



Maxim Quick Start Guide

RKI Eagle II (Dual Sensor)



The RKI Eagle II combined PID and catalytic sensor is designed to screen air for total VOCs and hydrocarbons (combustibles)

Normal Operation:

Press and hold the “Power” button, allow the instrument to warm-up for approx. 10 minutes.

Fresh Air Calibration

Move to a clean air location, attach the zero filter to the end of the inlet. Press and hold “Air” button, release when prompted, values should be approximately zero.

Perform a Bump-Test:

Instrument should be in normal operation mode.

Connect the gas standard to the inlet and allow the values to stabilize, if values do not approximately equal printed gas values consider recalibration.

Changing the Inlet Filter:

The inlet contains a hydrophobic filter designed to prevent moisture and dust from entering the unit. If decreased flow rate, or sensor drift is observed, unscrew the white cartridge on the inlet, remove the small disc filter and replace with a new one.

Perform calibrations

To perform a calibration you will need the calibration gases (100 ppm Isobutylene, 1650 ppm hexane), a demand flow regulator and some tubing.

- While in normal operation, press and hold the “shift” button, then press the “display” button, this enters the unit in the calibration mode.
- From the calibration mode menu select “Single Calibration”, next select the sensor channel you would like to calibrate (Hex or IBL).
- Ensure the value on the screen matches the cylinder concentration, use ▲ & ▼ to adjust values and press “Enter” button.
- Connect the gas cylinder via the tubing to the inlet of the instrument, “**CAL in PROCESS**” will flash on the screen. Allow the instrument to draw gas for one minute.
- Press the “Enter” button to accept the calibration.
- If calibrating another sensor channel proceed with the same steps above using the desired calibration gas.
- When calibration is completed, select “Escape” from the calibration menu to enter normal mode.

Tips on use:

- Please place the instrument on charge overnight.
- When operating in cold temperatures, remember to allow the instrument more time to warm-up.
- Do not allow the instrument to suck in water or soil as this can lead to internal damages.



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