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Air-Met Scientific www.airmet.com.au



Fixed Gas Detector

# Operator's Manual

GTQ-AF110/GTQ-AF111/ GT-AF112-R/AG310/AG311

Version 1.3.2002



# Dear customer

Glad to have your trust and support on AIYI Technologies, we will provide you best product and service in return.

As an ISO certified manufacturer. AIYI Technologies has been focus on safety and environment many years, we provide you gas & dust detector and systems. The design and manufacture of product is strictly follow the international standard and company regulations, and each product get a normative QC control to ensure the best quality for you.

Please read and understand this operator's manual before operating instrument. Improper use of the gas monitor could result in bodily harm or death. Please don't hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or suggestions. Thanks!

We are honored to have the opportunity to serve you.

Yours sincerely,

Dongxu Zhang
Vice-Gerneral Manager
Nanjing AIYI Technologies Co., Ltd.

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The right to interpret and modify this disclaimer belongs to Nanjing AIYI Technologies Co., Ltd.

# Introduction to the operation manual

This manual mainly introduces the hardware characteristics, installation methods and maintenance of the gas detection transmitters.

This manual is suitable for the following personnel: instrument maintenance engineers, field users.



Note: When installing the device, please carefully read the contents of this manual to avoid possible personal injury and equipment damage.

In addition to this manual, if you need to obtain the latest product information, you can go to www.aiyitec.com or call the hotline 0086-25-87756351 for consultation.



Attention: please read the manual carefully before connecting and operating your device.

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# **Chapter 1: Product Introduction**

#### 1.1. Brief introduction

AIYI Technologies GTQ-AF110, GTQ-AF111, GT-AF112-R,AG310, AG311 gas detection transmitters are suitable for detecting the content of combustible and toxic gases such as combustible gas, oxygen, and toxic gases in explosion hazard areas. The product adopts the integrated design of sound and light alarm, which can effectively warn of various gas leakage hazards; modular design, easy maintenance; with infrared remote control, can be achieved without open cover operation. IP66 protection class can be applied to all kinds of bad occasions.

be applied to all	kinds of bad occasions.			
	GTQ-AF110	4-20mA signal catalytic combustible gas detector		
Model Description:	GTQ-AF111	RS485 signal catalytic combustible gas detector		
	GT-AF112-R	4-20mA & HART signal infrared combustible gas detector		
	AG310	4-20mA signal toxic gas detector		
	AG311	RS485 signal toxic gas detector		
		and GT-AF112-R are point-type combustible gas detectors for purposes, and AG310 and AG311 are toxic gas detectors.		

## Features:

- I Use high-performance sensors, quick response, safer and more reliable.
- I Integrated design of large aperture sound and light alarm and numerical display.
- | Modular design, plug-in replacement of each component, simple and convenient maintenance.
- I Stainless steel + aluminum alloy material, the protection level of the whole table reaches IP66, which is suitable for harsh working conditions.
  - I High-brightness OLED display, LED status indicator, display rich information.
  - Built-in low-report, high-report, and fault three switches, which can realize multi-level interlocking. Full English menu, infrared remote control operation, no need to open the cover on site.

The design, manufacture and verification of this product follow or refer to the following national standards:

| GB15322.1-2019 "Combustible Gas Detector Part 1: Point-type Combustible Gas Detector for Industrial and Commercial Use"

GB 3836.1-2010 "Explosive Atmosphere Part 1: General Requirements for Equipment"
 GB 3836.2-2010 "Explosive Atmosphere Part 2: Equipment Protected by Flameproof Enclosure "d""
 GB 3836.4-2010 "Explosive Atmosphere Part 4: Equipment Protected by Intrinsic Safety Type "i""

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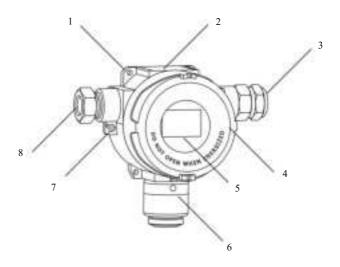


| GB/T 50493-2019 | Code for Design of Detection and Alarm of Combustible Gas and Toxic Gas in Petrochemical Industry"

▮ GB/T 4208-2017 "Enclosure protection class (IP code)"

JJG365-2008 "Electrochemical Oxygen Analyzer"
 JJG 693-2011 "Combustible gas detection alarm"
 JJG 915-2008 "Carbon Monoxide Detection Alarm"
 JJG 695-2003 "Hydrogen Sulfide Gas Detector"
 JJG 551-2003 "Sulfur Dioxide Gas Detector"

