



Model 480A

Single Channel Control Module
Combustible Gas Applications



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Instruction Manual

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Part No.
Revision

MAN480A
C/10-07

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Introduction

Protection for Life

General Monitors' mission is to benefit society by providing solutions through industry leading safety products, services, and systems that save lives and protect capital resources from the dangers of hazardous flames, gases, and vapors.

This manual provides instruction for installing and operating the General Monitors Model 480A Single Channel Control Module for Combustible Gas Applications. While the 480A system is easy to install and operate, this manual should be read in full, and the information contained herein understood, before attempting to place the system in service.

The safety products you have purchased should be handled carefully and installed, calibrated, and maintained in accordance with the respective product instruction manual. Remember these products are for your safety.



Special Warning

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

The Model 480A Single Channel Combustible Gas Monitor contains components, which can be damaged by static electricity. Special care must be taken when wiring the system to ensure that only the connection points are touched.

Only catalytic bead sensors designed by General Monitors will work with the Model 480A Controller. Any attempt to use a sensor that has not been approved by General Monitors will void the warranty.

General Monitors cautions, as with all equipment of this type, that high levels or long exposure to certain atmospheres will "poison" the sensor catalyst and eventually affect sensitivity. Please refer to Section **2.6.5** for specific information. Use in such atmospheres requires calibration checks on a more frequent schedule. General Monitors should be consulted for an application feasibility determination, before installing a system in such atmospheres.

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 securely fastened. Sensor housing must be installed in accordance with National Electrical Code acceptable practices, for the class of hazardous atmospheres.

Sensors are designed with sintered metal, or screen covers, that act as flame arrestors. Do not operate sensors without screen or sintered metal parts in place.

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 provides continuous monitoring of hazardous areas. The user must assume all liability for misuse of General Monitors' gas detection systems.

The system's full two-year warranty will be voided if customer personnel, or third parties damage the system during repair attempts.

Customer Support

For additional product information not contained in this manual, please contact General Monitors Customer Support. For contact information, see Section [6.1](#).

1.0 Before Installation

1.1 Differences Between Models 480A and 480

480A differences:

- Wiring: Connectors must be rewired for 480A
- Auto-Calibration
- Front Panel: Polycarbonate with inlay
- Digital Display

Refer to Section 2.0, **Installation**, and Section 3.0, **Startup and Operation**, for details.

1.2 General Description

The Model 480A Controller is a single-channel system designed to continuously monitor for potential explosive concentrations of most combustible gases/vapors. Normally, only a periodic calibration check is needed to assure dependable performance. The system operates in the range of 0-100% LEL (Lower Explosive Limit) and is calibrated to a particular gas or vapor. There are relatively few combustible gases, which should **not** be monitored; however, as a precaution, GMI should always be consulted to verify the feasibility of monitoring any gas or vapor other than those specified at the time of purchase.

The Model 480A Controller consists of a controller plus one sensor assembly. The controller is fully solid-state. It should be mounted in a weather protected, non-hazardous area. Several GMI mounting accessories are available for panel, wall or 19-inch rack installation. For hazardous areas, an explosion-proof housing is available for Class I, Division 1 and Division 2, Groups B, C & D.

Any GMI low temperature catalytic bead combustible gas sensor assembly may be used with the system.

Note: Sensor assemblies may be mounted outdoors in hazardous areas (National Electric Code Class I, Division 1 and Division 2, Groups B, C & D).

They must be connected to the controller in accordance with the installation instructions in this manual.

NOTE: The 480A is different than its predecessor the 480. The 480A calibration is automatic where the 480 must be manually calibrated. Please check the individual manuals for details about wiring, set up and operation of these two units.



CAUTION: The Model 480A Controller is easy to install and operate. However, fully read and understand this manual before attempting to place the system in service.



Figure 1: Model 480A Controller

1.3 Controller

The Model 480A Controller is a single channel system where the controller continuously monitors the inputs of one sensor.

The channel consists of:

- Constant current sensor drive circuit
- LED indicators for High, Low, Fault, Setup and Calibration
- Mode Button, accessed by using a small screwdriver
- Digital Display
- High, Low & Fault Relays

Set points for High and Low alarms are adjustable from 5% to 60%.

NOTE: A service-loop is necessary between the Model 480A Controller's rear panel terminals and field/power wiring. This service loop permits the controller to be removed or slid forward for servicing. This service loop is a definite advantage when replacing or changing a controller.

1.4 Sensor Assembly

One Sensor Assembly is normally supplied with the system. This assembly is comprised of the sensor, the sensor housing, and an optional splashguard.

NOTE: This sensor assembly is CSA approved for Class I, Division 1 and Division 2, Groups B, C & D hazardous areas.

On some occasions, different sensor housing may be supplied. The appropriate sensor is provided if GMI is made aware of the gas or vapor that is to be monitored. Most combustible gases may be monitored, including most hydrocarbons and hydrogen.



CAUTION: Sensors have a different sensitivity to each gas. GMI should be consulted if a sensor is expected to detect more than one gas. GMI can then recommend the best calibration gas.

A variety of sensor covers may be purchased (Section 7.7.2). They provide extra protection from wind, weather and dust.

2.0 Installation

2.1 Location of the Controller

The Model 480A Controller should be installed in a weather-protected, non-hazardous area. The following mounting hardware is available to facilitate installation:

Part Description	Part Number
102mm (4") panel mount frame	P/N 10199-1
483 mm (19") rack frame (4 controllers)	P/N 10200-1
Blank panel (one for each unused position in 19" frame)	P/N 10191
102mm (4") wall mount bracket	P/N 10202-1
Weatherproof Enclosure	P/N 10259-1
NEMA 7 Explosion-Proof Enclosure	P/N 10099
Desk Top Cabinet (up to 4 controllers)	P/N 914-006

Table 1: Model 480A Mounting Parts

The following are guidelines for mounting the controller:


- To minimize the possibility of electrical shock, mounting must be as free from shock and vibration as possible, in a grounded enclosure that requires a tool for instrument removal.
- Even though the controller is RFI resistant, do not mount the controller in close proximity to radio transmitters or similar equipment.
- It is recommended that a wiring service loop be used to facilitate gaining access to the alarm set points.
- Care should be taken to assure adequate ventilation.
- Do not mount the controller in a manner, which restricts the natural convection airflow.
- The controller operating temperature range is 0°C to 60°C (32°F to 140°F).

2.2 Power Connections

The system operates on nominal line power of 115 VAC, 50/60 Hz. Power must remain disconnected until all other wiring connections are made.

NOTE: To eliminate accidental system shutdown, GMI does not provide a power on/off switch.

The following are wiring guidelines for the 480A Controller:

- If AC is to power the system, connect the line power supply to the terminals **L**, **N**,  located on the rear of the controller. Use accepted commercial wiring practices.
- Primary DC power may be used instead. Use any 24V nominal direct current supply with a minimum rating of 2 amperes.

- AWG 14 wire should be used to prevent excessive voltage drop.
- Wiring runs should be as short as possible.
- Connect the positive supply to **24VDC (+)** and the negative supply to **24VDC (-)** on the terminal block. An internal diode protects the system in case of inadvertent supply reversal.

2.3 Battery Backup

An emergency battery backup may be employed on a system normally powered by AC. A Model 480A Controller requires approximately 2 ampere (peak) at 24 VDC. The battery rating (ampere-hour capacity) is dictated by the length of time power outages may last. General Monitors recommends that a Lead-Acid type battery be used. This type of battery can be expected to last for several years with minimum maintenance.

