



MILLENNIUM II Combustible Gas Sensor

Catalytic Bead Sensor User Manual



Model: SC310X-100-ASSY

ISO 9001:2000



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INTRODUCTION

The SC310 Catalytic Bead combustible gas sensor is designed specifically for use with any Millennium II series transmitters. This state of the art “Smart” sensor is both versatile and reliable for fast, accurate and continuous monitoring of gases in extreme environments.

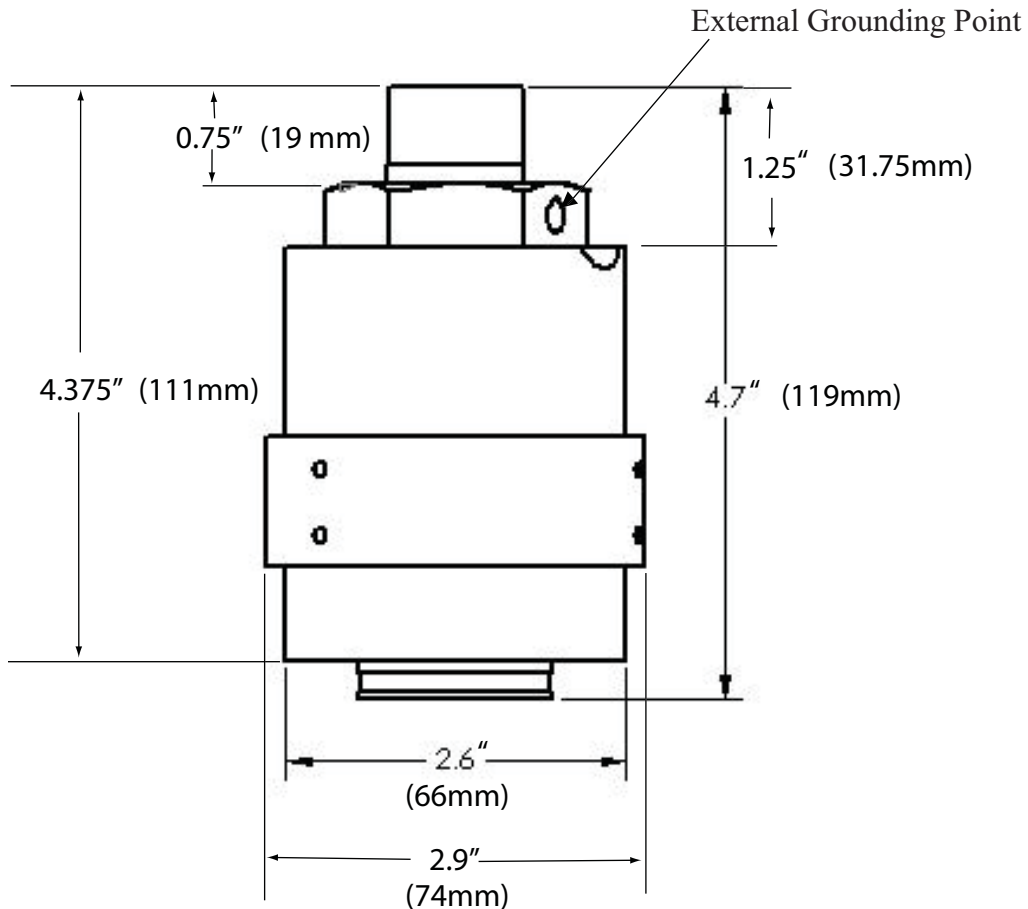
THE PRODUCT

The sensor assembly consists of a factory sealed explosion proof housing rated for hazardous locations and a replaceable combustible sensor module. This sensor is designed to only operate with the Millennium II series transmitters. If the sensor is connected to any other model transmitters, it will not function and may result in the sensor being damaged.

THE MANUAL

This manual has been designed to ensure the sensor / detector is set-up, operated and maintained properly. If you encounter any problems, see the troubleshooting section of this manual.

Figure 1: Sensor Dimensional Drawing: Measurements are in inches and millimeters(mm).



Transmitter and Sensor Housing Dimensions

The tables below give the dimensions of the Millennium II transmitter housing with sensor and Millennium II Basic transmitter with sensor. Both transmitter housings and sensors are offered in Aluminium (AL) or Stainless Steel (SS).

