

Elcometer 266

DC Holiday Detector

Operating Instructions



CE This product meets the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive and the Low Voltage Directive.

The product is Class A, Group 1 ISM equipment according to CISPR 11.

Group 1 ISM product: A product in which there is intentionally generated and/or used conductively coupled radio-frequency energy which is necessary for the internal functioning of the equipment itself.

Class A product are suitable for use in all establishments other than domestic and those directly connected to a low voltage power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.

Note: Additional information is given in “Working safely” on page 5.

Product Description: Elcometer 266 DC Holiday Detector

Manufactured by: Elcometer Limited, Manchester, England

elcometer® is a registered trademark of Elcometer Limited.

All other trademarks acknowledged. © Copyright Elcometer Limited. 2010-2012.

All rights reserved. No part of this Document may be reproduced, transmitted, transcribed, stored (in a retrieval system or otherwise) or translated into any language, in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, magnetic, optical, manual or otherwise) without the prior written permission of Elcometer Limited.

A copy of this Instruction Manual is available for download on our Website via www.elcometer.com.

CONTENTS

Section	Page
1 About this instrument.	2
2 Working safely.	5
3 Getting started.	6
4 Configuring your instrument.	16
5 The high voltage handle.	17
6 Preparing for a test.	20
7 Test procedure	23
8 Setting the probe voltage.	24
9 Setting the sensitivity.	29
10 Static electricity.	32
11 Calculating the correct test voltage	33
12 Probe selection	38
13 The second hand grip.	39
14 Special considerations.	40
15 Error messages.	42
16 Storage.	44
17 Maintenance	44
18 Standards.	45
19 Technical data.	49
20 Related equipment	50
21 Spares and Accessories.	51

Thank you for your purchase of this Elcometer 266 DC Holiday Detector. Welcome to Elcometer. Elcometer are world leaders in the design, manufacture and supply of coatings inspection equipment. Our products cover all aspects of coating inspection, from development through application to post application inspection.

The Elcometer 266 DC Holiday Detector is a world beating product. With the purchase of this instrument you now have access to the worldwide service and support network of Elcometer. For more information visit our website at www.elcometer.com

1 ABOUT THIS INSTRUMENT

The Elcometer 266 will detect flaws in protective coatings. The instrument can be used to test coatings up to 7 mm (275 mils) thick and is ideal for inspecting coatings on pipelines and other protective coatings.

- The coating under test can be electrically non-conductive or partially conductive (such as coatings which contain metallic or carbon particles). The coating must be at least 200 μm (0.008") thick, and preferably over 500 μm (0.020"), thick.
- The underlying substrate must be an electrically conductive material such as metal or concrete (concrete is reasonably conductive because of its water content).

Typical flaws are pinholes (a very narrow hole running from the coating surface to the substrate), holidays (small uncoated areas), inclusions (objects trapped in the coating, e.g. grit from blast cleaning), air bubbles, cracks and thin spots.

The handle of the instrument generates a high DC voltage which is applied to the surface of the coating via a probe. An earth signal return cable is connected between the instrument and the substrate. When the probe is passed over a coating flaw, the electrical circuit is completed and current flows from the probe to

the substrate. As a result, the instrument gives audible and visual alarms and a spark may be produced at the flaw.

The user can perform the test to any one of a number of international testing standards using a built-in Voltage Calculator.

Your Elcometer 266 features an easy to use menu-driven graphical interface which guides the user during setup of the instrument and during measurement. The instrument will operate in one of three voltage ranges; 0.5 kV to 5 kV, 0.5 kV to 15 kV and 0.5 kV to 30 kV (voltage range is determined by the model of high voltage handle fitted to the instrument - not the instrument itself).

To ensure safe working and to maximise the benefits of your new Elcometer 266 DC Holiday Detector please take some time to read these Operating Instructions. Do not hesitate to contact Elcometer or your Elcometer supplier if you have any questions.

1.1 FEATURES OF YOUR INSTRUMENT

- Menu-driven backlit graphical user interface
- Three ranges of voltage (5 kV, 10 kV and 30 kV), all continuously variable from 0.5 kV
- Automatic and manual sensitivity modes
- Voltage and sensitivity locks
- Test voltage calculator
- On-board voltage measurement
- Internal jeep tester
- Wide range of probes and accessories
- Multiple languages

1.2 WHAT THIS BOX CONTAINS

- Elcometer 266 DC Holiday Detector
- Lithium-ion battery pack
- Connection cable for High Voltage Handle^a (curly cable)
- Earth signal return cable with crocodile clip, 10 m
- Battery charger and mains (UK, Euro & US)
- Band brush
- Shoulder strap
- Plastic carrying case
- Operating instructions

Your Elcometer 266 is packed in cardboard and plastic packaging. Please ensure that this packaging is disposed of in an environmental-sensitive manner. Consult your Local Environmental Authority for further guidance.



a. High Voltage Handle must be ordered separately - see "Spares and Accessories" on page 51 for full details.

2 WORKING SAFELY



The equipment should be used with extreme care. Follow the instructions given in these Operating Instructions.

The high voltage handle generates a voltage at the probe tip of up to 30 000 V. If the user makes contact with the probe, it is possible to experience a mild electric shock. However, due to the current being very low, this is not normally dangerous.

Elcometer does not advise using the Elcometer 266 if you are fitted with a pacemaker.

An electrical spark indicates detection of a coating flaw; do not use this instrument in hazardous situations and environments, e.g. an explosive atmosphere.

Due to its method of operation, the Elcometer 266 will generate broad band RF emissions when a spark is produced at the probe, i.e., when a flaw in the coating is located. These emissions may interfere with the operation of sensitive electronic apparatus in the vicinity. In the extreme case of a continuous spark of length 5 mm, the magnitude of emissions at a distance of 3 m was found to be approximately 60 dB μ V/m from 30 MHz to 1000 MHz. It is therefore recommended that this equipment is not operated within 30 m of known sensitive electronic equipment and that the User does not deliberately generate continuous sparks.

In order to avoid injury and damage, the following dos and don'ts should always be observed:

- × **DO NOT** use the equipment in any combustible, flammable or other atmosphere where an arc or spark may result in an explosion.
- × **DO NOT** carry out tests close to moving machinery.
- × **DO NOT** use the instrument in a precarious, wobbly or elevated situation from which a fall may result, unless a suitable safety harness is used.
- × **DO NOT** use the instrument in rain or a damp atmosphere.
- ✓ **DO** read and understand these instructions before using the equipment.

- ✓ **DO** charge the battery before the first use of the equipment. This will take approximately 4 hours - see “The power supply” on page 7
- ✓ **DO** consult the plant or safety officer before carrying out the test procedure.
- ✓ **DO** undertake testing well clear of other personnel.
- ✓ **DO** work with an assistant to keep the test area clear and to help with the testing procedure.
- ✓ **DO** check that there are no solvents or other ignitable materials from the coating activities left in the test area, particularly in confined areas such as tanks.
- ✓ **DO** switch the instrument off and disconnect the leads when the work is finished and before leaving it unattended, e.g. when charging the battery.
- ✓ **DO** ensure that the earth signal return cable is connected to the conducting substrate before you switch on the instrument.
- ✓ **DO** only use on coatings that are cured, thickness tested and visually inspected and accepted.
- ✓ **DO** only use on coatings having a thickness of at least 200 μm (0.008”). For thicknesses between 200 μm and 500 μm (0.008” to 0.020”), ensure that an appropriately low voltage is applied (to prevent damage to the coating), or use the wet sponge method (using the Elcometer 270).
- ✓ **DO** bond the work piece to a ground potential to minimise the potential for build up of static charge - see page 32.

3 GETTING STARTED

This section of the instructions is intended for first-time users of the instrument. It contains essential information about batteries, assembling the instrument, the controls and the display. At the end of this section you will be ready to use the instrument.

3.1 THE POWER SUPPLY

Your instrument is powered by a rechargeable Lithium-Ion^b battery pack which can be charged inside or outside the instrument.

Your Elcometer 266 is dispatched from the factory with the battery discharged. Recharge the battery fully before using for the first time.

One battery pack is supplied with the instrument. To increase productivity on site, Elcometer recommends that you purchase a spare battery pack which can be charged while you are using your instrument. To order an additional battery pack (see “Spares and Accessories” on page 51), contact Elcometer or your local Elcometer supplier.

CHARGING THE BATTERIES INSIDE THE INSTRUMENT

The rechargeable battery must be fully charged before using the instrument for the first time. Use only the charger supplied with your instrument to charge the battery. Use of any other type of charger is a potential hazard, may damage your instrument and will invalidate the warranty. Do not attempt to charge any other batteries with the supplied charger.

Always charge the battery indoors. To prevent overheating, ensure that the charger is not covered.

The instrument can be charged while it is switched on or while it is switched off. If the instrument is charged while it is switched on, the high voltage supply to the probe will be disconnected automatically and a battery charging icon will be shown on the display. If the instrument is charged while it is switched off, the display will remain blank.

b. The instrument is **not** designed to operate using dry cell batteries.

1. Unscrew the retaining screw and open the access cover on the rear of the instrument.
2. Connect the lead from the charger into the socket marked 'Charger Input' behind the interface access cover.
3. Plug the charger supplied into the mains supply. The LED indicator on the charger will glow orange.
4. Leave the gauge charging for at least 4 hours. The LED indicator changes colour from orange to green when charging is complete.
5. When charging is complete, disconnect the charger from the mains supply before removing the lead from the instrument.



CHARGING THE BATTERIES OUTSIDE THE INSTRUMENT

To remove the battery pack, locate and unscrew the two battery pack retaining screws at the rear of the instrument and slide out the battery pack.

