Instructions

Electrochemical Gas Detector
GT3000 Series
Includes Transmitter (GTX)
and Sensor Module (GTS)
### Table of Contents

- **DESCRIPTION** .................................................. 1
  - GTS Sensor Module ........................................... 1
  - GTX Transmitter .............................................. 2
  - Real Time Clock ............................................... 2
  - History/Event Logs ........................................... 2
  - HART Communication ......................................... 3
  - Magnetic Switch ............................................. 3
  - LEDs ................................................................... 3

- **SPECIFICATIONS** .............................................. 4

- **IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTES** ............................... 5

- **INSTALLATION** ................................................ 6
  - Identification of Vapor(s) to be Detected .................. 6
  - Identification of Detector Mounting Locations ............ 6
  - Device Mounting Orientation ................................ 6
  - Detector Installation ......................................... 7
  - Sensor Termination Box ...................................... 7

- **WIRING** .......................................................... 7
  - Power Supply Requirements .................................. 7
  - Wiring Cable Requirements .................................. 7
  - Intrinsic Safety Barriers .................................... 8
  - Guidelines for Intrinsic Safety Wiring ...................... 8
  - Wiring Procedure ............................................. 8

- **CALIBRATION** .................................................. 12
  - GT3000 Calibration ............................................ 12
  - Calibration Procedure ....................................... 13

- **MAINTENANCE** ................................................ 14
  - Routine Inspection ........................................... 14
  - Sensor Module Replacement .................................. 14

- **DEVICE REPAIR AND RETURN** ............................. 15

- **ORDERING INFORMATION** ................................. 15
  - GTS Gas Sensors ............................................... 15
  - Calibration Kits for Gas Sensors ............................ 15
  - Parts & Accessories ......................................... 15

- **APPENDIX A — FM APPROVAL DESCRIPTION** ........ 18

- **APPENDIX B — CSA CERTIFICATION DESCRIPTION** ... 20

- **APPENDIX C — ATEX APPROVAL DESCRIPTION** ....... 21

- **APPENDIX D — IECEx APPROVAL DESCRIPTION** ...... 22

- **APPENDIX E — OTHER APPROVALS** ..................... 23

- **APPENDIX F — DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY** ...... 24

- **APPENDIX G — SENSOR COMPARISON / CROSS SENSITIVITY** 25

- **APPENDIX H — HART COMMUNICATION** ............... 27

- **APPENDIX I — CONTROL DRAWINGS** .................... 29
INSTRUCTIONS

Electrochemical Gas Detector
GT3000 Series
Includes Transmitter (GTX) and Sensor Module (GTS)

IMPORTANT
Be sure to read and understand the entire instruction manual before installing or operating the gas detection system. This product is intended to provide early warning of the presence of a toxic or explosive gas mixture, or of oxygen depletion. Proper device installation, operation, and maintenance are required to ensure safe and effective operation. If this equipment is used in a manner not specified in this manual, safety protection may be impaired.

DESCRIPTION

The GT3000 Electrochemical Gas Detector is an intelligent stand-alone industrial gas detector, designed to provide continuous monitoring of the atmosphere for hazardous gas leaks or oxygen depletion. It is fully performance tested and approved by Factory Mutual. Refer to Appendix F for individual gas specifications.

The GT3000 Gas Detector consists of a replaceable sensor module (Model GTS) connected to a transmitter module (Model GTX). A single transmitter is compatible with all GTS sensor modules. A variety of electrochemical sensor models are available in various concentration ranges.

The GT3000 is a 2-wire device that generates a 4-20 mA output signal with HART communication that is proportional to the concentration of the target gas.

The GT3000 is compatible with FlexVu® Model UD10 and UD20 Universal Display Units, as well as other devices that are able to monitor a linear 4-20 mA dc signal. All alarm functions are provided by the monitoring device.

The GT3000 is designed and approved as a stand-alone unit for use in hazardous locations. It is suitable for outdoor applications that require IP66 rating and uses a hydrophobic filter that is easily replaced without opening the device or use of tools. The GT3000 is furnished as either explosion-proof or intrinsically safe.

The GT3000 supports local one-person calibration with the use of a magnet and on-board LED.

GTS SENSOR MODULE

The GTS’s electrochemical sensor cell uses capillary diffusion barrier technology for monitoring gas concentrations in ambient air.

Live Maintenance

The hot swappable GTS sensor module is intrinsically safe and allows live maintenance while under power, without de-classifying the hazardous area. When the sensor is removed, the transmitter generates a fault output. If a new sensor of the same type and range is installed, the fault self-clears. However, if the type or range of the new sensor module does not match the old, the transmitter generates a fault until a successful calibration or acceptance of the new sensor type is completed. For additional information regarding Live Maintenance, refer to “Sensor Module Replacement” in the Maintenance section of this manual.
Automatic Sensor Module Recognition

The transmitter provides automatic gas sensor recognition, allowing the operator to access the following information via HART, or a UD10 or UD20 Universal display:

- Date of manufacture of the sensor module
- Sensor module serial number
- Gas type
- Measurement range

The sensor module is factory programmed for the gas type and measurement range. When the sensor module powers up, the transmitter reads and acknowledges the gas type and measurement range.

GTX TRANSMITTER

The transmitter output is a linear 4-20 mA dc signal with HART communication that directly corresponds to 0-100% full scale.

A 3.8 mA output indicates sensor calibration in progress (17.3 mA for O2 sensor). The GT3000 comes with one of two pre-programmed fault output levels: 2.45 mA or 3.5 mA.

Priority of output signals from highest to lowest is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Calibration (In progress)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gas Level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmitter Wiring

The GTX transmitter is a two-wire loop powered device that uses a three-wire cable (power, signal, and earth ground) for connecting to a controller or monitoring device. The use of shielded cable is required.

REAL TIME CLOCK (RTC)

The GTX transmitter has a real time clock with battery back-up, that is used for time stamping the event logs. The time and date are set and read using a UD10/UD20 Universal Display Unit, a HART communication device, or AMS software. The time stamp on the logs will not be correct if the RTC in the transmitter is not set correctly.

HISTORY/EVENT LOGS

Both the transmitter and sensor are able to store 256 history logs, which are saved in non-volatile memory and retained through power cycles. A UD10/UD20 Universal Display Unit, a HART communication device, or AMS software is required to view the history logs.

