



# GENERAL MONITORS

*Protection for life.*

## MODEL 2250

Multi-Channel  
Hydrogen Sulfide Gas Monitor



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### INSTRUCTION MANUAL 11/89

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## GENERAL MONITORS

### MODEL 2250

#### MULTICHANNEL HYDROGEN SULFIDE MONITOR

### I. INTRODUCTION

#### A. NOTICE

The Model 2250 System is easy to install, calibrate, and operate when the procedures described in this manual are followed. General Monitors urges that the entire manual be carefully read before attempting to place the system in service, and that all "CAUTIONS" and "WARNINGS" stated in this manual be observed.

Purchase and use of the Model 2250 System does not license the buyer to utilize any information provided in this manual except to operate the system in the intended safety application, nor to reproduce any portion of this manual, or technical information/drawings provided separately, without prior written permission from General Monitors, Inc.

#### B. GENERAL

The General Monitors (GMI) Model 2250 System has evolved from earlier GMI systems which have been used world-wide for many years. GMI systems have an unsurpassed reputation for reliability. By carefully following the instructions in this manual you will be assured of continuous and dependable protection against hazardous accumulations of hydrogen sulfide gas.

Model 2250 is a multichannel system for continuous, independent monitoring of 2, 3, or 4 locations. The system consists of a general purpose controller plus 2, 3, or 4 explosion proof sensor assemblies (depending on how many active channels were ordered). The system contains two independent gas alarm circuits (designated LOW and HIGH) to warn of dangerous accumulations of gas at any sensor location.

The controller is a general purpose solid-state electronic instrument featuring recent advances in electronic circuitry and packaging techniques. It is designed for wall, rack or panel mounting. The sensor assemblies are explosion proof, for remote mounting in the areas where hydrogen sulfide may be present.

External controller connections are made to positive pressure terminals on rear-mounted terminal blocks. Primary power requirements are 117VAC @ 50-60Hz, or 24VDC. If desired the DC input terminals may be used for "battery back-up" connections, to provide continuous operation during commercial power outages. (See Battery Backup Section, Page 13 for details.) Power consumption is 12 watts (nominal) for the common alarm version, or 16 watts when the controller is supplied with the discrete channel alarm option.

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Front panel indicators include a meter, plus discrete status indicating LED's per channel to indicate low gas alarm, high gas alarm, malfunction, and channel identification. The meter is linear and is scaled from either 0-20 ppm, 0-50 ppm, or 0-100 ppm  $H_2S$ , depending which range was specified on the purchase order.

A "peak picking" circuit constantly monitors the sensor input from all channels and sends the highest channel signal to the meter for visual display. The highest reading channel is identified by the "HI CHAN" LED for that channel. The discrete status indicators operate independently of the "Peak-Picking" circuit, and provide continuous visual indication of the status of all channels.

A 4-20 ma analog output signal (optionally available) tracks the meter reading. When this option is supplied, a second output signal (1, 2, 3, or 4 V) is also provided for channel identification purposes.

In addition to the discrete alarm LED's, relay contacts common\* to all channels are provided for the low, high, and malfunction alarm circuits. Several relay options are available, as covered in the "Controller Features" Section of this manual.

If either or both gas alarms are ordered in latching configuration (requiring manual reset), they are reset by the pushbutton on the upper right of the front panel. The alarms will only reset after the gas concentration falls below the set point level.

The discrete channel alarm LED's operate independently of the HI CHAN selection circuit. In other words, on any channel where the  $H_2S$  concentration exceeds the alarm set point, its discrete channel alarm LED will illuminate regardless of whether that channel is the highest reading channel.

### C. SENSOR OPERATING PRINCIPLE

GMI's sensor is a solid state, continuous diffusion type element.  $H_2S$  will adsorb onto different metal oxide semiconductors, and change their electrical resistance. GMI has developed a proprietary metal oxide semiconductor which is extremely selective in "permitting" only  $H_2S$  to adsorb onto it. That is, very few other compounds found in practical applications will affect this metal oxide.

The semiconductor is located in the system circuit, acting as a resistor. When air which contains  $H_2S$  diffuses into the sensor through the flame arrestor, the adsorption of the  $H_2S$  onto the semiconductor causes its electrical resistance to decrease. The sensor is temperature controlled to prevent adsorption rate variations from ambient temperature changes. The decrease in resistance is extremely repeatable over a range of 0-100 ppm  $H_2S$ . The resistance change produces an analog signal proportional to the  $H_2S$  concentration. This signal is processed and displayed on the controller meter in ppm  $H_2S$ . The controller analog output signal (if optionally selected) accurately tracks the  $H_2S$  reading as well.

\*Discrete gas alarm relay contacts per channel are optionally available.

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### C. SENSOR OPERATING PRINCIPLE (Cont'd)

The adsorption process is reversible, so that when air which is free of  $H_2S$  subsequently diffuses into the sensor, the  $H_2S$  gas desorbs. The semiconductor then resumes its original "clean air" resistance value.

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### II. CONTROLLER FEATURES

#### A. "CALIBRATION" TOGGLE SWITCH

This three-position switch is located on the upper left hand side of the front panel. The three positions are:

1. "N" (Normal Operation). This is the position for everyday operation.
2. "C" (System Calibration). This position is for use whenever a system calibration is performed (see the CALIBRATION SECTION of this manual). With the switch in this position the low and high gas alarm relays are disabled to prevent false alarms.
3. "A" (Alarm Set). The controller must be switched to this position whenever the alarm set points or the analog output signal are being adjusted (see the INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS SECTION). In this position all gas alarm relays are disabled to prevent false alarms.

NOTE: In the "C" and "A" positions, all discrete channel Malfunction LED's will flash on/off indicating "not normal operation". This safety feature will remind the operator to return the Calibration Toggle Switch to the Normal Operation ("N") position.

#### B. METER

The linear meter provides a direct readout in a range of either 0-20, 0-50, or 0-100ppm, depending on which range was ordered.

#### C. DISCRETE CHANNEL STATUS INDICATORS

Each active channel has four status indicators (LED's). They are:

1. Malfunction (MALF). An internal electronic circuit monitors each active channel for certain problem conditions (power outage or low line power, severed sensor cable, and improper sensor heater functioning). Any channel in malfunction at any given time will have its yellow MALF LED illuminated.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If your system was ordered with more active channels than you intend to utilize initially, a dummy sensor (CMI P/N 50460 3) must be connected to each channel not being used; otherwise those channels will constantly be in malfunction. The dummy sensors will have been provided with the system if less than a 4 channel unit was ordered.

2. High Channel ("HI CHAN"). The channel which is producing the highest H<sub>2</sub>S reading at any given time will have its green HI CHAN LED illuminated. The highest reading channel will always be the channel which is automatically displayed on the meter.

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### C. DISCRETE CHANNEL STATUS INDICATORS (Cont'd)

3. Low Gas Alarm ("LOW"). An internal circuit monitors each channel for a pre-set low alarm ppm level. The set point level is fully adjustable over the meter range. If one or more sensors are exposed to an H<sub>2</sub>S concentration which reaches or exceeds the set point level, the yellow "LOW" LED for each channel in low alarm will illuminate.
4. High Gas Alarm ("HIGH"). The high alarm circuit operates the same as the low alarm circuit, but is independent from it.

NOTE: On the standard Model 2250 the low and high alarm circuits operate normally de-energized, and the malfunction circuit normally energized, with power applied. By special order the low and high alarm circuits can be provided to operate normally energized.

### D. MANUAL OVERRIDE SWITCH

This pushbutton switch enables the operator to check the meter reading for any channel. It overrides the automatic display of the highest reading channel. The switch for each channel is located immediately below the MALF LED for that channel.

### E. ALARM RESET SWITCH

This pushbutton switch must be depressed in order to de-activate any existing gas alarm condition if either gas alarm circuit was provided in latching configuration. The alarm will reset only if the H<sub>2</sub>S concentration for each channel in alarm has fallen below the pre-set alarm level. If either or both gas alarm circuits were ordered in non-latching configuration, the alarm condition will automatically reset once the H<sub>2</sub>S concentration falls below the pre-set level.

#### NOTE:

Latching high alarm, non-latching low alarm is standard on the Model 2250. Your system will differ only if specified at the time of order. The malfunction alarm is always non-latching.

### F. ALARM RELAY CONTACTS

Your Model 2250 was provided with a DPDT contact for each of the three alarm circuits. Each circuit and its relay is common to all active channels in the standard Model 2250. These contacts are rated at 3 amps at 117VAC, resistive. See Section III. E. for information on inductive loads, and for wiring connection instructions in general.



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### G. ALARM RELAY CONTACT OPTION

If your order specified, your system will have been provided with sealed DPDT relays. These relays are encased in a nitrogen atmosphere. The sealed relay contacts are rated 3 amps at 117 VAC, resistive.

### H. ANALOG OUTPUT OPTION

If specially ordered, your system will have been provided with a 4-20 milliamperere analog output signal, common to all channels, which tracks the meter reading both in automatic or manual override mode. A second output signal provides channel identification by means of a voltage offset signal. When the peak-picking circuit selects the highest channel, the corresponding I.D. signal levels are: Channel #1, 1 volt; #2, 2 volts; #3; 3 volts; and #4, 4 volts.

### I. DISCRETE ALARM RELAY OPTION

This "special order" option provides independent low and high alarm relay contacts for each active channel. The malfunction relay operation remains the same (one relay, common to all channels). The option consists of a special controller plus an auxiliary relay module. The special controller contains the common malfunction relay plus the gas alarm relays for Channel #1. The auxiliary module contains the independent gas alarm relays for the other channels. See the Installation Section of this manual for further details. CAUTION: unless the relay module is interconnected to the controller, the controller will alarm on Channel 1 only.

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### III. INSTALLATION

#### A. CHOOSING SENSOR LOCATIONS

There are no hard and fast rules governing the selection of optimum sensor locations. The customer must evaluate conditions at his own facility to make this determination. The following are the major factors to be considered:

##### 1. LIKELY SOURCES OF ESCAPING H<sub>2</sub>S

In general at least one sensor should be located in close proximity to each point where H<sub>2</sub>S is most likely to escape into the air. Consideration should also be given to placing sensors at locations where the H<sub>2</sub>S may be carried by local air currents, ventilation equipment, etc.

##### 2. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Avoid installing sensors where they will be unnecessarily exposed to wind, dust, water, shock, or vibration. Observe the temperature range limitations of sensors, covered in the specification section of this manual.

##### 3. "POISONS" AND "CONTAMINANTS"

Sensors may be adversely affected by prolonged exposure to certain materials. Loss of sensitivity, or corrosion, may be gradual if such materials are present in low concentrations, or it may be rapid at higher concentrations. The more important materials adversely affecting sensors are:

- Halides (compounds containing chlorine, fluorine, bromine, or iodine).
- Silicones (often contained in greases and aerosols). Silicones do not chemically attack the sensor. They instead coat it and therefore reduce or stop its response to H<sub>2</sub>S.
- Acid vapors.
- Caustic liquids or vapors.

The presence of such materials in an area does not necessarily preclude the use of a sensor. The feasibility of using a sensor in such areas must be determined by an analysis of the specific factors in each application. However, sensors used in such areas usually require calibration checks on a more frequent basis than normal, and typically have a shorter life than normal. In many such applications the normal two year warranty would not apply.

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B. SENSOR ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION\*\*\*\*\*CAUTION-VERY IMPORTANT\*\*\*\*\*

You will note that each sensor is shipped from the factory with a red plastic cap fitted over the sensing head. Inside the cap is a desiccant. DO NOT remove this cap until you are ready to power the system. SAVE the cap and RE-CAP the sensor at any time in the future when the system's power is off for an extended period of time. The desiccant pack may be discarded. When installing sensors be sure to leave enough clearance from the ground, walls, etc. to be able to fit the calibration bottles supplied with the system onto the sensor head. Each sensor is matched with a specific channel at the factory, and is tagged accordingly. Check and match each sensor to the proper channel before installing it.

The standard sensor assembly consists of a sensor housing (GMI P/N 10252) and sensor (P/N 50445-1, -5, or -9) (see Figure 1). The dash (-) numbers correspond to full scale ranges of 0-100, 0-50, or 0-20 ppm respectively. The sensor assembly is recognized as safe for U.S. National Electric Code (NEC) Class I, Groups B, C and D hazardous areas, and is approved by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA).

Sensors should ALWAYS be mounted pointing DOWNWARD to prevent the collection of moisture or contaminants. Several sensor covers are available, which will have been supplied with the system if ordered. These include P/N 1800822 sintered stainless steel dust cap, P/N 10395-1 splash guard, and P/N 10110 dust guard. All of these accessories are designed to provide extra protection in problem environments.