## 1.2 Description



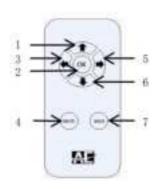
1 mounting hole 2 nameplate 3 buzzer

4 light Alarm 5 OLED display 6 sensor housing

7 grounding screw 8 Explosion-proof



## Remote control



Move up or number 1 plus

Move down or decrease the number

Left

Right

Confirm or enter the OK

mute

menu

BACK Exit

MUTE

display



Infrared Receive infrared remote signal

Power Normal on, the green light is off when supply

power-off

Normally off, yellow light is always on Fault

when fault occurs

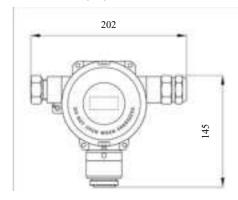
Normally off, and the red light is always Alarm1

on when the alarm-1 occurs

Normally off, the red light is always on Alarm2

when the alarm-2 occurs

# Gas detector size(mm)





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Description	Specifications	GTQ-AF110	GTQ-AF111	GT-AF112-R	AG310	AG311
Detected gas						
Combustible gas	Catalytic combustion, infrared		+	+	-	-
Toxic gas	Electrochemical, infrared, PID	-	-	-	•	•
performance						
	0-100%LEL		+	+	-	-
Measuring range	See the gas selection table for details	-	-	-	+	+
Typical response time*	T90≤30S	+	•	•	-	-
Typical response time	T90≤30/60/180S	-	-	-	+	+
Linear accuracy*	•: <b>−</b> 3%FS	•	•	•	•	•
Repeatability*	-: 3%FS	+		•	+	+
Electrical characteristics						
Power supply	18-28VDC	+	•	•	•	+
power consumption	• 3.5W	+	•	•	-	-
power consumption	-: 2W	-	-	-	+	+
	4-20mA	•	-	HART	•	-
output signal	RS485	-	•	-	-	•
Wiring	Three-wire	+	-	•	+	-
Willing	Four-wire	-	+	-	-	•
Use cable	RVVP3*1.0mm <sup>2</sup>	•	-	•	•	-
Use cable	RVVP4*1.0mm <sup>2</sup>	-	•	-	-	+
Relay output	3relays 250VAC/5A 30VDC/5A)	•	•	•	•	•
display	OLED display	+	+	•	•	
Indicator light	Power,fault,alarm-1, alarm-2,IR	•	•	•	•	•
Operation	remote control	•	+	+	+	•
Ingress Protection	IP66	+	+	+	+	+
Ambient Temp.	-40°C <b>· −</b> 70°C	•	•	•	-	-
amotone remp.	-20°C•-60°C	-	-	-	+	+
Humidity	10 -95%RH Non-condensing	•	•	•	•	
Work pressure	80-120kPa	•	+	+	•	



Description	Specifications	GTQ-AF110	GTQ-AF111	GT-AF112-R	AG310	AG311
Structural characteristics						
Body material	ADC12 aluminum alloy + 316L stainless steel	•	•	•	•	•
Thread interface	NPT1/2	+	•	•	+	•
Weight	About2kg	+	+	+	+	+
Size	145*202*100mm(H*W*D)	+	•	+	•	•

## Note:

<sup>•</sup> means it has this function,-means it does not have this function.

<sup>\*</sup>Refer to attached table 1 for detailed detection gas.
\*Different gases will vary, and their response time, error, and repeatability are different. The data in the above table is for reference only. Please consult the manufacturer for details.



#### Chapter 2: Installation

#### 2.1. Packing list

Please check and count the goods before installation to confirm that the appearance of the packing box is complete. After unpacking, check the installation accessories and check whether they are complete. If there is any loss, please contact our company as soon as possible. Items not included in the packing list may be used during the installation process, please purchase by yourself.

Under normal circumstances, the gas detection transmitter contains the following products and accessories:



<sup>\*</sup>Note: Remote is universal. For eco-friendly, each order equip one remote only.

#### 2\_2. Cautions

- Check if the Ex-mark is consistent with the site condition and if any appearance of obvious cracks and other defects, to ensure the perfect explosion-proof performance.
- The detector shall connect to the corresponding controller, and it is forbidden to connect with other brands or models' controller; The controller must be installed in a non-hazardous area.
- Keep the power off during installation, and ensure that the ambient temperature and humidity are in accordance with the detector's operating requirements.
- The detector is design for gas leak detection. Without permission of manufacturer, it is forbidden to use for other purposes such as internal of pipelines.
- The ingress protection grade of detector is IP66 there is no need for rain cover; keep the sensor downward and no painting and block on it.
- I Keep the detector far away from the high-power equipment.
- Catalytic combustion sensor require oxygen in air, the absence of oxygen may cause the readings lower than the actual. The detector will not work properly in the oxygen below 10%VOL.
- Long-term presence of H2S, halogen elements (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine), heavy metals, organic solvents, and acid gases in the environment may cause distortion of the test results, and regular inspection or calibration is required.

Be careful not to touch the internal circuit when wiring, and the case of the meter must be grounded reliably.