Sensor Logging Capability

The sensor module logs the following operating parameters in non-volatile memory:

- **Running Hours** - The sensor module maintains the total operating hours, and cannot be reset.
- **Min/Max Temperature** - The sensor module maintains the minimum and maximum temperatures with a date and time stamp.
- **Calibration** - The sensor module logs the calibration history with a date and time stamp, along with the success or cause of failure codes. See Table 1. The zero and span values (AD converter values recorded at the time of calibration) are also saved. This allows the logs to follow the sensor module when it is calibrated separately from the transmitter. (Calibration data is available via a UD10/UD20, a HART communication device, or AMS software.)

The sensor module gets the current time and date from the transmitter and provides calibration log information to the transmitter. See Figure 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>EMPTY LOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NOT USED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NOT USED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ZERO CAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SPAN CAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ABORT CAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>FAILED CAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NOT USED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NOT USED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>INIT CAL LOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NOT USED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CLR CAL FAULTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1—Calibration Status Codes
Transmitter Logging Capability
The transmitter logs the following events with a time and date stamp:

- Power-up
- Sensor change
- All Faults.

HART COMMUNICATION
The transmitter supports HART communication on the 4-20 mA loop. This allows for configuration capability and provides device status information, calibration, and diagnostics capabilities. The GT3000 is compatible with HART interface devices such as a HART handheld communicator, the Det-Tronics UD10 or UD20 Display Unit, or an AMS system. (See Appendix G for HART menu structure.)

MAGNETIC SWITCH
The GT3000 is furnished with an internal magnetic reed switch as part of the user interface. The magnetic switch allows the user to initiate calibration by momentarily placing a magnet against the housing at the designated location. See Figure 2.

LEDs
The GT3000 has one green and one yellow LED (See Figure 3). The LEDs are used to signal normal, calibration, and fault conditions. See Table 2.

NOTE
The GT3000 does not have alarm setpoints and, therefore, does not have a red LED.

Table 2—LEDs and Analog Output During Various Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Green LED</th>
<th>Yellow LED</th>
<th>Analog 4-20 Signal Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warm-up*</td>
<td>Single Flash</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>3.5***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Operation</td>
<td>Steady On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>4-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fault Condition</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>3.5***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibration</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>See Table 5</td>
<td>3.8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Power</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Warm-up time can last up to 150 seconds.
**O2 sensor generates 17.3 mA during calibration.
***2.45 for TYPE OUTPUT '29', reference GTX Model Matrix.
SPECIFICATIONS

SENSOR AND TRANSMITTER

AVAILABLE SENSORS—
Refer to Appendix F.

CROSS SENSITIVITY—
See Appendix F for Cross Sensitivity information.

CALIBRATION—
Sensors are calibrated at the factory. Gas type and range are read by the transmitter. Field calibration is initiated at the detector, at the UD10/UD20 Universal Display Unit, or by some other HART interface device.

OPERATING VOLTAGE—
24 volts dc nominal. (12 Vdc minimum, 30 Vdc maximum). Maximum ripple is 2 volts peak-to-peak. If using the HART function, the installation must comply with the HART power standard.

POWER CONSUMPTION—
0.8 watt maximum @ 30 Vdc.

CURRENT OUTPUT—
• 4-20 mA (Normal operating mode).
• 3.8 mA indicates calibrate mode.
• 3.5 mA or less indicates a fault condition (2.45 mA option available).

MAXIMUM LOOP RESISTANCE—
300 ohms at 18 Vdc, 600 ohms at 24 Vdc.

WIRING—
The transmitter has flying leads, 20" long, 600V insulation.

Colors: Red = V+
     Black = V–
     Green = earth ground

Gauge: 22 AWG (red and black)
       16 AWG (green).

WARM-UP—
Warm-up time can last up to 150 seconds.

OPERATING TEMPERATURE—
See Appendix F.

STORAGE TEMPERATURE—
Transmitter: –55°C to +75°C (~67°F to +167°F)
Sensor: 0°C to +20°C (+32°F to +68°F).
Ideal: +4°C to +10°C (+39°F to +50°F).

HUMIDITY RANGE—
15 to 90% RH.

PRESSURE RANGE—
Atmospheric ±10%.

INGRESS PROTECTION—
IP66.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY—
EMC Directive 2004/108/EC
EN55011 (Emissions)
EN50270 (Immunity).

THREAD OPTIONS—
3/4" NPT or M25.

ENCLOSURE MATERIAL—
GTX Transmitter: 316 Stainless Steel
GTS Sensor Module: PPA (30% carbon filled).

DIMENSIONS—
See Figure 4.

WARRANTY—(For the GTX and GTS)
12 months from date of installation or 18 months from date of shipment, whichever occurs first.

CERTIFICATIONS—
For complete approval details, refer to the appropriate Appendix:
Appendix A - FM
Appendix B - CSA
Appendix C - ATEX
Appendix D - IECEx
Appendix E - Other Approvals
IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTES

CAUTION
The wiring procedures in this manual are intended to ensure proper functioning of the device under normal conditions. However, because of the many variations in wiring codes and regulations, total compliance to these ordinances cannot be guaranteed. Be certain that all wiring complies with the NEC as well as all local codes. If in doubt, consult the authority having jurisdiction before wiring the system. Installation must be done by a properly trained person.

CAUTION
This product has been tested and approved for use in hazardous areas. However, it must be properly installed and used only under the conditions specified within this manual and the specific approval certificates. Any device modification, improper installation, or use in a faulty or incomplete configuration will render warranty and product certifications invalid.

CAUTION
The GT3000 contains no field repairable components. User performed service is limited to replacement of the gas sensor module.

CAUTION
Hazardous location temperature limits exceed the product operational temperature limits. If the sensor is exposed to temperatures beyond the operational temperature limits listed in Appendix F, then the sensor module (GTS) should be replaced or a response test, as described in the GT3000 Safety Manual (95-8685), shall be performed.

LIABILITIES
The manufacturer’s warranty for this product is void, and all liability for proper function of the detector is irrevocably transferred to the owner or operator in the event that the device is serviced or repaired by personnel not employed or authorized by Detector Electronics Corporation, or if the device is used in a manner not conforming to its intended use.

CAUTION
Observe precautions for handling electrostatic sensitive devices.

NOTE
The sensor housing is made of Polyphtalamide (PPA), 30% carbon filled (Material Manufacturer RTP). Questions regarding chemical resistance should be addressed to: www.det-tronics.com
US toll free 800-468-3244 or 952-941-5665
INSTALLATION

The gas detector can be installed either in a stand-alone configuration as a loop powered device, or it can be connected to a UD10/UD20 Universal Display Unit.

NOTE

The gas detector housing must be electrically connected to earth ground. A dedicated earth ground wire is provided on the transmitter for connection to earth ground or to a grounded housing.

