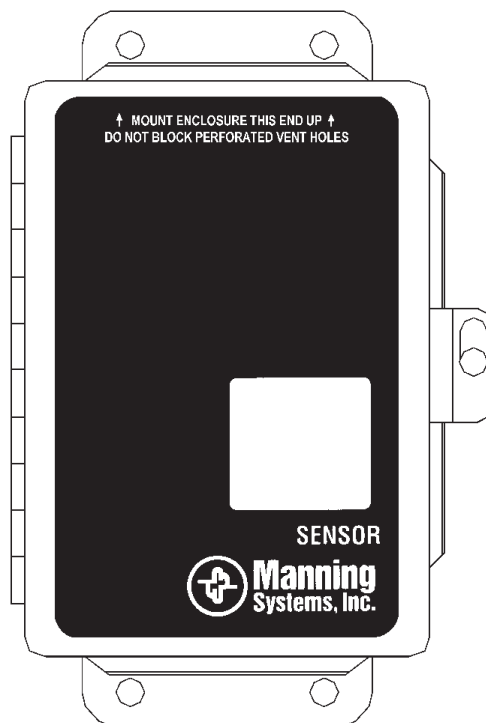


INSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION MANUAL

EC-F2 SENSOR FOR CARBON MONOXIDE



Model EC-F2-CO



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1 SENSOR DESCRIPTION



A Introduction

This manual has been prepared to help in the use and installation of the Manning Systems' Model EC-F2-CO (Electrochemical-Carbon Monoxide) Sensor. This manual will convey the operating principles of the sensor, ensure proper installation, and demonstrate start-up and routine maintenance procedures for the sensor.

This manual must be carefully followed by all individuals who have or will have the responsibility for using or servicing the sensor. Warranties made by Manning Systems, Inc. with respect to this equipment will be voided if the equipment is not used and serviced in accordance with the instructions in this manual. If in doubt about a procedure, please contact Manning Systems, Inc. before proceeding.

B System Description

The Manning Systems' EC-F2 Sensor is a three-wire, 4/20 mA sensor for carbon monoxide available in ranges of 0-200 ppm, and 0-400 ppm.

The unit exhibits excellent accuracy and precision, with negligible response to common interference gases and dramatic changes in relative humidity. Reliable trip levels as low as 35 ppm can be expected with the 0-200 ppm sensor. The unit exhibits extremely high reliability with no moving parts.

Monitoring equipment must be configured to indicate a fault if the signal is less than 1.5 mA. All signals over 20 mA must be considered a high gas concentration.

System Specifications:

Electrical Power: 24 Volts DC regulated, 30 mA. With a heated enclosure, the current draw is 300 mA max.

Output: Linear 4-20 mA output into a load resistor of 250 ohm maximum.

Cable Recommendation: Three-conductor, 18 AWG, stranded, shielded cable with drain wire all enclosed in a vinyl jacket (Belden #8770 or equivalent).

Cable Length to Sensor: 1,500 feet maximum.

Unit Enclosure: NEMA 1, gasketed, 16-gauge steel. Special enclosures available for NEMA 4, explosion-proof, low temperatures, ventilation ducts, washdown areas, etc.

Note: The standard EC-F2 is for use in non-classified areas only.

Sensor Specifications:

Type: Carbon monoxide-selective electrochemical gas sensor/transmitter Model EC-F2-CO

Method of Detection: Electrochemical.

Ranges Available:

0-200 ppm

0-400 ppm

Accuracy: +/- 3% of full scale.

Humidity: 5-95% RH (non-condensing). Modifications are available for more severe conditions.

Operating Ambient Temperature range: -15° F to 120° F. Modifications are necessary for refrigerated areas.

Storage Temperature: -40° F to +70° F. Keep sensor as cool as possible during long-term storage to extend the life of the cell.

Gas Sampling: Diffusion.

Weight: 3 pounds.