Table 1: Millennium II housing and sensor dimensions (A through H) in Inches(in) and Millimeters(mm)

Millennium II transmitter housing	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	
	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm
Transmitter & sensor(AL)	6.3	160	5.6	142	5.4	137	9.7	246	6.0	152	5.7	145	2.6	66	2.9	74
Transmitter & sensor(SS)	5.9	150	5.1	130	4.6	117	8.9	226	6.0	152	5.8	147	2.6	66	2.9	74

Table 2: Millennium II Basic housing and sensor dimensions (A through J) in Inches and Millimeters

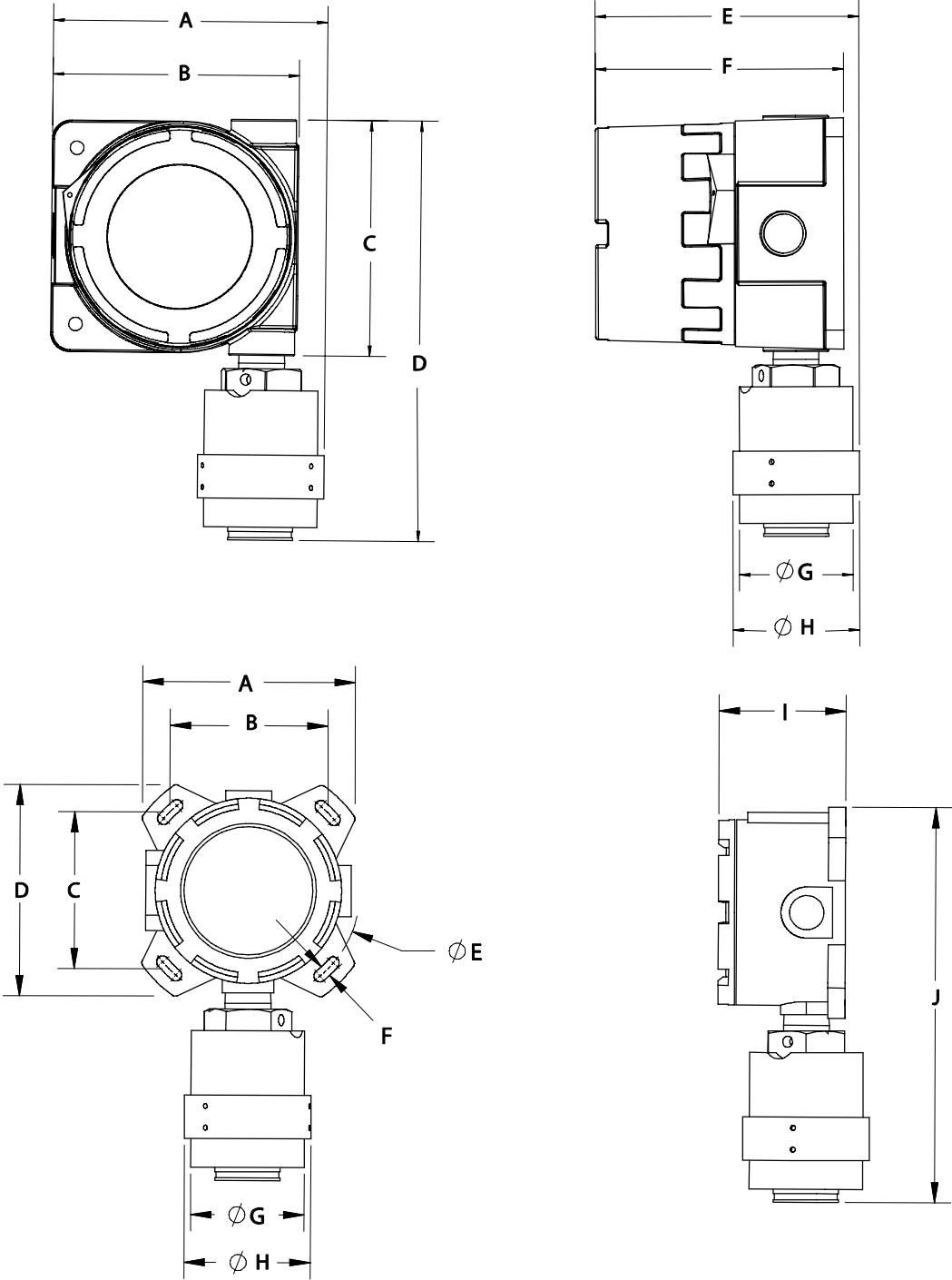
Millennium II Basic & sensor	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	
	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm
Transmitter & sensor(AL)	4.8	122	3.6	91	3.6	91	4.8	122	5.1	130	0.3	7.6	2.6	66	2.9	74
Transmitter & sensor(SS)	4.7	119	3.6	91	3.6	91	4.7	119	5.1	130	0.3	7.6	2.6	66	2.9	74

Table 2(cont'd)

Millennium II Basic & sensor	I		J	
	in	mm	in	mm
Transmitter & sensor(AL)	3.0	76	9.0	229
Transmitter & sensor(SS)	2.8	71	8.9	226

Figure 2 below shows the dimensions of the Millennium II transmitter with sensor and the Millennium II Basic transmitter with sensor.