The customer-furnished battery may be connected as shown below. Manual or relay switching is not required. There is no provision for battery charging. A customer furnished battery charger must be used to keep the battery charged to the battery manufacturer's recommended level. The cable length from 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.**

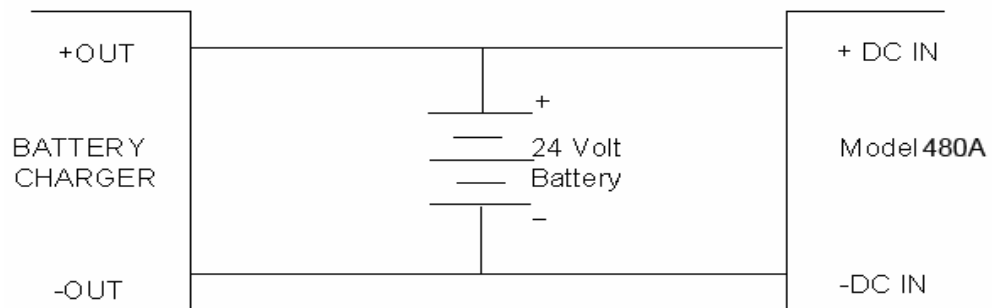


Figure 2: Schematic Battery Backup System

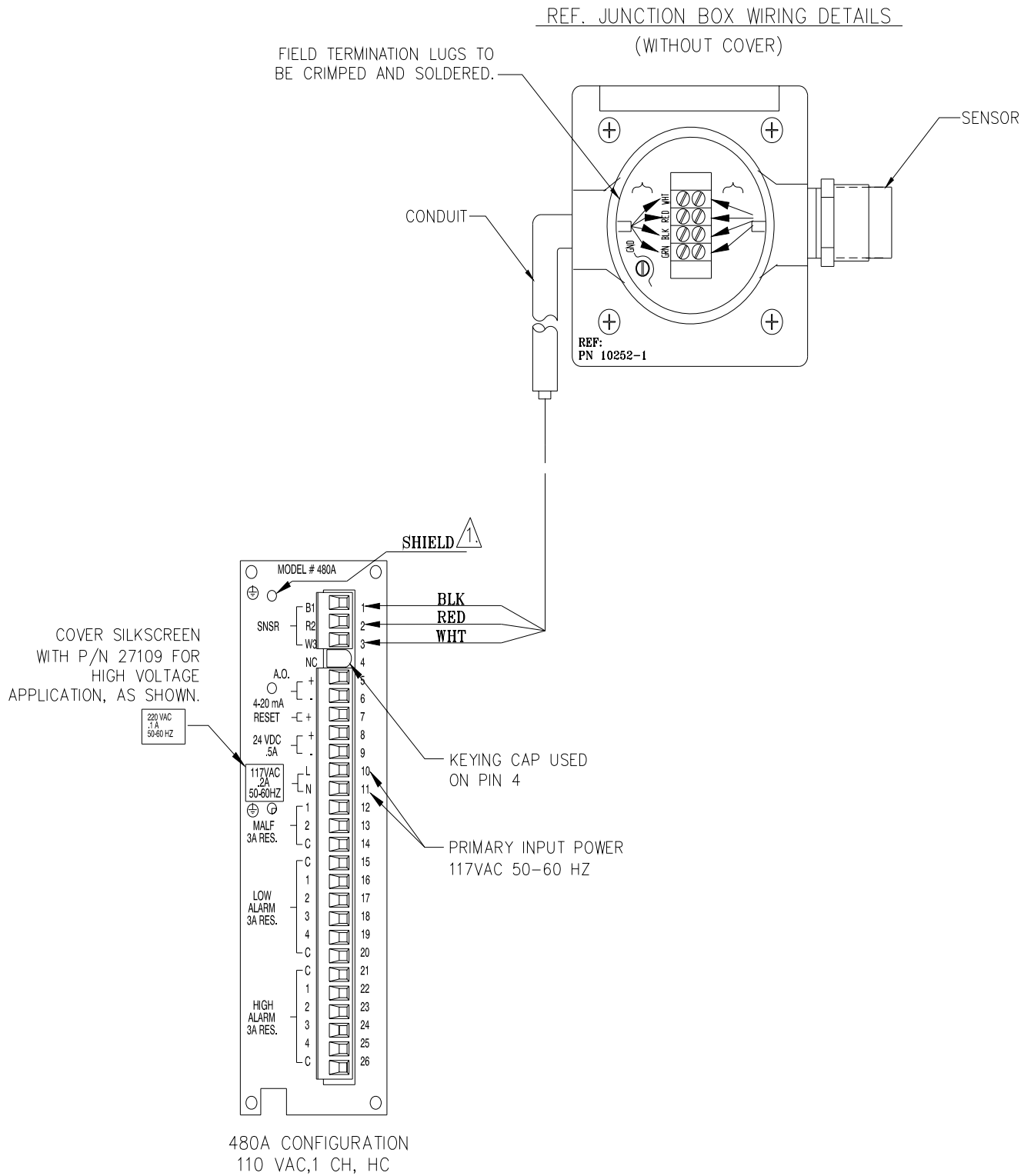


Figure 3: Outline Drawing & Rear Terminal Connections (REF: 20659)

2.4 Analog Output Connection



CAUTION: The analog output must be either used or jumpered. If not the Model 480A indicates a fault in the normal mode with the display reading “AO” and the **FAULT** LED flashing.

The two analog output terminals (AO+ and AO-) are located on the rear panel. The analog output is 0-21.7 mA into a maximum 300-Ohm load.

2.5 Remote Reset Connection

Remote reset (of alarm circuits) connections are made to rear panel terminal board connections **RESET** and the **24VDC (-)** terminal. If a remote reset switch is used, it must be a “**normally open, momentary action**” type.

NOTE: If the system is to be powered from a primary DC power supply or if battery backup is provided, the **24VDC (-)** terminal has two wires when remote reset is used. The diameter of the two wires cannot be larger than an AWG 14 wire.

2.6 Choosing Sensor Locations

Several variables are involved in selecting locations to install sensors. There are no hard and fast rules defining the optimum location. However, the following general suggestions should be considered with regard to particular conditions at the site where a Model 480A Controller is being installed:

2.6.1 Vapor Density

Whether the gas/vapor to be monitored is lighter or heavier than air, affects sensor placement. For lighter-than-air gases, sensors are generally placed close to the roof or ceiling in indoor installations. For gases much heavier than air, sensors are generally placed near the floor or ground when there are no air currents in the area. Gases with a density equal to air or slightly greater than air tend to rise, particularly when air currents are present.

2.6.2 Air Currents

If there are winds, fans, or other sources of air movement, combustible gases tend to rise or to accumulate in certain sections of a facility. Local air currents should be studied to aid in selection of sensor locations.

2.6.3 Likely Sources of Gas Emission

In general, at least one sensor should be located in close proximity to each point where a leak of a combustible gas is likely to occur. This is particularly important when a liquid having a high volatility is to be monitored.

2.6.4 Environmental Factors

Avoid installing sensors where they are exposed to wind, dust, water, shock, or vibration. Observe the temperature range limitations of sensors (Section 7.4.2).

2.6.5 Catalytic “Poisons”

Sensors are adversely affected by prolonged exposure to certain materials. Loss of sensitivity (i.e. reduced response to combustible gases) or corrosion may be gradual if such materials are present in low concentrations or it may be rapid at high concentrations. The more important materials adversely affecting sensors are:

- Halides (compounds containing chlorine, fluorine, bromine, or iodine).
- Sulfur compounds such as SO₂ (Sulfur Dioxide), H₂S (Hydrogen Sulfide), CS₂ (Carbon Disulfide).
- Heavy metals such as tetraethyl lead.
- Silicones (often contained in greases and aerosols). Silicones do not chemically attack the sensor. They, instead, coat the beads and, therefore, reduce or stop the oxidation of the combustible gas at the catalytically active bead.
- Acid vapors.
- Caustic liquids or vapors.

The presence of such materials in an area does not necessarily preclude the use of a catalytic bead 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, and typically have a shorter life than normal. In many such applications, the normal two-year warranty does not apply.



CAUTION: General Monitors discourages the painting of sensor assemblies for two reasons. First, if the sensor head is painted-over, gas will not be able to diffuse into the sensor. Second, many paints contain lead, which can poison a sensor.