The detector must always be installed per local installation code.

Before installing the gas detector, define the following application details:

IDENTIFICATION OF VAPOR(S) TO BE DETECTED

It is necessary to always identify the vapor(s) of interest at the job site. In addition, the fire hazard properties of the vapor, such as vapor density, flashpoint, and vapor pressure should be identified and used to assist in selecting the optimum detector mounting location within the area.

IDENTIFICATION OF DETECTOR MOUNTING LOCATIONS

Identification of the most likely leak sources and leak accumulation areas is typically the first step in identifying the best detector mounting locations. In addition, identification of air current/wind patterns within the protected area is useful in predicting gas leak dispersion behavior. This information should be used to identify optimum sensor installation points.

If the vapor of interest is lighter than air, place the sensor above the potential gas leak. Place the sensor close to the floor for gases that are heavier than air. Note that air currents may cause a gas that is slightly heavier than air to rise under some conditions. Heated gases may also exhibit the same phenomenon.

The most effective number and placement of detectors varies depending on the conditions on site. The individual designing the installation must often rely on experience and common sense to determine the detector quantity and best locations to adequately protect the area. Note that it is typically advantageous to locate detectors where they are accessible for maintenance. Locations near excessive heat or vibration sources should be avoided if possible.

Final suitability of possible gas detector locations should be verified by a site survey. If any questions arise regarding installation, please contact the factory.

DEVICE MOUNTING ORIENTATION

The gas detector must be mounted in a vertical position only, with the sensor pointing down (See Figure 5).

IMPORTANT

The sensor should be oriented with the LEDs facing forward so they are easily visible to personnel within the area. To ensure correct orientation (the LEDs are not visible when power is off), position the GND lug on the left hand side and the calibration notch to the front. Note that the LEDs are located directly above the calibration notch.

Figure 5—Correct Mounting Orientation for the GT3000
DETECTOR INSTALLATION

3/4” NPT Models

3/4” NPT models have Tapered Threads and no Lock Nut. Install the sensor as follows:

1. Screw the detector into the appropriate entry on the termination box. Ensure a minimum of 5 fully engaged threads. Use of teflon tape on NPT threads is recommended to prevent thread damage.

2. When the detector gets tight, note the position of the LEDs, GND lug and calibration notch and adjust the detector as required so that the LEDs will be easily visible.

M25 Models

M25 models have Straight Threads and a Lock Nut. Install the detector as follows:

1. Screw the detector lock nut as far back as it will go, then screw the detector into the appropriate entry on the termination box. Ensure a minimum of 7 fully engaged threads.

2. With the detector in the desired position (LEDs visible as shown in Figure 5), tighten the lock nut against the termination box to hold the detector securely in place.

3. Tighten the set screws (minimum of two) to prevent movement of the lock nut. See Figure 6.

SENSOR TERMINATION BOX

A Det-Tronics sensor termination box (Model STB) is required for installing the sensor in a stand alone configuration, or for installing the GT3000 remotely from the UD10/UD20 Universal Display Unit.

When installing the GT3000 remotely from a UD10/UD20, two-conductor shielded cable is required to prevent possible nuisance EMI/RFI. The maximum cable length between the GT3000 and the UD10/UD20 is 2000 ft.

WIRING

POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS

Calculate the total gas detection system power consumption rate in watts from cold start-up. Select a power supply with adequate capability for the calculated load. Ensure that the selected power supply provides sufficient regulated and filtered output power for the entire system. If a back-up power system is required, a float-type battery charging system is recommended. If an existing source of power is being utilized, verify that system requirements are met.

NOTE

The power supply must also meet the noise requirements for HART systems.

WIRING CABLE REQUIREMENTS

Always use proper cabling type and diameter for input power as well as output signal wiring. 22 to 14 AWG shielded stranded copper wire is recommended.

Always install a properly sized, master power fuse or breaker on the system power circuit.

NOTE

The use of shielded cable in conduit or shielded armored cable is highly recommended. In applications where the wiring is installed in conduit, dedicated conduit is recommended. Avoid low frequency, high voltage, and non-signaling conductors to prevent nuisance EMI problems.

CAUTION

The use of proper conduit installation techniques, breathers, glands, and seals is required to prevent water ingress and/or maintain the explosion-proof rating.
INTRINSIC SAFETY BARRIERS

When the GT3000 is used in an intrinsically safe installation, care must be taken when selecting an I.S. barrier to ensure proper function of the device. The GT3000 has been tested with the types of barriers listed in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3 lists zener barriers. The third column gives the range of input voltage to the barrier. The upper limit is set by the barrier. The lower limit is limited by voltage drops in the 4-20 mA loop with a maximum of 10 Ohms of resistance in each leg of the loop.

Table 4 lists isolating barriers that provide a wider range of input power supply voltages and are less dependent on voltage drops in the loop. Input voltage to the barrier is specified by the barrier manufacturer.

For additional information regarding proper IS installation, refer to the Control Drawings in Appendix H of this manual.

GUIDELINES FOR INTRINSIC SAFETY WIRING

Intrinsically safe systems must be installed in accordance with the approved control drawings for the field equipment and the intrinsic safety barriers. Capacitance and inductance of interconnecting wiring must always be included in wiring calculations.

Shielded twisted pair cables with at least 18 AWG conductors are recommended to ensure circuit performance.

The intrinsically safe conductors must be separated from all other wiring by placing them in separate conduits or raceways, or by an airspace of at least 2 inches (50 mm). When located within an enclosure, the conductors can be separated by a grounded metal or insulated partition. Wires must be tied down to prevent loosening and/or shorting.

Intrinsically safe wiring must be identified. Raceways, cable trays, open wiring, and terminal boxes must be labeled as Intrinsically Safe. Intrinsically safe wiring may be light blue in color when no other conductors colored light blue are used.

Wiring enclosures should be located as close as possible to the hazardous area to minimize cable runs and reduce total capacitance of the wiring.

A high quality intrinsic safety ground is required. Some general rules for grounding intrinsically safe systems are:

- The maximum impedance of the grounding conductor between the barrier ground terminal and the main ground point must be less than 1 ohm.
- The grounding conductor must be a minimum of 12 AWG.
- Redundant grounding conductors are recommended to facilitate testing of the ground connection.
- The grounding conductor should be insulated and protected from the possibility of mechanical damage.

WIRING PROCEDURE

Wire the transmitter as shown in Figures 7 through 12.

CAUTION

If ripple on the main power source causes interference with the HART function, the use of an isolated power source (Figure 12) is recommended for best HART performance.
NOTE 1 GROUND THE SHIELD AT THE POWER SOURCE END ONLY.

