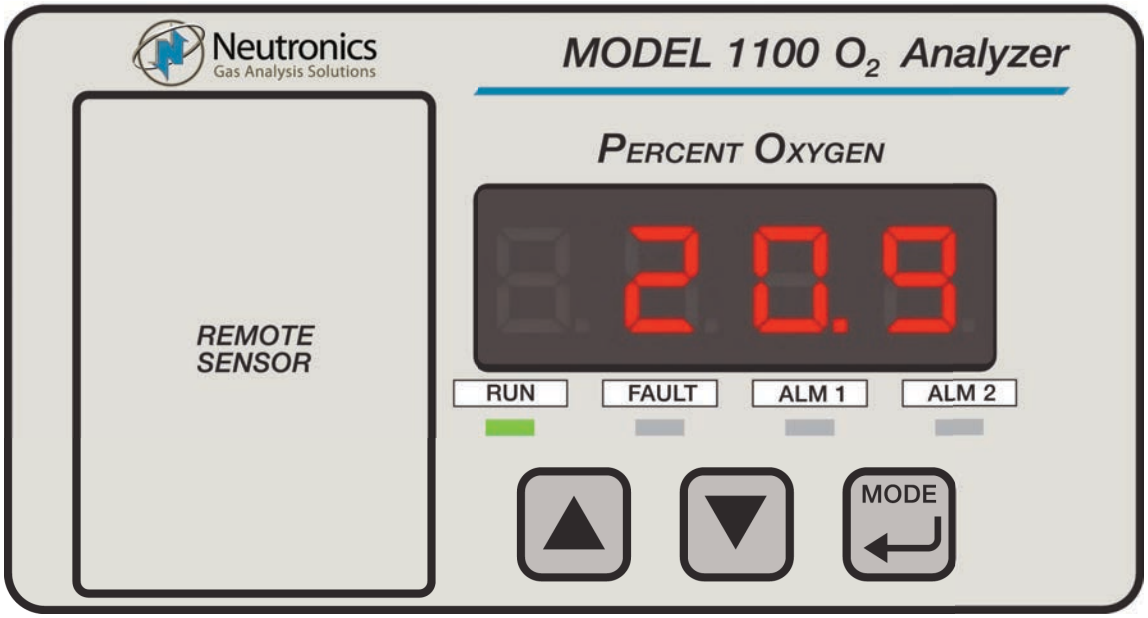
MODEL 1100

Oxygen Analyzer / Controller

Percent Range

High Purity Instruments



OPERATIONS MANUAL

ISO9001 Certified

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For Your Safety:

PLEASE READ THIS MANUAL IN ITS ENTIRETY BEFORE ATTEMPTING INSTALLATION OR OPERATION! Attempting to operate the Model 1100 without fully understanding its features and functions may result in unsafe conditions.

- Always use protective eye wear and observe proper safety procedures when working with pressurized gases.
- Always remove the freshness seal from the MAX-250 sensor before using.
- Always assure the pressure of gas entering the model 1100 is 1-3 psig (not to exceed 15" Hg vacuum or 7 psig).
- Always calibrate the model 1100 at an equivalent pressure and flow rate to the measured gas.
- Always calibrate the model 1100 whenever the point of use elevation changes more than 500 feet.
- Properly dispose of the oxygen sensor when it has expired.
- Never expose the model 1100 analyzer chassis or sensor to water, high humidity or moisture. The units are not watertight.
- Never expose the model 1100 to flame or high temperatures.
- Never expose the model 1100 analyzer to flammable gases or vapors. The unit is not rated Explosion Proof, or Intrinsically Safe.
- Ensure the analyzer unit is mounted in an area of free airflow to prevent the chassis from exceeding the operating temperature specifications. Do not mount the analyzer or sensor against hot surfaces. Do not block the ventilation louver on the analyzer chassis.
- The Model MAX-250 Oxygen Sensor is housed in a PVC casing. Please consult appropriate material compatibility references to ensure the sensor is not damaged by background gases in process monitoring applications.

WELCOME

Thank you for purchasing the Model 1100 Analyzer for zero to 100 % range Oxygen measurement.

The Model 1100 Compact Analyzer is a user friendly, microprocessor controlled oxygen measuring instrument. It has many features to offer the user, which will be described in this manual. We recommend that all personnel who use the instrument read this manual to become more familiar with its proper operation.

For further detail regarding the maintenance and in-field service of the Model 1100 analyzer, please contact the Neutronics Customer Service Department. If you have questions or comments, we would like to hear from you.

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Equipment Serial Number: _____

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1 General

The model 1100 *Compact Series* analyzer by Neutronics offers an efficient solution in a small package for oxygen measurement and control applications. The Model 1100 is a microprocessor-based instrument for measuring zero to 100% oxygen. The system is supplied with a model MAX-250 oxygen sensor, a flow through head, and a 6-foot sensor interface cable.

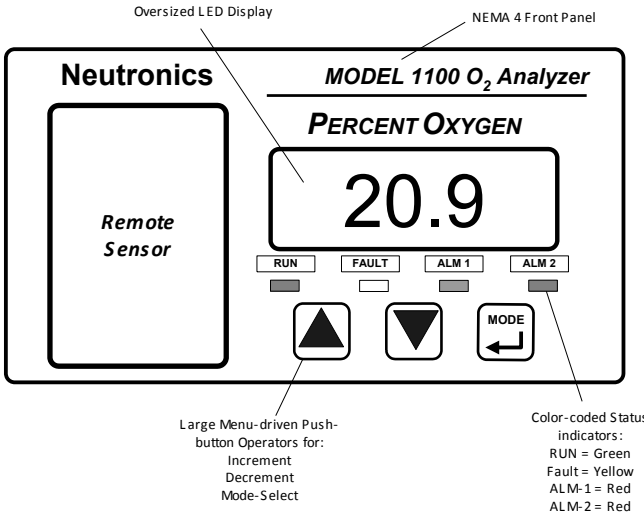
At the heart of the analyzer is the model MAX-250 oxygen sensor. This sensor assures reliability and fast response for critical measurements from zero to 100%. It utilizes a unique weak acid electrolyte which offers long life and is unaffected by CO_2 and other acid gases. When used with the model 1100, the MAX-250 is remote mounted to allow the sensor to be installed close to a sampling point for the fastest response time possible for process monitoring and control applications. A flow-through mounting head is supplied for use with all Neutronics Inc. process gas sampling systems.