I The installation, use and maintenance of the product should also comply with the instruction manual, "Electrical Equipment for Explosive Gas Atmospheres" (GB3836.13-2013) Part 13: Overhaul of Electrical Equipment for Explosive Gas Atmospheres, "Electrical Equipment for Explosive Gas Atmospheres, "Electrical Equipment for Explosive Gas Atmospheres" (GB3836.15-

2017) Part 15: "Electrical Installation in Hazardous Locations (Except Coal Mines), "Electrical Equipment for Explosive Gas Environments" (GB3836.16-2017) Part 16: Inspection and Maintenance of Electrical Installations (Except Coal Mines) and "Electrical Equipment Installation "Code for Construction and Acceptance of Electrical Installations in Engineering Explosion and Fire Hazardous Environments" (GB50257-2017) and other relevant regulations.

## 2.3. Installation Preparation

- Complete gas detection transmitter components and installation accessories
- I Screwdriver, multimeter (if needed) and other installation tools

Power supply and cables

The standard working power supply of the transmitter is 24VDC. In view of the voltage drop caused by the cable resistance, it should be ensured that the supply voltage of the transmitter is not less than 18VDC. If it is directly connected to a DCS or PLC system, please ensure that the power supply of the transmitter and the resistance of the entire loop should be  $\leq$ 600 $\Omega$ . If the voltage cannot meet the minimum operating voltage of the transmitter, a repeater, explosion-proof box and other equipment should be installed.



The transmitter and the controller are connected by shielded cables. Different cables should be selected according to different operating conditions. The cable laying should pay attention to the different wiring methods of the bus system and the branching system; it should comply with the national and industry specifications such as the "Electrical Safety Regulations for Explosive Hazardous Locations of the People's Republic of China"; the wiring should not be parallel to the power cables and interfere with the communication. Cables are recommended, as follows:

Model	AG310	AG311	GT-AF112-R	GTQ-AF110	GTQ-AF111
Output signal	4~20mA	RS485	4~20mA	4~20mA	RS485
Recommended cable	RVVP 3×1.0mm <sup>2</sup>	RVVP 4×1.0mm <sup>2</sup>	RVVP 3×1.0mm <sup>2</sup>	RVVP 3×1.0mm <sup>2</sup>	RVVP 4×1.0mm <sup>2</sup>
Wiring	Three-wire	Four-wire	Three-wire	Three-wire	Four-wire

For long-distance transmission, cables or repeaters should be replaced according to actual conditions.

#### 2.4. Location selection

The installation position of the gas transmitter is crucial to achieve the best detection effect. When determining the location, it is recommended to consider the following factors:

The requirements of the design drawings and the Design Code for the Detection and Alarm of Combustible Gas and Toxic Gas in Petrochemical Enterprises (GB50493-2019) shall be followed.

The transmitter should be installed at the location where the gas flow rate is the maximum concentration or as close as possible to the gas leakage source. When installing indoors, if the source of leakage is outdoors, the instrument should be installed at the air inlet. The gas leakage source lighter than air is in a closed or semi-enclosed factory building. A transmitter should be installed above the leakage source, and a transmitter should be installed at the highest point in the factory building where gas can easily

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#### accumulate.

Installation height selection: when heavier than air: the transmitter installation height should be 0.3-0.6m higher than the floor (floor surface); when it is lighter than air; the transmitter installation height should be 0.5-2m higher than the leakage source; and the specific gravity of the air When similar: the installation height of the transmitter is within 1m above and below the leakage source. The transmitter should be installed as far as possible in a place where there is no wind, dust, water, impact, vibration, corrosion, and electromagnetic interference.

## 2.5. Installation

please refer to 2.2. Installation precautions.

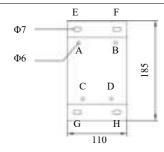
Use M5 screws (included in the accessories) to connect the transmitter to the mounting base ABCD.

This product can be installed in wall-mounted or stand-pipe type.

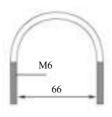
I Wall-mounted installation: Use 4 6mm expansion tubes and self-tapping screws (included in the accessories) to fix the transmitter to the wall through the EFGH holes on the mounting base plate.

I Standpipe installation: Use the U-shaped clamp in the accessories to fix it on the cylinder or pipe (suitable for DN30-65mm) through the EFGH hole of the installation bottom plate.

#### Installation accessories size



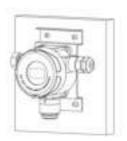


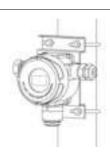


U-shaped clamp

# Installation diagram









#### 2.6. Wiring

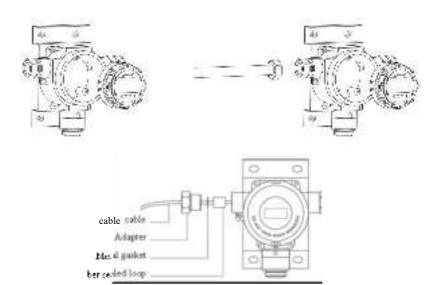
- unscrew the detector cover counterclockwise.
- I with your fingers buckle the recess around the panel part, slowly pull out the circuit module up. Note that do not operate with violence. Because there are cable links between circuit module and the sensor.
- I Tighten the cable to the desired size, and then unscrew the compression nut, metal gasket and rubber seal of the detector connector. After passing through the parts, the cable is inserted into the detector cavity, and the cable is tightened with the tightening nut.
  - Use cold-pressed terminals for crimping at all wiring parts to avoid short circuits, bifurcation or falling off of wire ends.
- I Unplug the wiring terminal, select the corresponding terminal port to connect with the cable, plug it back into the wiring terminal after the wiring is firm, and restore the circuit module to its original position after pressing the wire. For wiring terminals, please refer to 1.2 Appearance and Structure.
- I Ground the grounding screw of the enclosure in accordance with the regulations, and the grounding point should be prepared for corrosion protection.