Dimensions: 6" high x 4" wide x 3.5" deep.



A Locating the EC-F2 Sensor

Each sensor is a point measurement, **and it is very important that the sensor be located properly.**

Because each sensor can only “report” what it is smelling at the moment, **it is very important that the sensor be located where leaks are most likely to occur.**

Locate the sensor close to the expected source of carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide vapor is about the same weight as ambient air, so for area personnel protection consider mounting the sensor in the normal breathing zone (four to five feet above the floor).

One of the most important considerations when installing EC sensors is that they must be easily accessible for calibration and maintenance.

General: The location should be chosen to protect the sensor from water, excessive humidity, and vibration. **MOST SENSOR REPLACEMENT IS DUE TO WATER DAMAGE!** Protect sensors from hose-down by clean-up and maintenance crews.

As a general rule, locate sensors **no closer** than 3 feet from walls or 1 foot from the ceiling. Take air movement and ventilation patterns into account when locating sensors.

No matter where the sensor is mounted, it must be easily accessible.

General Mounting Considerations:

- Must be easily accessible for calibration and maintenance.
- Always mount the sensor vertically.
- Mount the sensor close to the potential leak source.
- If personnel protection is the primary application, mount in the “breathing zone.”
- Protect sensor from water, excessive humidity, and wash-down.
- Take air movement and ventilation patterns into account.
- To prevent electrical interference, keep sensor and wire runs away from

mercury vapor lights, variable speed drives, and radio repeaters.

- Protect sensor from physical damage (fork lifts, etc.).
- Do not mount the sensor over a door in a refrigerated area.
- If mounting sensor outdoors, consider prevailing wind direction and proximity to the most likely source of leaks. Protect the sensor from sun and rain as much as possible.
- For highly critical locations more than one sensor should be installed in each room.

Engine Rooms: The EC sensor should be mounted in a cool part of the room, if possible. Keep the sensor away

from hot air exhausting from electric motors or other machinery. Usually the best location is four or five feet above the floor in a location where the room exhaust fan will move air across the sensor from the potential leak source.

Vehicles: If the unit is mounted in a vehicle, be sure to shock mount the unit to isolate it from vibration.

Other Locations: When mounting EC sensors in locations such as roof top air units, duct-work, attic spaces, makeup air intakes, etc., contact Manning Systems for application assistance and recommendations. Figure 1 presents mounting dimensions for the EC-F2 Sensor.

