus at 200°C, the expected sensor error could be $0.3^{\circ}\text{C} + .0054 (200) = \pm 1.38^{\circ}\text{C}$.

3.2 Temperature Sensors in Use

An understanding of heat-transfer is needed for accurate field use of temperature sensors. The sensor measures its own temperature, therefore, to measure a body temperature it requires good contact with that body, or in the case of liquids or gases good immersion and mixing.

A portable probe temperature sensor must have the following characteristics:

- (a) a low thermal mass (product of its specific heat and weight);
- (b) a large area for surface contact to permit heat-transfer between the object being measured and the probe sensor,
- (c) a minimum of heat conduction away from the sensor which will reduce its temperature below that of the object being measured and create an inaccuracy.

Surface probes are designed with the above three conditions as criteria, and also include an insulating handle for your safety and convenience. Each probe is assembled with a plastic handle made of high quality Delrin® which:

- (a) Thermally isolates the hand from the probe, preventing hand heat from reaching the sensor, and sensor heat, in the case of high temperature measurement, from burning the hand.
- (b) Electrically isolating the hand from the metal probes and therefore, potentially, from a voltage on the surface to be measured.

The handle is attached to a tangle-free retractable cord which extends 6' and retracts to 12" (**See Figure 2-1**). Each Probe is labeled with its part number and type.

For surface measurements, to obtain best time responses and accuracy, two things are necessary;

- (a) Good surface contact with all of the probe surface. Make sure of this by holding it squarely on the surface. The 121 and 145 surface probes are specially designed with a spring loaded tip to provide compliance with the surface.
- (b) A rough surface gives poor heat conductance to the measuring probe. This can be overcome by applying a thin layer of heat conducting silicone paste between the measuring point and the probe tip. The paste shortens response time up to 50%.

In liquids, move the immersion probe around the mix to get good contact. In air, put the probe in the vicinity of a stream to get good velocity, otherwise move the probe back and forth to induce velocity across the tip.

4.0 SPECIFICATIONS

392 Series Meter Specifications			
Model	392AHP	392E 392EX	392EVX
Range	-290 to 1450°F -180 to 788°C	-290 to 1450°F -180 to 788°C	-290 to 1450°F -180 to 788°C
Digital Display	Bright 0.33" LED	392E Bright 0.33" LED	Red, 0.4" high LCD
		392EX Red, 0.4" high LCD	
Resolution	0.1°below 375°F (190°C). Auto Ranges to 1°above 375°F (190°C)		
Meter Accuracy at 77°F	±0.1°F/C ± 1 digit at 32°F (0°C)		
System Accuracy (Meter with 202 immersion probe)	±0.1°F ± 1 digit at ice point, ±0.25% reading thereafter	±0.3°F at ice point, ± 0.5% reading thereafter	
Repeatability	±0.2°F		
Peak Hold	Microcomputer calculated, switch to "P" to activate		
Ambient Operating Range	0 to 130°F (-18 to +55°C)		
Temperature Coefficient	0.01 deg/deg over ambient range		
Power	11681-1 6.25 V NiCad Battery	9V Alkaline battery (NEDA 1604A)	
Battery Life	4.5 hrs. per charge	392E 10 hrs. per charge	50 hrs. per charge Low battery indication.
		392EX 50 hrs. per charge	
Low Battery Indicator	Yes		
Noise Rejection	Greater than 40 dB at 60Hz increasing at 20 dB per decade. Spurious noise attenuated by internal 16 Hz filter. 392HP includes special noise rejection program to use in presence of rampant EMF such as spark ignition engines.		
Size	3" W x 6" L x 1.5" D (7.5 cm x 15 cm x 3.75 cm)		
Weight	12 oz. (340gm)		7 oz. (198gm)
All 392 models available in °F, °C, or Dual Scale, add "F", "C" or "D" to Model Number.			

392 Series Meter Specifications		
Model	392AM 392AMX	392AVX
Range	-60 to 752°F -51 to 400°C	-60 to 752°F -51 to 400°C
Digital Display	392AM Bright 0.33" high LED	Red, 0.4" high LCD
	392AMX Red, 0.4" high LCD	
Resolution	0.1°below 375°F (190°C). Auto Ranges to 1°above 375°F (190°C)	
Meter Accuracy at 77°F	±0.1°F/C ± 1 digit at 32°F (0°C)	
System Accuracy (Meter with 202 immersion probe)	±0.3°F at ice point, ± 0.5% reading thereafter	
Repeatability	±0.2°F	
Peak Hold	Microcomputer calculated, switch to "P" to activate	
Ambient Operating Range	0 to 130°F (-18 to +55°C)	
Temperature Coefficient	0.01 deg/deg over ambient range	
Power	11681-1 6.25 V NiCad Battery	9V Alkaline battery (NEDA 1604A)
Battery Life	392AM 10 hrs. per charge	50 hrs. per charge
	392AMX 50 hrs. per charge	
Low Battery Indicator	Yes	
Noise Rejection	Greater than 40 dB at 60Hz increasing at 20 dB per decade. Spurious noise attenuated by internal 16 Hz filter. 392HP includes special noise rejection program to use in presence of rampant EMF such as spark ignition engines.	
Size	3" W x 6" L x 1.5" D (7.5 cm x 15 cm x 3.75 cm)	
Weight	12 oz. (340gm)	7 oz. (198gm)
All 392 models available in °F, °C, or Dual Scale, add "F", "C" or "D" to Model No.		

5.0 MAINTENANCE/REPAIR

The Heat-Prober instrument may be recalibrated, or adjusted for a particular probe in the field by following the directions in Section 6.0. However, it is recommended that calibrations and repair be done at the factory. Return the Heat-Prober in its foam package with a description of symptoms, and a repair estimate will be made for your approval.

The best way to check the functioning and calibration condition of the Heat-Prober is to use the Wahl accessory Calibrator Models Numbers CAL392HT or CAL392LT, which plug right into the probe connection and provides five key calibration points. (**See Figure 5-1**). The calibrator has a set of precision-wound resistors which are measured at the factory against a NIST traceable standard. The WAHL calibrator is a convenient instrument to determine whether a problem is in the probe or the meter. If the meter checks on all 5 calibration points within tolerance, for example, then one will know that the probes are at fault.

