



Fixed Combustible Gas Detector Head
GD-A80 Series
GD-A80-70
Operating Manual

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Operating Precautions

This detector is a gas detector that detects combustible or toxic gases in the air and triggers a gas alarm.

The gas detector is a safety unit, not an analyzer or densitometer which performs quantitative/qualitative analysis/measurement for gases. Please fully understand the following points before using it, so that it can be used properly.

1. This detector may be interfered by gases other than the gas to be detected and vapors.
Please note that the alarm may be triggered by interference. In addition, it may be fluctuated by environmental (temperature, humidity, etc.) changes in the installation site.
2. The alarm must be set within a range where the performance of the detector can be ensured.
In facilities compliant with the High Pressure Gas Safety Act, an alarm setting below our standard alarm setpoint may trigger a false alarm.
3. This is a safety unit, not a control unit.
4. If silicon or sulfide compounds are accumulated on the surface of sintered alloy of the gas detector sensor used for this unit, the area of the gas sensing part becomes smaller, which may result in serious deterioration of its sensitivity.
For safety reasons, do not use the detector under the presence of silicon or sulfide compounds even though their amount is very small.
5. For maintenance of the detector, it must go through a regular maintenance, including replacement and adjustment of the regular replacement parts as specified in the operating manual. In addition, because this is a safety unit, it is recommended that a regular maintenance and a calibration are performed every six months in accordance with the regulations.

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Outline of the Product

1-1. Preface

Thank you for choosing our fixed combustible gas detector head GD-A80-70.

Please check that the model number of the product you purchased is included in the specifications on this manual.

This manual explains how to use the detector and its specifications. It contains information required for using the detector properly. Not only the first-time users but also the users who have already used the product must read and understand the operating manual to enhance the knowledge and experience before using the detector.

Note that the detector cannot be used alone. Use it with the dedicated indicator/alarm unit. Be sure to read the operating manual of the indicator/alarm unit as well.

1-2. Purpose of use

- This detector is a fixed type gas detector head which detects leak of combustible gases.
- The detector is a safety unit, not an analyzer or densitometer which performs quantitative/qualitative analysis/measurement for gases.
Please fully understand the features of the detector before using it, so that it can be used properly.
- The detector detects abnormalities caused by presence of gases (leak) with the built-in gas sensor.
- Use the detector in combination with an indicator/alarm unit that indicates a gas concentration and triggers an alarm.
- When the detector detects a leak of combustible gas, it outputs a voltage according to the gas concentration. The indicator/alarm unit indicates the gas concentration and triggers an alarm if a preset concentration level is exceeded.

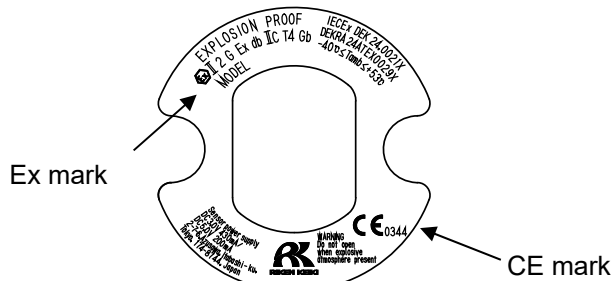
1-3. Definition of DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION and NOTE

 DANGER	This message indicates that improper handling may cause serious damage on life, health or assets.
 WARNING	This message indicates that improper handling may cause serious damage on health or assets.
 CAUTION	This message indicates that improper handling may cause minor damage on health or assets.
NOTE	This message indicates advice on handling.

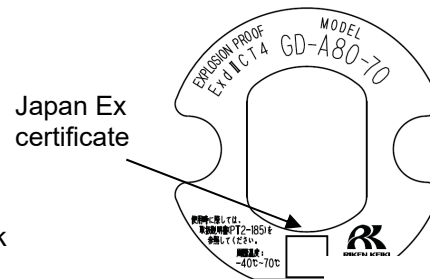
1-4. Method of confirmation for Standards and Explosion proof specification

The product specifications will vary depending on the specific standards and explosion-proof certification. Check the actual product specifications before use.

You can confirm instrument specification to see name plate as follows.



ATEX/IECEx, CE marking type name plate



Japan Ex type name plate

2

Important Notices on Safety

2-1. Danger cases



DANGER

<About explosion-proof>

- Do not attempt to repair the detector.
- Do not open the lid when applying current.
- For the lid, use hexagon socket head bolts specified by RIKEN KEIKI.
- Do not repair the explosion-proof joint surface.
- If a scratch, crack or other abnormality is found on the container or explosion-proof structure joint surface, stop using the detector immediately and contact RIKEN KEIKI.

2-2. Warning cases



WARNING

Need of grounding circuit

Do not cut the grounding circuit or disconnect the wire from the grounding terminal.

Defects in protective functions

Before starting the detector, check the protective functions for defects. When seeming defects are found in the protective functions, such as protective grounding, do not start the detector.

Zero adjustment in the atmosphere

When the zero adjustment is performed in the atmosphere, check the atmosphere for freshness before beginning the adjustment. If interference gases exist, the adjustment cannot be performed properly, thus leading to dangers when the gas leaks.

Do not install the detector in a place where silicone, chloride or sulfide is present consistently.

If the detector is installed in such a place, the sensor life will be shortened significantly due to poisoning, resulting in a dangerous situation where proper gas detection cannot be performed.

Response to gas alarm

Issuance of a gas alarm indicates that there are extreme dangers. Take proper actions based on your judgment.

2-3. Precautions



CAUTION

Do not use a transceiver or other radio wave transmitting device near the detector.

Radio wave from a transceiver, etc. near the detector or its cables may disturb operations. If a transceiver or other radio wave transmitting device is used, it must be used in a place where it disturbs nothing.

Do not disassemble/modify the detector.

Disassembling/modifying the detector will invalidate the warranty of the performance. Please use the detector properly in accordance with the operating manual.

Never fail to perform a regular maintenance.

Since this is a safety unit, a regular maintenance must be performed to ensure safety. Continuing to use the detector without performing a maintenance will deteriorate the sensitivity of the sensor, thus resulting in inaccurate gas detection.

2-4. Safety Information

Necessary information for explosion proof construction of Model GD-A80-70.

This product is diffusion gas detector which is called type GD-A80-70, and used in connection with indication alarm.

<ATEX/IECEx Specifications>

Technical Data

(Protection Method)	Flameproof enclosure “d”
(Group)	II
(Category)	2 G
(Type of Protection and Marking code)	Ex db IIC T4 Gb
(Equipment Protection Level)	Gb
(Type designation)	

GD	—	A	80	*	*	—	*
1		2	3	4	5		6

Ref.	Prefix	Description details
1	GD	Gas detector
2	A	Diffusion type
3	80	Constant number
4	Suction chamber	
	D	With suction chamber
	Blank	Without suction chamber
5	Detection principle	
	Blank	Catalytic Combustion Method
	V	Semi-Conductor Method
	N	Thermal Conductivity Method
	S	Hot Wire type Semi-conductor Method
6	Ambient Temperature	
	Blank	-40°C to +53°C
	70	-40°C to +70°C

(Electrical Data)

Type	Sensor Power Supply
GD-A80	DC 3.0V 430mA or DC 5.0V 200mA
GD-A80V	DC 6.5V 205mA or DC 3.5V 350mA
GD-A80N	DC 3.3V 170mA or DC 1.0V 220mA
GD-A80S	DC 3.0V 500mA or DC 5.0V 200mA
GD-A80-70	DC 3.0V 430mA or DC 5.0V 200mA
GD-A80D	DC 3.0V 430mA or DC 5.0V 200mA
GD-A80DV	DC 6.5V 205mA or DC 3.5V 350mA
GD-A80DN	DC 3.3V 170mA or DC 1.0V 220mA
GD-A80DS	DC 3.0V 500mA or DC 5.0V 200mA
GD-A80D-70	DC 3.0V 430mA or DC 5.0V 200mA

