Agilent 564 Ionization Gauge Tube

User Manual
Notices

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Safety Notices

CAUTION
A CAUTION notice denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to the product or loss of important data. Do not proceed beyond a CAUTION notice until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

WARNING
A WARNING notice denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury or death. Do not proceed beyond a WARNING notice until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

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Instructions for Use

About this manual

Validity

This manual lists the instructions for the users of the 564 Ionization Gauge Tube, with particular reference to the notions relating to safety, operation and first level maintenance, limited to maintenance operations for which the user is responsible.

The maintenance operations, illustrated in the specific sections, with specific provisions relating to the higher level of maintenance (personnel specifically trained for maintenance operations) must not be carried out by the user.

1 This manual contains useful information so that all personnel using the 564 Ionization Gauge Tube can operate it safely and guarantee perfect efficiency, for its entire life span.

2 Keep this manual, together with all the related publications, in an accessible place known to all operators/maintenance personnel.
Definitions and terminology

Definition of Caution, Warning and Note
Some important references of this manual are highlighted and framed in contrasting color.

CAUTION
Caution messages are displayed before procedures which, if not observed, could cause damage to the equipment.

WARNING
Warning messages draw the operator’s attention to a specific procedure or practice which, if not performed correctly, could result in serious personal injury.

NOTE
Notes are intended to call attention to important information and provide more detail regarding specific steps.
Warning Symbols

The following is a list of symbols that appear in conjunction with warnings on the 564 Ionization Gauge Tube. The hazard they describe is also shown.

A triangular symbol indicates a warning. The meanings of the symbols that may appear alongside warnings in the documentation are as follows:

- Dangerous voltages
- Hot surface
- Generic hazard
- Cutting hazard
- European Declaration of Conformity
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
Instructions for Use

The following symbol may be used on warning labels attached to the instrument. When you see this symbol, refer to the relevant operation or service manual for the correct procedure referred to by that warning label.

The following symbols appear on the instrument for your information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="production_date.png" alt="image" /></td>
<td>Production date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="dangerous_voltages.png" alt="image" /></td>
<td>Dangerous voltages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="hot_surfaces.png" alt="image" /></td>
<td>Hot surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="generic_hazard.png" alt="image" /></td>
<td>Generic hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="ce.png" alt="image" /></td>
<td>CE certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="waste_electronic.png" alt="image" /></td>
<td>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Safety

This section contains the information, prescribed by the Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU, which is essential for the compliance and observance of the safety regulations both generally and in relation to the specific use of the product.

Failure to comply with these instructions and the other instructions contained in this manual may render the safety conditions envisaged in the design phase inefficient and cause accidents to those operating the product.

Agilent Technologies declines all responsibility for damage to the product or for the physical safety of the operator or third parties deriving from the non-observance of the safety rules indicated in the technical documentation.

Proper use

This manual contains important warnings and safety instructions to be observed in order for the unit to work safely.

The product described in this manual is intended exclusively for the area of application specified in the instructions. The manual also provides indications regarding the essential requirements for the application and operation of the product as well as the safety measures that can be adopted to guarantee regular operation. Agilent Technologies does not provide any guarantee or assume any responsibility for applications other than those described in this manual or in which the essential requirements and safety measures are not respected.

The product must only be used by qualified personnel who are able to take the necessary safety measures under conditions that do not cause damage or injury. Any accessories and equipment used with the product must be supplied or approved by Agilent Technologies.

Any adjustment or maintenance operation must be performed by a professional technician informed about the risks.

Repairs on the product must be carried out exclusively by Agilent authorized personnel.
Instructions for Use

Improper use

Agilent Technologies declines all responsibility, deriving from the improper use of the 564 Ionization Gauge Tube.
Improper use will cause all claims for liability and warranties to be forfeited.
Personnel responsible for pump operation and maintenance must be well-trained and must be aware of the accident prevention rules. The accident prevention precautions contained in this section must be continuously respected during operation and maintenance of the pump to avoid damage to operators and to the pump. These precautions are provided in the form of WARNING and CAUTION notes.