Be sure to tighten the upper cover after wiring.



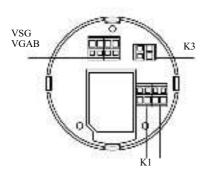
Note: Since the wiring can only be carried out after the upper cover is unscrewed, the explosion-proof safety performance of the transmitter after unscrewing will not be guaranteed. If the transmitter is installed in an explosive hazardous area, please take safety measures before wiring, including but not limited to: hot work permit; continuous detection of portable combustible gas detector; use intrinsically safe multimeter; minimize operation time.

## Wiring



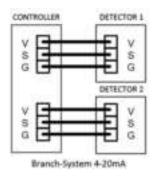
# Terminals

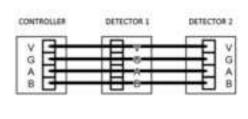




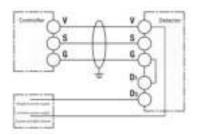
V 24V power supply positive
S 4~20mA signal output
G 24V power supply negative
A B RS485 signal output
K1 Alarm-1 relay contact output
K2 Alarm-2 relay contact output
K3 Fault relay contact output

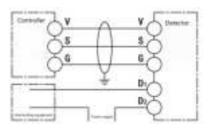
Note: can only use one of the two in 4~20mA and RS485 output, pay attention to distinguish the actual





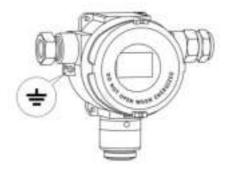
Bus-System RS485







#### Ground connection



## 2.7 Power-on test

- After power on, the screen displays the software version number, screen detection, and 30s countdown after sensor detection to enter the main interface.
- I Keep at least 20 minutes power on at first time. And take it as normal phenomenon if any alarm happen because the initialization. After the detector work in normal status, it will continuously display the gas concentration and output signal of 4-20mA or RS485.
  - | Before powering on the system, verify that the wiring and installation are correct, and then power on after confirmation.

Gas	principle	Time	Gas	principle	Time	
Combustible gas	catalytic combustion	0.5h	O2	Electrochemical	0.5h	
Toxic gas	Electrochemic al	1h	ETO	Electrochemical	72h	
CO2	Infrared	1h	VOC	PID	0.5h	
The above time is for reference only, please consult the manufacturer for details						

- Due to the characteristics of the sensor, the transmitter needs to be warmed up/polarized for a period of time after it is energized before it can work normally. Sensors of different principles have different warm-up times. Generally speaking:
- l Before the transmitter works normally, there may be inaccurate values, false alarms, etc. Please wait patiently. During this period, do not perform any operations such as calibration or parameter changes.
- If the transmitter still does not work normally after the warm-up/polarization time, please refer to the attached table 5 to troubleshoot or directly consult the manufacturer.



# **Chapter 3: Operation and Maintenance**

#### 3 1. Operation

1 The transmitter can use infrared remote control to realize live operation without opening the cover, which is safe and reliable. For remote control operation, please refer to 1.2 Appearance and Structure.

I Point the remote control at the infrared window of the transmitter and press the "OK" button, and the transmitter will pop up a password input box. Enter the password (6 "OK" keys) to enter the menu. The detailed functions of the menu are as follows:

1. ALARM SET	1 Alarm setting	transmitter
2. ZERO CAL 3. SPAN CAL	2. Zero calibration	Carry out transmitter zero point calibration
4. 485 ADDR SET	3. Span calibration	Carry out transmitter range calibration
	4 485 address setting	Set the RS485 address
5. FACTORY SET 6. SELF TEST	5. Factory settings	Factory settings such as temperature coefficient, display unit, etc.
7. SAVE & EXIT	6. Self-check	Alarm self-check, check system version
	7. Save and exit	Save and return to the main interface

## 3 2. Alarm setting

I Enter the alarm setting, you can select the lower limit alarm setting or the upper limit alarm setting through the "up" and "down" keys. After selection, press the "OK" key to enter the alarm value setting state.

I The upper limit alarm value is higher than the set value alarm, and the lower limit alarm value is lower than the set value alarm. Note that oxygen is higher than the high alarm, lower than the low alarm, and other poisonous gas and combustible gas are higher than the alarm value.