2.7 Sensor Installation

Various types of sensors can be provided with the Model 480A Controller. However, the installation method is identical in all cases. Please refer to Section 7.6, for further information.

The sensor assembly, (Figure 4), is used most often. It consists of P/N 10001-1 sensor plus GMI P/N 10252-1 Sensor Housing.

This assembly (P/N 10001-1 + P/N 10252-1) is CSA approved for NEC Class I, Division 1 and Division 2 Groups B, C and D hazardous areas.

The sensor assembly is connected to the controller using 3-conductor stranded cable, and must be installed with conduit in hazardous areas. Total loop-resistance excluding the sensor must not exceed 40-Ohms. A separate cable is required for each sensor.

GMI recommends the use of shielded cable generally, though in some cases it is not an absolute necessity. Due to the low levels of sensor signal voltages, shielded cable is **required** in some installations to guard against extraneous electrical noise. The shield must be enclosed in a suitable insulating outer jacket, and must be grounded only at the rear-panel sensor-shield ground terminal. Care must be taken to assure that the shield does not contact the sensor housing or metal conduit.



CAUTION: Avoid running sensor cables close to high power cables, radio transmission lines, or cables subject to pulses of high current.

Sensor cable connections must be crimped and **SOLDERED** for stable operation. Use only continuous, un-spliced cable runs if possible. Improperly spliced cable can result in corrosion, resistance changes, and drift.

To connect the cable at the sensor

1. Remove the P/N 10252-1 housing lid to reveal the terminal strip. The sensor is connected in the housing according to the color designations (Figure 4). The green position is not used.
2. Sensor cables are connected at the controller to the terminal blocks located along the top of the rear of the controller.
3. Connect the cable so that the terminal color at the sensor housing matches the terminal color at the controller as follows (Figure 3):

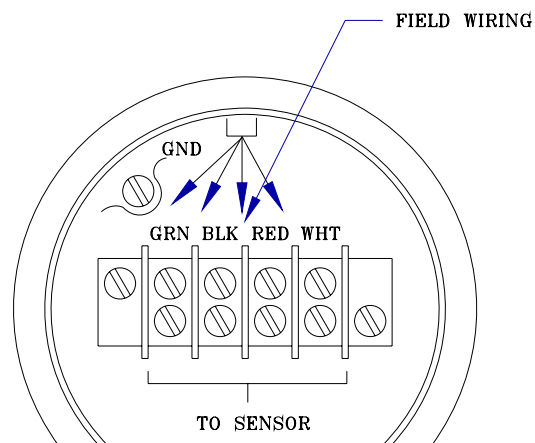
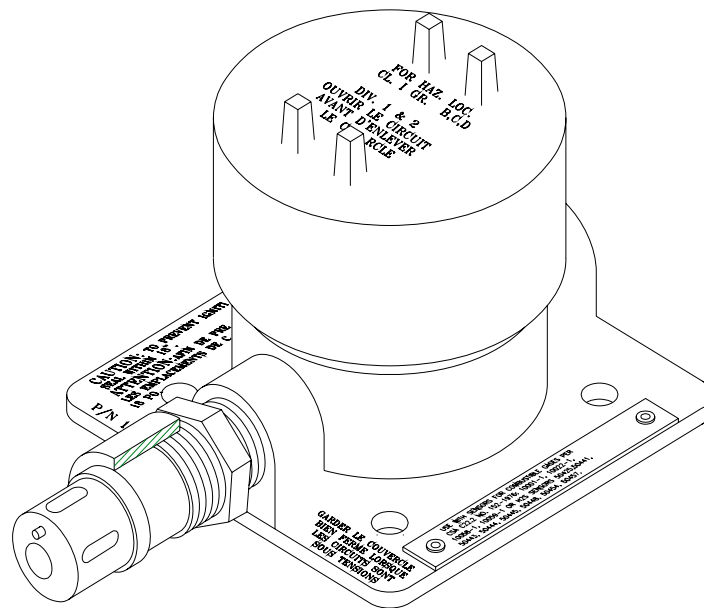
Wire Color	Channel1
Black	B1
Red	R2
White	W3

Table 2: Terminal Colors

4. Cable runs should not exceed the following distances (maximum loop resistance of 40 Ohms):

AWG	METERS	FEET
20	580	1900
18	910	3000
16	1460	4800
14	2320	7600

Table 3: Maximum Cable Run Distance



WIRING DETAIL

(COVER REMOVED)

JUNCTION BOX ASSY-
SENSOR

Figure 4: Junction Box Assembly – Sensor

SENSOR GUARDS	
PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1800822	DUST GUARD
10395	SPLASH GUARD
10110-1	DUST GUARD WITH DISPOSABLE SCREEN

Table 4: Sensor Guards



CAUTION: Always mount sensors pointing downward, so that water does not accumulate on the sensor head. Mounting must be as free from shock and vibration as possible, and should be convenient for calibration checks in place. The sensor housing must never be opened when the power is on otherwise; the explosion-proof integrity of the sensor assembly is compromised. The threads on the housing lid must be fully engaged.

2.8 Alarm Wiring Connections

The Low and High alarm contacts for customer use are DPDT (double pole, double throw) and are rated 4 amps at 115 VAC, resistive. The Fault alarm contact is SPDT (single pole, double throw), 4 amps at 115 VAC, resistive. These contacts are brought out to terminals on the rear of the controller as follows (Figure 3):

ALARM RELAY	CONTACT CONDITION		
	OPEN	COM	CLOSED
Fault	4	C	3
Low Alarm	2,3	C	1,4
High Alarm	2,3	C	1,4

Table 5: Alarm Relay Contacts

The above chart shows the High and Low alarm contacts in the standard de-energized state (with power applied). These two alarm relays are normally de-energized unless specially ordered for normally energized operation. **The fault relay is always supplied normally energized.**

If normally energized, the terminations are:

ALARM RELAY	CONTACT CONDITION		
	OPEN	COM	CLOSED
Fault	4	C	3
Low Alarm	1,4	C	2,3
High Alarm	1,4	C	2,3

Table 6: Alarm Relay Terminations

For more information, see Section 7.10.



Caution: Inductive loads, such as bells, buzzers, relays, contactors, solenoid valves, etc., connected to the High alarm, Low alarm and Fault alarm relays must be clamped down as shown in the diagrams below. Unclamped inductive loads can generate voltage spikes in excess of 1000 Volts. Spikes of this magnitude will cause false alarms and possible damage.

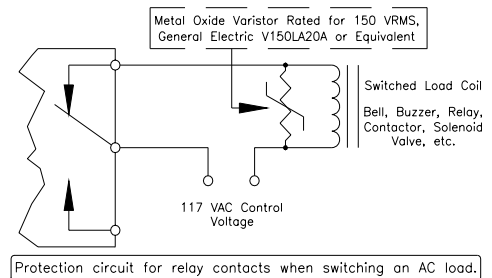
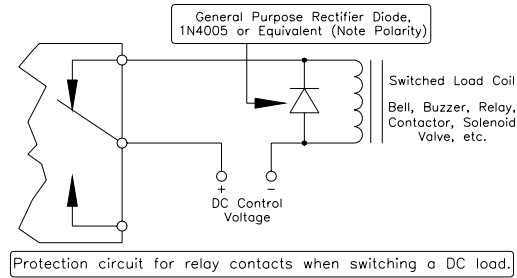


Figure 5: Protection Circuit for Relay Contacts

3.0 Start-Up and Operation

3.1 Types of User Interfaces

User interfaces are provided so that the operator may interpret and direct the Model 480A in the performance of its various functions. User interfaces consist of a digital display, status indicators, a mode button, and a reset button.