The sensor is connected to a numbered terminal strip within the sensor housing, as follows (Terminal #5 is not used):

<u>SENSOR HOUSING</u> <u>TERMINAL NUMBER</u>	<u>SENSOR</u> <u>WIRE COLOR</u>
1	White
2	Black
3	Red
4	Green

The Sensor Assembly should be installed with conduit in hazardous areas. The sensor cable should be shielded, especially when run near high power electrical circuits or R-F equipment. Shielded cable should be grounded only at the controller, using the ground terminals provided. Care should be taken to insure that the outer braid does not contact the conduit or junction boxes.

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### B. SENSOR ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION (Cont'd)

General Monitors' cable is color coded, and should be connected to Rear Terminal Board, at "CH 1 SNSR", "CH 2 SNSR", etc., as shown in the following table.

<u>CHANNEL (1,2,3, or 4)</u> <u>TERMINAL BOARD</u>	<u>Sensor</u> <u>Cable Color</u>
W1	White
B2	Black
R3	Red
G4	Green

General Monitors cable must be specified on the purchase order, otherwise GMI assumes that the cable will be supplied by others.

Splices in the sensor cable should be avoided where possible. If required, they must be of high quality and must be soldered. Soldered connections in the sensor cable run will insure trouble-free operation of the low level sensor signals.

### C. CONTROLLER LOCATION

The controller is not explosion proof or weatherproof. It must be installed in a non-hazardous, weather protected area. The following mounting hardware items are available:

P/N 10199-1	98 mm Panel Mount Frame
P/N 10203-1	98 mm Wall Mount Bracket
P/N 10200-1	19" Rack Frame (up to 4 controllers)
P/N 10191	Blank Panel (one per unused position in P/N 10200-1 Frame)

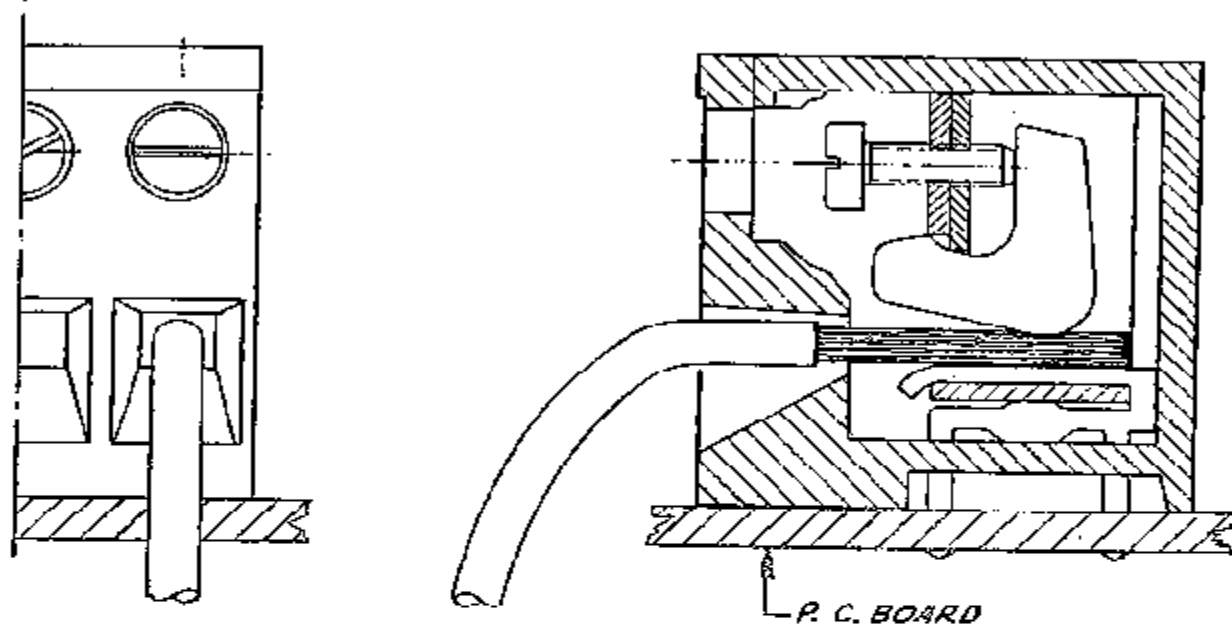
Controller mounting should always be as free from shock and vibration as possible. A wiring service loop is recommended to facilitate access to the rear panel and alarm set pots.

#### \*\*\*\*\*CAUTION:\*\*\*\*\*

The controller terminals will not accept cable larger than AWG #14. If the discrete alarm relay option has been provided, refer to Section E.



WIRE INSERTION INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR WEIDMÜLLER TYPE "TOP" TERMINAL BLOCKS



WIRES 14 TO 18 AWG



WIRES 20 OR 22 AWG

**NOTES:**

1. STRANDED WIRE IS PERMISSIBLE, BUT SOLID WIRE IS PREFERRED.
2. WIRE MUST BE STRIPPED, AS SHOWN, AND FULLY INSERTED.
3. LEADS MUST NOT BE TINNED.
4. THE USE OF ANY SCREWDRIVER OTHER THAN THE PROVIDED "GENERAL MONITORS" MODEL OR ANY STRAIGHT SHANK (CABINET) 1/8" MIN. BLADE MAY CAUSE INCORRECT TIGHTENING, BREAK THE SCREW HEAD OR OTHERWISE DAMAGE THE TERMINAL BLOCK AND ITS CONNECTION.

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D. POWER CONNECTIONS

(See Figure 2). The controller can be factory ordered to operate from either 117VAC or 220VAC (not both), 50/60 Hz. Connections are made to the AC Terminal Board (Line, Neutral, Ground), using accepted commercial wiring practices. Since no ON-OFF Switch is provided in the instrument, power should not be connected to the Primary Power until all remaining connections are made. GMI does not supply an ON-OFF switch in order to eliminate the risk of accidental shutdown.

The system may also be powered from a 24VDC source with a minimum capacity of 2 amperes. Primary DC Power connections (or Battery Back-up) are made to Controller Terminal Blocks "DC" (+ and -). (See Figure 2).

E. ALARM, ANALOG OUTPUT, AND REMOTE RESET CONNECTIONS

Alarm contacts for customer use are brought out to the Alarm Terminal Blocks at the rear of the controller. These three individual DPDT contacts are rated 3A at 117VAC, resistive.

\*\*\*\*\*CAUTION:\*\*\*\*\*

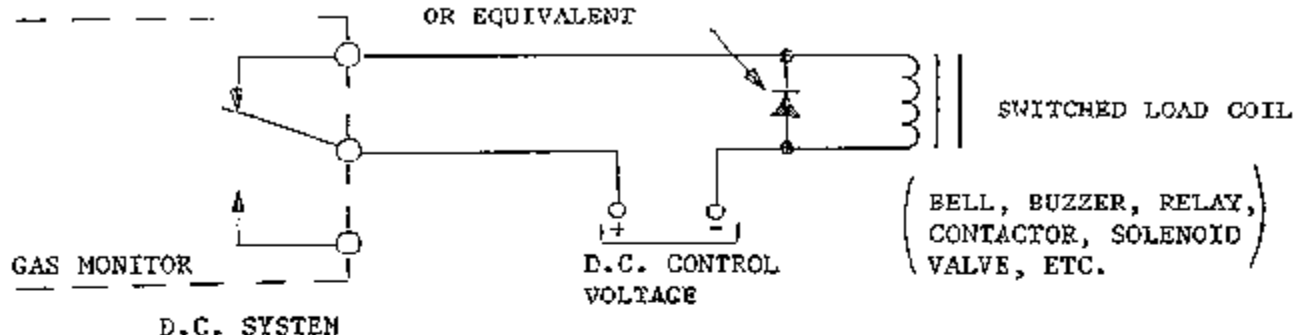
Inductive loads (bells, buzzers, relays, contactors, solenoid valves, etc.) connected to the high alarm, low alarm, and malfunction alarm relays must be clamped as shown in the following diagrams. Unclamped inductive loads can generate voltage spikes in excess of 1000 volts. Spikes of this magnitude will cause false alarms and possible damage.



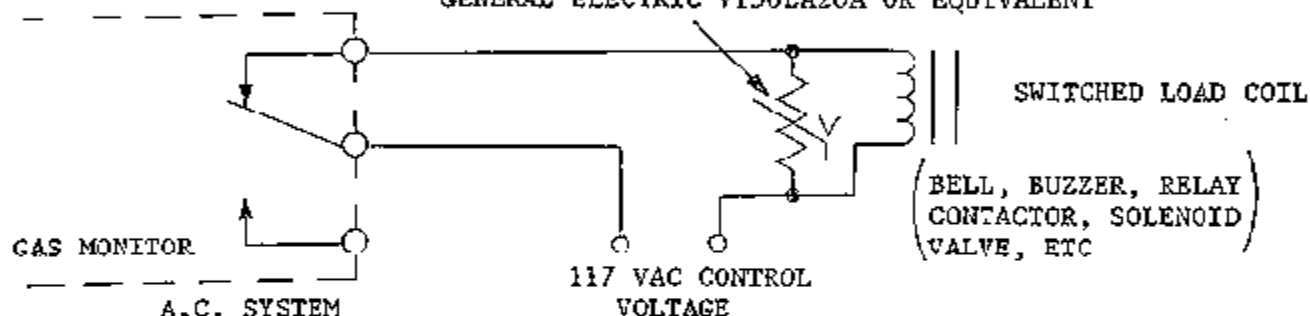


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GENERAL PURPOSE RECTIFIER  
DIODE, 1E 1N4005 (NOTE POLARITY)  
OR EQUIVALENT



METAL OXIDE VARISTOR RATED FOR 150 VRMS  
GENERAL ELECTRIC VI50LA20A OR EQUIVALENT

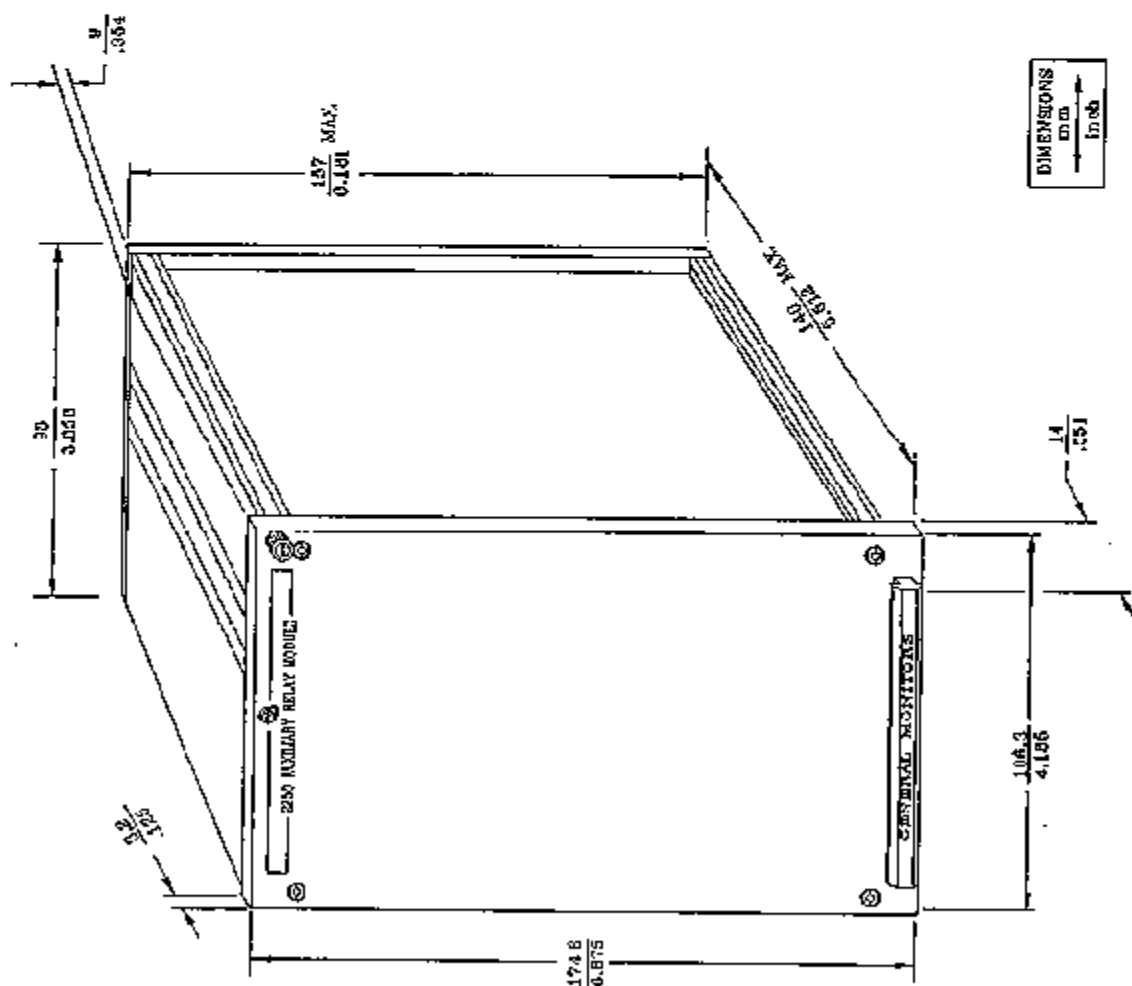


The relay contacts may be used to operate customer auxiliary alarms, shut down or start up equipment, etc. The malfunction relay is normally energized with power applied. The gas alarm relays (HIGH and LOW) are normally de-energized (normally energized operation of these relays is available on special order).