(Certificate numbers)

IECEx DEK 24.0021X
DEKRA 24ATEX0029X

(Applicable Standard)

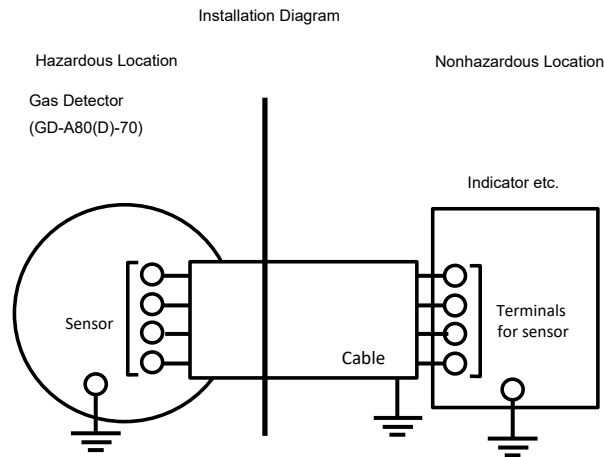
IEC 60079-0 : 2017, IEC 60079-1 : 2014
EN IEC 60079-0 : 2018, EN 60079-1: 2014

Specific conditions of “X”-mark:

“The flameproof joints not intended to be repaired.”

“Fasteners from stainless steel property class A2-70 are used. The fasteners shall only be replaced with identical ones.”

“The unearthed conductive [label] has a capacitance of 5 nF. Suitability in the specific application shall be determined by the user.”

Installation**Caution**

- Please follow the installation requirement about the installation.
- Please do not open the cover while working
- Excessively, please setting do not resolve, do not remodel, and do not change this container.
- The re-adjustment and parts replacement etc including the gas calibration shall be contacted to our nearest agent or RIKEN KEIKI.
- If any abnormality is found, please contact our nearest agent or RIKEN KEIKI at your earliest.
- Please do a regular check.
- For electrical connection suitable cable shall be used.
- Please be attached to electrical connection without the slack and torsion using a cable rag safely.
- The flameproof joints are not intended to be repaired.
- The bolt with the hexagon socket must use the stainless steel material of property class "A2-70".
- Cable gland must be tightened with 30N · m or more of torque.
- This product must be used in a fixed.
- Do not open when an explosive gas atmosphere is present.
- Temperature at cable entry point may reach +5°C above ambient.
- NBR is used in the construction of the Cable glands, its performance should be considered with respect to the chemicals that may be present in the hazardous area.

<Japan Ex Specifications>

Technical Data

(Protection Method) Flameproof enclosure

(Explosion-proof class) Ex d II CT4

(Ambient Temperature) * -40°C to +70°C

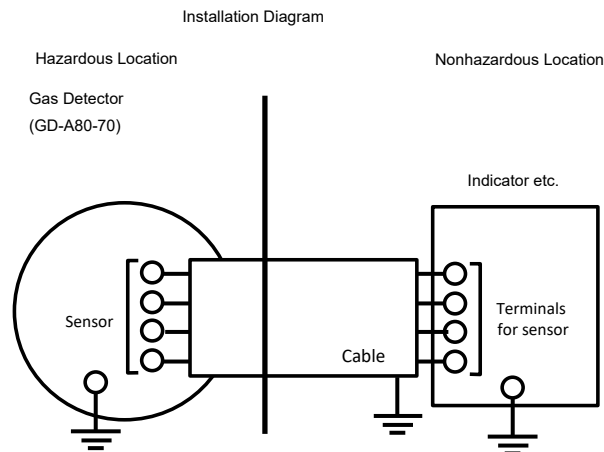
(Electrical Data)

Electrical rating : DC3.0V 430mA or DC5.0V 200mA

(Applicable Standard) JNIOSH-TR-NO.43(2008)

*The ambient temperature range that can maintain explosion protection, and is not operating temperature range that ensures product performance. For the operating temperature, see "9.Product Specifications".

Installation



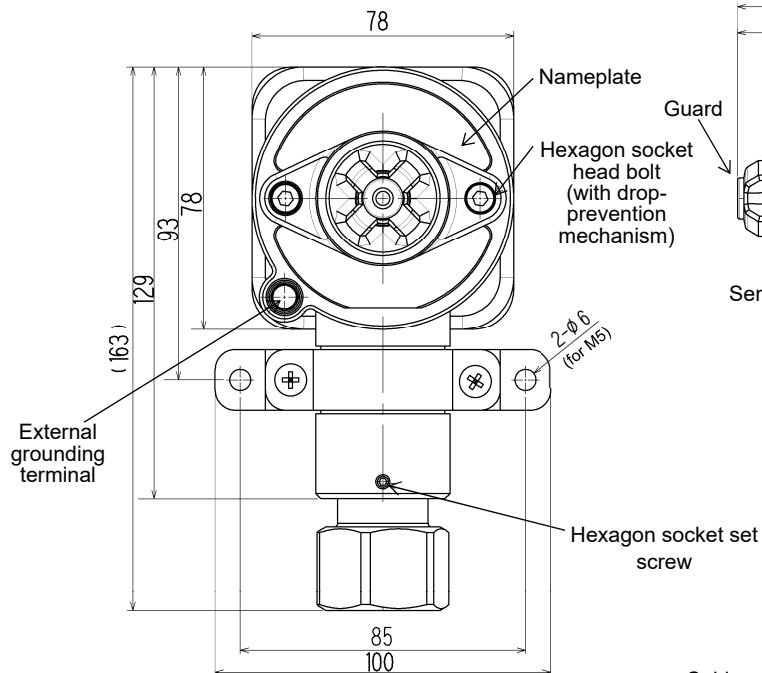
3

Product Components

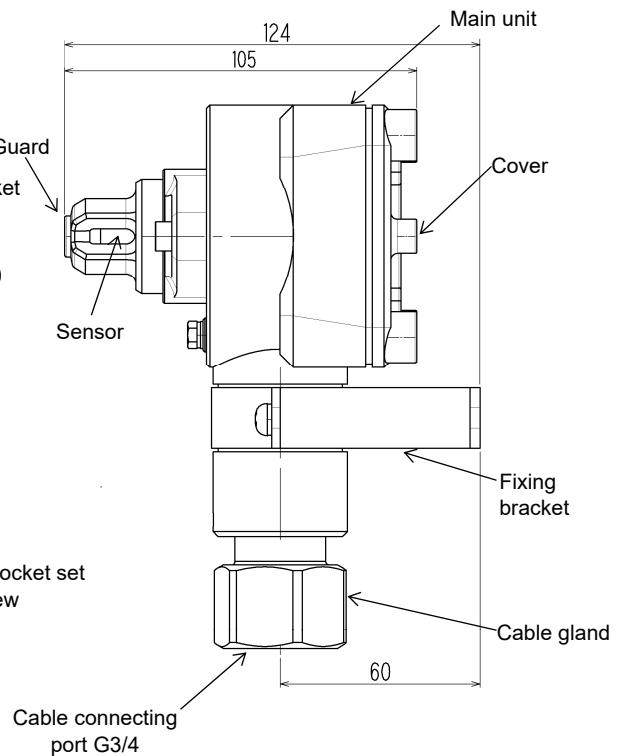
3-1. Main unit and standard accessories

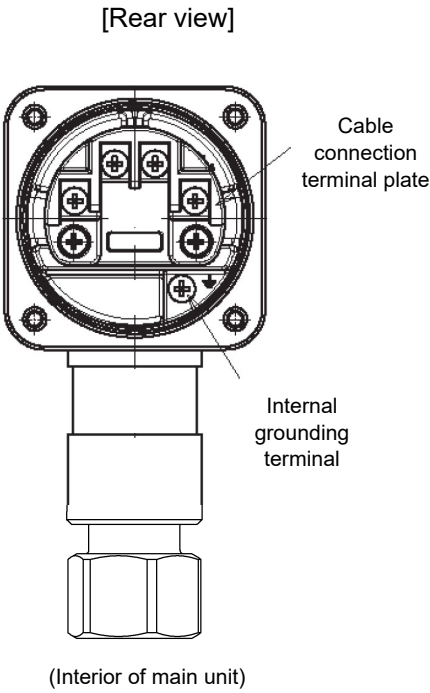
<Main Unit> (including a cable gland)

