HydroMet

User Manual

OSS-PC1

KISTERS
Empowering decisions of tomorrow

06-2026 – 02-08-005

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I Disclaimer

The information provided in this manual was deemed accurate as of the publication date. However, updates to this information may have occurred.

This manual does not include all of the details of design, production, or variation of the equipment nor does it cover every possible situation which may arise during installation, operation or maintenance. KISTERS shall not be liable for any incidental, indirect, special or consequential damages whatsoever arising out of or related to this documentation and the information contained in it, even if KISTERS has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Any errors found in any KISTERS product should be reported to KISTERS where every effort will be made to quickly resolve the problem.

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This document is public.

II Scope of Delivery

Contents of the basic kit

- Propeller types 1 and 3 (an additional type 5 propeller is available, see Technical Data 26)
- 2.5 m connecting lead
- Tightening bar tools
- Body key tool
- Oil
- Spare bearings
- E-clips
- Propeller O-rings
- Rod: 1.5 m (3 × 0.5 m), 9.5 mm diameter complete with ground plate, see Pats List 23 for details
- Carrying case (durable waterproof carrying case with custom foam insert)

III Safety Instructions

- Read the user manual including all operating instructions prior to installing, connecting and powering up the KISTERS OSS-PC1. The manual provides information on how to operate the product. The manual is intended to be used by qualified personnel, i.e. personnel that have been adequately trained, are sufficiently familiar with installation, mounting, wiring, powering up and operation of the product.
- Keep the user manual on hand for later reference!
- If you encounter problems understanding the information in the manual (or part thereof), please consult the manufacturer or its appointed reseller for further support.
- KISTERS OSS-PC1 is intended to be used in hydrometeorological or environmental monitoring applications.
- Before starting to work, you have to check the functioning and integrity of the system.
  - Check for visible defects on the OSS-PC1, this may or may not include any or all of the following: mounting facilities, connectors and connections, mechanical parts, internal or external communication devices, power supplies or power supply lines, etc.
  - If defects are identified that could compromise operational safety, work must be stopped immediately. This applies to defects detected both before work begins and during operation.
- Do not use the KISTERS OSS-PC1 in areas where there is a danger of explosion.
- The present user manual specifies environmental/climatic operating conditions as well as mechanical and electrical conditions. Installation, wiring, powering up and operating the KISTERS OSS-PC1 must strictly comply with these specifications.
- Perform maintenance only when tools or machinery are not in operation.
- If guards are removed to perform maintenance, replace them immediately after servicing.
- Never make any electrical or mechanical diagnostics, inspections or repairs under any circumstances. Return the product to the manufacturer's named repair centre. You can find information on how to return items for repair in the relevant section of the KISTERS website.

Disposal instructions: After taking the KISTERS OSS-PC1 out of service, it must be disposed of in compliance with local waste and environmental regulations. The KISTERS OSS-PC1 is never to be disposed of in household waste!

Inputs and outputs of the device are protected against electric discharges and surges (so-called ESD). Do not touch any part of the electronic components! If you need to touch any part, please discharge yourself, i.e. by touching grounded metal parts.

1 Introduction

Thank you for choosing our product. We hope you will enjoy using the device.

KISTERS manufactures, sells, installs and operates quality instrumentation, data loggers and communication technology. Products are designed with passion for environmental monitoring and with a deep understanding of the quality, accuracy and robustness needed to fulfil the requirements of measurement practitioners in the field.

The present User Manual will help you understand, install and deploy the device. If, however, you feel that a particular information is missing, incomplete or confusing, please do not hesitate to contact us for further support!

The OSS-PC1 miniature current meter is a field-proven instrument for measuring the velocity of water in shallow open and closed channels. It is used for point measurements of flow velocities on the water surface or in vertical profiles down to the riverbed at flow speeds of 0.025 m/s to 6 m/s.

One of the great features of the OSS-PC1 is the ability to sense water flow at a speed as low as 0.025 m/s. Also, its miniature size, makes it suitable for flow measurement in shallow/narrow watercourses, small pipes and canals.

The OSS-PC1 comes with accessories which enable the user to obtain water flow measurement easily and accurately.

All current meters manufactured by KISTERS are calibrated in our purpose-built high velocity rating tank prior to shipment. This rating tank is considered as best in the world since it can run at a velocity of 0.005 m/s minimum and 6 m/s maximum with a velocity resolution of ±0.001 mm

As part of our service, we are able to recondition and recalibrate current meters of any make, including electromagnetic and other solid-state meters. Calibration is directly traceable to International Standards.

All current meters are calibrated in accordance with AS 3778.6.1:2022. This standard is identical to ISO 2537:2007.

The purpose of this manual is to make the user familiar with the OSS-PC1 current meter setup and maintenance. The OSS-PC1 is a sensitive and reliable precision instrument so it is advisable to read this manual carefully and fully understand its use. After reading this manual if you are not sure about any details, please do not hesitate to contact our office (contact details are on the cover of this manual).

2 Installation

This chapter contains the following subsection:

- Unpacking your OSS-PC1 Current Meter 7

2.1 Unpacking your OSS-PC1 Current Meter

This package should contain:

- Pygmy Body
- Pygmy Lead
- Body Key
- Fan Type 1 and Fan Type 3, (Fan Type 5 is an Accessory)
- 3 Wading Rods
- 2 Spare Bearings
- 2 E-clips
- 2 Tightening Bars
- 2 Fan O-rings
- 1 Oil Bottle
- Rating Tables

3 Configuration

This chapter contains the following subsection:

- Preparing the Current Meter 8
- Setting Up the Wadding Rods 10
- Attaching the OSS-PC1 Body to the Wadding Rods 11
- Connecting the Current Meter Lead 12

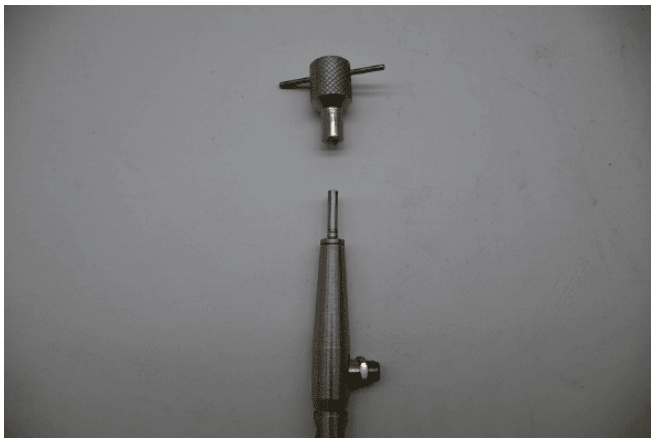
3.1 Preparing the Current Meter

Initial Setup

This meter supports three types of propellers, all made of anodised aluminium. Each propeller is mounted on an axle with bearings that operate in an oil-filled chamber within the OSS-PC1 meter body. The oil is retained by surface tension between the stainless-steel axle and axle nut, eliminating the need for a mechanical seal. This design reduces friction and allows the shaft to rotate freely.