The most common maintenance problem is battery failure, evidenced by no display. NiCad battery failure and prevention of this problem are noted in Section 2.4. If you suspect a dead battery:

1. Plug in the recharger and allow to recharge for 12 hours. If batteries fail to recharge after this time:
2. Open the battery compartment lid on the bottom of the instrument. Unplug the battery. Using a DVM, check voltage with a 16 ohm load. If the voltage drops rapidly it indicates a fault in the battery.
3. With the convenient detachable plug, the battery pack Model Number 11681-1 can be easily replaced by a new one. For emergencies it is possible to use a 9-volt transistor battery to power the Heat-Prober (but one must make a special connection). Expected continuous running time on 9- volt alkaline battery is about 3 hours, for LED display or 6 hours for LCD display.



Figure 5-1. 392M Platinum Heat Prober with Wahl Calibrator Model Number CAL392HT.

6.0 SET-UP AND CALIBRATION

6.1 Equipment Needed

A. Digital voltmeter, Fluke 41/2 digit Model 8600A or equivalent.

B. Wahl Platinum Calibrator (Model Number CAL392HT or CAL392LT) or General Radio decade box, Model

1433-1 (or equivalent) with standard coil cord (Model 10434-01 or 10434-02) cable as used with Wahl probes.

C. Power supply — Powermate, Model OPA-1OC or equivalent.

6.2 Voltage Regulator Adjustment (Note: Meters with serial numbers S/N 3445 and higher, or N Series do not require adjustment of voltage regulator.)

Remove the 4 screws from the bottom of the case, then remove the top cover. You will note the adjustment points as shown in **Figure 6-1**.

1. Initially the 392M should be set-up with an external power supply (rather than a battery) so that the current can be limited to no more than 120 milliamperes.

2. Connect the plus (+) DVM lead to C-10 junction common with Q2.

Connect the minus (-) lead to the cathode lead of CR1.

3. Apply power to the 392M using an external power supply with the voltage set at 6.5V and current limit set at 120 milliamperes. Connect power supply (+) to U1-1 and (-) to CR1 - cathode. Adjust R21 for voltage reading of exactly +5.000 volts on the DVM.

4. When the 392M has been mounted in its case and connected to a 5-battery pack, the DVM is connected as described above and the +5.000 adjustment checked and trimmed if necessary.

6.3 Low Battery Adjustment and Testing

1. Connect DVM (-) to CR1 Cathode and (+) to upper side of R24.
2. Adjust R37 clockwise or counterclockwise until DVM reads 2.11 volts.
3. Disconnect DVM.

4. DISCONNECT BATTERY PACK. Low Battery indicator must be performed with an external variable power supply. Start with 6 volts and slowly decrease the voltage toward 5.8 volts.

When the battery threshold is reached, a small "L", or "←", should appear in the most significant digit position of the 392HP, 392E and 392M display. "Lo Bat" appears in the display of the 392EX, 392MX, 392EVX and 392MVX. The actual value of the low battery voltage threshold may vary from 5.45 volts to 5.55 volts.

Keep decreasing the supply voltage until 5.5 volts is reached, as measured with a digital DVM. The meter should maintain correct operation even though the small "L", "←", or "Lo Bat" is on, indicating a low battery.

Now raise the voltage back up until the small "L", "←", or "Lo Bat" turns off. The voltage at which this happens should be from 5.50 to 5.55 volts.

Under normal operation, an additional 20 minutes will elapse from the time the small "L", "←", or "Lo Bat" appears until the battery voltage decreases to 5.5 volts, assuming a normal 5-pack of AA NiCad batteries is being used. Below 5.5 volts, the computer may introduce some errors or not operate the display at all.

6.4 Zero Adjustment Using Wahl Calibrator

1. Insert the Wahl calibrator and adjust the calibrator to the 32°F/0°C position. Apply power to the meter and make an initial adjustment at R5 for a reading of 32.0°F or 0.0°C depending on your model.

NOTE: For the version 392HP, which has a 4-wire probe configuration, the microprocessor averaging process is slightly slower. The moving average for the 392HP may be made faster by turning the power off and then back on again, any time an input resistance or pot setting is changed.

2. Make the best adjustment you can at this point, and then proceed to the span adjustment.

6.5 Span Adjustment Using Wahl Calibrator

1. Set Wahl Calibrator for 284°F/140°C and apply power to the meter. Adjust R35 (R16 on HP.) clockwise for a display of 284.0°F or 140.0°C.

2. Repeat the zero span adjustment until the meter reads 32.0°F/0.0°C exactly, and reads

212°F/100°C or 284°F/140°C within acceptable limits of error.

Since only one span adjustment covers both low and high scales, any error that must be tolerated should be pushed to the high scale where percentage wise it will be less of an error.

6.6 Adjustment Using Decade Resistance Box

Basic Theory: Platinum has a well defined resistance versus temperature curve. Accordingly, if a decade resistor is put in the place of the probe to simulate the standard platinum element, a quick and accurate calibration can be achieved.

6.6.1. Setup and Calculations

The decade resistor box may be used as the source to perform a standard calibration. A coiled cord cable with connector for the Wahl probe should be used (Model Number 10434-01). This has an approximate resistance of 0.36 ohms. The actual resistance should be determined for your setup and this value used in the calculations. The total resistance to be simulated is .94ohms above the sensor resistance specified in the ITS90 Platinum Resistance Tables for 100 ohm, .00385 ohm/ohm/degree C sensors. Therefore, the decade resistance setting should be a table value plus 0.94 ohms minus the actual cable resistance measured above i.e. the decade box setting for 0°C should be: $100.00 + 0.94 - 0.36 = 100.58$ ohms.

Note: for HP models do not subtract cord resistance in calculation steps. Use coiled cord Model Number 10434-02.

Step 1: Set the Decade Box for a total resistance (decade box + lead resistance) for 100.94 ohms and adjust zero control R5 for a display reading of 0.0°C or 32.0°F, $\pm 0.1^\circ$.