1.2 Features

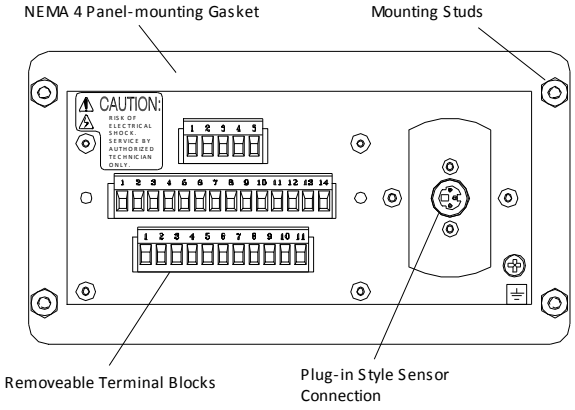
The *Compact Series* analyzers are designed to be flush mounted to a panel or console. Because of the small size of the Model 1100 analyzer, it can be integrated into a variety of equipment or control panels. The Remote Sensor Module can be mounted close to the sampling point to assure the fastest response possible.

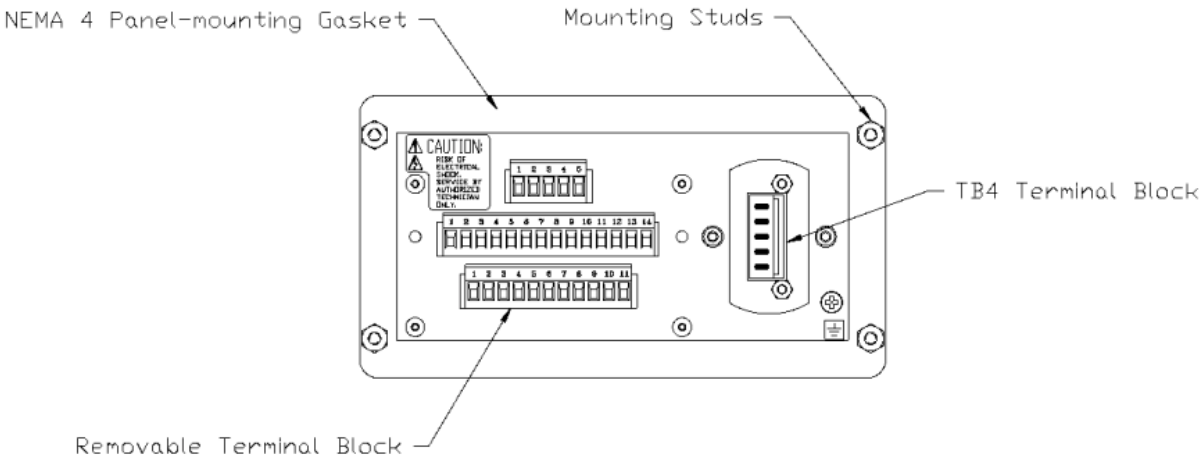
Other Features Include:

- Low-cost disposable galvanic sensor
- Two user-adjustable oxygen alarms with configurable relay outputs for process control use
- Two analog outputs: 4-20 mA AND 0-1, 0-5 (0 to 4.94), or 0-10 VDC
- Auto-ranging or fixed range oxygen measurement (VDC output provided for auto-range identification)
- Bi-directional RS-232 serial interface for connection to a PC, terminal, or printer



Front View





Rear Views

Figure 1 – Model 1100 oxygen analyzer

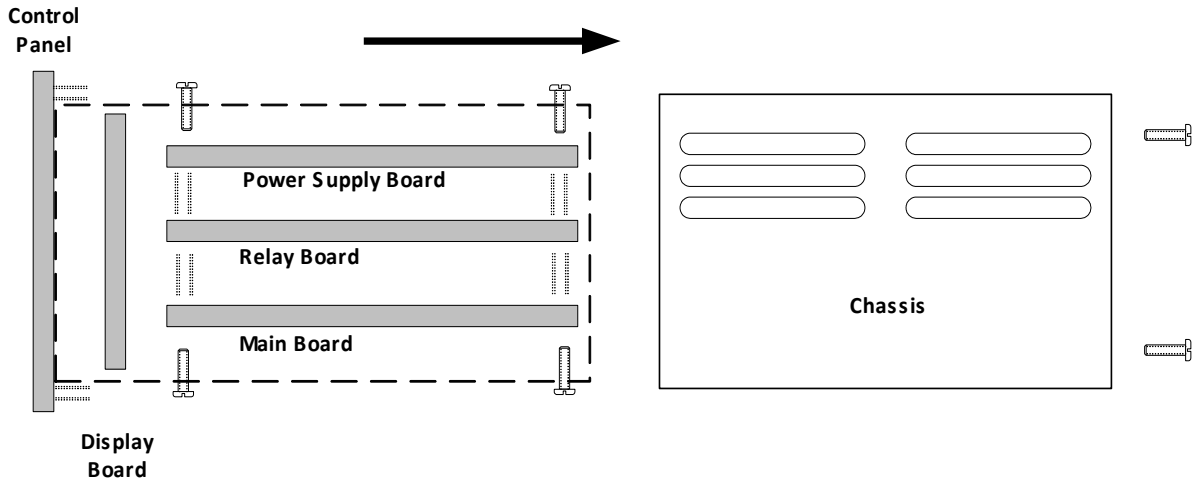


Figure 2 – Basic internal layout analyzer components

1.3 System Hardware Overview

1.3.1 Main Board

The main board houses the microprocessor and supporting electronics for controlling the operation of the Model 1100 Analyzer. The main board receives the sensor input and provides the control and display functions of the analyzer.