Follow these steps to prepare the OSS-PC1 meter for deployment:

- Open the carrying case and remove the current meter body.
- Unscrew the axle nut using the special tool (body key) provided.



- Carefully remove the shaft assembly and place it on a clean piece of paper towel or cloth.

- Place or hold the body in an upright position and ¾ fill the meter body with oil and as shown.

- Put the cap back on the oil bottle to prevent contamination.
- Insert the axle assembly into the housing and carefully tighten the axle nut using the special tool (body key) provided. Excess oil is forced up through the capillary gap around the axle as it is tightened, this is expected and essential to prevent water entering the body during gauging.

- Wipe any excess oil from the meter with a lint-free paper towel.

- Fit the desired propeller onto the shaft, ensuring that the fan O-ring clicks into the body shaft.

- To perform the spin test, hold a stopwatch in one hand and the current meter body in the other, holding the current meter body horizontally with the propeller facing your mouth.
- Blow hard on the propeller several times to reach maximum speed and once reached start the stopwatch timer.
  Note: Do not attempt to turn the propeller by hand as this may damage or bend the axle.
- When the propeller has come to a complete stop pause the stopwatch timer and record the time.

The table below shows the minimum time required for each type of propeller.

For 4.0 Dia Shaft	
Propeller/Fan No.	**Time (sec)**
1	Minimum 36 seconds
3	Minimum 13 seconds
5	Minimum 11 seconds

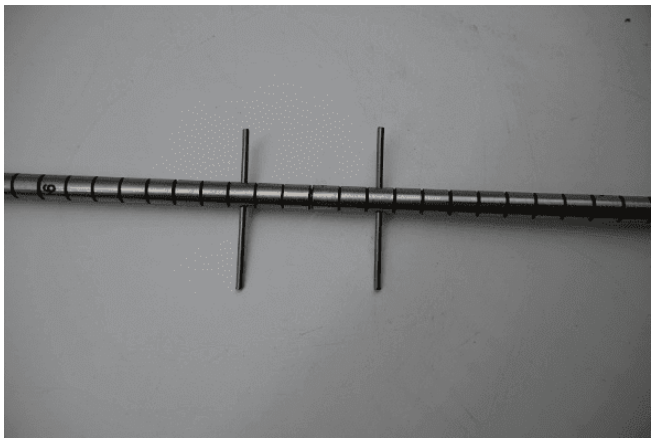
If the required propeller passes the spin test, the current meter is ready for use.

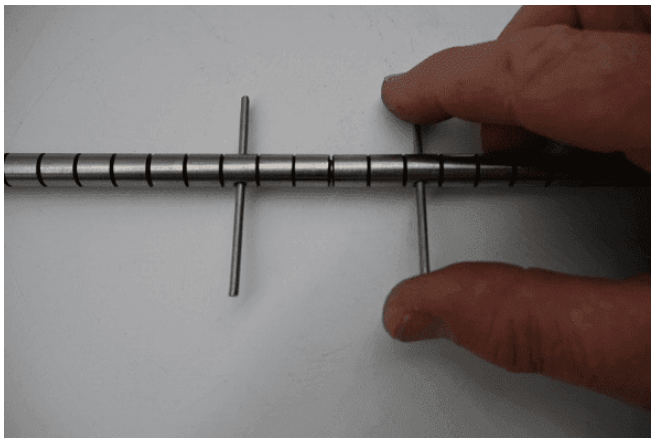
3.2 Setting Up the Wadding Rods

The wadding rods are supplied in three separate sections with each section clearly marked from 0 to 1.5 metres. Please ensure that each section is assembled in the correct order.

1.	Bottom section	0–0.5 metres
2.	Middle section	0.5–1.0 metres
3.	Top section	1.0–1.5 metres

- Loosely assemble all three rod sections.
- Insert the supplied tightening bars into the drilled holes.
- Tighten each section by hand.
- Remove the tightening bars from all rod sections.

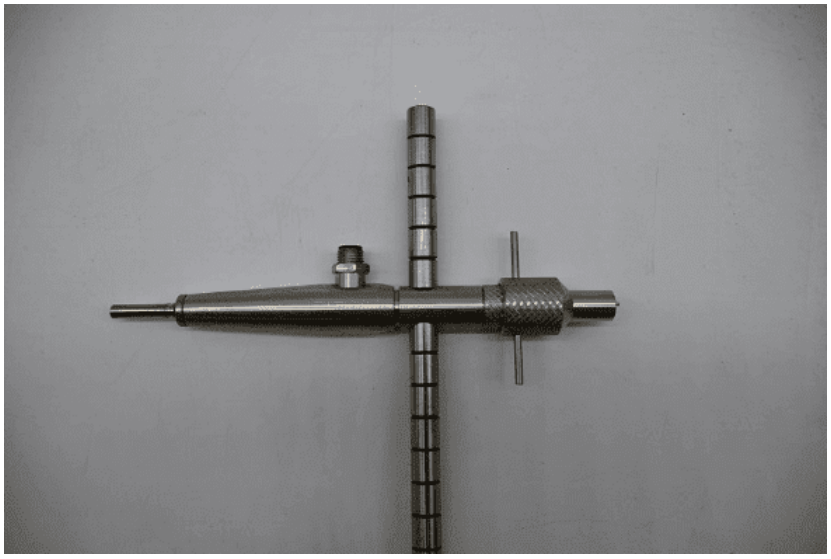




- Fit the base plate to the bottom rod section as shown below, ensuring that the tip of the screw fits into the bottom groove.