Step 2: Set the Decade Box for a total resistance (decade box + lead resistance) for 154.52 ohms and adjust span control R35 (R16 for HP models) for a display reading of 140.0°C or 284.0°F, $\pm 0.1^\circ$.

Step 3: Repeat Steps 1 and 2 as necessary for optimum calibration.

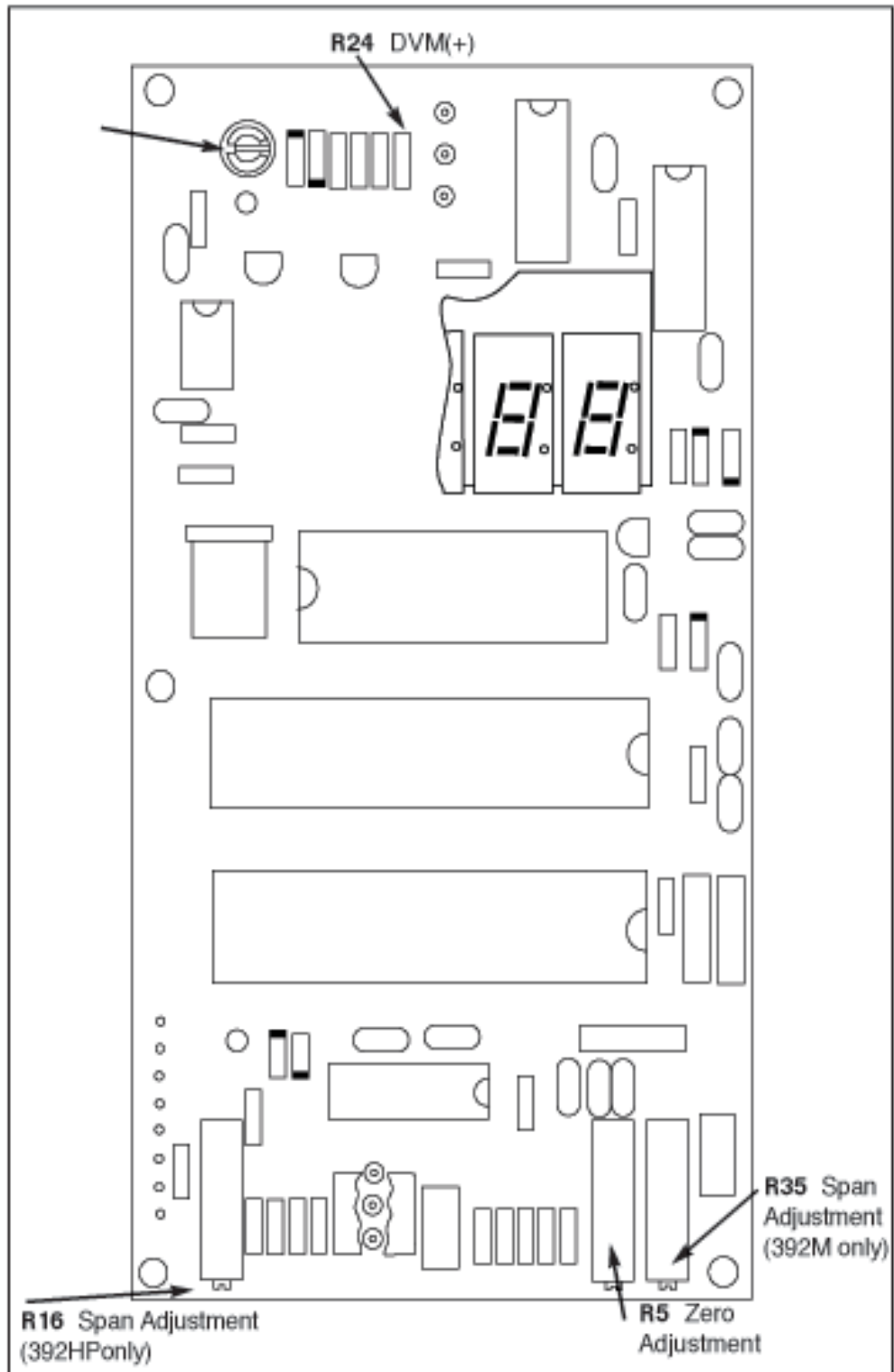
6.7 Peak Hold Circuit

1. To enable the PEAK HOLD mode, depress the forward/ upper position of the Power Switch. Adjust calibrator or decade box for an upscale temperature reading allowing the display to stabilize.

2. When display has stabilized to a temperature reading appropriate for the calibrator/decade box setting, move the calibrator/decade box to the position or resistance that represents a lower temperature, and verify that the peak temperature of Step 1 is held.