1.3.2 Relay Board

The Relay Board houses relay contacts for all of the Alarm and Control features of the 1100. The relays are mapped discretely to each alarm to provide electrical outputs for reporting, and process control use.

1.3.3 Power Supply

The power supply board is designed to take 110/220 VAC, 50/60 Hz mains power input. The supply is fused directly on the board. An optional 24 VDC power supply is available for installations where a DC voltage is required to power the Model 1100.

1.3.4 Display Board

The Display board is designed to generate a digital indication of the concentration of oxygen (Appendix E – range / output chart), and fault codes (section 4.3.1). The display is a 7-segment, ¾" alphanumeric LED.

1.3.5 Control Panel

The Control Panel serves as the main user interface. The Control Panel features the keypad (ramp-UP, ramp-DOWN, and MODE keys) and the status LED's. The control panel is designed to be splash and water-resistant. There are #8-32 threaded mounting studs at each of the four corners for flush mounting of the model 1100 to a stationary control or equipment panel. The gasketed panel is suitable for NEMA type 4/IP20 environments when properly installed.

1.3.6 Sensor

The sensor is an electrochemical cell, which measures partial pressure of oxygen. Sample gas is passed by the face of the sensor and an electrical output is generated, which is directly proportional and linear to the partial pressure of oxygen in the gas sample. It is similar in operation to a battery, except that one of the reactants, oxygen is supplied externally to the cell.

The MAX-250 Oxygen sensor consists of a lead anode, oxygen cathode, and weak acid electrolyte. Oxygen permeates a plastic membrane on the face of the sensor. The oxygen is electrochemically reduced at the cathode. The current generated is directly proportional to the partial pressure of oxygen at the sensing surface of the cell.

The MAX-250 sensor is a sealed disposable device with a serviceable life of 2 to 3 years. It does not require any periodic maintenance. When the sensor has expired, the entire device is disposed of and replaced easily and safely.

1.3.7 Sensor Flow-Through Head

The sensor mounting-base allows the model MAX-250 sensor to be used for process monitoring. It serves as both the receptacle for the sensor and the delivery system for a gas sample from a process vessel or stream. It includes a sample inlet, a flow-through chamber a sample exhaust, and a screw-in receptacle for the oxygen sensor.

1.3.7.1 Sample Gas Inlet

Gas must be directed from the measured process to the sample inlet port via positive pressure from the source, or an external pump. The model MAX-250 sensor and flow-through head combination can be installed in any Neutronics Process Sampling System.

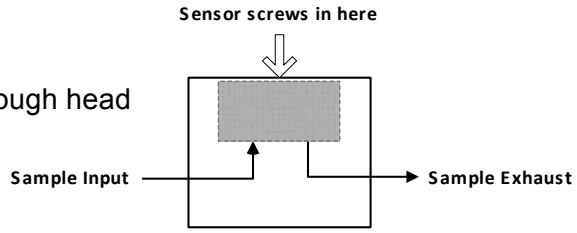
1.3.7.2 Sample Gas Exhaust

A sample gas exhaust port is provided for installation with a process oxygen sampling system. Gas must be directed from the sample exhaust port to a suitable vent source that does not apply significant backpressure on the sampling system. The unit can be installed in-line with any Neutronics Process Sampling System.

1.3.7.3 In-Situ Mounting

The model MAX-250 sensor may be mounted directly to a contained process gas stream via a user-installed threaded port. In-situ sampling is appropriate for clean dry applications, where there is not significant pressure / vacuum, or fluctuation in pressure / flow.

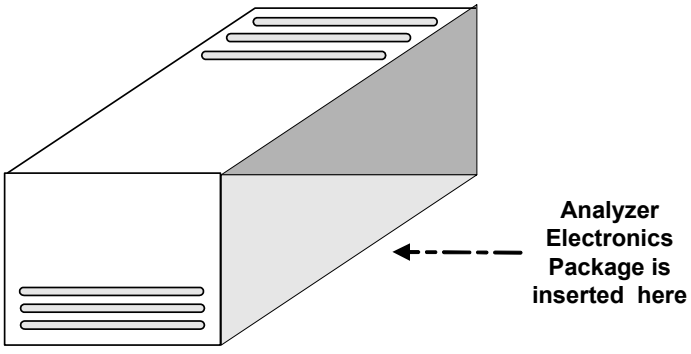
Figure 3 – Sensor flow-through head



1.3.8 Chassis

The chassis is manufactured of specially coated steel. It is designed to provide a general level of protection against mechanical damage from the local environment. It is also an important component of the electrostatic discharge (ESD) shielding design. Since the model 1100 is a flush mounted system, the portion of the instrument housed in the chassis will be located behind the control panel or embedded within the customer equipment enclosure. The enclosure is general purpose and is not watertight.