If GMI's Discrete Alarm Relay Option was ordered, the following information is applicable. An auxiliary relay module will have been provided, in addition to a special Model 2250 Controller (see Figure 3). The module has the same front panel dimensions as the controller, but is only half as long. All mounting hardware accessories for the controller may be used for the auxiliary module as well. The module can be mounted immediately beside the controller, or behind it on a shelf, in a rack or panel mounted configuration. The controller contains the malfunction relay (common to all channels), plus the low and high alarm relays for Channel #1. The auxiliary module contains the low and high alarm relays for the other active channels. The module is connected to the controller by 12 conductor cable. External alarm connections are made at the appropriate terminal blocks on the controller and auxiliary module.

The 4-20 milliamperere analog output signal is only provided if specially ordered. Connections are made to the terminal blocks labeled A.O. (+ and -). Channel I.D. connections (CH. I.D. + and -) are located just below the analog output. (Channel #1, 1 volt; Channel #2, 2 volts; Channel #3, 3 volts and Channel #4, 4 volts) (see Figure 2).

Remote manual reset of latching gas alarm relays (if any) may be utilized. Connections are made to the terminal block labeled "RESET". The remote reset switch must be a normally open type.



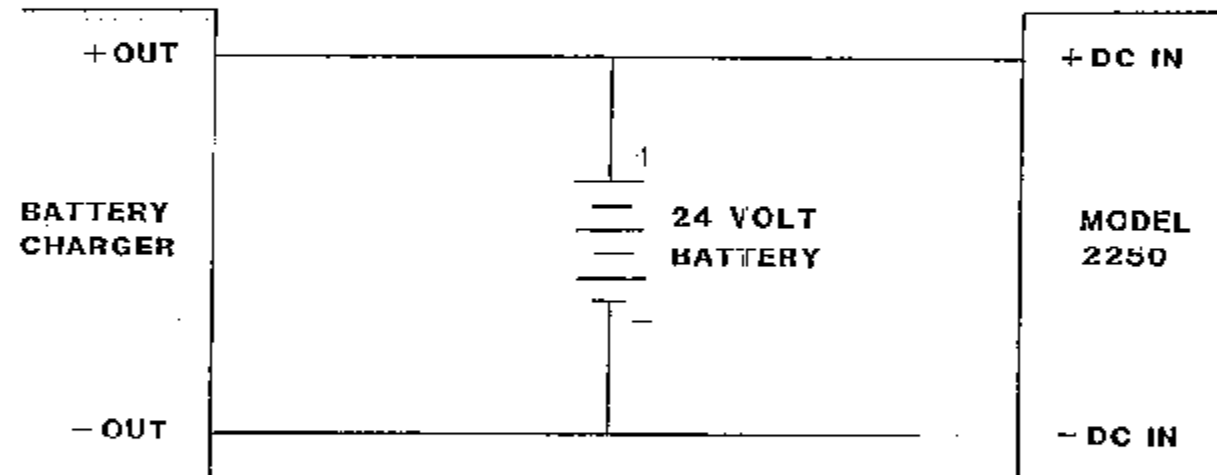
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### F. BATTERY BACKUP

Battery backup may be employed if desired. The customer furnished battery may be connected as shown. No manual or relay switching is required. A customer furnished battery charger should be used to keep the battery charged to battery manufacturer's recommended level. The cable length (battery to controller) should be as short as possible. Should an AC power failure occur, the 24 Volt battery supplies current through the diode to the controller circuitry. DO NOT USE MORE THAN A 24 VOLT BATTERY.

The battery rating (ampere-hour capacity) is dictated by the length of time you expect power outages to last. A complete 4-channel Model 2250 requires approximately 1 ampere (peak) at 24 Volts DC. General Monitors recommends that a Lead-Acid type battery be used. This type battery can be expected to last for several years with minimum maintenance.

NOTE: The schematic is complete for a total of one Model 2250 Controller. A separate battery is recommended for EACH controller.



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### IV. OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS

#### A. GENERAL

Review the previous section on installation instructions and double-check all cable and power connections for proper installation.

#### B. APPLICATION OF POWER

Apply power to the controller. One of the discrete channel HI CHAN" LED's will turn on immediately. "HI CHAN" LED's may switch from one channel to another during the initial warm-up period. Should a malfunction condition be displayed, check the sensor cable for that channel for proper connections at the controller and sensor housing, and for cable splices. If this check does not locate the problem, check for proper Primary Voltages (AC or DC), then for proper sensor operating voltages.

<u>REAR PANEL SENSOR TERMINAL</u>	<u>OPERATING VOLTAGE*</u>
*W (WHITE)	+ 18 to 19VDC
*R (RED)	+ 15 VDC

\* Use the (-) DC terminal on the Rear Panel as "common" for these measurements.

#### C. ALARM ADJUSTMENTS

Alarm adjustment pots are accessible from the right hand side of the controller (when facing it). To gain access, slide the controller forward a few inches from its mounted position.

TO ADJUST THE LOW ALARM: (see Figure 4).

1. Set the Toggle Switch (upper left corner of the controller front panel) to position "A". This position permits adjustment and disables external alarm circuitry. With the toggle switch in this position, all malfunction LED's will flash, indicating the controller is "out of normal operating mode".
2. Turn Cal. Pot R131 (on the left side of unit) (see Figure 5) clockwise and observe the meter needle deflection. Adjust the pot to move the needle to the desired low alarm set point.

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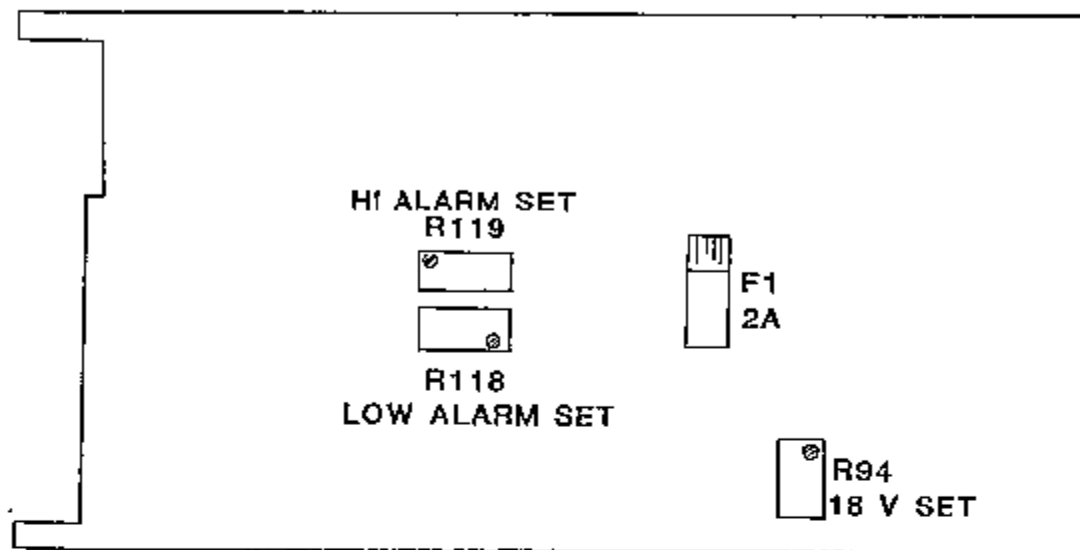
### C. ALARM ADJUSTMENT (Cont'd)

3. With the meter at the desired level, adjust the LO Pot R118 (on the right side of unit) counter clockwise (CCW) until the Low Alarm LED (Channel 1 only) just starts flashing. If this Low Alarm LED is flashing initially, turn the pot clockwise (CW) until the LED goes off, then adjust CCW until the LED flashes.
4. To check the alarm setpoint, adjust the meter down scale using the CAL pot then slowly adjust the meter upscale, noting the concentration on the meter at which the Low Alarm LED (Channel 1) flashes. Repeat steps 2 and 3 if the Low Alarm LED does not start to flash at the desired concentration.
5. Return the toggle switch to position "N". All Malfunction lights will stop flashing and turn "OFF".

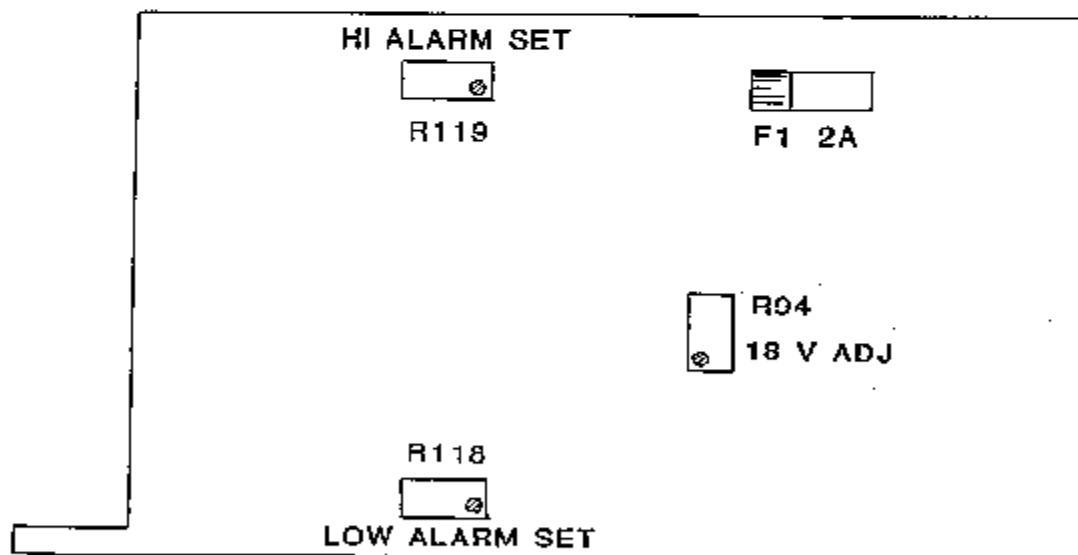
The procedure for adjusting the High Alarm is similar to the Low Alarm adjustment procedure.

1. Set the Toggle Switch to Position A. Malfunction lights will start flashing.
2. Using CAL pot R131, adjust the meter to the desired high alarm set point.
3. If the High Alarm LED (Channel 1) is off, adjust HI pot R119 CCW until the High Alarm LED just starts flashing. If the High Alarm light is flashing adjust HI pot R119 CW until it goes out, then CCW until it starts flashing. (Hold Reset Switch in for Automatic Reset).
4. To check the High Alarm set point adjust the meter downscale, then slowly adjust it upscale, noting the point at which the High Alarm LED (Channel 1) starts flashing. If the set point is not adjusted properly, repeat Steps 2 and 3. The high alarm is now set.
5. Return the toggle switch to position "N" for normal operation. Malfunction lights will stop flashing and turn "OFF".