Figure 2: Sensor with Millennium II series transmitters dimensional drawing



SECTION 1: Plan

1.1 Locate Sensor

Prior to the installation process, a location plan for placing the sensor should be developed. Although there are no absolute rules determining the quantity of detectors or location of a sensor, the following points should be considered when planning the installation.

- Carefully locate the sensor in an area where gases may potentially accumulate. (Remember, light gases tend to rise and heavy gases tend to accumulate in low areas).
- Use redundant systems to enhance protection and reliability.
- Consider the air movement patterns within the facility.
- Consider the construction of the facility such as trenches where heavy gases or peaks where light gases may accumulate.
- Seek advice from experts knowledgeable about the primary gas to be detected.
- Use common sense and refer to the regulatory publications that discuss guidelines for your industry.

1.2 Sensor Non-Separated

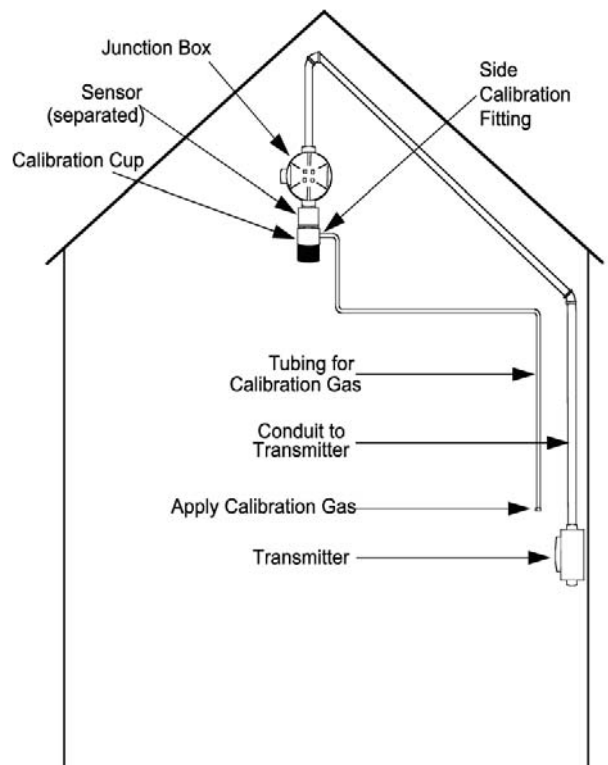
The sensor is attached directly to a transmitter and located in the appropriate location for detecting the gas in question.

1.3 Sensor Separated

Locate the sensor separate from a transmitter using a 'junction box / separation kit'. The transmitter is located near eye-level for easy access and the sensor is located where the gas is likely to accumulate. A calibration cup is clipped onto the bottom of the sensor housing and the calibration tubing is attached to the calibration cup and runs back to the ground level eliminating the need to access the sensor directly. All calibration gas can be applied from the ground location.

To compensate for distance when remotely calibrating, in separation orientation, decrease the tubing diameter or increase the calibration gas flow rate between the gas canister and sensor. On initial install, always confirm tubing run is not affecting calibration. Calibrate the sensor using tubing run and then confirm readings directly at sensor by applying calibration gas and comparing the output results. They should be accurate to the calibration gas concentration used.

Figure 3: Locating Sensor



SECTION 2: Installation

2.1 Unpack


Carefully remove all the components from the packaging and check them against the enclosed packing list. Inspect all components for any obvious damage such as broken or loose parts. If you find any components missing or damaged, notify the representative or Net Safety Monitoring immediately.

2.2 Mount

The sensor is mounted directly to either transmitter housing or to a separation junction box housing through the 3/4" NPT conduit entry. Both the transmitter and separation kit housings have mounting holes to allow mounting to wall or pole as desired. Mounting kit hardware is required when mounting to a pole.

2.3 Wiring

2.3.1 Field Installation

Warning  Wiring codes and regulations may vary. ATEX requires that supply connection wiring must be rated at least 5°C above the maximum ambient temperature of 85°C. Wiring must comply with all applicable regulations relating to the installation of electrical equipment in a hazardous area and is the responsibility of the installer. If in doubt, consult a qualified official before wiring the system.

