



# Operation Manual

## CC28

Transmitter for flammable gases and vapours



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### **Warning:**

**The supply voltage must never exceed 30 V DC, not even in case of voltage peaks !**

## For your Safety

According to § 3 of the law about technical working media, this manual points out the proper use of the product and serves to prevent dangers. It must be carefully read by all individuals who have or will have the responsibility for operating, using, servicing, maintaining and controlling this product. Like any piece of complex equipment, this product will do the job designed to do, only, if it is operated, used, serviced, maintained and controlled in accordance with GfG's instructions.

The warranties made by GfG Gesellschaft für Gerätebau with respect to the product are voided, if it is not operated, used, serviced, maintained and controlled as per GfG's instructions. The above does not alter statements regarding GfG Gesellschaft für Gerätebau's warranties and conditions of sale and delivery.

## Operational Hints

According to the relevant national regulations, gas warning instruments have to pass a function test, done by a specialist, after having been installed but before put in operation. For Germany, § 56(2) "UVV Gase" (BGV B6 - formerly VBG 61) is applicable.

Before shipment, the transmitter has passed a function and display test, being calibrated with suitable test gases. **This does not, however, overrule the obligation of putting in operation with test gas after the installation.**

The transmitter CC28 (including CC28 D and CC28 DA) is approved for the use in explosion endangered areas and is subject to an EC-Type Examination Certificate issued by EXAM BBG Prüf- und Zertifizier GmbH, according to directive 94/9/EG (ATEX100a) with the following

Certificate: BVS 04 ATEX E 132 X

Labelling: Ⓢ II 2G EEx dem [ib] IIC T4 -20°C ≤ Ta ≤ +50°C

For the use in explosion endangered areas, with a measuring function for explosion protection, the EXAM BBG Prüf- und Zertifizier GmbH issued an EC-type examination certificate for the transmitter as per directive 94/9/EG.

Certificate: BVS 05 ATEX G 001 X

The test was based on the standards DIN EN 61779-1 "Electrical apparatus for detection and measurement of combustible gases – General requirements and test methods" and DIN EN 61779-4 "Electrical apparatus for detection and measurement of combustible gases – Requirements for the operational behaviour of apparatus of group II with a detection range up to 100 % of the Lower Explosion Limit" and the DIN EN 50271 „Electrical devices for the detection and measurement of combustible gases, toxic gases or oxygen – Requirements and testing for warning devices using software and/or digital technology“.

	<b>The EC-Type Examination Certificate BVS 05 ATEX G 001 X includes the following sensors, gases and detection ranges:</b>
MK208-1, MK217-1, MK218-1	0 ... 100 %LEL CH <sub>4</sub> (Methane), C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (Propane)
MK208-1, MK218-1	0 ... 100 %LEL C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> (Ethylene), C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O (Isopropanol), C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O (Aceton), C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (Ethylacetate), C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> (Hexane), C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O (Diethylether), C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub> (Nonane), C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (Toluene)
MK217-1, MK218-1	0 ... 100 %LEL H <sub>2</sub> (Hydrogen)
MK208-1, MK218-1	0 ... 4,00 %Vol. NH <sub>3</sub> (Ammonia)

The functions marked (#) in this operation manual have not been part of the function and EC Type Examination Certificate BVS 05 ATEX G 001 X.

## General Description

A fixed gas monitoring system consists of a transmitter and a controller (GMA), which are connected by means of cable. The transmitter converts the gas concentration into an electrical signal and transmits it over the cable to the controller for further processing.

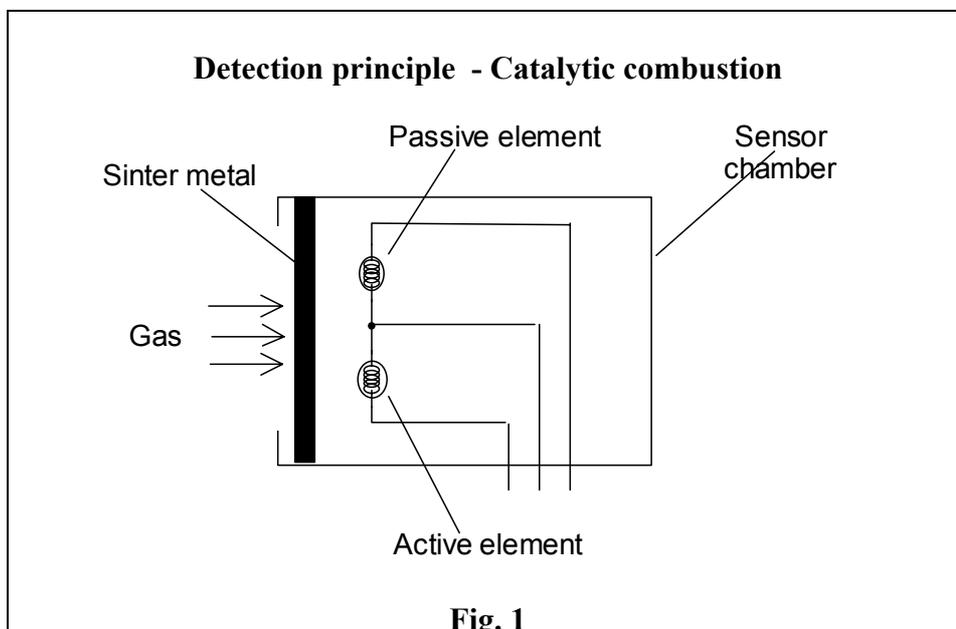
Compared to the transmitter CC28, the model CC28 D provides an additional display, while the CC28 DA features a display and a visual and audible alarm.

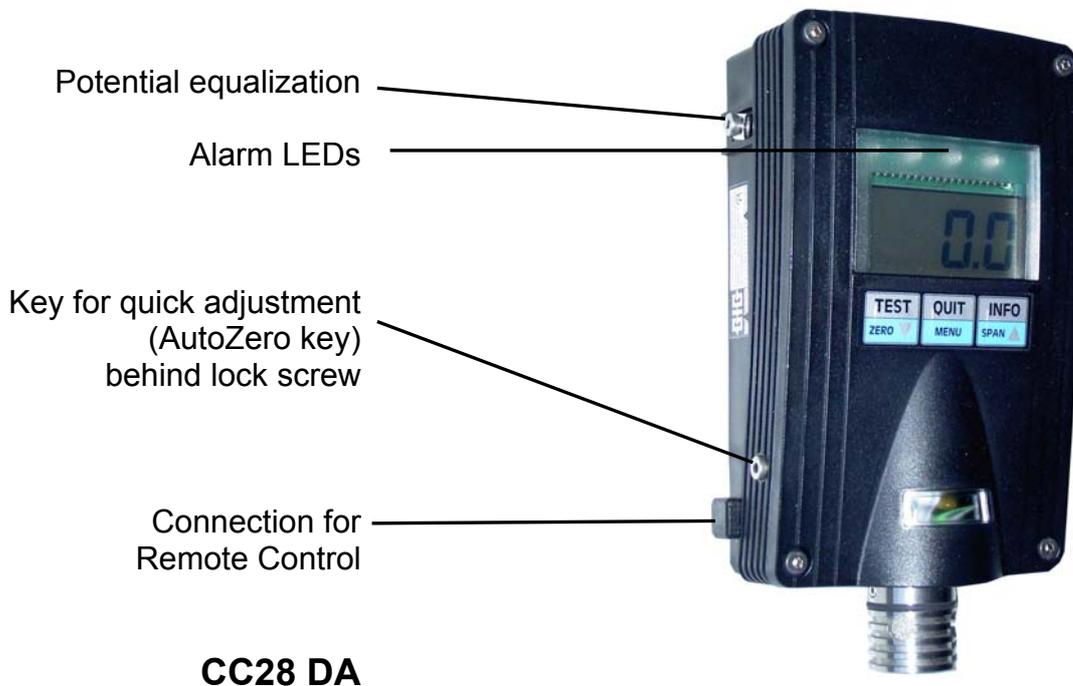
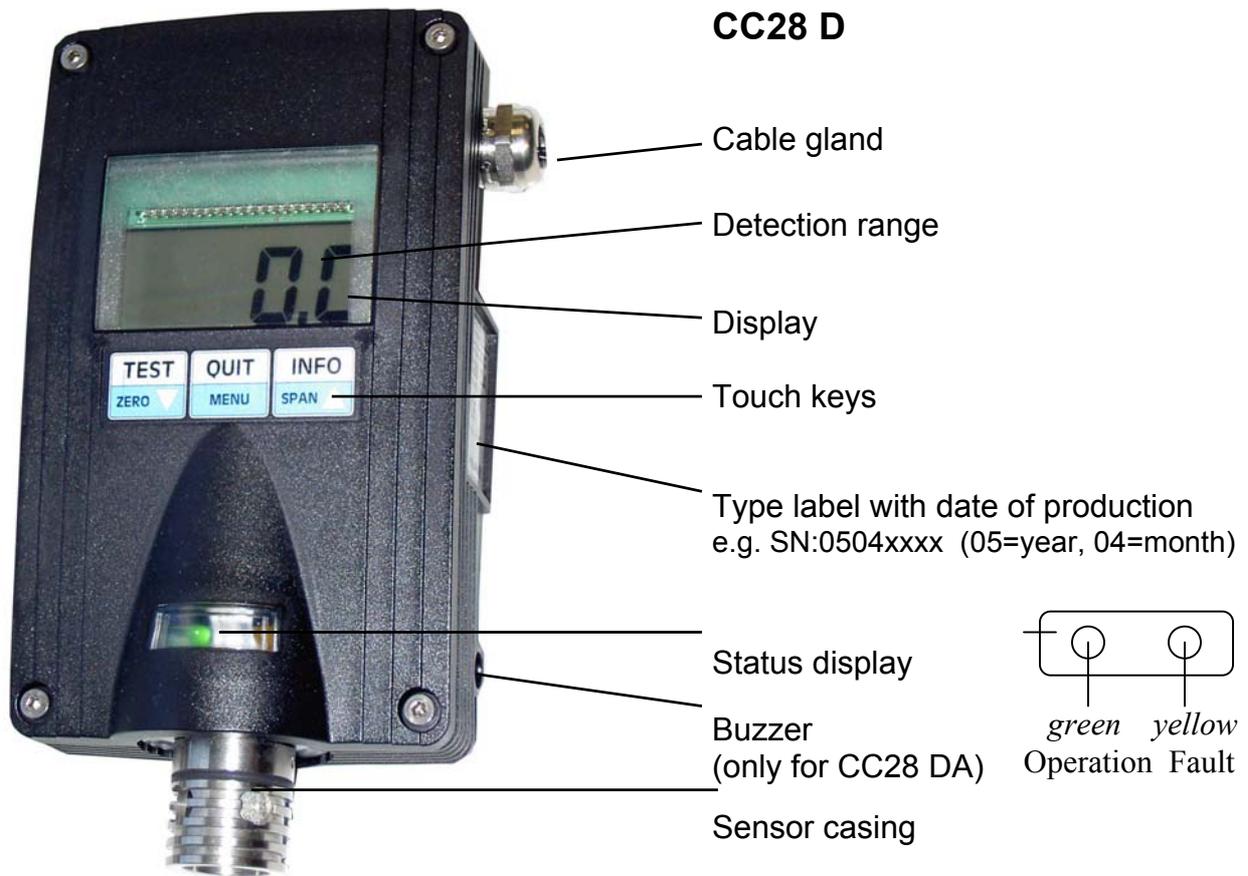
The comprehensive electronics allow easy operation and maintenance and also increases the operational safety and accuracy. The special features of the transmitter are:

- Indication of concentration at display or at remote control
- Adjustment by means of touch keys or remote control, without opening of casing
- Compensation of temperature effects.
- Ex-Approval for use at temperatures from -20 to +50°C
- Function Approval for use at temperatures see sensor specification
- Smart Sensor system – sensor replacement by means of plug-in, pre-calibrated sensor
- Permanent status display (operation/fault) at transmitter

## Detection Principle

The CC28 is operated on the detection principle "catalytic combustion" (fig. 1). The gas/vapour-air mixture enters the sensor chamber by diffusion through the sinter filter. Inside the sensor chamber there are an active and a passive sensor filament. The heated active sensor burns (oxidizes) the entering gas at its catalytic layer. This increases the temperature at the sensor and results in a change of the electrical resistance, which is the measure for the gas concentration. The passive (reference) sensor is exposed to the same ambient conditions as the active (detection) filament and is used for compensation of environmental effects (e.g. temperature changes).