[Front view]



[Side view]





- <Standard Accessories>
- Operating manual one
 - Fixing bracket one
 - Rubber seal (ID ø12 mm)*1 one
 - Rubber seal (ID ø13 mm) one
 - Washer (ID ø12 mm)*1 one
 - Washer (ID ø14 mm) one
 - Eccentric washer (ID ø11. 8 mm)*1 ... one
 - Eccentric washer (ID ø12. 8 mm) one
 - Hex key wrench *2
- *1. Attached to the suction type only.
- *2. Installed to the detector head as standard before shipment.

4

How to Use

4-1. Before using the detector

Not only the first-time users but also the users who have already used the detector must follow the operating precautions.

Ignoring the precautions may damage the detector, resulting in inaccurate gas detection.

The fixed combustible gas detector head GD-A80-70 is used in combination with an indicator/alarm unit that indicates a gas concentration and triggers an alarm.

Once the detector detects a leak of combustible gas, it outputs a voltage according to the gas concentration. The indicator/alarm unit indicates the gas concentration and triggers an alarm if a preset concentration level is exceeded.

The detector may react to the gases other than the gases to be detected. When an alarm is triggered after gas detection, check if the cause of the alarm is attributable to the gases to be detected or other gases.

As a precondition, a gas detector needs to be energized always and operating normally to fulfill the role of detecting gases. To meet the precondition, it is important to check the daily operation status. For the check of operation status, see "6-1. Maintenance intervals and items".

4-2. Precautions for installation sites



CAUTION

- This is a precision device. Because the detector may not provide the specified performance in some places (environments), check the environment in the installation point, and then take appropriate actions if necessary.
- Because the detector plays an important role for safety and disaster prevention, as many units of the detector as needed must be installed in appropriate points.
Because points where gases leak and remain easily are different depending on the types of gases and the working areas, please decide carefully on installation points and the number of units to be installed.

Do not install the detector in a place with vibrations or shocks.

The detector consists of sensitive electronic parts. The detector must be installed in a stable place without vibrations or shocks and it cannot drop.

Do not install the detector in a place exposed to water, oil or chemicals.

When selecting installation points, avoid a place where the detector is exposed to water, oil or chemicals.

Do not install the detector in a place where the range of operating temperatures is exceeded.

The detector must be installed in a stable place where the operating temperature is maintained and do not change suddenly.

For the operating temperature, see "9.Product Specifications".

Do not install the detector in a place exposed to direct sunlight or sudden changes in the temperature.

When selecting installation points, avoid a place where it is exposed to direct sunlight or radiant heat (infrared rays emitted from a high-temperature object), and where the temperature changes suddenly. Condensation may be formed inside the detector, or the detector cannot adjust to sudden changes in the temperature.

Keep the detector (and its cables) away from noise source devices.

When selecting installation points, avoid a place where high-frequency/high-voltage devices exist.

Do not install the detector in a place where maintenance of the detector cannot be performed or where handling the detector involves dangers.

Regular maintenance of the detector must be performed.

Do not install the detector in a place where the machinery must be stopped when maintenance is performed in its inside, where parts of the machinery must be removed to perform maintenance, or where the detector cannot be removed because tubes or racks, etc. prevent access to it. Do not install the detector in a place where maintenance involves dangers, for example, near a high-voltage cable.

Do not install the detector in machinery which is not properly grounded.

Before installing the detector in machinery, the machinery must be grounded properly.

Do not install the detector in a place where interference gases exist around it.

The detector must not be installed in a place where interference gases exist around it.



WARNING

- Do not install the detector in a place where silicone, chloride or sulfide is present consistently. If the detector is installed in such a place, the sensor life will be shortened significantly due to poisoning, resulting in a dangerous situation where proper gas detection cannot be performed.

4-3. Precautions for system designing



CAUTION

- An unstable power supply and noise may cause false alarms. The descriptions in this section must be reflected on the designing of a system using the detector.

Introducing protective measures against lightning

If cables are installed outside the factory/plant, or if internal cables are installed in the same duct as the cables coming from outside the factory/plant, "lightning" will cause problems. Because lightning acts as a large emission source while cables act as a receiving antenna, devices connected to the cables may be damaged.

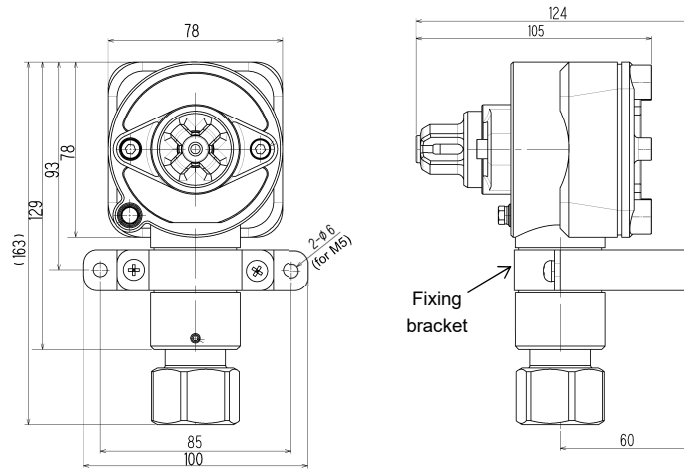
Lightning cannot be prevented. Cables installed in a metal conduit or under the ground cannot be completely protected from inductive lightning surge caused by lightning. Although complete elimination of disasters caused by lightning is impossible, the following protective measures can be taken.

Protection against lightning	<u>Take appropriate measures in accordance with the importance of the facilities and the environment.</u> • Provide protection by a lightning arrester (cable arrester). (Although inductive lightning surge can be transmitted through the cable, it is prevented by installing a lightning arrester before the field devices and central processing equipment. For information on how to use a lightning arrester, please contact the manufacturer.)
Grounding	In addition to lightning, there are more sources of surge noise. To protect units from these noise sources, the units must be grounded.

- * The lightning arrester has a circuit to remove a surge voltage which damages field devices, so that signals may be attenuated by installing the arrester. Before installing a lightning arrester, verify that it works properly.

