

Pressure Transducer Preventive Maintenance Guide

1. When wells are chemically treated at the surface, or high H₂S levels, the pressure transducer should be cleaned at the end of each day.
2. Otherwise, cleaning the pressure transducer after 20 shots or once a week (whichever comes first) will greatly increase the life of the pressure transducer.
3. Cleaning is accomplished by using: contact cleaner on the electrical connector, followed by using compressed air, to blow out any debris and moisture. Use WD 40 on the opposite end. You should see a shiny surface at the bottom. Then, blow out with compressed air.
4. Pressure Transducers seem to become non-linear in their calibration around- 60-100 psi off from zero (f2 screen). The Pressure Transducer can only be calibrated at Echometer company. There is no user serviceable parts of the pressure Transducer.
5. The zero check is primarily an indication of the quality of the cable connections and the effect of temperature on the pressure sensor. Small values around-60-to +100 psi off from Zero are within the normal range. The program compensates for small variations so that the recorded pressure and the acoustic shot quality are not affected. If the zero-offset seems to shift around or unstable, this may be anything from the A/D converter to the Pressure Transducer. Cleaning the connection requires (power off the A/D converter), cables, and the Pressure Transducer. If no change perform a cable check. Check the Battery level of the A/D converter. If no change send it to Echometer for repair. Always note what the temp is reading, as this could be a sign that the computer is miscommunication.
6. The Equipment is weather- resistant, not weather proof. If the Pressure Transducer or cable get wet, dry thoroughly before use. Wet connections can cause bad readings.