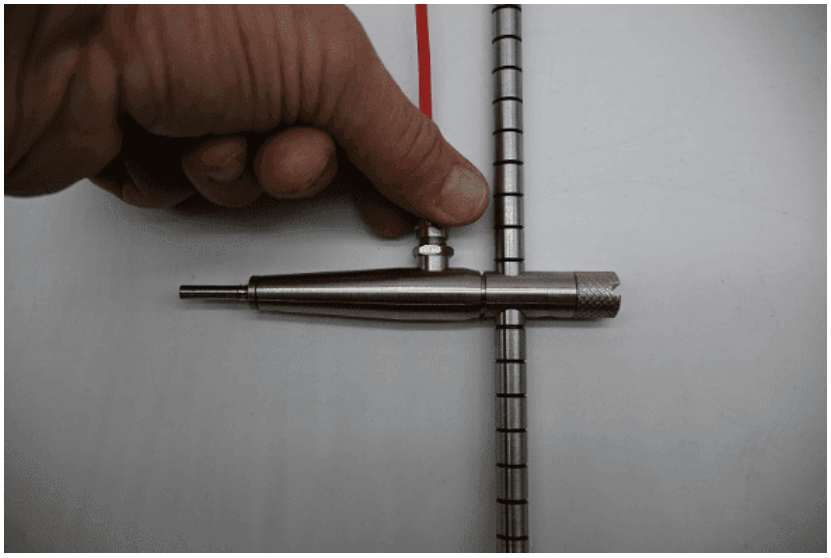
3.3 Attaching the OSS-PC1 Body to the Wadding Rods

- The OSS-PC1 body can now be fitted to the wadding rod and positioned at the required water depth.
- Gently secure the OSS-PC1 in place using the rear end of the special tool (body key) supplied.

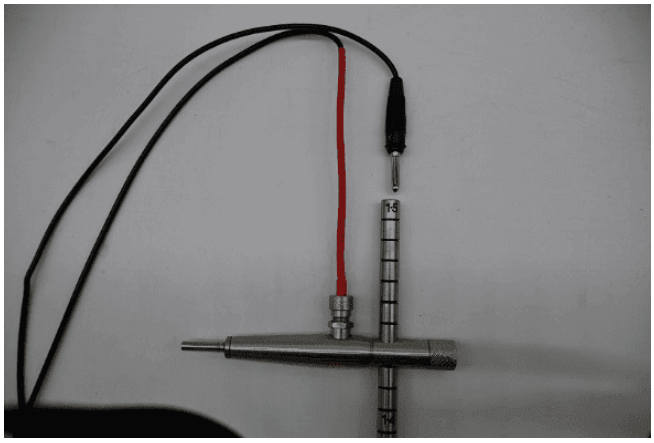


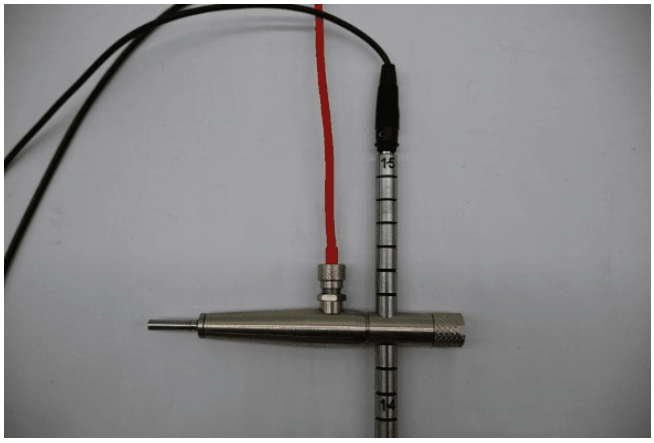
3.4 Connecting the Current Meter Lead

- Attach the red connecting lead screw terminal to the OSS-PC1 body reed switch.

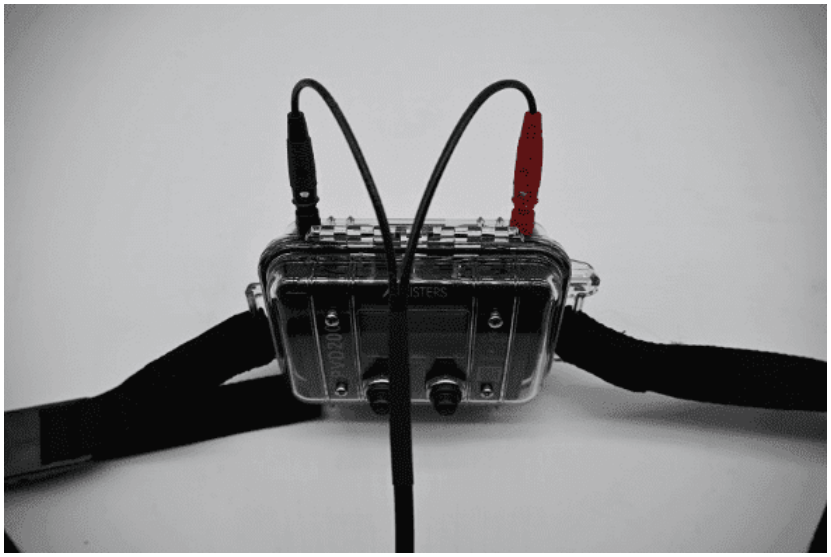


- Plug the black earth terminal into the top rod section.





- Plug the other end of the connecting cable into the terminals of the current meter counter. (PVD200 current meter counter shown).



The current meter counter records one pulse with each propeller rotation. This signal is generated by an encapsulated reed switch and a permanent magnet set into the rotating shaft assembly. The voltage must not exceed 9 V dc. When used with

pulse counters that include spark-suppression circuits, the meter can support loads of up to 1.6 W. All KISTERS pulse counters meet these requirements (see specifications).

4 Operation

Once all connections have been made, the current meter is ready for deployment.

During and after Discharge Measurements

After each discharge measurement or one hour of use, the current meter should be cleaned and refilled with new oil as described below.