The type label shows the transmitter type. The sensor enclosure includes the sensor and the sensor card, which carries the components for the sensor circuitry. For adjustment of electrical zeropoint and sensitivity you can use either the built-in display or the remote control RC2. A secured key at the left side of the transmitter allows a quick zero setting. The electronics on the main p.c.board converts the sensor signal into a linear output signal of 4 .. 20 mA.



**Always connect the remote control RC2 only for servicing a transmitter without display.**

**The remote control RC2 may be used in explosion endangered areas.**

The keys, functions and display of the remote control RC2 are identical with those of the transmitter.



### Mounting Position of Transmitter



**As per EN 50014 table 4 for devices of group II the casing has been tested with an impact energy of 4 Joule (low degree of mechanical danger). Protect the casing against very hard impacts.**

It is essential to exactly know the ambient conditions, which have to be taken into consideration before deciding on the mounting position. To achieve representative measurement results, take care of

- **the room ventilation and**
- **the gas density.**

Install the transmitter at a place where the gases pass the sensor even in case of bad ventilation. If necessary, use a smoke cartridge to check.

If the transmitter has to be installed at a position, where flow rates can be  $>3.0\text{m/s}$ , a wind protection is necessary.

Generally a gas supply to the transmitter from below (sensor side) should be avoided. Should the gas flow come from below, however, the displayed value may increase beyond the tolerance as per EN61779-4.

Most combustible gases and vapours are subject to a higher density than air, the transmitter is to be installed close to the floor. For lighter gases, with a lower density than air, the transmitter is being mounted close to the ceiling. A few gases have a density which is similar to that of air. For these gases the transmitter should be mounted at the breathing height of approx. 1.5 m over the floor. The following chart shows the relative density of some gases and vapours. More detailed information is available on request.

<b>Gas/Vapour</b>	<b>relative gas density compared with air</b>	<b>Recommended mounting position</b>
Hydrogen, methane and ammonia	lighter	close to ceiling
Ethylene, ethane, acetylene, methanol	about same	at breathing height
Propane, butane, hexane, nonane, propanol, toluene, ethyl acetate, acetone, diethyl ether, all other organic solvents and fuel mixtures	heavier	close to floor

Furthermore, take the following into consideration as well:

- **Rain water, hose water, dripping water, condensate and**
- **dust in the atmosphere.**

The transmitter is to a great extent protected against the ingress of water and dust (IP 64). Special accessories are available to provide additional protection for very difficult conditions. Please contact GfG for detailed information.



**Warranty may be voided, if the sensor is exposed to ambient conditions which were unknown to GfG during planning, production or delivery.**

### Mounting

When deciding on the position for the transmitter, make sure that it is always accessible for service and maintenance. The transmitter must be mounted with the sensor showing to the floor.

For connecting the transmitter to the controller refer to the connection diagram (page 28). For mounting the transmitter remove the four special screws and take the casing top off. Fix the casing by means of two screws.

The printed circuit board inside the casing is potted in epoxy resin (encapsulation "m"). The side-mounted terminals (increased safety "e") are used for connecting the controller.

### Installation of Electrical Connections

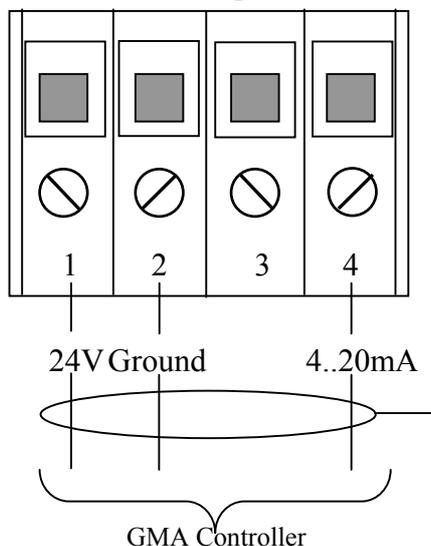
Procurement of cable and electrical connections must be done by a specialist only, obeying the applicable regulations. Always use shielded cable (e.g. LIYCY 3 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>). The cross section of the cable depends on the cable length. For short distances up to 200 m it may be sufficient to use 0.75 mm<sup>2</sup> instead of 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>. For longer distances the cross section must be 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>. The cable length must not be more than 1000 m.

The shield is fixed to the M16x1.5 screwing. In case the transmitter is mounted to an electrically conductive background (e.g. steel grinder), a potential equalization is to be effected. If the transmitter is installed in a room which is subject to Ex-regulations, make sure that only the transmitter is installed in this area. The gas monitoring system resp. the mains supply and the controller must be installed in the safe area.

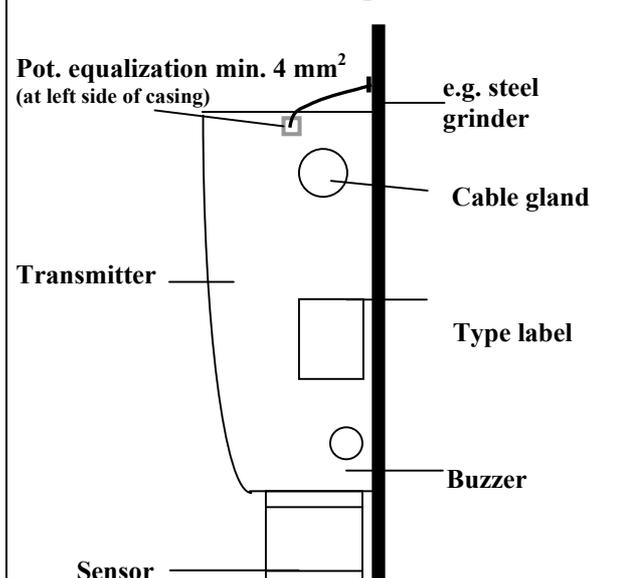


**The transmitter must be installed and opened in gas-free atmosphere only.  
The transmitter must only be opened when de-energized.**

**Terminal diagram**



**Potential equalization**



In case the transmitter is not operated on a GMA controller, the operational voltage of the mains unit must not exceed 30 V DC.

Fix the casing top with the four special screws after installation.



**The user must make sure that even in case of failure the voltage at the transmitter terminals does not exceed the max. fault voltage  $U_m$  indicated on the type label.**

**$U_m = 250 \text{ V AC}$  resp.  $U_m = 45 \text{ V DC}$**

## Putting in Operation

The transmitter CC28 has passed quality control for correct operation and display before delivery. The calibration was carried out with the appropriate test gases. Depending on transport, mounting and ambient conditions however variations may occur. Therefore the gas warning system has to be taken into operation and function checked by the manufacturer or by a professional which is authorized by the manufacturer, according to BGV B6 (former VBG61-gases), resp. BG Chemie guideline T 023.

After having been turned on, the unit needs a few minutes for:

- the self-test, checking the program and the working memory,
- entering and evaluating of transmitter parameters with simultaneous memory check,
- entering and evaluating of sensor parameters with simultaneous memory check,
- warming-up the sensor.

Within 6 seconds during the warm-up period the transmitter checks the memory first. The current interface provides 0 mA and both the yellow and the green LED are lit. Then the output signal turns to 1.6 mA, the fault LED lights up and the operation LED flashes slowly. The display reads *LoAd*, then *Adj*. Once this is completed, the display of the CC28 D and CC28 DA resp. of the remote control RC2 at the CC28 reads the unit, the type of gas, the detection range, the alarm thresholds and the calibration gas concentration one after the other. If the automatic reset of the ambiguity alarm is activated, this is indicated last, and the fault LED flashes rapidly.

Once the warm-up is completed after 2 minutes, the CC28 turns to detection mode automatically. During this period the display reads a countdown of the seconds from 120.

If a fault is recognized during this time, the transmitter turns to fault mode. The current interface provides 1.2 mA and the display indicates a fault message (*545 Err.*). The status and fault LEDs are lit constantly. The alarm LEDs and the display illumination will flash alternately.

Once the sensor has been replaced after a sensor fault (*5Er5 Err.*), the transmitter is automatically re-started. In case of sensor replacement adhere to the safety notes for electrical connections in explosion endangered areas (see page 7).

### Note:

After the initial putting into operation resp. after a sensor replacement it might be possible that the value falls below or exceeds the detection range (*----* resp. *----*). In this case the zeropoint of the transmitter must be corrected by starting the automatic zeropoint adjustment (*ZERO*).

Should *5ErL Err.* occur (resettable), re-calibrate the sensor (*SPAN*) or, if necessary, enter the service menu to adapt the detection range of the sensor to the hardware.

Allow a warm-up time of at least 30 minutes before you check the zeropoint. Once the warm-up is completed, the display should read *0*. Otherwise activate the (automatic) zeropoint adjustment (*AutoCal* adjustment see page 11).

## Detection Mode

In detection mode the display shows the current gas concentration.

**The display reading is always identical with the display of the remote control connected!**

The detection is provided by continuous monitoring. Exceeded thresholds (only for model CC28 DA) and ambiguous sensor signals are recognized immediately and reported visually by the CC28. Features of the electronics like parameter memory or sensor function are permanently monitored. During trouble-free operation the green LED “ON“ is lit, the yellow fault LED is not lit.



**To indicate that the CC28 is in detection mode the display alternates every minute to unit and type of gas.**

### Falling Below Detection Range

Values below the zeropoint are indicated as figures with negative sign. Depending on the measurement value the current interface provides outputs between 4.0 and 2.8 mA.

Deviations of the detection range by – 7.5% or more are indicated by the permanently lit fault LED and the display reading ---- alternating with the negative value. The current interface provides a permanent output of 2.8 mA.

Deviations of the detection range by – 7.5% or more are indicated by the permanently lit fault LED and the display reads permanently -----.

In case of deviations beyond the detection range of the transmitter circuitry the current interface provides an output of 1.2 mA.

### Exceeding Detection Range

Detection ranges which are exceeded between 100 % and 112 % are indicated by ---- in the display, alternating with the measured value. Depending on the measurement value the current interface provides outputs between 20 and 22 mA.

Should 112 % be exceeded, the unit activates the ambiguity alarm. The display flashes ---- and the current interface provides an output of 22 mA.

### Touch Keys

The functions of the touch keys at the transmitter and at the remote control is identical. The same applies to the display at the CC28 D, CC28 DA and the remote control.

### Check of Display, LED and Buzzer

Press  briefly in detection mode to activate the check of the display and LEDs. All LEDs are activated for 2 seconds, and all segments of the display (B.B.B.B) are shown. For the CC28 DA the alarm LEDs and the buzzer are activated additionally.

### Display of Operational Parameters

During detection mode press key  briefly for the automatic indication of the following operational parameters one after the other.

This order of readings will also appear after turning the transmitter on.

	Display / Example	Meaning of display
1a	LEL	Measuring unit (indication in % LEL)
1b	UOL	Measuring unit (indication in Vol.%)
2	CH4	Type of gas
3	SCAL 100	Detection range (full scale in “measuring unit”)
4	CGAS 80.0	Calibration gas concentration (value in “measuring unit”)
5	A1 20.0	Alarm threshold (value in “measuring unit”)
6	A2 40.0	Alarm threshold (value in “measuring unit”)
7	Annb. on	Automatic reset of ambiguity alarm (display reading only, if „on“)

Value in “measuring unit” means that the displayed figure stands for either % LEL or Vol.%. Reading in Vol.% applies only to the gas ammonia.

### **Alarm Threshold (only for type CC28 DA)**

The CC28 DA provides two alarm thresholds. An alarm is triggered, if the gas concentration exceeds the preset limit value (adjustment in service menu). Exceeded thresholds are indicated by means of the LED bar over the display, the display illumination and a buzzer. When the first threshold (A1) is exceeded, the display illumination and the LED bar are alternating in low frequency. The display reads the current measurement value and  $A1$  alternately.