Set the upper limit alarm and lower limit alarm of the



l Press "Left" or "Right" to switch the digits, and the "Up" or "Down" keys to adjust the value. After the setting is completed, press the "OK" key to save and return to the previous menu.

Continue to press the "down" key to the save and exit option of the main menu, and press the "OK" key to save and return to the main interface.

# 3 3. Calibration Preparation

l Before calibration, you need to prepare: zero point standard gas, span standard gas, calibration pressure reducing valve (including flowmeter), matching calibration cover, calibration hose.

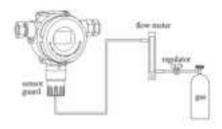
I Connect the calibration gas cylinder, calibration pressure reducing valve, hose, calibration cover, and transmitter tightly one by one, open the valves one by one to ventilate, and calibrate after the transmitter value is stable.

I The calibration operation needs to unscrew the upper cover of the transmitter, and safety measures must be taken before calibration. If there is a remote control, there is no need to open the cover.

#### 3 4. Zero calibration

Advice adopting pure N2 to do zero calibration.





Zero gas and span gas

Calibration pressure reducing valve (including flow meter)

Calibration hose (about 0.7m)

Calibration hood

Detector

Open the regulator slowly at 0.5L/min, prepare the zero calibration until a stable readings on detector.









l Enter the zero calibration menu, press the "up" key or "down" key to select YES and then press the "OK" key to save and return to the previous menu.

I Continue to press the "down" key to the save and exit option of the main menu, and press the "OK" key to save and return to the main interface.

Continue to press the "down" key to the save and exit option of the main menu, and press the "OK" key to save and return to the main interface.

## 3.5. Span calibration

I Select the specified concentration standard gas, see Attached Table 3 for details.

I Slowly open the gas cylinder valve, adjust the flow meter knob to 0.5L/min, ventilate and wait for the value to stabilize, and start calibration.









I Enter the range calibration menu, press the "left" key and "right" key to switch the digits, the "up" key or "down" key to adjust the value, after the setting is completed, press the "OK" key to save and return to the previous menu.

I Continue to press the "down" key to the save and exit option of the main menu, and press the "OK" key to save and return to the main interface.

If The above operation is recommended to be repeated 3 times to ensure the stability of the instrument.





Note: After calibration, the valve of the calibration gas cylinder must be cut off in time to prevent explosion or poisoning caused by gas leakage.

## 3 6. 485 address setting







For RS485 signal transmitters, the address can be set in the 485 address setting menu.

l Enter the 485 address setting menu, press "Left" and "Right" to switch the digits, and the "Up" or "Down" keys to adjust the value. After the setting is completed, press the "OK" key to save and return to the previous menu.

Continue to press the "down" key to the save and exit option of the main menu, and press the "OK" key to save and return to the main interface.

# 3 7 Factory setting

I The factory setting menu can make advanced settings for the transmitter unit, range, temperature coefficient and other parameters. The password is 6 "up" keys.







Change the transmitter parameters to professional parameter settings. Improper operation is very likely to cause the meter to fail to work normally. It is not recommended that the user modify it by himself. Please contact the manufacturer if you need to modify it.

## 3.8. 4mA/20mA current correction

For 4-20mA transmitters, when the transmitter output signal does not match the actual concentration, it can be adjusted in the current correction option.

Connect the multimeter to the transmitter S and G terminals respectively.









Enter the 4mA current calibration menu, check the current value on the multimeter, press the "up" key or "down" key to adjust the output current until the multimeter value is displayed as 4mA, after the setting is completed, press the "OK" key to save and return to the previous menu.

The 20mA current correction operation is the same as the 4mA current correction operation.



# 3 9. Self-check

- I The self-inspection menu can perform product self-inspection and query the system version.
- After entering the alarm self-test, the transmitter will check the indicator light and alarm light in turn

1. FUNCTION TEST 2. VERSION 3. BACK

INDICATOR TEST

ALARM TEST

SOFTWARE VERSION V1.1

I The system version can display the current transmitter software version number.

## 3 10 Maintenance

- For keeping stable work of detector, advice do calibration every 90 days. Especially in the hard field condition.
- 1 The operation of the detector, calibration and other maintenance work should be carried out by qualified professionals.
- I Keep using the recommended calibration gas by the manufacturer.
- I Do not open the cover when energized.
- Lighter and high-concentration gas is prohibited to use for testing the detector.
- I Replace sensor in time once the sensor life is over.
- Using origin parts provided by manufacturer while the maintenance and the replacement of the parts. The non-company replacement parts may affect the performance and safety of the instrument itself. If the user repair themselves or replace parts themselves, the company will held no responsibility on any problems.
- Keep the instrument clean and if the gas sensor cover (part 6 on page 2) is blocked, it may affects the detection sensitivity and even damage the instrument.