NOTE 2 250 OHM RESISTOR REQUIRED FOR HART MENU ACCESS.

NOTE 3 EXTERNAL HART COMMUNICATION DEVICES CAN BE CONNECTED ACROSS THE 250 OHM RESISTOR OR ACROSS THE GT3000.

NOTE 4 JUNCTION BOX MUST BE ELECTRICALLY CONNECTED TO EARTH GROUND.

Figure 7—GT3000 Wired to Sensor Termination Box in Stand-Alone Configuration (Explosion-Proof)

NOTE 1 GROUND THE SHIELD AT THE POWER SOURCE END ONLY.

NOTE 2 250 OHM RESISTOR REQUIRED FOR HART MENU ACCESS.

NOTE 3 EXTERNAL HART COMMUNICATION DEVICES CAN BE CONNECTED ACROSS THE 250 OHM RESISTOR OR ACROSS THE GT3000.

NOTE 4 JUNCTION BOX MUST BE ELECTRICALLY CONNECTED TO EARTH GROUND.

Figure 8—GT3000 Wired to Sensor Termination Box in Stand-Alone Configuration (Intrinsically Safe)
Figure 9—GT3000 Wired Directly to UD20 Display Unit (Explosion-Proof)

NOTE 1 CONNECT THE GREEN DETECTOR LEAD TO THE CHASSIS GROUND LUG ON THE INSIDE BOTTOM OF THE UD20 DISPLAY UNIT ENCLOSURE.

NOTE 2 250 OHM RESISTOR REQUIRED FOR HART MENU ACCESS.

NOTE 3 EXTERNAL HART COMMUNICATION DEVICES CAN BE CONNECTED ACROSS THE 250 OHM RESISTOR, ACROSS J2-5 AND J2-6, OR ACROSS J2-2 AND J2-3.

NOTE 4 JUNCTION BOXES MUST BE ELECTRICALLY CONNECTED TO EARTH GROUND.

NOTE 5 GROUND THE SHIELD AT THE POWER SOURCE END ONLY.

Figure 10—GT3000 with Sensor Termination Box Wired to UD20 Display Unit (Explosion-Proof)

NOTE 1 GROUND THE SHIELD AT THE POWER SOURCE END ONLY.

NOTE 2 250 OHM RESISTOR REQUIRED FOR HART MENU ACCESS.

NOTE 3 EXTERNAL HART COMMUNICATION DEVICES CAN BE CONNECTED ACROSS THE 250 OHM RESISTOR, ACROSS J2-5 AND J2-6, OR ACROSS J2-2 AND J2-3.

NOTE 4 JUNCTION BOXES MUST BE ELECTRICALLY CONNECTED TO EARTH GROUND.
Figure 11—GT3000 Wired Directly to the UD10 Display Unit / UD10 Wired to PLC with 4-20 mA Non-Isolated Sourcing Output

Figure 12—GT3000 Wired Directly to the UD10 Display Unit / UD10 Wired to PLC with 4-20 mA Isolated Sourcing Output
The GT3000 supports one person calibration, which can be initiated locally using a calibration magnet, or remotely with a command from the HART interface. The calibration process is automatic, with the exception of gas delivery. LEDs on the transmitter guide the operator when to apply and remove the calibration gas. See Table 5.

**NOTE**
The HART interface allows the operator to adjust the calibration gas concentration within the range of 30 to 90% full scale. The default value for all gas sensors except oxygen is 50% full scale. Oxygen sensors use a default value of 20.9%.

All GT3000 gas detectors require a two-point calibration — zero and span. The calibration process can be initiated using the magnetic switch or through a HART interface, such as the UD10/UD20. All sensors, including oxygen, should be in clean air (20.9% oxygen) when the calibration sequence is initiated.

The calibration process proceeds automatically after initiation. Onboard LEDs signal the operator when to apply the calibration gas and inform of the progress.

The calibration can be aborted by activating the magnetic switch or with a command from the HART communication device in lieu of applying the calibration gas.

If the calibration process takes longer than 10 minutes, the detector will time-out and signal a calibration fault.

If the calibration sequence is aborted or not completed successfully, the detector reverts back to the previous calibration values and signals a calibration fault. The calibration fault can be cleared by activating the magnetic switch for one second or by performing a successful calibration.

The calibration process can fail for the following causes:
- Zero is out of range
- Span is out of range
- Time-Out.

The time and date of calibration events are logged in non-volatile memory along with the calibration outcome. Possible calibration scenarios include the following:
- Successful Calibration
- Aborted Calibration
- Failed Calibration and the Cause

The Sensor Module stores calibration data in non-volatile memory to allow the sensor to be calibrated off-site and installed in the field without the need for re-calibration.

### Table 5— LEDs During Calibration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibration Step</th>
<th>Yellow LED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waiting for Zero</td>
<td>Steady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting for Gas</td>
<td>Blinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting for Span</td>
<td>Blinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Cal Gas</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

NOTE
When attaching or removing the calibration cup, push or pull the cup with a slight clockwise twist. Turning counterclockwise can cause the filter assembly on the GT3000 to loosen. If the filter assembly is inadvertently loosened, tighten it by hand (no tools required).

Toxic and Hydrogen Sensors

1. Clean air must be present at the GT3000 sensor module prior to initiating calibration. The use of bottled air is recommended.

2. Initiate calibration by momentarily holding the calibration magnet against the designated location on the sensor module (see Figure 13) until the green LED turns off and the yellow LED turns on steady (approximately one second). Remove the magnet when the green LED turns off. The detector immediately begins taking zero readings. Calibration can also be initiated via HART interface (see Appendix G) or the UD10 (see manual number 95-8618).

3. When the zero calibration is complete, the yellow LED changes from steady to blinking. Apply the calibration gas to the sensor.

4. When the yellow LED turns off, remove the calibration gas. The gas level at the sensor gradually returns to zero. The green LED turns on steady to indicate that the device has returned to normal operation, using the new calibration data.

NOTE
The calibration procedure must be completed within a ten minute period. If the calibration is not completed, a calibration fault will be generated and the transmitter will continue to use the previous calibration data.

NOTE
To ensure reliable detection performance, calibration should be performed at regularly scheduled intervals. Various factors affect the time interval between periodic calibrations (typically 30, 60, or 90 day intervals, depending on the ambient conditions).

NOTE
Calibration of ammonia sensor is recommended any time the sensor has been exposed to 90 ppm ammonia.

Oxygen Sensor

1. Using the magnet, activate the magnetic calibration switch on the GT3000. The green LED turns off and the yellow LED turns on steady.