Exceeding the second threshold (A2) activates the display illumination, the LED bar and the buzzer alternating in high frequency. The display reads the current measurement value and  $A2$  alternately.

Resetting the threshold alarms can be done automatically or manually, i.e. non-latching or latching alarms, depending on the function setting in the service menu.

The function of the buzzer is fixed and cannot be changed: Activation by alarm 2, automatic reset when the concentration has fallen below the second threshold, always resettable.

Pressing key  allows to reset a latching alarm, if the gas concentration has fallen below the alarm threshold.

### **Ambiguity Alarm**

Due to the detection principle it might be possible that a very high gas concentration dissipates the oxygen in the cell, thus resulting in a lack of oxidation and a reduced signal, although the sensor is exposed to a gas concentration which is clearly above its detection range. For avoiding false signal evaluation, the CC28 provides a warning from ambiguous sensor signals.

This alarm is triggered by exceeding of 112 % LEL and by recognition of a defined rise of signal (Delta Alarm).

The ambiguity alarm is indicated by the fault LED flashing quickly. The CC28 DA additionally activates the display illumination, the LED bar and the buzzer, alternating in high frequency. The display also flashes ---- (also refer to Exceeding Detection Range).

On principal the ambiguity alarm is latching and can only be reset by pressing key  (or by pressing the AutoZero key at models without display). The measurement value must be within the detection range.



**The transmitter cannot recognize when the danger of an explosive gas mixture resp. of an even higher gas concentration has ended. The end of a gas hazard has to be checked with a portable detector which was already turned on outside the hazardous area.**

Should such an alarm be triggered by a high gas concentration, make sure to check their zeropoint and the sensitivity of the sensor, once the alarm was reset. Take into consideration that zeropoint and sensitivity may vary considerably during the first few days.

### **Sensor Life**

Catalytic combustion sensors are subject to a limited lifetime. The expected lifetime of the sensor used in the CC28 for combustible gases is approx. 3 to 5 years, depending on operational conditions. A few months before the lifetime expires, the transmitter indicates that the sensor has to be replaced with the next service. The message is indicated by the fault LED flashing regularly and by the the alternating reading of  $[HnU] 5En5$  and the measurement value. If the sensor is not being replaced within the next few months, the transmitter turns off the detection mode, when the sensor is exhausted. The current interface provides an output of 1.2 mA, the yellow fault LED lights up and the green operational LED shortly flashes in intervals.

### **Fault**

A fault of the transmitters is indicated by the constantly lit yellow fault LED, the current interface provides 1.2 mA an error message is shown in the display (545 Err. or 5En5 Err.).

Fault report is given, if:

- the sensor or the circuitry in the transmitter is defective;
- the sensor is missing;
- the self-test of the unit recognizes a failure.

For further causes see „Special Status and relevant Error Messages“ on page 21.

After the fault is cured, the yellow fault LED expires.

### Check and AutoCal Adjustment of Zeropoint (ZERO)

A prerequisite for this check is atmospheric air without disturbing, resp. interfering gas components. In polluted atmospheres you may alternatively use zero gas, which is free from combustible components and interfering matters. Supply the zero gas to the sensor without pressure by means of the flow adapter, at a flow rate of approx. 0.5 l/min.

Once the type of gas has been changed or the sensor has been replaced, the zeropoint must be adjusted correctly. If the detection mode shows a deviation from 0 the zeropoint has to be corrected as well. When the reading is constant the adjustment can be done using the AutoCal feature. The AutoCal program automatically adjusts the zeropoint signal.

#### Conditions

The automatic zeropoint adjustment by means of the AutoZero key or with the standard access code 0011 is only possible, if the currently displayed value is max. 25 % LEL.

Expert users have the possibility to activate the zeropoint adjustment even for a display of 35 % LEL by entering the access code 0055. This access code should only be used by trained safety personnel of the customer.

Should the current zeropoint indication be higher than a value of 35 % LEL but it is for sure that this value is not gas induced, the sub-menu *INF* of the service menu indicates a temporarily valid (max. 1 hour) code (CODE), which allows the activation of the zeropoint adjustment without any limitations.

#### Note:

If the last mentioned measure becomes necessary, this might be caused by a faulty sensor, which should be replaced as soon as possible.

#### Execution

When the user presses the AutoZero key at a transmitter without display he cannot see whether the measurement value is within the allowed tolerance band for zeroing (i.e. < 25 % LEL). Should the measurement value be higher than 25 % LEL when the AutoZero key is pressed, the transmitter remains in detection mode – to be identified by the fact that the fault LED is not lit. In this case the zeropoint adjustment is only possible by means of the remote control.

For quick adjustment by means of the secured AutoZero key at the left side of the casing remove the lock screw and press the key for at least 3 seconds. This switches the current output to 2.0 mA, the fault LED flashes slowly, and step 3 below is started automatically.

When using the keypad at the display or at the remote control, follow the order below:

1. Press key  for at least 3 seconds to activate the program.  
During the whole procedure the current interface provides 2.02 mA and the fault LED flashes slowly.  
The display shortly reads CODE.
2. Enter the numeric access code 0011 (resp. 0055). Use keys  and  to change the figure at the current position, then confirm by means of key .

- After correct entering the display shows alternating the current measurement value and the reading  $ZERO$ . When the measurement value remains constant for a defined time interval, the display changes to read  $ZERO$  and  $ADD$  for a few seconds, and the hardware internally regulates its zeropoints. Once the regulation is completed successfully, the new zeropoint is set, the AutoCal program is automatically terminated with the display reading  $SAVE$ , and the transmitter returns to detection mode.

Notes:

If the current measurement value is beyond the allowed tolerances for the relevant access code, the display reads  $FALL$  shortly in step 3, and the transmitter returns to detection mode.

The AutoCal program can be shortened by long-term pressing key  or the AutoZero key, while the measurement value is checked for constancy. Then the hardware starts to regulate/adjust the zeropoint directly.

For leaving the AutoCal program without zeropoint adjustment, press key  or the AutoZero key briefly. The display shortly reads  $ESC$ .



**Once the quick adjustment is completed, remember to screw the lock screw and its gasket in again to its stop!**

The following error message may occur during zeropoint adjustment:

Display	Meaning	Fault LED
$FAIL$ $Err.2$	Gas signal is unstable.	flashing quickly
$FAIL$ $Err.3$	Zeropoint is beyond the allowed tolerance range.	

All error message have to be confirmed with  or with the AutoZero key at the left side of the casing. After confirmation the transmitter returns to detection mode without zeropoint adjustment.

### Check and AutoCal Adjustment of Sensitivity (SPAN)

For calibration of a transmitter without display you need the remote control RC2.

Press key  briefly to read the currently set calibration gas concentration as % LEL (for ammonia as Vol.%) of the parameter ( $LEL5$ ). The value of the test gas concentration should, if possible, be 20% above the main alarm threshold.



Many combustible gases are also toxic. Handling toxic gases requires special safety precautions.  
TLVs give hints for hazards caused by toxic gases. For particularly toxic matters, e.g. benzene or ethylene oxide, a reference gas is recommended for calibration.

For checking, resp. adjusting the display sensitivity (span) a calibration adapter has to be attached to the sensor holder. Via this adapter the calibration gas can be supplied to the sensor at atmospheric pressure with a flow of approx. 0.5 l/min., while the display has to be observed. Is there a deviation between the displayed value and the actual calibration gas concentration a span calibration is necessary. If the reading is constant the adjustment can be done using the AutoCal feature. The AutoCal program automatically adjusts the measuring signal to the calibration gas. Follow the order below:

→ **Before a calibration is started, make sure that the sensor is free from calibration gas (display 0).**

1. Press key  for at least 3 seconds to activate the AutoCal program. During the whole procedure the current interface provides 2.0 mA and, the fault LED flashes slowly. The display shortly reads `CODE`.
2. Now enter the numeric access code `0011`. Use keys  and  to change the figure at the current position, and confirm by means of key .
3. After correct entering, the display shows the current measurement value and the message `SPAN` alternately. The transmitter now waits for a clear rise of concentration. When the measurement value remains constant during a defined time interval (after a fixed time of 2 minutes), the value is used to update the sensitivity (display `VALUE`). This updates the calibration data successfully. The transmitter, however, does not return to detection mode yet, since the presently supplied test gas concentration would activate an alarm. The transmitter remains in calibration mode until it recognizes a falling gas concentration and then a stabilization of the display value. The display alternately reads `ZERO` and the current measurement value. Once the value has stabilized, the transmitter returns to detection mode. If the unit does not notice a reduced gas concentration resp. a stabilized measurement value, it returns to detection mode after max. 3 minutes.

At any time the AutoCal program can be shortened by long-term pressing key . The display shortly reads `VALUE` and the measurement value is accepted directly as the sensitivity update.

To leave the AutoCal program without sensitivity adjustment, press key  only briefly. The display shortly reads `ESC`.

The following error messages may occur during the adjustment:

Display	Meaning	Fault LED
<code>CAL</code> <code>Err.1</code>	No rise of test gas concentration noted.	flashing quickly
<code>CAL</code> <code>Err.2</code>	Test gas signal is unstable.	
<code>CAL</code> <code>Err.3</code>	Sensitivity is beyond the allowed tolerance range.	

The error messages have to be confirmed with key . The transmitter returns to detection mode without new calibration. The calibration procedure has to be repeated.

## Service Menu and Extended Service Menu

### Activation of service menu

The service menu allows to select and to change all important parameters of the CC28. Entering the service menu interrupts the detection mode; the transmitter turns to service mode, and the alarms are de-activated. The special status "Service" is indicated by the fault LED flashing slowly and by a current output signal of 2.4 mA. If you do not hit any key within one minute, the transmitter automatically leaves the service mode and returns to detection mode.



**All parameters changed in the service menu refer to the currently set type of gas !**

Should you wish to change type of gas and parameters, set the new type of gas first, before parameter changes for this gas can become effective.

The service menu can be called in two different extensions.

The standard service menu is activated with code `1100`. It allows to adjust the calibration gas concentration and, with model CC28 DA, all values which are related to alarms.

The extended service menu is activated with code `5050`. It allows to also change the type of gas, full scale and ambiguity alarm. This code should only be used by specially trained safety personnel.

Activation of the extended service menu is only possible, if it has been authorized by GfG during the basic setting of the transmitter.



**For transmitters with function test (labelling BVS 05 ATEX G 001 X): The extended service menu allows adjustments which may become the function test void !**  
If the full scale value of 100 % LEL is changed to a different value, or if the gas is changed from a certified gas (see page 3) to a non-certified one, the function test becomes invalid.

When using the keypad at the display or at the remote control follow the order below:

1. Press key  for at least 3 seconds. The transmitter turns to service mode. The display shortly reads `Code`.
2. Enter the numeric code `1100` (resp. `5050`). Use keys  and  to change the figure at the current position and confirm with key .
3. After correct entering the menu display reads `GAS`. Use keys  and  to select the other menu points.

To activate a selected menu point press key  briefly. For parameter adjustment use keys  and . For leaving the menu point briefly press key  again.

	Display of menu point	Description	Remark
 ↑ Entry menu point → ↓ 	<code>info</code>	Indication of software version, serial number and "Code" for ruling code	
	<code>F2</code>	Setting of alarm function 2	only visible and changeable for model CC28 DA
	<code>F1</code>	Setting of alarm function 1	
	<code>H2</code>	Setting of hysteresis for alarm 2	
	<code>H1</code>	Setting of hysteresis for alarm 1	
	<code>R2</code>	Setting of alarm threshold 2	
	<code>R1</code>	Setting of alarm threshold 1	
	<code>CGAS</code>	Setting of calibration gas concentration	
	<code>ANb.</code>	Setting of automatic reset for ambiguity alarm	changeable only in extended menu.
	<code>SCAL</code>	Setting of full scale deflection	
	<code>GAS</code>	Change of gas	
	<code>SAVE</code>	Leaving the service menu <b>with storing</b> of the changed parameters	
	<code>ESC</code>	Leaving the service menu <b>without storing</b> of the changed parameters	

**Menu point `GAS` – Change of type of gas (only possible in extended menu)**

This function allows to select explicitly all parameters for different types of gas, which are stored in the sensor. You can see only those gases which the sensor is scheduled for.