Guidelines

When separating the sensor from the transmitter, the use of shielded cable is highly recommended for sensor wiring to protect against interference caused by extraneous electrical or electromagnetic 'noise'. To meet IEC 61000-1, IEC 61000-4 EMI and MIL-W16878D Type B/N, Multi-Conductor Braid Shield Cable is recommended.

In applications where the wiring is installed in conduit, the conduit must not be used for wiring to other electrical equipment.

The maximum distance between the sensor and transmitter is limited by the resistance of the connecting wiring, which is a function of the gauge of the wire being used. We limit 2000 ft with 16 AWG wire for communication. (See Appendix B)

Earth Grounding

An external ground is required. One method is to connect the external ground to the grounding point on the housing. See Figure 1 for location.

Conduit Entry Protection

The sensors can be mounted directly onto a certified transmitter via the 3/4" NPT nipple through which lead wires are used for connection or separately with the use of certified junction boxes.

2.3.2 Sensor Wiring

Warning ⚠ Do not open the transmitter in a classified area (Do not open when an explosive atmosphere may be present). Ensure the power to the transmitter is switched off before connecting sensor wires.

Warning ⚠ Avoid touching electronic components, as they are susceptible to electrostatic discharge (ESD). Refer to Appendix A, “Electrostatic Sensitive Device (ESD)”.

Connect the colored sensor wires to the sensor terminals in the applicable transmitter. Refer to the Table 3 for sensor terminal definitions.

Table 3: Sensor Terminal Definitions of Millennium II Transmitters

Sensor Terminals	Sensor Wire	White	Red	Blue	Black	Green
	Marked	+VDC	Sig A	Sig B	COM	Shld
	Function	10.5 - 32VDC	A	B	Common/Supply Ground	Earth Ground

NOTE: When separating sensor from transmitter using Net Safety separation kit, refer to Multi-purpose Junction Box Manual (MAN-0081) for terminal designations.

SECTION 3: Operation

3.1 Configuration Settings

All configuration settings are accessed through the Millennium II series transmitters. This is done by setting dip switches on the Millennium II Basic. Some configurations are done by the HART communicator on Analog /HART transmitter models. When using the Millennium II transmitter, configurations are done by selecting menu options. See relevant transmitter manual.

3.2 Sensor Power Up

When power is applied to the sensor, a 30 seconds power up routine will begin, where the sensor is being automatically tested to ensure proper functionality. Refer to applicable Millennium II transmitter manual for status indications during this period.

3.3 Sensor Communication

The SC310 sensor uses a proprietary protocol to communicate to the Millennium II transmitter series. The sensor should never be connected to any device other than the Millennium II series transmitters. Selected dip switches and menu options are communicated to the sensor by the transmitter. These configurations are stored in the sensor’s memory. If the configuration settings are not done correctly, the sensor will not communicate properly with the transmitter.

3.4 SensorGuard

SensorGuard is a proprietary firmware feature that protects the pellistor sensor from the damage and/or response shift commonly caused by exposure to high concentrations of combustible gas. With this feature, repeated or lengthy exposure to high gas concentrations has negligible effect on sensor performance. Sensor life is prolonged and calibration frequency is reduced. This does not eliminate the necessity of periodic sensor response checks which should be performed as part of an effective maintenance schedule.

If a gas signal exceeds 100% LEL, the transmitter will latch the output of the sensor. If the gas signal exceeds 105% LEL, the sensor will deactivate the sensing element to protect it from extreme drift or damage caused by high gas concentrations. This protective feature extends the useful lifetime of the sensor and reduces or eliminates disruption of its calibration. As an extra safety precaution the system should be checked for accuracy after such over-range exposure and if necessary re-calibrated. The system will need to be reset to clear the latched output. Refer to transmitter manual for details on manual reset.

SECTION 4: Output

4.1 Alarm and Fault Outputs

Sensor alarm and fault outputs are generated by the Millennium II transmitter series based on communication with the sensor, however, some output values, registers, etc, may vary depending on sensor type.

4.1.1 Other Available Outputs

All available outputs are associated with the Millennium II series transmitters. These outputs are: Current output, Relay Output, RS 485 Modbus (RTU) Output and HART Communication Output. Refer to the specific Millennium II series transmitter manual for more information.

4.1.2 Modbus registers

Table 4 below, shows the user accessible Modbus registers and meaning.

Table 4: Modbus registers and meaning

Reg #	Meaning	Readable	Writeable
40001	Concentration value as calculated by sensor	X	
40002	Sensor status	X	
40003	Sensor Temperature	X	
40101	Resets the sensor		X
40102	Initialize zero & span *(to calibrate sensor, enter channel #)*		X
40104	Zero only *(to zero sensor, enter channel #)*		X

* **Note:** For the Millennium Basic transmitter enter '1' in register 40102 to calibrate the sensor and '1' in register 40104 to zero the sensor.