Use with Combustibles and Mixtures

WARNING
As with all ionization gauges, this device is not intrinsically safe. Exercise extreme care when using this vacuum gauge while pumping or backfilling a system or in any other system condition which contains combustible gases or mixtures. The filament of a hot filament ion gauge and the high voltage discharge of a cold cathode gauge can be ignition sources. When such a gas or mixture is present, do not turn on any such vacuum gauge.
Failure to follow this instruction could result in serious injury to personnel and damage to equipment.

Vacuum Equipment Cleanliness

Cleanliness is vital when servicing any vacuum equipment.

Do not use silicone oil or silicone grease.

CAUTION
Use powder-free butyl or polycarbonate gloves to prevent skin oils from getting on vacuum surfaces.
Do not clean any aluminum parts with Alconox®. Alconox is not compatible with aluminum and will cause damage

NOTE
Normally, it is unnecessary to use vacuum grease.
However, if it must be used, do not use silicone types, and use it sparingly. Apiezon® L grease is recommended (Agilent Part Number 695400004).
Instructions for Use

Disposal

Meaning of the "WEEE" logo found in labels.

The following symbol is applied in accordance with the EC WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Directive.

This symbol (valid only in countries of the European Community) indicates that the product it applies to must NOT be disposed of together with ordinary domestic or industrial waste but must be sent to a differentiated waste collection system. The end user is therefore invited to contact the supplier of the device, whether the Parent Company or a retailer, to initiate the collection and disposal process after checking the contractual terms and conditions of sale.

Figure 1 Logo "WEEE"

For more information refer to:

Service

For service or troubleshooting of your ion gauge, please contact your local distributor or email:

vpt-customercare@agilent.com

vpl-customercare@agilent.com

Completion of the “Request for Return” form is required to return your product to Agilent for service (provided at the end of this manual).
2 Technical Information

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Description of the 564 Ionization Gauge

The 564\(^*\) Ionization Gauge Tube is a rugged and reliable bayard-alpert vacuum gauge with extended vacuum measurement range\(^2\). Careful adherence to manufacturing techniques and standards ensures close agreement between gauges. Initial calibration against closely checked McLeod gauge standards ensures repeatable measurements with different gauge tubes\(^2\).

The 564 has high-pressure capability and a low X-ray limit, and thus the 564 tube is usable up to \(1 \times 10^{-1}\) Torr in argon and \(6 \times 10^{-2}\) Torr in air. This is accomplished by the smaller geometry of the tube elements and the use of a conductive platinum coating on the inside of the glass envelope which improves gauge tube performance.

In high and ultra-high vacuum ranges, a platinum shield prevents external electrical fields from affecting the low ion current. In higher pressure ranges where the number of ions produced is much greater, the platinum conductive coating drains off the static charge which can build up on the inside of the glass tube. Thus, the 564 tube gives superior performance in stressful environments.

It is important to understand the limitations of any ionization gauge for the longest service and most meaningful result.

**WARNING**

Check that your Ion Gauge Controller and vacuum system are separately grounded to a common ground.

Placement of a ground wire between the vacuum chamber and the controller chassis is not safe; large continuous currents could flow through it.

Personnel could be killed by high voltages (up to 1000 volts) which may be present in an improperly grounded system.

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Technical Information

Electrical Connections

Ensure that your vacuum system is grounded as shown in the following figure.

**WARNING**

Before proceeding, test the system ground to be sure that it is complete and capable of supporting at least 10A.

An independent agency has determined that all vacuum chambers, regardless of manufacture, can possibly become charged to lethal voltage levels under certain conditions if they are not grounded with a quality, common ground with the controller of their ionization tube.

**WARNING**

After each maintenance/service procedure and before operating the controller and vacuum system, verify the integrity of the ground of both units.

Equipment utilizing these controls should be designed to prevent personal contact with high voltages.

Always break the primary circuit when direct access to the control unit is required.
Technical Information

Operation

The 564 Ionization Gauge Tube can be used with a variety of commercial controls which are equipped for resistance degassing.

It is important to use a proper gauge controller that does not limit the broad range of the gauge, or exceed any of the maximum ratings noted in this manual.