1. Activate of menu point **5A5**.
2. The display shows the presently set type of gas.  
This reading can also be selected in the standard service menu.
3. Use keys **TEST ZERO** and **INFO SPAN** to set the gas.  
In the standard service menu the display shortly reads **FRIL** and then the presently set type of gas (step 2).
4. Select the desired type of gas and confirm by pressing key **QUIT MENU** briefly.
5. The CC28 is re-starting (**r5Et**) (only for selection of a different gas).

If the type of gas has been changed several times before the user returns to a gas which was already parameterized before, the transmitter takes over those parameters which were stored by the user before.

If the type of gas has been changed and after a restart, the stored standard parameters (see table on page 30) are taken over for a type of gas which is selected for the first time. When the type of gas was changed, the zeropoint has to be adjusted in any case by means of the AutoCal function. The sensitivity of the sensor for the new gas is to be checked as well and to be adjusted by means of the AutoCal function, if necessary.

The different gases will be indicated either as shown in the list below.

Display	Gas
AcEt	Aceton
but.	n-Butane
btol	Butanol
btan	2-Butanon
C2H2	Acetylene
C2H4	Ethylene
C2H6	Ethane
C3H4	Propine
C3H6	Propylene
C3H8	Propane
C6H6	Benzene

Display	Gas
C7H8	Toluene
CH4	Methane
cHEn	Cyclohexane
dEE.	Diethyl ether
dME.	Dimethyl ether
EtAc	Ethyl acetate
Etol	Ethanol
H2	Hydrogen
HEn.	Hexane
HPt.	Heptane

Display	Gas
i.but	Iso-Butane
MEAc	Methyl acetate
MEol	Methanol
Mib.	MIBK
nH3	Ammonia
non.	Nonane
Oct.	Octane
Pnt.	Pentane
PrOl	2-Propanol
YlOl	Xylene

### Menu point **5CAL** – Adjustment of full scale deflection (only possible in extended menu)

The detection range can be set to 50, 75 or 100 % LEL. The detection range for ammonia (4 Vol.%) cannot be changed.

Follow the 5 steps described below:

1. Activate menu point **5CAL**.
2. The display shows the presently set full scale value.  
In the standard service menu the display reads "100" for 100 % LEL.
3. Use keys **TEST ZERO** and **INFO SPAN** for parameter adjustment.

In the standard service menu the display shortly reads *FRiL* and then the current value (step 2).

4. For leaving menu point *SCAL* press key  briefly.
5. If necessary, store the parameter (*SAVE*).

Notes:

The EC-Type Examination Certificate BVS 05 ATEX G 001 X is only valid for a detection range with a full scale of 100 % LEL resp. 4.00 %Vol. NH<sub>3</sub>.

If the full scale value is changed from 100 % LEL to a different value, the function test becomes invalid.

The change of the detection range is mainly a change of the current output. The standardized output signal of 4 – 20 mA is used for the new, reduced detection range. The display indication does not change. A detection range of 0 – 50 % LEL results in the figures from 0 to 50.0 in the display (i.e. the reading remains at % LEL).

Overrange and underrange refer to a percentage of the detection range, i.e. with a detection range of 0 – 50 % LEL the ambiguity alarm is triggered at approx. 56 % LEL ! Alarm thresholds are indicated in % LEL (not in % of detection range) !

After a reduction of the detection range make sure that the alarm thresholds are checked and, if necessary, corrected. If alarm thresholds were adjusted to a value beyond the new full scale deflection, they are automatically set to the current full scale value.

Should the circuitry recognize that the currently set detection range cannot be monitored any longer (sensor too sensitive for the measurement circuit, see also *SCAL Err.*), the display turns automatically to the highest possible value when entering this menu point.

**Menu point *ANb*. – Adjustment of the automatic reset of the ambiguity alarm (only possible in extended menu)**

1. Activate menu point *ANb*.
2. The display reads the presently set status (*on* or *off*).

This display can also be retrieved in the standard service menu.

3. Use keys  and  for setting the parameter.

In the standard service menu the display shortly reads *FRiL* and then the current status (step 2).

4. Press key  briefly to leave menu point *ANb*.
5. If necessary, store the parameter (*SAVE*).



**For the proper functioning of the automatic reset of the ambiguity alarm the zeropoint adjustment of the CC28 must have been done correctly.**

Notes:

This function is only active for the gases methane, propane and hydrogen. Should adjustment *ANb. on* be selected, but none of the above gases is measured, the display order does not include the reading *ANb.* after pressing the info key.

The activation of the automatic reset is blocked until the next zeropoint adjustment, if the sensor has been replaced or if the type of gas has been changed in the extended service menu !

As Info the display reads: *ANb. -on-* instead of *ANb. on*.

The final reset is only enabled after a zeropoint adjustment has been done with the sensor plugged in.

### Menu point **CGAS** – Adjustment of calibration gas concentration

The calibration gas concentration can be set within the range of 10 % – 105 % of the current detection range, but never higher than 85 % LEL.

1. Use key  to select menu point **CGAS** .
2. The display reads the currently set value for the calibration gas concentration in % LEL (for ammonia in Vol.%).
3. Use keys  and  to set the parameter.
4. Press key  briefly to leave menu point **CGAS** .
5. If necessary, store the parameter: Select menu point **SAVE** and confirm with  .

### Menu point **A1, A2** – Adjustment of alarm thresholds (only visible at model CC28 DA)

The alarm thresholds can be set throughout the detection range; A1, however, cannot be set to a higher value than A2. Setting a threshold to 0 de-activates the alarm. A2 can only be set to 0 when A1 was also set to 0 before.

1. Activate menu point **A1** resp. **A2**.
2. The display reads the presently set value for the alarm threshold.
3. Use keys  and  to set the parameters .
4. Press key  briefly to leave menu point **A1** resp. **A2** .
5. If necessary, store the parameter (**SAVE**).

#### Notes:

The buzzer in model CC28 DA is always connected to alarm 2.

### Menu point **H1, H2** – Adjustment of hysteresis (only visible at model CC28 DA)

This function allows to adjust the hysteresis, i.e. the difference between activation and de-activation of the alarm thresholds. The setting of the parameter is done in % LEL and is restricted to max. 5 % LEL (for ammonia in Vol.%, max. 0.2 Vol.%).

#### Example:

At a CC28 with the detection range 0 .. 100 % LEL the hysteresis for alarm 1 was set to 4.0, i.e. the alarm de-activation point for the alarm is 4 % LEL below the alarm threshold.

This results in the following alarm triggering:

<b>Alarm 1</b>	= 10 % LEL
<b>Alarm activation</b>	≥ 10 % LEL
<b>Hysteresis H1</b>	3 % LEL
<b>Alarm de-activation</b>	≤ 7 % LEL

1. Activate menu point **H1** resp. **H2**.
2. The display reads the presently set value for the alarm hysteresis.
3. Use keys  and  to set the parameter.
4. Press key  briefly to leave menu point **H1** resp. **H2** .
5. If necessary, store the parameter (**SAVE**).

## Menu point $F1, F2$ – Adjustment of alarm functions (only visible at model CC28 DA)

1. Activate menu point  $F1$  resp.  $F2$ .
2. The display reads the presently set code for the alarm function.

Display	Alarm for exceeded threshold ...
$n5$	non-storing (= non-latching), not resettable (# at alarm 2)
$5\bar{c}$	storing (= latching), resettable when fallen below

3. Use keys  and  for setting the parameter.
4. Press key  briefly to leave menu point  $F1$  resp.  $F2$ .
5. If necessary, store the parameter (*SAUE*).

### Note:

The buzzer function at model CC28 DA is fixed to: „Alarm for exceeded threshold, non-latching, resettable even during existing alarm conditions“.

The EC-Type Examination Certificate BVS 05 ATEX G 001 X is valid at alarm 2 only if set to „ $5\bar{c}$ “ storing (=latching).

## Menu point $inF0$ – Indication of sensor type (MK number), sensor serial number, software version, serial number and code

1. Activate menu point  $inF0$ .
2. One after the other the display reads the MK number ( $5.tYP\ xxx$ ), the sensor serial number ( $5.nr\ xxxx$ ), the software version ( $5ofE\ xxxx$ ), the 8-digit serial number of the transmitter in 2 parts ( $F.nr\ -\ xxxx\ F.nr\ -\ xxxx$ ) and a code ( $\bar{c}odE\ xxxx$ ).

The figure indicated as  $\bar{c}odE$  is a (only temporarily valid) code, which allows the activation of the zeropoint adjustment without any limitations (refer to Check and AutoCal Adjustment of Zeropoint).

## Menu point $E5\bar{c}$ – Leaving the service menu without storing

1. Select menu point  $E5\bar{c}$ .
2. Press key  briefly to leave the service menu without storing of parameter changes.

## Menu point *SAUE* – Leaving the service menu with with storing

1. Select menu point *SAUE*.
2. Press key  briefly to leave the service menu with storing of parameter changes.

### Notes:

When the type of gas is changed, confirming the menu point activates the storing immediately and enables the parameters for this type of gas.

Apart from this exception you can change several parameters one after the other without storing in between. One collective storing procedure at the end of the settings saves all parameters which have been changed in the service menu.

## Sensor Replacement

The sensors MK 208-1, MK 217-1 and MK 218-1 are supplied with an EEPROM which stores the sensor data (serial number etc.), the calibration data and the adjustable types of gases. The sensors are fit to the transmitter by means of a plug connector.

For replacing the sensor unscrew the allen screw side-mounted at the impact protection (see picture on page 5 sensor casing). Open the Transmitter casing and use suitable tool to push the sensor downward. The new sensor slides in the casing from below; the sensor label must show forward. The transmitter provides a lock against rotation, which makes sure that the sensor always fits properly. Once the sensor is locked in place, secure it with the allen screw. When opening the casing take note of the safety measures in Ex areas (see page 7).

Once the sensor has been removed, the yellow fault LED lights up and the current output signal falls to 1.2 mA. At model CC28 D and DA the display reads `5E75 Err. 1`, and at the CC28 DA the alarm LEDs flash slowly.

When the new sensor has been fit, the transmitter does an automatic re-start. The display reads `r5Et` and then `tE5t` (memory test; current output signal of 0 mA). Then the warm-up period is started: The display reads `L0Ad`, the green LED flashes and the current interface provides an output signal of 1.6 mA. If all data of the new sensor match the stored data for the measurement task, the transmitter turns automatically from warm-up to detection mode. Since the hardware zeropoints of the different sensors resp. sensor types may differ considerably, a sensor replacement must always be followed by a zeropoint adjustment `ZEro` (see page 11). There are no restrictions for the first zeropoint adjustment after a sensor replacement. Zeroing is even possible at values far beyond the detection range (`----` resp. `----`).

### Possible error messages `[HEC GAS]` or `[HEC SCAL]`

**`[HEC GAS]`** During the warm-up period the transmitter recognizes, if the new sensor is not specified for the gas which is set as the measurement gas. The green LED turns from flashing slowly to a twin flash (2 short flashes). The yellow fault LED remains lit, the current output still provides 1.6 mA, and the display reads `[HEC GAS]`. If the transmitter is to detect that gas which has been set, the sensor is to be replaced by a cell which is suitable for this gas (e.g. sensor MK 217-1 by sensor MK 208-1). Should you want to use the new, different sensor anyway (e.g. as a preliminary solution), you may press key  (longer than 3 seconds) in fault status and enter the access code `5050` to enter the extended service menu (see page 14/15); menu point `GAS` (appears immediately after the code) shows the types of gases the new sensor is specified for. If the user selects a type of gas and confirms his choice by pressing key , the transmitter is converted to this gas and re-started. Then the zeropoint `ZEro` and the sensitivity `SPAn` have to be set for the new type of gas (see page 11-14).