Figure 6: Front Panel Display

- The digital display provides the user with the gas concentration at the sensor site, fault diagnostic codes, calibration prompts and setup parameters. The highest gas concentration is displayed.
- The status indicators provide the user with an indication of the current mode of operation: **HIGH** (high alarm), **LOW** (low alarm), **FAULT** (fault alarm), **SETUP** (setup and setup check modes), and **CAL** (calibration or calibration check modes).

- The channel indicator provides the user with the indication of the active channel. In normal operation mode a steady channel's LED indicates an active channel. A flashing channel's LED means that the channel has a fault. In Calibration Check or Calibration mode, the channel's flashing LED shows the channel is being checked or calibrated.
- The **Mode** button provides the user access to the Calibration, Calibration Check, Setup, and Setup Check modes.
- The **Reset** button allows the user to reset latched alarms.

3.2 Initial Application of Power

Before applying power for the first time, double-check all wiring components.

The system has a time delay feature. The High and Low alarm circuits are disabled for approximately 45 seconds after power is applied. This feature prevents false alarms while the sensor circuits are stabilizing.

At the initial application of power, the unit will enter a 45-second start-up mode. During this time, the display will read "SU". The unit then enters operational mode and the current gas concentration of the sensor displays. If a channel fault occurs, the **FAULT LED** will flash, the fault relay will become active and the unit will display the appropriate error code. This fault indication is independent of the abovementioned time delay feature.

3.3 Resetting Latched Alarms

The user may select a "latching" or "non-latching" alarm output for High and/or Low. If an alarm output activates and the condition that caused that activation is no longer present, a non-latching alarm output resets automatically. A latched alarm output must be reset manually.

NOTE: The channel's sensor detects a gas concentration in excess of an alarm set point. The associated alarm outputs will activate. After a few moments, the gas concentration drops below the alarm set point. If the alarm outputs are latched, the operator can press the **Reset** button and the latched alarm outputs will return to their normal (safe) state.

3.4 Analog Output

The Analog Output is a 0 to 21.7mA current signal with 4 to 20mA being proportional to 0 to 100% of full-scale.

Analog Output Values	
Signal Range	4-22mA
Fault	<1.0mA
Start-up	4mA
Calibration	1.5mA
Detection Range	4-20mA
Over-Range	20 – 21.7mA

When the channel is in the Calibration, Calibration Check, Setup or Setup Check modes, a 1.5mA signal is generated by this output. During Calibration mode, the digital display shows prompts associated with the calibration procedure. During Calibration Check mode, the digital display shows the gas concentration as a flashing digit, or pair of digits.

When the channel enters a Fault condition a 0mA signal is generated by this output. During a Fault, the display shows a fault code.

If the sensor attached to the channel is seeing gas in excess of 100% of full-scale, the output generates a signal between 20 and 21.7mA (not proportional). The over range condition is indicated by a flashing digital display reading full-scale (99).

3.5 Calibration Check Mode

To perform a calibration check, use the following procedure:

1. Place the cup from the portable purge calibrator over the sensor.

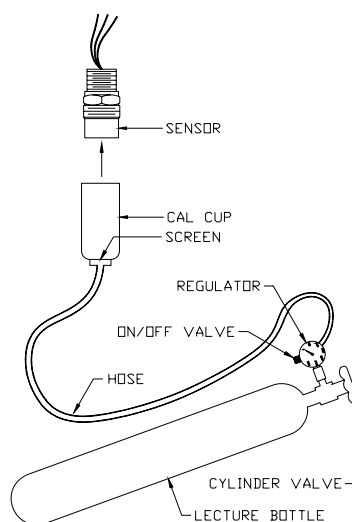


Figure 7: Portable Purge Calibrator

NOTE: The calibration check mode cannot be entered if the unit is in alarm

2. Enter the Calibration Check mode by pressing and holding the **Mode** button until the **CAL** LED flashes (about ten seconds). The unit displays the calibration level. When

the **CAL** LED flashes, release the **Mode** button. The channel is now in the Calibration Check mode.

3. When the Mode button is released, the display flashes a pair of bars (--) for about ten seconds. The channel's LED displays flashing digits, for example "0"; apply the test gas to the sensor (open the ON/OFF valve on the cylinder) and wait a few seconds. The display begins to go up scale as the sensor sees the gas. If no gas is applied, the unit returns to the normal operating mode after 6 minutes.
4. The reading stabilizes after 30 to 60 seconds of exposure to the test gas. This response time may increase due to the presence of the Dust Guard, Splash Guard or other sensor accessories.
5. If the sensor sees the gas, the read-out on the display flashes for as long as the channel remains in the Calibration Check mode. The operator should compare the reading with the gas concentration applied and determine if it is necessary to calibrate the sensor.
6. Remove the gas and expose the sensor to clean air. If the gas is not removed within 6 minutes, the channel reverts to a fault condition.
7. Press the **Mode** button. The calibration level displays for a short time, and the channel exits out of Calibration Check mode.

NOTE: Low and High alarms for the channel are disabled during Calibration Check mode.

3.6 Calibration Mode

NOTE: For better results power up the sensor at least an hour before calibration.

Considering the potential hazard of an explosive level of a combustible gas, General Monitors strongly recommends that 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. The frequency of calibration may be substantially shorter than 90 days depending on environmental contaminants and conditions. This calibration frequency should follow a regular calibration routine and procedure.

Calibration to the specified gas is initially done at the factory. GMI strongly recommends, that the Model 480A system be recalibrated upon start-up in order to familiarize the operator with the procedure and verify correct operation of the system.

To calibrate the Model 480A:

1. Make sure the calibration gas is the same concentration as the user specified calibration level.
2. Make sure the sensor is seeing clean air.
3. Enter the Calibration mode by following the same procedure for entering the **Calibration Check** mode. Press and hold the **Mode** button until the **CAL** LED

becomes steady, approximately fifteen seconds. When the **CAL** LED is steady, release the **Mode** button. The display shows flashing bars (--) for about 30 to 90 seconds. When the display changes from (--) to **AC**, clean air calibration is complete. The channel **t** is now being calibrated at clean air.

4. Place the cup from the portable purge calibrator over the sensor.
5. When the channel displays **AC**, apply gas to the sensor. Watch the display change from **AC** to **CP** as the sensor detects gas. If the display does not change from **AC** to **CP** after six minutes, the channel returns to normal operation.
6. Wait for the display to change from **CP** to **CC** when the calibration routine is complete. If the display indicates **F2** (failure to calibrate), remove the gas, close the valve, and take the calibration cap off the sensor. Recalibrate the channel after 5 minutes.
7. Remove the gas by closing the valve on the cylinder and taking the calibration cap off the sensor. Watch the display return to normal operation, when the gas concentration drops below 5% LEL.

NOTE: Low and High alarms are disabled during Calibration mode.

3.7 Aborting Calibration

Calibration can be aborted before the calibration gas has been applied.

To abort calibration:

1. Wait until **AC** displays. Calibration cannot be aborted when (--) is flashing.
2. Press the **Mode** button and hold it for approximately 5 seconds. Release the button when the calibration level displays.
3. The channel returns to normal operation.

3.8 Setup and Setup Check Modes

The Setup Check mode allows the operator to view the selected options for the module without allowing any changes to be made. Once this mode has been entered, the module automatically displays each of the selected options for a short period of time and then it returns to normal operation. The Setup mode allows the operator to change the operating parameters by making choices for selected options.

The Setup Check & Setup modes display identical information with the following exceptions:

- The Setup Check mode allows the user to view the operating parameters of the channel, whereas the Setup mode allows the user to change these parameters.
- Entering the optional password is only available in the Setup mode.

NOTE: The Setup and Setup Check modes cannot be entered if the unit is in alarm or fault.

During the Setup mode the operator is allowed to select options. The selection procedure is the same for most of the options. Pressing the **Mode** button toggles the available choices. When the display has indicated a choice for five consecutive seconds, without the operator pressing the **Mode** button, the setup routine accepts that selection and moves on to the next option available.