The thoria-coated iridium filament resists burnout from accidental exposure to atmosphere. When used in argon, the tube can operate continuously at $1 \times 10^{-1}$ Torr with no effect on filament life. Tube life in air may be shortened above $1 \times 10^{-3}$ Torr.

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of an ionization gauge is defined as the ion current per unit of pressure at a specified grid (electron) current. Since all ionization gauges are sensitive to the type and pressure of a gas, the gas composition must be known to correctly establish the pressure reading. Table 1 gives the 564 Ionization Gauge Tube sensitivities for helium, nitrogen and air.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Gauge Constant $S$ ( S = \frac{i^+/i^-}{1/p} )</th>
<th>Emission Setting for 0.01 Amp/Torr sensitivity (10 uA/micron)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helium</td>
<td>1.5 per Torr</td>
<td>6.7 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>10 per Torr</td>
<td>1.0 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>10 per Torr</td>
<td>1.0 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:

- \( S \) = Sensitivity, Torr\(^{-1}\)
- \( i^+ \) = Ion current, Amps
- \( i^- \) = Grid (electron) current, Amps
- \( P \) = Partial pressure of the gas, Torr
## Technical Specifications

### Table 2  Vacuum Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>$1 \times 10^{-1}$ to $4 \times 10^{-10}$ Torr*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Operating Pressure</td>
<td>$1 \times 10^{-1}$ Torr (argon); $6 \times 10^{-2}$ Torr (air)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumping Speed, ionic</td>
<td>0.06 liters/sec (Nitrogen) (1mA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-ray Limit*</td>
<td>Approximately $4 \times 10^{-10}$ Torr (Nitrogen)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Section "X-ray Limit"

** Calibration of production standards only

### Table 3  Physical Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Envelope</td>
<td>Nonex (all models)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid</td>
<td>Tungsten &quot;Non-Sag&quot;, 0.025 inch diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filament</td>
<td>Hairpin thoria-coated iridium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector</td>
<td>Tungsten, 0.010 inch diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield Coating</td>
<td>Platinum, internally connected to filament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Leads</td>
<td>Soft nickel, 0.060 inch diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector Lead</td>
<td>Soft nickel, 0.040 inch diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping Weight</td>
<td>3 lbs. (6.6 kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Volume</td>
<td>220 cc (not including tubulation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical Information

Table 4  Operating Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collector</td>
<td>0 VDC (ground)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>Internally connected to filament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid</td>
<td>+180 VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filament</td>
<td>+30 VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filament Voltage</td>
<td>4.0 VAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filament Current</td>
<td>3.5 Amps AC (1 mA grid current)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filament Voltage, absolute maximum</td>
<td>6.0 VAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filament Current, absolute maximum</td>
<td>6.0 Amps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filament Temperature, absolute maximum</td>
<td>1400 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Collector operated at ground potential through electrometer circuit to reduce noise pickup and leakage currents.

Table 5  Degassing Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Resistance Heating*</th>
<th>Electron Bombardment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grid Voltage</td>
<td>6.3 VAC</td>
<td>Grid to Filament Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Current</td>
<td>8.7 Amps</td>
<td>Grid Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Temperature</td>
<td>1200 °C</td>
<td>Grid Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Filament Temperature</td>
<td>1400 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All values in the Resistance Heating column are absolute maximum ratings. If these values are exceeded, sagging of the grid can occur.
Technical Information

Mounting

The 564 Ionization Gauge Tube mounts in either a vertical or horizontal position and may be operated and degassed in either position for prolonged periods. An outline drawing of the tube is in the following figure.