2. The device automatically performs the zero calibration.

3. When the yellow LED on the GT3000 flashes, the device automatically performs the span calculation. If using bottled 20.9% oxygen, apply immediately.

4. After successful calibration, the yellow LED turns off and the green LED turns on steady to indicate that the device has returned to normal operation, using the new calibration data. Remove calibration gas (if used).

Figure 13—Location of Magnetic Switch on GT3000 Detector
NOTE
Refer to the GT3000 Safety Manual (number 95-8685) for specific requirements and recommendations applicable to the proper installation, operation, and maintenance of all SIL-Certified GT3000 gas detectors.

ROUTINE INSPECTION
The gas inlet to the sensor should be inspected periodically, or during scheduled maintenance, to ensure that external obstructions such as plastic bags, litter, heavy oil and tar, paint, mud, snow, or other materials do not block the flow of gas to the sensor, thereby impairing the performance of the device.

To replace a dirty or damaged filter, simply grasp the filter assembly and twist counterclockwise to remove. Screw the new filter in place on the sensor module. Do not overtighten. See Figure 14.

To ensure reliable protection, it is important to check and calibrate the detection system on a regularly scheduled basis. The frequency of these checks is determined by the requirements of the particular installation – typically 30, 60, or 90 day intervals, depending on the ambient conditions.

SENSOR MODULE REPLACEMENT
(Live Maintenance)
The hot swappable, intrinsically safe sensor module can be replaced in the field without removing power or de-classifying the hazardous area.

To replace the sensor module, locate the three captive screws on the front of the module as shown in Figure 15. Loosen these screws and remove the old sensor module. Install the new sensor module onto the transmitter, and tighten the screws. To ensure proper moisture ingress protection and grounding of the plastic nosepiece, tighten the screws to 70-100 oz-in (0.5-0.7 N-m).

IMPORTANT
Always exercise caution when working in combustible gas areas. Follow replacement instructions explicitly.

NOTE
Removing the sensor module with power applied will result in a fault condition until a new sensor module of the same type is installed. When replacing an oxygen sensor, this action will result in an alarm condition as the decreasing 4-20 mA signal passes through the alarm range. Inhibit response devices to prevent unwanted actuation.

NOTE
Oxygen (O₂) electrochemical sensors contain lead (Pb). Observe all local waste management requirements when disposing of exhausted O₂ electrochemical sensors.

NOTE
Electrochemical sensors are highly sensitive to antiseptic wipes and/or cleaning products that contain alcohol and antibacterial/antiviral agents. Antiseptic products should be removed from areas where sensors are stored, handled, or used. If antiseptic products are being used on workers' hands, sufficient time should be allowed for the alcohol to evaporate before handling sensors.
**DEVICE REPAIR AND RETURN**

Prior to returning devices, contact the nearest local Detector Electronics office so that a Return Material Identification (RMI) number can be assigned. A written statement describing the malfunction must accompany the returned device or component to assist and expedite finding the root cause of the failure.

Pack the unit properly. Always use sufficient packing material. Where applicable, use an antistatic bag as protection from electrostatic discharge.

**NOTE**

Inadequate packaging that ultimately causes damage to the returned device during shipment will result in a service charge to repair the damage incurred during shipment.

Return all equipment transportation prepaid to the factory in Minneapolis.

**NOTE**

It is highly recommended that a complete spare be kept on hand for field replacement to ensure continuous protection.

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

Sensor module (GTS) and transmitter (GTX) must be ordered separately. Refer to the Transmitter and Sensor Model Matrix on next page for ordering details.

**GTS GAS SENSORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)</td>
<td>0-20 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)</td>
<td>0-50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)</td>
<td>0-100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen (O₂)*</td>
<td>0-25% V/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</td>
<td>0-100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</td>
<td>0-500 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia (NH₃)</td>
<td>0-100, or 0-500 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)</td>
<td>0-20 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)</td>
<td>0-100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (Cl₂)</td>
<td>0-10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen (H₂)</td>
<td>0-1000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)</td>
<td>0-20 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Oxygen detector for O₂ depletion (< 21% V/V) only.

---

**CALIBRATION KITS FOR GAS SENSORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Gas / Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>010274-001</td>
<td>H₂S / 10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-002</td>
<td>H₂S / 25 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-003</td>
<td>H₂S / 50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-008</td>
<td>H₂ / 500 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-009</td>
<td>O₂ / 20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-010</td>
<td>CO / 50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-011</td>
<td>CO / 250 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-005</td>
<td>NH₃ / 50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-006</td>
<td>NH₃ / 250 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-013</td>
<td>SO₂ / 10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-014</td>
<td>SO₂ / 50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-004</td>
<td>Cl₂ / 5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-016</td>
<td>NO₂ / 10 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Replacement gas cylinders for all calibration kits are available.

**PARTS & ACCESSORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>009700-001</td>
<td>Magnetic Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009737-001</td>
<td>Calibration Cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107405-059</td>
<td>Calibration Cup O-ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101678-007</td>
<td>3 Foot Tubing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162552-001</td>
<td>Regulator, 1 LPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009640-001</td>
<td>Replacement Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012509-001</td>
<td>Q312 Sample Draw without Fittings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012509-002</td>
<td>Q312 Sample Draw with Fittings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010780-003</td>
<td>GT3000 Remote Calibration Adaptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010783-001</td>
<td>GT3000 Remote Calibration Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012513-XXX*</td>
<td>Q912 Duct Mount Enclosure, M25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012514-XXX*</td>
<td>Q912 Duct Mount Enclosure, 3/4&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refer to the Product Catalog for a list of options.