SECTION 5: Maintaining

5.1 Calibration Procedure

There are specific steps to be followed when calibrating with the Millennium II Basic or the Millennium II transmitters. These steps should be followed if accurate results are to be obtained. The calibration of Catalytic Bead sensors require the presence of oxygen. An air balance calibration gas should be used for calibration, otherwise this sensor will not calibrate properly. It is recommended that this sensor be calibrated every 3 months (90 days) to ensure proper functioning.

5.1.1 Calibrating with the Millennium II Basic Transmitter.

With the Catalytic Bead sensor, follow the normal calibration procedure below. As seen in table 5 below the DIP Switch 2 is set on **Custom**, whereby the Correction Factor default is 1. **Use 50% span of the specific LEL gas to be detected (target gas) for calibration.**

Table 5: Transmitter DIP Switch 2 positions/combinations

DIP Switch 2				
Position 1	Position 2	Position 3	Position 4	Gas(K Factor)
ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	Custom

If only Methane gas is available as calibration gas, then a specific Correction Factor (“K Factor”) relating to the target gas (non-Methane) has to be manually entered using the HART Communicator. This feature is only available on Analog/HART transmitter models. The appropriate Correction Factor is dependent on the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the desired target gas as specified by the performance standard(s) applicable at the installation site. Tables 6 and 7 provide Correction Factors for common gases and their respective LEL values. **Use 50% span Methane gas with the appropriate % by volume as indicated below.**

Table 6: K-Factors for ISA(N. American) LEL Values (Calibrate with 2.5% by Volume Methane)

Gas	LEL	Correction Factor
Propane	2.1% Volume	1.8
n-Butane	1.8% Volume	2.0
Isobutylene	1.8% Volume	2.1
Hydrogen	4.0% Volume	1.2
Ethane	3.0% Volume	1.4
Pentane	1.4% Volume	2.2
Hexane	1.2% Volume	2.3
Heptane	1.1% Volume	2.7
Ethylene	2.7% Volume	1.5
Propylene	2.4% Volume	1.5
Methanol	6.7% Volume	1.2
Ethanol	3.3% Volume	1.7

Table 7: K-Factors for IEC(European) LEL Values (Calibrate with 2.2% by Volume Methane)

Gas	LEL	Correction Factor
Propane	1.7% Volume	2.0
n-Butane	1.4% Volume	1.9
Isobutylene	1.8% Volume	1.7
Hydrogen	4.0% Volume	1.2
Ethane	2.5% Volume	1.5
Pentane	1.4% Volume	1.9
Hexane	1.0% Volume	2.5
Heptane	1.1% Volume	2.4
Ethylene	2.3% Volume	1.6
Propylene	2.0% Volume	1.6
Methanol	5.5% Volume	1.3
Ethanol	3.1% Volume	1.6

Note: For other Correction Factors, please contact the manufacturer.

If the sensor's configuration setting is setup correctly as desired, follow the steps below for Full Calibration / Normal Calibration Procedure.

1. Confirm successful power up of Transmitter, (green blip/blink of status LED every second: no fault indicated).
2. Bypass any output alarms (recommended).
3. For analog model connect a standard current meter to the Transmitter's Test Jacks. (not required but gives visual confirmation)
4. Press and hold the "**push button**" (or activate the "**Reed switch**" using the magnet) for at least 15 seconds, the status LED flashes green fast, and then goes solid green (first solid green), keep holding "**push button**" or magnet, after which, status LED goes solid red, release "**push button**" or remove magnet.
5. When the current output is 3 mA (indicated by analog models) and the Status LED is once again solid green (second solid green), apply zero gas (clean air).
6. **Recommendation:** Flow ZERO AIR at a rate of 0.5 liter per minute or more to the sensor.
7. When the current output is 3.3 mA(indicated by analog models) and the Status LED is flashing red, apply specific calibration gas (50% of full span).
8. Flow span gas at a rate of 0.5 liter per minute to the sensor for direct sensor calibrations. If separated and using long tubing runs increase gas flow rate(1.0 liter per minute) to ensure tubing does not affect calibration results.
9. When the current output is 3.6 mA (indicated by analog models) and the Status LED is solid green, remove the gas.
10. Apply zero gas (clean air) again to purge the system.
11. After the sensor is purged of gas, the detector will return to normal operation.

Note: When calibrating with the Millennium II Basic transmitter always use 50% span gas (half the scale). Calibration gas **MUST** be air balanced for this sensor. Calibration instructions are also accessed using the HART Communicator with the Analog/HART model transmitter. For HART Menu Structure/Tree see Millennium II Basic transmitter manual (MAN-0082).