Connect the lead from the charger into the socket on the battery pack and follow the charging instructions given in the previous paragraphs.



While the battery pack is removed from the instrument, do not allow metallic objects to come into contact with the battery terminals; this may cause a short circuit and result in permanent damage to the battery.



WARNING: Do not attempt to connect the supply side of the battery charger to generators or any other medium to high power source other than the single phase 50Hz A.C. mains outlet supplied from an approved and safe mains switchboard. Connection to other supply sources such as generators or inverters may have the potential to damage the charger, the battery and/or the gauge invalidating the warranty.

BATTERY CONDITION INDICATOR

The state of charge of the battery is shown by a symbol on the display:

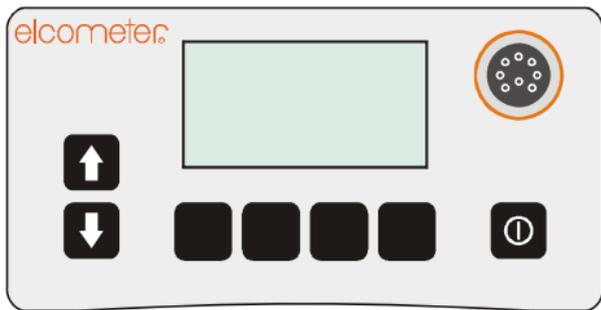
Symbol	Battery charge/action required
	70% to 100%
	40% to 70%
	20% to 40%
	10% to 20%, charging recommended
	<10%, instrument beeps every 10 seconds and symbol flashes - immediate charging required
	5 loud beeps, instrument switches off automatically

3.2 THE CONTROLS

The Elcometer 266 is controlled using the keypad on the instrument and the button on the high voltage handle.

Scrolls up/down
through menus
and lists of values
Increases/
decreases values

Switches the
instrument
on or off

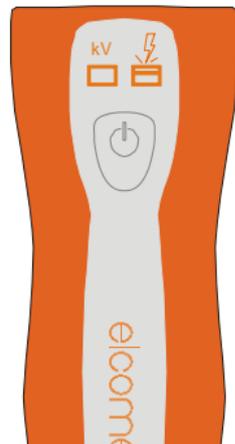


The function of these keys varies
and is shown on the display

Red light
= Probe
voltage is
on

Blue light
= Flaw
detected

Press to
toggle high
voltage
probe on or
off



3.3 SWITCHING THE INSTRUMENT ON AND OFF

Note: Before switching the instrument on for the first time read “Selecting a language” on page 13.

To switch on or off, press [⏻].

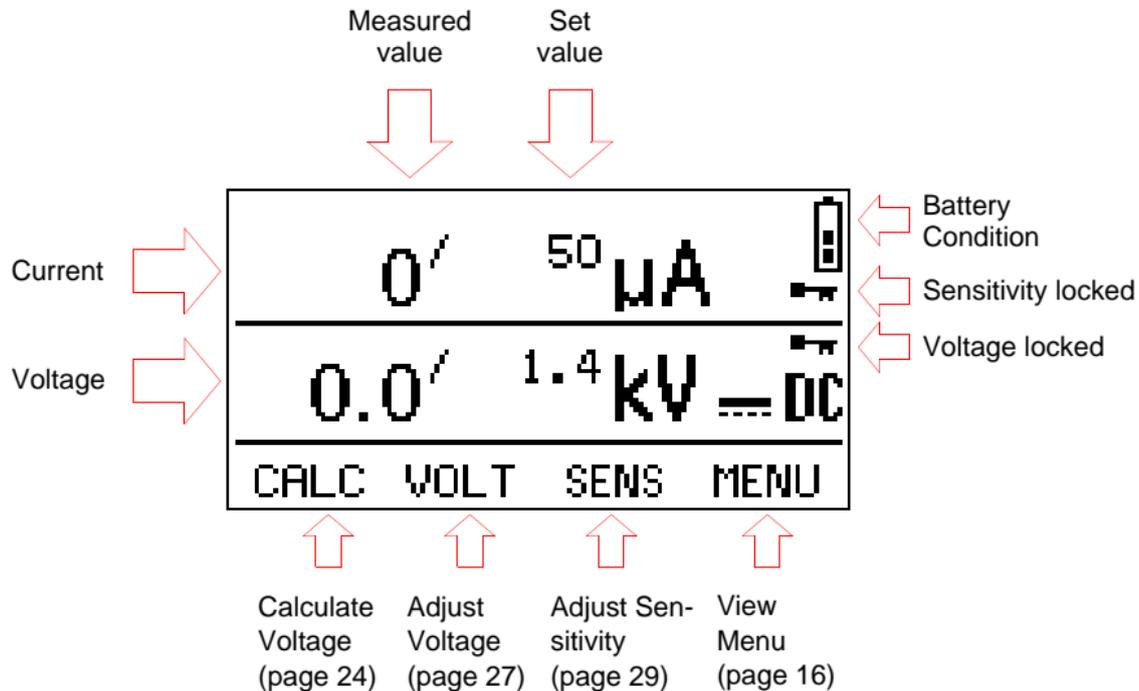
The instrument includes an automatic switch off feature which will help to extend the battery life (time between charges) - see “Menu” on page 16.

3.4 THE DISPLAY

Take some time to familiarise yourself with the information shown on the display of your instrument.

When the instrument is switched on an opening (welcome) information screen may be displayed briefly before the main reading screen appears. This welcome screen can be switched on or off - see “Configuring your instrument” on page 16.

The main screen displayed (while you are taking measurements) is the Reading Screen.



WHAT THE DISPLAYED NUMBERS MEAN

Value		Description	Measured/Set by
Voltage	Set	The voltage at which you want to test.	Set by user
Voltage	Measured	The value of the voltage at the probe.	Measured by instrument
Current	Set	The value of the current returning to the instrument via the earth signal return cable below which no alarm will be triggered.	Set by user or Set by instrument (AUTO)
Current	Measured	The value of the current returning to the instrument via the earth signal return cable.	Measured by instrument.

Note: If the set value for current is displayed as 'AUTO', your instrument is set to automatic sensitivity mode - see "Automatic setting of sensitivity" on page 29 for further details.

3.5 SELECTING A LANGUAGE

Your instrument has a number of built-in languages. When the instrument is switched on for the first time after dispatch from the Elcometer factory the display will show the language selection screen.

1. Press \uparrow or \downarrow to locate language required.
2. Press SEL to activate the selected language.

To select a language at any time, see "Configuring your instrument" on page 16.

To select a language without using the menus:

한국어	1.2
<hr/>	
▶ ENGLISH	1.1
DANSK	1.2
NEDERLANDS	1.2
BACK	\uparrow \downarrow SEL

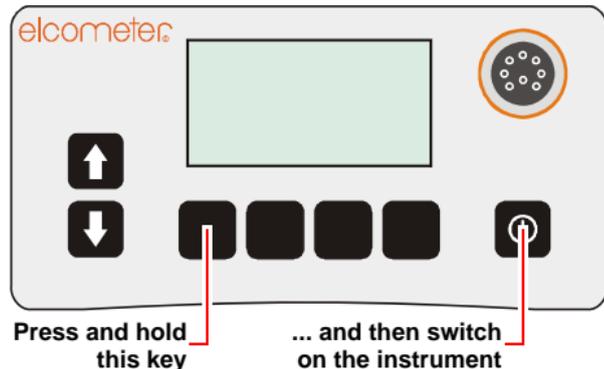
1. Switch instrument off.
2. Press and hold left hand key.
3. While holding the left hand key down, switch on instrument.

The display will show the language selection screen with the current language highlighted by the cursor.

4. Release left hand key.
5. Press \uparrow or \downarrow to locate language required.
6. Press SEL to activate the selected language.

3.6 COMPUTER INTERFACE

Your instrument is fitted with an RS232 interface (under the access cover at the rear of the instrument). This interface is used to program the gauge at the factory and has no function for users of the gauge.



3.7 CLICKS, BEEPS, ALARMS AND LIGHTS

Your Elcometer 266 emits a range of sounds and lights while it is being use:

Sound	Lights	Indicates
Single beep - high pitch	Red light on high voltage handle illuminates	High voltage to probe is switched on
Double beep - high pitch	Red light on high voltage handle flashes on/off	The safety interlock on the high voltage handle is not being gripped by your hand
Clicks - continuous series of	Red light on high voltage handle is illuminated	High voltage is present at the probe
Alarm buzzing	Blue light on high voltage handle flashes on/off	Flaw detected

3.8 VOLTAGE AND SENSITIVITY LOCKS

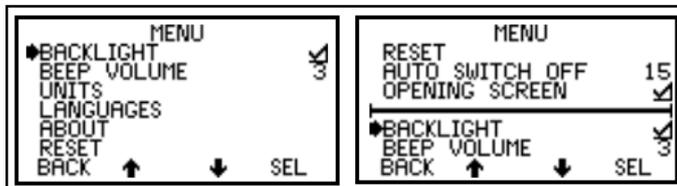
The voltage and sensitivity settings of your Elcometer 266 include a 'lock' feature which helps to prevent accidental changes to these values once they have been set.

- The *voltage* lock can be toggled on or off from the main menu - see "Menu" on page 16.
The *voltage* lock also switches on *automatically* once the voltage has been set using CALC.
- The *sensitivity* lock can be toggled on or off from the main menu - see "Menu" on page 16.

If a voltage or sensitivity lock is switched on, it can be overridden during setting of the value by pressing an UNLOCK key. The lock will re-engage automatically once the value has been set.