![564 Ionization Gauge Tube Outline Drawing]

Dimensions: millimeters (inches)

Figure 3  564 Ionization Gauge Tube Outline Drawing

Any ionization gauge using a hot filament can show pronounced pumping (gauge pressure lower than system pressure) if the conductance of the pipe connecting it to the system is too low. In general, the gauge tube should be mounted as close as possible to the desired location through a large tubulation (1" OD recommended). This effect becomes of particular concern when pressures below $10^{-8}$ Torr are to be measured.
Use of The Gauge Tube

The 564 Ionization Gauge Tube may be used to measure equivalent pressures of gases from $10^{-1}$ Torr down to the X-ray limit of the gauge. All ionization gauges are composition-sensitive and pressure readings derived from these gauges can only be expressed in terms of equivalent pressure of one gas, usually nitrogen. Because Bayard-Alpert gauges contain hot filaments, degassing of residual gases in the glass and metal parts of the gauge will occur from the time it is first turned on. It is, therefore, very important to keep the gauge as free from contaminating vapors as possible (diffusion pump fluids, mercury and water vapor, etc.). High temperature baking of the gauge should not be attempted at pressures above $10^{-5}$ to avoid oxidation of the gauge elements which can make it very difficult to attain ultrahigh vacuum pressure readings. Conversely, ionization gauges cannot be expected to reach low ultimate pressure if the gauge and its connection are not thoroughly degassed.

Degassing

Degassing of the metal parts and glass walls of the gauge can be done by direct resistance heating of the grid or by electron bombardment of the grid by electrons supplied from the filaments of the gauge. In either case, it is important to use the values of grid voltage and current recommended to prevent damage to the gauge (see Table 5). The standard controls provide resistance degassing. In general, electron bombardment will result in a faster cleanup of a Bayard-Alpert gauge, but it must be carefully employed and watched to be efficient and non-hazardous to the gauge. Prolonged degassing at pressures above $10^{-7}$ Torr is usually unnecessary and of little value since the time to re-absorb common gases at this pressure is very short.

**WARNING**

If electron bombardment degassing is employed, high voltages (up to 700 VDC maximum) will be applied to the grid connections; such high voltages can kill. Observe all appropriate precautions.

Degassing the gauge by resistance heating will typically require one-half hour or more in the $10^{-9}$ Torr range depending on cleanliness of the vacuum system and its past history. Degassing should proceed until the pressure during degas has reached a peak, then dropped asymptotically to a lower equilibrium pressure. Allowing the gauge to degas overnight will usually insure this if pressures below $10^{-8}$ Torr are to be measured.
Technical Information

X-ray Limit

In ionization gauges, X-rays generated by the ionizing electrons hitting the grid produce a photoelectric emission at the ion collector. This causes a lower limit of pressure readings known as the X-ray limit (about $2 \times 10^{-10}$ Torr in the 564 tube). Degassing effects of the gauges are often mistaken for the X-ray limit. Only careful investigation can determine which is the real cause. A second assumption often made is that the X-ray limit is always constant. Among other things, this limit depends on the photoelectric efficiency of the collector surface which, in turn, depends on the amount and type of absorbed gas, etc.

Therefore, as the X-ray limit is approached, readings should not be considered unequivocal.

Flange Availability

Table 6 Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K2500301</td>
<td>564 Ion Gauge, 1 in Nonex tubulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2500302</td>
<td>564 Ion Gauge, 1 in Kovar tubulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2500303</td>
<td>564 Ion Gauge, 1 in Kovar tubulation, DN 35 CF-F (2.75 in CFF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2500304</td>
<td>564 Ion Gauge, 1 in Kovar tubulation, Dual Filament, DN 35 CF-F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2500310</td>
<td>564 Ion Gauge, 1 in Kovar tubulation, NW25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2500311</td>
<td>564 Ion Gauge, 1 in Kovar tubulation, NW40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gas Correction Factors