- Unscrew the lid from the cleaning container supplied and remove all spare parts.
  Note: Spare parts should be kept in the carrying case to avoid contamination.
- Fill the cleaning container with white spirit until it is three-quarters full.
- Unscrew the axle nut from the current meter body using the special tool (body key) provided.
- Carefully remove the shaft assembly and gently place it into the cleaning container.
- Put the lid back on the cleaning container and agitate by hand to flush any contaminants from the shaft assembly.
- Fill the OSS-PC1 body with white spirit, place your thumb over the end of the body, and shake it for a few seconds.
- Pour the contaminated white spirit into an empty bottle.
- If another discharge measurement is to be made, fill the OSS-PC1 body with fresh oil and screw the clean shaft assembly in place using the special tool (body key) provided.
- If no further measurements will be taken, screw the shaft assembly into the OSS-PC1 body and return it to the carrying case for storage.
  Note: For environmental reasons, store used oil and white spirit in a spare container for proper disposal.

5 Maintenance

The maintenance of the OSS-PC1 current meter can be divided in three sections as stated below.

Section 1: Prior to discharge measurements

Initial set up

- Open the case and pick up the current meter body.
- Undo the axle nut using the body key.
- Remove the shaft assembly with the tip of your fingers (do not put it down anywhere where it may attract dirt particles).
- Add oil to the meter body.
- Hold the body upright and ¾ fill as shown in figure 1 16.
- Replace the oil bottle cap.
- Insert axle into body, excess oil will be forced up through the capillary gap around the axle, ensure nut is tightened.
- Wipe the excess oil of the meter using lint free paper towel.
- Do not forget to close the oil bottle straight after usage to avoid contamination of the oil.
- Attach the desired fan to the shaft.
- For to spin test, hold the current meter in the horizontal position with the fan facing your mouth and blow air forcefully (do not flick by hand you may bend the shaft). Let the fan spin for about a minute to get rid of any hydraulic pressure.

For 4.0 Dia Shaft	
Fan No.	**Time (sec)**
1	Minimum 36 sec
3	Minimum 13 sec
5	Minimum 11 sec

- Use a stopwatch to perform a spin test on the meter over time. This ensures that the meter is operating satisfactorily.
- The results of the spin test depend on the type of propeller, the condition of the bearings and the temperature (see table above).
- After the spin test, connect your current meter to the counter using the lead and check whether it is working.

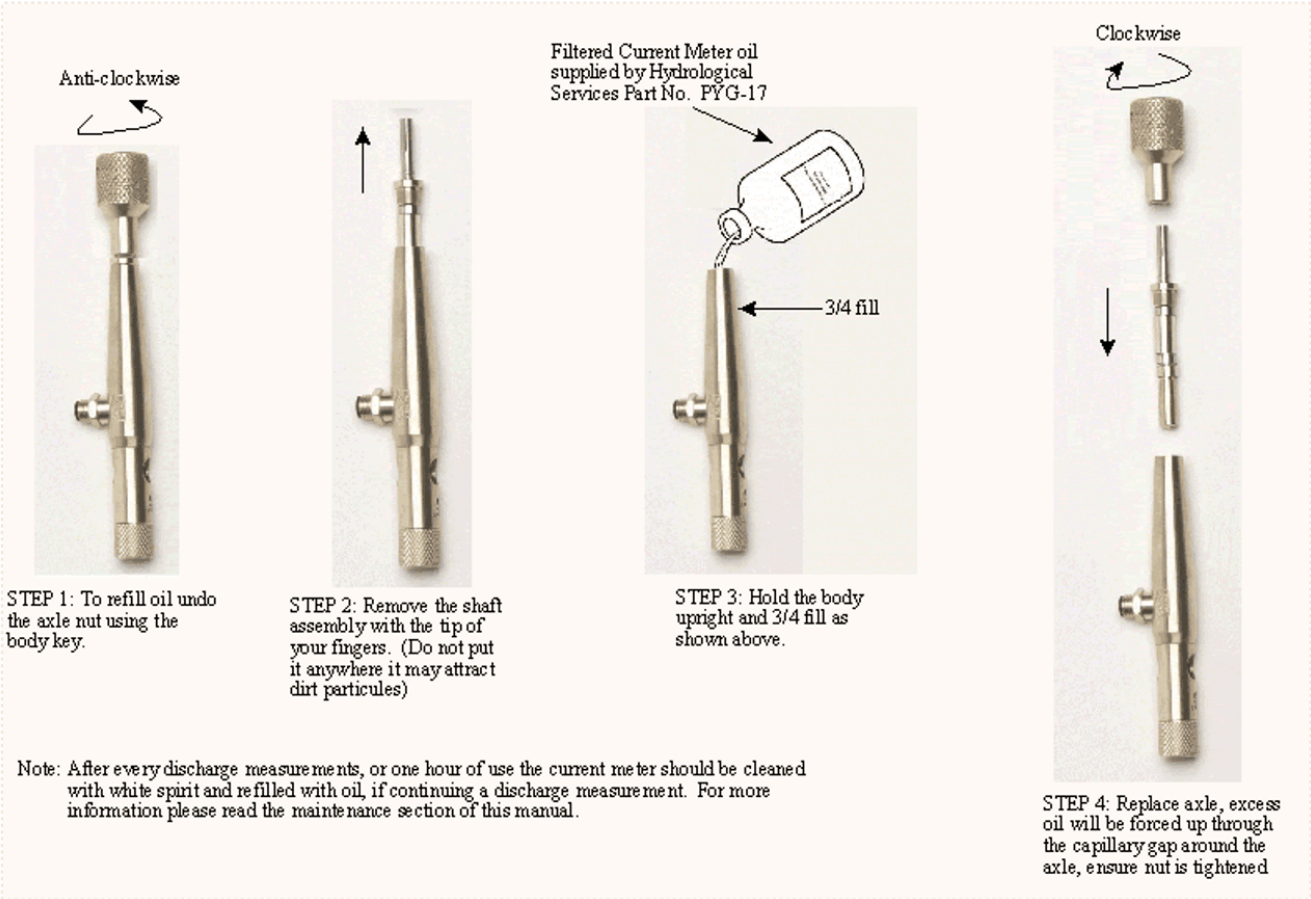


Figure 1

Section 2: During and after Discharge Measurements

After every discharge measurement, or one hour of use the current meter should be cleaned and refilled with oil, if continuing a discharge measurement.