4 CONFIGURING YOUR INSTRUMENT

To configure your instrument to suit the way you work, press the MENU key to display the main menu. To scroll up/down through the items in the menu, press [↑] or [↓]. To leave the menu or any sub-menu, press BACK or ESC.



4.1 MENU

BACKLIGHT	Press SEL to toggle the display backlight on or off.
BEEP VOLUME	Press SEL and then [↑] or [↓] to set beep volume; 1 (minimum) to 5 (maximum). Press SEL when finished.
UNITS	Press SEL and then [↑] or [↓] to select units; µm, mm, mil, thou or inch. Press OK when finished.
LANGUAGES	Press SEL and then [↑] or [↓] to select display language. Press SEL when finished.
ABOUT	Press SEL to view About menu - See 4.2 SUB MENU>ABOUT.
RESET	Press SEL to view Reset menu - See 4.3 SUB MENU>RESET.
AUTO SWITCH OFF	Press SEL and then + or - to set auto switch off delay; 1 to 15 minutes or off (X). Press OK when finished.
OPENING SCREEN	Press SEL to toggle the opening screen on or off.
VOLTAGE LOCKED	Press SEL to toggle the voltage lock on or off - see 3.8 on page 15.
SENSITIVITY LOCKED	Press SEL to toggle the sensitivity (current) lock on or off - see 3.8 on page 15.

4.2 SUB MENU>ABOUT

GAUGE INFORMATION	Press SEL to display technical information about the instrument
HANDLE INFORMATION	Press SEL to display technical information about the high voltage handle
CONTACT	Press SEL to display Elcometer offices worldwide and (if programmed) Supplier contact details
HELP	Press SEL to display an explanation of all the symbols used on the display

4.3 SUB MENU>RESET

INTL GAUGE	Press SEL to reset instrument to μm thickness units, default settings and release locks
USA GAUGE	Press SEL to reset instrument to mil thickness units, default settings and release locks

5 THE HIGH VOLTAGE HANDLE

A range of high voltage handles is available for your instrument; a label on the underside of the handle indicates the maximum working voltage of the handle (5 kV, 15 kV or 30 kV).

The choice of which high voltage handle to use depends upon the maximum test voltage required, which in turn depends upon the thickness of the coating being tested and the recommendations of any test standard which may be being followed.

The instrument must be switched off when the high voltage handle is fitted or removed.

Connect the high voltage handle to the instrument using the supplied connecting cable (the grey curly cable). The connecting cable is fitted with a metal screw-type connector at each end. To fit a connector, align the keyway, push the connector into place and then tighten the metal collar. If the instrument is switched on without a high voltage handle fitted a warning message is flashed on the display.



THIS INSTRUMENT IS FITTED WITH A SAFETY INTERLOCK

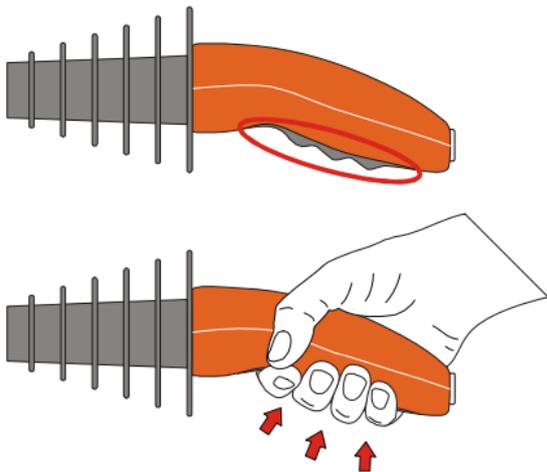
A safety interlock in the high voltage handle helps to reduce the risk of accidental contact with a probe at high voltage.

The safety interlock is the black rubberised grip on the underside of the high voltage handle.

When this section of the handle is held firmly by the hand as shown, the interlock is released and the voltage to the probe can be switched on (by pressing the button on the handle).

If the grip is released while the probe is at high voltage;

- the voltage at the probe will drop to zero immediately,
- the instrument will emit a high pitched beep, and
- the red light on the handle will flash.



If the grip is then grasped again within approximately two seconds the voltage at the probe will be immediately restored. This feature allows the user to move the handle from one hand to the other and continue testing without interruption.

If the grip is not grasped within this two second interval, the high voltage handle is switched off automatically. To continue testing, grasp the handle firmly again and press the button on the handle.

6 PREPARING FOR A TEST

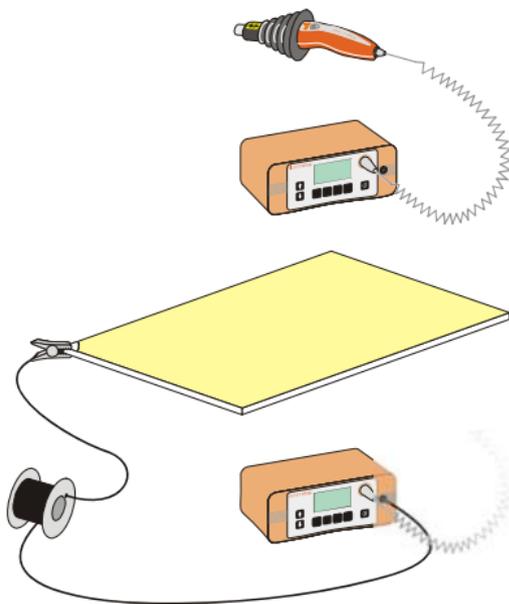
Before you start:



Have you read and understood “Working safely” on page 5? If not, read it before using the equipment. If in any doubt, contact Elcometer or your local Elcometer supplier.

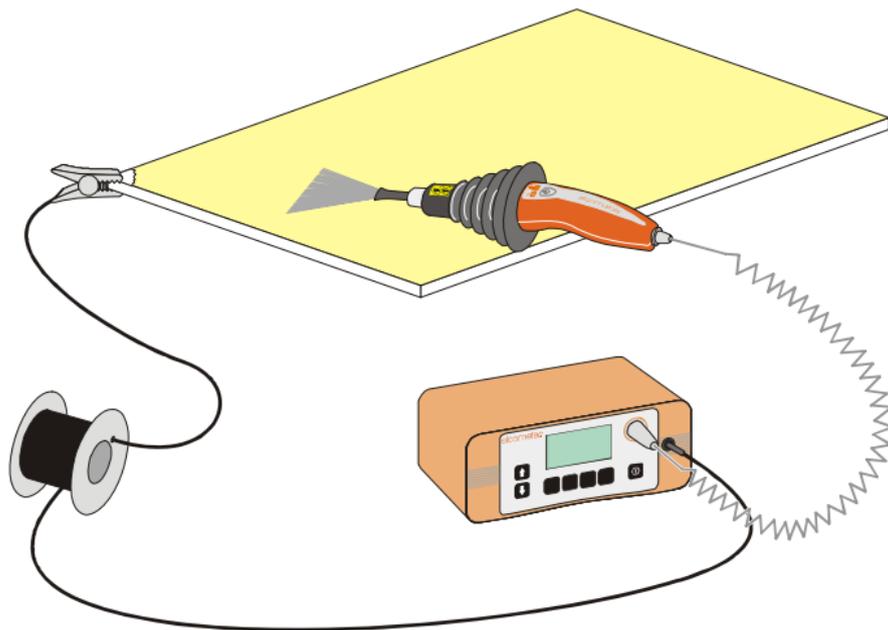
6.1 CONNECT THE CABLES

1. Connect the high voltage handle to the instrument using the grey curly cable.
2. Connect the clamp of the earth signal return cable to an exposed section of substrate. Plug the other end of the cable into the instrument.



6.2 FIT THE PROBE

Select the probe best suited for the work (see “Probe selection” on page 38), and attach it to the high voltage handle.



6.3 CHECK CABLE CONNECTIONS

1. Switch on your instrument.
2. Reduce the voltage and current to their minimum values - see page 24 and page 29.
3. Hold the high voltage handle firmly with the probe in free air and press the button on the handle to switch on.
4. Touch the probe against the bare substrate and check that the instrument signals a flaw.
If the instrument signals a flaw then the instrument is operating correctly and is ready to use for testing.
If the instrument does not signal a flaw check all connections and try again. If you are still unable to get the instrument to signal a flaw, contact Elcometer or your local Elcometer supplier for advice.
5. When you have finished, press the button on the handle to switch off.

6.4 SET TEST VOLTAGE

Refer to “Setting the probe voltage” on page 24.

6.5 SET SENSITIVITY

Refer to “Setting the sensitivity” on page 29.

6.6 CHECK FOR CORRECT OPERATION

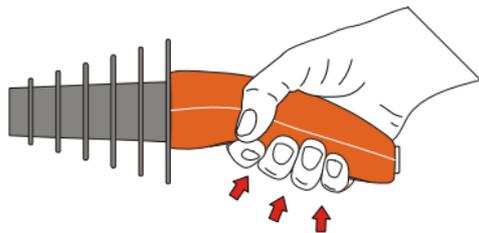
Either find or make a flaw in the coating. Using the procedure outlined in section 7, test that the flaw can be detected.

If the flaw is not detected, confirm that all the preceding steps have been undertaken correctly and check again. If the flaw is still not detected, contact Elcometer or your local Elcometer supplier for advice.

7 TEST PROCEDURE

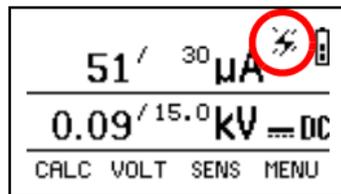
7.1 TESTING IN A SINGLE LOCATION

1. Holding the high voltage handle firmly, ensure that your fingers grasp and squeeze the black rubberised grip on the underside of the handle, as shown.
2. With the probe in free air, press and release the button on the handle to switch on the high voltage. The red light on the handle will illuminate and the instrument will emit a regular clicking, indicating that the probe is at high voltage.
3. Place the probe on the test surface.
4. Keeping the probe in contact^c with the surface, move it over the work area at a speed of approximately one metre every four seconds, 0.25 m/s (10"/s).