**ASSISTANCE**

For assistance in ordering a system to meet the needs of a specific application, contact:

Detector Electronics Corporation
6901 West 110th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota  55438  USA
Operator:  (952) 941-5665 or (800) 765-FIRE
Customer Service:  (952) 946-6491
Fax:  (952) 829-8750
Web site:  www.det-tronics.com
E-mail:  det-tronics@det-tronics.com
# GTS Sensor Model Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GTS</td>
<td>Gas Sensor Module</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>GAS / RANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>H2S</strong></td>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20P</td>
<td>0 - 20 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50P</td>
<td>0 - 50 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100P</td>
<td>0 - 100 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H2S+</strong></td>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20P</td>
<td>0 - 20 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50P</td>
<td>0 - 50 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100P</td>
<td>0 - 100 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CL2</strong></td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10P</td>
<td>0 - 10 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NH3</strong></td>
<td>Ammonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100P</td>
<td>0 - 100 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500P</td>
<td>0 - 500 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H2</strong></td>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000P</td>
<td>0 - 1000 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O2</strong></td>
<td>Oxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25V</td>
<td>0 - 25 % by Vol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CO</strong></td>
<td>Carbon Monoxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100P</td>
<td>0 - 100 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500P</td>
<td>0 - 500 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SO2+</strong></td>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20P</td>
<td>0 - 20 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100P</td>
<td>0 - 100 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO2</strong></td>
<td>Nitrogen Dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20P</td>
<td>0 - 20 PPM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>APPROVAL*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>INMETRO (Brazil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>CSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>DNV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>SIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>SIL/FM/CSA/ATEX/CE/IECEx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>FM/CSA/ATEX/CE/IECEx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Type Approval can use one or more letters to designate the Approvals on the product.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GTX</td>
<td>Gas Transmitter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Stainless Steel (316)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THREAD SIZE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>THREAD SIZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>3/4&quot; NPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Metric M25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OUTPUTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>OUTPUTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>4-20 mA, HART (3.5 mA FAULT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>4-20 mA, HART (2.45 mA FAULT)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APPROVALS

- **B**: INMETRO (Brazil)
- **R**: Russia
- **W**: FM/CSA/ATEX/CE/IECEx

### CLASSIFICATION (Division/Zone)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CLASSIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Intrinsically Safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Explosion-Proof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Approvals Type W and B are SIL 2 Capable when used with an H₂S or O₂ GTS sensor module.
APPENDIX A

FM APPROVAL DESCRIPTION

The following items, functions and options describe the FM approval.

APPROVAL

Electrochemical Gas Detector, GT3000 Series.

Explosion Proof Model

Class I, Div. 1, Groups A, B, C, & D (T4).
Class I, Zone 1, AEx d mb [ia Ga] IIC T4.
IP66.
Conduit seal not required.
Acidic atmospheres excluded.

NOTE
The GTX Gas Transmitter module shall be connected directly to a junction box suitable for the area of installation to provide protection for the flying leads.

Intrinsically Safe Model

IS Class I, Div. 1, Groups A, B, C, & D (T4).
Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC (T4).
IP66.

NOTE
In order to maintain the intrinsically safe rating of the transmitter, the device must be powered through an approved I.S. barrier.

For a list of recommended barrier models, refer to Tables 3 and 4. For additional information regarding proper I.S. installation, refer to the Control Drawings in Appendix H of this manual.

Performance verified per ANSI/ISA 92.00.01, FM6340/41 and EN50104.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>010274-001</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 10 ppm H₂S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-002</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 25 ppm H₂S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-003</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 50 ppm H₂S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-008</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 500 ppm H₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-009</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 20.9% O₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-010</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 50 ppm CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-011</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 250 ppm CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-005</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 50 ppm NH₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-006</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 250 ppm NH₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-013</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 10 ppm SO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-014</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 50 ppm SO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-004</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 5 ppm Cl₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010274-016</td>
<td>Gas Calibration Kit, 10 ppm NO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009700-001</td>
<td>Magnetic Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009737-001</td>
<td>Calibration Cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107427-059</td>
<td>Calibration Cup O-ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101678-007</td>
<td>3 Foot Tubing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162552-001</td>
<td>Regulator, 1 LPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009640-001</td>
<td>Replaceable Filter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B

CSA CERTIFICATION DESCRIPTION

The following items, functions and options describe the CSA approval.

APPROVAL

Electrochemical Gas Detector, GT3000 Series.

Explosion Proof Model

Class I, Div. 1, Groups A, B, C, & D (T4).
Class I, Zone 1, AEx’d mb [ia Ga] IIC T4.
IP66.
Conduit seal not required.
Acidic atmospheres excluded.

NOTE

The GTX Gas Transmitter module shall be connected directly to a junction box suitable for the area of installation to provide protection for the flying leads.

Intrinsically Safe Model

Class I, Div. 1 & 2, Groups A, B, C, & D (T4).
IP66.

NOTE

In order to maintain the intrinsically safe rating of the transmitter, the device must be powered through an approved I.S. barrier.

For a list of recommended barrier models, refer to Tables 3 and 4. For additional information regarding proper I.S. installation, refer to the Control Drawings in Appendix H of this manual.
APPENDIX C
ATEX APPROVAL DESCRIPTION

The following items, functions and options describe the ATEX approval.

APPROVAL
Electrochemical Gas Detector, GT3000 Series.

Explosion Proof Model

\[ 0539 \text{ FM APPROVED} \]
Ex d mb [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gb IP66.
FM10ATEX0009X.

**NOTE**
The GTX Gas Transmitter module shall be connected directly to a junction box suitable for the area of installation to provide protection for the flying leads.

Intrinsically Safe Model

\[ 0539 \text{ FM APPROVED} \]
Ex 1 G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga IP66.
FM08ATEX0045X.

**NOTE**
In order to maintain the intrinsically safe rating of the transmitter, the device must be powered through an approved I.S. barrier.

For a list of recommended barrier models, refer to Tables 3 and 4. For additional information regarding proper I.S. installation, refer to the Control Drawings in Appendix H of this manual.
APPENDIX D
IECEx APPROVAL DESCRIPTION

The following items, functions and options describe the IECEx approval.

APPROVAL

Electrochemical Gas Detector, GT3000 Series.

Explosion Proof Model

Ex d mb [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gb IP66.
IECEx FMG 10.0003X.

NOTE
The GTX Gas Transmitter module shall be connected directly to a junction box suitable for the area of installation to provide protection for the flying leads.

Intrinsically Safe Model

Ex ia IIC T4 Ga IP66.
IECEx FMG 08.0005X.

NOTE
In order to maintain the intrinsically safe rating of the transmitter, the device must be powered through an approved I.S. barrier.

For a list of recommended barrier models, refer to Tables 3 and 4. For additional information regarding proper I.S. installation, refer to the Control Drawings in Appendix H of this manual.
APPENDIX E

OTHER APPROVALS

The following items, functions and options describe various other approvals applicable to the GT3000.

SIL APPROVAL

IEC 61508
Certified SIL 2 Capable.
SIL Certification includes H₂S and O₂ GTS models only. For specific information regarding SIL models, refer to the GT3000 Safety Reference Manual, form 95-8685.

INMETRO (BRAZIL)

Explosion Proof Model

UL-BR 15.0752X
Ex d mb [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gb IP66
Tamb –40°C to +50°C (H₂S)
Tamb –20°C to +50°C (other)

NOTE
The GTX Gas Transmitter module shall be connected directly to a junction box suitable for the area of installation to provide protection for the flying leads.