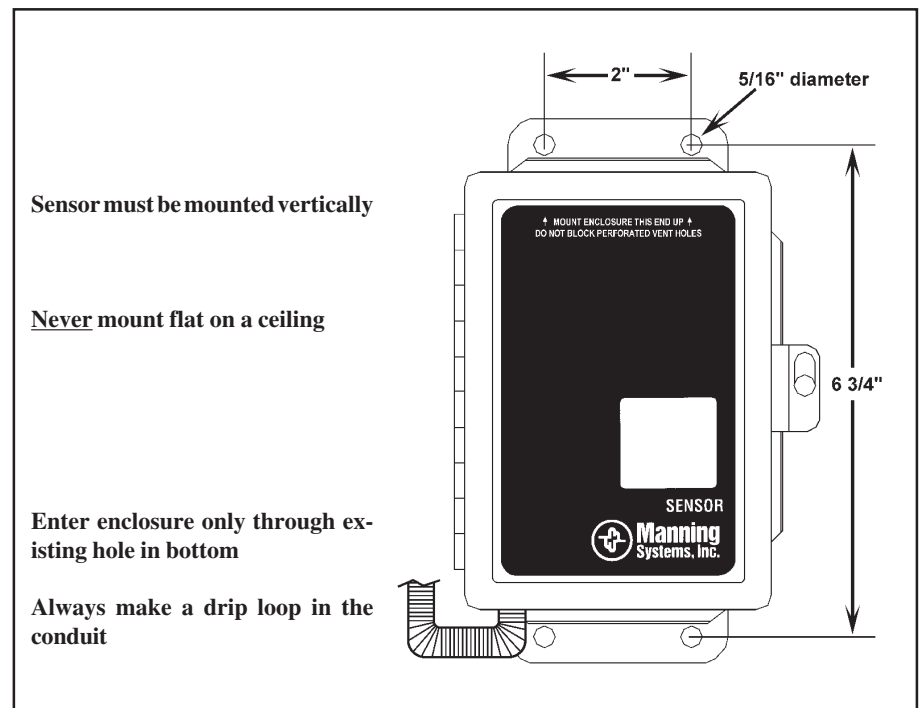


Figure 1: Mounting dimensions for the EC-F2 Sensor



B Wiring

Figure 2 presents wiring information for the EC-F2 sensor.

Electrical wiring must comply with all applicable codes. Plant equipment that may be involved and operating conditions should be discussed with local operating personnel to determine if any special needs should be taken into account.

Almost all start-up problems are due to improper wiring or monitor configuration. Please follow these guidelines carefully.

Always use three conductor, insulated, stranded, shielded copper cable. Use only three conductor cable, not two cables of two conductor wire.

Do not pull sensor wiring with AC power cables. This will cause electrical interference. Be sure there are no breaks or splices in sensor wiring runs. If cable runs cannot be made without a splice, all connections must be soldered. Soldering should be done using a rosin flux to tie the connecting ends of sensor wires to ensure a positive and long-lasting contact.

Ground the shield at the main control panel. Connect the shield wire in the sensor terminal block labeled *SHLD*. Tape all exposed shield wire at the sensor to insulate it from the enclosure.

All penetrations into a refrigerated room should be sealed to prevent condensate from forming in the conduit and dripping into the sensor enclosure. Silicone should not be used near the sensor, because silicone can damage the sensor.

Make drip loops for cables going into sensor housings. When heated enclosures are used, follow the special mounting instructions on the enclosure (*This End Up*).

Mount sensor enclosures through the flange holes as shown in Figure 1, and always mount vertically.

Electrical Power: 24 VDC regulated, 30 mA. With a heated enclosure the current draw is 300 mA max.

Output: Circuit board mounted sensor provides a linear 4/20 mA output. Monitoring equipment may have a maximum input impedance of 250 ohms.

Cable Recommendation: No. 18/3 shielded cable (Belden #8770 or equivalent). Length of cable to sensor should be no greater than 1,500 feet. Use only the existing punched holes for connections to the sensor.

Monitoring: The EC-F2 Carbon Monoxide Sensor may be monitored by the Manning Systems' Model 20, GM-1, GM-JR, GM-10, or other appropriately configured system. Monitoring equipment must be configured to indicate a fault if the signal is below 1.5 mA. All signals over 20 mA must be considered a high gas concentration.