Any flaws in the coating will be indicated by one or more of the following:

- A spark is seen between the probe and the surface
- The blue light on the high voltage handle flashes
- The alarm sounds
- The alarm icon is shown on the display - see illustration
- The display backlight flashes



- c. The probe must always touch the surface. Gaps between the probe and the coating can result in genuine flaws not being detected.

7.2 MOVING TO A NEW TEST LOCATION

If you need to test in more than one location:

1. Always switch off the instrument before disconnecting any cables.
2. After reattaching cables in the new test location and before you recommence testing, repeat the steps given in 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 on page 22.

7.3 WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED TESTING

Always switch off the detector and disconnect the cables when you have finished testing and when leaving work unattended.

8 SETTING THE PROBE VOLTAGE

The voltage of your Elcometer 266 probe can be set automatically or manually.

8.1 SETTING THE VOLTAGE - AUTOMATIC

Your Elcometer 266 includes a built-in Voltage Calculator which will determine and set the correct test voltage based upon the test standard and the thickness of coating you are testing.

Using the Voltage Calculator is a two stage process;

- first select your test standard,
- and then select your coating thickness.

SELECT THE TEST STANDARD

1. With the reading screen displayed, press the CALC key.

If the voltage has been +ed (see 3.8 on page 15), a warning screen will be displayed; press UNLOCK to allow the voltage to be adjusted - the lock will re-engage automatically after the voltage has been set by the calculator.

The 'VOLTAGE CALCULATOR' screen will be displayed.

The current test standard selected is shown.

2. Press STD to display a list of test standards (also see "Standards" on page 45).
3. Using the \uparrow and \downarrow keys, move the arrow to the required test standard and then press OK.

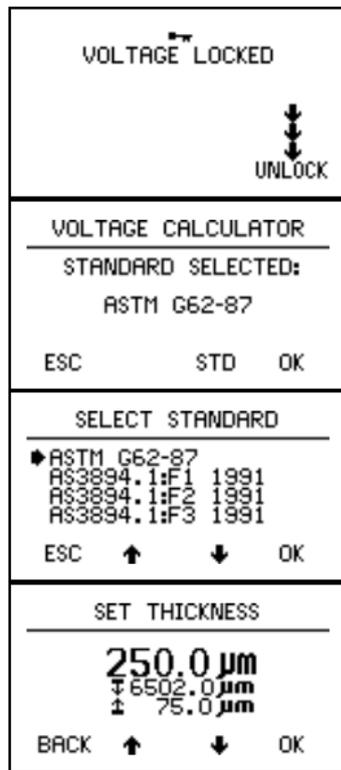
The selected test standard will be shown.

SELECT THE COATING THICKNESS

1. With the Voltage Calculator showing the test standard selected, press OK.

The 'SET THICKNESS' screen will show the last used coating thickness and the upper and lower thickness values for the test standard selected.

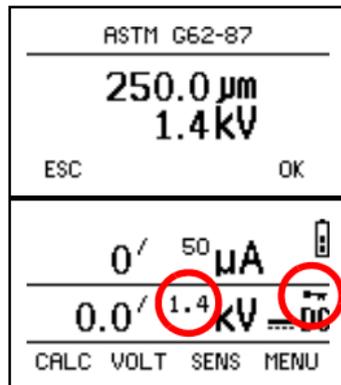
2. Using the \uparrow and \downarrow keys, adjust the coating thickness to the required value and then press OK.



A confirmation screen will be shown which displays the selected test standard, the coating thickness and the calculated test voltage.

3. Press OK to set the instrument voltage to the calculated value, otherwise to return to the reading screen without making any changes, press ESC.

The calculated value of voltage will be shown on the reading screen and a key icon will appear to indicate that the voltage has been locked.



8.2 SETTING THE VOLTAGE - MANUAL

First read the notes given in “Calculating the correct test voltage” on page 33 to establish the correct voltage to use.

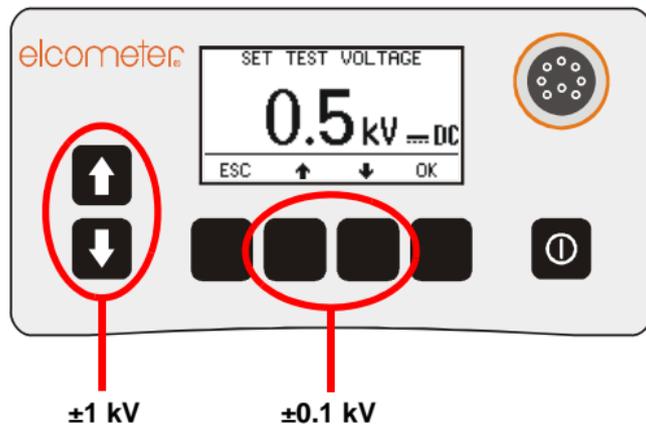
To adjust the probe voltage manually:

1. With the reading screen displayed, press the VOLT key.

If the voltage has been locked (see 3.8 on page 15), a warning screen will be displayed; press UNLOCK to allow the voltage to be adjusted - the lock will re-engage automatically after the voltage has been set.

The ‘SET TEST VOLTAGE’ screen will be displayed.

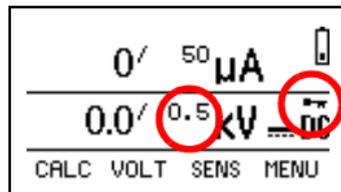
2. Using the \uparrow and \downarrow keys, adjust the voltage to the required value:
 - the keys on the left of the display adjust in increments of 1 kV;
 - the keys below the display adjust in increments of 0.1 kV.(Press and hold a key to advance rapidly).



3. Press OK when you have finished.

The new probe set voltage will be displayed on the reading screen.

If the voltage lock is active (see 3.8 on page 15), a key icon indicates that the voltage is locked.



9 SETTING THE SENSITIVITY

The sensitivity of your Elcometer 266 can be set automatically or manually.

9.1 AUTOMATIC SETTING OF SENSITIVITY

When your Elcometer 266 is set to automatic sensitivity mode, the instrument measures the current returning via the earth signal return cable. If significant changes in the current are detected, the instrument analyses these changes - looking for the electrical 'signature' of a coating flaw. When such a signature is detected, the instrument will signal the presence of the flaw.

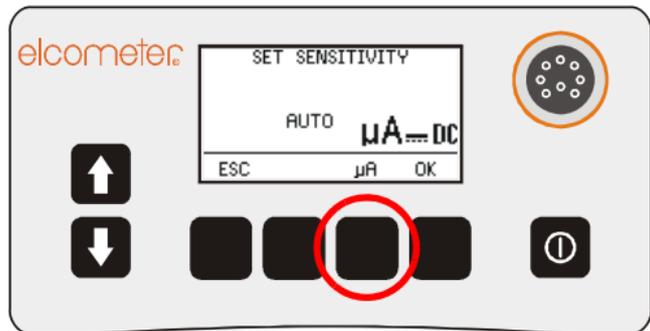
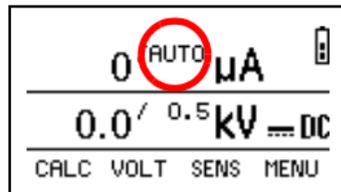
If the set value of the current on the reading screen is displayed as 'AUTO μA ', your instrument is already set to automatic sensitivity mode and you need do nothing more. Auto mode is beneficial when conductive coatings are being tested.

If 'AUTO' is not displayed:

1. Press the SENS key.

The 'SET SENSITIVITY' screen will be displayed.

2. Press AUTO to switch to automatic sensitivity mode.
3. Press OK to return to the reading screen.
4. Check that 'AUTO' is now displayed as the set value of the current.



9.2 MANUAL SETTING OF SENSITIVITY

Manual setting of sensitivity may be required in certain instances and to comply with some test standards. To set the sensitivity of the instrument manually, the set current value must be adjusted.

The set current value is adjustable between 5 μA and 99 μA in 1 μA increments.

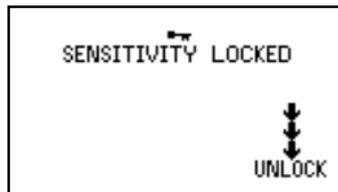
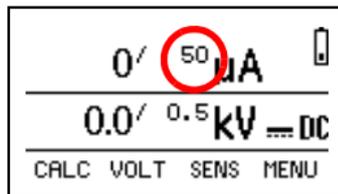
- As the value is increased towards its maximum (99 μA), the instrument becomes LESS sensitive.
- As the value is decreased towards its minimum (5 μA), the instrument becomes MORE sensitive.

Typically, manual adjustment may be required when testing partially conductive coatings at high voltages. The probe is placed onto a section of coating known not to contain any flaws. The measured 'background' current flow is noted and the set current value then adjusted to a value a few μA above this figure. Erroneous alarms due to the background current flow are therefore avoided in this instance.

To adjust the set current value:

- With the reading screen displayed, press the SENS key.