Figure 4 – Analyzer chassis



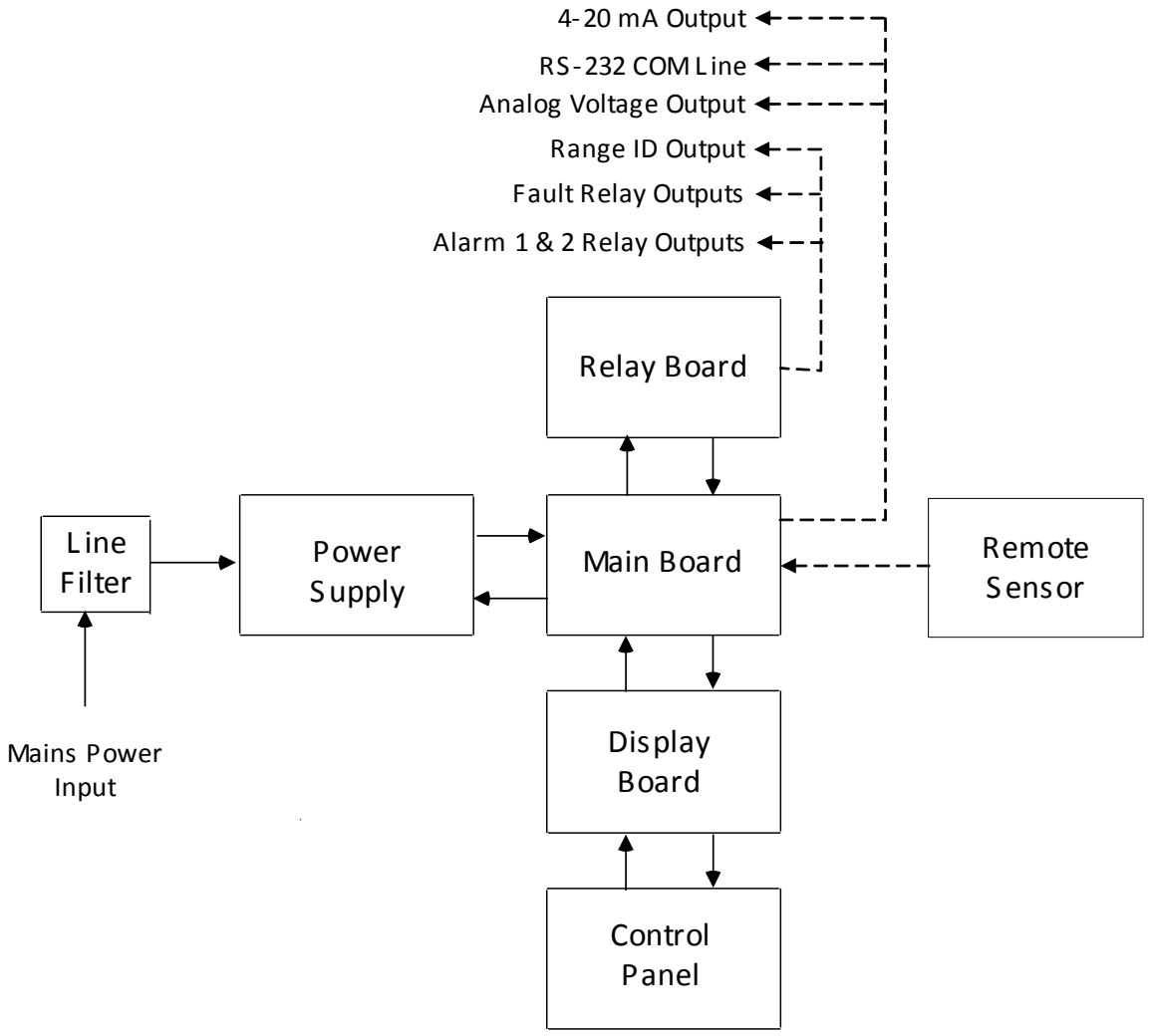


Figure 5 – Analyzer system configuration

1.4 Analyzer Inputs and Outputs

1.4.1 The Oxygen Sensor Input

The oxygen sensor electrical input to the model 1100 is used to indicate the oxygen concentration measured by the model MAX-250 oxygen sensor. It is proportional to the oxygen present in the measured gas at the sensor membrane. The oxygen sensor input is a female 3-pin 180° DIN connector designed to mate with the supplied sensor interface cable connector.

1.4.2 Alarm-1 Relay Output

The Alarm-1 relay is mapped to the Alarm-1 set point, and is provided for process control use. The user may set the oxygen level at which Alarm-1 activates (section 3.2.2). Alarm-1 may be configured as ascending (highest oxygen level allowable) or descending (lowest oxygen level allowable) action. The relay output may be configured for fail-safe (relay coil de-energized in alarm state) or non-fail-safe (relay coil energized in alarm state) action. Factory default settings are ascending, and non-fail-safe (Appendix C, Factory Configuration). The Alarm-1 relay contacts are Form C (DPDT), voltage-free.

1.4.3 Alarm-2 Relay Output

The Alarm-2 relay is mapped to the Alarm-2 set point, and is provided for process control use. The user may set the oxygen level at which Alarm-2 activates (section 3.2.3). Alarm-2 may be configured as ascending (highest oxygen level allowable) or descending (lowest oxygen level allowable) action. The relay output may be configured for fail-safe (relay coil de-energized in alarm state) or non-fail-safe (relay coil energized in alarm state) action. Factory default settings are ascending, and non-fail-safe (Appendix C, Factory Configuration). The Alarm-2 relay contacts are Form C (DPDT), voltage-free.

1.4.4 Fault Relay Output

The Fault relay output is used to indicate that there is at least one system fault active on the Model 1100 analyzer (section 4.3.1 – fault codes and definitions). The relay output action is fail-safe, and it is not configurable. This means that the contact is closed provided there are no faults. The Fault relay contacts are Form B (SPST), voltage-free.

1.4.5 Analog Voltage Output

The Analog Voltage output is a dynamic potential used to indicate to a remote device the displayed oxygen concentration during normal analyzer operation and system maintenance. The Analog voltage output follows the oxygen readout displayed on the 7-segment LED display during all system and user modes except for user setup. For a complete listing of available output levels by analyzer range, refer to Appendix E – range / output chart.

The Analog voltage range can be adjusted by the user (section 4.1 – system setup). Available settings are 0-VDC for minimum-scale-deflection, to 1, 5 or 10-VDC full-scale. Please note that the 0-5 VDC output is limited to a maximum of 4.93. The factory default setting is 0-1 VDC (Appendix C, Factory Configuration). The Analog voltage output is scaled according to the analyzer's selected range, and must be used in conjunction with the Range ID voltage when the analyzer is configured for auto-ranging (section 1.4.8).

1.4.6 Analog Current Output

The Analog Current output is a dynamic current flow used to indicate to a remote device the displayed oxygen concentration during normal analyzer operation and system maintenance. The Analog current output follows the oxygen readout displayed on the 7-segment LED display during all system and user modes except for user setup. For a complete listing of output levels by analyzer range, refer to Appendix E – range / output chart.