NOTE
Consideration must be given to overall Gas System Performance Requirements.

Intrinsically Safe Model

UL-BR 15.0404X
Ex ia IIC T4 Ga IP66
Tamb –40°C to +50°C

NOTE
In order to maintain the intrinsically safe rating of the transmitter, the device must be powered through an approved I.S. barrier.

For a list of recommended barrier models, refer to Tables 3 and 4. For additional information regarding proper I.S. installation, refer to the Control Drawings in Appendix H of this manual.

DNV
Type Approval Certificate No. A-12358.

MED
Certificate No. MED-B-6708.

RUSSIA / KAZAKHSTAN / INDIA
Contact Det-Tronics for details.
APPENDIX F
DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

European Union
Declaration of Conformity

It is declared that the following product(s):

Model GT3000 Series (Toxic Gas Detector), Includes Model GTX Transmitter and GTS sensor

Manufactured by:
Detector Electronics Corporation (Det-Tronics)
6901 West 110th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55348 USA

Compliance with the Essential Health and Safety Requirements has been assured by compliance with:

- ATEX Directive: 94/9/EC
  - Certificate No.: FM08ATEX0045X (GTX/GTS; Ex ia)
  - Certificate No.: FM10ATEX009X (GTX Ex d mb (ia))
  - EN 60079-0:2012
  - EN 60079-1:2007
  - EN 60079-11:2012
  - EN 60079-18:2009
  - EN 60079-18:2001
  - EN 50271:2010
  - EN 50104:2010

- Marine Equipment Directive 96/89/EC (Oxygen Only)
  - Certificate No.: MED-B-0708 (Oxygen Only)
  - Certificate No.: MED-D-1515
  - EN 60945:2002
  - and FSS Code 15

  - EN 50270:2006

- Low Voltage Directive: 2006/95/EC
  - EN 61010-1:2010


Production QAN Issued by:
UL International DEMKO A/S, NB. No. 0539
Borupvang 5A, 2750 Ballerup, Denmark

The Marking of the equipment or protective system shall include the following:

- Ex II 1 G Ex ia IIC T4 IP66
- Ex II 2 (1) G Ex d mb [ia] IIC T4 IP66

For a copy of the original document, please contact the factory.
## APPENDIX G

### SENSOR COMPARISON/CROSS SENSITIVITY

**Electrochemical Gas Sensors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Response Time</th>
<th>Accuracy of Reading (Whichever is Greater)</th>
<th>Operating Temperature Range</th>
<th>Zero Drift</th>
<th>Performance Approved Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)</td>
<td>0-20 PPM</td>
<td>T20 = ≤7 Sec. T50 = ≤10 Sec. T90 = ≤16 Sec.</td>
<td>±2 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−40°C to +50°C</td>
<td>±1 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)</td>
<td>0-50 PPM</td>
<td>T20 = ≤4 Sec. T50 = ≤7 Sec. T90 = ≤16 Sec.</td>
<td>±2 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−40°C to +50°C</td>
<td>±1 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)</td>
<td>0-100 PPM</td>
<td>T20 = ≤5 Sec. T50 = ≤8 Sec. T90 = ≤16 Sec.</td>
<td>±2 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−40°C to +50°C</td>
<td>±2 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide+ (H₂S⁺)</td>
<td>0-20 PPM</td>
<td>T20 = ≤10 Sec. T50 = ≤13 Sec. T90 = ≤21 Sec.</td>
<td>±2 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−40°C to +55°C</td>
<td>±1 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide+ (H₂S⁺)</td>
<td>0-50 PPM</td>
<td>T20 = ≤6 Sec. T50 = ≤9 Sec. T90 = ≤15 Sec.</td>
<td>±2 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−40°C to +55°C</td>
<td>±1 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide+ (H₂S⁺)</td>
<td>0-100 PPM</td>
<td>T20 = ≤6 Sec. T50 = ≤8 Sec. T90 = ≤15 Sec.</td>
<td>±2 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−40°C to +55°C</td>
<td>±2 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia (NH₃)</td>
<td>0-100 PPM²</td>
<td>T50 = 24 Sec. T90 = 65 Sec.</td>
<td>±4 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−20°C to +40°C</td>
<td>±2 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia (NH₃)</td>
<td>0-500 PPM²</td>
<td>T50 = 30 Sec. T90 = 120 Sec.</td>
<td>±4 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−20°C to +40°C</td>
<td>±10 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen (O₂)</td>
<td>0-25% V/V³</td>
<td>T20 = 7 Sec. T90 = 30 Sec.</td>
<td>&lt; 0.5% V/V</td>
<td>−20°C to +50°C</td>
<td>&lt; 2 %/Mo.</td>
<td>BS EN 50104⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</td>
<td>0-100 PPM</td>
<td>T50 = 15 Sec. T90 = 40 Sec.</td>
<td>±5 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−20°C to +50°C</td>
<td>±2 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</td>
<td>0-500 PPM</td>
<td>T50 = 12 Sec. T90 = 25 Sec.</td>
<td>±5 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−20°C to +50°C</td>
<td>±9 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide+ (SO₂⁺)</td>
<td>0-20 PPM</td>
<td>T50 = 12 Sec. T90 = 30 Sec.</td>
<td>±0.6 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−40°C to +55°C</td>
<td>±0.4 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide+ (SO₂⁺)</td>
<td>0-100 PPM</td>
<td>T50 = 15 Sec. T90 = 35 Sec.</td>
<td>±0.6 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−40°C to +55°C</td>
<td>±0.4 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (Cl₂)</td>
<td>0-10 PPM</td>
<td>T50 = ≤14 Sec. T90 = ≤34 Sec.</td>
<td>±0.6 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−20°C to +50°C</td>
<td>&lt; 0.2 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>FM6340⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen (H₂)</td>
<td>0-1,000 PPM</td>
<td>T50 = 8 Sec. T90 = 60 Sec.</td>
<td>±50 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−20°C to +40°C</td>
<td>±20 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)</td>
<td>0-20 PPM</td>
<td>T50 = 7 Sec. T90 = 31 Sec.</td>
<td>±2 ppm or ±10% of Reading</td>
<td>−20°C to +40°C</td>
<td>±0.1 ppm/Mo.</td>
<td>ISA 92.00.01⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Time to reach percentage of final reading when gas concentration equal to full scale is applied to sensor.
2 Background concentrations of ammonia may shorten lifetime of sensor.
3 Sensor approved for oxygen depletion (< 21% V/V) only.
4 Factory Mutual Performance Approved.
### Typical Cross Sensitivity of H₂S Sensor (0-20 ppm / 0-50 ppm / 0-100 ppm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td>≤ 2 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>~ 1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric oxide</td>
<td>35 ppm</td>
<td>&lt; 0.7 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>10000 ppm</td>
<td>≤ 10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>~ 0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>~ –1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>~ 0 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Typical Cross Sensitivity of NH₃ Sensor (0-100 ppm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohols</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>5000 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>% Range</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>10000 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen sulfide</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>~ 2 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Short time gas exposure in minute range.