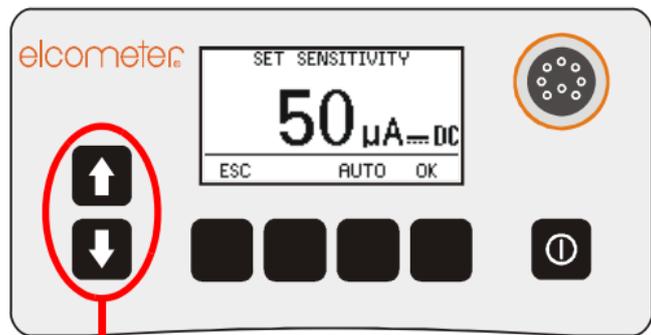
If the sensitivity has been locked (see 3.8 on page 15), a warning screen will be displayed; press UNLOCK to allow the current to be adjusted - the lock will re-engage automatically after the current has been set.



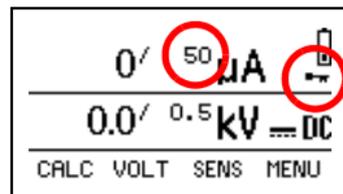
- The 'SET SENSITIVITY' screen will be displayed.
- If the sensitivity is set to 'AUTO μA ', press ' μA '.
The last used set current value will be displayed.
- Using the \uparrow and \downarrow keys, adjust the set current to the required value; each press changes the display by 1 μA .
(Press and hold a key to advance rapidly).
- Press OK when you have finished.

The new set current value will be displayed on the reading screen.

If the sensitivity lock is active (see 3.8 on page 15), a key icon indicates that the sensitivity is locked.



$\pm 1 \mu\text{A}$



10 STATIC ELECTRICITY

As the probe is moved over the surface of a coating, a static charge builds up which can:

- Cause objects in contact with the surface to become charged with the same polarity.
- Induce an opposite charge on nearby objects electrically insulated from the surface.

Charged surfaces (or adjacent objects) can be discharged by turning off the high voltage and brushing the surface with the probe.

Induced static on the operator is minimised by means of a dissipative contact point on the handle (the rubber handgrip). Simply holding the handle ensures that the operator is always at the same potential as the earth signal return cable, and therefore the test substrate.

It is recommended that the substrate of the item being tested is bonded to an earth potential, thus preventing any overall build-up of charge, which can otherwise remain on an isolated test piece for several minutes after testing has been completed.

The wearing of rubber gloves and insulating footwear is not necessary, although in certain unusual circumstances there may be a benefit. For further guidance on minimising the effect of static, contact Elcometer or your Elcometer supplier.

11 CALCULATING THE CORRECT TEST VOLTAGE

Your Elcometer 266 includes a built-in voltage calculator which will determine and set the correct test voltage based upon the test standard and the thickness of coating you are testing - see “Setting the voltage - automatic” on page 24.

Alternatively, the voltage can be set by the user (see “Setting the voltage - manual” on page 27) using the following guidelines which describe how a safe, but effective, test voltage may be determined.

11.1 OVERVIEW

For effective testing, the test voltage must lie between two limits - the upper and lower limits.

- The upper voltage limit is that at which the coating itself would breakdown and be damaged. Therefore, the test voltage should be lower than this value.
- The lower limit is the voltage required to break down the thickness of air equivalent to the coating thickness. If the output voltage is not greater than this value, then a flaw will not be detected.

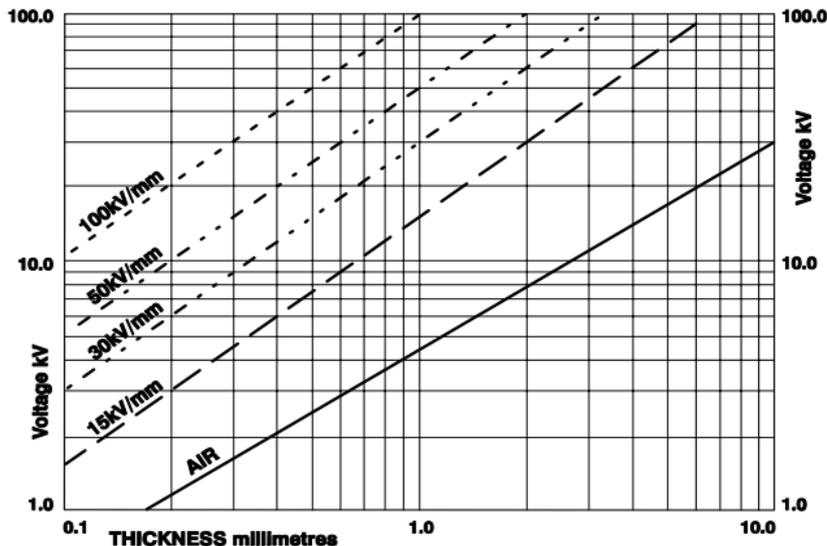
These two limits can be determined and a voltage approximately half way between them selected as the test voltage.

11.2 DIELECTRIC STRENGTH

Whatever the material, if a high enough voltage is applied, it will conduct electricity. However, for insulators, such as paint, the level of voltage required to achieve a current flow usually results in irreversible material damage. The voltage at which a particular thickness of material breaks down is termed the dielectric strength. This is usually expressed as the voltage per unit distance, e.g. kV/mm. Its value depends on the type of applied voltage (AC, DC or pulsed), temperature and thickness. The graph shows the relationship between breakdown voltage (DC) and thickness for materials of different dielectric strengths.

The upper voltage limit is the dielectric strength of the material multiplied by its thickness and the lower voltage limit is the dielectric strength of air multiplied by the thickness.

The dielectric strength of coating materials usually lies in the region of 10 kV/mm to 30 kV/mm. The dielectric strength of air ranges from 1.3 kV/mm to 4 kV/mm.



Breakdown voltage against thickness for materials of different dielectric strengths

This graph is useful if you do not have a standard to work to and wish to know more about how to establish a test voltage.

11.3 ESTABLISHING THE VOLTAGE LIMITS

THE LOWER LIMIT

The lower limit for effective operation is that required to breakdown the thickness of air equivalent to the coating thickness. The breakdown voltage of a given thickness of air varies with humidity, pressure and temperature but is approximately 4 kV/mm (0.1 kV/mil).

If the coating thickness is known, or can be measured, the lower limit value can be read from the graph given in paragraph 11.2 above, using the line marked AIR. For instance, if the coating thickness is 1.0 mm then the lower limit is approximately 4.5 kV.

If the coating thickness is not known then the minimum value has to be established experimentally. Reduce the voltage setting to minimum and position the probe over an unprotected area of substrate at the normal height of the coating surface. Increase the voltage slowly and steadily until a spark is produced. Make a note of this voltage - it is the lower voltage limit.

THE UPPER LIMIT

The upper voltage limit may be determined by:

The job specification - if available and a test voltage is stated.

The dielectric strength - if specified for the applied coating.

Measure the thickness of the layer and refer to the graph given in paragraph 11.2 above. Alternatively, calculate the maximum voltage, allowing for variations in the coating thickness. Note that 1 kV per mm is equivalent to 25.4 V per mil (thou).

Note: *This method is only suitable if the dielectric strength values were determined for a DC voltage.*

Experiment - Touch the probe on an unimportant area of the work piece. Increase the voltage slowly and steadily until a spark passes through the coating. Make a note of this voltage - it is the upper voltage limit. (The dielectric strength can be calculated by dividing this voltage by the coating thickness).

Tables and formulae - from established Codes of Practice, e.g. NACE and ASTM. Examples of tables are given below (see Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3). See also “Setting the voltage - automatic” on page 24 and “Standards” on page 45.

Once the lower and upper voltage limits have been established, set the voltage approximately half-way between the two values.

Table 1: kV values from ASTM G62-87 (up to 1 mm)

Microns	Kilovolts (kV)	Thou/Mils	Kilovolts (kV)
100	1.04	5	1.17
200	1.47	10	1.66
300	1.80	15	2.03
400	2.08	20	2.34
500	2.33	25	2.63
600	2.55	30	2.88
700	2.76	35	3.11
800	2.95	40	3.32
900	3.12	-	-
1000	3.29	-	-

Table 2: kV values from ASTM G62-87 (above 1 mm)

mm	Kilovolts (kV)	Thou/Mils	Kilovolts (kV)
1	7.84	40	7.91
2	11.09	80	11.18
3	13.58	120	13.69
4	15.69	160	15.81
5	17.54	200	17.68
6	19.21	240	19.36
7	20.75	280	20.92

Table 3: kV values from NACE RP0188-99

mm	Thou/Mils	Kilovolts (kV)
0.20 to 0.28	8 – 11	1.5
0.30 to 0.38	12 – 15	2.0
0.40 to 0.50	16 – 20	2.5
0.53 to 1.00	21 – 40	3.0
1.01 to 1.39	41 – 55	4.0
1.42 to 2.00	56 – 80	6.0
2.06 to 3.18	81 – 125	10.0
3.20 to 3.43	126 – 135	15.0

12 PROBE SELECTION

Table 4 shows the most suitable probe to use depending on the characteristics of the surface to be tested, e.g. internal and external pipe surfaces, large surfaces and complex shapes. In addition, long reach applications can be carried out using extension pieces that are suitable for use with all probe types. All these probes are available from Elcometer or your local Elcometer supplier - see "Spares and Accessories" on page 51 for ordering details.

Table 4: The best probe for various surface types

Type of Surface	Recommended Probe	Notes
Small area, complex surface, general application	Band brush probe	Provides low contact pressure
Large surface areas	Wire brush probe/Rubber probe	Available in different widths. Use rubber probe for light contact and wire brush probe for medium contact
Insides of pipes 40 mm to 300 mm (1.5" to 12") diameter	Circular brush probe	Includes 250 mm extension rod
Outside of pipes, 50 mm to 1000 mm (2" to 36") diameter	Rolling spring probe	A phosphor bronze spring.

Note: Only fittings supplied by Elcometer should be used with this detector.