# Chapter 4: Appendix

# Attached Table 1 Gas detector selection table

Gas	s	Measure range	principle	AG31X	GTQ-AF11X	GT-AF112-R
Combustibl	EX	0 - 100%LEL	Catalytic	-	-	-
oxygen	$O_2$	0-30%VOL 0-25%	Electrochemica	_	-	-
Carbon	СО	0-1000μmol/mol	Electrochemica	4	-	-
Hydrogen	$H_2S$	0-100μmol/mol	Electrochemica	-	-	-
Chlorine	$CL_2$	0-10μmol/mol	Electrochemica		-	-
Sulfur	$SO_2$	0-20µmol/mol	Electrochemica		-	-
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	0-100μmol/mol	Electrochemica	-	-	-
Nitric	NO	0-250µmol/mol	Electrochemica		-	-
Nitrogen	NO <sub>2</sub>	0-20µmol/mol	Electrochemica		-	-
Hydrogen	HCL	0-30µmol/mol	Electrochemica		-	-
ozone	$O_3$	0-1μmol/mol	Electrochemica	_	-	-
Ethylene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O	0-20µmol/mol	Electrochemica		-	-
formaldehy	CH <sub>2</sub> O	0-20µmol/mol	Electrochemica		-	-
Methanol	СН <sub>3</sub> ОН	0-20µmol/mol	Electrochemica	4	-	-
Phosphine	$PH_3$	0-5μmol/mol	Electrochemica		-	-
hydrogen	$H_2$	0-1000μmol/mol	Electrochemica	-	-	-
Fluorine	F <sub>2</sub>	0-1μmol/mol	Electrochemica	-	-	-
Hydrogen	HF	0-10μmol/mol	Electrochemica	_	-	-
Hydrogen	HCN	0-50µmol/mol	Electrochemica	_	-	-
Phosgene	$COCL_2$	0-1µmol/mol	Electrochemica	-	-	-
Arsenide	AsH <sub>3</sub>	0-1/20μmol/mol	Electrochemica		-	-
Silane	SiH <sub>4</sub>	0-50µmol/mol	Electrochemica	•	-	-
Acrylonitril	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> N	0-20μmol/mol	Electrochemica	-	-	-
Carbon	$CS_2$	0-20μmol/mol	Electrochemica		-	-
Ethanol	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O	0-20μmol/mol	Electrochemica	_	-	-
Sulfur	SF <sub>6</sub>	0-1000μmol/mol	Infrared	_	-	-
carbon	CO <sub>2</sub>	0-5%/100%VOL	Infrared	-	-	-
Toluene	$C_7H_8$	0-20µmol/mol	PID		-	-
Xylene	$C_8H_{10}$	0-20μmol/mol	PID		-	-
benzene	C <sub>6</sub> H6	0-20µmol/mol	PID		-	-
acetic acid	$C_2H_4O_2$	0-1000μmol/mol	PID		-	-
Organic Volatile	VOC	0-20μmol/mol 0- 1000μmol/mol	PID		-	-

Note: 1. The above are only some common gases and ranges. For gases and special ranges not listed in the parameter table, please consult the manufacturer directly. 2.  $1\mu$ mol/mol=1ppm, according to relevant regulations, all units are changed to  $\mu$ mol/mol.