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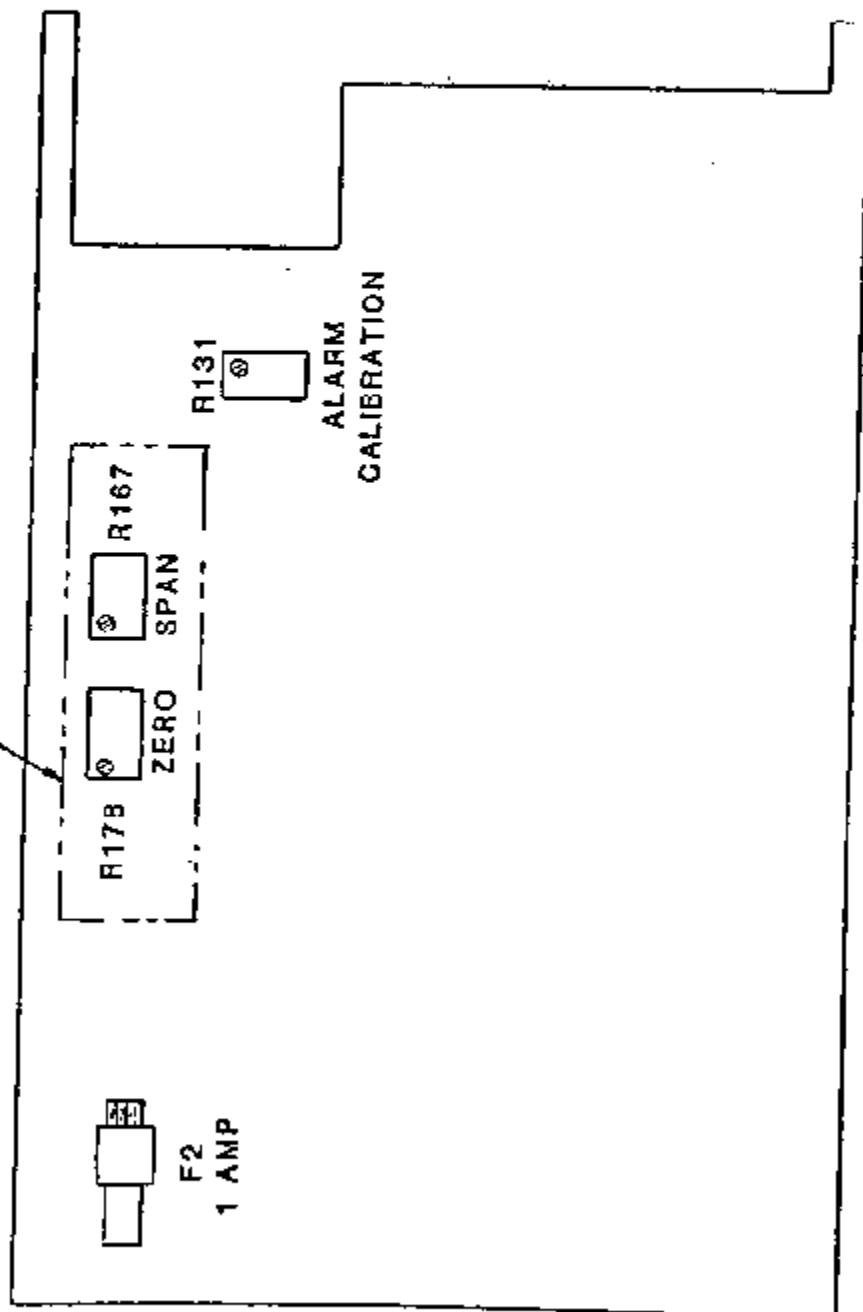
POWER SUPPLY CARD ENERGIZED



POWER SUPPLY CARD DE-ENERGIZED

FIG.4

USED ONLY ON ANALOG OUT OPTION ( R167 & R178 )



## CONTROL ELECTRONICS

FIG. 5

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### D. ANALOG OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT/CHECK

A 4-20 milliamperere analog output signal is optional, and this section is applicable only if it was specially ordered.

Adjustment for the low end of the range (4ma) is controlled by Recorder Zero (RZ) Pot R178 (see Figure 5). The high end of the range is controlled by Recorder Span (RS) Pot R167. RZ and RS are located on the left hand side when facing the controller.

To adjust or check the output, move Toggle Switch SW1 to the Alarm Set Position "A". All discrete malfunction lights on the front panel will start flashing, indicating "out of normal operation". The meter deflection is now controlled by Cal Pot R131. Adjust R131 so the meter needle is at zero. The analog output should now be at 4ma. Measure it at the A.O. Terminals on the rear panel. If adjustment is necessary, adjust RZ Pot R178. Now move the front panel meter to full scale by adjusting Cal Pot R131. This will activate the front panel low and high alarm lights. Again measure the output at the A.O. Terminals. It should be 20 ma. If adjustment is necessary, adjust it using RS Pot R167. The output signal is now checked or adjusted. The Cal Pot R131 must now be adjusted so that the meter deflection is below the low alarm set point. Push the front panel Alarm Reset switch to reset any latching alarms. Return the toggle switch to the "N" (Normal) position. All malfunction lights will turn off unless a true Malfunction condition exists.



## VI. TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

### PROBLEM

### POSSIBLE CAUSE

### CORRECTIVE ACTION

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Front panel "Hi-Chan" LED doesn't light on application of primary power to controller.       | 1. Primary Power (AC or DC) fuse blown.<br>2. No Primary Power.<br>3. Channel "L" span pot turned down.  | 1. Replace blown fuses.<br>2. Check primary power.<br>3. Rotate "L" span pot CW until "Hi Chan" LED lights.   |
| 2. Front Panel Alarm Light (discrete) is on all the time.                                       | 1. Gas at Sensor.<br>2. Sensor leads (Red & Green) are shorted.  | 1. Check for gas at the sensor.<br>2. Check sensor cable & connections for shorts.  |
| 3. Front Panel Reset Switch doesn't "Reset" the alarm LED's.                                    | 1. Gas at Sensor.<br>2. Sensor leads (Red & Green) are shorted.  | 1. Check for gas at the sensor.<br>2. Check sensor cable & connections for shorts.  |
| 4. Alarm circuits (Low and/or High) do not turn on when gas is at the sensor.                   | 1. No 15 VDC power to the Sensor.<br>2. Problem in the Controller alarm circuits.  | 1. Verify 15 VDC power to sensor. (Red sensor lead to -DC terminal). Controller should be returned to the factory for repair if power to sensor is not 15 VDC.<br>2. Short red to green wire. This will cause false high alarm if controller is working O.K. If controller is O.K., problem is in sensor or sensor cable. |
| 5. All front panel Malfunction Lights are flashing on/off.                                      | 1. Toggle switch SW1 in C or A position.   | 1. Be sure Toggle Switch is in the M (Normal operation) position.   |
| 6. All front panel lights are on (not flashing).  | 1. Low primary power.<br>2. All sensors in malfunction.  | 1. Verify proper primary power.<br>2. Check 18 & 15 VDC sensor operating voltages.  |
| 7. Malfunction light is flashing on/off after initial application of power during installation. | 1. Sensor cable not connected properly at sensor or controller.<br>2. Low primary power (AC or DC) to controller.<br>3. Blown fuse in individual channel 18 VDC power circuit. | 1. Verify sensor cable connection correct at sensor and controller.<br>2. Verify proper primary voltage at controller.<br>3. Check for voltage (18 to 19 VDC between sensor White and Black leads. If low, adjust 18 Volt control on controller right hand side (R94) (see Figure 4).                                     |

If the problem appears to be beyond the scope of the above procedures, please consult the factory. Repair effort beyond replacement of recommended spare parts by other than factory personnel may void the warranty.

## GENERAL MONITORS

VII. SPECIAL WARNING

Through engineering design, testing, manufacturing techniques, and rigid quality control, General Monitors delivers the finest gas detection systems available. The user must recognize his responsibility for maintaining the gas detection system in operational condition.

- (1) GENERAL MONITORS recommends a calibration check on a regular schedule. The calibration check should be conducted at least every ninety (90) days. This is the only method of insuring proper system operation and response to  $H_2S$ . More frequent calibration checks are encouraged, to spot problems such as mud collecting on the sensor heads, accidental painting over of sensors, etc. A calibration check is defined as the procedure of applying a known concentration of gas to the system sensors while observing the controller. The visual display will indicate the gas concentration and activate alarm indicators/circuits in direct relationship to gas concentration. Calibration adjustments must be made if results are at variance (See CALIBRATION section of this manual).
- (2) GENERAL MONITORS cautions, as with all equipment of this type, that high levels or long exposure to certain atmospheres will "poison" the sensor and eventually affect sensitivity. See Section III.A (3) for specific information. Use in such atmospheres requires calibration checks on a more frequent schedule than normal. General Monitors should be consulted for application feasibility determination before installing a system in such atmospheres.
- (3) GENERAL MONITORS' sensors and sensor housings are designed and tested for use in certain classes of hazardous atmospheres. Explosion-proof integrity cannot be maintained if sensors and sensor housings are operated in other than the "as designed" condition. Terminal access covers of sensor housings must be on. Sensor housing must be installed in accordance with National Electrical Code acceptable practices for the class of hazardous atmosphere.
- (4) Sensors are designed with sintered metal or screen covers which act as flame arrestors. Do not operate sensors without screen or sintered metal parts in place.
- (5) GENERAL MONITORS' gas detection systems are primarily SAFETY devices for the protection of personnel and facilities, and must be "always ready". With proper installation, calibration, and maintenance, the system will provide continuous monitoring of hazardous areas. The user must assume all liability for misuse of GENERAL MONITORS' gas detection systems.
- (6) The system's full two year warranty will be voided if customer personnel or third parties damage the system during repair attempts.

## GENERAL MONITORS

V. CALIBRATIONA. GENERAL

Considering the toxicity of hydrogen sulfide, General Monitors strongly recommends the period between calibrations should never exceed 90 days.

It is very important that the owner/operator of this equipment determine the correct calibration schedule for their particular environment. Frequently because of environmental contaminants and conditions the frequency of calibration may be substantially shorter than 90 days. This calibration frequency must be determined empirically by following a regular calibration routine and procedure.

A sample calibration schedule and checklist have been provided in the appendix of the manual. Please refer to it in establishing the required calibration program.

There are two calibration routines for the Model 2180 H<sub>2</sub>S monitoring system which will be required periodically. They are described in detail below.

1. Calibration Check

This procedure is used to periodically and routinely check the response of an installed system to a known concentration of H<sub>2</sub>S (see Part C below).

2. System Calibration

This procedure is used for the initial installation/start-up of the system. This procedure is also used to re-calibrate the system if a controller or sensor is replaced/exchanged (see Part D below).

B. PRE-CALIBRATION INSTRUCTIONS

Before a full calibration or a calibration check is begun, assure that the sensing assembly is in "clean air". If the atmosphere at the sensor contains a low background of H<sub>2</sub>S observe the following procedure:

1. Obtain a GMI field calibrator plastic bottle (P/N 50000). Assure that it contains no H<sub>2</sub>S by flushing it with clean air. Place your hand or a cover over the bottle's open end and take it to the sensor.
2. Place the bottle over the sensor.
3. Wait a few minutes for the sensor to become permeated with clean air. The meter will be in the wide black zone on the meter face.
4. Remove the sensor from the bottle.

After each use of the field calibrator plastic bottle, it is necessary to clear the bottle of residual H<sub>2</sub>S gas. This may be done by flushing the plastic bottle with clean air or by human breath.

## GENERAL MONITORS

C. CALIBRATION CHECK

Using field calibrator plastic bottle (P/N 50000), obtain a GMI glass ampoule which has the same ppm  $H_2S$  concentration as the 50% of full scale marking on controller. For example, for a 100 ppm full scale range, use a 50 ppm ampoule. Check the date code on the ampoule. Ampoules may start to lose concentration after a specified period. The ampoule label will state: "EXP (date)". Please adhere to this cut-off date. Place the ampoule in the holder inside the bottle and place the bottle over the sensor to be calibrated. Crush the ampoule by turning the screw assembly, which serves as a vise. Wait for the meter to stabilize.

After stabilizing, the meter should read  $50 \pm 10$  (e.g.,  $\pm 20\%$ ) ppm. If so, the CALIBRATION CHECK is completed. If the meter does not read within above noted tolerances, it will be necessary to calibrate per Section D, which follows.

D. SYSTEM CALIBRATION

1. Controller and sensors are factory matched and should be installed as a matched set in order to preserve factory-set adjustment points. The correct sensor serial number to be used with each channel, along with alarm set points, are found on the white label on the top plate of the controller. Be sure each controller/sensor has been in operation for 24 hours prior to calibration to assure its stability.
2. Assure that the sensor is in "clean air" per Section B above. Select an  $H_2S$  calibration ampoule that represents the full scale reading on the meter. Place the ampoule in the calibration bottle (P/N 50000). Place the bottle over the sensor, and crush the ampoule as described in Section C, above. Make sure that there is a tight seal between the sensor and the bottle. Approximately 5 minutes should be allowed to assure a stabilized reading. After it stabilizes, adjust the front panel "0" Span Pot for that channel, to obtain a full scale reading. Remove the calibration bottle from the sensor and empty of broken glass. Clear the bottle of residual  $H_2S$  gas before exposure to the "low calibration ampoule".
3. Select an  $H_2S$  calibration ampoule that represents 20% of the full scale meter range. Place the ampoule in the field calibration bottle and repeat the procedure per Step 2 above to expose the sensor to  $H_2S$  gas for 5 minutes. Then adjust the "L" Span Pot to move the meter needle to 20% of full scale. Remove the calibration bottle from the sensor and empty the broken glass.
4. Next, perform the procedure given in Part C above at 50% of full scale. This will verify the accuracy of calibration.
5. When a new sensor is installed in an existing system, recalibrate using each step of Section D.

## GENERAL MONITORS

VIII. WARRANTY

GMI warrants all of its products to be free from defects in workmanship or material under normal use and service within two (2) years (Gas Detection) and (1) year (Flame Detection) from date of shipment. GMI will repair or replace without charge any equipment found to be defective during the warranty period. Final determination of the nature and responsibility for defective or damaged equipment will be made by GMI personnel. Gas detection elements which have been poisoned by contaminants are not included in this warranty. In all cases this warranty is limited to the cost of the equipment. All warranties hereunder are contingent upon proper use in the application for which the product was intended and do not cover products which have been modified or repaired without GMI approval or which have been subjected to neglect, accident, improper installation or application, or on which the original identification marks have been removed or altered. GMI's responsibility under the above warranty shall be limited to the repair or replacement at GMI's option at no cost to the purchaser for parts or labor, of any component which fails during the warranty period provided that the purchaser has promptly reported such failure to GMI in writing and GMI, upon inspection, found such component to be defective. The purchaser must obtain shipping instructions for the return of any item under this warranty provision and compliance with such instruction shall be a condition of this warranty.

