

## Measuring Carbon Dioxide in the Soft Drinks Industry



In the United States, OSHA (Occupational Safety & Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor) requires the average exposure limit of CO<sub>2</sub> to remain at, or below, 5,000 ppm during an eight hour working shift. This American company explained that they purchased Vaisala's CARBOCAP® transmitters to monitor the levels of CO<sub>2</sub> in the filler room. When CO<sub>2</sub> levels pass 4,900 ppm, an exhaust fan system is activated to remove the CO<sub>2</sub> from the filler room. The fans turn off once the level returns to 1,000 ppm.

### Why Vaisala?

Vaisala has a long history of quality products and reliable services. Vaisala's CO<sub>2</sub> measurement is based on a unique CARBOCAP® technology with a built-in true reference measurement that enables long-term stability and ensures reliable measurement. The products require minimal maintenance and calibration.

### Benefits of Reliable CO<sub>2</sub> Measurement

The company has generally been satisfied with the CO<sub>2</sub> transmitters as they require little or no maintenance, which saves time. A representative of the company does not believe that there is another company that could match the efficiency and reliability of Vaisala's products, sales and services.

Source: Vaisala News 154/2000

*Carbon dioxide is used to carbonate the beverages in the production of soft drinks. In the United States, OSHA requires that the CO<sub>2</sub> level remains at, or below, 5,000 ppm in the atmosphere of any filler room area. A major soft drink manufacturer has successfully used Vaisala's CARBOCAP® transmitters in their bottling plant.*

It is necessary to measure carbon dioxide reliably in bottling plant environments. Vaisala CARBOCAP® Carbon Dioxide Transmitter Series GMT220 provides a well-founded solution for this measurement need. Due to the long-term stability and reliability, the lifetime cost of the sensor makes CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring easy and economical.

### Safe levels of CO<sub>2</sub> in the Workplace

Carbon dioxide is used to carbonate the beverages in the production of

soft drinks. While the containers are being filled during the bottling process, large volumes of carbon dioxide are emitted from the fillers into the filler room atmosphere.

As high concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> are clearly hazardous, most countries, including the USA, have set workplace exposure limits. In the United States, the exposure limit is 5,000 parts per million (ppm). Occupations where carbon dioxide can rise to dangerous levels include brewing and carbonated drink industries.

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