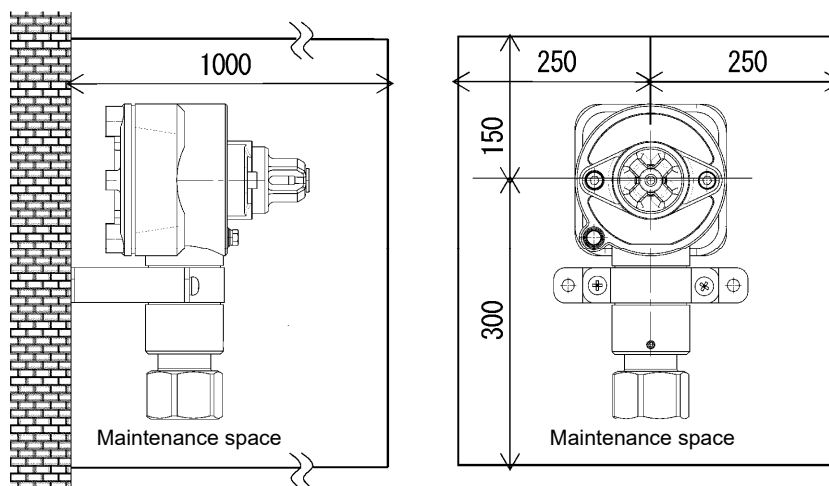
4-4. How to install

<Installation Dimensions>



Unit: mm

<Maintenance Space>



Unit: mm

The following installation requirements must be met to install the detector.

- Attach the detector to the wall or others using two M5 screws.



CAUTION

Do not install the detector in a place where maintenance of the detector cannot be performed or where handling the detector involves dangers.

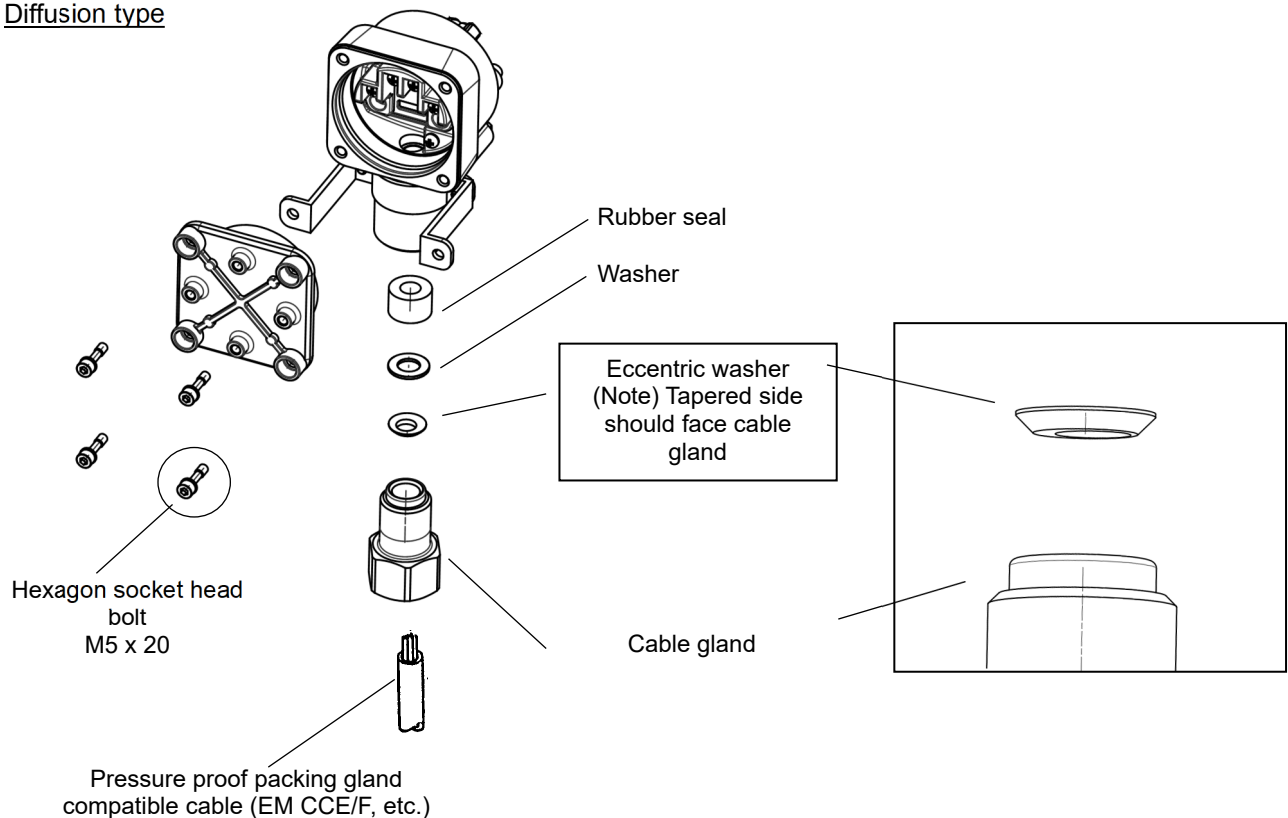
Regular maintenance of the detector must be performed.

Do not install the detector in a place where the machinery must be stopped when maintenance is performed in its inside, where parts of the machinery must be removed to perform maintenance, or where the detector cannot be removed because tubes or racks, etc. prevent access to it. Do not install the detector in a place where maintenance involves dangers, for example, near a high-voltage cable.

4-5. Installation procedure

- (1) Attach the cable gland, rubber seal, washer and eccentric washer to the main unit of GD-A80-70 as shown in the following figure.
 Put the cable through the cable gland, eccentric washer, washer and rubber seal in this order.
 Then draw the cable into the detector head and attach a crimped terminal for M4 screw to the end of the cable (EM CCE/F, etc.). For the wiring method, see "4-6. How to wire".

Diffusion type



WARNING

- If a scratch, crack or other abnormality is found on the container or explosion-proof structure joint surface, stop using the detector immediately and contact RIKEN KEIKI.



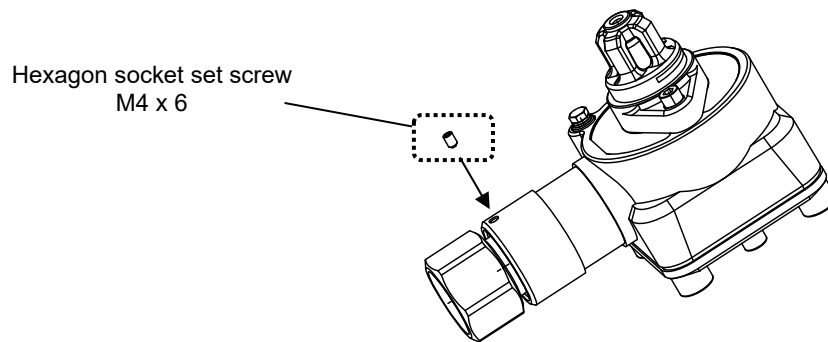
CAUTION

- If it is difficult to tighten the cable gland, grease its screw part and then tighten it with the tool.

NOTE

- Maximum surface roughness of the enclosure face for sealing is Ra6.3μm.

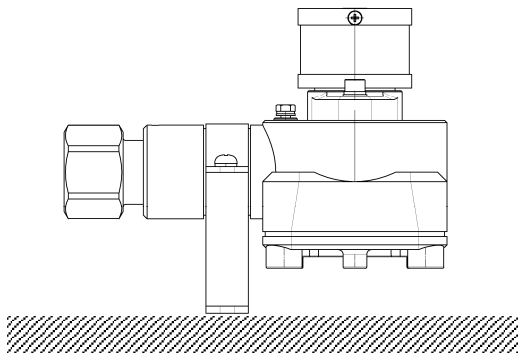
- (2) Cable gland must be tightened with 30N · m or more of torque. Then tighten the hexagon socket set screw to fix the cable gland.



