Watermaster 57161 manual

Updated: 10/11/2017 by Computer Hope Alternatively referred to as documentation or end-user documentation, a manual is a book or pamphlet containing information about a program or piece of hardware. For example, a computer case may come with documentation explaining what sizes of motherboard it can hold. Or, a video game may come with a manual explaining how to play it. Today, most manufacturers and developers no longer include printed manuals with their products. They instead rely on electronic documentation and online documentation, which are usually included as a PDF or available for download on the manufacturer's website. How to find information about computer products. Business terms, Document, RTDM, RTFM, Standard operating procedure, Troubleshoot, White paper, Wizard MORGAN SEGALIt’s a given that some vehicles are available with a stick shift: the Chevrolet Corvette, the Porsche Boxster, the BMW M3. You know, performance cars. But many manufacturers have surprised us by offering row-your-own manual transmissions in stuff you wouldn’t expect, and for that they deserve special recognition. After all, manuals are way more fun and give the driver a greater sense of control. Unless you’re really determined, you can’t eat a hamburger or text your mom while you drive one. And manual-equipped cars often provide better fuel economy than their automatic equivalents. Here are some of our favorite shockers.AARON KILEYYe Olde Surprise: Lexus SC300 (1992–97)View PhotosThe SC300 (along with its V-8–powered sibling, the SC400) was Lexus’s first foray into the grand tourer segment—the bummeriffic SC430 being another—and remains one of the company’s most underappreciated models. Featuring the same robust 3.0-liter inline-six engine available in the fourth-generation Toyota Supra from 1993 to 1998, the SC300 was powerful and refined, and it was involving in a way that few Lexus vehicles have ever been. But not many outside the enthusiast community know that a fraction of SC300s were sold with a five-speed manual, which upped the fun and cut the SC300’s 0-to-60-mph sprint down to 6.8 seconds from 7.2 with the four-speed automatic.Current Surprise: Buick RegalView PhotosBuick’s European-bred family sedan will offer a six-speed manual in the 220-hp turbo version coming this fall, and the 255-hp GS version launching in early 2011 should have one, too. To repeat: There are modern manual Buicks! (Of course, that’s because they’re rebadged Opel Insignias, manual versions of which aren’t exactly rare.)AARON KILEYYe Olde Surprise: BMW X5 (2001–06)View PhotosWhen it launched in 2000, BMW’s X5 was one of the first SUVs that pitched itself as a sporty, high-performance product rather than a mud-plugging off-roader. (BMW even invented the dopey Sports Activity Vehicle descriptor for the X5.) Although the X5 first came only with a V-8, BMW added a six-cylinder version as an entry-level model in 2001; it used the same 3.0-liter mill that was in the contemporary 330i and 530i. And fortunately for enthusiasts, the six-cylinder model was available with a five-speed stick. When BMW face-lifted the X5 in 2004, it upgraded the transmission to a slick six-speed manual. Of course, slim sales convinced BMW that shoppers weren’t interested in stick-shift X5s, so when the second-generation X5 launched in 2006, the model went automatic only. At least the used X5s with the manual transmission are cheaper to buy than the more widely sought-after automatic cars, and rowing a stick in something as large and in charge as an X5 is a, uh, uniquely satisfying experience. Current Surprise: Porsche CayenneView PhotosPorsche’s athletic SUV currently offers a six-speed manual only in the V-6 version, but who cares? It may be slower than V-8 versions, but the V-6 Cayenne handles as well as its more powerful stablemates, and the stick gives it a bit stronger connection to Porsche’s sports cars than just the crest on the hood. Plus, it’s weird, and that counts for something, right? AARON KILEYYe Olde Surprise: Mercedes-Benz 300SL (1990–93)View PhotosWhen we think about the modern Mercedes brand, “offers stick shifts” isn’t really something that springs to mind. But there is a notable recent exception: the early-’90s 300SL. Mercedes redesigned its top-of-the-line SL roadster in 1989 for the 1990 model year, and the most attention—from shoppers and reviewers alike—went to the V-8–powered, automatic-only 500SL. That’s sort of understandable, given that the straight-six 300SL had just 228 hp on tap to the 500SL’s 322; a five-speed stick, however, helped make the most of the 300SL’s meager power. Like the X5, the manual 300SL was not a sales success. Mercedes sold fewer than 200 three-pedal 300SLs before the model was replaced by the automatic-only SL320 in 1994. No SLs have offered a stick since.Current Surprise: Mercedes-Benz C300 SportView PhotosThere are actually two Benzes presently sold in the U.S. with manual transmissions. The C300 sedan is the bigger surprise of the two; the other is the SLK300, but as a two-seat roadster, shouldn’t it come with a stick? (Perhaps the biggest surprise of them all, though, is that none of the firm’s hellacious AMG models comes with a manual. For shame, Mercedes.) Like the 300SL of 20 years ago, the C300 has 228 hp and six cylinders, although the newer car has its pistons arranged in a vee. Sales of the C300 with the manual have been weak; U.S.