NOTE: Before entering the Setup mode to make changes, the user should fill out the Setup Mode Selection Table (Section 3.9), of this manual. This aids the user during the selection process in the Setup mode.

The Password, the High & Low alarm set points and the Calibration Level options offer the operator more than two choices. While these options are being selected, pressing the **Mode** button repeatedly sequences the display to the next available choice for that option.

To enter the Setup Check mode:

1. Press and hold the **Mode** button until the **SETUP** LED begins flashing (about twenty seconds).
2. When the **SETUP** LED is flashing, release the **Mode** button to enter the Setup Check mode.

To enter the Setup mode:

3. Press and hold the **Mode** button until the **SETUP** LED begins flashing (about twenty seconds).
4. Continuing to press and hold the **Mode** button until the **SETUP** LED stops flashing (about five seconds more).
5. When the **SETUP** LED stops flashing and stays on, release the **Mode** button and the unit enters the Setup Mode.

3.8.1 Entering the Password

This option applies to the Setup mode only:

- If the Password option is enabled, the right digit of the display is blank and a 0 appears in the left digit on the display. Press the **Mode** button until the first number of your password displays, and then wait about five seconds.
- The left digit of the display blanks out and a "0" appears in the right digit on the display. Press the **Mode** button until your correct password number displays, then wait about five seconds. If the password is correct the unit proceeds to the Password Enabled/Disabled option. If the password is incorrect, the user cannot proceed and the unit returns to the normal operating mode. Once in the operating mode, the user may re-enter the Setup mode. The factory default password is 00.

3.8.2 High Alarm Options

Next, the **High** LED is flashing while the energized/de-energized option displays. This option is available for discrete relays configuration only. The display indicates the current

selection, (**En or dE**). Press the **Mode** button to toggle the selection. **De-Energized (dE)** is the factory default for this selection.

The **High** LED on the front panel flashes while the latching/non-latching option displays. The display indicates the current selection, (**nL or LA**). Press the **Mode** button to toggle the selection. **Latching (LA)** is the factory default for this selection.

The last High alarm option to appear on the display is the alarm set point (trip level). If this level is reached or exceeded, the High alarm outputs activate. The display indicates the current High alarm set point (**5 to 60** in increments of 5). Press the **Mode** button repeatedly, until the desired high alarm set point appears on the display. **60** is the factory default for this selection. In case of common alarms, this option is available at the master board only.

NOTE: The High set point cannot be set lower than the current Low set point. To accomplish this, you need to go through set-up twice. The Low set point should be set lower than the desired High set point, then re-enter the Setup mode and set the High set point.

3.8.3 Low Alarm Options

Next, the **Low** LED flashes while the energized/de-energized option displays. This option is available only for discrete alarms configuration. The display indicates the current selection, (**En or dE**). Press the **Mode** button to toggle the selection. **De-Energized (dE)** is the factory default for this selection.

The **Low** LED on the front panel flashes while the latching/non-latching option is displayed. The display will indicate the current selection, (**nL or LA**). Press the **Mode** button to toggle the selection. **Non-Latching (nL)** is the factory default for this selection.

The last Low alarm option to appear on the display is the alarm set point (trip level). If this level is reached or exceeded, the Low alarm outputs activate. The display indicates the current Low alarm set point. Press the **Mode** button repeatedly, until the desired Low alarm set point appears on the display (**5 to the High** set point in increments of 5). The Low set point cannot be set higher than the High set point. A set point of **30** is the factory default for this selection. In case of common alarms, this option is available at the master board only.

3.8.4 Calibration Level Option

After the Low alarm options have been selected, the user chooses the calibration level. **CL** is displayed for 5 seconds, then the current calibration level. The acceptable range of calibration level, in % LEL (lower explosive limit), is between 25 and 90, inclusive. **50** is the factory default for this selection.

3.8.5 Password Enabled/Disabled Option

After the Calibration Level option has been selected the Password Enabled/Disabled option displays. The display indicates the current selection, (**PE or Pd**). Press the **Mode** Button to toggle the selection. **Password Disabled (Pd)** is the factory default for this selection.

If the Password disabled is selected, the unit returns to normal operation. If this setting is changed from Password Disabled to Password Enabled, the user enters a new password. The unit displays the left digit of the existing password (flashing on the display). The right digit is blank until the left digit has been selected. Press the **Mode** button repeatedly until the desired value displays. Once the left digit is correct, wait for five seconds and the right digit of the display begins flashing and the left digit is blank. Press the **Mode** button repeatedly; until the desired value displays, the unit executes the Setup Check mode and then returns to normal operation.

3.8.6 LED Test

Press and hold the Reset button for 5 seconds. All LEDs and display segments will flash for as long as the Reset button is pressed. When the button is released, the LEDs will return to their normal state reflecting the current status condition of each channel.

3.9 Setup Mode Selection Table

This section helps the operator make selections during the Setup mode. It is recommended that the operator fill-in the selections in the proper blanks and then use this page as a reference while programming the Model 480A. The table shown below indicates the order of options in the Setup mode. To the right of the option entry is a description of the choices that are available for that option. More information about making each selection is provided in Section 3.8.

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	ENTER SELECTION
Password	Enter the Password, if the Password is enabled	_____
High Alarm Options	Set the Energized (En) / De-Energized (dE) Option Set the Latching (LA) / Non-Latching (nL) Option Set the High alarm set point	_____ _____ _____
Low Alarm Options	Set the Energized (En) / De-Energized (dE) Option Set the Latching (LA) / Non-Latching (nL) Option Set the Low alarm set point	_____ _____ _____
Calibration Level	Set the calibration level, LEL	_____
Password Options	Set the Password to be Disabled (Pd) or Enabled (PE) If the Password option to be changed from Disabled to Enabled: Set the password digits	_____ _____ Left _____ Right _____

Table 7: Setup Display Options

3.10 Check Points for Calibration and Operation

3.10.1 Frequency of Calibration

It is very important that the owner/operator of this equipment determine the correct calibration schedule for their particular environment. The frequency of calibration may be substantially shorter than 90 days depending on environmental contaminants and conditions. This calibration frequency should follow a regular calibration routine and procedure.

3.10.2 Background of Combustible Gases

In some applications, there is an occasional or continuous presence of “background” combustible gases. Generally, this is a very small % LEL. Usually, it is advisable to zero out the background gas concentration during calibration.

To Zero the Background Gas Concentration:

1. Isolate the sensor from the surrounding air by placing your hand tightly over the sensor.
2. Observe the reading on the “%” LEL display. A gradual drop in reading indicates the presence of background or combustible gases. Keeping the hand over the sensor, wait for the reading to stabilize and start the calibration without the calibration cap.
3. When “AC” displays, remove your hand from the sensor, place the cap over the sensor and continue the calibration.

3.10.3 Replacing a Sensor

When a sensor is replaced, the new sensor **must** be calibrated. To avoid false alarms, General Monitors recommends disabling all the alarm circuits until the sensor is calibrated. For better results, the sensor should be powered up at least one hour before calibration.



CAUTION: Extended exposure of a sensor to a high concentration of combustible gases can introduce stress in the sensing element, which may seriously affect performance. Re-calibration should therefore be performed after an alarm due to a high concentration of gas and the sensor should be replaced, if necessary. A display reading of “99”% LEL, or high off scale, may mean an explosive concentration of gas is present.

NOTE: The previous caution is applicable to all catalytic bead sensors.

4.0 Maintenance

4.1 General Maintenance

Once installed, the Model 480A Controller requires little or no routine maintenance, other than periodic calibration checks. General Monitors recommends that a calibration schedule be established and adhered to. GMI also recommends that a logbook be kept, showing calibration dates and dates of sensor replacement.

General Monitors recommends that a calibration check should be conducted at least every ninety (90) days. This is the only method of ensuring proper system operation and response to combustible gases. More frequent calibration checks are encouraged to detect 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 alarm indicators/circuits will activate in direct relationship to gas concentration. Calibration adjustments must be made if results vary (Section 3.6).