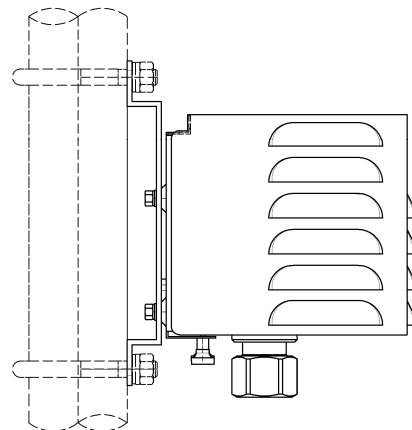
<Drip-proof Cover>

Two optional drip-proof covers (round and square drip-proof covers) are available for the GD-A80 series. Select an appropriate cover for the installation environment (installation direction etc.) . Use a square drip-proof cover for an inferior environment condition such as a place with a risk of water splash. Use a round drip-proof cover when the detector is used on a ship.

[Round drip-proof cover]

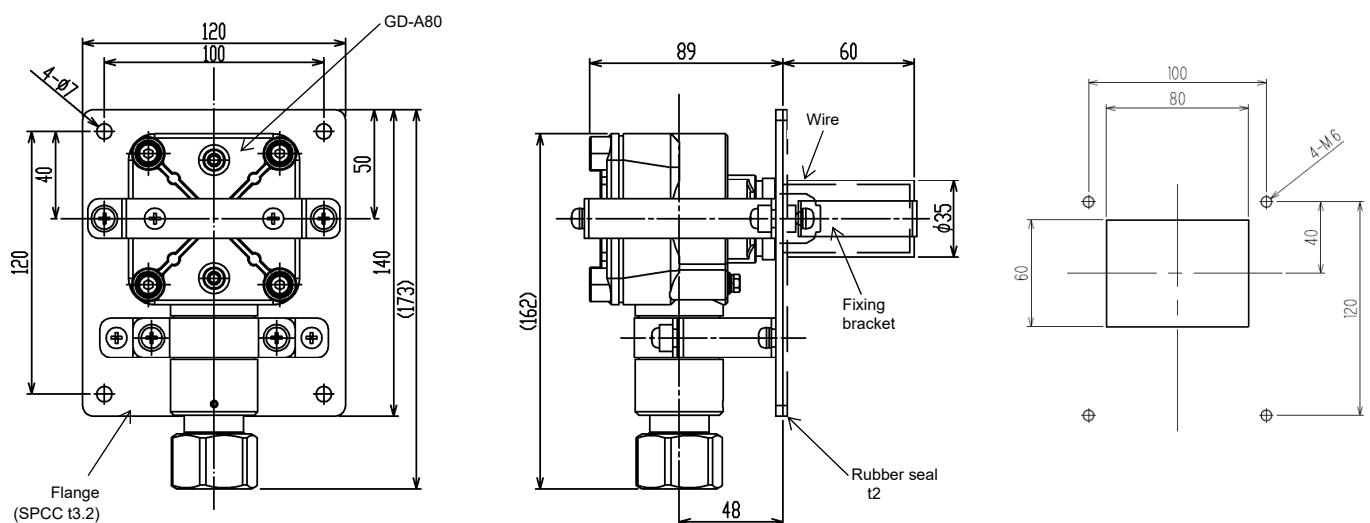


[Square drip-proof cover]



<Direct insertion unit>

For detection combustible gas and solvent vapor in a duct, optional direct insertion unit is available for the GD-A80-70.



4-6. How to wire

NOTE

- Before wiring, read also the operating manual of the indicator/alarm unit to be connected carefully.



WARNING

- Do not put a metal object or other foreign substances inside the external connection terminal box when attaching the lid. Ignoring this may damage the device or impair the explosion-proof performance.
- Draw the cable to the detector by the means that do not impair the explosion-proof performance.
- Connect the power to the indicator/alarm unit after all wiring work is completed. Wiring with the power connected may pose a risk of short circuit between terminals or electric shock.



CAUTION

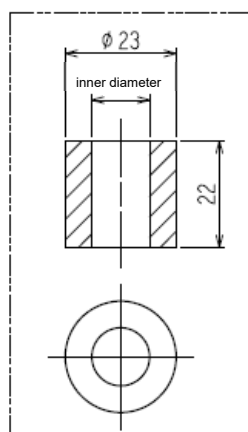
- When wiring, be careful not to apply stresses on the detector when (overweight) cables are installed.
- Temperature of cable inlet may reach +5°C than ambient.
- The cables must not be installed together with the motor power cables, etc. When these cables must be installed together for unavoidable reasons, use a metal conduit. The conduit must be connected to a grounding circuit.
- When stranded wires are used, prevent wires from contacting each other.
- Use cables of upper temperature limit 75°C and over.
- Use appropriate cables to wire.

<Recommended Cables>

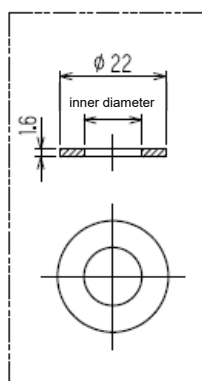
GD-A80-70	EM CCE/F or equivalent cable (1.25 or 2 mm ²), 4-core
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<Parts. Length table of outside conductor lead-in>

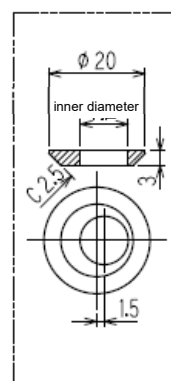
Cable overall outer diameter (mm)	Rubber seal inner diameter (mm)	Washer inner diameter (mm)	Eccentric washer (mm)
ø 9.5 - 10.5	ø11	ø12	ø10.8
ø10.5 - 11.5	ø12	ø12	ø11.8
ø11.5 - 12.5	ø13	ø14	ø12.8
ø12.5 - 13.0	ø13.5	ø14	ø13.8



Rubber seal



Washer



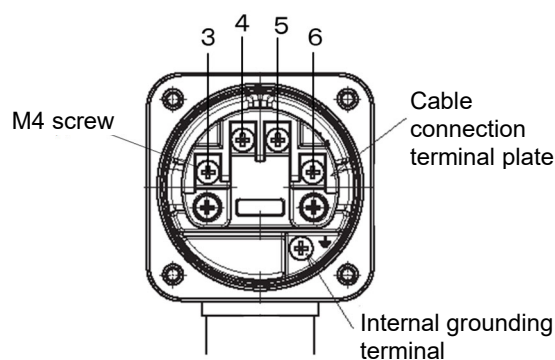
Eccentric washer

NOTE

- The following table shows an example of overall outer diameters of cables. Use them for reference. The overall outer diameters must be checked because they somewhat vary between manufacturers.

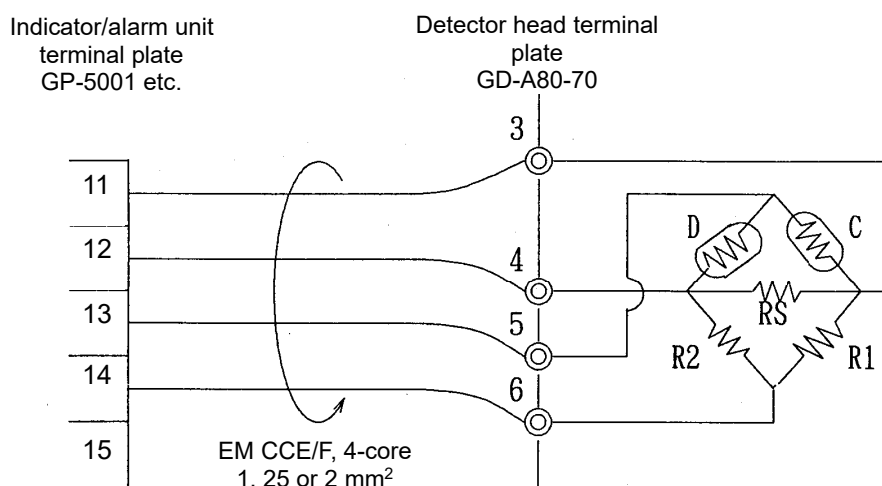
Number of core	EM CCE/F 1.25 mm ²	EM CCE/F 2 mm ²
2	ø9.4	ø10.5
3	ø9.9	ø11.0
4	ø11.0	ø12.0
5	ø11.5	ø13.0
6	ø12.5	ø14.0

- (1) The numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6 are shown on the terminal plate of the detector head. Perform wiring in the correct wiring order according to the following connection diagrams. When attaching the lid of the detector head, be careful not to squeeze the cable. (To make the work easier, fasten the cable gland temporarily to the detector head.)