The minimum scale deflection may be set to either 0 mA or 4 mA. Full-scale is fixed at 20 mA. The Analog current output is scaled according to the analyzer's selected range, and must be used in conjunction with the Range ID voltage when the Analyzer is configured for auto-ranging (section 1.4.8).

1.4.7 Range ID Output

The model 1100 can be configured by the user to automatically switch its measurement range, based on the concentration of oxygen measured while in-service, to provide the most accurate, and highest resolution outputs at all times. For a complete listing of analyzer ranges, refer to Appendix E – range / output chart.

Remote auxiliary devices designed to interpret the model 1100 analog outputs over multiple output range scales require an indication of the analyzer's selected range at all times for accurate scaling. The model 1100 features a 0-10 VDC Auto-Range Identification output. The range ID output is used in conjunction with the Analog voltage and Analog current outputs when auto-ranging is used. It provides an indication of the Analog outputs' selected full-scale. There are five range ID voltage levels used in the 1100 to correspond with its five output ranges (Appendix E – range / output chart).

1.4.8 Service Port

The Service port provides a user-friendly means of digital communications with the model 1100 Analyzer. Through this port, the unit may be configured, calibrated, and queried for most functions. The RS-232 port may also be programmed to send out information on a timed basis for users who prefer to use digital instead of analog interfacing with the analyzer. In addition, the service port may be used with a PC based computer (such as a portable notebook computer) over a standard bi-directional RS-232 serial interface.

1.5 Control panel User Interface

1.5.1 The "UP" Pushbutton

The "UP" pushbutton on the control panel can be used to program the 1100 Analyzer. This momentary push-button soft key is used to enter incremental information. Its function is menu-driven.

1.5.2 The "DOWN" Pushbutton

The "DOWN" pushbutton on the control panel can be used to program the 1100 Analyzer. This momentary push-button soft key is used to enter decremental information. Its function is menu-driven.

1.5.3 The “MODE” Pushbutton

The “MODE” pushbutton on the control panel can be used to program the model 1100. This momentary push-button soft key is used to navigate the operational modes available through the control panel. Its function is menu-driven.

1.5.4 7-Segment Alphanumeric Display

The 7-Segment alphanumeric display feeds back information from the model 1100 to the user. The primary purpose of the 7-Segment display is to show the oxygen concentration readout. It is also used for feedback of operational status, fault codes, and other information necessary to perform system setup and maintenance.

1.5.5 RUN Indicator LED

The purpose of the RUN Indicator LED on the control panel is to inform the user that the model 1100 is measuring the concentration of the sample gas and updating the display and outputs accordingly, and has not detected any alarm, or fault conditions.

1.5.6 Alarm-1 Indicator LED

The purpose of the Alarm-1 Indicator LED on the control panel is to inform the user that the measured oxygen concentration has exceeded the alarm-1 threshold; alarm-1 and its associated relay are in active mode.

1.5.7 Alarm-2 Indicator LED

The purpose of the Alarm-2 Indicator LED on the control panel is to inform the user that the measured oxygen concentration has exceeded the Alarm-2 threshold; alarm-2 and its associated relay are in active mode.

1.5.8 Fault Indicator LED

The purpose of the Fault Indicator LED on the control panel is to inform the user that at least one system fault is active. Note that when the fault Indicator LED is active, the fault relay will also be active.

CHAPTER 2 – SYSTEM INSTALLATION AND START-UP

2.1 Installing the Analyzer

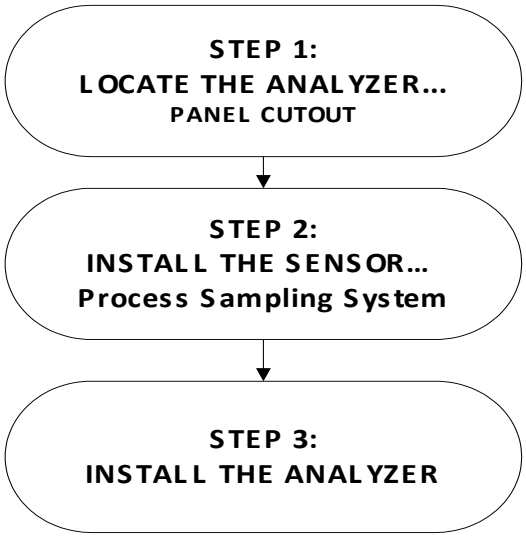


Figure 6 – Installation outline

2.1.1 Step 1 – Locate and Mount the Analyzer unit

The model 1100 is designed to be mounted flush to the surface of a stationary equipment control panel. Select a suitable location for the analyzer unit where the digital display and status LED's will be easy to read, and the interface buttons on the display panel will be easy to access.

Cut/drill the mounting panel to the specifications in figure-7. Clearance holes for the #8-32 threaded mounting studs do not need to be tapped. Hex nuts are included for securing the unit to a panel. Trim all burrs or sharp edges in the cutout or mounting-holes, which would interfere with or damage the gasket on the analyzer control panel.

Slide the analyzer unit into the cutout, rear-chassis first, and seat the control panel gasket on the mounting surface. The gasket on the analyzer control panel ensures a watertight seal around the control panel cutout. Secure the threaded mounting studs with the supplied hex-nuts, and internal-tooth lock-washers. The analyzer control panel is suitable for NEMA Type 4, IP20 environments when properly installed. The rear electronics chassis is suitable for NEMA Type 1, IP 20 environments.

The analyzer should not be exposed to water, adverse temperature, or shock. Ensure the analyzer unit is mounted in an area of free airflow to prevent the chassis from exceeding the operating temperature specifications. Do not mount the analyzer or sensor against hot surfaces. Do not block the ventilation louver on the analyzer chassis.