The removal of particulate matter from accessory sensor covers may be facilitated by the use of an appropriate halogen-free solvent. Water and ethanol are examples of suitable solvents. Dry the sensor cover thoroughly with compressed air, if necessary, before refitting to the sensor body. A calibration check must be made after the cleaned cover is re-installed, because the cleaning process may increase response due to removal of dirt, etc.

4.2 Periodic System Verification

The following system verifications should be performed annually. Verify wiring, terminal connections and stability of mounting for all integral safety equipment including, but not limited to:

- Power supplies
- Control modules
- Field detection devices
- Signaling / output devices
- Accessories connected to field and signaling devices

Proper system operation should be verified by performing a full, functional test of all component devices of the safety system, ensuring that the proper levels of alarming occur.

Fault/Malfunction circuit operation should be verified. Calibration intervals should be independently established through a documented procedure, including a calibration log maintained by plant personnel or third party testing services.

5.0 Troubleshooting

5.1 General

It is highly recommended that a spare sensor be on hand at all times. GMI sensors are the most reliable, longest life catalytic bead sensors available. Sensor failure tends to be one of the potential causes of real downtime. A full complement of other GMI recommended spare parts should also be on hand. (Please refer to Section 7.8).

It is recommended that defective controllers be returned to the factory for repair, even if the warranty has expired.

5.2 Troubleshooting Table

The information presented in the following table is designed to correct the more common problems, which appear during system startup and operation. Should the various actions suggested in the table fail to restore normal operation, we recommend that the factory be consulted and, if necessary, that the system be returned to the factory for repair.

This section is intended to be a guide in correcting problems that may arise in the field. This section is not all-inclusive, and General Monitors should be contacted for assistance, if the corrective actions listed do not eliminate the problem. If equipment or qualified personnel required for various tests is not available, it is recommended that the defective unit be returned to General Monitors for repair. A complete written description of the problem should be included.

Be sure to disconnect the external alarm wiring before making any check that might send the unit into alarm, as an alarm condition will create problems.

NOTE: If the equipment is under warranty, any repairs performed by persons other than General Monitors' authorized personnel may void the warranty. Please read the warranty statement carefully.

5.3 Fault Codes

In addition to the Fault LED on the front panel, the Model 480A provides a Fault Code on the digital display whenever a fault condition occurs. The Fault Codes that can appear on the digital display are

FAULT CODE	DESCRIPTION	SOLUTION
AO	Open Analog Output Signal	Check connections on rear terminal pins 5 & 6 and the analog output circuitry. If the problem is fixed, but "AO" is still displayed, restart the 480A unit.
HI	High Supply Voltage	Make sure the supply voltage level is within specification limits.
LO	Low Supply Voltage	Make sure the supply voltage level is within specification limits.
SE	Sensor Failure	Sensor connections are open or short circuited or there is excessive zero drift. Make sure the sensor wires are connected properly (in the field and at the rear of the unit) and recalibrate if necessary. If this fault continues to occur, replace the sensor.
F2	Failed to Complete Calibration	If this fault occurs, remove the gas and expose the sensor to clean air for at least five minutes. Then attempt another calibration. If the second attempt fails, replace the sensor. If this fault continues to occur after the sensor has been replaced, consult the factory or your GMI Representative.
F3	Software Checksum Error	This fault occurs during initial power-up of the unit. If this fault occurs, remove and reapply power to the unit. If the fault continues to occur, consult the factory or your GMI Representative.
F5	Reset Button Malfunction	If the fault occurs, consult the factory or your GMI Representative.
F6	Mode Select Button Malfunction	If the fault occurs, consult the factory or your GMI Representative.
F7	EEPROM Verification Error for Calibration Storage	If the fault occurs, consult the factory or your GMI Representative.
F8	EEPROM Verification Error for Setup Storage	If the fault occurs, consult the factory or your GMI Representative.
F9	Calibration Check Period Exceeded	If the calibration checks gas is left on the sensor for more than 6 minutes, this fault occurs. Remove the gas and expose the sensor to clean air.

Table 8: Troubleshooting Table

6.0 Customer Support

6.1 General Monitors' Offices

Area	Phone/Fax/Email
UNITED STATES	
Toll Free: +1-800-446-4872	
Corporate Office:	Phone: +1-949-581-4464
26776 Simpatica Circle	Fax: +1-949-581-1151
Lake Forest, CA 92630	Email: sales@generalmonitors.com
9776 Whithorn Drive	Phone: +1-281-855-6000
Houston, TX 77095	Fax: +1-281-855-3290
	Email: gmhou@generalmonitors.com
UNITED KINGDOM	
Heather Close	Phone: +44-1625-619-583
Lyme Green Business Park	Fax: +44-1625-619-098
Macclesfield, Cheshire,	Email: info@generalmonitors.co.uk
United Kingdom, SK11 0LR	
IRELAND	
Ballybrit Business Park	Phone: +353-91-751175
Galway, Republic of Ireland	Fax: +353-91-751317
	Email: service@gmil.ie
SINGAPORE	
No. 2 Kallang Pudding Rd.	Phone: +65-6-748-3488
#09-16 Mactech Building	Fax: +65-6-748-1911
Singapore 349307	Email: genmon@singnet.com.sg
MIDDLE EAST	
LOB12, #G20	Phone: +971-4-8815751
P.O. Box 61209	Fax: +971-4-8817927
Jebel Ali, Dubai	Email: gmme@emirates.net.ae
United Arab Emirates	

6.2 Other Sources of Help

General Monitors provides extensive documentation, white papers and product literature for its complete selection of safety products. A selection of these documents are available online at the General Monitors website at <http://www.generalmonitors.com>.

7.0 Appendix

7.1 Warranty

General Monitors warrants the Model 480A Controller to be free from defects in workmanship or material under normal use and service, within two (2) years from the date of shipment. General Monitors will repair or replace, without charge, any such defective equipment found to be defective during the warranty period. General Monitors' personnel will make full determination of the nature of, and responsibility for defective equipment. Defective or damaged equipment must be shipped prepaid to a General Monitors' plant, or representative from which the shipment was made. In all cases, this warranty is limited to the cost of the equipment supplied by General Monitors. The customer will assume all liability for the misuse of this equipment by its employees, or other personnel.

All warranties are contingent upon proper use in the application for which the product was intended. They do not cover products which have been modified, or repaired, without General Monitors' 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. Except for the express warranty stated above, General Monitors disclaims all warranties with regard to the products sold, including all implied warranties of merchantability and fitness. The express warranty stated herein is in lieu of all obligations or liabilities, on the part of General Monitors for damages including, but not limited to, consequential damages arising out of/or in connection with, the use or performance of the product.

NOTE: The Model 480A Single Channel Combustible Gas Monitor is easy to install; however, this manual should be read and understood before attempting to operate the system.

7.2 Sensor Operating Principle

A high efficiency source supplies constant direct current to a Wheatstone Bridge circuit. One leg of the bridge is formed by two bead elements in series, contained within the sensor. These beads are heated by the direct current. The other leg, located on the printed circuit board in the controller, is a resistive divider. With the sensor exposed to clean air, any initial bridge imbalance is trimmed out with a zero potentiometer. When a combustible gas/air mixture diffuses into the sensor, it oxidizes on one of the beads (the "**active**" bead, which has been catalytically treated). The second (**reference**) bead, inert to combustible gases, compensates for ambient temperature, humidity, and pressure variations. The oxidation at the active bead causes a temperature increase, which produces an electrical resistance change and unbalances the Wheatstone Bridge. The difference in resistance between the two beads is proportional to the concentration of combustible gas. The signal from the bridge imbalance is amplified and conditioned by the circuitry. The conditioned signal is then displayed in % LEL by the digital readout.