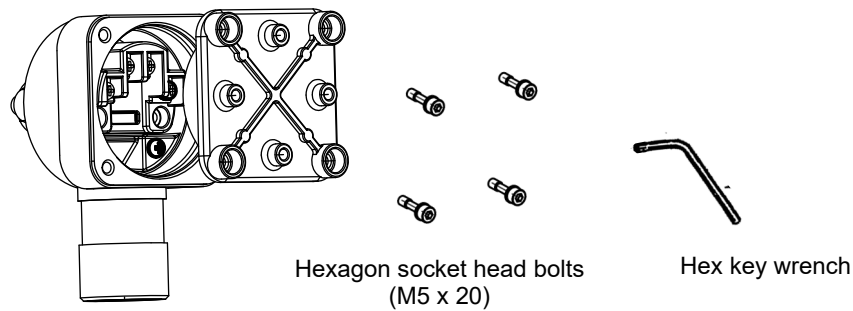


Screw size: M4

<Wiring Example>



(2) Attach the lid of the detector head and tighten four hexagon socket head bolts securely.



NOTE

- Hexagon socket head bolts with a grade of "A2-70" are used. Contact RIKEN KEIKI when the bolt is lost or replacement is necessary.



WARNING

- Be sure to use the bolts supplied with the unit to attach the lid of the detector head. Also, be sure to attach four bolts.
- Using the bolts other than those supplied with the unit will impair the explosion-proof performance.
- When wiring is completed, check for wrong wiring once again before turning on the power. If the power is turned on with wrong wiring, sensor disconnection will occur and the unit will become unavailable.

<Grounding>

Connect the detector to your grounding terminal with the external terminal .



WARNING

- Before turning on the detector, never fail to connect it to a grounding terminal.
- For stable operation of the detector and safety, it must be connected to a grounding terminal. Do not connect the grounding wire to a gas pipe.
- The grounding must be made as D type grounding (below 100 Ω of grounding resistance).
- For the grounding wire, use cable lugs to safely connect it to a grounding terminal without looseness or twist.
- To connect the grounding wire to the internal grounding terminal of the unit, use a crimped terminal to which a wire with a cross-section area of 4 mm² or more can be attached.

5

How to Operate

5-1. Preparation for start-up

Before connecting a power supply, read and understand the following precautions. Ignoring these precautions may cause an electric shock or damage the detector.

- Check that the detector is installed properly.
- Connect the detector to a grounding circuit.
- Check that the external wiring is done properly.

5-2. How to start the detector

Before supplying power to the detector, check that the preparations described in "5-1. Preparation for start-up" are completed. Turn on the indicator/alarm unit power and check that it functions normally with reference to the operating manual of the indicator/alarm unit.

5-3. How to detect

Turn on the power switch of the indicator/alarm unit. Gas detection starts after the initial clear.



CAUTION

- When the detector is installed newly or the sensor is replaced with new one, the sensor must be warmed up for a specified period which is determined depending on the type of the sensor after the detector is started. Only as a guide, perform a warm-up of around one hour after switching it on.
- After the warm-up is completed, perform a calibration.

5-4. How to exit

Turn off the power switch of the indicator/alarm unit.



WARNING

- When the detector is turned off, an alarm may be triggered on the upper (central) system.
 - Before turning off the detector, INHIBIT (point skip) on the upper (central) system must be activated.
- Also, check the operation of the devices connected to this gas leak detection/alarm system to see if power can be turned off.

6

Maintenance

The detector is an important instrument for the purpose of safety.

To maintain the performance of the detector and improve the reliability of safety, perform a regular maintenance.

Continuing to use the detector without performing maintenance will compromise the sensitivity of the gas sensor, thus resulting in inaccurate detection.

6-1. Maintenance intervals and items

- Daily maintenance: Perform maintenance before beginning to work.
- Monthly maintenance: Perform maintenance on the alarm circuit (alarm test) once a month.
- Regular maintenance: Perform maintenance once or more for every six months to maintain the performance as a safety unit.

Maintenance item	Maintenance content	Daily maintenance	Monthly maintenance	Regular maintenance
Power lamp check*	Check that the power lamp lights up.	○	○	○
Status display check*	Check that the fault lamp does not light up.	○	○	○
Gas concentration display check*	Check that the concentration display value is zero. When the reading is incorrect, perform the zero adjustment after ensuring that no interference gases exist around it.	○	○	○
Alarm test*	Inspect the alarm circuit by using the alarm test function.	—	○	○
Span adjustment*	Perform the span adjustment by using the calibration gas.	—	—	○
Gas alarm check*	Check the gas alarm by using the calibration gas.	—	—	○

* Check and adjustment are performed at the indicator/alarm unit side. See the operating manual of the indicator/alarm unit for details.



WARNING

- Since this is a safety unit, be sure to perform maintenance at least once every six months to ensure safety.
Continuing to use the detector without performing maintenance will compromise the sensitivity of the sensor of the detector head, thus resulting in inaccurate detection.

NOTE

- Before starting alarm test or span adjustment, be sure to provide a notification to the related sections and block external signals.

<About Maintenance Services>

- We provide services on regular maintenance including span adjustment, other adjustments and maintenance.
To make the calibration gas, dedicated tools, such as a gas cylinder of the specified concentration and gas sampling bag must be used.
Our service engineers have expertise and knowledge on the dedicated tools used for services, along with other products. To maintain the safety operation of the detector, please use our maintenance service.
- Typical maintenance services are listed as follows. For more information, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.