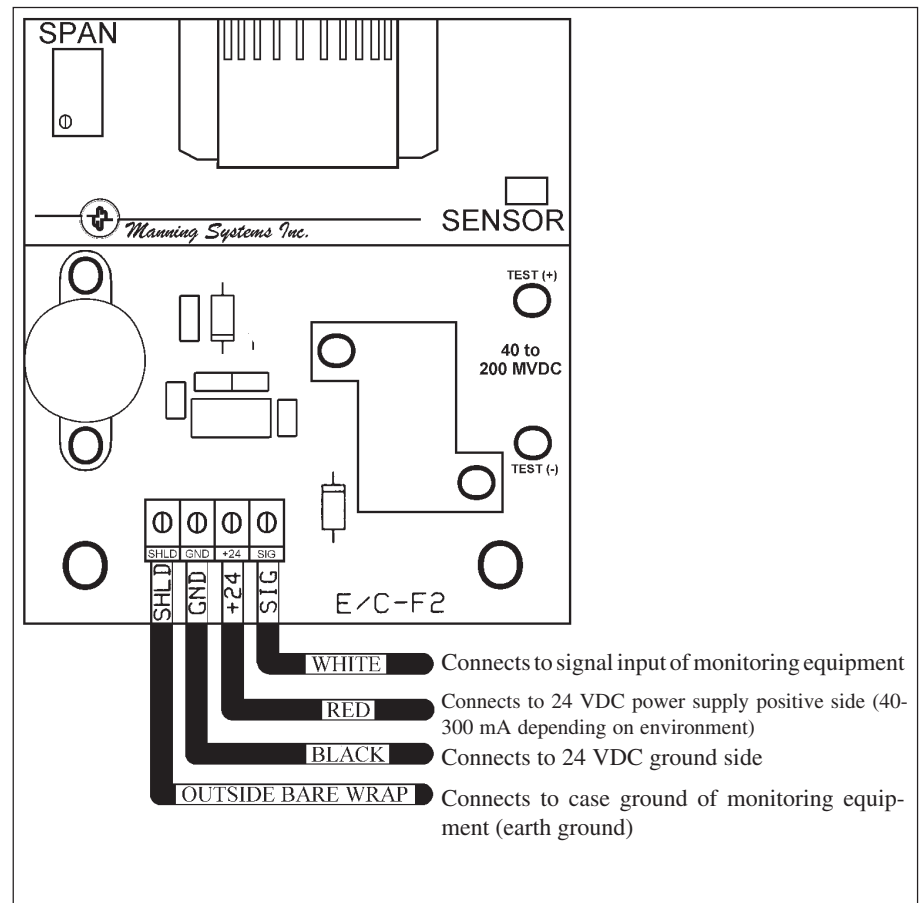


Figure 2: Wiring diagram for the EC-F2 Sensor



A Start-Up Procedures

Before applying power, make a final check of all wiring for continuity, shorts, grounds, etc. (see Figure 3, Note 5). It is usually best to disconnect external alarms and other equipment from the sensor until the initial start-up procedures are completed.

After power-up, allow 24 hours for the system to stabilize before testing the sensors. Because sensors are normally located at a distance from the main unit, the test time required and accuracy of the response checks will be improved if two people perform the start-up procedures and use radio contact.

Start-Up Test:

- 1) One person exposes each sensor to a small amount of the gas that is being monitored.
- 2) The second person stays at the control unit to determine that each sensor, when exposed to the gas fumes, is connected to the proper input and responds, causing appropriate alarm functions.

B Calibration

The EC-F2 Sensor comes factory calibrated and should require minimal adjustments after installation. There are two pots on the pre-amp that are used for calibrations.

Zero Calibration: After the unit is installed and has been powered up for a minimum of 24 hours, the unit should be zero calibrated by the following:

- Be sure the unit is in clean air.
- Adjust the zero pot until the sensor outputs 4.0 mA (40 mV from Test [-] to Test [+]) (see Figure 3, Note 2 and 4).

Span Calibration: The unit is factory calibrated and normally does not need to be spanned upon initial installation. **DO NOT ADJUST THE SPAN POT WITHOUT CERTIFIED CALIBRATION GAS!** If span adjustment is required, the following procedure will span the unit:

- Perform zero adjustment before spanning.
- Apply span gas at 0.8 L/min (span gas must be in air, not nitrogen or other carrier).
- After span gas has been on sensor for two minutes, adjust the span pot until the correct output is achieved (see Figure 3, Note 1).

Calibration kits are available from Manning Systems.