Gas correction factor tables are only reproduced for the convenience of the user and do not imply that use with other gases will be safe with hot filament gauge controllers. Table 7 lists relative gauge gas correction factors for various gases. The values are derived by empirical methods substantiated by measurements reported in literature. This table was compiled and published by Robert L. Summers of Lewis Research Center, NASA Technical Note TND-5285, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC, June 1969.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Relative Ionization Gauge Gas Correction Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
<td>C₂H₄O</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>(CH₃)₂CO</td>
<td>3.6, 4.0, 3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetylene</td>
<td>C₂H₂</td>
<td>1.9, 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0, 0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>NH₃</td>
<td>1.3, 1.2, 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amylene:</td>
<td>ISO-C₆H₁₀</td>
<td>5.9, 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO-C₆H₁₀</td>
<td>CY-C₆H₁₀</td>
<td>5.9, 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argon</td>
<td>Ar</td>
<td>1.3, 1.1, 1.2, 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>C₆H₆</td>
<td>5.9, 5.8, 5.7, 5.9, 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzonic Acid</td>
<td>C₆H₅COOH</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromine</td>
<td>Br</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromomethane</td>
<td>CH₃Br</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butane:</td>
<td>n-C₄H₁₀</td>
<td>4.9, 4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso-C₄H₁₀</td>
<td>ISO-C₄H₁₀</td>
<td>4.6, 4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>Cd</td>
<td>2.3, 3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>1.4, 1.4, 1.5, 1.5, 1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Relative Ionization Gauge Gas Correction Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Disulfide</td>
<td>CS₂</td>
<td>5.0, 4.7, 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>1.05, 1.05, 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Tetrachloride</td>
<td>CCl₄</td>
<td>6.0, 6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cesium</td>
<td>Cs</td>
<td>4.3, 2.0, 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Cl₂</td>
<td>0.68, 2.6, 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorobenzene</td>
<td>C₆H₅Cl</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroethene</td>
<td>C₂H₅Cl</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>CHCl₃</td>
<td>4.7, 4.8, 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloromethane</td>
<td>CH₃Cl</td>
<td>2.6, 3.2, 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanogen</td>
<td>(CN)₂</td>
<td>2.8, 3.6, 2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>C₆H₁₂</td>
<td>7.9, 6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deuterium</td>
<td>D₂</td>
<td>0.35, 0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichlorodifluoromethane</td>
<td>CCl₄F₂</td>
<td>2.7, 4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>CH₂Cl₂</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinitrobenzene</td>
<td>C₆H₄(NO₂)₂</td>
<td>7.8, 7.8, 7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethane</td>
<td>C₂H₆</td>
<td>2.6, 2.8, 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>C₂H₅OH</td>
<td>3.6, 2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Acetate</td>
<td>CH₃COOC₂H₅</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2  Gas Correction Factors, continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Relative Ionization Gauge Gas Correction Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl ether</td>
<td>((C_2H_5)_2O)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene</td>
<td>C_2H_4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene oxide</td>
<td>(CH_2=CH)_2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helium</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptane</td>
<td>C_7H_16</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadiene:</td>
<td>1.5.5-cyclo-</td>
<td>1.5:C_6H_10:CY&gt;C_5H_10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexane</td>
<td>C_6H_14</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>H_2</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Bromide</td>
<td>HBr</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Chloride</td>
<td>HCl</td>
<td>1.5, 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Cyanide</td>
<td>HCN</td>
<td>1.5, 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Fluoride</td>
<td>HF</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Iodide</td>
<td>HI</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide</td>
<td>H_2S</td>
<td>2.2, 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodine</td>
<td>I_2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodomethane</td>
<td>CH_3I</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoamyl Alcohol</td>
<td>C_9H_17OH</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutylene</td>
<td>C_4H_8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Krypton</td>
<td>Kr</td>
<td>1.9, 1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td>Li</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>Hg</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>CH_4</td>
<td>1.4, 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>CH_3OH</td>
<td>1.8, 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Acetate</td>
<td>CH_3COOCH_3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myristyl ether</td>
<td>(CH_3)_2O</td>
<td>3.0, 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>C_{10}H_8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neon</td>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>0.30, 0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrobenzene</td>
<td>C_6H_5NO_2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>N_2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrotoluene (o', m', p')</td>
<td>C_6H_4(CH_3)NO_2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric Oxide</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrous Oxide</td>
<td>N_2O</td>
<td>1.5, 1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>O_2</td>
<td>1.0, 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentane: n'</td>
<td>n'C_6H_17</td>
<td>6.2, 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentane: iso-neo-</td>
<td>ISO:C_6H_17</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol</td>
<td>C_6H_5OH</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphine</td>
<td>PH_3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>C_3H_8</td>
<td>4.2, 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propene oxide</td>
<td>C_3H_6O</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propene: n'</td>
<td>n'C_3H_8</td>
<td>3.3, 3.2 to 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propene: cyclo-</td>
<td>cycC_3H_6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubidium</td>
<td>Rb</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver perchlorate</td>
<td>AgClO_4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>Na</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stannic iodide</td>
<td>SnI_4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur Dioxide</td>
<td>SO_2</td>
<td>2.1, 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur Hexafluoride</td>
<td>SF_6</td>
<td>2.3, 2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>C_6H_5CH_3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinitrobenzene</td>
<td>C_6H_3(NO_2)_2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>H_2O</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xenon</td>
<td>Xe</td>
<td>2.9, 2.2, 2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene: o'</td>
<td>o'C_6H_4(CH_3)_2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene: p'</td>
<td>p'C_6H_4(CH_3)_2</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear Customer,