Main Services

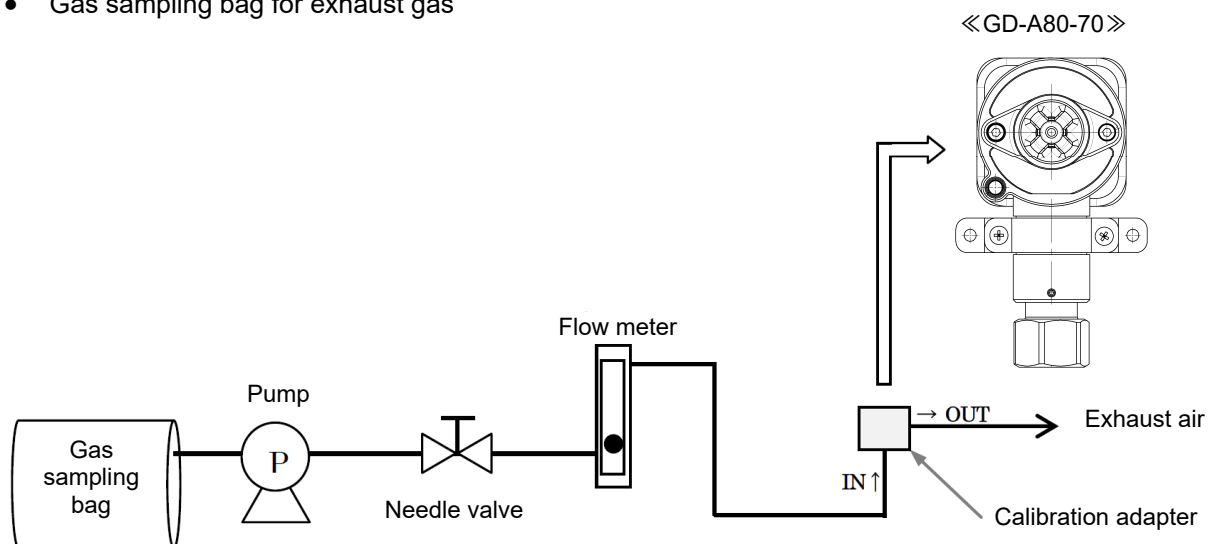
Power supply check*	:	Checks the power supply voltage. Verifies that the power lamp lights up.
Status check*	:	Verifies that the fault lamp does not light up.
Concentration display check*	:	Verifies that the concentration display value is zero by using the zero gas. Performs zero adjustment if the reading is incorrect.
Alarm test*	:	Inspects the alarm circuit by using the alarm test function. • Checks the alarm lamp. (Checks ALM activation.) • Checks the external alarm. (Checks the activation of the external alarm, such as a buzzer.)
Span adjustment*	:	Performs the span adjustment by using the calibration gas.
Gas alarm check*	:	Checks the gas alarm by using the calibration gas. • Checks the alarm. (Checks triggering of alarm when the alarm setpoint is reached.) • Checks the delay time. (Checks time to delay until the alarm is triggered.) • Checks the alarm lamp. (Checks ALM activation.) • Checks the external alarm. (Checks the activation of external alarms, such as a buzzer and reset signal.)
Cleaning and repair of the unit (visual diagnosis)	:	Checks dust or damage on the surface, cover or internal parts of the unit, and cleans or repairs such parts as needed. Replaces parts which are cracked or damaged.
Unit operation check*	:	Uses the keys to check the operation of functions and parameters.
Replacement of consumable parts	:	Replaces consumable parts, such as a sensor, filter and pump.

* Check and adjustment are performed at the indicator/alarm unit side.

6-2. Calibration method

Perform a calibration with the indicator/alarm unit (zero adjustment/span adjustment mode) using the calibration gas.

- Zero adjustment gas
- Calibration gas (collected in a gas sampling bag)
- Gas sampling bag for exhaust gas



Check and adjustment are performed at the indicator/alarm unit side. See the operating manual of the indicator/alarm unit for details.

(1) Zero adjustment

Adjust the reading to zero at the indicator/alarm unit side under the condition that no gas is present around the detection point.

If a gas is present around the detection point, collect fresh air in a gas sampling bag or the like and release it at the detection point for two minutes or so before starting the zero adjustment.



WARNING

- When the zero adjustment is performed in the atmosphere, check the atmosphere for freshness before beginning the adjustment. If interference gases exist, the calibration cannot be performed properly, thus leading to dangers when the gas leaks.

(2) Span adjustment

Prepare a concentration-known calibration gas (1/2 of FS or 1.6 times the alarm setpoint) in a gas sampling bag to perform the span adjustment.

**CAUTION**

- Before starting the span adjustment, provide the detector with the calibration gas and wait until the reading is stabilized.
- Check that the model of replacement for the gas sensor agrees with the model shown on the sensor model label attached to the detector head.

NOTE

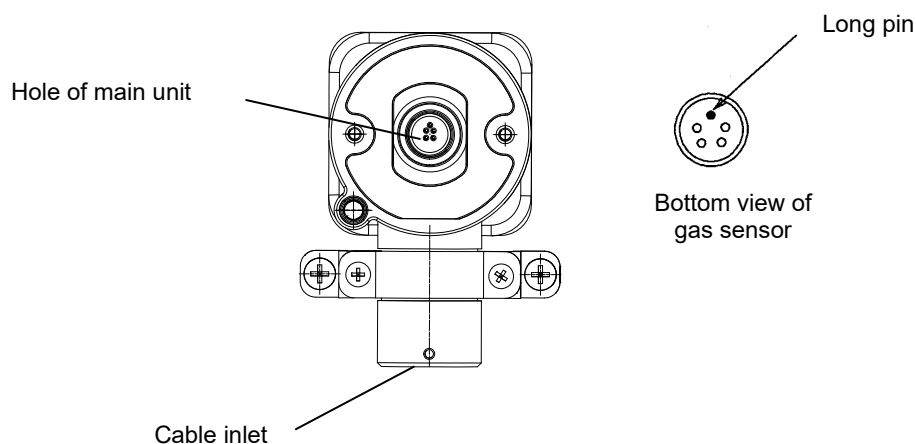
- The span adjustment requires dedicated tools. We recommend the adjustment be performed by RIKEN KEIKI.
-

6-3. Replacement parts

<Sensor Replacement>

Replace the gas sensor according to the following procedure.

- (1) Turn off the indicator/alarm unit power.
- (2) If drip-proof cover (round, square) and direct insertion unit is used, remove a detector head.
Loosen the two hexagon socket head bolts on the sensor guard of the detector head and remove the sensor guard. (The hexagon socket head bolts on the sensor guard do not drop off even when they are loosened.)
- (3) Pick the top (sintered metal part) of the gas sensor with deteriorated sensitivity with fingers and pull it out. A rubber seal is attached to the sensor guard. (A rubber seal without deformation or damage will be used again. Be careful not to lose it.)
- (4) One of the five pins of the gas sensor is longer than the others. With this long pin positioned farthest from the cable inlet (see figure below), insert it lightly (shallowly) to the socket in the hole of the main unit. Then push the gas sensor to insert it deep in the socket.
- (5) Put the sensor guard over the gas sensor and tighten the two hexagon socket head bolts securely.
- (6) When the replacement of gas sensor is completed, turn on the indicator/alarm unit power to check the gas sensor voltage or current. (See the operating manual of the indicator/alarm unit.)
- (7) Warm up the unit for one hour or so (guide value) after power-on. After that, perform the zero and span adjustments according to "6-2. Calibration method".



NOTE

- After the sensor is replaced, the voltage, zero and span adjustments must be performed. We recommend the sensor replacement be performed by RIKEN KEIKI.



WARNING

- Do not replace the sensor while it is energized. Doing so may cause ignition, thus leading to dangers.
- Before replacing the sensor, be sure to turn off the sensor power (indicator/alarm unit power).

<Replacement of Regular Replacement Parts>

List of recommended regular replacement parts

No.	Item	Maintenance intervals	Replacement intervals (year)	Quantity (pieces/unit)	Part number
1	Rubber seal (sensor)	6 months	3 - 8 years	1	4262 4545 10

- * The operation must be checked after replacement by our service engineer. For the stable operation of the detector and safety, ask our service engineer to take care of replacement of the part. Request RIKEN KEIKI for operation check.

NOTE

- The above replacement intervals are recommendation only. The intervals may change depending on the operating conditions. These intervals do not mean the warranty periods either. The result of the regular maintenance may determine when to replace the parts.

7

Storage, Relocation and Disposal

7-1. Procedures to store the detector or leave it for a long time

The detector must be stored under the following environmental conditions.

- In a dark place under the normal temperature and humidity away from direct sunlight
- In a place where gases, solvents or vapors are not present

7-2. Procedures to relocate the detector or use it again

When the detector is relocated, select a new place in accordance with "4-2. Precautions for installation sites" and "4-4. How to install". For information on wiring work, see "4-6. Wiring". The unpowered time must be minimized when the detector is relocated.



CAUTION

When using a relocated or stopped/stored detector again, never fail to perform a calibration. For information on readjustment including a calibration, Please contact RIKEN KEIKI.