**`[HEC SCAL]`** New sensors, no matter for which gas, are always pre-set to the detection range of 0 – 100 % LEL. During the warm-up period the transmitter recognizes, if the detection range which was set last, and the pre-setting of the sensor for the measurement gas do not match. The green LED turns from flashing slowly to a twin flash (2 short flashes). The yellow fault LED remains lit, the current interface still provides 1.6 mA, and the display reads `[HEC SCAL]`. For check and, if required, change of the detection range setting directly from the fault status, you may press key  (longer than 3 seconds) and enter the code `1100` or `5050` to enter the service mode (see page 14/15), which allows to do the adjustment under menu point `SCAL`. After leaving the menu with `SAVE` the warm-up procedure is continued.

### Example:

If the detection range `SCAL` was set to 50 % or 75 %, a new and unused sensor will cause the display to read `[HEC SCAL]`.

If the transmitter is set to 100%, but the fit sensor had already been used in another unit which was set to 50 % or 75 %, the display will also read `[HEC SCAL]` .

Notes:

After the sensor was put into operation for the very first time, or when the sensor has been replaced, the transmitter may indicate an overrange resp. underrange (`----` resp. `----`). In this case the automatic zeropoint adjustment (ZERO) has to be activated to correct the zeropoint.

Should `SCAL Err.` occur (resettable), the sensor must be re-calibrated (SPAN) or, if necessary, the detection range of the sensor must be adapted to the hardware in the service menu.

Allow a warm-up time of at least 30 minutes before you check the zeropoint. Once the warm-up is completed, the display should have stabilized to read `0`. Otherwise activate the (automatic) zeropoint adjustment (Adjustment see page 11).



Once the sensor was replaced (no matter which service and adjustment interval is being considered), you have to effect a complete service and adjustment according to DIN EN 50073 para. 6.4.3.

Check and adjustment of zeropoint and sensitivity is to be done as described (pages 11-14).

### **Transmission Characteristics**

Depending on the type of gas the transmitter is subject to different transmission characteristics. Different gases may show different response times. The transmission signal is always proportional to the gas concentration

## Special Status and relevant Error Messages

The table below describes those special status which cause the yellow fault LED to be lit permanently. For a better diagnosis of a transmitter without display you should either read the error messages below from the remote control RC2 or analyse the values from the current output.

No	Display	green LED	yellow LED	Output	Cause	Action
01	"E5E"	On	On	0 mA	Memory test when booting the system	finishes automatically after 6 seconds
02	"LoAd" Operational para. "Adj"	flashing	On	1,6 mA	Bootng the system at start or after change of gas (see page 8)	turns to sensor warm-up automatically
03	Countdown of seconds	flashing	On	1,6 mA	Sensor warm-up period	finishes automatically after 120 seconds.
10	"E5E" flashing	Off	glows	0 mA	Too low supply voltage	increase supply voltage
11	"CHG" "SEN"	flashing shortly (single flash)	On	1,2 mA	Sensor lifetime expired	Replace sensor
12	"CHEE" "GAS"	Twin flash	On	1,2 mA	After sensor replacement: Sensor is not specified for the gas	Replace sensor again or select different gas; see page 19 „Sensor Replacement“
13	"CHEE" "SCAL"	Twin flash	On	1,2 mA	After sensor replacement: Detection range setting of sensor and transmitter do not match for the gas	Check and, if necessary, change detection range SCAL See page 19 „Sensor Replacement“
14	"545" "Err.1"	Off	On	1,2 mA	Fault during RAM access	Re-start transmitter. If error is reported again, replace transmitter
15	"545" "Err.2"	Off	On	1,2 mA	Fault during ROM access	Re-start transmitter. If error is reported again, replace transmitter
16	"545" "Err.3"	Off	On	1,2 mA	Fault during EEPROM access (internal)	Re-start transmitter. If error is reported again, replace transmitter
17	"545" "Err.4"	Off	Off	1,2 mA	<i>Reserved</i>	Re-start transmitter. If error is reported again, replace transmitter
18	"545" "Err.5"	"545" "Err.5"	On	1,2 mA	Fault during regulation of sensor voltage	
19	Off	Off	On	1,2 mA	Fault during regulation of hardware zeropoint	Re-start transmitter. If error is reported again, replace transmitter
20	"545" "Err.7"	Off	On	1,2 mA	Temperature measurement is not plausible	
21	"SEN" "Err.1"	"SEN" "Err.1"	On	1,2 mA	Sensor is missing	Fit sensor (automatic re-start)
22	"SEN" "Err.2"	Off	On	1,2 mA	Fault during EEPROM access (sensor)	Replace sensor (automatic re-start)
23	"SEN" "Err.3"	Off	On	1,2 mA	Wrong sensor/parameter memory	
24	"AdU" "Err.1"	Off	On	1,2 mA	Error A/D converter (sensor voltage)	Re-start transmitter. If error is reported again, replace transmitter.
25	"AdU" "Err.2"	"AdU" "Err.2"	On	1,2 mA	Error A/D converter (NTC)	Re-start transmitter. If error is reported again, replace transmitter.
26	"AdU" "Err.3"	Off	On	1,2 mA	Error A/D converter (sensor current)	Re-start transmitter. If error is reported again, replace transmitter.

### Messages in detection mode

No	Display	green LED	yellow LED	Output	Cause	Action
30	" ---- " permanent	On	flashing quickly	22 mA	Gas concentration has exceeded detection range of transmitter electronics. Ambiguity alarm!	Caution Explosion hazards! Latching alarm. Measures see page 9 and 10
31	" ---- " flashing	On	flashing quickly	22 mA	Overrange (> 112 %) Ambiguity alarm!	Caution Explosion hazards! Latching alarm. Measures see page 9 and 10
32	Value alternating with " ---- "	On	Off	20–22 mA	Overrange (between 100 % and 112 %)	Caution Explosion hazards!
33	Value alternating with " A2 "	On	Off	4–20 mA	Gas concentration has reached resp. exceeded the 2.alarm threshold.	Reduce gas concentration! Latching alarm as standard.
34	Value alternating with " A1 "	On	Off	4–20 mA	Gas concentration has reached resp. exceeded the 1.alarm threshold.	Reduce gas concentration! Non-latching alarm as standard.
35	Value alternating with "SCAL" "Err."	On	Off	4–20 mA	Cautionary warning message: Hardware/sensor combination cannot recognize full scale deflection	Reset with  a) Re-calibrate sensor (SPAN) b) Adapt resp. Reduce detection range in service menu.
36	Value alternating with "CHNG" "SENS"	On	flashing shortly (single flash)	4–20 mA	Cautionary warning message: End of sensor life within the next few months	Replace sensor during next service
37	Value	On	Off	4–20 mA	Normal detection mode	
38	Value	On	Off	2.8–4 mA	Detection range is deviated between -7.5% and 0.0%	
39	Value alternating with " ---- "	On	On	2.8 mA	Detection range is deviated between -8.0% and -25.0%	Adjust zeropoint
40	" ---- " permanent	On	On	2.8 mA	Detection range is deviated < -25.0%	Adjust zeropoint and sensitivity
41	" ---- " permanent	On	On	1.2 mA	Measuring signal has fallen below detection range of transmitter electronics.	Adjust zeropoint and sensitivity

### Messages in service mode and during calibration

42	Menu point	On	flashing	2.4 mA	Service menu has been activated by keys or by remote control RC2	Select menu point Will return to detection mode automatically, if no entry is made within 1 minute
43	"Zero"	On	flashing	2.0 mA	AutoCal-Adjustment of zeropoint in process (activated by key pad, RC2 or by AutoCal-Key)	Will be completed automatically after successful adjustment
44	"SPAN"	On	flashing	2.0 mA	Calibration activated by keys or RC2	Will be completed automatically after successful adjustment
45	"CAL" "Err.1"	On	flashing quickly	2.0 mA	During AutoCal adjustment of sensitivity no rise of calibration gas concentration was recognized	Reset with  a) Check gas supply b) Wait for request for adjustment before supplying gas
46	"CAL" "Err.2"	On	flashing quickly	2.0 mA	During AutoCal adjustment no stable zero gas resp. calibration gas concentration was recognized	Reset with  Stabilize gas supply
47	"CAL" "Err.3"	On	flashing quickly	2.0 mA	The zero point resp. the sensitivity is beyond the range of tolerance	Reset with  a) Check zero resp. calibration gas and repeat procedure. b) Eventually replace sensor.

In detection mode the messages listed in the second column are indicated alternating with the measurement value. The readings described in No.33 and 34 are only applicable for model CC28 DA. The readings described in No.35 and 36 are cautionary warning messages. The transmitter remains in detection mode, and there is no immediate action required by the user. The status described in No.32 and 38 refer to a de facto extension of the detection range from 4–20 mA to the range 2.8–22 mA, for showing measurement values „close“ to the original detection range. This generates a tolerance range around the 4–20 mA signal, before a special status occurs.

### Situation of Status LED's and Output

The following table shows for a transmitter without display the different indications of the two status LEDs and the output signals with their meanings.

For the zeropoint adjustment (if display > 25 % LEL), for adjustments to enter the service menu on a transmitter without display the remote control RC2 is obligatory.

green LED	yellow LED	Output	Description see chapter...
On	On	2,8 mA	Page 21 „Messages in detection mode“ No.39, 40
On	On	1,2 mA	P.21 „Messages in detection mode“ No.41
On	On	0 mA	P.21 „Special Status and relevant Error Messages“ No.01
On	flashing quickly	22 mA	P.21 „Messages in detection mode“ No.30, 31
On	flashing quickly	2,0 mA	P.21 „Messages in service mode...“ No.45-47
On	Flashing slowly	2,4 mA	P.21 „Messages in service mode...“ No.42
On	Flashing slowly	2,0 mA	P.21 „Messages in service mode...“ No.43, 44
On	Single flashes	4–20mA	P.21 „Messages in detection mode“ No.36
On	Off	20–22mA	P.21 „Messages in detection mode“ No.32
On	Off	4–20mA	P.21 „Messages in detection mode“ No.(33, 34), 35, 37
On	Off	2,8–4mA	P.21 „Messages in detection mode“ No.38
flashing	On	1,6 mA	P.21 „Special Status and relevant Error Messages“ No.02, 03
Twin flash	On	1,2 mA	P.21 „Special Status and relevant Error Messages“ No.12, 13
Single flash	On	1,2 mA	P.21 „Special Status and relevant Error Messages“ No.11
Off	On	1,2 mA	P.21 „Special Status and relevant Error Messages“ No.14-26

### Priority of displays and messages in detection mode

The displays of situations with low priority will be substituted for displays with higher priorities (the situations with low priority will not be deleted).

Priority	Situation	Description see chapter...
	Ambiguity	Page 22 „Messages in detection mode“ No.30, 31
	A/D converter fault	P.21 „Special Status and relevant ...“ No.24-26
	(minor) overrange	P.22 „Messages in detection mode“ No.32
	Alarm2	P.22 „Messages in detection mode“ No.33
	Alarm1	P.22 „Messages in detection mode“ No.34
	Detection range deviation	P.22 „Messages in detection mode“ No.38-40
	„SCAL-Error“ (Warning)	P.22 „Messages in detection mode“ No.35
Sensor Replacement (Warning)	P.22 „Messages in detection mode“ No.36	

System- and sensor errors (P. 21, 22 No. 11 und No. 14-23) will interrupt the detection mode with its messages. In case of a prior ambiguity alarm the status LEDs and the output will still indicate it and the new special status will be indicated only by the LCD display.

### Putting into Operation and Maintenance

Make sure that DIN EN 50073 „Guideline for choice, installation, use and maintenance of apparatus for detection and measurement of combustible gases or oxygen“ as well as the relevant national regulations are adhered to. For Germany this means the "Explosion Protection Regulations", guideline T023 (BGI 518) „Gas warning Apparatus for Explosion Protection – Use and Operation“ and UVV-Gase BGV B6 „Accident Prevention Regulations Gases“.