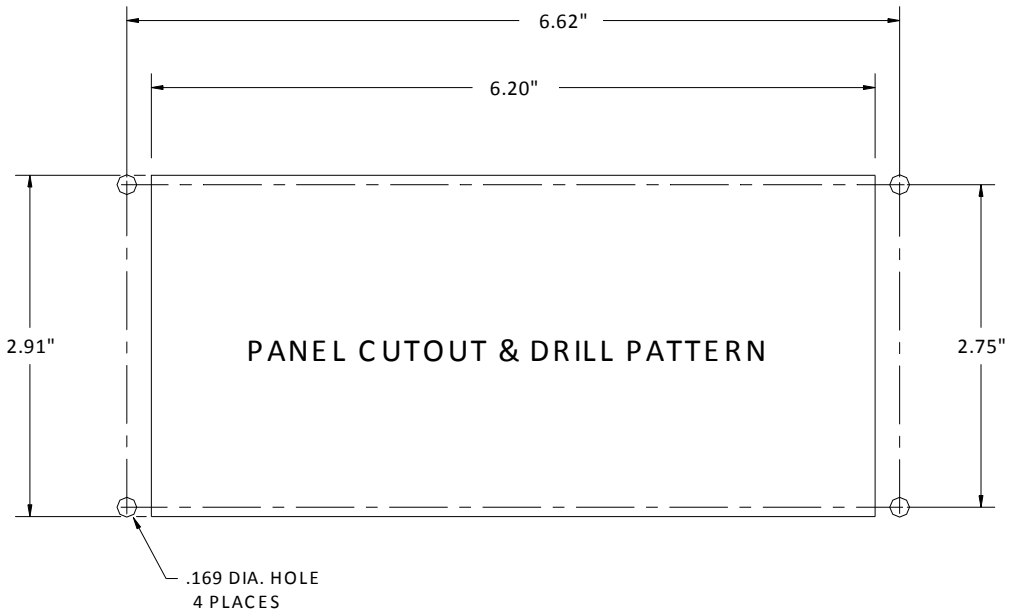


Figure 7 – Analyzer cut-out

2.1.2 Step 2 – Install the Remote Sensor

The model 1100 is supplied with a model MAX-250 oxygen sensor, and sensor flow-through head for connection to a sampled process gas stream, and a sensor interface cable with a rubberized sheath to protect the sensor and the sensor electrical connector from dust and liquid spray.

The model 1100 can also be supplied with a Neutronics Inc. process Sampling system, built-to-application. For detailed instructions on remote sensor installation with a Neutronics Inc. Process Sampling System, please refer to the equipment manual.

CAUTION: The remote mounted sensor contains a weak acid electrolyte (concentrated acetic acid). Do not attempt to disassemble the sensor. Any sensor found leaking electrolyte should be disposed of according to local regulations. See material safety data supplied in the Appendix of this manual. Any damaged sensor should be replaced with a new unit.

2.1.2.1 Flow-through Head

Surface-mount the flow through head horizontally (as shown in figure 8) or vertically on a stationary panel. The sensor flow-through head is 1.25" diameter Delrin™ plastic or optional stainless steel, and is machined to accommodate two # 6-32 machine-type mounting screws (1-inch on center). Be careful not to over tighten the mounting screws. Allow sufficient space to screw the model MAX-250 oxygen sensor into the top threaded port of the flow through head, and for the sample lines and sample inlet and exhaust fittings.