5.1.2 Calibrating with the Millennium II Transmitter.

The Millennium II transmitter allows monitoring and detection of various combustible gases. The following procedures are specific to this controller and should be followed to ensure accurate calibration and detection of gases. The controller also offers some flexibility in the use of calibration gas. If the calibration gas available is not 50% span gas, the transmitter will allow calibration to be performed with calibration gas within the range of 10- 60% span gas. For the most accurate calibration however, the calibration gas value should be within 40-60% of the full scale range. To select the calibration gas value, enter the transmitter's main menu and select '*cal. gas value*' and enter the value. Refer to MAN-0076 when navigating through menu options.

Calibrating with target calibration gas:

If a calibration gas cylinder of the desired target gas (Methane or otherwise) is available, refer to the steps below.

1. Enter the Main menu, first by pressing any key to get the "*enter main menu*" prompt, then press **menu button 1 (Reed switch 1)** to select "*yes*".
2. Select the up arrow key (**menu button 1 or Reed switch 1**) or down arrow key (**menu button 2 or Reed switch 2**), until "*Select Gas Type*" option is displayed.
3. Select the enter key (**Menu button 3 or Reed switch 3**) to enter the option. On entering the option, '*Ch1: No correction*' and '*Ch2: No Correction*', will be displayed. Highlight the channel you wish to configure and select it with (**Menu button 3 or Reed switch 3**).
4. Use the down arrow key (**menu button 2 or Reed switch 2**) to navigate to the particular gas to be detected. Select it with (**Menu button 3 or Reed switch 3**). Select (**menu button 2 or Reed switch 2**) to navigate to "*Exit*", then select with (**Menu button 3 or Reed switch 3**). Keep selecting "*Exit*" to exit main menu.
5. Enter the calibration gas value under '*cal. gas value*' option, if the specific target gas (Methane or otherwise) is not equal to 50% of the full scale range (10% to 60% span allowed).

Note: Use the specific gas to be detected (with the same calibration value as that selected in the transmitter) for calibration.

Calibrating with Methane gas:

If only methane is available as calibration gas, then select '*Custom*' in the controller's main menu under '*select gas type*'. Enter the specific K-Factor from Table 6 or Table 7 above. Follow the steps below in entering '*Custom*' Option.

1. If the user wants to use the '*Custom Option*', select it with (**Menu button 3 or Reed switch 3**). To enter the K-Factor option select (**Menu button 3 or Reed switch 3**) again.
2. When in the K-Factor option, '*Enter K Factor*' will be displayed with the existing K-Factor value. Select **menu button 1 or Reed switch 1** to increase the existing Ones group value. Select (**menu button 2 or Reed switch 2**) to cycle to fractional group value (digit after the decimal point) then select **menu button 1 or Reed switch 1** to increase the value.

3. If the particular K-Factor displayed is the required value (taken from table 6 or 7 above), exit by selecting “Exit” with **Menu button 3 or Reed switch 3**). This brings back the previous option.
4. Exit the option and enter the calibration gas value (*‘cal. gas value’*), if the methane gas is not equal to 50% of the full scale range (10% to 60% span allowed).

Note: Use the available Methane gas (with the same calibration value as that selected in the transmitter) for calibration.

If the sensor’s configuration setting is setup correctly as desired, follow the steps below for Full Calibration / Normal Calibration Procedure.

1. Enter the main menu, first by pressing any key to get the “enter main menu” prompt, then press/select **menu button 1 or Reed switch 1** to select “yes”.
2. When “Calibrate Sensor?” is displayed, select the enter key (**menu button 3 or Reed switch 3**).
3. When “Calibrate Sensor #1?” is highlighted, press the enter key (**menu button 3 or Reed switch 3**) if this is the sensor to be calibrated.
4. If Sensor #2 is to be calibrated, select the down arrow key (**menu button 2 or Reed switch 2**) to scroll to “Calibrate Sensor #2?”
5. Select the desired sensor to be calibrated (1 or 2) by activating the enter key (**menu button 3 or Reed switch 3**).
6. Select “YES” (**menu button 1 or Reed Switch 1**) to confirm the selection.
7. “Apply Clean Air” will be displayed. Select “Z & Span” using (**menu button 1 or Reed Switch 1**) for normal calibration. “Setting zero” will be displayed as the sensor is being zeroed.(ensure no contaminant gases are around).
8. Apply 50% calibration gas (or % *cal. gas value* chosen) when prompted.
9. The display will show “Spanning” with the gas value (%LEL) as the gas is detected.
10. Remove the calibration gas when “Remove Cal Gas” is displayed.
11. “Cal Complete” will be displayed when calibration is complete.
12. Apply zero gas (clean air) to purge system.