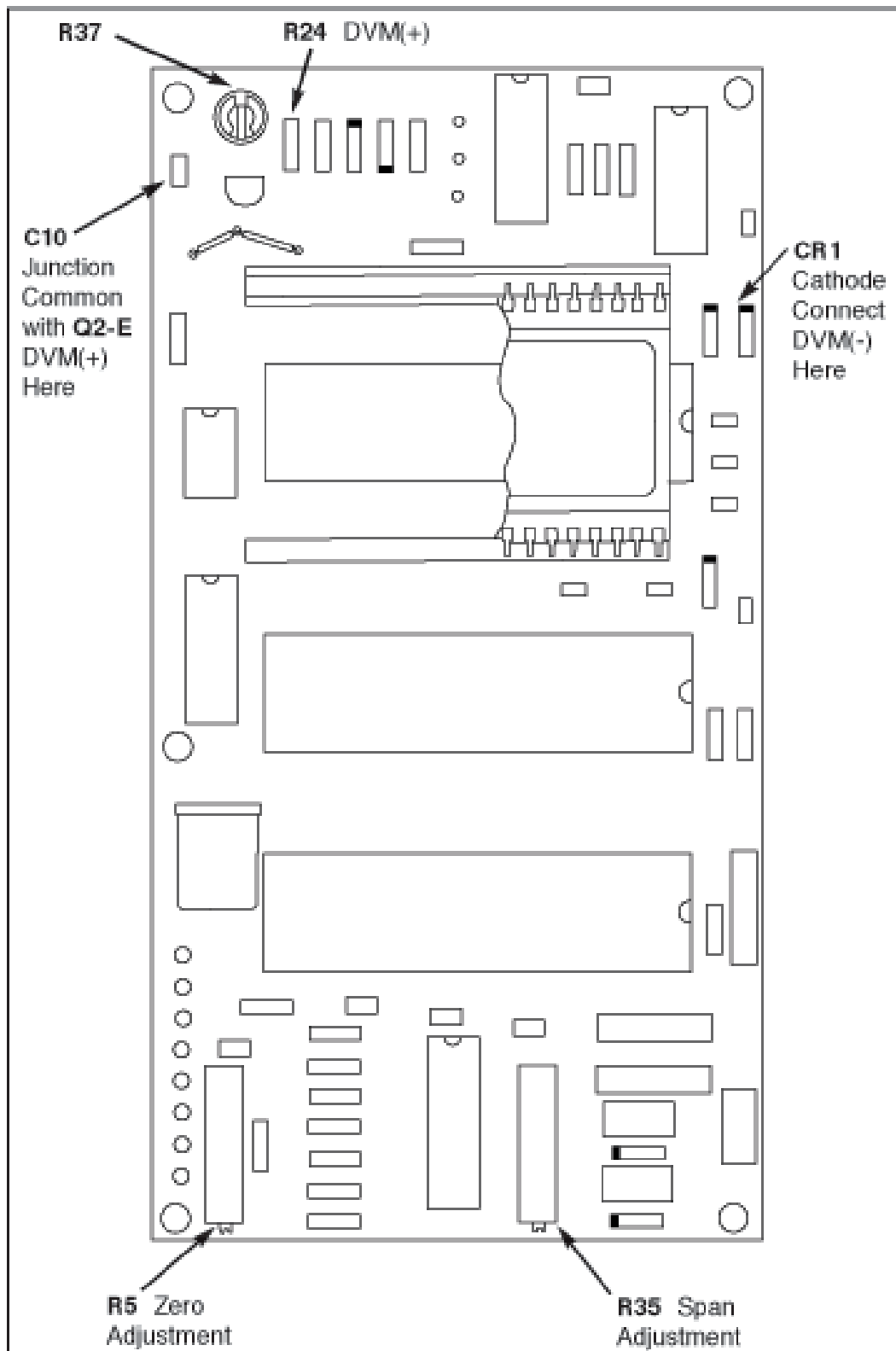
NOTE: This is a digital peak that is computed by the peak hold circuit, and as such will not drift up or down as may happen with analog circuits. What may happen is that the calibrator or decade box can momentarily “go open” as it is switched between settings. The meter may see this and jump up scale and retain a higher reading. When this happens, switch meter off and back on to peak hold setting, and the reading will be restored.

Models 392HP, 392M and 392E



Use the Circuit Board Diagrams on these pages to locate potentiometer placement of Zero Adjustment and Span Adjustment. Note that placement varies with Model. See page 28 for Model 700M Board Layout.

Models 392MX, 392MVX, 392EX, and 392EVX



6.8 Fahrenheit to Centigrade Conversion

The Heat-Prober can be ordered as a °F or °C unit. The 392 will read out in

°F unless a jumper is in place between terminals "A" and "B" on the PC Board. When jumped an equivalent reading of what was displayed in °F will be displayed in °C. The computer makes the calculation and there is no adjustment. "D" versions will have a front panel switch for selecting between °F and °C.

6.9 Open Probe Display

Remove the calibrator or decade box from the meter while the power is on.

The display should show -OL-.

If power is turned on while probe is absent, the same display should occur.

6.9.1 "Help" Display (Appears on 392E or 392M only, 392EX or 392MX does not display "Help")

The microcomputer is programmed to display "Help" when span adjustment outside the normal range is attempted. If "Help" continues to be displayed, it indicates that an incorrect adjustment is being attempted or a faulty meter.

7.0 THERMAL CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

For thermal calibration of temperature, baths are needed for immersion probes, and surface plates are used for surface probes. However, remember that calibrating with a specific probe will introduce the error of the probe into the meter system. Other probes may therefore introduce greater or lesser error, because the meter is moved away from its nominal curve. DO NOT calibrate a surface probe by immersion. There will be an error because compensation is made at the factory for heat loss in surface probes.

Insert the probe in the unit and into well stirred, controlled ice baths at 0°C. (Be sure it is well stirred). The temperature can vary 1°C, depending on the layer of water the probe is in, or proximity to a piece of ice.

With the top cover removed (as explained in **Section 6.2**) and instrument open, adjust until the 0.0 reading is obtained.

For span, a 250°C or higher bath, should be used. Adjust R35 until the temperature reading is achieved.

8.0 392M and 392HP OPTIONS

8.1 392HP

The “HP” option allows probes to be calibrated and interchangeable over the entire temperature range. This also results in superior system accuracies at all temperatures. The “HP” option utilizes a Noise Rejection program which minimizes transient noise effects.

In this version a special 4-pin receptacle is installed at the probe connection, and the four pins are wired to the printed circuit board from the probe connector side as shown in **Figure 8-1**. A resistor with a nominal value of 5K is installed in each individual probe via the extra pin. 5K resistance indicates to the microprocessor that nominal curve values in the memory shall be used.

Other values of this resistor tell the microprocessor to initiate corrections to the nominal curve.

Close matching with a probe is achieved as follows: The probe is tested at a specific bath temperature, and a decade box is attached where the R33 resistor would be in the probe. The resistance is adjusted until the 392HP reads the precise temperature of the bath, for example 100°C, taking out the tolerance of the probe. A value of 4K, for example, may be needed in the decade box to adjust the reading by 0.2%. The new resistor value of 4K tells the microprocessor to make an adjustment for that specific probe. The decade box is removed, and a resistor with the same value as the adjusted box is potted inside the 4-pin probe connector between pins 3 and 4 (**See Figure 8- 2**).