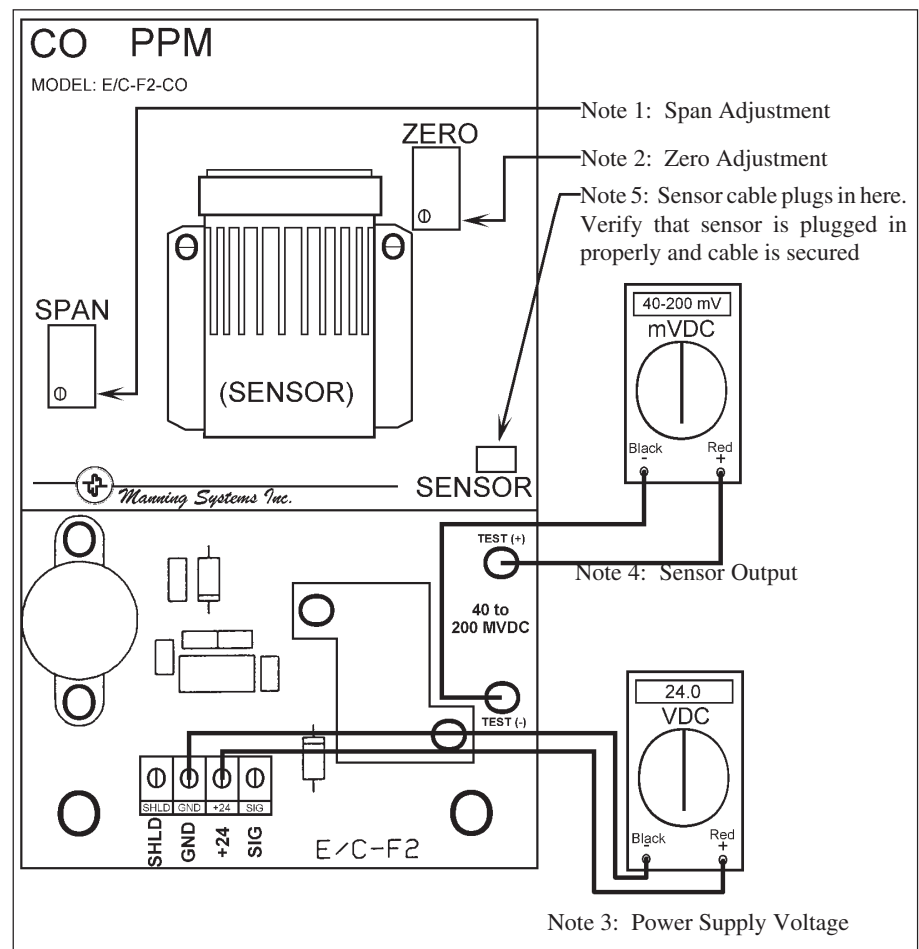


Figure 3: Checking sensor output, power supply voltage, and zero and span adjustments to the EC-F2 Sensor



C Troubleshooting

If the sensor output is 0 mA: First, verify +24 VDC at the sensor terminal block (see Figure 3, Note 3).

Second, check voltage between Test (-) and Test (+) (see Figure 3, Note 4). Voltage should be in the range of 40 mV to 200 mV corresponding to an actual current flow of 4 to 20 mA. If this voltage is 0 mV, the signal has no path to ground. Check monitoring equipment connections and configuration. Input impedance must be 250 ohms or less.

Electrical Interference: This sensor has been designed to be highly resistant to EMI/RFI using multiple stages of filtering and protection. However, in extreme environments, some noise pickup can occur directly through the sensor. Ensure that the bare shield wire of the instrument cable is connected to the terminal block marked *SHLD* at the sensor (not touching the metal enclosure) and properly grounded at the readout unit.

Interference Gases: The EC-F2-CO is designed to be quite specific to carbon monoxide. However, hydrogen can give a slight upscale indication. Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas which can't be sensed by humans at these levels. Always double check with another instrument before assuming carbon monoxide is not present.