After installation and during the initial putting into operation gas warning equipment have to be checked for function by an expert (see DIN EN 50073 section 6.4.1)

Maintenance comprises inspection, service, calibration and adjustment as well as the regular function tests and repair.

A function test has to be effected before putting the transmitter into operation and at least once a year. This test comprises:

- Check with alarm gas concentration
- Check of zeropoint and sensitivity (calibration)
- Response time
- Gas sampling system, gas processing (if any)
- Alarm signal activation
- Messaging devices for malfunctions

The test must be carried out by a specialist. The result must be noted in a written test report.

### **Service, Inspection, Calibration and Adjustments**

Inspection should include a visual check of the gas warning equipment (for Germany see guideline T 023, chapter 8.1).

- Mechanical damage
- Soiling by dust
- Condensate by moisture
- Protective devices for transmitter
- Diffusion inlet of transmitter
- Gas sampling system, gas processing system (if existing)

Service and inspection comprise all measures which are necessary to keep the original proper working condition of the gas warning system. The inspection intervals must not exceed 4 months.

- Zeropoint
- Sensitivity with calibration gas
- Triggering of alarm thresholds
- Response time
- Messaging functions visually and audibly
- Failure messages

Service and inspection include a regular check and adjustment of sensitivity and zeropoint. The proper functioning of the system is to be checked as well.

It is recommended to entrust GfG service with this task.

### **Regular Function Tests**

Depending on the ambient conditions gas warning systems may behave differently. It is important, therefore, to do a daily visual check particularly during the first few days after the initial putting into operation.

In addition to the maintenance work the function of the gas warning system has to be checked in regular intervals. This interval must not exceed 1 year (for Germany see guideline T023, chapter 8.5 and UVV-Gase §56)

Checks are to be effected by an expert, and the result have to be confirmed in writing.

### **Repair**

Repair comprises all repair and replacement work. It must only be done by the manufacturer and by persons who are authorised by the manufacturer – i.e. by GfG Gesellschaft für Gerätebau mbH. Only original spare parts and original assemblies are allowed to be used, which are tested and authorised by the manufacturer.

## Function Restrictions depending on Oxygen Concentration

Take note, that the measurement of gas and/or vapour concentrations in the range up to 100 % LEL cannot be done accurately, if simultaneously the oxygen concentration is less than 10 Vol. %. In this case the pellistor suffers from a lack of oxygen necessary for the „catalytic combustion“.

The Ex approval is not valid for using the transmitter in oxygen enriched atmospheres with concentrations of more than 25 Vol.% oxygen.

## Display Irritation due to Sensor Poisons

Certain parameters, known as "sensor or catalyst poisons", may affect the signal behaviour of the sensor. The "sensitivity", i.e. the capability to emit signals, is being reduced. Sensor poisons are e.g. sulphur, lead and silicon vapours. Usually these components are found very rarely or in very low concentrations only.

Please draw your special attention to any interfering gases, which might be present at your detection place and which might affect the proper functioning of your gas monitoring system. Depending on the type of gas and its concentration, this affect may result in failures like a more or less steady, long-term loss of sensitivity or even to a sudden and considerable drop of sensitivity (see also DIN EN 50073).

## Trouble Shooting

Failure	Cause	Solution
Zeropoint cannot be adjusted	Sensor is faulty	Replace sensor
Sensitivity cannot be adjusted	Sensor is faulty	Replace sensor
Output current is fallen to 0 mA	Fuse is blown Line is interrupted	Replace fuse Re-connect

## Lower Explosion Limits (LEL) of Gases subject to Function Test

Gas	Formula	LEL as per EN 61779 Function test	LEL as per data base Chemsafe
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	4.4 Vol%	4.4 Vol%
Propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	1.7 Vol%	1.7 Vol%
Hexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	1.0 Vol%	1.0 Vol%
Nonane	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub>	0.7 Vol%	0.7 Vol%
Toluene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>	1.1 Vol%	1.2 Vol%
Aceton	CH <sub>3</sub> -CO-CH <sub>3</sub>	2.5 Vol%	2.5 Vol%
Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>	4.0 Vol%	4.0 Vol%
Ethylene	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub>	2.3 Vol%	2.4 Vol%
Diethyl ether	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -O-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	1.7 Vol%	1.7 Vol%
Ethyl acetate	CH <sub>3</sub> -COO-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	2.2 Vol%	2.0 Vol%
Isopropanol	CH <sub>3</sub> -CHOH-CH <sub>3</sub>	2.0 Vol%	2.0 Vol%
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	15.0 Vol%	15.4 Vol%

## Spare Part List

	<b>Part-No.</b>
Cap and minor parts for 5 units	2800301
Casing top screws for 5 units	2800302
Casing bottom for CC28	2800303
Casing top with display for CC28 D and CC28 DA	2800304
Casing bottom without buzzer for CC28 and CC28 D	2800305
Casing bottom with buzzer for CC28 DA	2800306
Main module without alarm (Um=45V) for CC28 and CC28 D	2800307
Main module without alarm (Um=250V) for CC28 and CC28 D	2800308
Main module with alarm (Um=45V) for CC28 DA	2800309
Main module with alarm (Um=250V) for CC28 DA	2800310
Display module without alarm for CC28 D	2800311
Display module with alarm for CC28 DA	2800312
MK 208-1 Spare sensor for combustible gases	2800750
MK 217-1 Spare sensor for combustible gases	2800751
MK 218-1 Spare sensor for combustible gases	on request

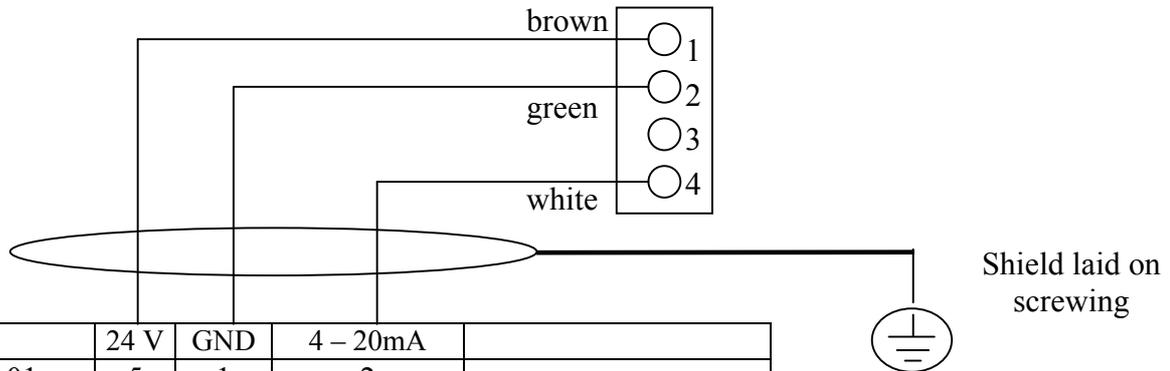
## Accessories

	<b>Part No.</b>
Remote control RC2	2800201
Calibration adapter (flow rate 0.5 l/min ±0.1 l/min)	2800202
Wind protection	2800204
Weather protective casing (#)	on request



Spare parts and accessories should be stored at an ambient temperature of 0 – 30°C. Storing time should not exceed 5 years. For storage of spare sensors make sure that the ambient atmosphere is free from aggressive media and sensor poisons.

## Connection Diagram CC 28 - with 4 .. 20 mA Output



	24 V	GND	4 – 20mA	
GMA101	5	1	2	
GMA100	5	1	2	with motherboard from 1997
GMA104	55	53	54	connection to multiplexer
	58	56	57	
	61	59	60	
	64	62	63	
GMA301	5	1	2	
GMA304	55	53	54	connection to multiplexer
	58	56	57	
	61	59	60	
	64	62	63	
GMA41	28	29	30	
GMA81 (A)	1	2	3	
GMA43	19	20	21	connection of up to 3 transmitters
	22	23	24	
	25	26	27	
GMA44 and GMA84	19	20	21	connection of up to 4 transmitters
	22	23	24	
	25	26	27	
	28	29	30	
GMA88	19	20	21	connection of up to 8 transmitters
	:	:	:	
	40	41	42	

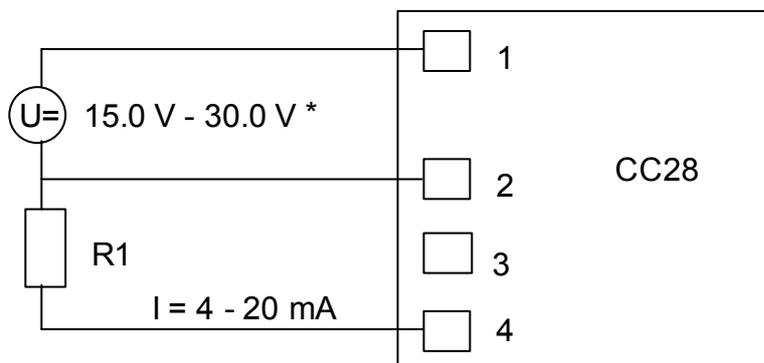
For connection to the GMA ... controller please refer to the operation manual of the relevant GMA.



**According to EN 50014 table 4 for devices of group II the casing has been tested with an impact energy of 4 Joule (low degree of mechanical danger).  
Protect the casing against very hard impacts.**