- Unscrew the lid from the cleaning container and ¾ fill with white spirit
- Undo the axle nut of the current meter body using the body key
- Remove the shaft assembly with the tip of your fingers (do not put it down as it may attract dirt particles)
- Empty the old oil in a recycling container (do not tip oil on the ground this will pollute the environment)
- Put the shaft inside the cleaning container.
- Agitate the shaft assembly flushing out the oil.
- Fill up the body with white spirit put your thumb in place of axle nut and shake it for a few seconds.
- Blow dry the shaft assembly and the body
- Refill with oil if continuing a discharge or assemble dry for storage
- Tip the white spirit in a spare bottle
- Wipe box clean and return the meter to the case

Note: Both oil and white spirit can be recycled using filter paper or poured into a container for proper disposal (for environmental reasons, do not pour white spirit on the ground).

Section 3: Tips for Easy Maintenance

Office service is required for OSS-PC1 meters when used regularly.

- The OSS-PC1 carrying case should be kept clean and free from dust and field debris.
- Clean all tools, including wadding rods, with warm soapy water as required.
- The OSS-PC1 body and associated parts including the shaft, bearing and bearing spacers can be cleaned using an ultrasonic cleaner to remove any contaminants.
- Check the connecting lead regularly to ensure a good electrical connection is maintained (see Replacement of Cable Ends 20).
- If the reed switch does not operate, refer to the section Electrical Fault Finding 18 for details.
- If the meter fails the spin test, refer to the section Mechanical Fault Finding 18 for details.

- Test reed switch operation (see Electrical Fault Finding 18).

For more information, see the following subsections:

- Service and Recalibration 17

5.1 Service and Recalibration

- Recalibration of the current meter is recommended after every 300 hours of use or once a year, whichever comes first. (See KISTERS calibration certificate for details).
- If calibration is required, please send the OSS-PC1 body assembly and fans in the carrying case supplied to ensure that the items are not damaged in transit. Other items requiring service or repair may also be included in the shipment.
  Please ensure that the repair request form is completed in full and sent together with the goods. The repair request form is linked in the Repair 19 section.

6 Troubleshooting

Mechanical Fault Finding

Symptom	Possible Causes	Action	Remark
Failed spin test	▪ Dirty or faulty bearings	▪ Clean Bearings and try to spin test again. If Problem persist replace bearings (see section Bearing Removal and Replacement 21).	▪ Dirty bearings can be identified towards the end of the spin test when the fan stops suddenly.
	▪ Bent shaft	▪ If the shaft is slightly bent return to KISTERS for repair. ▪ If the shaft is badly bent return to KISTERS for replacement.	▪ Bent shaft can be identified by looking at the pointed centre of the fan during spin test. If this point is turning off-centre this indicates that the shaft is bent.
Fan out of balance	▪ Fan damaged by debris during gauging	▪ Return the fan and body to KISTERS for repair or replacement.	▪ Out of balance fan can be identified right at the end of the spin test, if the fan stops and rotate in the opposite direction this indicates that the fan is out of balance.

Electrical Fault Finding

If an electrical fault has been traced to the current meter, the following conditions should be checked using a multimeter or impulse counter.

Faults will be either CLOSED CIRCUIT or OPEN CIRCUIT, and if the PVD200 counter is used, select spin test mode and spin the propeller. If the audible signal sounds continuously, the fault is a “CLOSED CIRCUIT”. If no audible signal is heard, the fault then is an “OPEN CIRCUIT”.

Closed Circuit Fault

Symptom	Possible Cause	Action
Fault occurs only when meter in water.	▪ Water entering contact plug receptacle and earthing between plug and body.	▪ Replace damaged plug (see figure 2 20).
Circuit closed in any magnet position, but open with magnet removed.	▪ Reed switch failed.	▪ Replace reed switch assembly.

Open Circuit Fault

Symptom	Possible Cause	Action
Open circuit between plug (6a 21) and insulated reed contact (6 21).	▪ Faulty plug contact.	▪ Clean contact in plug ▪ Retest
	▪ Faulty insulated contact assembly.	▪ Replace
No closure of reed switch contact when magnet in position.	▪ Damaged Reed.	▪ Replace

7 Repair

KISTERS precision instruments and data loggers are produced in quality-controlled processes. All KISTERS production and assembly sites in Australia, New Zealand and Europe are ISO 9001 certified. All equipment is factory tested and/or factory calibrated before it is shipped to the client. This ensures that KISTERS products perform to their fullest capacity when delivered.

Despite KISTERS most rigorous quality assurance (QA), malfunction may occur within or outside of the warranty period. In rare cases, a product may not be delivered in accordance with your order.

In such cases KISTERS' return and repair policy applies. For you as a customer, this means the following:

- Contact KISTERS using the Repair Request Form and the Declaration of Contamination made available online:

Region (Language)	Download Link
Asia-Pacific (English)	Repair Request Form (APAC) Declaration of Contamination (APAC)
Europe, the Middle East and Africa (English)	Repair Request Form (EMEA) Declaration of Contamination (EMEA)
Germany (German)	Repair Request Form (DE) Declaration of Contamination (DE)

  In response you will receive a reference number that must be referenced on all further correspondence and on the freight documents accompanying your return shipment.
- Please provide as much information and/or clear instructions within the return paperwork. This will assist our test engineers with their diagnosis.
- Please do not ship the goods prior to obtaining the reference number. KISTERS will not reject any equipment that arrives without reference number; however, it may take us longer to process.

Custom requirements for items sent to KISTERS for warranty or non-warranty repairs: Check with your national customs/tax authorities for details, processes and paperwork regarding tax exempt return of products. Typically, special custom tariff codes are available (such as HS Code = 9802.00) that verify the item is being returned for repair and has no commercial value. Please note that the customs invoice / dispatch documents should also clearly state: "Goods being returned to manufacturer for repair – No Commercial value". It is mandatory to have any returned goods accompanied by a commercial invoice on headed paper. KISTERS reserves the right to charge the customer for time spent rectifying incorrect customs documents.