8.2 Degree F to C Conversion (Specify Suffix D)

The microprocessor provides true digital conversion for temperature throughout the whole range of the instrument. This switch is a convenience where dual measurement scales are needed.

Each HP version probe, therefore, has its specific resistor to indicate to the microprocessor the correction to be taken.

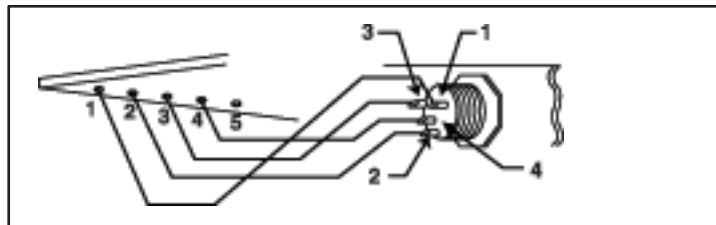


Figure 8-1. Wiring Diagram for 392HP

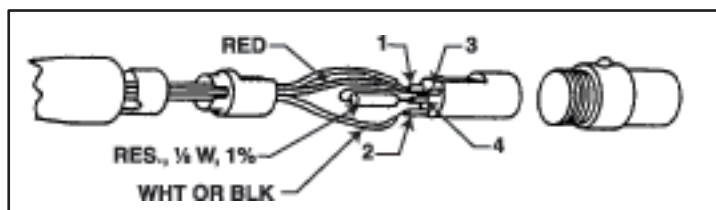


Figure 8-2. 4-Pin Probe Connector Expanded View

8.3 Rate of Change with Hot and Cold Peak Hold (Order Option R)

This unit has microprocessor program revision E which can display any one of four different measurements repeatedly. The four display modes are as follows:

1. Normal Temperature. The temperature as sensed by the attached probe is displayed with updates 2.5 times per second. (Switch Position "N").
2. Rate of Change of Temperature. The change in temperature sensed is updated every six seconds. The rate of change is displayed in degrees per minute with proper polarity sign.
3. Hot Peak Hold. Continuous display of the hottest temperature sensed since the last time the unit was turned on. (Switch Position "HP").
4. Cold Peak Hold. Continuous display of the coldest temperature since the last time the unit was turned on. (Switch Position "CP").

If either the cold peak or the hot peak should increase, the display will be updated to read the new colder or hotter peak. Turning the instrument off will remove the cold and hot peaks from memory. Upon turn on, the microprocessor is reset for the input of new data.

9.0 THEORY OF OPERATION

9.1 General

The microcomputer, as directed by this program receives and evaluates data from the analog-to-digital converter, and delivers the proper temperature values to the display driver. The readings may be in Fahrenheit or Celsius, peak or current value.

The Flow Chart (**Figure 9.1**) shows the operation of the program. Details of the components will be discussed in this section.

9.2 Program Flow

When Power is turned on, the program will start executing instructions from address 000, the location of the top level program labeled “Main.”

The first routine called is “Initialize”. This is a house-keeping routine which establishes the starting conditions. The data memory (RAM) is cleared, the input/output ports are configured, and the display is set up for 0.0 reading.

Next, the routine “Gaincheck” is called. A solid state switch is confirmed to connect the AID converter to a precision wire-wound resistor of known value. The resistor reading is compared with the ideal value, stored in memory, and a factor is calculated and stored to be applied to subsequent readings of the probe resistance.

Probe and Gaincheck readings are maintained in a “Moving Average” (M.A.) fashion to minimize the effects of random variations. Gaincheck readings following “Initialize” or the detection of a removed probe cause the moving average to be crammed with the current value. Subsequent passes cause the moving average to be updated and refined. Gaincheck updates occur alternately with probe readings the first 15 cycles, and then they are performed only every 20th cycle. This is to allow more computer visibility to the probe updates with reduced inertia. Settling time is provided to allow analog reference circuits to stabilize when the probe readings are done on the high scale. The compensation readings are always made on the low scale.

If readings exceed the compensation limits (about 6% is allowed), the program branches to a subroutine which displays “Help” on the second such excess.