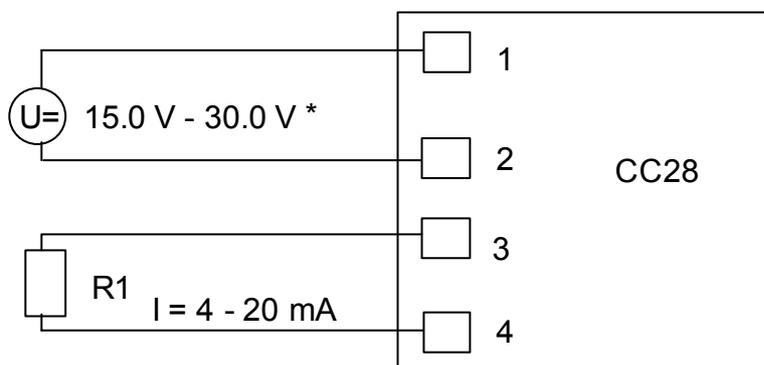
## Terminal Diagram MWG CC28

3 – wire connection



Max. load 150 Ohm

4 – wire connection



Max. load 150 Ohm

\*

**DC (even short-term voltage peaks)  
will blow the protective fuse.**

**A voltage exceeding the max. allowed value of 30 V**

## Sensor specification

<b>MK208-1 Catalytic combustion sensor for combustible gases and vapors (according to EN 61779-4)</b>			
Response time	$t_{50}$ : $\leq 5$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 5$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	with wind protection: $\leq 8$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 8$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	
	$t_{90}$ : $\leq 9$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 10$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	with wind protection: $\leq 15$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 17$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	
Flow rate	0...6m/s: Max. $\pm 3\%$ of detection range or $\pm 10\%$ of display (regarding to 0 m/s) *2, *4		
Pressure	800...1100 hPa: Max. $\pm 3\%$ of detection range or $\pm 7\%$ of display (regarding to 1000 hPa) *4		
Humidity	5%...90% r.F.: Max. $\pm 5\%$ of detection range or $\pm 10\%$ of display (regarding to 50% r.F. and 40°C) *4		
Temperature	-25...+55°C: Max. $\pm 5\%$ of detection range or $\pm 15\%$ of display (regarding to 20°C) *4		
Cross sensitivities	<u>Methane – Measuring range (#) *3</u>	<u>Propane – Measuring range *3</u>	<u>Nonane – Measuring range (#) *3</u>
	at 50%LEL:		
	2,20 %Vol. CH <sub>4</sub> : = 100%	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : = 100%	0,35 %Vol. C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub> : = 100%
	2,00 %Vol. H <sub>2</sub> : ca.131%	2,00 %Vol. H <sub>2</sub> : ca.160%	2,00 %Vol. H <sub>2</sub> : ca.328%
	1,25 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O: ca. 97%	1,25 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O: ca.111%	1,25 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O: ca.231%
	1,15 %Vol. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> : ca. 96%	2,20 %Vol. CH <sub>4</sub> : ca.107%	2,20 %Vol. CH <sub>4</sub> : ca.224%
	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca. 96%	1,15 %Vol. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> : ca.101%	1,15 %Vol. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> : ca.213%
	1,10 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> : ca. 92%	1,10 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> : ca. 95%	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca.210%
	1,00 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O: ca. 87%	1,00 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O: ca. 93%	1,10 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> : ca.201%
	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O: ca. 87%	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O: ca. 87%	1,00 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O: ca.193%
	0,50 %Vol. C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> : ca. 74%	0,50 %Vol. C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> : ca. 69%	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O: ca.180%
	0,55 %Vol. C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca. 72%	0,55 %Vol. C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca. 67%	0,50 %Vol. C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> : ca.143%
	0,35 %Vol. C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub> : ca. 57%	0,35 %Vol. C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub> : ca. 49%	0,55 %Vol. C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca.132%
	2,00 %Vol. NH <sub>3</sub> : ca. 57%	2,00 %Vol. NH <sub>3</sub> : ca. 49%	2,00 %Vol. NH <sub>3</sub> : ca.100%
Special notes:	This sensor is not suitable for the detection of hydrogen and for the use in hydrogenous areas. The sensor responds to hydrogen, but is only suitable for warning of this gas. Permanent exposure to hydrogen may result in a permanently rising signal.		
Expected lifetime:	5 years		
<b>MK217-1 Catalytic combustion sensor for combustible gases and vapors (according to EN 61779-4)</b>			
Response time	$t_{50}$ : $\leq 5$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 7$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	with wind protection: $\leq 9$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 9$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	
	$t_{90}$ : $\leq 10$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 12$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	with wind protection: $\leq 18$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 21$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	
Flow rate	0...6m/s: Max. $\pm 3\%$ of detection range or $\pm 10\%$ of display (regarding to 0 m/s) *2, *4		
Pressure	800...1100 hPa: Max. $\pm 3\%$ of detection range or $\pm 7\%$ of display (regarding to 1000 hPa) *4		
Humidity	5%...90% r.F.: Max. $\pm 5\%$ of detection range or $\pm 15\%$ of display (regarding to 50% r.F. and 40°C) *4		
Temperature	-10...+40°C: Max. $\pm 5\%$ of detection range or $\pm 15\%$ of display (regarding to 20°C) *4		
Cross sensitivities	<u>Methane – Measuring range (#) *3</u>	<u>Propane – Measuring range *3</u>	<u>Hydrogen – Measuring range (#) *3</u>
	at 50%LEL:		
	2,20 %Vol. CH <sub>4</sub> : = 100%	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : = 100%	2,00 %Vol. H <sub>2</sub> : = 100%
	2,00 %Vol. H <sub>2</sub> : ca.115%	2,00 %Vol. H <sub>2</sub> : ca.188%	2,20 %Vol. CH <sub>4</sub> : ca. 86%
	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca. 65%	2,20 %Vol. CH <sub>4</sub> : ca.162%	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca. 53%
Special notes:	When the sensor was exposed to a gas concentration which was considerably higher than 100%LEL, the zeropoint and the sensitivity of the sensor have to be checked, once the gas concentration has disappeared.		
Expected lifetime:	5 years		
<b>MK218-1 Catalytic combustion sensor for combustible gases and vapors (according to EN 61779-4)</b>			
Response time	$t_{50}$ : $\leq 5$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 6$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	mit Windschutz: $\leq 8$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 12$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	
	$t_{90}$ : $\leq 9$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 12$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	mit Windschutz: $\leq 18$ s (CH <sub>4</sub> ), $\leq 25$ s (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ), *1	
Flow rate	0...6m/s: Max. $\pm 3\%$ of detection range or $\pm 10\%$ of display (regarding to 0 m/s) *2, *4		
Pressure	800...1100 hPa: Max. $\pm 3\%$ of detection range or $\pm 7\%$ of display (regarding to 1000 hPa) *4		
Humidity	5%...90% r.F.: Max. $\pm 5\%$ of detection range or $\pm 15\%$ of display (regarding to 50% r.F. and 40°C) *4		
Temperature	-10...+50°C: Max. $\pm 5\%$ of detection range or $\pm 15\%$ of display (regarding to 20°C) *4		
Cross sensitivities	<u>Methane – Measuring range (#) *3</u>	<u>Propane – Measuring range *3</u>	<u>Nonane – Measuring range (#) *3</u>
	at 50%LEL:		
	2,20 %Vol. CH <sub>4</sub> : = 100%	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : = 100%	0,35 %Vol. C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub> : = 100%
	2,00 %Vol. H <sub>2</sub> : ca.121%	2,00 %Vol. H <sub>2</sub> : ca.195%	2,00 %Vol. H <sub>2</sub> : ca.333%
	1,15 %Vol. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> : ca. 82%	2,20 %Vol. CH <sub>4</sub> : ca.153%	2,20 %Vol. CH <sub>4</sub> : ca.265%
	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca. 69%	1,15 %Vol. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> : ca.120%	1,15 %Vol. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> : ca.223%
	1,10 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> : ca. 64%	1,10 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> : ca. 91%	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca.182%
	1,00 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O: ca. 63%	1,00 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O: ca. 90%	1,10 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> : ca.172%
	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O: ca. 62%	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O: ca. 89%	1,00 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O: ca.170%
	0,55 %Vol. C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca. 58%	0,55 %Vol. C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca. 81%	0,85 %Vol. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O: ca.167%
	1,25 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O: ca. 54%	1,25 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O: ca. 78%	0,55 %Vol. C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> : ca.152%
	0,50 %Vol. C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> : ca. 52%	0,50 %Vol. C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> : ca. 73%	1,25 %Vol. C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O: ca.146%
	0,35 %Vol. C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub> : ca. 40%	0,35 %Vol. C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub> : ca. 55%	0,50 %Vol. C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> : ca.137%
	2,00 %Vol. NH <sub>3</sub> : ca. 45%	2,00 %Vol. NH <sub>3</sub> : ca. 60%	2,00 %Vol. NH <sub>3</sub> : ca.113%
Special notes:	When the sensor was exposed to a gas concentration which was considerably higher than 100%LEL, the zeropoint and the sensitivity of the sensor have to be checked, once the gas concentration has disappeared. This sensor is not suitable for detection of acetone. The sensor responds to acetone, but is only suitable for warning of this gas. Permanent exposure to acetone may result in a considerable loss of sensitivity.		
Expected lifetime:	5 years		

\*1 For other gases longer response times are valid, especially for nonane.

\*2 At flow rates >3 m/s a wind protection is necessary. Generally it should be avoided that the gas is supplied to the transmitter from below (sensor side).

\*3 The cross sensitivities can vary depending on sensor and are dependent on gas concentration and age of sensor. Other combustible gases which are not listed, are expected to cause an increase of signal.

\*4 This specification is valid for methane and propane.

## Technical Data

**Transmitter CC28**

Transmitter type: CC28 ; CC28 D and CC28 DA  
Sensor type: MK 208-1 ; MK 217-1 and MK 218-1  
Expected sensor life: 5 years - for normal industrial applications (see sensor specification)  
Gas: Combustible gases and vapours,  
e.g. Methane, Propane, Hexane, Nonane (see test report)  
Detection range: e.g. 0 .. 100 % LEL (see test report)  
Response time: see sensor specification  
Alarm: only CC28 DA: visual and audible (90dB @ 10cm)  
Detection principle: Catalytic combustion  
Gas supply: Diffusion or  
via flow adapter (flow rate 0.5±0.1 l/min)  
Supply voltage: 15 .. 30 V DC  
Max. supply current: 150 mA  
Max. fault voltage: 250 V AC resp. 45 V DC (see type label)  
Output current: 4 .. 20 mA (max. load 150 Ohm)

**Climate Conditions**

Short-term storage temperature: -25 .. +60°C  
Recommended storage temperature: 0 .. +30°C  
Operational temperature (ambient): -20 .. +50°C for use in Ex-hazardous areas  
-25 .. +55°C for use in non-Ex areas  
see Sensor specification in case of using of MK217 or MK218  
Humidity range: 5 .. 90% r.h.  
Atm. Pressure range: 800 .. 1100 hPa  
Flow rate: 0 to 6 m/s (>3 m/s with wind protection, mounting position see page 6)

**Climate Effect as per EN 61779**

Pressure	800 .. 1100 hPa	(1000 hPa) ± 5% of range or ±30% of display
Humidity	20% .. 90% r.h.	(50%) ± 7% of range or ±15% of display
Temperature	-25 .. +55°C	(20°C) ±10% of range or ±20% of display
Flow rate 6 m/s		(0 m/s) ± 5% of range or ±10% of display

**Casing**

Stability: Protect the casing against very hard impacts (> 4 J)  
Casing material: anti-static compound  
Dimensions: 100 x 167.5 x 55 mm (WxHxD) (H with sensor: 193 mm)  
Weight: approx. 800 g ( with display )  
Protection: IP 64  
Cable gland: screwing M16 x 1.5 max. cross section 3 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>  
Cable type and length: LIYCY 3 x 0.75 mm<sup>2</sup> for up to 200 m or  
LIYCY 3 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> for up to 1000 m

**Approvals and Certificates**

Labelling: Ⓢ II 2G CE 0158  
Ignition protection classification: EEx dem [ib] IIC T4 -20°C≤Ta≤+50°C  
EC-Type Examination Certification: BVS 04 ATEX E 132 X (electrical Ex-Protection)  
Function test: BVS 05 ATEX G 001 X (measuring function)  
EMC test: EN 50270 : 1999  
Radio shielding: Type class I  
Interference resistance: Type class II

## Internal Memory CC28

Every transmitter is pre-programmed with the data of the most important gases and their additional parameters. In most cases, therefore, the user does not need to change the configuration. The following information is stored in the internal memory of the transmitter:

Gas	Formula	Unit	CGAS (test gas)	A1 (Alarm 1)	A2 (Alarm 2)	H1 (Hyst. A1)	H2 (Hyst. A2)	F1 (Funct. A1)	F2 (Funct. A2)
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	%LEL	45.5	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Ethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Butane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Pentane	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Hexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Heptane	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Octane	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Nonane	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Iso-Butane	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CH	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Cyclohexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Ethylene (Ethene)	H <sub>2</sub> C=CH <sub>2</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Propylene (Propene)	H <sub>2</sub> C=CH-CH <sub>3</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Acetylene (Ethine)	HC≡CH	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Propine	HC≡C-CH <sub>3</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Benzene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Toluene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Xylene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Methanol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Ethanol	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Iso-Propanol (2-Propanol)	CH <sub>3</sub> -CHOH-CH <sub>3</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
2-Butanol	CH <sub>3</sub> -CHOH-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Dimethyl ether	CH <sub>3</sub> -O-CH <sub>3</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Diethyl ether	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -O-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Aceton	CH <sub>3</sub> -CO-CH <sub>3</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
2-Butanon (MEK)	CH <sub>3</sub> -CO-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Methyl acetate	CH <sub>3</sub> -COO-CH <sub>3</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Ethyl acetate	CH <sub>3</sub> -COO-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Methylisobutylketone (MIBK)	CH <sub>3</sub> -CO-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	%LEL	50.0	20.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	NS	SC
Ammonia (0 – 4 Vol.%)	NH <sub>3</sub>	Vol.%	3.0	1.0	3.0	0.1	0.1	NS	SC

If the transmitter is operated with a sensor for which no data are entered yet in this list, defined settings are being used.

The user can adapt these settings individually and store them in the transmitter.

## Worldwide Supplier of Gas Detection Solutions

Firmware Version 2.4.1

Edition 04.04.2007

197-000.12\_OM.doc We reserve the right of modification



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Translation

**EC-Type Examination Certificate**

- Directive 94/9/EC -  
Equipment and protective systems intended for use  
in potentially explosive atmospheres

**BVS 04 ATEX E 132 X**

**Equipment:** Transmitter type CC 28 \*

**Manufacturer:** Gesellschaft für Gerätebau mbH

**Address:** 44143 Dortmund, Germany

(7) The design and construction of this equipment and any acceptable variation thereto are specified in the schedule to this type examination certificate.