Note: Please ensure that your goods are packed carefully and securely. Damage that occurs during transit is not covered by our warranty and may be chargeable.

For more information, see the following subsections:

- Replacement of Cable Ends 20
- Bearing Removal and Replacement 21
- Adjusting the Reed Switch 23
- Part List 23

7.1 Replacement of Cable Ends

Impulse Counter End and Complete Repair

1. After shortening to the new length, strip back 140 mm of the main cable insulation (1).
2. Expose 5 mm of the conductor (2), twist the strands tightly together and solder the exposed wire.
3. Slide 50 mm of 6 mm diameter black heat-shrink tubing (3) over the two wires and shrink it in place using a hot air gun.
4. Slide the red outer sleeve (4) of the plug onto the positive wire and the black outer sleeve (4) of the plug onto the negative wire.
5. Insert the positive soldered conductor (2) into the first plug (5) and the negative soldered conductor (2) into the second plug (5) and secure both wires in place with grubs screw (6).
6. Push the red and black outer sleeves (4) forward over the plugs (5).

Note: Existing cables can be repaired by cutting away the damaged section and following steps 2, 4, 5 and 6.

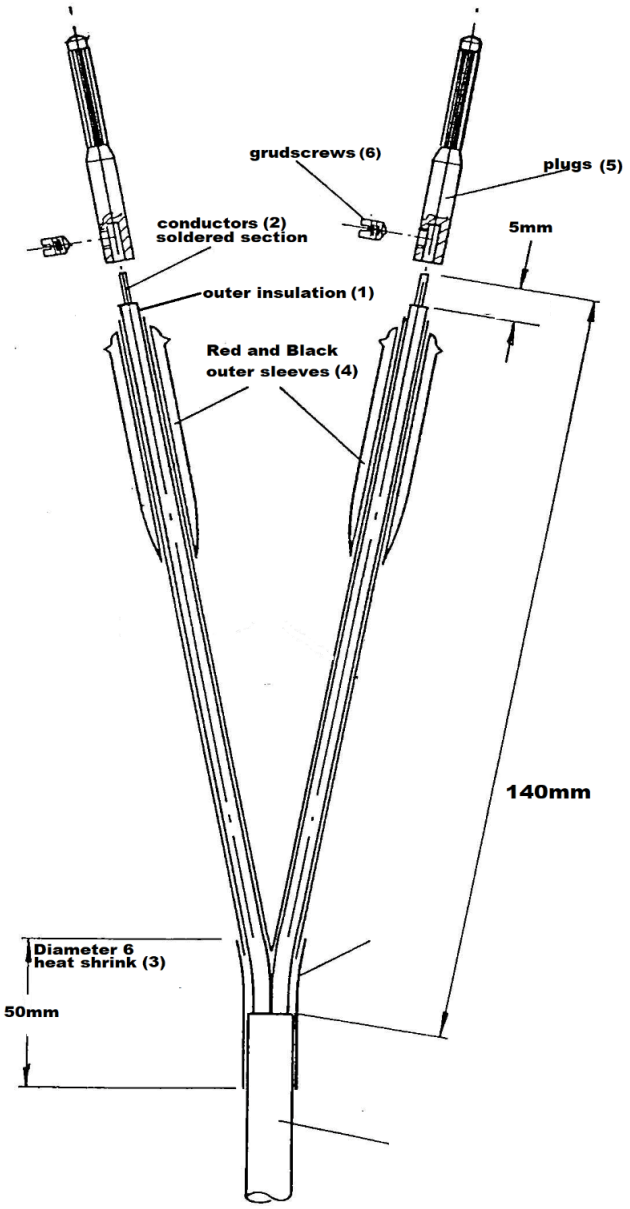


Figure 2

Current Meter Ends and Complete Repair

1. Separate 750 mm of the twin mains flex (1) and secure the unseparated section with 30 mm of heat-shrink tubing (2).
2. Expose 5 mm of the conductor and twist the strands tightly together before soldering.
3. Slide the following items onto the positive side of the cable in the following order: heat-shrink tubing (3), retaining nut (4), insulating sleeve (5) and brass contact (6).
4. Solder the brass contact onto the exposed wire, taking care to create a neat, convex joint. If necessary, remove any roughness with a small file.
5. When the solder joint has fully cooled, slide the brass contact into the insulating sleeve until home.
6. Place the retaining nut (4) in position on the insulating sleeve (5). Then, set the heat-shrink tubing (3) over the insulating sleeve and cable, leaving a gap of about 4 mm between the retaining nut and the heat-shrink tubing. Finally, use a hot air gun to shrink the tubing onto the wire.
7. Attach the banana plug (6a) to the remaining end of the cable, as shown in figure 3 21.

Repairs can be made to either end of the cable. To repair the positive (+) end, follow steps 2, 4, 5 and 6. To repair the negative (-) end, follow steps 2 and 7. To maintain the overall cable length between the positive and negative terminals, it is preferable to reconstruct both ends of the cable as detailed in figure 3 21.