Note: Calibration gas **MUST** be air balanced. Calibration instructions are also accessed using the HART Communicator for the single channel model transmitter.

5.1.3 Cross sensitivity

This relates to the fact that certain compounds and or gases can cause a reaction and hence some effects or response from the sensor. This type of sensor will react to compounds that generally burn (requiring oxygen) and are explosive, typically hydrocarbons.

Some compounds can cause reduced response from the sensor. This effect is reversible and the sensor will operate normally when such a compound or gas is removed. Halogen-containing hydrocarbons are examples of such compounds. Compounds considered to be poison will have an irreversible and damaging effect on the sensor (poisoning). Examples of such compounds are: Organic phosphates Esters and Silicon compounds. For more information, please contact the manufacturer.

5.2 Sensor Replacement Procedure

Note: Sensors are pre-calibrated at the factory but a field calibration is recommended on commissioning. Sensors can be relocated from one transmitter to another and retain their calibration information.

When a calibration can no longer be performed or the sensor is not operating properly it will require replacing.

Note: If sensor is mounted in an explosive atmosphere, you must de-classify the area or remove power prior to opening sensor housing for any reason.

To replace the sensor module:

1. Remove power from sensor.
2. Remove the locking ring by loosening the set screws with Allen Key tool.
3. Remove the bottom part of the sensor housing by turning in a counter clockwise rotation to expose sensor module.
4. Using the Teflon pull tab pull sensor straight down out of the sensor housing until sensor is completely removed from the housing.
5. Align replacement sensor with pins inside top section of the housing and push on outer plastic ring until sensor is seated properly. **DO NOT PUSH ON CENTER ELEMENT.**
6. Install and tighten the bottom part of the sensor housing by turning in a clockwise rotation.
7. Install the locking ring by tightening the set screws with Allen Key tool.
8. Restore power to sensor.

5.3 Troubleshooting

Sensors and Controllers / Transmitters are not designed to be repaired in the field. If a problem should develop, first check for faulty wiring, confirm proper voltage to detector, and attempt a calibration. If the problem persists, please contact Net safety's service department first by phone to try and resolve the issue. If the issue cannot be resolved, please follow the procedure below on how to return equipment.

5.4 Spare Parts / Accessories

Table 8: Available Spare Parts

Description	Net Safety Part Number
Calibration Cup / Splash Guard	CCS-1
Separation Kit	JB-MPD-A (aluminum) or JB-MPD-S (316 stainless steel)
Dust Filter Assembly	DSC-1
Replacement Cat Bead Sensor	SC310-100

5.5 How to Return Equipment

A Material Return Authorization number is required in order to return equipment. Please contact Net Safety Monitoring at **(403) 219-0688**, before returning equipment or consult our Service Department to possibly avoid returning equipment.

If you are required to return equipment, include the following information:

1. A Material Return Authorization number (provided over the phone to you by Net Safety).
2. A detailed description of the problem. The more specific you are regarding the problem, the quicker our Service Department can determine and correct the problem.
3. A company name, contact name and telephone number.
4. A purchase order, from your company, authorizing repairs or request for quote.
5. Ship all equipment, prepaid to:
**Net Safety Monitoring Inc.,
2721 Hopewell Place NE,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T1Y 7J7**
6. Mark all packages: **RETURN for REPAIR.**
7. Waybills, for shipment outside Canada, must state: **Equipment being returned for repair
All charges to be billed to the sender**

Ensure a duplicate copy of the packing slip is enclosed inside the box indicating item 1 – 4 along with the courier and account number for returning the goods.

Pack items to protect them from damage and use anti-static bags or aluminum-backed cardboard as protection from electro-static discharge.

ALL equipment must be shipped prepaid. Collect shipments will not be accepted.

Appendix

Appendix A: *Electrostatic Sensitive Device (ESD)*

Definition: Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is the transfer, between bodies, of an electrostatic charge caused by direct contact or induced by an electrostatic field.

The most common cause of ESD is physical contact. Touching an object can cause a discharge of electrostatic energy—**ESD!** If the charge is sufficient and occurs near electronic components, it can damage or destroy those components. In some cases, damage is instantaneous and an immediate malfunction occurs. However, symptoms are not always immediate—performance may be marginal or seemingly normal for an indefinite period of time, followed by a sudden failure.