D Maintenance

For proper operation it is essential that the test and calibration schedule be adhered to. Manning Systems recommends the following maintenance schedule:

- Response test once per month. Expose sensor to carbon monoxide to verify proper sensor response and alarm functions. Test more frequently in highly critical applications.
- Calibration should be performed with certified calibration gas every six months. Calibration kits are available from Manning Systems.
- All tests and calibrations must be logged

Sensor Life: These electrochemical cells are extremely reliable, but several things can cause the cell chemicals to become depleted including:

- a period of time,
- exposure to high temperatures,
- exposure to varying concentrations of the target gas,
- exposure to high moisture for extended periods without proper sensor enclosure.

When the cell becomes depleted, the unit will give no indication of failure other than that the sensor will not respond. For this reason it is **absolutely essential that these units be exercised with a gas sample on a regular and timely basis.**

Typical sensor life in a refrigerated area will be 18 months to 2 years or more. Typical life in a non-refrigerated area will be 12 months or less. Exposure to high levels of carbon monoxide will shorten these times. In addition to timely response checks, a preventative maintenance program of periodic cell replacement should be implemented.

When the cell becomes depleted, a replacement cell can be obtained from Manning Systems. Simply unplug the ribbon cable from the pins labeled *Sensor*, pull the old cell from the spring clip, discard the old cell and replace it with a new one.

The sensor should be calibrated after a 24 hour warm-up period.

E Replacement Parts

For replacement parts, contact Manning Systems. Be sure to give serial number of unit and model number.



Limited Warranty

1. Limited Warranty. Manning Systems, Inc. (“Manning”) warrants to the original purchaser and/or ultimate customer (“Purchaser”) of Manning’s Products (“Product”) that if any part thereof proves to be defective in material or workmanship within eighteen (18) months of the date of shipment by Manning or twelve (12) months from the date of first use by the purchaser, whichever comes first, such defective part will be repaired or replaced, free of charge, at Manning’s discretion if shipped prepaid to Honeywell at 405 Barclay Blvd, Lincolnshire, IL 60069, in a package equal to or in the original container. The Product will be returned freight prepaid and repaired or replaced if it is determined by Manning that the part failed due to defective materials or workmanship. The repair or replacement of any such defective part shall be Manning’s sole and exclusive responsibility and liability under this limited warranty.

2. Exclusions.

A. If gas sensors are part of the Product, the gas sensor is covered by a twelve (12) month limited warranty of the manufacturer.

B. If gas sensors are covered by this limited warranty, the gas sensor is subject to inspection by Manning for extended

exposure to excessive gas concentrations if a claim by the Purchaser is made under this limited warranty. Should such inspection indicate that the gas sensor has been expended rather than failed prematurely, this limited warranty shall not apply to the Product.

C. This limited warranty does not cover consumable items, such as batteries, or items subject to wear or periodic replacement, including lamps, fuses, valves, vanes, sensor elements, cartridges, or filter elements.

3. Warranty Limitation and Exclusion. Manning will have no further obligation under this limited warranty. All warranty obligations of Manning are extinguishable if the Product has been subject to abuse, misuse, negligence, or accident or if the Purchaser fails to perform any of the duties set forth in this limited warranty or if the Product has not been operated in accordance with instructions, or if the Product serial number has been removed or altered.

4. Disclaimer of Unstated Warranties. THE WARRANTY PRINTED ABOVE IS THE ONLY WARRANTY APPLICABLE TO THIS PURCHASE. ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EX-

PRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED.

5. Limitation of Liability. IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED THAT MANNING’S LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, IN TORT, UNDER ANY WARRANTY, IN NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE SHALL NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID BY THE PURCHASER FOR THE PRODUCT AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL MANNING BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. THE PRICE STATED FOR THE PRODUCT IS A CONSIDERATION LIMITING MANNING’S LIABILITY. NO ACTION, REGARDLESS OF FORM, ARISING OUT OF THE TRANSACTIONS UNDER THIS WARRANTY MAY BE BROUGHT BY THE PURCHASER MORE THAN ONE YEAR AFTER THE CAUSE OF ACTION HAS OCCURRED.