Thank you for purchasing an Agilent vacuum product. At Agilent Vacuum Products Division we make every effort to ensure that you will be satisfied with the product and/or service you have purchased.

As part of our Continuous Improvement effort, we ask that you report to us any problem you may have had with the purchase or operation of our products. On the back side you find a Corrective Action request form that you may fill out in the first part and return to us.

This form is intended to supplement normal lines of communications and to resolve problems that existing systems are not addressing in an adequate or timely manner.

Upon receipt of your Corrective Action Request we will determine the Root Cause of the problem and take the necessary actions to eliminate it. You will be contacted by one of our employees who will review the problem with you and update you, with the second part of the same form, on our actions.

Your business is very important to us. Please, take the time and let us know how we can improve.

Sincerely,

Giampaolo LEVI
Vice President and General Manager
Agilent Vacuum Products Division

Note: Fax or mail the Customer Request for Action (see backside page) to Agilent Vacuum Products Division (Torino) – Quality Assurance or to your nearest Agilent representative for onward transmission to the same address.
CUSTOMER REQUEST FOR CORRECTIVE / PREVENTIVE / IMPROVEMENT ACTION

TO: AGILENT VACUUM PRODUCTS DIVISION TORINO – QUALITY ASSURANCE FAX

N°: XXXX-011-9979350

ADDRESS: AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES ITALIA S.p.A. – Vacuum Products Division –
Via F.Ili Varian, 54 – 10040 Leini (TO) – Italy

E-MAIL: vpd-qualityassurance_pdi-ext@agilent.com

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADDRESS:

TEL. N°: FAX N°:

E-MAIL:

PROBLEM / SUGGESTION:

REFERENCE INFORMATION (model n°, serial n°, ordering information, time to failure after installation, etc.):

DATE

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN / ACTUATION
(by AGILENT VPD) LOG N°

XXX = Code for dialing Italy from your country (es. 01139 from USA; 00139 from Japan, etc.)
Dear Customer,

Please follow these instructions whenever one of our products needs to be returned.

Complete the attached Request for Return form and send it to Agilent Technologies (see below), taking particular care to include the completed Health and Safety declaration Section. No work can be started on your unit until we receive a completed copy of this form.

After evaluating the information, Agilent Technologies will provide you with a Return Authorization (RA) number via email or fax, as requested. Note: Depending on the type of return, a Purchase Order may be required at the time the Request for Return is submitted. We will quote any necessary services (evaluation, repair, special cleaning, etc).

Product preparation
- Remove all accessories from the core product (e.g. inlet screens, vent valves).
- Prior to shipment and if applicable for your product, drain any oils or other liquids, purge or flush all gasses, and wipe off any excess residue.
- If ordering an Advance Exchange product, please use the packaging from the Advance Exchange to return the defective product.
- Seal the product in a plastic bag, and package product carefully to avoid damage in transit. You are responsible for loss or damage in transit.
- Include a copy of the Health and Safety Declaration in the shipping documentation on the outside of the shipping box of your returning product.
- Clearly label package with RA number. Using the shipping label provided will ensure the proper address and RA number are on the package. Packages shipped to Agilent without a RA clearly written on the outside cannot be accepted and will be returned.
- Return only products for which the RA was issued.