To eliminate potential ESD damage, review the following guidelines:

- Handle boards by metal shields—taking care not to touch electronic components.
- Wear grounded wrist or foot straps, ESD shoes or heel grounders to dissipate unwanted static energy.
- Prior to handling boards, dispel any charge in your body or equipment.
- Ensure all components are transported and stored in static safe packaging
- When returning boards, carefully package in the original carton and static protective wrapping
- Ensure **ALL** personnel are educated and trained in ESD Control Procedures

In general, exercise accepted and proven precautions normally observed when handling electrostatic sensitive devices. A warning label is placed on the packaging, identifying product using electrostatic sensitive semiconductor devices.








Appendix B: Resistance Table

Distance (Feet)	AWG #20	AWG #18	AWG #16	AWG #14	AWG #12	AWG #10	AWG #8
100	1.02	0.64	0.40	0.25	0.16	0.10	0.06
200	2.03	1.28	0.80	0.51	0.32	0.20	0.13
300	3.05	1.92	1.20	0.76	0.48	0.30	0.19
400	4.06	2.55	1.61	1.01	0.64	0.40	0.25
500	5.08	3.20	2.01	1.26	0.79	0.50	0.31
600	6.09	3.83	2.41	1.52	0.95	0.60	0.38
700	7.11	4.47	2.81	1.77	1.11	0.70	0.44
800	8.12	5.11	3.21	2.02	1.27	0.80	0.50
900	9.14	5.75	3.61	2.27	1.43	0.90	0.57
1000	10.20	6.39	4.02	2.53	1.59	1.09	0.63
1250	12.70	7.99	5.03	3.16	1.99	1.25	0.79
1500	15.20	9.58	6.02	3.79	2.38	1.50	0.94
1750	17.80	11.20	7.03	4.42	2.78	1.75	1.10
2000	20.30	12.80	8.03	5.05	3.18	2.00	1.26
2250	22.80	14.40	9.03	5.68	3.57	2.25	1.41
2500	25.40	16.00	10.00	6.31	3.97	2.50	1.57
3000	30.50	19.20	12.00	7.58	4.76	3.00	1.88
3500	35.50	22.40	14.10	8.84	5.56	3.50	2.21
4000	40.60	25.50	16.10	10.00	6.35	4.00	2.51
4500	45.70	28.70	18.10	11.40	7.15	4.50	2.82
5000	50.10	32.00	20.10	12.60	7.94	5.00	3.14
5500	55.80	35.10	22.10	13.91	8.73	5.50	3.46
6000	61.00	38.30	24.10	15.20	9.53	6.00	3.77
6500	66.00	41.50	26.10	16.40	10.30	6.50	4.08
7000	71.10	44.70	28.10	17.70	11.10	7.00	4.40
7500	76.10	47.90	30.10	19.00	12.00	7.49	4.71
8000	81.20	51.10	33.10	20.20	12.70	7.99	5.03
9000	91.40	57.50	36.10	22.70	14.30	8.99	5.65
10000	102.00	63.90	40.20	25.30	15.90	9.99	6.28

Resistance shown is one way. This figure should be doubled when determining closed loop resistance.

Appendix C: Millennium II Catalytic Bead Sensor Specifications

SENSOR	Catalytic Bead
Performance	
Power Consumption	(10.5 – 32 VDC) < 1.5WATT
Voltage Range	10.5 – 32 VDC
RFI, EMC, Immunity	RFI: 150 to 170 MHz and 450 to 470 MHz, 5W FM radio at 1 meter away; EMC: IEC 61000-1-4 and IEC 61000-4-3 Severity level 2
Response Time	T50 ≤ 5 sec T60 ≤ 6 sec T90 ≤ 8 sec
Zero Drift	+/- 2% per month
Repeatability	+/- 1% LEL
Environmental	
Temperature	Operating temperature is -55°C to +85°C, Certified is -40°C to +75°C.
RH	0 – 99% RH
Metallurgy	Aluminum or 316 SS
Nema / IP Rating	NEMA 4X / IP 64
Separation	
Separation	Up to 2000 feet / 600 meters
Approvals	
Approvals	 <p>Performance certified to FM6310, FM6320, CSA 22.2 No. 152, IEC/EN 61779-1, IEC/EN61779-4, ANSI/ISA-12.13.01 FM certification (Canada and US) Class 1, Div 1, Grps BCD, Zone 1, AEx/Ex d IIB+H2, T5, IP64 FM ATEX:  0575  II2 G EEx d IIB+H2, T5, IP64 DNV ATEX:  0575  II2 G EEx d IIB+H2, T4, IP64</p>

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MAN-0084 Rev 3 Catalytic Bead Sensor
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