7-3. Product disposal

Dispose of the product as industrial waste (incombustible) in accordance with local regulations.

<Disposal in EU member states>

- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) directive



The symbol on the product shown on the left indicates that the product and its individual parts must not be disposed of with general or household waste, and must be sorted and disposed of appropriately.

Proper disposal will help prevent potential negative effects on human health and the environment.

To ensure proper treatment, collection, and recycling of the product at the time of its disposal, please use the return and collection system available in your country. For more information on collecting and recycling used products, please contact the dealer or supplier from whom you purchased the product.

8

Troubleshooting

The Troubleshooting does not explain the causes of all the malfunctions which occur on the detector. This simply helps to find the causes of malfunctions which frequently occur. If the detector shows a symptom which is not explained in this manual, or still has malfunctions even though remedial actions are taken, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.

<Abnormalities of Readings>

- * Take remedial actions to indicator/alarm unit as well See the operating manual of the indicator/alarm unit for details.

Symptoms	Causes	Actions
<u>The reading rises (drops) and it remains so.</u>	Drifting of sensor output	Perform zero adjustment.
	Presence of interference gas	Disturbances by interference gases, such as solvents, cannot be eliminated completely. For information on actions, such as removal filter, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.
	Slow leak	A very small amount of the gas to be detected may be leaking (slow leak). Because ignoring it may cause dangers, take a remedial measure, i.e., taking actions the same as those for the gas alarm.
	Environmental changes	Perform zero adjustment.
<u>A gas alarm is triggered despite of no gas leak and no other abnormalities at the detection point.</u>	Presence of interference gas	Disturbances by interference gases, such as solvents, cannot be eliminated completely. For information on actions, such as removal filter, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.
	Disturbance by noise	Turn off and restart the detector. If such a symptom is observed frequently, take appropriate measures to eliminate the noise.
	Sudden change in the environment	When the environment (temperature, etc.) changes suddenly, the detector cannot adjust to it and is affected by it. In some cases, the detector triggers an indication alarm. Because the detector cannot be used under sudden and frequent environmental changes, any preventive actions to eliminate them should be taken by the user.
<u>Slow response</u>	Deteriorated sensor sensitivity	Replace the sensor with a new one.
<u>Span adjustment impossible</u>	Improper calibration gas concentration	Use the proper calibration gas.
	Deteriorated sensor sensitivity	Replace the sensor with a new one.

9

Product Specifications

9-1. Standard specifications

<ATEX/IECEx Specifications>

Model	GD-A80-70	
Detection principle	Catalytic combustion	
Mounted sensor	HW-6212	HW-6239
Gas to be detected	Combustible gas(methane excluded), Solvent vapor	Methane, Isobutane, Hydrogen
Detection method	Natural diffusion type	
Transmission cable	EM CCE/F (1.25 or 2.0 mm ²), 4-core equivalent	
Cable connecting port	Pressure proof packing gland G3/4 [Rubber seal ID] ø12 for mounted, ø13 for attached	
Operating temperatures	-10 - +100°C (At a constant condition)*	-40 - +70°C (At a constant condition)
Operating humidities	Below 95% RH (Non-condensing)	
Structure	Wall mounting type, 2B (50A) pipe attachable	
Explosion-proof structure	Flame-proof enclosures	
Explosion-proof class	II 2 G Ex db II C T4 Gb (ATEX) Ex db II C T4 Gb (IECEx)	
External dimensions	Approx. 78 (W) x 163 (H) x 105 (D) mm (Fixing brackets excluded)	
Weight	Approx. 1.0kg	
Paint color	Munsell 7. 5BG5/2 Name plate : red	

*The ambient temperature range which maintain a capability of explosion proof of the label on the detector is -40~+70°C. However, the available operating temperature range is -10~+100°C(when it exceed +70°C, is exempt from explosion proof).

<Japan Ex Specifications>

Model	GD-A80-70	
Detection principle	Catalytic combustion	
Mounted sensor	HW-6212	HW-6239
Gas to be detected	Combustible gas(methane excluded), Solvent vapor	Methane, Isobutane, Hydrogen
Detection method	Natural diffusion type	
Transmission cable	EM CCE/F (1.25 or 2.0 mm ²), 4-core equivalent	
Cable connecting port	Pressure proof packing gland G3/4 [Rubber seal ID] ø12 for mounted, ø13 for attached	
Operating temperatures	-10 - +100°C (At a constant condition)*	-40 - +70°C (At a constant condition)
Operating humidities	Below 95% RH (Non-condensing)	
Structure	Wall mounting type, 2B (50A) pipe attachable	
Explosion-proof structure	Flame-proof enclosures	
Explosion-proof class	Ex d II CT4 (Japan Ex)	
External dimensions	Approx. 78 (W) x 163 (H) x 105 (D) mm (Fixing brackets excluded)	
Weight	Approx. 1.0kg	
Paint color	Munsell 7. 5BG5/2 Name plate : red	

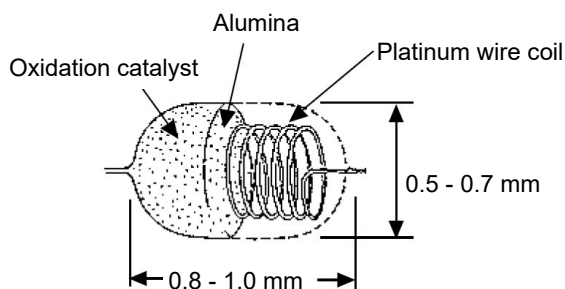
*The ambient temperature range which maintain a capability of explosion proof of the label on the detector is -40~+70°C. However, the available operating temperature range is -10~+100°C(when it exceed +70°C, is exempt from explosion proof).

9-2. Detection principle

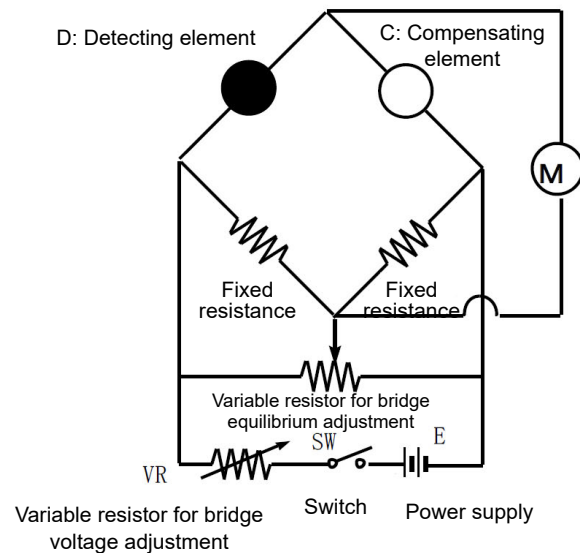
<Catalytic Combustion>

When a combustible gas burns on the surface of an oxidation catalyst, the catalytic combustion type sensor considers resultant combustion heat as temperature and resistance changes in the platinum wire coil, and measures their gas concentrations.

This sensor detects any combustible gases. The detection range is from zero to the lower explosive limit. When a highly-concentrated gas over the lower explosive limit comes into contact with the sensor, it may cause a break.



Structure Diagram



Basic Circuit

10

Definition of Terms

Catalytic combustion type	This is a principle of the sensor installed in GD-A80-70. See "9-2. Detection principle" for details.
Initial clear	Output from the detector head fluctuates for a while after turning on the power. This is a function to prevent triggering alarm during that time.
Full scale	Maximum value of the detection range.
% LEL	A unit that assumes the lower explosive limit of the combustible gas to be detected as 100.
Calibration	Adjusts the readings to the calibration gas concentration value by using the calibration gas.