(8) The certification body of EXAM BBG Prüf- und Zertifizier GmbH, notified body no. 0158 in accordance with Article 9 of the Directive 94/9/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 23 March 1994, certifies that this equipment has been found to comply with the Essential Health and Safety Requirements relating to the design and construction of equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, given in Annex II to the Directive.

The examination and test results are recorded in the test and assessment report BVS PP 04.2119 EG.

(9) The Essential Health and Safety Requirements are assured by compliance with:

- EN 50014:1997 + A1 - A2 General requirements
- EN 50018:2000 + A1 Flameproof enclosure 'd'
- EN 50019:2000 Increased safety 'e'
- EN 50020:2002 Intrinsic safety 'i'
- EN 50028:1987 Encapsulation 'm'

(10) If the sign "X" is placed after the certificate number, it indicates that the equipment is subject to special conditions for safe use specified in the schedule to this certificate.

(11) This EC-Type Examination Certificate relates only to the design, examination and tests of the specified equipment in accordance to Directive 94/9/EC. Further requirements of the Directive apply to the manufacturing process and supply of this equipment. These are not covered by this certificate

(12) The marking of the equipment shall include the following:

II 2G EEx dem [ib] IIC T4

**EXAM BBG Prüf- und Zertifizier GmbH**  
Bochum, dated 22. July 2004

Signed: Dr. Jockers

Signed: Dr. Writler

Certification body Special services unit

Page 1 of 3 to BVS 04 ATEX E 132 X  
This certificate may only be reproduced in its entirety and without change  
Dienstadtstrasse 9 44809 Bochum Germany Phone +49 234 3696-105 Fax +49 234 3696-110 E-mail ZS@hg-exam.de



Appendix to

**EC-Type Examination Certificate**

**BVS 04 ATEX E 132 X**

(15) **15.1 Subject and type**

Transmitter type CC 28 \*

Regarding the different types of the transmitter manufactured, the asterisk in the marking shall accordingly be replaced as follows:

- Not stated = without display
- D = with display
- DA = with display and alarm

**15.2 Description**

The transmitter type CC28 \* serves the purpose of detecting flammable gases and vapours in atmospheric conditions. The transmitter enclosure is manufactured to meet the requirements of the protection type 'e', Increased Safety. The transmitter is equipped with not intrinsically-safe terminals for the supply and the output signal; furthermore, it comes with a module designed to meet the requirements of both protection types, Intrinsic Safety 'i' and Encapsulation 'm' and, depending on the type, with intrinsically safe interfaces, display units and transducer. A sensor of the protection type Flameproof enclosure 'd' has been mounted to the transmitter.

The transmitter type CC28 \* is suitable for use in an ambient temperature range from -20 °C to +50 °C.

The max. fault voltage  $U_m$  at the not intrinsically safe terminals lies at 45V DC or 250V AC, depending on the design in place. The corresponding identification of the  $U_m$  is stated on the label.

**15.3 Parameters**

Non-intrinsically safe supply circuit, connected via terminals X1 and X2  
Non-intrinsically safe signally circuit (4 to 20 mA), connected via terminals X3, X4

Rated supply voltage DC 15 up to 30 V  
Maximum voltage  $U_m$  DC 45 or AC 250 V  
The maximum voltage  $U_m$  is stated on the label.

Intrinsically safe opto-coupling interface, connected by four-pole plugs  
Circuit parameters:

Maximum input voltage  $U_i$  DC 7.8 V  
Maximum input power  $I_i$  100 mA  
Maximum output current  $P_o$  200 mW  
Maximum internal capacitance  $C_i$  negligible  
Maximum internal inductance  $L_i$  negligible  
Ambient temperature range -20 °C up to +50 °C



(16) **Test and assessment report**  
BVS PP 04.2119 EG as of "Datum des 22.07.2004

(17) **Special conditions for safe use**

The enclosure of the transmitters type CC 28 \* meets the requirements for the low degree of mechanical hazards according to EN 50014, 23.4.3.1; thus it may only be used in such low-hazard areas or in areas where it is protected against mechanical hazards.  
The measuring function for explosion protection is not subject of this EC type examination certificate.

We confirm the correctness of the translation from the German original.  
In the case of arbitration only the German wording shall be valid and binding.

44809 Bochum, 20.03.2007  
BVS-Rip/Ar E 0336/07

**EXAM BBG Prüf- und Zertifizier GmbH**

Certification body

Special services unit



Translation

**EC-Type Examination Certificate**

- (1) **- Directive 94/9/EC -**  
**Equipment and protective systems intended for use**  
**in potentially explosive atmospheres**
- (2) **BVS 05 ATEX G 001 X**
- (3) **Equipment:** transmitter type CC 28\*
- (4) **Manufacturer:** Gesellschaft für Gerätebau mbH
- (5) **Address:** D-44143 Dortmund
- (6) The design and construction of this equipment and any acceptable variation thereto are specified in the schedule to this type examination certificate.
- (7) The certification body of EXAM BBG Prüf- und Zertifizier GmbH, notified body no. 0158 in accordance with Article 9 of the Directive 94/9/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 23 March 1994, certifies that this equipment has been found to comply with the Essential Health and Safety Requirements relating to the design and construction of equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, given in Annex II to the Directive.  
The examination and test results are recorded in the test report PFG-no. 41300105P.
- (8) The Essential Health and Safety Requirements with respect to the measuring function for explosion protection are assured by application of:  
EN 61779-1:2000 + A11:2004  
EN 61779-4:2000  
EN 50271:2001
- This EC-type examination certificate covers for operation with sensor MK 208-1 the measuring function for methane, propane, ethylene, n-hexane, n-nonane, acetone, 2-propanol, ethyl acetate, toluene and diethyl ether in the measuring range 0 - 100 % LEL and for ammonia in the measuring range 0 to 4 % (v/v).  
This EC-type examination certificate covers for operation with sensor MK 217-1 the measuring function for methane, propane, and hydrogen in the measuring range 0 - 100 % LEL.  
This EC-type examination certificate covers for operation with sensor MK 218-1 the measuring function for methane, propane, ethylene, n-hexane, n-nonane, acetone, 2-propanol, ethyl acetate, toluene, diethyl ether and hydrogen in the measuring range 0 - 100 % LEL and for ammonia in the measuring range 0 to 4 % (v/v).  
This EC-type examination certificate covers transmitters with software-version 2.4.1.
- (9) If the sign "X" is placed after the certificate number, it indicates that the equipment is subject to special conditions for safe use specified in the schedule to this certificate.

- (11) This EC-Type Examination Certificate relates only to the design, examination and tests of the specified equipment in accordance to Directive 94/9/EC.  
Further requirements of the Directive apply to the manufacturing process and supply of this equipment. These are not covered by this certificate.
- (12) The marking of the equipment shall include the following:  
 **II 2G EEx dem [ib] IIC T4**

**EXAM BBG Prüf- und Zertifizier GmbH**  
Bochum, dated 20. June 2005

Signed: Jockers

Signed: Bredenbröker

Certification body

Special services unit

Appendix to

**EC-Type Examination Certificate**

**BVS 05 ATEX G 001 X**

- (13) **1.5.1 Subject and type**  
transmitter type CC 28 (without display), CC 28D (with display) and CC 28DA (with display and alarm signalers)
- (14) **1.5.2 Description**  
The transmitter type CC 28 \* is a fixed device for the measurement of combustible gases or vapours mixed with air. A 4-20 mA interface serves for power supply and transmission of the measured value.
- (15) **1.5.3 Parameters**  
see EC-type examination certificate BVS 04 ATEX E 132 X
- (16) **Test and assessment report**  
PFG-no. 41300105P dated 17/06/2005  
EC-type examination certificate BVS 04 ATEX E 132 X dated 22/07/2004  
1st supplement to the EC-type examination certificate BVS 04 ATEX E 132 X dated 11/04/2005
- (17) **Special conditions for safe use**  
The following special properties have to be considered at operation of the transmitter:  
- Incident air flows from the bottom shall be avoided.  
- The wind protection shall be used at air velocities of 3 m/s or above.  
- Increased measured values can occur after the upper limit of the measuring range has been exceeded. The transmitter shall be inspected and, if necessary, calibrated afterwards. The advices of EN 50073 shall be considered.  
- The sensor MK218-1 is not suitable for operation in environments where acetone is steadily present. When steadily exposed to acetone the sensitivity of the sensor will be significantly reduced.

We confirm the correctness of the translation from the German original.  
In the case of arbitration only the German wording shall be valid and binding.

44809 Bochum, 20. June 2005  
PFG-Kie

**EXAM BBG Prüf- und Zertifizier GmbH**

Certification body

Special services unit

## EC- Declaration of Conformity GfG Gesellschaft für Gerätebau mbH

**CC 28**  
**CC 28 D**  
**CC 28 DA**

Klönnestrasse 99  
D-44143 Dortmund  
Tel: +49 (231) 56400-0  
Fax: +49 (231) 516313  
E-Mail: info@gfg-mbh.com  
[www.gfg.biz](http://www.gfg.biz)



Edited: 12.08.2004

Amended: 28.06.2005

GfG Gesellschaft für Gerätebau mbH develops, produces and sells gas sensors and gas warning devices, which are subject to a **quality management system** as per DIN EN ISO 9001 : 2000 - Certificate- Register No. 0410030302-.

Subject to supervision by means of a **quality system** -Certificate No. BVS 03 ATEX ZQS / E 187- issued by the notified body, EXAM BBG Prüf- und Zertifizier GmbH, is the production of electrical apparatus of instrumentation Group I and II, categories M1, M2, 1G and 2G for gas sensors, gas detectors, gas warning systems in ignition protection classes explosion- proof encasing, increased safety, encapsulation and intrinsic safety, as well as their measuring function.

The transmitter **CC 28 (D,DA)** complies with **directive 94/9/EC** for devices and protective systems for proper use in explosion endangered areas (ATEX- directive) and with **council directive 89/336/EEC** for electromagnetic compatibility.

**For electrical explosion protection**  
**For the measurement function**  
**Labelling**

BVS 04 ATEX E 132 X  
BVS 05 ATEX G 001 X  
Ⓢ II 2G EEx dem [ib] IIC T4  
CE<sup>0158</sup>

The guidelines have been complied with under consideration of the standards mentioned below:

### ▪ Electrical explosion protection

- Electrical apparatus for potentially explosive atmospheres.  
General requirements EN 50014 1997 + A1 – A2
- Flameproof enclosure „d“ EN 50018 2000 + A1
- Increased safety „e“ EN 50019 2000
- Intrinsic safety „i“ EN 50020 2002
- Encapsulation “m“ EN 50028 1987

### ▪ Safe and accurate measuring function

- Electrical apparatus for the detection and measurement of flammable gases –  
General requirements and test methods EN 61779-1 2000 + A11 2004  
Performance requirements for group II apparatus indicating a volume fraction up to 100% lower explosive limit. EN 61779-4 2000
- Electrical apparatus for the detection and measurement of combustible gases, toxic gases or oxygen. Requirements and tests for apparatus using software and/or digital technologies. EN 50271 2001

### ▪ Electromagnetic compatibility

- Electrical apparatus for the detection and measurement of combustible gases, toxic gases and oxygen. EN 50270 1999 (2000-01) Amendment (2000-10)  
Radio shielding type class 1  
Interference resistance type class 2

The evaluation of the basic safety and health requirements has been done, documented and filed by a notified body with register no. 0158 ( EXAM BBG Prüf- und Zertifizier GmbH, Dinnerdahlstraße 9 D-44809 Bochum ).  
The EMC testing laboratory EM TEST GmbH, Kamen has been charged with testing and evaluation of the electromagnetic compatibility.

Always adhere to the safety notes of the operation manual 197-000.12.

Dortmund, 28.06.2005

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MBA H.J. Hübner  
President CEO

ATEX EG-KonQ3411.Rach