-market Benzes are likely to go all automatic, all the time, in the near future. AARON KILEYYe Olde Surprise: Dodge Caravan Turbo (1989–90)View PhotosIn the late 1980s, before the SUV craze, minivans caught on with a generation of parents who rebelled against buying “boring and hopelessly lame” station wagons like those in which they grew up. The rise of these sliding-door wonders, of course, subsequently helped cement the image of the soccer mom, and now it’s the minivan that’s hopelessly lame, with the latest generation of parents dropping them for trendy crossovers. But back when they were hot, Chrysler’s vans—the Dodge Caravan, the Plymouth Voyager, and the Chrysler Town & Country—were the most popular people movers of them all. Most soccer moms, however, weren’t tooling around in Dodge’s 150-hp turbocharged version, complete with script lettering on the side and the optional five-speed manual on the floor. Sadly, performance with this 2.5-liter engine was still slow. About the only thing slower were the Caravan Turbo’s sales numbers. (Sensing a trend here?) Chrysler discontinued the turbo in 1991 when the lineup shifted focus to V-6 engines, but these vans still have a cult following. Among cult members, one fan even muscled up his turbocharged kiddiemobile and had it running impressive 12-second quarter-miles. Current Surprise: Mazda 5View PhotosWe love that Mazda has the cojones to offer a stick in its six-passenger family hauler. If you have to drive a minivan, a Mazda 5 with a manual transmission is your best shot of convincing friends that you haven’t totally given up.Every New Car You Can Still Buy with a Stick ShiftThis content is imported from OpenWeb. You may be able to find the same content in another format, or you may be able to find more information, at their web site. Startup Costs: $2,000 - $10,000Home Based: Can be operated from home.Part Time: Can be operated part-time.Franchises Available? YesOnline Operation? NoEvery year in North America, millions of people take part in correspondence and training courses at home, and starting a desktop publishing business that designs and produces correspondence and training manuals is an outstanding new business venture to set in motion. Clients for the business can include all levels of schools, companies with employees that work from home, government agencies and just about any other business or organization that requires manuals to be produced on a yearly basis. This is the type of desktop publishing business that will take time and patience to establish. However, once the business is established, many clients will potentially become yearly repeat clients, and a special focus to detail and service should be placed on ensuring clients do indeed become repeat clients. How to Implement HR Policies Policy Manual Definition How to Establish Policies & Procedures What Are the Benefits of HR Policies? How to Write a Notification Letter Importance of HR Policies How to Write a Letter of Instructions How to Write a Professional Letter… How to Do a Policy Outline How to Make Changes to an Employee… What Is Management Override of… How to Formulate Policies The Difference Between Bylaws &… EXPOSURE-RATE modeIn the EXPOSURE-RATE mode, the MDH 1015 measures exposure per unit time. The instrument measures the exposure over a 1.2 second interval and automatically calculates the exposure-rate per minute or per hour. The MDH 1015 can be used with several different ion chambers, the two most common of which are the 6 cc chamber and the 180 cc chamber. The smaller 6 cc chamber is used for measuring moderately high radiation intensities while the 180 cc chamber is used for very low levels. The instrument has a feature that senses which chamber is connected to the converter box. If the 6 cc chamber is connected, then the instrument measures exposure rate per minute. When the 180 cc chamber is connected, it measures the rate per hour.EXPOSURE modeThe EXPOSURE mode provides for the integrated measurement of exposure. The MDH 1015 measures the total exposure to the ion chamber for the entire time that the instrument is set in the MEASURE position. A design feature is provided that updates and displays the accumulated exposure every 1.2 seconds during the integrated measurement. This mode is very sensitive and can resolve exposures as low as 0.02 mR. This is important for measuring such things as primary protective barrier transmission of fluoroscopic systems, where very low exposures can be found. Also, the EXPOSURE mode will continue to measure and accumulate the exposure until it is reset. This permits the summing of individual exposures in a series, which is useful for determining the total exposure to film or direct-print paper.PULSE EXPOSURE modeThe PULSE EXPOSURE mode (and the PULSE DURATION mode discussed later) are atypical of operational modes usually found on radiation monitors. These modes were specifically designed into the MDH 1015 