Shipping
- Ship to the location specified on the printable label, which will be sent, along with the RA number, as soon as we have received all of the required information. Customer is responsible for freight charges on returning product.
- Return shipments must comply with all applicable Shipping Regulations (IATA, DOT, ADR, etc.) and carrier requirements.

RETURN THE COMPLETED REQUEST FOR RETURN FORM TO YOUR NEAREST LOCATION:

**EUROPE:**
Fax: 00 39 011 9979 330
Fax Free: 00 800 345 345 00
Toll Free: 00 800 234 234 00
vpt-customer@agilent.com

**NORTH AMERICA:**
Fax: 1 781 860 9252
Toll Free: 800 882 7428
vpl-ra@agilent.com

**PACIFIC RIM:**
please visit our website for individual office information
http://www.agilent.com

Page 1 of 3
TERMS AND CONDITIONS
Please read the terms and conditions below as they apply to all returns and are in addition to the Agilent Technologies Vacuum Product Division – Products and Services Terms of Sale.

- Unless otherwise pre-negotiated, customer is responsible for the freight charges for the returning product. Return shipments must comply with all applicable Shipping Regulations (IATA, DOT, etc.) and carrier requirements.
- Agilent Technologies is not responsible for returning customer provided packaging or containers.
- Customers receiving an Advance Exchange product agree to return the defective, rebuildable part to Agilent Technologies within 15 business days. Failure to do so, or returning a non-rebuildable part (crashed), will result in an invoice for the nonreturned/non-rebuildable part.
- Returns for credit toward the purchase of new or refurbished Products are subject to prior Agilent approval and may incur a restocking fee. Please reference the original purchase order number.
- Units returned for evaluation will be evaluated, and a quote for repair will be issued. If you choose to have the unit repaired, the cost of the evaluation will be deducted from the final repair pricing. A Purchase Order for the final repair price should be issued within 3 weeks of quotation date. Units without a Purchase Order for repair will be returned to the customer, and the evaluation fee will be invoiced.
- Products returned that have not been drained from oil will be disposed.
- A Special Cleaning fee will apply to all exposed products
- If requesting a calibration service, units must be functionally capable of being calibrated.
**Customer information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company:</th>
<th>Contact Name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Tel:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fax:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Equipment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product description</th>
<th>Agilent PartNo</th>
<th>Agilent Serial No</th>
<th>Original Purchasing Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failure description</td>
<td>Type of process (for which the equipment was used)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type of return**

- [ ] Non Billable
- [ ] Billable

New PO # (hard copy must be submitted with this form):

- [ ] Exchange
- [ ] Repair
- [ ] Upgrade
- [ ] Consignment/Demo
- [ ] Calibration
- [ ] Evaluation
- [ ] Return for Credit

**Health and safety**

The product has been exposed to the following substances:
(by selecting ‘YES’ you MUST complete the table to the right)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive (*)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive (*)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological (*)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitizer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other dangerous substances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Substances** (please refer to MSDS forms)

* Agilent will not accept delivery of any product that is exposed to radioactive, biological, explosive substances or dioxins, PCB’s without written evidence of decontamination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade name</th>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>Chemical Symbol</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Goods preparation**

If you have replied YES to one of the above questions. Has the product been purged?  
- [YES]  - [NO]

If yes, which cleaning agent/method:

Has the product been drained from oil?  
- [YES]  - [NOT APPLICABLE]  

I confirm to place this declaration on the outside of the shipping box.  
- [ ]

**I declare that the above information is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.**

I understand and agree to the terms and conditions on page 2 of this document.

Name:  
Position:  
Date:  

Authorized Signature:

**NOTE:** If a product is received at Agilent which is contaminated with a toxic or hazardous material that was not disclosed, the customer will be held responsible for all costs incurred to ensure the safe handling of the product, and is liable for any harm or injury to Agilent employees as well as to any third party occurring as a result of exposure to toxic or hazardous materials present in the product.
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02/2021

Agilent Technologies
Lexington, MA USA
In This Book

The manual describes the following:

- Contents
- Technical information