# 4.2. Attached Table 2: VOC gas selection table

Ger Neme	formula	Fector	Carltone	formula:	Fector
Butane, n-	C4110	46.20	Arryl sipohol	CS1120	3.2
Buranol, 1-	C4H100	4,01	Ferrar-3-one	CSHLDO	0.0
broccane	COHID	1.00	Pentan-2-one	CSHIDO	0.79
bopentane	CSH11	G	Fencare, n-	CSH12	7,00
Terpinolene	CLOHILG	0.49	Piperylene	CSHB	0.66
bobutylene	C4HB	1	Glutara idehyde	CSI 602	0.0
bobuma	C4H10	4	Carbon recrabromide	C0r4	3
broczył sicchal	CONTRO	1.5	Dibetene	C41140.2	2.2
biopropenol	C3 E6	4.35	Tero-buranol	C411100	1.62
Ditropropylamine	CCHISM	0.7	Trietheis mine	COLIDN	0.5
Hexana, 1-	CG 111	0.0	Histogen trichloride	MCID	1
Hexan-Zona	CC 1120	0.0	Trimethy/benzene mixtures	C91112	0.34
Hazaina n-	CC 114	3,28	Trimethylberbane, 1,3,5-	091112	0.34
Ethoxyethenol, 2-	C411002	25,63	Nomene, n-	091100	1.27
Cthylene glycol	C2   CO2	20	Cencontrile	C7115H	0.7
Kecere	C2 20	3	Gazoline vapora		1.03
Vinyl bramide	C2   00r	-	Gazoline vapora		0.0
Vinyl chlorida	C2   BCI	2.1	Fyridine	CSH5N	0.75
Cthylene	C2114	•	Bir(2,3-apolygropyt) ather	CC111000	3
Dutyl apetate, n-	00 1102	2,42	Dromotorm	CHBr3	2.0
broarry) scarce ca	C7 11402	1.6	Chlorobensene	COLISCI	0.45
bobury a cessore	OG 1102	3.25	llydrogen auffide	1125	4
tropropyl specime	CS 1002	1.2	Centerethiol	CG   58	0.7
Edityl recess se	C4 E02	3,63	Chlorotoliuene, o-	C7H701	0.45
Methyl scarcina	C3   C02	5,14	Diphenyi	CLEMID	0.4
Propionaldehede	C3   C0	1.64	llydradne	114112	3
Ethyl mercepten	C2   65	0.00	Apphala, petroleum fumez		-
Ethanolomine	C2117NO C21100	0.72	Hineralupinita		0.0
Ethanol	C2 00 C2 40		Currene	C91112	0.50
Ethylene oxide	C2 40 C2 500	15	furtural	C5 1402	1.30
Chioroethanol 2-	C215010 C411300	0.0 0.0	Furtury alcohol	CS   60.2	
iminod (ethylamine) 2,2-	NO.		Camphane	C10 16	0.45
Mitric colds	C3 402	3.74	Hethylmercepten	CH45	0.7
Acrylic Add	C3 402 C2 56r		Hethyl bromide	CHBBr	1.9
Bromoethene Di bromochioromethene	Callour Clibraci	5 10	Creed, p-	C71160	1.05
	CHEFECT COLLEGE	0.7	Creedl, o-	C71160	1.05
Bromobensene Geografia	COLLEG	1,50	Creed, m	C71160	1.05
Octane, n-	C0 16	0.00	Methanol	0140	200.37
Octana, I- Nicrontlina 4-	CO ICH2CO.	0.00	Toluene	C7IIB	0.51
Nitrobentare	CG ICHECO.	1.7	Hethylamine	CHSN	1.4
n trocentere Incorene	CSI D	0.00	Ethyliformate	C3H602	25.03
uoprene Aliviakohol	C3 60	1.07	Cyclohexene	CGHID	0.75
Aliyi aktonol Aliyi chiorida	C3 50	4.5	Cyclohecane	CGH11	1.10
·	C7 1402	1.0	Cyclohecanone	CGH100	1.03
Arryl scecare, n-	C/H1402	1.0	Cyclohexanol	CCH120	2.9



Nr. Barr	Primerila	Karlin
Optilable optionner	CARTER	01900
Acest, did objete	C2800	4.305
Prop <mark>y</mark> teme mode	CONT	
Optings on Laws	CNR10	- 1
Chloroforficon of Options	CACIFA	1
Die arbeitglieren	CONTR	0.61
the appropriation	CNR1400	0160
Discoglitica serie	C10510	0.4
Direttighether	O1H100	11300
Die Digitariane	C1511N	1
Ormanic 1,3	048807	1.5
Dimense 1,2	048807	1.5
Odministration (c	C107	1
Difference Borne 1, 2	CARRES	
Bulliformel bytem: 1,2	C2H2132	0.75
Bulliannesthane	CH2137	44
Bulklandersenen	ON-91077	0.8
Continuate addition	COD	1.1
Direction geneticans	C 649017	1.1
Directoylettee	CARRO	1.4
Directley's adplicate	CARM	0.8
Directleykamban, NR	CXHTTH	0.6
Splicing on	CX400	0.44
Directly Larger	COMM	1.1
Buryalopentadiene	C10817	0.80
Digition <mark>s</mark> better	C178100	0.8
Olimitatorne, p	CARRIE	0.5
Hydrogomer	CAHNO	0.8
Ballene, 1	CHEK	1
Elleythodyr at c	CBH1207	0.99
Eartholys didebyde	04900	1.7
Bulgileren aplan	019108	0.54
Kulanhene die promile, 1,5	CARROY	- 1
Buladiene	CTER	0000
Faithdand -	019100	4.5
Bulgitarenne, 2	C1811N	0.9
Kaligitarenne, n	C1H11H	
Informethane	CHI	0.4
Verylandale	CHRID	1.1
Proppt and lake, n	CN80007	2.5
Seesin And	C28002	49, 15
Burselford		0.75
Methylanoplate	C45B07	5.1
Property	CON	1.1
Proper Lot	C CHICH	4.8
Korenjugane, 1	COMM	1.6