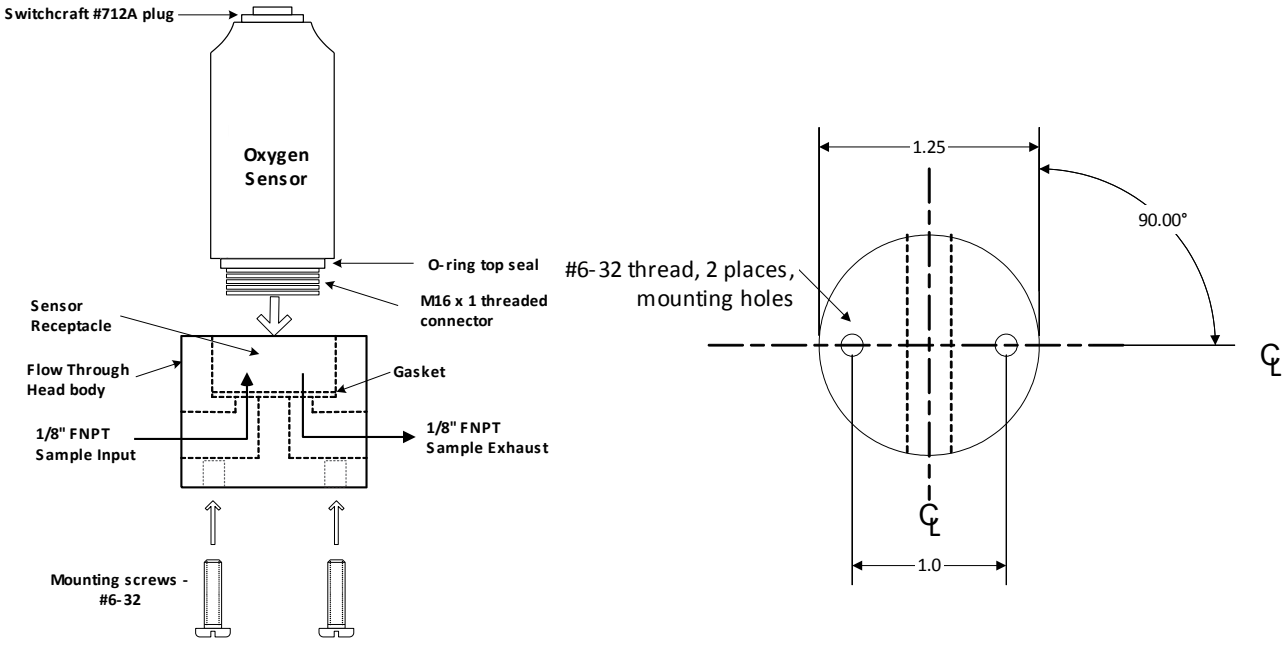


Figure 8a – Max-250 Sensor and flow-through head mounting

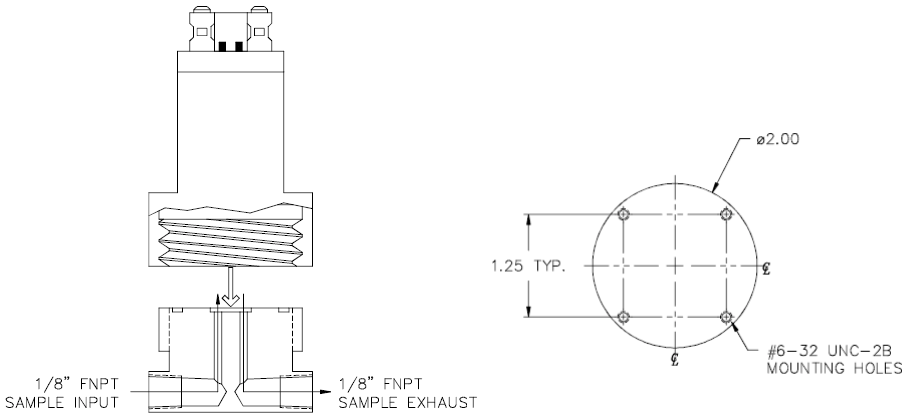


Figure 8b – GP Sensor and flow-through head mounting

2.1.2.2 Sample Inlet Port

Pneumatic connection to the measured process for sample extraction is made at either of the two interchangeable 1/8" FNPT fitting around the side of the flow-through head. For connecting the flow-through head to the measured process, use 1/8" or 1/4" rigid tubing, and 1/8" MNPT fittings of a material compatible with process gas composition. Ensure that no grease, particulate, or solvent is present in the tubing during installation. Use thread-tape to seal connections, and prevent galling. Fix all sample tubing and connectors.

A fixed calibration port may be implemented in the process sampling line by installing a 1/8" or 1/4" 3-way manual ball valve into the sampling line as in figure-9. Use 1/8" or 1/4" rigid tubing and 1/8" MNPT fittings of a material compatible with process gas composition. Ensure that no grease, particulate, or solvent is present in the tubing during installation. Use thread-tape to seal connections, and prevent galling. Fix all sample tubing and connectors.

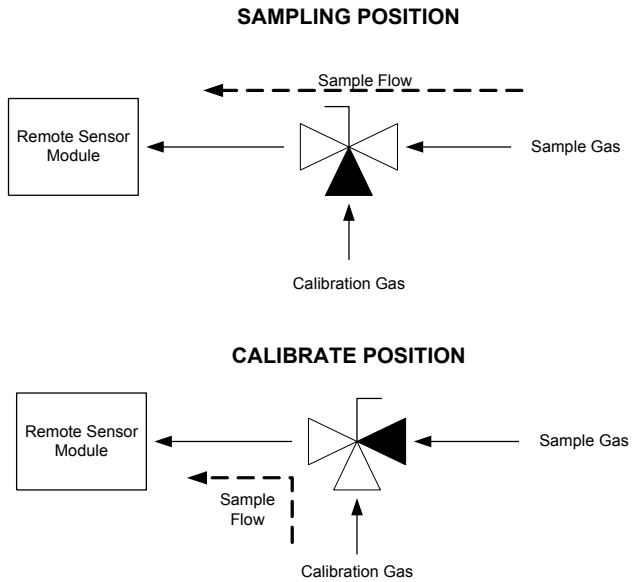


Figure 9 – Calibration gas fixture configuration

2.1.2.3 Sample Exhaust Port

Pneumatic connection to the measured process for sample extraction is made at either of the two interchangeable 1/8" FNPT fitting around the side of the flow-through head, but opposite the installed sample inlet port (section 2.1.2.2). For connecting the sample exhaust to vent, use 1/8" or 1/4" rigid tubing and 1/8" MNPT fittings of a material compatible with process gas composition. Select a vent location that is known to be at atmospheric pressure at all times. Use a minimum 2-meters of tubing to prevent back-flow of vent gas to the sensor. Ensure that no grease, particulate, or solvent is present in the tubing during installation. Use thread-tape to seal connections, and prevent galling. Fix all sample tubing and connectors.

2.1.2.4 Sensor

The MAX-250 sensor pneumatic connection to the process gas stream is made at the M16x1 threaded flow-through head connection with a supplied top seal O-Ring and receptacle gasket. Electrical connection to the model 1100 is made at the female SwitchCraft type #712A connector.

Connect the sensor to the flow-through head. Verify the supplied O-Ring is in place at the base of the sensor, over the M16x1 threaded connector. Do not lubricate the O-Ring. Verify the supplied gasket is seated in the bottom of the flow-through head sensor receptacle. Screw the sensor into the flow-through head sensor receptacle, and hand-tighten. Do not over-tighten. The O-Ring and gasket should be slightly compressed. Match the sensor threaded flow-through head connection against the mating receptacle in the sensor flow-through head.

Attach the supplied sensor cable to the model MAX-250 oxygen sensor using the female SwitchCraft type #712A connector. Hand-tighten the capture-ring to secure the connection. Match the sensor electrical connection against the mating connector on the sensor interface cable. Slide the protective sheath over the sensor. Fix all wiring and connectors.

Sampled process gas may be applied to the sensor flow-through head any time after the sensor is attached to the flow-through head. Regulate sample gas to 1 to 3 psig at 1-SLPM flow rate. Do not exceed 15" Hg vacuum or 7-psig at the sample inlet port. Never apply an unregulated gas source to the sensor flow-through head.