### Typical Cross Sensitivity of NH₃ Sensor (0-500 ppm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohols</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>~ 40 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>3000 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen sulfide</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Typical Cross Sensitivity of CO Sensor (0-100 ppm / 0-500 ppm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen sulfide</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
<td>~ 45 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>~ 2.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric oxide</td>
<td>35 ppm</td>
<td>~ 10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>~ 1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>~ 40 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>~ 3 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Typical Cross Sensitivity of SO₂ Sensor (0-20 ppm / 0-100 ppm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td>&lt; 1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric oxide</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>0-5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide</td>
<td>6 ppm</td>
<td>~ 5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
<td>&lt; 0.1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>&lt; 2 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
<td>&lt; 1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Cyanide</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>&lt; 5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetylene</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>&lt; 30 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethene</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>&lt; 45 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Typical Cross Sensitivity of Cl₂ Sensor (0-10 ppm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen sulfide</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
<td>~ 7.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric oxide</td>
<td>35 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Typical Cross Sensitivity of NO₂ Sensor (0-20 ppm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohols</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>5000 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>≤ 1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric oxide</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>0.4 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>3000 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For details on other interfering gases, please contact Detector Electronics Corp.
APPENDIX H
HART COMMUNICATION

HART MENU STRUCTURE
This section displays the menu tree for the GT3000. The menu tree shows the primary commands and options available when using menu selections of a HART handheld communicator.
APPENDIX I

INTRINSIC SAFETY CONTROL DRAWING — FM
009803-001 Rev. D

NOTES:

1. INSTALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NFPA 70), ANSI/ISA-RP12.06.01, CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE (CEC) CSA 22.1, PART 1 APPENDIX F, EN60079-14 OR IEC60079-14 AS APPLICABLE.

2. THE GTX SERIES TRANSMITTERS AND UD20 UNIVERSAL DISPLAY UNITS ARE APPROVED FOR CLASS I, ZONE 0, APPLICATIONS AS A Ex ia. IF CONNECTING A Ex [ib] ASSOCIATED APPARATUS TO THE GTX SERIES TRANSMITTERS, THE I.S. CIRCUIT IS ONLY SUITABLE FOR CLASS I, ZONE 1 OR CLASS I, ZONE 2 AND NOT SUITABLE FOR CLASS I, ZONE 0 OR CLASS I, DIVISION 1 HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) LOCATIONS.

3. Li MAY BE GREATER THAN La AND THE CABLE LENGTH RESTRICTIONS DUE TO CABLE INDUCTANCE (Lcable) CAN BE IGNORED IF BOTH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE MET:
   La/Ra (or Lo/R0) ≥ Li/Ri
   La/Ra (or Lo/R0) ≥ Lcable/Rcable

4. THE INTRINSIC SAFETY ENTITY CONCEPT ALLOWS THE INTERCONNECTION OF TWO FM APPROVED (CSA CERTIFIED WHEN INSTALLED IN CANADA) INTRINSICALLY SAFE DEVICES WITH ENTITY PARAMETERS AND NOT SPECIFICALLY EXAMINED IN COMBINATION AS A SYSTEM WHEN:
   Voe or Ut or Ut ≤ Vmax, Isc or Is or It ≤ Imax, Ca or Co ≥ C1 + Ccable, La or Lo ≥ Li + Lcable, Po ≤ Pi

5. DUST-TIGHT CONDUIT SEAL MUST BE USED WHEN INSTALLED IN CLASS II AND CLASS III ENVIRONMENTS.

6. CONTROL EQUIPMENT CONNECTED TO THE ASSOCIATED APPARATUS MUST NOT USE OR GENERATE MORE THAN 250 Vrms OR Vdc.

7. INSTALLATION IN THE U.S. SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANSI/ISA RP12.06.01 "INSTALLATION OF INTRINSICALLY SAFE SYSTEMS FOR HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) LOCATIONS" AND THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE® (ANSI/NFPA 70) SECTIONS 504 AND 505.

8. THE CONFIGURATION OF ASSOCIATED APPARATUS MUST BE FM APPROVED (CSA CERTIFIED WHEN INSTALLED IN CANADA) UNDER ENTITY CONCEPT.

9. ASSOCIATED APPARATUS MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION DRAWING MUST BE FOLLOWED WHEN INSTALLING THIS EQUIPMENT.

10. NO REVISION TO DRAWING WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION FROM FM APPROVAL AND CSA INTERNATIONAL.

11. GT3000 LIVE MAINTENANCE IS PERMISSIBLE.
   SEE INSTRUCTION MANUAL.

NOTES:

1. INSTALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NFPA 70), ANSI/ISA-RP12.06.01, CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE (CEC) CSA C22.1, PART 1 APPENDIX F, EN60079-14 OR IEC60079-14 AS APPLICABLE.

2. L_i MAYBE GREATER THAN L_a AND THE CABLE LENGTH RESTRICTIONS DUE TO CABLE INDUCTANCE (L_cable) CAN BE IGNORED IF BOTH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE MET:
   \[ \frac{L_a}{R_a} (or \frac{L_b}{R_b}) \geq \frac{L_i}{R_i} \]
   \[ \frac{L_a}{R_a} (or \frac{L_b}{R_b}) \geq L_cable/Reable \]

3. DUST-TIGHT CONDUIT SEAL MUST BE USED WHEN INSTALLED IN CLASS II AND CLASS III ENVIRONMENTS.

4. CONTROL EQUIPMENT CONNECTED TO THE ASSOCIATED APPARATUS MUST NOT USE OR GENERATE MORE THAN 250 Vrms OR Vdc.

5. ASSOCIATED APPARATUS MUST BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS.

6. NO REVISION TO DRAWING WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION FROM CSA INTERNATIONAL.

7. GT3000 HOT SWAPPABLE SENSOR, LIVE MAINTENANCE IS PERMISSIBLE. SEE INSTRUCTION MANUAL.

8. THE ASSOCIATED APPARATUS AND DISPLAY UNIT MUST BE CSA CERTIFIED.