EXCEPT FOR THE EXPRESS WARRANTY STATED ABOVE, GMI DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCTS SOLD HEREUNDER INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS AND THE EXPRESS WARRANTIES STATED HEREIN ARE IN LIEU OF ALL OBLIGATIONS OR LIABILITIES ON THE PART OF GMI FOR DAMAGES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF/OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THE PRODUCT.

- |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1) Installation and Preliminary Calibration<br>(Record date after preliminary calibration is done)  | Date: _____                                      |  |  |  |  |
| 2) 24 hour calibration<br>(Record date after 24 hour calibration is done)   | Date: _____                                      |  |  |  |  |
| 3) 7 day calibration check<br>(Record date and reading of calibration check. Repeat after 7 days if reading deviates more than +/- 20% or 2 ppm, whichever is greater. Otherwise go to step 4)      | Date/Reading<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | Date/Reading<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | Date/Reading<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | Date/Reading<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | Date/Reading<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ |
| 4) 14 day calibration check<br>(Record date and reading of calibration check. Repeat after 14 days if reading deviates more than +/- 20% or 2 ppm, whichever is greater. Otherwise go to step 5)    | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 |
| 5) 1 month calibration check<br>(Record date and reading of calibration check. Repeat after 1 month if reading deviates more than +/- 20% or 2 ppm, whichever is greater. Otherwise go to step 6)   | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 |
| 6) 2 months calibration check<br>(Record date and reading of calibration check. Repeat after 2 months if reading deviates more than +/- 20% or 2 ppm, whichever is greater. Otherwise go to step 7) | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 |
| 7) 90 day calibration check   | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                 |

## GENERAL MONITORS

IX. MODEL 2250 SPECIFICATIONSCONTROLLER

Mounting Options: Rack, panel or wall.

Dimensions: 106 mm x 175 mm x 298 mm  
(4"W x 7"D x 11-1/2"H).

Weight: 3.6 kg (8 lbs.)

Temperature Range: -18°C to + 66°C (0°F to + 150°F).

Power: 22-30 VDC; 105-130 VAC, or 200-240 VAC,  
50-60 Hz; 12 watts (nominal  
(16 watts for discrete alarm option).

Meter Range: 0-100ppm H<sub>2</sub>S (standard).  
Others available are 0-20, 0-50ppm.

Repeatability: ± 1% of input.

Number of channels: 4 (maximum).

Alarm Circuits (standard): Three: High, Low and Malfunction,  
common to all channels. Non latching  
malfunction and low alarm, and latching  
high alarm. DPDT contacts rated  
at 1A @ 117 VAC, resistive.

Status Indicators: One meter common to all channels.  
Individual LED's to indicate high alarm,  
low alarm, and malfunction conditions,  
as well as peak channel identification.

Electrical Classification: General purpose.

Options: 4-20 ma analog output, plus channel  
identification mark for peak channel.  
Normally energized low and high alarms.  
Latching or non-latching low and  
high alarms (any combination).  
Discrete HIGH and LOW relay contacts  
per channel. Sealed relays.

Warranty: Two years.

## GENERAL MONITORS

SENSOR

Type: Continuous diffusion, adsorption type.

Temperature Range:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+90^{\circ}\text{C}$ , ( $-40^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+195^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

Response Time: Meter display reads 25% full scale within 20 seconds, 50% within 60 seconds, when exposed to  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  in a concentration equal to full scale.

Drift: 5% per year.

Repeatability: 2 ppm or  $\pm 10\%$  of applied gas, whichever is greater.

Electrical Classification: Class I, Division 1, Group B, C, and D (U.S. NEC). Approved by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA).

Specificity:  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  specific.

Warranty: Two years.

Cable: Four conductor cable. Maximum length of cable between controller and sensor assembly with loop resistance of 20 ohms.

<u>Wire Size</u>	<u>Length:</u>	
	<u>(Meters)</u>	<u>(Feet)</u>
14	1,029	3,375
16	686	2,250
18	411	1,350
20	274	900

NOTE: Shielded cable is recommended.



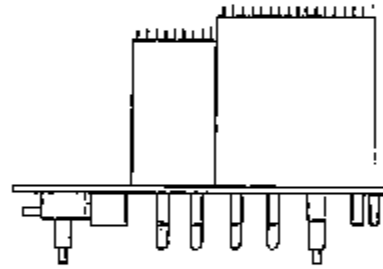
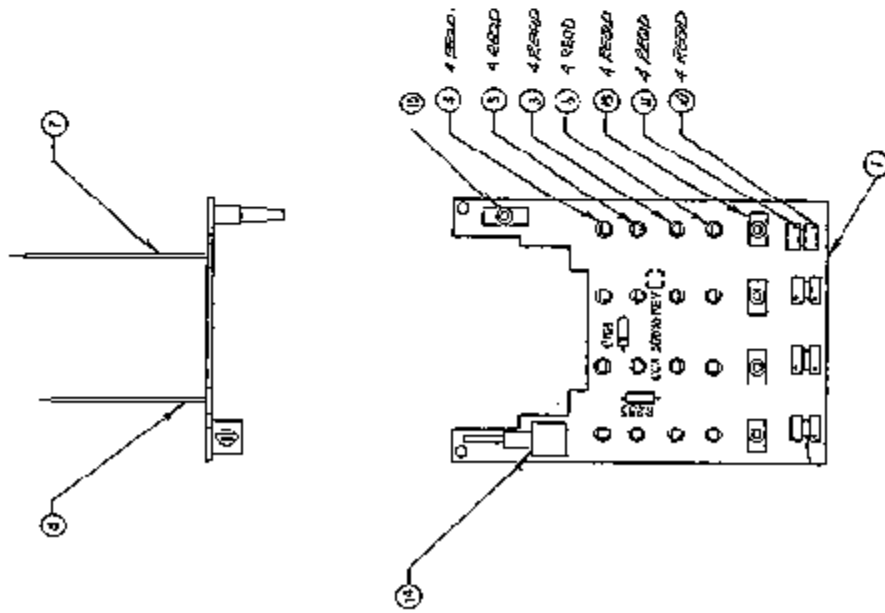
## GENERAL MONITORS

X. RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTSUp to Two Years Operation

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QTY.</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1.	1	939-048	Lens - Amber
2.	1	939-049	Lens - Red
3.	1	939-047	Lens - Green
4.	1	951-201	Fuse, 2 amp
5.	1	951-013	Fuse, 1 amp
6.	4	951-104	Fuse, 3/4 amp
7.	1	50445-X	Sensor (specify range)
8.	A/R	50009-X	Calibration kit (specify meter range)
9.	A/R	50008-X	Calibration Ampoules (box of 12) (specify meter range)

NOTES:

1. If more than one Model 2250 is purchased we recommend that one spare sensor be purchased for every controller, and quantities shown above for all other items be purchased for every two controllers.
2. When ordering please identify the range of any item with "-X" in P/N.

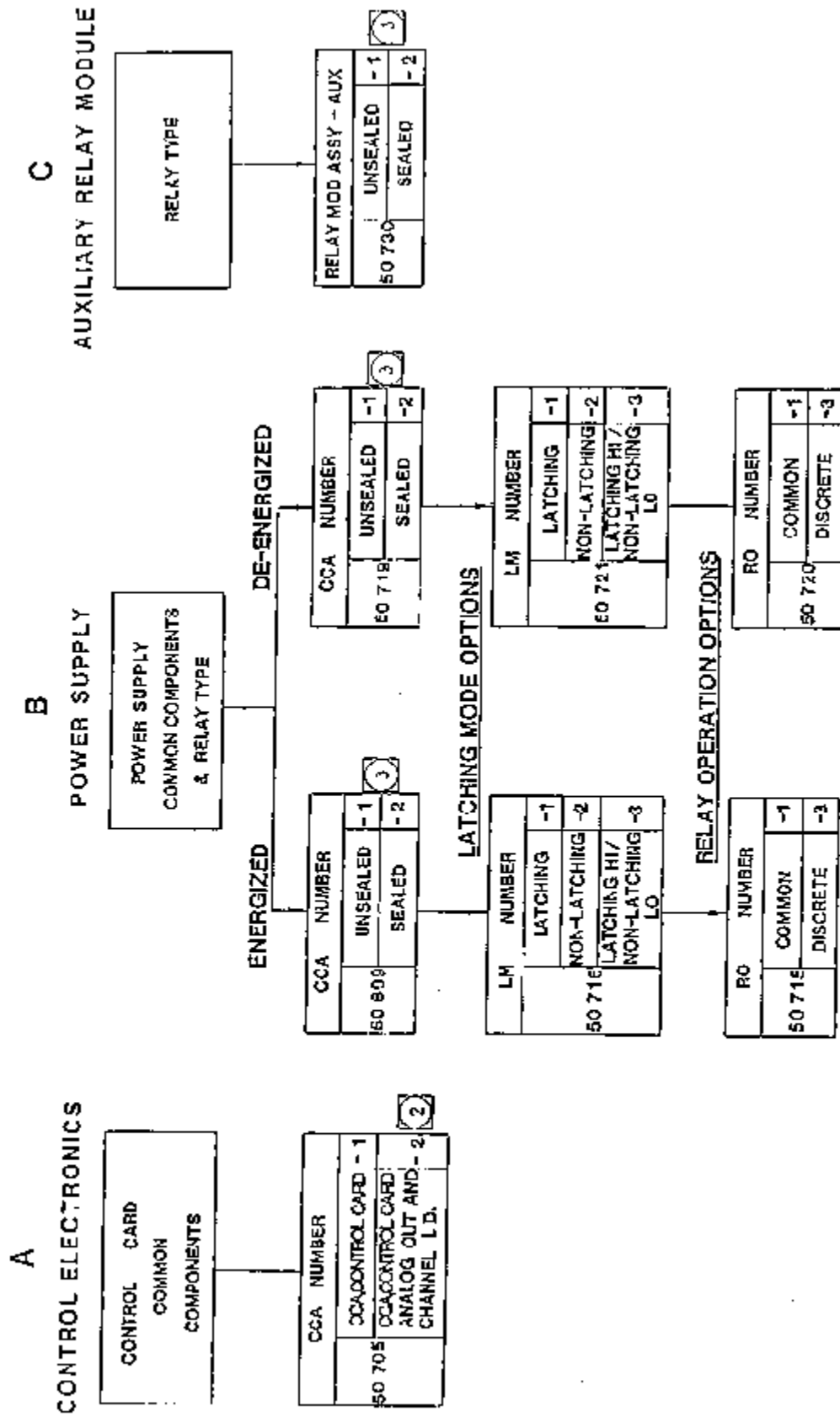


447	932-002	ONTARIO, CONFERENTIAL		15
1	931-940	SWITCH TOGGLE (APD)	52	14
5	931-417	SWITCH PASH (SPD)	52, 280 S	13
	97-086	RESIDR, 10K, 144, 2.5%	1000	12
4	917-645	POT 10K	250, 13%, 22, 25, 11	11
4	947-582	POT 1K	800, 100, 210, 22, 2	10
	982-102	DICKE	1R 114	9
	1050 7-1	WAFER, FL 507AF 50-000		8
	1000 7-1	WAFER, FL 507AF 50-000		7
				6
5	945-349	LED LIGHT, AMBER	200, 8, 11-16	5
4	945-327	LED LIGHT, RED	1501-4	4
4	940-525	LED LIGHT, GREEN	4507-12	3
				2
1	50 095	CID, INTERFAC BOARD		1

{REF 50696 B}

**FIG. 6**

## CCA, INTERFACE BOARD

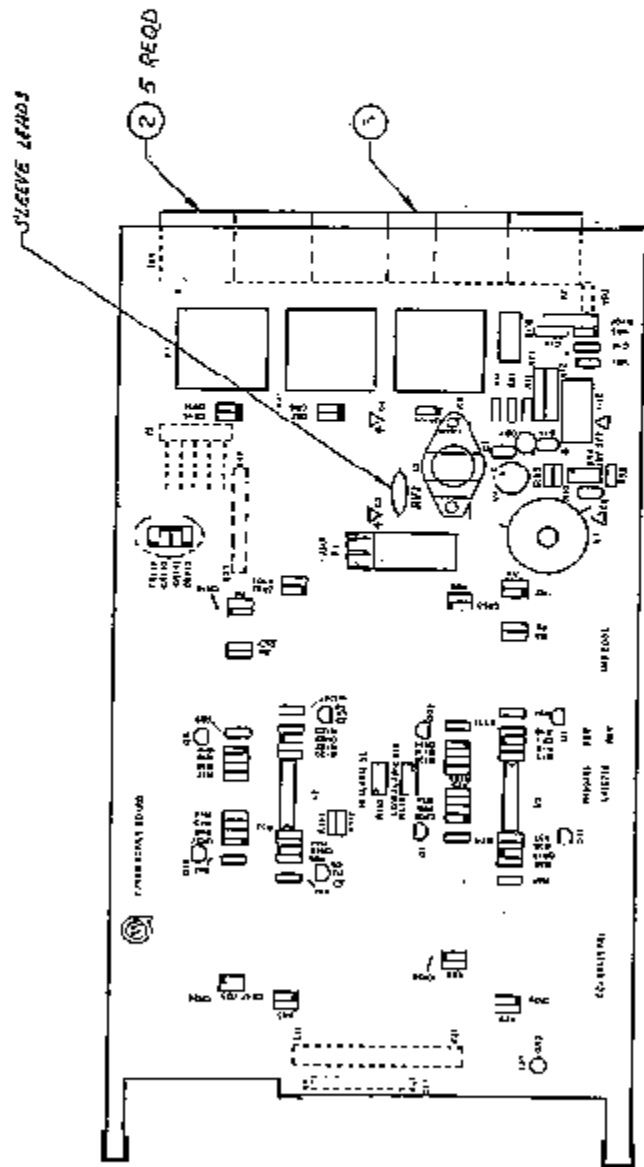


- ① COORDINATE UNSEALED OR SEALED OPTIONS.
- ② ANALOG OUT & CHANNEL I.D. OPTION ARE ALWAYS TO BE SPECIFIED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EACH OTHER.