to evaluate x-ray machine performance in accordance with the Federal standards. In order to understand the operation of the PULSE EXPOSURE mode, consider the x-ray output emerging from a simple single-phase x-ray machine. The voltage waveform supplied to the x-ray system is sinusoidal in nature (Figure 1A), but because only the positive pulses are useful in producing X rays, the circuitry is designed to either clip the negative pulses (half-wave rectified system, Figure IB) or to flip them over to positive pulses (full-wave rectified system, Figure IC).Figure 1AFigure 1BFigure 1CThus, the x-ray output is a series of pulses each rising from zero intensity up to a maximum (peak) and falling again to zero.The MDH 1015 is designed to measure the x-ray exposure of such output in the PULSE EXPOSURE mode. When the exposure is initiated and the voltage waveform begins its positive rise, X-rays begin to emerge from the tube. At some point, the MDH 1015 will start to measure the x-ray exposure and will continue measuring until the exposure ends. This beginning measurement point, which was selected and designed into the MDH 1015 by the instrument developers, is where the x-ray intensity reaches 10 mR/sec on the rise, and the ending point is where the intensity drops to 10 mR/sec on the fall (Figure 2).Figure 2Referring again to Figure 1A, it can be seen that the voltage pulses are only 8.33 milliseconds in duration whereas most routine radiographic x-ray exposure times are in excess of 50 milliseconds, thus a typical x-ray exposure will consist of a number of radiation pulses, each one rising and falling through the 10 mR/sec "trigger" point. How then does the MDH 1015 "know" to count all the pulses in a full x-ray exposure rather than count only the first pulse and then terminate when the intensity drops to 10 mR/sec the first time? This is achieved by a built-in memory buffer and delay circuit. When the MDH 1015 begins measuring (x-ray intensity reaches 10 mR/sec on the rise), it accumulates the exposure until the intensity drops to 10 mR/sec on the fall at which time it stores the accumulated exposure into a memory buffer. The MDH 1015 now waits for 2 seconds to see if any more radiation (second pulse) comes in. If so, it will accumulate the exposure of this pulse and add it to the exposure already in the memory buffer. It will continue this process until no more radiation pulses are detected within 2 seconds of the previous pulse. The MDH 1015 will then display the sum of the accumulated exposures in each of the pulses. The 2 second delay was selected as a reasonable delay time to allow for measuring the exposure of half-wave rectified systems which produce a series of pulses separated by a non-radiation producing gap. The assumption being that any radiation coming into the MDH 1015 within 2 seconds of the previous pulse is considered to still be part of the first exposure, and any radiation detected after 2 seconds is actually a second exposure.In the PULSE EXPOSURE mode, the MDH 1015 "resets" automatically between exposure measurements. For example, during an exposure, if the exposure rate drops below 10 mR/sec for longer than 2 seconds and then comes back up above 10 mR/sec again, the MDH 1015 interprets this as two separate exposures. It then resets itself after the first exposure and displays the value of the second exposure. This permits the measurement of several, distinct radiation exposures without the total radiation being added together, as it does in the EXPOSURE mode. Since in this mode the instrument does not sum an exposure series, it is possible to take several separate exposures without having to reset the instrument between exposures. This is important, since it is not always convenient to reset the instrument manually.PULSE DURATION modeThe PULSE DURATION mode provides a means to determine the length of time that the x-ray tube is producing radiation. This mode is a desired feature of the MDH 1015, because before its development, it was necessary to use a separate instrument for measuring exposure time.The provisions of the Federal performance standards (21 CFR Subchapter J) require manufacturers of x-ray systems to establish and specify the measurement basis for exposure time. This measurement base is generally expressed in terms of percent of the voltage waveform. of the high voltage output through the x-ray tube. Simply stated, the exposure time is the time radiation is produced beginning at a certain percentage of the voltage waveform on the rise until that same percentage is reached on the fall of the last pulse in the exposure interval (Figure 3).Figure 3For three-phase systems, there is, in effect, only one long pulse, so the time interval begins and ends at a certain percent of the same pulse (Figure 4).Figure 4The Federal standards do not restrict the manufacturer's selection of the measurement base, hence the specified "triggering" percent point may be different for different models of x-ray systems. The selection of the triggering percent point is influenced by several factors such as an asymmetrical first pulse in which the rise of the first pulse is somewhat jagged in shape (Figure 5) and