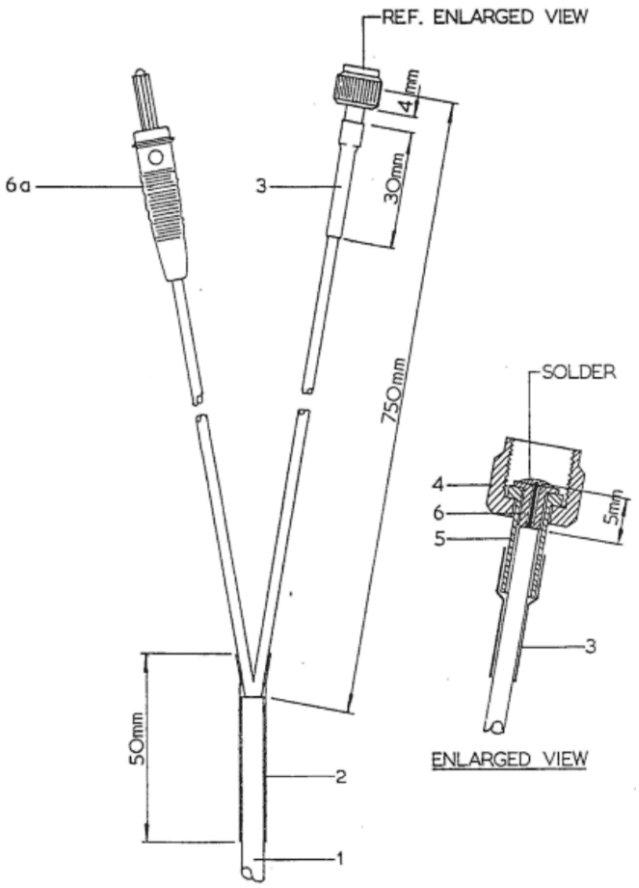
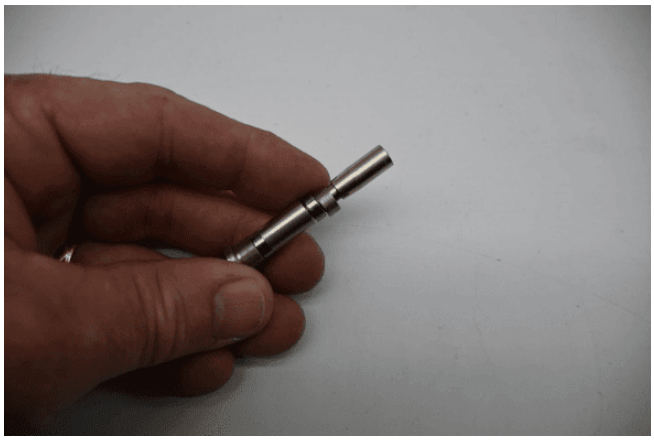


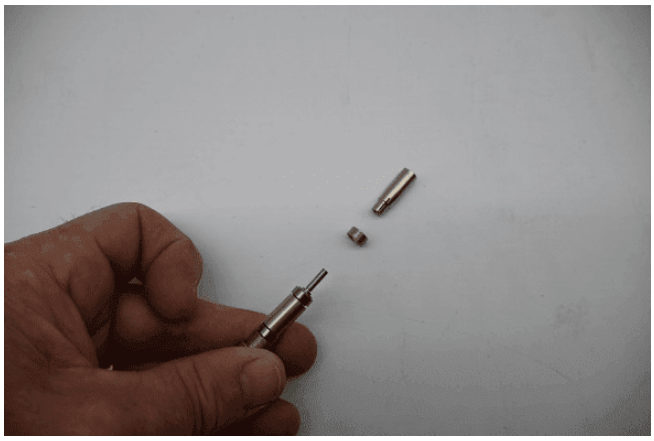
Figure 3

7.2 Bearing Removal and Replacement

If the spindle assembly has been cleaned and the spin test fails to reach the minimum time, replace the bearing as detailed below.

- Unscrew the axle nut from the meter body using the supplied key.
- Carefully remove the shaft assembly.
- Remove the magnet carrier and rear spacer by sliding the magnet carrier of the axle as shown below.

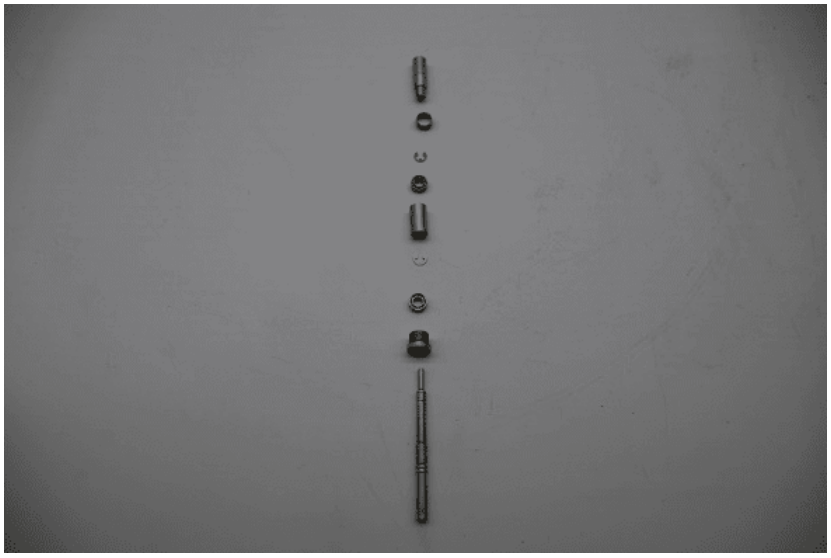




- Use a small screwdriver to remove the circlip from the shaft.

- Remove the bearing and the rear spacer from the shaft.
- Remove the second circlip from the shaft.

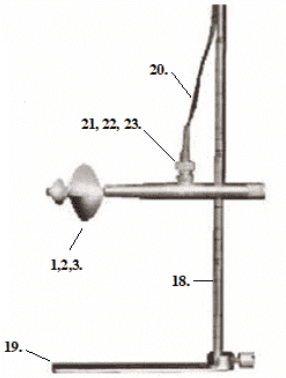
- Remove the second bearing and axle nut from the shaft.
- Thoroughly clean the shaft and all the other components in the cleaning container using white spirit.
- Reassemble the parts in the order shown below, using the supplied spare bearings.
  Note: Additional bearings can be purchased using part number SC058-17.



7.3 Adjusting the Reed Switch

The adjustment of the reed switch assembly determines the angle of the reed switch closure. This can be adjusted by loosening the locknut (item 8 Nut 23) to allow the reed switch assembly (item 9 Reed Switch 23) to rotate within the current meter body, achieving the optimum 180° reed switch closure. Due to the reed switch's sensitivity, adjustments of one quarter turn are recommended. Turning the switch anti-clockwise increased the angle of closure. A faulty reed switch is indicated by a continuous contact signal when the reed switch assembly is fully rotated clockwise into the meter body. You can check reed switch contact closures using a multimeter or a current meter counter.