Main Program Platinum Heat-Prober 392M

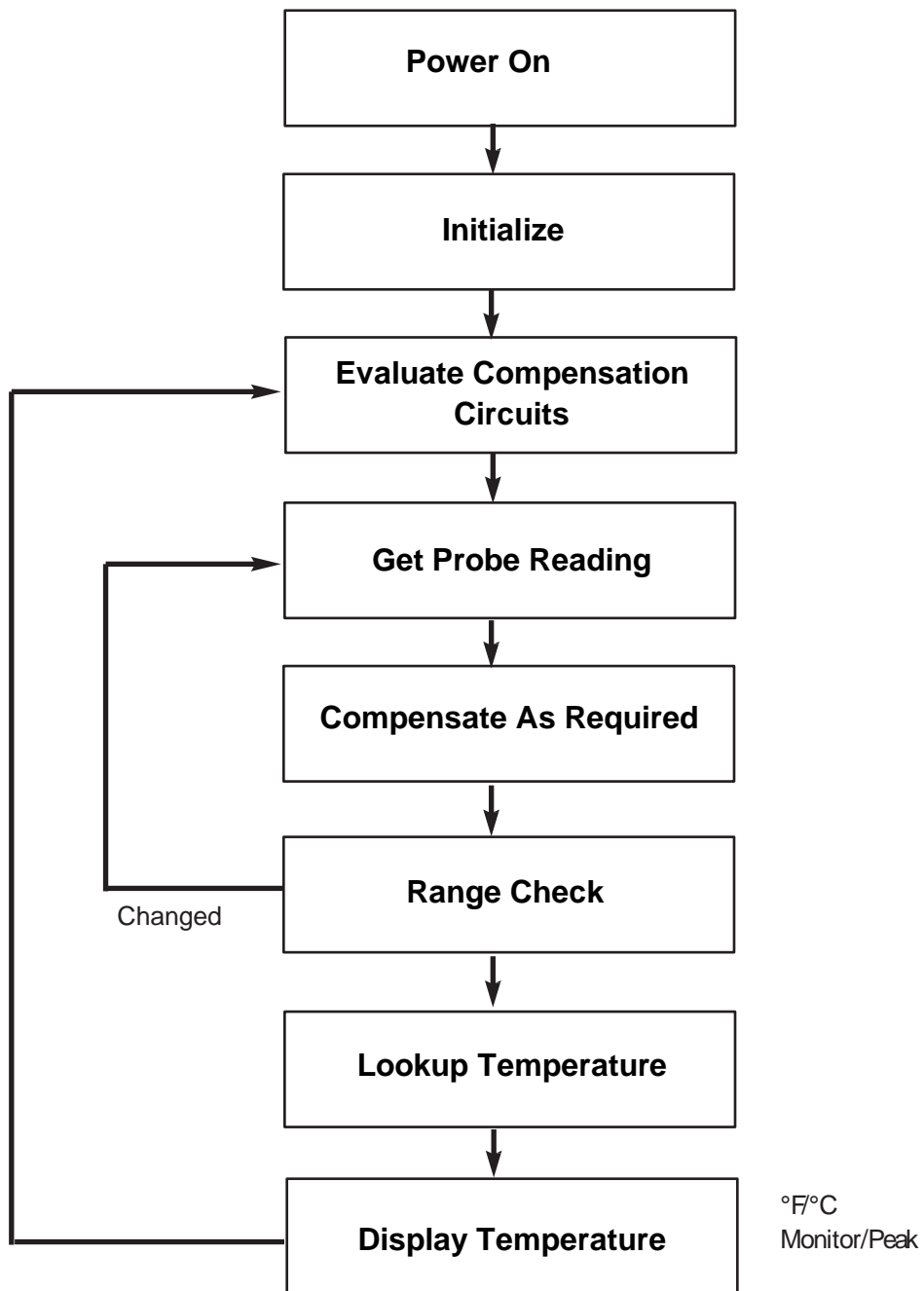


Figure 9.1. Flow Chart

The next routine entered, "Get Probe", performs as described above for the compensation readings; however a separate moving average is maintained for the probe readings. Both use a common subroutine, "Get M.A.", which calls "Get ND". Control and handshaking between the converter and the computer is performed by this latter subroutine. Data is fetched in 2 bytes, first the low order 8 bits, then the high order 4 bits, the sign and over range bits. "Get M.A." uses the converter reading to either cram or update, as directed by a counter within the computer.

The program then enters "Compensate". The factor derived from "Gaincheck" is added to or subtracted from the latest reading.

"Range" then examines the compensated answers to see if we are on the correct scale. The unit always comes in the low range and remains there unless there is an over range indication which causes the range to be changed to high. If a negative reading exceeds that which would be lower than -300 degrees, the routine branches to give an over range display indication. If the unit is in the high range, and over range is indicated (above 1500°F), the over range condition is displayed (-OL-). If the reading is lower than about 370 degrees, the unit downranges. Any of these conditions cause the program to return to get a new probe reading with instructions that the moving average be crammed with new data. Additionally, if over range is displayed indicating on open probe lead or removed probe, conditions are set for the next entry into "Gaincheck" to cause the compensation reading to be crammed; and also that rapid updates to it are to be made on following passes. This is done to accommodate changes in probes by the user, so that the display will represent the actual probe readings as soon as possible.

If no change to the current range is indicated, a fall-through occurs to "Get Temp". This routine essentially looks up the Fahrenheit temperature from tables. There are separate tables for each range.

The "Display" routine updates the display on every other trip through to limit possible rapid changes when the probe moving average is being updated in the fast mode. The answer to be displayed is converted to decimal, and then transmitted to the display driver in the order of most significant digit first. Leading zeros are suppressed up to the unit's digit. The decimal point is suppressed if the routine is called for the purpose of displaying "over range" or "Help".

The program is now complete and a jump to "Gaincheck" completes the loop.

10.0 392M TROUBLE-SHOOTING AID

10.1 Scope

This section describes basic diagnostics to find the majority of the problems with malfunctioning 392M units.

Equipment Required:

1. Wahl 392M Calibrator (Model Number CAL392-HT)
2. 4- Digit DVM, Fluke 8600A or equivalent.
3. Oscilloscope.
4. Power supply, Power/mate BPA-10c or equivalent.

10.2 Procedure

Make certain that the 392 unit experiencing the problem has been properly set-up, per Section 6.0, before proceeding to this section.

HOW TO USE TROUBLE-SHOOTING PROCEDURE: Locate the problem on this table and proceed with the action starting with Step 1. Note, for all DVM and scope measurements, connect the (-) lead to CR1 Cathode (GND).

392 SERIES TROUBLE SHOOTING PROCEDURE				
Step	Problem	Action to be Performed	If Correct	If Incorrect
1.	Blank Display*	Measure voltage at U6-19 with DVM. It should be at $+4.3 \pm .2V$.	Proceed to Step 3.	Proceed to Step 2.
2.	*	Repeat above measurement, but with (+) lead at Q4 emitter.	Check for open trace between Q4 emitter and U6-19.	Go to Step 4.
3.		Check U4-25 with an oscilloscope. It should be a 3.58MHz square wave with levels from 0 to 5 volts.	Replace U6. If still no display, go to Step 9.	Replace U4. If still no display, go to Step 7.
4.	*	Check voltage at Q4 collector. It should be equal to the battery voltage or applied voltage from test power supply.	Proceed to next step.	Check for open trace from Pin
5.		Check voltage on junction of R30 and CR5 cathode. Should be $+5.000 \pm .005V$.	Proceed to next step.	Go to Step 8.
6.	*	Check voltage on junction of R30 and Q4 base. It should be between $+4.7$ and $+4.9$ volts.	Replace Q4.	Replace R30.
7.		Replace Y1 crystal and repeat Step 3.	Done.	Go to Step 16.
8.	No +5000 volts or incorrect	Measure voltage at U2-2. It should be $+2.5$ volts $\pm 0.1V$.	Go to Step 11.	Proceed to next step.
9.		Measure voltage at pin 5 of wire harness. It should be equal to the battery or power supply voltage.	Proceed to next step.	Check wire harness for broken
10.		Check voltage at U7-2. It should be $+2.5$ volts $\pm 0.1V$.	Proceed to next step.	Replace U7.
11.		Check voltage at Q2 between base and emitter, there should be approx. a 0.7V drop.	Replace Q2. If still incorrect go to Step 16.	Replace U2 and check CR3, CR4, R19, R20
12.	Unit constantly reads - OL-	Measure voltage at U4-28 with DVM. It should be $-4.3 \pm 0.1V$.	Proceed to next step.	Proceed to Step 14.