the manufacturer wants to exclude that part of the pulse before starting the timer measurement.Figure 5Because the measurement base can vary, it was-necessary to design the MDH 1015 with the capability for measuring the exposure time in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. This is accomplished by use of the PULSE-FRACTION-THRESHOLD thumbwheel. It is important to note that this thumbwheel works only in conjunction with the PULSE DURATION mode and has no connection to or effect on any of the other three modes. The thumbwheel provides selectable dial settings from 0.1 to 0.9, corresponding to an adjustable range of 10% to 90% of the radiation pulse. Although the manufacturer specifies the time measurement base as it relates to the voltage waveform, the MDH 1015 is only capable of detecting radiation, hence it "triggers" at a certain percent of the radiation pulse (as determined by the thumbwheel setting) rather than at a percentage of the voltage pulse which it is unable to detect. Unfortunately, the shape of the radiation pulse(s) is not the same as the voltage pulse(s). This is illustrated in Figure 6.Figure 6From the figure it can be seen that the radiation pulse is not congruent with the voltage pulse but "lags" behind on the rise and drops more rapidly on the fall. This phenomenon occurs because at lower voltages (just as the voltage pulse begins to rise or has reached nearly zero on the fall) less energetic X rays are produced which are readily absorbed in the tube housing glass, beam-limiting device filters, and other components in their path such that the radiation output is low until peak voltages are reached.Thus, the correspondence between the voltage waveform and the radiation waveform must be known before an accurate measurement of the time interval can be made. This correspondence was experimentally determined and verified in the CDRH laboratories using a single-pulse voltage waveform to correlate the radiation waveform percentages to the voltage waveform percentages. The approximate correspondence between the thumbwheel setting of the MDH 1015 and percent voltage waveform peak height is given in Table 1.Table I% Voltage Waveform Peak HeightThumbwheel Setting900.7800.6750.5700.4600.2Knowing this correlation, the MDH 1015 thumbwheel can be set appropriately to measure the time interval as specified by the manufacturer.In order to perform a time measurement using the PULSE-FRACTION-THRESHOLD thumbwheel, the MDH 1015 must first "know" what the maximum intensity (peak) is before it can trigger at a preselected percentage of it. This is accomplished in a two step process. In the first step, a test exposure is made in which the MDH 1015 triggers automatically at 10 mR/sec (the same trigger point as in the PULSE EXPOSURE mode), determines the peak intensity of this exposure, and stores the peak value in the PULSE-FRACTION-THRESHOLD circuitry's memory. Now, in the second step, when a subsequent exposure is made, the MDH 1015 will trigger at the preselected percentage of the radiation pulse as established by the thumbwheel setting. For example, consider the radiation pulse illustrated in Figure 7. If the test exposure peak intensity reaches 250 mR/sec, then during the second exposure, if the thumbwheel is set to 0.1, the MDH 1015 will trigger at 10% of the pulse, or 25 mR/sec. The time interval will be measured from this point on the rise of the pulse until the same intensity is reached on the fall of the last pulse in the time interval.Figure 7The MDH 1015 provides an indication of this entire process on the digital display. When the mode selector is first put into the PULSE DURATION mode, the display reads - 00.0. The negative sign indicates that the MDH 1015 is ready for the test exposure so it can determine the peak pulse height (intensity). After this initial exposure, the display will show a time reading preceded by a minus sign (for example -438). The negative sign in this case indicates that the MDH 1015 has now determined the peak intensity and stored it in memory. Since a time value is present on the display, the negative sign also acts as a cautionary indicator to inform the operator that the MDH 1015 began its time measurement by triggering at the 10 mR/sec point rather than a preselected percentage via the thumbwheel setting. When a subsequent exposure is made, the display will show a time reading without the negative sign, indicating that the MDH 1015 has now triggered at the preselected percentage determined by the thumbwheel setting. And, as long as the MDH 1015 is not reset, the time interval of any subsequent exposures) will be measured based on the thumbwheel setting. The MDH 1015 is designed so that the mode selector can be switched back and forth between PULSE DURATION and PULSE EXPOSURE without affecting the PULSE-FRACTION-THRESHOLD setting. This is to allow for reading the time measurement and its corresponding exposure without having to start the time measurement process (discussed above) all over again. However, any other switching of the mode selector or function selector will reset the PULSE DURATION mode back to -00.0.

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