7.4 Part List



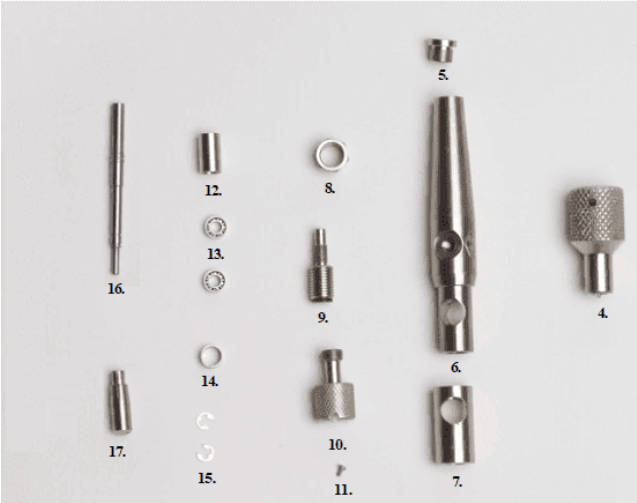


Figure 4

No.	ITEM	PART No.	QTY	REMARK
1	Fan 1 50 DIA.X0.05 P	PYG01/C	1	
2	Fan 3 50 DIA.X0.25 P	PYG03/C	1	
3	Fan 5 30 DIA.X0.25 P	PYG05/C	1	
4	Body Key	PYG15	1	
5	Axle Nut	PYG07-02	1	For 4.0 DIA. Shaft
6	Meter Body	PYG08-01	1	

No.	ITEM	PART No.	QTY	REMARK
7	Clamping Sleeve	PYG08-03	1	
8	Nut	PYG10-06	1	
9	Reed Switch	PYG10	1	
10	Knurled Head Screw	PYG08-02	1	
	Tightening Bar	PYG08-04	2	
11	Screw	SC016-10	1	
12	Bearing Spacer	PYG07-03	1	For 4.0 DIA and 2.5 DIA. Shaft
13	Bearings	SC058-13	2	For 2.5 DIA. Shaft
	Bearings	SC058-17	2	For 4.0 DIA. Shaft
14	Rear Spacer	PYG07-04	1	For 4.0 DIA and 2.5 DIA. Shaft
15	E-clip	SC046-20	2	For 2.5 DIA. Shaft
	E-clip	SC046-21	2	For 4.0 DIA. Shaft
16	Spindle	PYG07-05	1	For 4.0 DIA. Shaft
17	Magnet Carrier	PYG09	1	
18	Wading Rod 0.0–0.5 m	PYG11-01	1	
	Wading Rod 0.5–1.0 m	PYG11-02	1	
	Wading Rod 1.0–1.5 m	PYG11-03	1	
19	Ground Plate	PYG11-04	1	
	Knurled Clamp Screw	PYG11-05	1	
20	Connecting Lead 2.5 m	PYG14	1	
21	Contact	PYG14-01	1	
22	Insulating Bush	PYG14-02	1	
23	Clamping Nut	PYG14-03	1	
26	Bunch Plug Red	SC043-11	1	
27	Bunch Plug Black	SC043-12	3	
28	Case	PYG2002	1	

No.	ITEM	PART No.	QTY	REMARK
30	Oil Bottle (250 ml)	CMB24	1	Standard

8 Technical Data

<table>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>±1 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calibration</td><td>▪ Each current meter is individually calibrated in accordance with ISO 3455: 2021
▪ Compliant with AS 3778.6.1:2022 and ISO 2537:2007
▪ Calibration certificate provided with each current meter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fan / Propeller Specifications</td><td>The choice of fan/propeller depends on the specifics of the site such as discharge and the geometry of the riverbed or channel. Please contact us for advice.
<table>
<tr><th>Fan No.</th><th>Dia. × Pitch</th><th>Start Velocity (m/sec)</th><th>Max. Velocity (m/sec)</th><th>Component Effect</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>50 mm × 0.05 m</td><td>0.025</td><td>2</td><td>±30°</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>50 mm × 0.25 m</td><td>0.035</td><td>6</td><td>±10°</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>50 mm × 0.25 m</td><td>0.05</td><td>2</td><td>±20°</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Packed Dimensions & Mass</td><td>Kit in carrying case: 480 × 440 × 170 mm; 4.8 kg</td></tr>
</table>

9 Obligations of the Operator and Disposal

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- Obligations of the Operator 27
- Dismantling / Disposal 27

9.1 Obligations of the Operator

European Union

In the Single European Market it is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that the following legal regulations are observed and complied with: national implementation of the framework directive (89/391/EEC) and the associated individual directives, in particular 2009/104/EC, on minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by employees at work.

Worldwide

Regulations: If and where required, operating licences must be obtained by the operator. In addition, national or regional environmental protection requirements must be complied with, regardless of local legal provisions regarding the following topics:

- Occupational safety
- Product disposal

Connections: Local regulations for electrical installation and connections must be observed.

9.2 Dismantling / Disposal

When disposing of the units and their accessories, the applicable local regulations regarding environment, disposal and occupational safety must be observed.

Before dismantling

- Electrical Devices:
  - Switch off the units.
  - Disconnect electrical appliances from the power supply, regardless of whether the appliances are connected to the mains or to another power source.
- Mechanical devices:
  - Fix all loose components. Prevent the device from moving independently or unintentionally.
  - Loosen mechanical fastenings: Please note that appliances can be heavy and that loosening the fastenings may cause them to become mechanically unstable.

Disposal

Operators of old appliances must recycle them separately from unsorted municipal waste. This applies in particular to electrical waste and old electronic equipment.

Electrical waste and electronic equipment must not be disposed of as household waste!

Instead, these old appliances must be collected separately and disposed of via the local collection and return systems.

Integrated or provided batteries and accumulators must be separated from the appliances and disposed of at the designated

collection point. At the end of its service life, the lithium-ion battery must be disposed of according to legal provisions.

EU WEEE Directive

As players in the environmental market, KISTERS AG is committed to supporting efforts to avoid and recycle waste. Please consider:

- Avoidance before recycling!
- Recycling before disposal!

This symbol indicates that the scrapping of the unit must be carried out in accordance with Directive 2012/19/EU. Please observe the local implementation of the directive and any accompanying or supplementary laws and regulations.

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