13 THE SECOND HAND GRIP

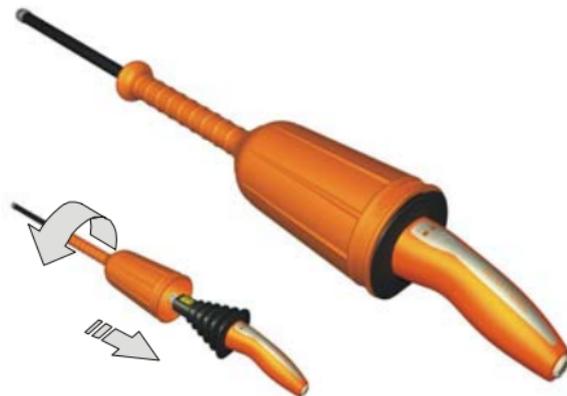
The Second Hand Grip is an optional accessory which can enhance the use of the instrument.

The grip is fitted between the high voltage handle and the probe and enables the high voltage handle to be held by both hands, rather than just one:

- Allows the user to hold heavy probes or long extension rods with greater ease and for longer periods of time.
- Highly insulated - does not affect the safe use of the instrument.
- Serves as a 0.5 m extension rod.

To fit the Second Hand Grip, slide the grip onto the end of the high voltage handle and then rotate until it is firmly screwed in place. The probe is then attached to the end of the Second Hand Grip using the standard coupling.

For ordering information see *Spares and Accessories* on page 51.



14 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

14.1 CONDUCTIVE COATINGS

As stated above, if the displayed voltage drops sharply when the probe is applied to the test surface or the alarm sounds continuously, then the coating may be conductive. The usual occurrences of conductive coatings are described in the following.

Existence of metallic, carbon or other conducting particles in the coating. During normal use, the particles in this type of coating are not linked. However, when the coating is subjected to high voltages the material between the particles can break down. This results in the coating becoming conductive and the detector indicating the presence of a flaw.

To overcome this effect, the voltage should be reduced so that it is still high enough to detect flaws but low enough to avoid break down of the coating. However, in some cases the coating will still conduct at voltages that are too low to locate a flaw. In this case, the holiday detector is not a suitable method for checking the coating.

Surface moisture or contamination. Certain soluble salts attract moisture from the atmosphere and this and other forms of surface contamination can form a path across the surface to the high voltage that is not due to a coating flaw. Under these conditions the detector indicates non-existent flaws. When these circumstances occur, the surface should either be dried using a suitable cloth or cleaned with a non-conducting cleaner or solvent which will not damage the coating.

Note: *Ensure that any cleaner or solvent containers are removed from the test area before re-commencing the test.*

Moisture penetration or absorption. Moisture can enter materials, e.g. glass reinforced plastic along the reinforcing glass fibres, if the surface is eroded or scratched and then immersed in water. In this case, allow adequate time for the coating to dry prior to testing.

Rubber linings. These may be slightly conductive due to their carbon content. As with other conductive coatings, reduce the sensitivity so that the detector indicates a known flaw but does not sound when the probe is placed on sound coating. It may also be necessary to increase the test voltage to compensate for the current flow through the coating.

Coating may not be fully cured. In this case the coating still contains solvents which allow the path to the high voltage to be formed even if a flaw is not present. To overcome this problem, allow the coating to cure before undertaking the test.

14.2 CONCRETE SUBSTRATES

If a concrete or cement substrate contains enough moisture, then it will conduct electricity and the holiday detector can be used to detect flaws in its coating.

The procedure is generally the same as that described in “Preparing for a test” on page 20 and “Test procedure” on page 23, but the following points should be noted. Hammering a masonry nail, or similar conducting spike, into the concrete or cement makes the earth signal return contact.

The suitability of the concrete for use with a holiday detector can be checked using the following. Make a high voltage return contact by hammering a nail or similar into the concrete. Attach the earth signal return cable to the nail, set test voltage for the thickness of coating, or in the range 3 kV - 6 kV if the test voltage is not known and set the sensitivity to maximum (5 μ A current).

Place the probe on uncoated concrete about 4 metres (13 feet) from the nail. If the alarm sounds, then the concrete is sufficiently conductive.

If the concrete is too dry, i.e. the alarm does not sound, then it is unlikely that the holiday detector will be a suitable inspection method.

14.3 LENGTHENING THE EARTH SIGNAL RETURN CABLE

Lengthening the return lead by connecting several leads together may well invalidate the EMC performance of the equipment.

15 ERROR MESSAGES

Under certain conditions the instrument will display error messages. These messages are normally cleared by pressing one of the keys. The cause of the error will be indicated by the message and should be corrected before proceeding.

Error message	Causes	Action to take
SPARKING TO CASE	Current is returning from the probe to the instrument via a route other than the earth signal return cable.	Check that all cables are connected correctly. If the instrument is in contact with the item being tested, move it to a location isolated from the item. Ensure that you are not touching the probe against the metal connector at the end of the high voltage handle connecting cable.
00	High voltage handle device error.	Remove high voltage handle and refit. If error persists, contact Elcometer*.
01, 02 and 03	High voltage handle ADC error.	Remove high voltage handle and refit. If error persists, contact Elcometer*.
04, 05 and 06	High voltage handle DAC error.	Remove high voltage handle and refit. If error persists, contact Elcometer*.

Error message	Causes	Action to take
07 and 08	High voltage handle EEPROM error.	Remove high voltage handle and refit. If error persists, contact Elcometer*.
09	High voltage handle CRC error.	Remove high voltage handle and refit. If error persists, contact Elcometer*.
10	High voltage handle connecting cable (curly cable) fault.	Return the handle to Elcometer.
11	Current leakage.	Return to Elcometer* for software upgrade.
12	Handle not compatible.	Remove high voltage handle and refit. If error persists, contact Elcometer*.
13	Handle data invalid.	Remove high voltage handle and refit. If error persists, contact Elcometer*.
14	Handle not recognised.	Remove high voltage handle and refit. If error persists, contact Elcometer*.
15, 16 and 17	Handle switch presses not recognised	Remove high voltage handle and refit. If error persists, contact Elcometer*.

* Or your Elcometer Supplier.

16 STORAGE



This instrument incorporates a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD). If the display is heated above 50°C (120°F) it may be damaged. This can happen if the instrument is left in a car parked in strong sunlight. Always store the instrument in its case when it is not being used.

17 MAINTENANCE

You own one of the finest Holiday Detectors in the world. If looked after, it will last a lifetime.

Keep your instrument, high voltage handle, connecting cables and probes clean. Before cleaning, switch off the instrument and disconnect all cables. To clean, wipe with a damp cloth and then allow ample time to air dry before use. Do not use any solvents to clean the instrument.

At regular intervals, check the instrument, high voltage handle, probe and high voltage return leads and connectors for damage. Replace any parts that are worn or are of doubtful condition. See “Spares and Accessories” on page 51 for replacement parts.

Regular calibration checks over the life of the instrument are a requirement of quality management procedures, e.g. ISO 9000, and other similar standards. For checks and certification contact Elcometer or your Elcometer supplier.

The instrument does not contain any user-serviceable components. In the unlikely event of a fault, the instrument should be returned to your Elcometer supplier or directly to Elcometer. The warranty will be invalidated if the instrument has been opened. Contact details can be found:

- Stored in the instrument (MENU / ABOUT / CONTACT).
- At www.elcometer.com

18 STANDARDS

The Voltage Calculator included in your Elcometer 266 DC Holiday Detector is programmed with the following standards:

ASTM G6-83	ASTM G62-87	AS3894.1:F1 1991	AS3894.1:F2 1991
AS3894.1:F3 1991	AS3894.1:F4 1991	ANSI/AWWA C213-91	EN 14430:2004
NACE SP0188-2006	NACE SP0490-2007	NACE RP0274-04	

Other standards that do not derive the test voltage directly from the coating thickness are not available within the Voltage Calculator function. However, testing to these standards is still possible by selecting the test voltage manually (see “Setting the voltage - manual” on page 27).

The Elcometer 266 DC Holiday Detector can be used in accordance with the following list of standards and test methods:

Table 5: Standards and test methods

Standard or Method No	Date	Title	Notes	Instrument Voltage Setting
ANSI/AWWA C214-89	1990	Tape coating systems for the exterior of steel water pipes	Min. Voltage is 6 kV. Use NACE RP-0274	Manual
ANSI/AWWA C213-91	1992	Fusion-bonded epoxy coating for the interior and exterior of steel water pipes	$V = 525 \cdot \sqrt{\text{Thickness(mil)}}$	Voltage calculator or manual

Table 5: Standards and test methods

Standard or Method No	Date	Title	Notes	Instrument Voltage Setting
AS 3894.1	1991	Site testing of protective coatings. Method 1: Non- conductive coatings – Continuity test – High voltage (brush) method	Testing coatings > 150 µm at voltages >500 V $V = 250 \cdot \sqrt{\text{Thickness} (\mu\text{m})} / \text{factor}$	Voltage calculator or Manual
ASTM D 4787	1988	Continuity verification of liquid or sheet linings applied to concrete	High voltage (above 900 V) test. Set voltage below dielectric breakdown strength of lining. Move probe at 0.3 m/s (1 ft/s) max.	Manual
ASTM F 423	1975	PTFE plastic-lined ferrous metal pipe and fittings	Electrostatic test: 10 kV, spark at defect is cause for rejection	Manual
ASTM G 6	1983	Abrasion resistance of pipeline coatings	Porosity test prior to abrasion testing. Test voltage is calculated as $V = 1250 \cdot \sqrt{\text{Thickness}(\text{mil})}$	Voltage calculator or Manual
ASTM G 62-B	1987	Holiday detection in pipeline coatings	Method B. Thickness <1.016 mm $= 3294 \cdot \sqrt{\text{Thickness}(\text{mm})}$ Thickness >1.014 mm $= 7843 \cdot \sqrt{\text{Thickness}(\text{mm})}$	Voltage calculator or Manual