Cas Name	Formula	Factor
Acerone	C311GO	0.71
Other a crytare	0511000	2
hopane-1,2-dial, total	0311000	10
Epichlarahydrin	CONSCIO	0
Othel bencene	CBHLO	0.54
Scyneme	CBHG	0.44
Sensyl chloride	C7117CI	0.55
3enzeldehede	071100	0.00
Aniisole	071100	0.47
Jenzyl formace	CONIGO	0.77
Sensyl elicaholi	671100	1.35
Thenylanediamine, p-	CICHONO.	0.0
Aniline	COUTAN	0.5
Sensene	CIGHG	0.5
Survene, J.	041100	1.15
Crotomaldahyda	041100	
Othelamine	C2117N	1
WMD Methel palicylare	CBH12904	
MMD NAturated Con	0411005012	1
	COHONO	
	041100	1.55
Mathelpropen-2-of, 3-	C411000	3.5
Irlechylamine	COHEST	0.5
· ·	C5HGN2/02	1.0
•	C2F4	
Trichigroechylene	CZHOB	0.00
Turpendne	CIDIDO	0.0
Thenyl-1,3-apprypropyl acher	C2111000	0.0
Tecrachi proechelene	02014	0.7
Other heavy acrelana, 2-	C11H20C0	
Machalovolphacanona 2-	C711120	0.95
Viethelovolphecenci, 4-	C711140	2.4
Viethelovolphecene	C71104	1
	C511100	0.0
	C411700.01	1.6
	COHILEGE	1.1
	CON12200.	
Othel chiproformate	C311500.C1	60
Congression protections	C5112000	3
urnei perentata Machel pulphida	C21105	0.5
	CONTRACT	0.5
	CARLON	0.0
	CAHEEN CAHEES	0.33
	CERTICALE CERTICALE	
	CONTRACT	
Diethylaminoethanol, 2-		

Note: This table only lists some VOC gases, please consult the manufacturer for other unlisted gases.



# 4.3. Appendix 3 RS485 communications

Baud rate: 2400 Data bits: 8 bits Stop bit: 1 bit Parity: NONE

Host

CRCL CRCH 0X55 0X03 0X01 0X01 0x00 0X00 0X00 0X00 Host ID address function Four-byte data bits Two check Start code code code digits

Slave

0X55 0X01 0X01 0X01 0x00 0X00 0X00 CRCL CRCH 0X00address Start Slave function Four-byte data bits Two check code code code digits ID

E.g:

The host queries the probe with address 1:

 $0X55\ 0X03\ \underline{0X01}\ 0X01\ \underline{0X00\ 0X00\ 0X00\ 0X00}\ \underline{0X8A\ 0X19}$ 

The address defaults to 4 zeros Standard CRC check

Slave machine answer:

0X55 0X01 0X01 0X01 0X00 0X00 0X42 0X70 0X98 0X9D The actual analytical concentration is 60 float data

```
float data conversion:
typedef union
{
float sub_float;
struct
{
    uchar b1,b0,b3,b2;
} sep_float;
} u_float;
float Uchar_to_Float()
{
    float_styp.sep_float.b2 = float_sbuff[0];
    float_styp.sep_float.b3 = float_sbuff[1];
    float_styp.sep_float.b1 = float_sbuff[3];
    return(float_styp.sub_float);
}
```





# 4.4. Appendix 4: Recommended calibration gas table

Gas	Measure Range	Span Gas	Concentration
CH4	100%LEL	CH4	60%LEL
02	30%VOL	02	20. 9%VOL
CO2	5%VOL	C02	3%VOL
CO.	1000μmol/mol	00	700μmo1/mo1
CO	500μmo1/mo1	СО	300μmo1/mo1
NOC	1000μmo1/mo1	T C4110	700μmo1/mo1
VOC	20μmo1/mo1	I-C4H8	15μmol/mol
Н2	1000μmo1/mo1	Н2	700μmo1/mo1
H2S	100μmo1/mo1	H2S	80μmo1/mo1
NH3	100μmo1/mo1	NH3	60μmo1/mo1
HCL	30μmo1/mo1	SO2 60μmo1/mo1	
CL2	10μmo1/mo1	CL2	10μmol/mol
S02	20μmo1/mo1	S02	15μmol/mol
NO2	20μmo1/mo1	CL2	10μmol/mol
C2H40 (ET0)	20μmo1/mo1	C2H40	10μmol/mol
HF	10μmo1/mo1	CL2	10μmol/mol
PH3	5μmol/mol	H2S	5μmo1/mo1
COCL2	1µmol/mol	CL2	1µmol/mol

Note: Due to the inevitable error in the concentration of the standard gas, the above concentration values are for reference only. For gases and special ranges not listed in the parameter table, please consult the manufacturer directly.



# 4.5. Appendix 5: Trouble-shooting

FAULTS	REASONS	S SOLUTIONS	
No output signal	Wrong wiring	Re-wiring	
	Wrong power supply	Check power supply	
	Circuit fault	Return to factory	
	The sensor cable is broken	Return to factory	
Lower readings	Sensor failure	Replace sensor modular	
	Need calibration	Re-calibration	
	Reading drift	Re-calibration	
Higher readings	Sensor failure	Replace sensor modular	
	Need calibration	Re-calibration	
	High-concentration gas shock	Return to factory	
	Reading drift	Re-calibration	
Unstable readings	Sensor failure	Replace sensor modular	
	Interference	Check if it's grounded well	
	On preheating	Wait a while after power-on	
	Calibration failure	Re-calibration	
	Circuit fault	Return to factory	
Slow response	Sensor failure	Replace sensor modular	
	Dust blocking the explosion-proof disc	Clean up the dust of the explosion-proof disc	
	Circuit fault	Return to factory	



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