This sensor relies on catalytic oxidation to sense and respond to combustible gases and vapors. As the term implies, oxygen plays a very crucial part in the operation. If there is a depletion of oxygen, there will be a loss of response from the sensor. If the combustible

gas is in mixture with nitrogen or some other inert gas, there may be no response at all, depending on the level of oxygen present.

Conversely, if the atmosphere is enriched with oxygen, the response will be enhanced and may even damage the sensor. Frequent checks should be made to determine sensor response and accuracy. These sensors are intended for area monitoring, in the work environment and if used in process control or other special situations, the factory should be consulted.

7.3 General Specifications - Controller

7.3.1 Mechanical Specifications

Dimensions:	2.1"W x 6.9"H x 11.5"D (53mm x 175mm x 292mm)
Weight:	3.8 lbs. (1.8 kg)
Mounting	
Configuration:	Rack, panel

7.3.2 Environmental Specifications

Temperature Range:	32°F to 140°F (0°C to 60°C)
Storage Temperature:	-4°F to +149°F (-20°C to 65°C)
Operating Humidity	
Range:	15% to 95% Non-Condensing

7.3.3 Electrical Specifications

Power:	105-130 VAC/50-60 Hz 205-255 VAC/50-60 Hz 22-30VDC. 7-Watts nominal per channel (117 VAC)
Alarm Circuits:	4 Amp relays @ 117 VAC, resistive
Output Signal:	Discrete 0-21.7 mA, 300-Ohm maximum load Accuracy: $\pm 5\%$, 1.5-20mA

7.3.4 System Specifications

Digital Readout:	Range 0-99% Lower Explosive Limit (% LEL)
Accuracy:	$\pm 3\%$ LEL for $\leq 50\%$ LEL gas, and 5% for $>50\%$ LEL gas
Electrical	
Classification:	General purpose (non-hazardous, indoors)
Warranty:	Two years
Approvals:	CSA

7.4 General Specifications - Sensor

7.4.1 System Specifications

Type:	Diffusion, low temperature catalytic bead Standard Industrial Types: Combustible Gas; High Temperature Combustible Gas
Response Time:	T ₅₀ typical 6-seconds
Zero Drift:	Less than 5% per year
Typical Life:	3 years in normal service
Electrical Classification:	NEC Class I, Division 1 and Division 2, Groups B, C, and D
Warranty:	Two years.

7.4.2 Environmental Specifications

Temperature Range:	-65°F to 200°F (-55°C to +93°C) standard; high (operating and storage) temperature special to 400°F (200°C).
Humidity:	15% to 95% R.H.

7.5 Cable Requirements

3-wire maximum cable length between controller and sensor assembly with one-way resistance of 20-Ohms (total 40-Ohms loop):

AWG	METERS	FEET
20	580	1900
18	910	3000
16	1460	4800
14	2320	7600

Table 9: Maximum Cable Lengths

7.6 Sensors

The following is a list of GMI sensors available for use with the Model 480A Controller:

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
10001-1	Standard Industrial Combustible Gas Sensor. Used for most hydrocarbons and hydrogen. Temperature range -65°F to +200°F (-55°C to +93°C).
10001-1R	Same as Part Number 10001-1, except greatly improved resistance to poisons, such as HMDS (Hexamethyldisiloxane) and H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide).
10014-1	High Temperature Standard Industrial Combustible Gas Sensor. Same as Part Number 10001-1, except sensor body is stainless steel.
10058-1	Same as Part Number 10001-1, except sensor body is stainless steel.
10058-1R	Same as Part Number 10058-1, except greatly improved resistance to poisons, such as HMDS (Hexamethyldisiloxane) and H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide).
10022-1	Similar to Part Number 10001-1, except PTB approved.
10059-1	Same as Part Number 10022-1, except body is constructed of stainless steel.
10015-1	High Temperature equivalent of Part Number 10022-1. It may be used in temperatures up to 400°F (200°C).

Table 10: GMI Sensors Available for 480A System

NOTE: Part Numbers 10001-1, 10058-1, 10022-1, and 10059-1 sensors are CSA C22.2 No. 152-1976 certified. Part Number 10252-1 sensor housing is normally used in the Western Hemisphere. Special ATEX approved housings are normally used in Europe.

7.7 Accessories

7.7.1 Calibration Equipment

Calibration accessories may be purchased from GMI. Contact the factory, or your local representative, for technical or ordering information.

The Portable Calibration Chamber is used to calibrate sensors for any specific combustible vapor, which has a flash point below ambient temperature. The customer must provide his own sample of the liquid to use with the chamber. GMI provides a micro-liter syringe for exact measurement of volumes to be used. Instructions for use are provided with the chamber.

The portable purge calibrators are available for several common gases, including hydrogen, methane, ethane, propane and butane. The portable purge calibrator is a ready-for-use assembly, including a lecture bottle containing approximately 50% LEL of the gas ordered, plus regulator and an adapter, which fits over the sensor. Replacement cylinders are also available.

7.7.2 Sensor Covers

The information below is of a general nature. GMI, or your local representative, should be contacted for specific recommendations:

NOTE: If sensor covers are used, they should remain in place during calibration. If they are going to be cleaned, the sensor should be recalibrated after the sensor cover is re-installed. Although several of the available covers do not affect sensitivity or response-time themselves, accumulations of dust, dirt, water, etc., may do so.

7.7.2.1 Dust Guard Assembly (P/N 10110-1)

The Dust Guard assembly is a simple, threaded stainless steel (type 303) cylinder with a disposable wire screen at one end. It is easily unscrewed for cleaning and/or replacement of the screen. The screen material is stainless steel (type 316) with a nominal 40-micron mesh. This accessory is specially designed to prevent dust and particulate matter from reaching the sensor flame arrestor. Such debris can plug the screen and limit the amount of gas reaching the active surface of the sensor. When the Dust Guard is installed, this problem is minimized and sensor response is virtually unchanged. The Dust Guard is also available in a kit with twelve replaceable screens. It can be used as an effective windscreen, and is recommended for corrosive, windy or high temperature environments. A typical application would be in the area surrounding a drying oven.

7.7.2.2 Sintered Stainless Steel Dust Guard (P/N 1800822)

The construction of this accessory is similar to the Dust Guard assembly, above, but it has a 1/8" (3mm) thick sintered stainless steel disc at one end. The body material is stainless steel. It has an internal thread for installation on the sensor body. This Dust Guard provides protection from fine particulates and windy environments. It should be used only in dry locations because of the tendency of the sintered disc to absorb water, which would then act as a gas diffusion barrier until the disc dried-out again. This Dust Guard reduces sensor response, so it must never be removed for calibration.

7.7.2.3 Splash Guard (P/N 10395-1)

The Splash Guard is a rugged VALOX plastic cylinder, which screws into place over the sensor body. It contains a series of internal baffles and a stainless steel mesh, which are designed to deflect water away from the sensor flame arrestor. The Splash Guard is recommended for areas where heavy rain or frequent equipment hose downs occur.

7.7.2.4 Sensor Flow Chamber (P/N 10066)

The General Monitors' Sensor Flow Chamber is constructed of aluminum (optional stainless steel construction available). The chamber has an internal thread into which a

sensor may be screwed, and two threaded ports, which accept ¼ inch tube fittings. The chamber is designed for insertion into a sampling system.

7.8 Recommended Spare Parts

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER	QTY.
1.	FUSE, 0.4 amp, 250 VAC	951-206	2
2.	FUSE, 1 amps, 250 VAC	951-013	2
3.	Sensor	10001-1	1

Table 11: Recommended Spare Parts

7.9 Sample Calibration Schedule and Checklist

To perform a Calibration Check or Calibration, refer to Sections 3.5 and 3.6.

Sensor Serial Number

Location

1. Installation and Preliminary calibration. Record date after preliminary calibration is done.

Date: _____

2. 24-hour calibration. Record date after 24-hour calibration is done.

Date: _____

3. 7-day calibration check Record date and reading of calibration check.