Table 5: Standards and test methods

Standard or Method No	Date	Title	Notes	Instrument Voltage Setting
BS 1344-11	1998	Methods of testing vitreous enamel finishes Part II: High voltage test for articles used under highly corrosive conditions	Same as ISO 2746 (Test voltage above 2 kV for enamel thicker than 220 µm)	Manual
EN 14430	2004	Vitreous and porcelain enamels - High Voltage Test	DC or pulsed test voltage. V = 1.1 kV to 8.0 kV for thicknesses of 100 µm to 2000 µm	Voltage calculator or Manual
ISO 2746	1998	Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Enamelled articles for service under highly corrosive conditions - High voltage test	Test voltage above 2 kV for enamel thicker than 220 µm	Manual
JIS G-3491	1993	Asphalt coatings on water line pipes	Inside walls 8-10 kV Dipped Coatings 6-7 kV Outside walls 10-12 kV	Manual
JIS G-3492	1993	Coal-tar enamel coatings on water line pipes	Inside walls 8-10 kV Dipped coatings 6-7 kV Outside walls 10-12 kV Welded areas as inside walls	Manual
NACE SP0188	2006	Discontinuity (Holiday) Testing of new Protective Coatings on Conductive Substrates	Low and high voltage equipment and tests.	Voltage calculator or Manual

Table 5: Standards and test methods

Standard or Method No	Date	Title	Notes	Instrument Voltage Setting
NACE RP0274	1974	High Voltage Electrical Inspection of Pipeline Coatings prior to installation	DC or Pulsed test voltage $V = 1250 \cdot \sqrt{\text{Thickness(mil)}}$	Voltage calculator or Manual
NACE SP0490	2007	Holiday Detection of Fusion-Bonded Epoxy External Pipeline Coatings of 10-30 mils (0.25mm-0.76mm)	DC in dry conditions. $V = 525 \cdot \sqrt{\text{Thickness(mil)}}$. Trailing ground lead of 9 m allowed if pipe is connected to 2-3ft earth spike and soil is not dry	Voltage calculator or Manual
<p>Note: The above list and comments have been extracted from the documents identified and every effort has been made to ensure the content is correct. No responsibility can be accepted, however, for the accuracy of the information as these documents are updated, corrected and amended regularly. A copy of the relevant standard or method must be obtained from the source to ensure that it is the current document.</p>				

19 TECHNICAL DATA

Output voltage (depends upon high voltage handle fitted to instrument):	0.5 kV to 5 kV 0.5 kV to 15 kV 0.5 kV to 30 kV
High voltage output accuracy:	±5% or ±50 V below 1 kV
Measured current flow accuracy (sensitivity):	±5% of full scale
Display resolution, voltage, measured:	0.01 kV below 10 kV, 0.1 kV above 10 kV
Display resolution, voltage, set:	0.05 kV below 1 kV, 0.1 kV above 1 kV
Display resolution, current, measured:	1 µA
Display resolution, current, set:	1 µA
Output current:	99 µA maximum
Operating temperature:	0°C to 50°C (32°F to 120°F)
Power supply:	Internal rechargeable lithium ion battery ^a
Battery charger fuse rating (if fitted):	3 A
Battery life (typical):	8/10 hours continuous use with/without backlight at 30 kV. 15/20 hours continuous use with/without backlight at 15 kV. 20/40 hours continuous use with/without backlight at 5 kV.

Instrument case:	High impact ABS
Dimensions of carry case:	520 mm x 370 mm x 125 mm (20.5" x 14.5" x 5")
High voltage handle cable length (curly cable):	1.5 m (5') when stretched
Earth signal return cable length:	10 m (32' 6")
Weight:	2 kg (4.4 lb) (instrument, handle and connecting cable)

- a. Battery packs must be disposed of carefully to avoid environmental contamination. Please consult your local environmental authority for information on disposal in your region. Do not dispose of the battery pack in a fire.

Calibration certificates for the instrument and for the high voltage handles must be requested at the time of ordering the equipment.

20 RELATED EQUIPMENT

In addition to the Elcometer 266 DC Holiday Detector, Elcometer produces a wide range of other equipment for testing and measuring the characteristics of coatings. Users of the Elcometer 266 DC Holiday Detector may also benefit from the following Elcometer products:

- Elcometer 270 Pinhole Detector
- Elcometer Inspection Kits
- Elcometer Inspection Manuals

For further information contact Elcometer, your Elcometer supplier or visit www.elcometer.com

21 SPARES AND ACCESSORIES

The following spare parts and optional accessories are available from Elcometer, or your Elcometer supplier. To place an order please quote the sales part number which follows the description of each accessory:

Probe Handles - Elcometer 266 only	DC5 (0-5kV)	DC15 (0-15kV)	DC30 (0-30kV)
Elcometer 266 Probe Handle (Voltage)	T26620033-1	T26620033-2	T26620033-3
Second Hand Grip	T26620081	-	-



Batteries, Chargers & Earth Signal Return Leads

Compatible with

Part Number & Description	Elcometer 236	Elcometer 266	Elcometer 280
T23615550 External rechargeable battery pack	•		
T23613907 Battery charger & mains lead (UK 240V)	•		
T23613908 Battery charger & mains lead (EU 220V)	•		
T23613909 Battery charger & mains lead (US 110)	•		
T99923482 Rechargeable lithium ion battery pack		•	•
T99919999A Battery charger & mains lead (UK 240V)		•	•
T99919999B Battery charger & mains lead (EU 220V)		•	•
T99919999C Battery charger & mains lead (US 110V)		•	•



Batteries, Chargers & Earth Signal Return Leads

Compatible with



Part Number & Description	Elcometer 236	Elcometer 266	Elcometer 280
T236139031 Earth signal return lead, 2m (6.5')	•		
T236139032 Earth signal return lead, 10m (32')	•		
T99916954 Earth signal return lead, 4m (13')		•	
T99916996 Earth signal return lead, 10m (32')		•	
T28022750 10m (32') earth lead, clip/Elcometer 280 connector			•
T28022622 Trailing signal return lead, 5m (16')			•

Telescopic Probes, Probe Extension Rods

Compatible with



Part Number & Description	Elcometer 236	Elcometer 266	Elcometer 280
T23622790-1 Telescopic probe handle, 0.6 -1.20m (24-47")	o		
T23622790-2 Telescopic probe handle, 1.8 - 3.60m (71- 42")	o		
T99919988-3 Probe extension piece, 250mm (9.8")	o	•	•
T99919988-1 Probe extension piece, 500mm (20")	o	•	•
T99919988-2 Probe extension piece, 1000mm (39")	o	•	•

o Older Elcometer 236 models may require adaptor piece T99922768

Accessory Adaptors , allowing other manufacturers' accessories to fit Elcometer models		Compatible with		
Part Number & Description		Elcometer 236	Elcometer 266	Elcometer 280
	T99920084 Adaptor for models: AP, APS, AP/S1, AP/S2, AP/W 10/20, 14/20, 10, 20 & 20S	o	•	•
	T99920083 Adaptor for models: P20, P40, P60, 780, 785 & 790	o	•	•
	T99920252 Adaptor for models: PHD 1-20 & PHD 2-40	o	•	•
	T99922747 Adaptor for models: 4S, 4.0, 8.0, 35	o	•	•
	T99920082 Adaptor for current range to fit old accessories	•	•	•
	T99922768 Adaptor for Elcometer 136 and older 236 models	•		

Wire Brush Probes , band brush, flat brush, internal and external pipe brush probes		Compatible with			
Part Number & Description		Elcometer 236	Elcometer 266	Elcometer 280	
	T99919975 Band brush probe	o	•	•	
	T99922751 Phosphor bronze brush probe	o	•	•	
	Width				
	T99920022-1 Right angled wire brush probe	0.25m 9.8"	o	•	•
	T99920022-2 Right angled wire brush probe	0.50m 19.7"	o	•	•
	T99920022-3 Right angled wire brush probe	1.00m 39"	o	•	•
	T99926621 Spare wire brush electrode	0.25m 9.8"	•	•	•
	T99926622 Spare wire brush electrode	0.50m 19.7"	•	•	•
T99926623 Spare wire brush electrode	1.00m 39"	•	•	•	

- o Older Elcometer 236 models may require adaptor piece T99922768

Wire Brush Probes, band brush, flat brush, internal and external pipe brush probes

Compatible with



Part Number & Description	Diameter	Compatible with		
		Elcometer 236	Elcometer 266	Elcometer 280
T99920071-1 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	38mm 1.5"	o	•	•
T99920071-2 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	51mm 2.0"	o	•	•
T99920071-3 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	64mm 2.5"	o	•	•
T99920071-4 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	76mm 3.0"	o	•	•
T99920071-5 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	89mm 3.5"	o	•	•
T99920071-6 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	102mm 4.0"	o	•	•
T99920071-7 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	114mm 4.5"	o	•	•
T99920071-8 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	127mm 5.0"	o	•	•
T99920071-9 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	152mm 6.0"	o	•	•
T99920071-10 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	203mm 8.0"	o	•	•
T99920071-11 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	254mm 10"	o	•	•
T99920071-12 Internal circular wire pipe brush probe	305mm 12"	o	•	•
T9993766- Spare circular wire brush electrode	38mm 1.5"	•	•	•
T9993767- Spare circular wire brush electrode	51mm 2.0"	•	•	•
T9993768- Spare circular wire brush electrode	64mm 2.5"	•	•	•
T9993769- Spare circular wire brush electrode	76mm 3.0"	•	•	•
T9993770- Spare circular wire brush electrode	89mm 3.5"	•	•	•
T9993771- Spare circular wire brush electrode	102mm 4.0"	•	•	•
T9993772- Spare circular wire brush electrode	114mm 4.5"	•	•	•
T9993773- Spare circular wire brush electrode	127mm 5.0"	•	•	•
T9993774- Spare circular wire brush electrode	152mm 6.0"	•	•	•
T9993775- Spare circular wire brush electrode	203mm 8.0"	•	•	•
T9993776- Spare circular wire brush electrode	254mm 10.0"	•	•	•