(REF 50693 E)

FIG.7

OPTION TABULATION,  
CONTROL ELECTRONICS  
AND POWER SUPPLY



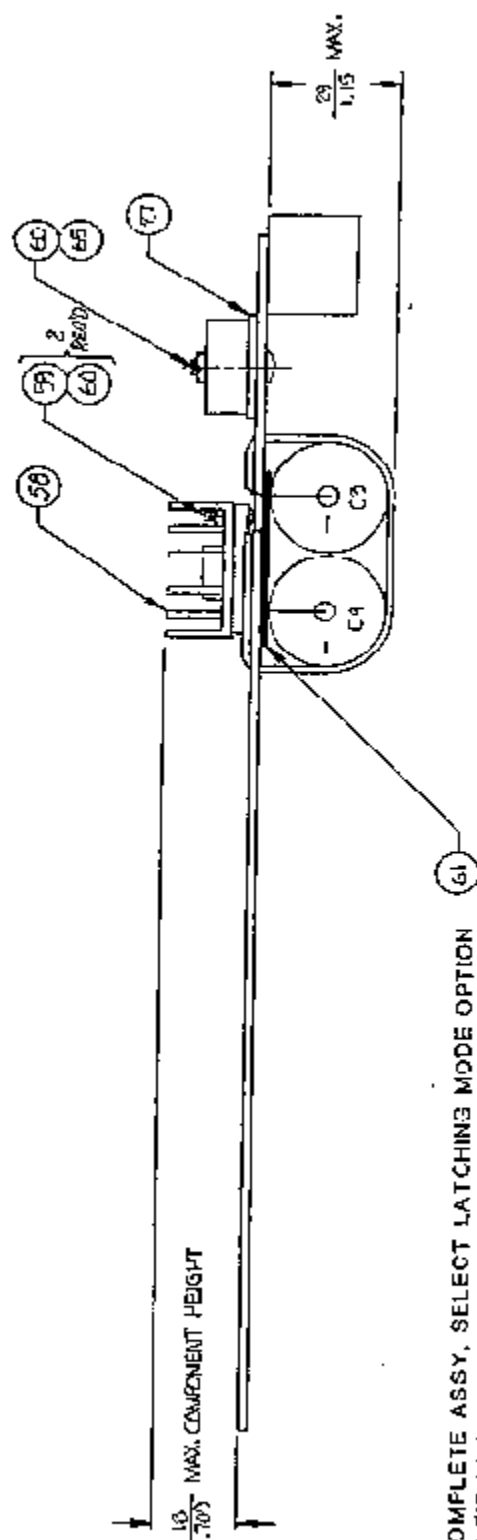
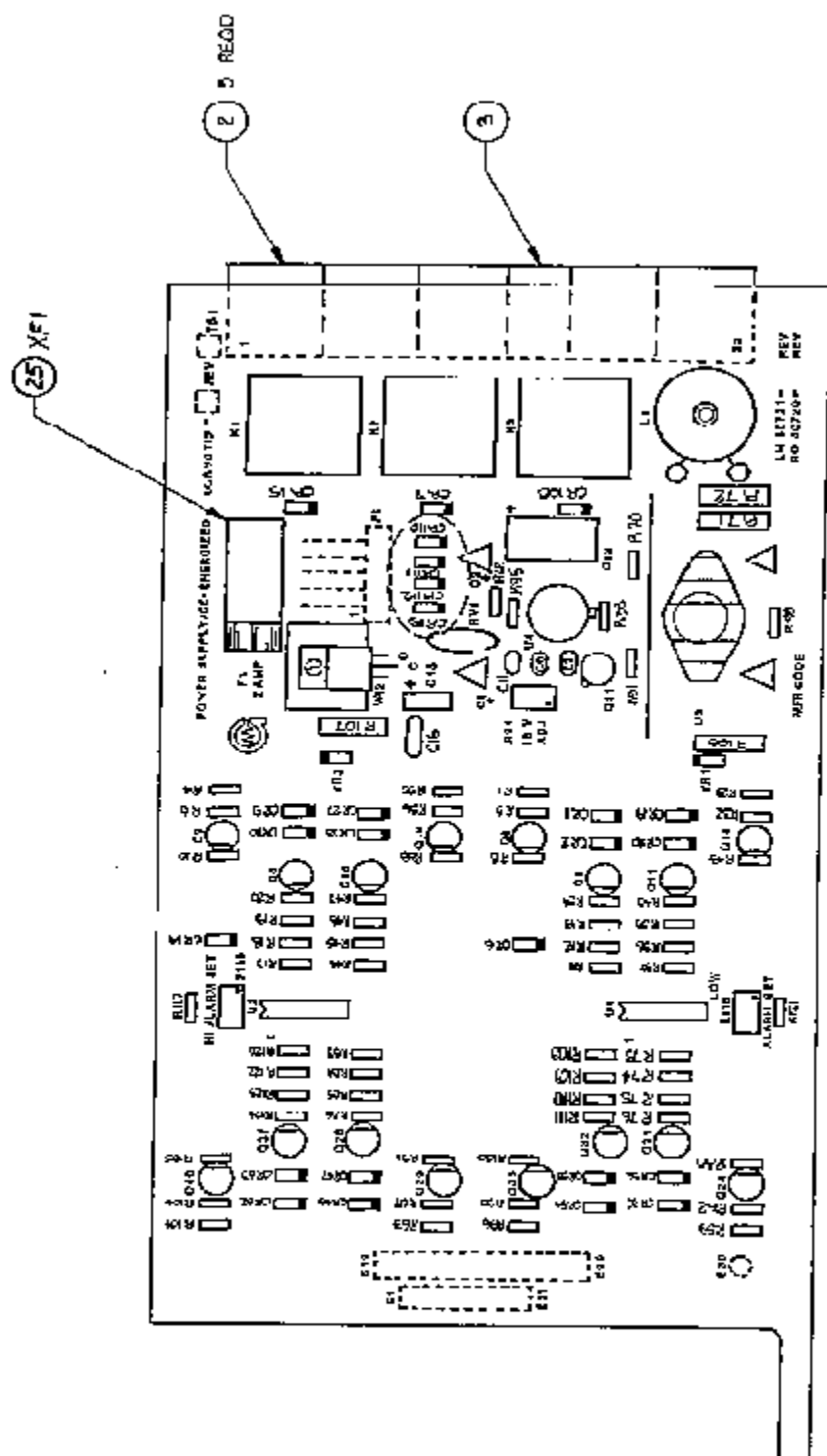
QTY	QTY	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	ITEM
2	2	947-042	RESISTOR 33K, 1/4W ± 5%	R8, 10	42
3	3	947-052	RESISTOR 47K, 1/4W ± 5%	R3, 6, 58	41
8	8	947-064	RESISTOR, 1K, 1/4W ± 5%	R1, 2, 28, 33, 39	40
2	2	947-576	POT, 10K	R18, 119	36
1	1	947-526	POT, 200	R94	37
3	3	945-030	RELAY, 24V (SEALED)	X1, K2, K3	34
3	3	943-027	RELAY, 24V (UNSEALED)	X1, K2, K3	34
1	1	931-307	VOL. REG. 305	U4	35
1	1	931-337	TRANS. SWITCH. REG. PIC600	U3	32
2	2	931-316	QUAS. OP AMP 324	U1, U2	31
1	1	931-310	VOLT REG 5V 7815	VR2	30
1	1	50560	INDUCTOR, 300UH	LI	29
1	1	93-040	INSULATOR PAD		28
1	1	92-607	HOLDER, FUSE	XF1	26
1	1	95-015	FUSE, MINIATURE 2AMP	F1	23
1	1	931-320	VARISTOR, Y47Z17	AV1	22
1	1	940-030	DYOLAC, ZENER 1H4733A	VR3	20
1	1	948-087	ZENER 1H4744A	VR1	19
4	4	948-115	1N5416	GRN01, 1N2, 1N3	18
13	13	948-102	1N4002	GRN04, 1N4, 1N5, 1N6	17
8	8	948-104	DIODE, 1H4148	GRN02, 1N1, 1N3	16
1	1	915-125	CAPACITOR .33UF, 35V	C15	14
1	1	915-110	100UF, 30V	C12	12
1	1	915-035	.0047UF, 50V	C11	11
1	1	915-032	.022UF, 50V	C8	10
1	1	915-030	350PF, 100V	C7	9
2	2	915-127	1600UF, 40V	C3, 4	8
1	1	915-033	CAPACITOR, .1UF, 50V	C16	7
1	1	921-170	CONNECTOR, RT. ANGLE	P1	6
1	1	921-337	BLOCK, TERMINAL (2POS)	TB1	3
5	5	921-335	BLOCK, TERMINAL (4POS)	TB1	2
1	1	50698	CCB, POWER SUPPLY		1

(REF 50698 E)

FIG. 8 SHT 2

CCA, POWER SUPPLY -  
COMMON COMPONENTS  
(ENERGIZED)

QTY	QTY	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	ITEM
1	1		FISH PAPER 25ML (50 MM/2 IN) 567MM/22.2 IN)		62
3	3		WUT, WEX 143X0.5 (WVLONI)		61
2	2		SCREW, MACH M3X0.5X12MM PAN-NY-5L		59
1	1	948-412	HEAT SINK, TO-18		58
1	1	948-223	TRANSISTOR 2N2222A	Q31	57
8	8	948-226	TRANSISTOR, U21A506	Q1, Q2, 1, 16, 21, 26, 56	56
1	1	947-001	RESISTOR 3.9, 1/4W, 5%	R69	55
1	1	947-216	.17, 1W, 5%	R106	54
1	1	947-365	3.32K, 1%, 1/4W, 5%	R121	53
1	1	947-316	14 K, 1%, 1/4W, 5%	R117	52
1	1	947-609	300, 1W, 5%	R107	51
1	1	947-318	15 K, 1%, 1/4W, 5%	R95	50
1	1	947-243	15.8K, 1%, 1/4W, 5%	R93	49
2	2	947-416	1.0, 1W, 1%	R71, R72	48
1	1	947-812	100, 1/4W, 5%	R70	47
1	1	947-104	15, 1/4W, 5%	R51	46
8	8	947-038	15 K, 1/4W, 5%	R1, 19, 2, 46, 73, 45	45
8	8	947-071	2.7M, 1/4W, 5%	R2, 18, 3, 23, 34, 44	44
16	16	947-036	RESISTOR 10K, 1/4W, 5%	R11, 12, 16, 17, 32, 41, 42, 43	43
2	2	947-11	SCREW, M3X0.5X12MM PAN-NY-5L		42



NOTE: TO COMPLETE ASSY, SELECT LATCHING MODE OPTION FROM FIG.14 AND RELAY OPERATION OPTION FROM FIG.12 OR FROM OPTION TABULATION FIG.7 PER CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS.

