

Analog Transmitter with Catalytic Butane (C₄H₁₀) Sensor

Dimensions: Size	5.0 x 5.0 x 3.0 in (127 x 127 x 76 mm) (without optional splash guard)
Weight	14 oz / 400 g
Construction:	Black ABS / Polycarbonate blend, water/dust tight, corrosion resistant
Sensor: Type	Catalytic
Life Span	Approximately 5 years (application dependent)
Gases Detected:	Butane (C ₄ H ₁₀)
Sensor Range:	0 – 100% LEL
System Power:	3-wire: VDC: 16-30 VDC, 3-Watts, Class 2 4-wire: VAC: 12-27 VAC, 3-VA, Class 2
Operating Temperature:	0°C to +40°C (32°F to 104°F), -40°C (-40°F) with low temperature Option -LT
Operating Humidity:	15 to 90% non-condensing
Indicators:	LCD digital display, 2 line x 16 character, backlit
Signal:	Current: Linear 4-20 mA (maximum 216 ohm load, wiring plus termination resistor @ 12VDC) Maximum 316 ohm load, wiring plus termination resistor @ 12VAC
Relay (Option -RLY):	1 SPDT relay rated 30 volts, 2 amp max
Relay and Audible (Option -RBZ):	1 SPDT dry contact relay rated 30 volts, 2 amp max Internal buzzer, rated 90 dB @ 10 cm / 4 in, enable/disable
Minimum Detection:	1% LEL (with regular calibration maintenance of sensor)
Accuracy:	±0.5% LEL
Repeatability:	no data available
Long Term Zero Drift	< 5% LEL / month
Long Term Sensitivity Drift:	< 5% signal / month
Response Time (T₉₀):	<10 seconds
Warm Up Time:	3 minutes after power up (to full operation)
% Relative Sensitivity:	Relative to Methane = 100%, Hydrogen = 106%, Ethylene = 96%, Propane = 82%, Isobutane = 74%, n-Pentane = 67%, Hexanes = 50%
Safety:	Automatic resetting thermal overload fuse (reset capabilities to 500 times)
Wiring:	VDC or ground referenced VAC, 3-conductor shielded 18 awg stranded VAC 4-conductor shielded 18 awg stranded
Sensor Mounting:	Typically on or near the ceiling, Methane is lighter than air (application dependent)
Monitoring Area:	5000 ft ² / 465 m ²
Suggested Alarm Setpoints	Low Alarm: 10% LEL / Mid Alarm: 15% LEL / High Alarm: 20% LEL
Certifications: (tested to)	CSA-C22.2 No. 205-12, UL508 (Edition 18):2018 EMC Directive 2014/30/EU, EN 50270:2015, Type 1, EN61010 RoHS compliant circuit boards This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules
Notes:	Never install gas detectors in the direct path of moving air.

Test conditions: flow rate of 300 mL/min using methane; conditions at 23°C ±2°C, 60% RH and 1 atm

Conditions Affecting Catalytic Sensors:

- Typically designed to operate within specific temperature ranges. High temperatures can accelerate wear and reduce lifespan.
- Excessive humidity can affect sensor components, leading to corrosion or malfunction. Maintaining optimal humidity levels is crucial.
- Paint fumes, cleaning products, sand, water, insects can reduce lifespan and compromise performance.
- Dust and dirt can compromise sensor performance lifespan, both during storage and operation.
- Silicone, lead and chlorinated hydrocarbon vapours can poison catalytic sensors. Other compounds, especially hydrogen sulphide and halogenated hydrocarbons can be absorbed or form compounds that are absorbed by sensor which can result in the temporary loss of sensitivity and in most cases a sensor will recover after a period of operation in clean air. Even when the sensor is not powered, exposure to compounds that poison or inhibit the sensor can impact its lifespan.
- Excessive vibration or impact can damage the sensor.
- When storing, package securely in a sealed container.
- Requires calibration gas with air balance.
- Install gas detector vertically so the display is over top of the sensor vent and device is flat against a wall or column. Never install gas detectors in the direct path of moving air.

In addition to the factors listed above, most sensors will suffer general wear and tear and it may not always be easy to detect the damage caused, making regular maintenance important to help keep the sensors in good working order. Regular maintenance includes inspecting, cleaning if necessary, bump testing and calibration.