Older Elcometer 236 models may require adaptor piece T99922768

Wire Brush Probes, band brush, flat brush, internal and external pipe brush probes			Compatible with		
Part Number & Description	Diameter	Elcometer 236	Elcometer 266	Elcometer 280	
T9993777-	Spare circular wire brush electrode	305mm 12"	•	•	•

Wire Brush Probes, band brush, flat brush, internal and external pipe brush probes			Compatible with		
Part Number & Description			Elcometer 236	Elcometer 266	Elcometer 280
T99922907	'C-type' wire brush support handle		o	•	•
T99922752	'C-type' wire brush holder ^a (order C-type brush from the list below)		o	•	•
			Outside Diameter (OD)		
			DN NPS		
T99922745-1	External 'C-type' wire brush	150 -250mm 6-9"	•	•	•
T99922745-2	External 'C-type' wire brush	250-350mm 9-12"	•	•	•
T99922745-3	External 'C-type' wire brush	250-350mm 12-16"	•	•	•
T99922745-4	External 'C-type' wire brush	450-550mm 16-20"	•	•	•
T99922745-5	External 'C-type' wire brush	550-650mm 20-24"	•	•	•
T99922745-6	External 'C-type' wire brush	650-750mm 24-28"	•	•	•
T99922745-7	External 'C-type' wire brush	750-850mm 28-32"	•	•	•
T99922745-8	External 'C-type' wire brush	850-950mm 32-36"	•	•	•
T99922745-9	External 'C-type' wire brush	950-1050mm 36-40"	•	•	•
T99922745-10	External 'C-type' wire brush	1050-1150mm 40-44"	•	•	•



- a. Wire brush holder supplied separately (T99922752)
- o Older Elcometer 236 models may require adaptor piece T99922768

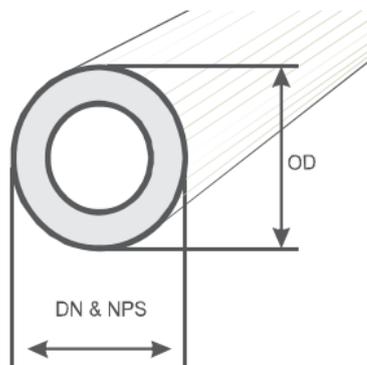
Conductive Rubber Probes

Compatible with

Part Number & Description	Width		Elcometer 236	Elcometer 266	Elcometer 280
T99920022-11 Right angled rubber probe	250mm	9.8"	o	•	•
T99920022-12 Right angled rubber probe	500mm	19.7"	o	•	•
T99920022-11 Right angled rubber probe	1000mm	39"	o	•	•
T99920022-12 Right angled rubber probe	1400mm	55"	o	•	•
T99926731 Spare rubber electrode	250mm	9.8"	•	•	•
T99926732 Spare rubber electrode	500mm	19.7"	•	•	•
T99926733 Spare rubber electrode	1000mm	39"	•	•	•
T99926734 Spare rubber electrode	1400mm	55"	•	•	•



o Older Elcometer 266 models may require adaptor piece T99922768



Rolling Springs, available in phosphor bronze or stainless steel
Each spring is supplied with an easy-release coupling piece, allowing users to quickly connect and disconnect the rolling spring at stanchions, pillars, etc.

Please note that rolling springs are not supplied with a spring holder. Please order the appropriate rolling spring holder separately.

Rolling springs are available in 2 versions, phosphor bronze round spring and 304 stainless steel box section spring. The 19mm (0.75") diameter phosphor bronze springs are almost 3 times lighter than the 34mm (1.33") diameter stainless steel springs.

Rolling Springs Description/Dimensions

Rolling Springs, available in phosphor bronze or stainless steel, rolling spring holders are supplied separately

Compatible with

Part Number & Description	Elcometer 236	Elcometer 266	Elcometer 280
T99920086 Phosphor bronze rolling spring holder Order the relevant phosphor bronze spring(s) from the list below	o	•	•
T99922746 Stainless Steel rolling spring holder Order the relevant stainless steel spring(s) from the list below	o	•	•



		Nominal Pipe Size		Pipe Outside Diameter (OD)			
		DN	NPS	millimeters (mm)		inches (")	
		(mm)	(inches)	min OD	max OD	min OD	max OD
Phosphor Bronze	Stainless Steel						
T99920438-15A	-	40	1.5	48	54	1.9	2.1
T99920438-15B	-			54	60	2.1	2.4
T99920438-20A	-	50	2.0	60	66	2.4	2.6
T99920438-20B	-			66	73	2.6	2.9
T99920438-25A	T99922744-25A	65	2.5	73	80	2.9	3.1
T99920438-25B	T99922744-25B			80	88	3.1	3.5

		Nominal Pipe Size		Pipe Outside Diameter (OD)			
		DN	NPS	millimeters (mm)		inches (")	
Phosphor Bronze	Stainless Steel	(mm)	(inches)	min OD	max OD	min OD	max OD
T99920438-30A	T99922744-30A	80	3.0	88	95	3.5	3.7
T99920438-30B	T99922744-30B			95	100	3.7	3.9
T99920438-35A	T99922744-35A	90	3.5	100	108	3.9	4.3
T99920438-35B	T99922744-35B			108	114	4.3	4.5
T99920438-40A	T99922744-40A	100	4.0	114	125	4.5	4.9
T99920438-45A	T99922744-45A	114	4.5	125	136	4.9	5.4
T99920438-45B	T99922744-45B			136	141	5.4	5.6
T99920438-50A	T99922744-50A	125	5.0	141	155	5.6	6.1
T99920438-50B	T99922744-50B			155	168	6.1	6.6
T99920438-60A	T99922744-60A	152	6.0	168	180	6.6	7.1
T99920438-60B	T99922744-60B			180	193	7.1	7.6
T99920438-70A	T99922744-70A	178	7.0	193	213	7.6	8.4
T99920438-70B	T99922744-70B			213	219	8.4	8.6
T99920438-80A	T99922744-80A	203	8.0	219	240	8.6	9.4
T99920438-90A	T99922744-90A	229	9.0	240	264	9.4	10.4
T99920438-100A	T99922744-100A	254	10.0	264	290	10.4	11.4
T99920438-110A	T99922744-110A	279	11.0	290	320	11.4	12.6
T99920438-120A	T99922744-120A	305	12.0	320	350	12.6	13.8

		Nominal Pipe Size		Pipe Outside Diameter (OD)			
		DN	NPS	millimeters (mm)		inches (")	
Phosphor Bronze	Stainless Steel	(mm)	(inches)	min OD	max OD	min OD	max OD
T99920438-140A	T99922744-140A	356	14.0	350	375	13.8	14.8
T99920438-140B	T99922744-140B			375	400	14.8	15.7
T99920438-160A	T99922744-160A	406	16.0	400	435	15.7	17.1
T99920438-160B	T99922744-160B			435	450	17.1	17.7
T99920438-180A	T99922744-180A	457	18.0	450	500	17.7	19.7
T99920438-200A	T99922744-200A	508	20.0	500	550	19.7	21.7
T99920438-220A	T99922744-220A	559	22.0	550	600	21.7	23.6
T99920438-240A	T99922744-240A	610	24.0	600	650	23.6	25.6
T99920438-260A	T99922744-260A	660.	26.0	650	700	25.6	27.6
T99920438-280A	T99922744-280A	711	28.0	700	750	27.6	29.5
T99920438-300A	T99922744-300A	762	30.0	750	810	29.5	31.9
T99920438-320A	T99922744-320A	813	32.0	810	860	31.9	33.9
T99920438-340A	T99922744-340A	864	34.0	860	910	33.9	35.8
T99920438-360A	T99922744-360A	914	36.0	910	960	35.8	37.8
T99920438-380A	T99922744-380A	965	38.0	960	1010	37.8	39.8
T99920438-400A	T99922744-400A	1016	40.0	1010	1060	39.8	41.7
T99920438-420A	T99922744-420A	1067	42.0	1060	1110	41.7	43.7

		Nominal Pipe Size		Pipe Outside Diameter (OD)			
		DN	NPS	millimeters (mm)		inches (")	
Phosphor Bronze	Stainless Steel	(mm)	(inches)	min OD	max OD	min OD	max OD
T99920438-440A	T99922744-440A	1118	44.0	1110	1160	43.7	45.7
T99920438-460A	T99922744-460A	1168	46.0	1160	1210	45.7	47.6
T99920438-480A	T99922744-480A	1219	48.0	1210	1270	47.6	50.0
T99920438-500A	T99922744-500A	1270	50.0	1270	1320	50.0	52.0
T99920438-520A	T99922744-520A	1321	52.0	1320	1370	52.0	53.9
T99920438-540A	T99922744-540A	1372	54.0	1370	1425	53.9	56.1

Other sizes available on request. Please contact your nearest distributor for more information.