392 SERIES TROUBLE SHOOTING PROCEDURE				
Step	Problem	Action to be Performed	If Correct	If Incorrect
13.		Set the Wahl Calibrator to 212°F and insert into the T/C connector. Use DVM to measure the following voltages U3-12 should be .255 to .275V U3-13 should be .071 to .079V * U3-1 should be .580 to .620V * U3-3 should be .660 to .710V	Proceed to next measurement	If any voltage is incorrect, check R1-R17, R35, R36, CR6 and CR7. Also check wires from connector to circuit board.
		* U3-4 should be .660 to .710V U3-14 should be .017 to .079V U3-15 should be .580 to .620V	Proceed to next step.	Replace U3 and if problem is not corrected, go to Step 16.
14.		Check the output of U1-4 for a 0 to 6 volt square wave of approx. 10 kHz \pm 2 kHz.	Replace CR1 and CR2.	Proceed to next step.
15.		Check for a sawtooth wave at U1-1. It should have a voltage level of 1.8 to +4.2 volts.	Replace U1. If display still reads -OL-replace U4.	Replace C67 and recheck U1-1. If problem is not corrected go to step 16.
16.		Return unit to factory for repair.		
* NOTE: Does not apply to 392MX and 392M with Serial Numbers before N120				

11.0 ACCESSORIES

392 Series Meter Accessories	
DA-4	Heat-Prober Silicone Paste
DA-10	Black Wrist Strap with Metal Ring and Clip-on Hook
MA-150	Replacement Battery Charger for 11681-1, 100-240VAC 50/60Hz
MA-150E	Replacement Battery Charger for 11681-1, 100-240VAC 50/60Hz, with European plug adapter
11681-1	Replacement Spare NiCad Battery Pack, Requires MA-150/MA-150E to recharge battery.
12232	Standard 9V Alkaline Battery
12423-04	Carrying Case, Watertight, Auto Air Purge, Foam-lined, Locking, 18.1" x 12.9" x 4.0", Max Probe = 12".
12423-05	Carrying Case, Crush-proof, Watertight, Manual Air Purge, Foam-lined, Locking, 12.0" x 9.0" x 4.0", Max Probe = 8"
12423-06	Carrying Case, Watertight, Manual Air Purge, Foam-lined, Locking, 12.5" x 10.5" x 5", Max Probe = 8" (Replaces DA-60)

392 SERIES CALIBRATORS		
Model Number	Usable With Meter	Calibration Points
CAL392-HT	392E, 392EX, 392EVX, 392M, 392MX, 392VX and 700M	-58°F, 32°F, 212°F, 284°F, 752°F -50°C, 0°C, 100°C, 140°, 400°C
CAL392HP-HT	392HP only	
CAL392-LT	392E, 392EX, 392EVX, 392M, 392MX, 392VX Ice Point to Boil Calibrator	32°F, 68°F, 104°F, 140°F, 212° 0°C, 20°C, 40°C, 60°C, 100°C
CAL392HP-LT	392HP only Ice Point to Boil Calibrator	

12.0 CALIBRATION SERVICE

Recalibration service can be provided at a nominal cost, if desired. Special thermal calibration traceable to NIST is available. Standard temperature points are: 0°C, 94°C, and 250°C. Custom points are available upon request.

TOLERANCE (PROBE INTERCHANGEABILITY)										
Temp °C	-250	-220	-200	-100	0	100	200	300	400	500
Tolerance ±°C	5.8	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.0
±:	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0

TOLERANCE (PROBE INTERCHANGEABILITY)											
°F	0	-20	-40	-60	-80	-100	-120	-140	-160	-180	-200
0	93.03	88.65	84.26	79.85	75.42	70.98	66.52	64.04	57.54		
°F	0	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
0	93.03	97.39	101.74	106.07	110.38	114.68	118.97	123.24	127.50	131.74	135.97
200	135.97	140.18	144.38	148.57	152.74	156.90	161.04	165.17	169.28	173.28	177.47
400	177.47	181.54	185.60	189.64	193.67	197.69	201.69	205.68	209.65	213.61	217.55
600	217.55	221.49	225.40	229.31	233.20	237.07	240.93	244.78	248.61	252.43	265.23
800	256.23	260.02	263.80	267.56	271.31	275.04	278.76	282.46	286.15	289.83	293.49

TOLERANCE (PROBE INTERCHANGEABILITY)																	
Temp °C	-420	-400	-350	-300	-200	-100	0	32	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
Tolerance ±°C	10.4	8.3	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.4
±:	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

13.0 700M THERMISTOR .01°C/F RESOLUTION HEAT-PROBER

13.1 General Discussion

The Wahl Thermistor unit measures temperature over a range of -1.00°C to 60.99°C (30.20°F to 141.78°F) with .01°C resolution. The sensing element in the probes is a highly stable thermistor, with .1°C interchangeability, the out- put being processed and linearized before display. The accuracy of the meter is .02°C. With probe installed, the accuracy is .04°C.

The signal conditioning circuitry is completely chopper stabilized and associated resistive components have a very low temperature coefficient. This combination yields essentially drift free operation.

The linearization of the Thermistor sensor is accomplished in two steps for best utilization of the available analog-to-digital converter range. A resistive network accomplishes a portion of the linearization while a look-up” table in the microprocessor completes the balance.

All operations of the instrument are controlled by the microprocessor including the drive for the display and peak reading computation and retention. Another important feature of the instrument is the use of dual power regulators and dual grounding systems to provide the ultimate in isolation between sensitive signal conditioning circuits and the high level digital processing and display circuits.