(RE .0719C)

FIG. 9 SHT 1

CCA, POWER SUPPLY -  
COMMON COMPONENTS  
( DE-ENERGI D )

QTY	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	ITEM
1	943-576	POTENTIOMETER, 10 K	4.10 x 1.3	35
1	943-526	POTENTIOMETER, 200	R 94	37
3	945-090	RELAY, 10V, SEALED	R1, 2 x 3	36
1	945-027	RELAY, 1/2 V (UNSEALED)	R1, 2 x 3	35
1	943-507	VOLTAGE REGULATOR, 505	U4	34
1	943-507	TRANS. OUTPUT REG., PC 200	U5	36
1	943-516	QUAD. OP. AMP. 924	U1, 2	32
1	943-510	VOLTAGE REGULATOR, 15V, 10A	VR2	31
1	943-560	VARIABLE, 1/4W, 20K	RV1	30
1	50-660	INDUCTOR, 300 OHM	L1	28
1	943-040	INSULATOR PAD		27
1	921-667	HOLDER, FUSE	XF1	26
1	943-045	FUSE, MINIMIZING 2 AMP	F1	24
1	943-030	DIODE, ZENER, 1N4733A	VR 3	20
1	943-017	DIODE, ZENER, 1N4744A	VR 1	19
1	943-115	IN 5416	OR 100 OHM, 1/2 W	18
1	943-102	IN 4002	OR 100 OHM, 1/2 W	17
1	943-084	DIODE, 1N4146	OR 100 OHM, 1/2 W	16
1	943-125	CAPACITOR, .05 UF, 95 V	C 15	14
1	943-116	CAPACITOR, .05 UF, 50 V	C 12	12
1	943-075	CAPACITOR, .0047 UF, 50 V	C 11	11
1	943-071	CAPACITOR, .0022 UF, 50 V	C 6	10
1	943-050	CAPACITOR, .001 UF, 100 V	C 7	9
1	943-127	CAPACITOR, .001 UF, 40 V	C 3, 4	8
1	943-035	CAPACITOR, .001 UF, 50 V	C 16	7
1	921-170	CONNECTOR, RIGHT ANGLE	P1	6
1	921-091	BLOCK, TERMINAL (1 POS)	TP1	4
5	921-090	BLOCK, TERMINAL (2 POS)	TP3	3
1	90-172	CLO. FILTER SUPPLY (RE-CAPACITIZED)		1

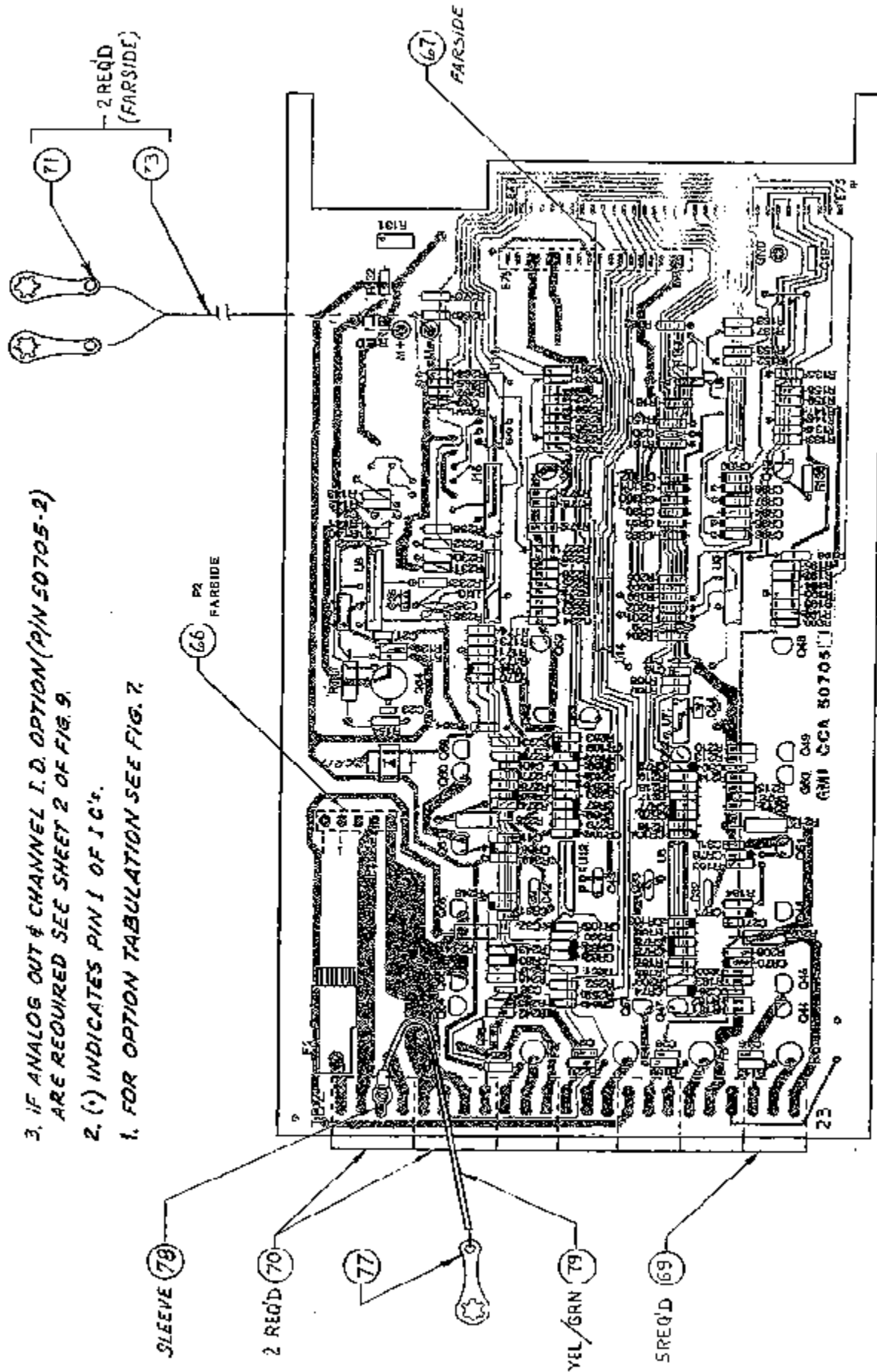
QTY	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	ITEM
1	943-585	NUT, LOCK W/2 NYLON INS. ST-ZN-PLT		57
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		56
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		55
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		54
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		53
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		52
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		51
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		50
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		49
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		48
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		47
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		46
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		45
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		44
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		43
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		42
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		41
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		40
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		39
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		38
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		37
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		36
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		35
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		34
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		33
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		32
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		31
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		30
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		29
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		28
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		27
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		26
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		25
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		24
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		23
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		22
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		21
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		20
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		19
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		18
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		17
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		16
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		15
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		14
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		13
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		12
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		11
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		10
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		9
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		8
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		7
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		6
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		5
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		4
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		3
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		2
1	943-585	WASHER, FLAT W/3 STL - CAD		1

CCA, POWER SUPPLY -  
COMMON COMPONENTS

3. IF ANALOG OUT & CHANNEL I.D. OPTION (P/N 50705-2) ARE REQUIRED SEE SHEET 2 OF FIG. 9.

2. (•) INDICATES PIN 1 OF IC's.

1. FOR OPTION TABULATION SEE FIG. 7.



(REF 50705 C)

FIG. 10 SHT 1

CCA, CONTROL ELECTRONICS,  
ANALOG OUT/CHANNEL I.D. -  
COMMON COMPONENTS





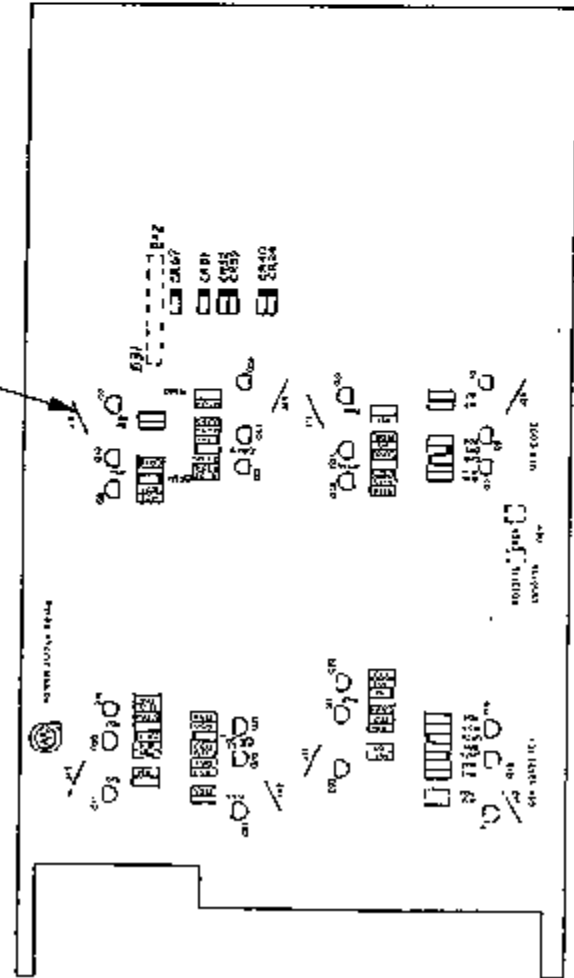
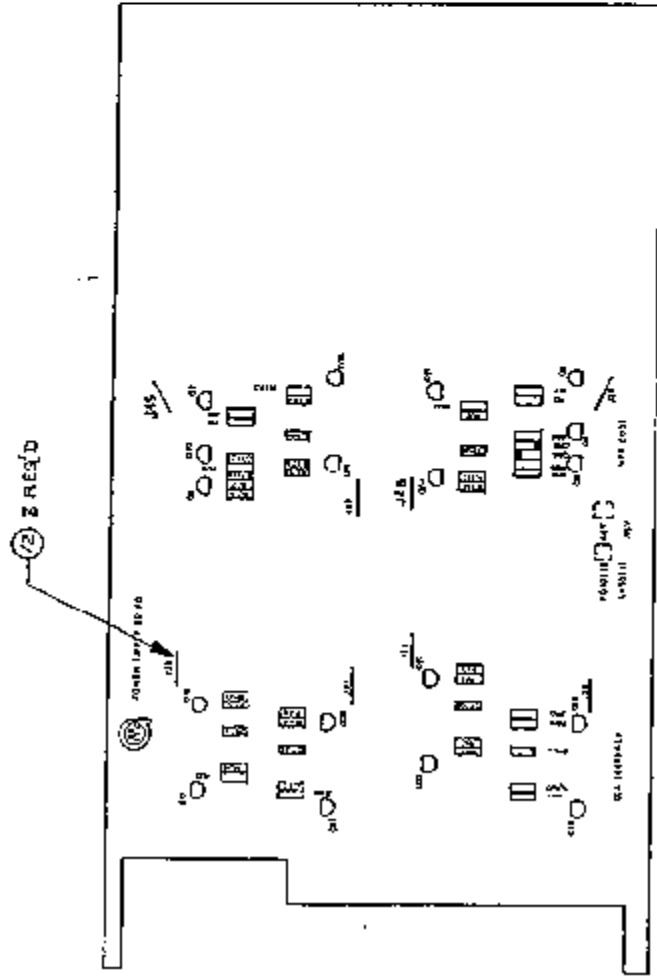
10	10	947-395	RESISTOR 20K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	45
4	4	947-374	121K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	44
5	5	947-374	5.1K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	43
5	5	947-328	1K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	42
2	2	947-337	7.87K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	41
1	1	947-027	2K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	40
1	1	947-049	120K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	39
1	1	947-031	3.9K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	38
5	4	947-024	1K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	37
2	2	947-048	20K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	36
4	4	947-032	680K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	35
4	4	947-020	470K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	34
7	6	947-034	10K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	33
9	7	947-046	20K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	32
4	4	947-059	3K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	31
14	13	947-032	4.7K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	30
8	8	947-038	RESISTOR, 15K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	29
1	1	947-075	POT, 20K, 20 TURNS	10K, 1%, RN55D	28
1	1	947-537	POT, 10K, 20 TURNS	10K, 1%, RN55D	27
1	1	947-547	POT, 100K, 20 TURNS	10K, 1%, RN55D	26
1	1	931-306	TIMER, 555	10K, 1%, RN55D	25
2	2	931-356	1C, 1000PF, 50V	10K, 1%, RN55D	24
1	1	931-386	DUAL PREC OP AMP	10K, 1%, RN55D	23
4	4	931-316	QUAD OP IMP	10K, 1%, RN55D	22
2	2	931-335	DUAL TIMER, ANALOG	10K, 1%, RN55D	21
4	4	931-605	HOLDER, MICROFUSE, PC, MTD	10K, 1%, RN55D	20
1	1	921-607	HOLDER, FUSE, PC, MTD	10K, 1%, RN55D	19
4	4	951-104	MICROFUSE, 3/16 AMP	10K, 1%, RN55D	18
1	1	951-013	FUSE, MINIATURE, 1 AMP	10K, 1%, RN55D	17
1	1	931-416	1C, AMP, MC1416CP	10K, 1%, RN55D	16
1	1	940-126	DIODE, RECTIFIER, NR751	10K, 1%, RN55D	15
1	1	948-014	DIODE, ZENER, IN74CA	10K, 1%, RN55D	14
5	5	948-102	DIODE, RECTIFIER, M4002	10K, 1%, RN55D	13
33	33	948-104	DIODE, SIGNAL, IN7448	10K, 1%, RN55D	12
4	4	915-165	CAPACITOR, 3.3UF, 35V	10K, 1%, RN55D	11
1	1	915-041	CAPACITOR, 4.7PF, 100V	10K, 1%, RN55D	10
9	9	915-017	0.1UF, 50V	10K, 1%, RN55D	9
2	2	915-102	1UF, 35V	10K, 1%, RN55D	8
2	2	915-040	150PF, 100V	10K, 1%, RN55D	7
1	1	915-024	20PF, 10V	10K, 1%, RN55D	6
11	11	915-033	CAPACITOR, 1UF, 50V	10K, 1%, RN55D	5
1	1	50 704	CCO, CONTROL ELECTRONICS	10K, 1%, RN55D	4
1	1	50 704	CCO, CONTROL ELECTRONICS	10K, 1%, RN55D	3
1	1	50 704	CCO, CONTROL ELECTRONICS	10K, 1%, RN55D	2
1	1	50 704	CCO, CONTROL ELECTRONICS	10K, 1%, RN55D	1