Date/Reading	Date/Reading	Date/Reading
____	____	____
____	____	____
____	____	____
____	____	____

4. 14-day calibration check Record date and reading of calibration check.

Date/Reading	Date/Reading	Date/Reading
____	____	____
____	____	____
____	____	____
____	____	____

5. 30-day calibration check. Record date and reading of calibration check.

Date/Reading	Date/Reading	Date/Reading
____	____	____
____	____	____
____	____	____
____	____	____

6. 60-day months calibration check. Record date and reading of calibration check.

Date/Reading	Date/Reading	Date/Reading
____	____	____
____	____	____
____	____	____
____	____	____

7. 90-day calibration check.

Date/Reading	Date/Reading	Date/Reading
____	____	____
____	____	____
____	____	____
____	____	____

7.10 Product Configuration Table

MODEL 480A

SINGLE CHANNEL COMBUSTIBLE GAS CONTROLLER

A	B	C	D
1	1	01	1

A. CONTROLLER

480A	Model 480A Controller	3.0 lbs.
1 (Std) -P1	110VAC/24VDC	
2 -P2	220 VAC/24 VDC	

B. RELAY – STATE

1	(STD)	RS 1	LATCH ALARM NON-LATCH WARN DE-ENERGIZED
2		RS 2	LATCH ALARM NON-LATCH WARN ENERGIZED
3		RS 3	LATCH ALARM LATCH WARN DE-ENERGIZED
4		RS 4	LATCH ALARM LATCH WARN ENERGIZED
5		RS 5	NON-LATCH ALARM NON-LATCH WARN DE-ENERGIZED
6		RS 6	NON-LATCH ALARM NON-LATCH WARN ENERGIZED
7		RS 7	NON-LATCH ALARM LATCH WARN DE-ENERGIZED
8		RS 8	NON-LATCH ALARM LATCH WARN DE-ENERGIZED

C. COMBUSTIBLE – SENSOR

00		NONE	No Sensor	
01	(STD)	10001-1	Sensor AI Standard Industrial Hydrocarbon	.05 Lbs.
02		10001-1R	Sensor AI Poison Resistant Industrial Hydrocarbon	.05 Lbs.
03		10014-1	Sensor AI Hi-Temp Industrial Hydrocarbon	.05 Lbs.
04		10014-1R	Sensor AI Hi-Temp Poison Resistant Hydrocarbon	.05 Lbs.
05		10022-1	Sensor AI Ptb Industrial Hydrocarbon	.05 Lbs.
06		10058-1	Sensor Ss Standard Industrial Hydrocarbon	.05 Lbs.
07		10058-1R	Sensor Ss Poison Resistant Industrial Hydrocarbon	.05 Lbs.
08		10164-1	Sensor AL Hydrogen Specific	.05 Lbs.
09		10387-4	Sensor AL Super Poison Resistant Industrial Hydrocarbon	.05 Lbs.
11		10015-1	Sensor AI Hi-Temp Industrial Hydrocarbon Export	.05 Lbs.
12		11159-1	Sensor SS Standard Industrial HC Cenelec	.05 Lbs.
13		11159-1L	Sensor SS Standard Industrial HC Cenelec (W/Lugs)	.05 Lbs.
14		11159-2	Sensor SS Hi-Temp HC Cenelec	.05 Lbs.
15		11159-2L	Sensor SS Hi-Temp HC Cenelec (W/Lugs)	.05 Lbs.

D. ACTIVE CHANNELS

0	Controller Only	
1	One Active Channel (STD)	3.0 Lbs.
	1X Sensor Housing	3.0 Lbs.

Table 12: Product Configuration Table

7.11 Engineering Documentation

7.11.1 Panel Assembly, Panel Mount – 98, Ref: 10199C

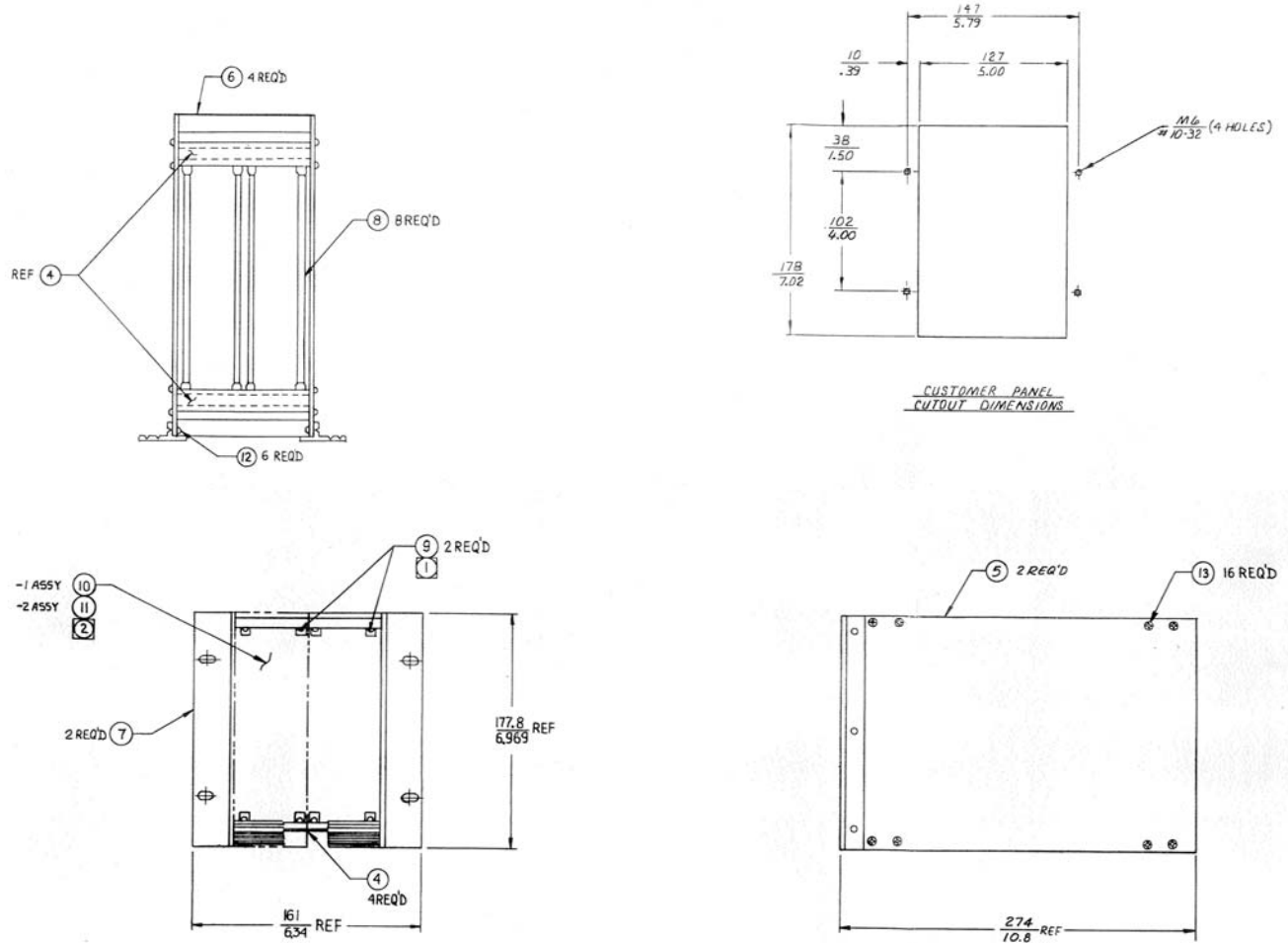


Figure 8: Panel Assembly, Panel Mount –98, Ref: 10199C



ADDENDUM Product Disposal Considerations

This product may contain hazardous and/or toxic substances.

EU Member states shall dispose according to WEEE regulations. For further General Monitors' product WEEE disposal information please visit:

www.generalmonitors.com/customer_support/faq_general.html

All other countries or states: please dispose of in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

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