The power source of the 700M is the same as the 392M, which is a recharge- able nickel-cadmium battery pack composed of five AA size cells with a combined voltage of 6.0 volts and capacity rating of .65 amp-hours. The unit is supplied with a recharger which can be plugged in at any time to maintain the charge of the battery pack. Low battery condition is displayed as “L” in the left-hand side of the display. The 700M is available only with LED display.

Should the temperature being measured extend beyond the limits of the instrument, or in the event the probe is removed from the unit or becomes defective and opens, an indication of -OL- will be displayed on the LED dis- play. Correcting the over/under range condition or inserting a functioning probe will again bring the instrument to a proper indicating condition.



13.2 Calibration Procedure (See Figure 13-1)

13.2.1 Equipment Required

1. Digital Voltmeter, Fluke 8600 4 1/2 digit or equivalent.
2. Decade resistance box with a range to 30K and resolution to one ohm. Accuracy required can be determined by using the thermistor slope at 60°C where an error of 1 ohm is equivalent to .01°C.

13.2.2 Calibration

1. Connect DVM(+) to TP2 and (-) to TP1. Turn on power switch and adjust R15 for a DVM reading of $2.110 \pm .002$ volts. This sets the low battery indication point at a battery voltage of 5.5 Volts.
2. Connect the decade resistance box to the unit to be calibrated by using a cable length of approximately five feet of 22AWG wire and a Switchcraft #250 plug connector.
3. Set resistance to 29,490 ohms and adjust R5 for a display reading of 0.00°C (32°F).
4. Set the decade box to a resistance of 2760 ohms and adjust R13 for a display reading of 60.00°C (140.00°F).
5. Set the decade box to a resistance of 12260 ohms and check the unit for a correct display reading of 20.02°C or 68.03°F.
6. Repeat steps 3, 4 and 5 as necessary for best calibration.

14.0 700M TROUBLE-SHOOTING AID

14.1 Scope

This section describes basic diagnostics to find the majority of the problems with malfunctioning 700M units.

Equipment Required:

1. Decade Resistance Box
2. 4- Digit DVM, Fluke 8600A or equivalent.
3. Oscilloscope.
4. Power supply, Power/mate BPA-10c or equivalent.

14.2 Procedure

Make certain that the 700M unit experiencing the problem has been properly set-up, per Section 13.0, before proceeding to this section.

HOW TO USE TROUBLE-SHOOTING PROCEDURE: Locate the problem on this table and proceed with the action starting with Step 1. Note, for all DVM and scope measurements, connect the (-) lead to TP1 (GND).

14.0 700M TROUBLE-SHOOTING AID

700M TROUBLE SHOOTING PROCEDURE				
Step	Problem	Action to be Performed	If Correct	If Incorrect
1.	Blank Display*	Measure voltage at U6-19 with DVM. It should be at $+5.0 \pm 0.25V$.	Proceed to Step 4.	Proceed to Next Step.
2.		Measure voltage at Q3 output lead. (The output is the lead nearest to the edge of the circuit board).	Check for open trace between Q3 and U6-19.	Proceed to Next Step.
3.		Measure voltage at input of Q3. It should be $6.5V \pm 1V$.	Replace Q3.	Go to step 8.
4.		Check voltage at TP3. It should be $+5.0V \pm 0.25V$.	Proceed to next step.	Go to Step 7.
5.		Check U4-25 with a scope. It should be a 3.58MHz square wave with levels from 0 to 5 volts.	Replace U6. If still exists, go to Step 19.	Replace U4. If still no display, go to next step.
6.		Replace Y1 crystal and repeat Step 5.	Done.	Go to Step 19.
7.	No +5 volts or incorrect	Measure the voltage at Q1 output. It should be $+5.0V \pm 0.25V$. (The output is the lead nearest to U6).	Check for open trace on circuit board.	Proceed to next step.
8.		Measure voltage at pin 6 of wire harness. It should be equal to the battery or power supply voltage.	Proceed to next step.	Check wire harness for broken wires.
9.		Replace Q1 and repeat Step 7.	Done.	Go to Step 19.
10.	Unit constantly read -OL-	Measure voltage at U4-28 with DVM. It should be $-4.3 \pm 0.2V$	Go to step 12.	Proceed to next step.
11.		Check voltage at U3-8. It should be $+5.0V \pm 0.25V$.	Replace U3.	Go to Step 7.
12.		Connect a decade box to the input and set to 28150 ohms. Measure voltage at U1-10. It should be $+0.561V \pm 0.005V$.	Go to Step 14.	Proceed to next step.

700M TROUBLE SHOOTING PROCEDURE				
Step	Problem	Action to be Performed	If Correct	If Incorrect
13.		Check voltage at U1-5. It should be $+0.561V \pm 0.005V$.	Replace U1.	Go to Step 16.
14.		Check voltage at U2-10. It should be $+1.458 \pm 0.005V$.	Go to Step 19.	Proceed to next step.
15.		Check voltage at U2-5. It should be $+0.578V \pm 0.005V$.	Replace U2.	Proceed to next step.
16.		Check voltage at wire harness at pin 3 on circuit board. It should be $+0.460V \pm 0.005V$.	Proceed to next step.	Go to Step 19.
17.		Check voltage at wire harness at pin 1 on circuit board. It should be $+0.578V \pm 0.005V$.	Go to Step 19.	Proceed to Next Step.
18.		Check for +5 volts, check R1 through R6, R12 and R13. Also check harness for loose or broken wires.	Proceed to next step.	Replace bad component. If problem still exists, proceed to next step.
19.		Return unit to factory for repair.		

15.0 RETURN FOR REPAIR/CALIBRATION SERVICE

Warranty Repair Information

Please contact Wahl Customer Service at (800) 421-2853 for a return Merchandise Authorization number (RMA) before returning your instrument to the factory.

For calibration, service or technical support, contact:

Palmer Wahl

234 Old Weaverville Road Asheville, NC 28804

Ph.: 800-421-2853 (US only) 828.658.3131

Fax: 828.658.0728

Web: www.palmerwahl.com



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