(REF 50705C)

FIG.10 SHT 3

CCA, CONTROL ELECTRONICS,  
ANALOG OUT/CHANNEL I.D. -  
COMMON COMPONENTS

1	1	1	WIRE, PVC INS, 20 AWG, VEL/DEN	10K, 1%, RN55D	79
1	1	021-111	LUG, CONNECTOR	10K, 1%, RN55D	78
1	1	921-503	TERMINAL, LOCKWASHER	10K, 1%, RN55D	77
1	1	947-310	RESISTOR, 10K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	76
4	4	947-279	RESISTOR, 4.75K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	75
2	2	932-002	WIRE, PVC INS, 22 AWG (59 MM/BIN, LENG HS)	10K, 1%, RN55D	74
4	4	932-002	COATING, CONFORMAL	10K, 1%, RN55D	73
2	2	921-512	TERMINAL, LOCKWASHER	10K, 1%, RN55D	72
2	2	921-515	BLOCK, TERMINAL, 4 POS.	10K, 1%, RN55D	71
5	5	921-326	BLOCK, TERMINAL, 3 POS.	10K, 1%, RN55D	70
1	1	1020-7-5	FLEXSTRIP, 18 CONO	10K, 1%, RN55D	69
1	1	921-170	CONNECTOR, 5 PIN	10K, 1%, RN55D	68
1	1	948-226	TRANSISTOR, 2N2936	10K, 1%, RN55D	67
1	1	948-234	2N2936	10K, 1%, RN55D	66
12	12	948-240	APPS-456	10K, 1%, RN55D	65
8	8	948-243	TRANSISTOR, MPS-406	10K, 1%, RN55D	64
1	1	948-243	TRANSISTOR, 2N2936	10K, 1%, RN55D	63
1	1	953-010	SENSISTOR, 1K, 1%	10K, 1%, RN55D	62
4	4	947-424	RESISTOR 42, 3W, 5%	10K, 1%, RN55D	61
23	14	947-301	RESISTOR, 10K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	60
1	1	947-378	240K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	59
1	1	947-351	30.1K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	58
1	1	947-307	953K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	57
1	1	947-343	15.8K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	56
2	2	947-316	100K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	55
4	4	947-327	2K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	54
1	1	947-318	1.5K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	53
1	1	947-314	48.3K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	52
4	4	947-334	25K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	51
9	9	947-345	RESISTOR, 15K, 1%, RN55D	10K, 1%, RN55D	50
QTY-2	100	100	100	100	100



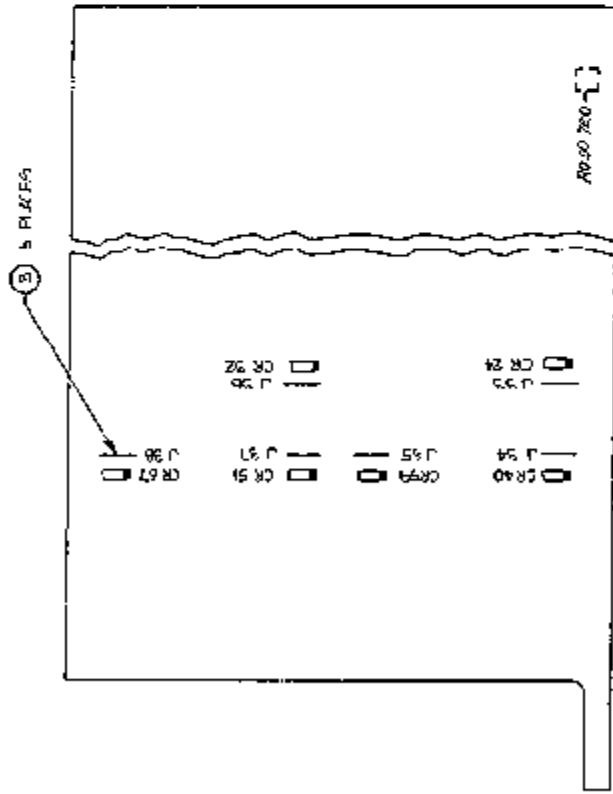
NOTE: FOR OPTION TABULATION SEE FIG. 7.

AR	AR	932-002	CONTING, CONFORMAL	13
AR	AR		WIRE, PVC - STD. SLV, SOLID 22 AWG	12
8	2	943-226	TRANSISTOR, 100 P4504	11
8	3	943-243	TRANSISTOR, MFS-A26	10
8	3	943-240	TRANSISTOR, MFS-A56	9
22	10	948-102	DIODE, M4002	8
				7
				6
8	8	947-068	RESISTOR, 75K, 1/4W, 5%	5
8	8	947-066	RESISTOR, 20K, 1/4W, 5%	4
8	2	947-036	RESISTOR, 10K, 1/4W, 5%	3
14	8	947-042	RESISTOR, 33K, 1/4W, 5%	2
14	8	947-032	RESISTOR, 4.7K, 1/4W, 5%	1
NT-3	QTY-1			0

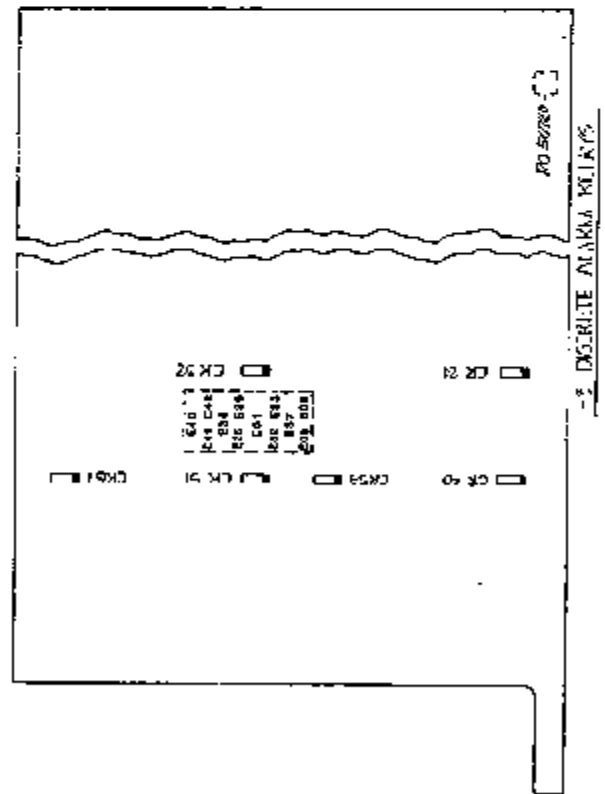
(REF 50716F)

FIG. 11

CCA, POWER SUPPLY - RELAY OPERATION  
(NORMALLY ENERGIZED)



-1- COMMON RELAYS



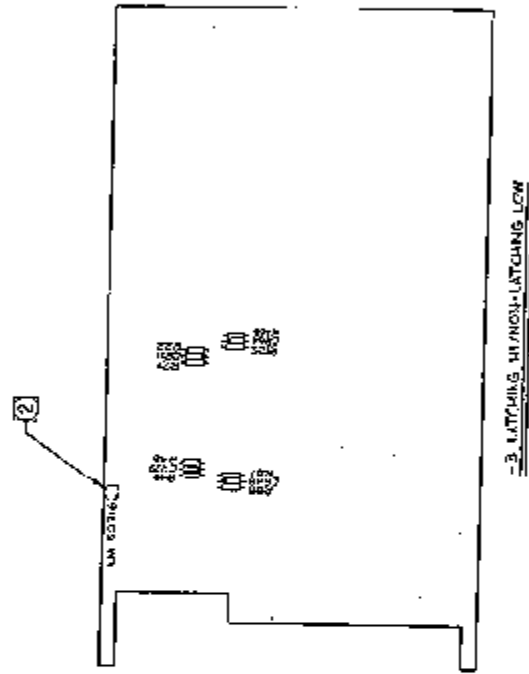
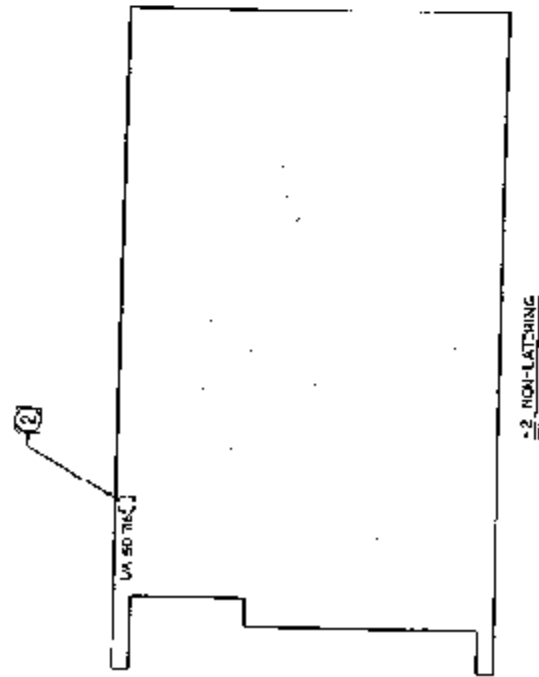
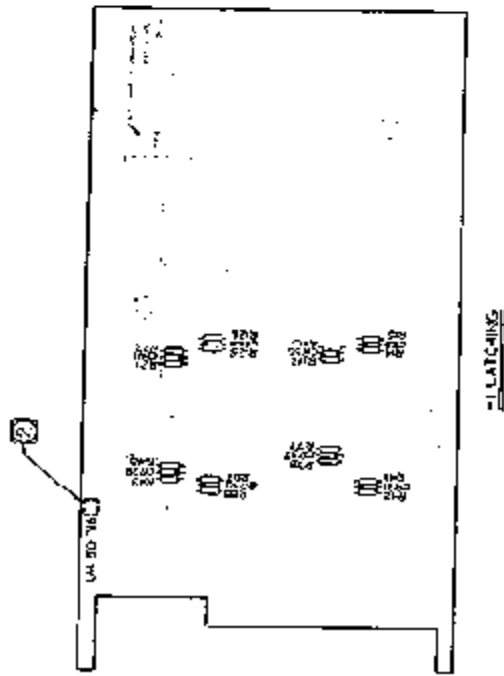
(REF 50720 A)

FIG.12

NOTE: FOR OPTION TABULATION SEE FIG.7

RELAY	922-002	COATING, CATHODIC	5
—	A/D	11RE - 11P2, 11C 11P, 21P 11P5	4
6	94B-102	0002 - 11A102	3
6	94B-102	0002 - 11A102	2
6	94B-102	0002 - 11A102	1

CCA, POWER SUPPLY - RELAY OPERATION  
(DE-ENERGIZED)



TO COMPLETE ANY SELECT RELAY OPERATION DASH 1'S FROM  
OPTION TABULATION (FIG. 1) PER CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS.

	B	947036	RESISTOR 10K WVM 5%	250-250-10K 5% WV	1	5
4	—	—	—	—	—	4
4	B	947038	RESISTOR 10K WVM 5%	250-250-10K 5% WV	1	4
4	—	—	—	—	—	2
4	B	94B-104	THERM. INH 4-40	CHRYSLER 94B-104 INH 4-40	1	2
QTY	REF J	977-4	—	—	—	1

(REF 50716 A)

**FIG. 13**

CCA, POWER SUPPLY -  
LATCHING MODES (ENERGIZED)

- 1 - LATCHING

-3 LATCHING HI / NON-LATCHING LOW

-2 NAN-LATCHING

NOTE: TO COMPLETE ASSY, SELECT RELAY OPERATION DASH NO. FROM OPTION TABULATION FIG.7 PER CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS.

4	—	5	947-045	RESISTOR, 10 K., 1/4 W., 5 %	RESISTOR, 10 K., 1/4 W., 5 %	2
4	—	5	947-036	RESISTOR, 15 K., 1/2 W., 5 %	RESISTOR, 15 K., 1/2 W., 5 %	2
4	—	5	948-164	DIODE, 1N4165	DIODE, 1N4165	1
32N-2	32N-2	410-1	DATA	DATA	DATA	1100