2.1.3 Step 3 – Install the Analyzer

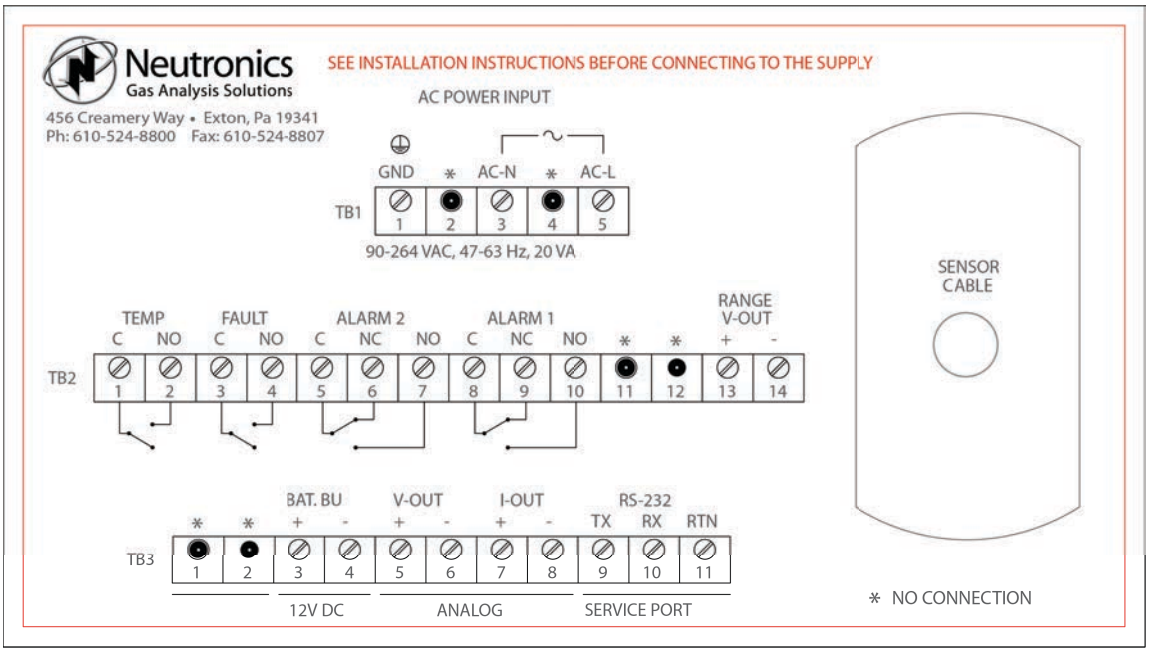
DANGER: Electrical connections on the rear of the Model 1100 Oxygen analyzer may have hazardous voltages present once power has been applied to the unit. High voltages may remain present for a short time even after power has been disconnected from the analyzer. Take care in observing standard electrical practices when making electrical connections to the Model 1100 Oxygen analyzer.

DANGER: The model 1100 analyzer is not rated intrinsically safe or explosion proof. Be certain that no flammable gases are present in the area where the Model 1100 analyzer will be installed.

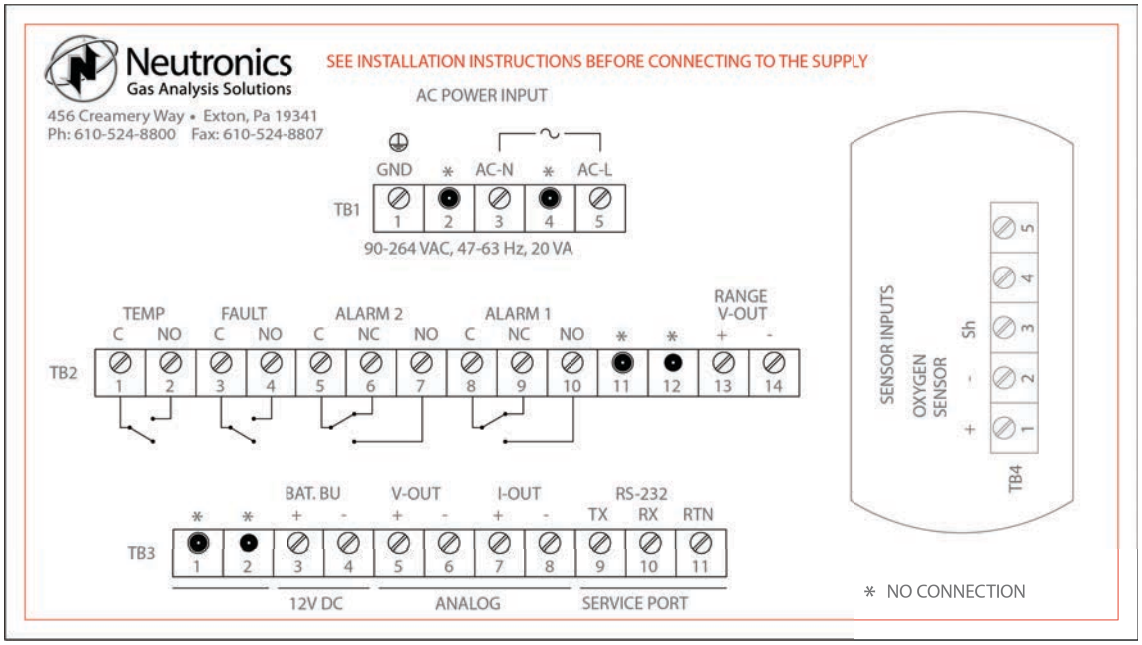
CAUTION: The model 1100 housing is not rated waterproof. Do not mount the analyzer or the sensor in an area where it may contact water or other liquid elements**.**

WARNING: Be certain that all power is OFF to the analyzer and associated wiring (cables) before attempting installation. DO NOT WORK WITH LIVE WIRES! Do not leave any exposed wire at the terminal blocks. Before applying power, ensure terminal blocks are fully inserted into the mating connector at the analyzer.

A label depicting the terminal block arrangement is affixed to the top of the chassis for easy reference during installation and maintenance (VAC and Wall Mount configuration shown below). The terminal blocks feature screwed terminals. The terminal blocks are also removable for ease of wiring or removal of the analyzer module.

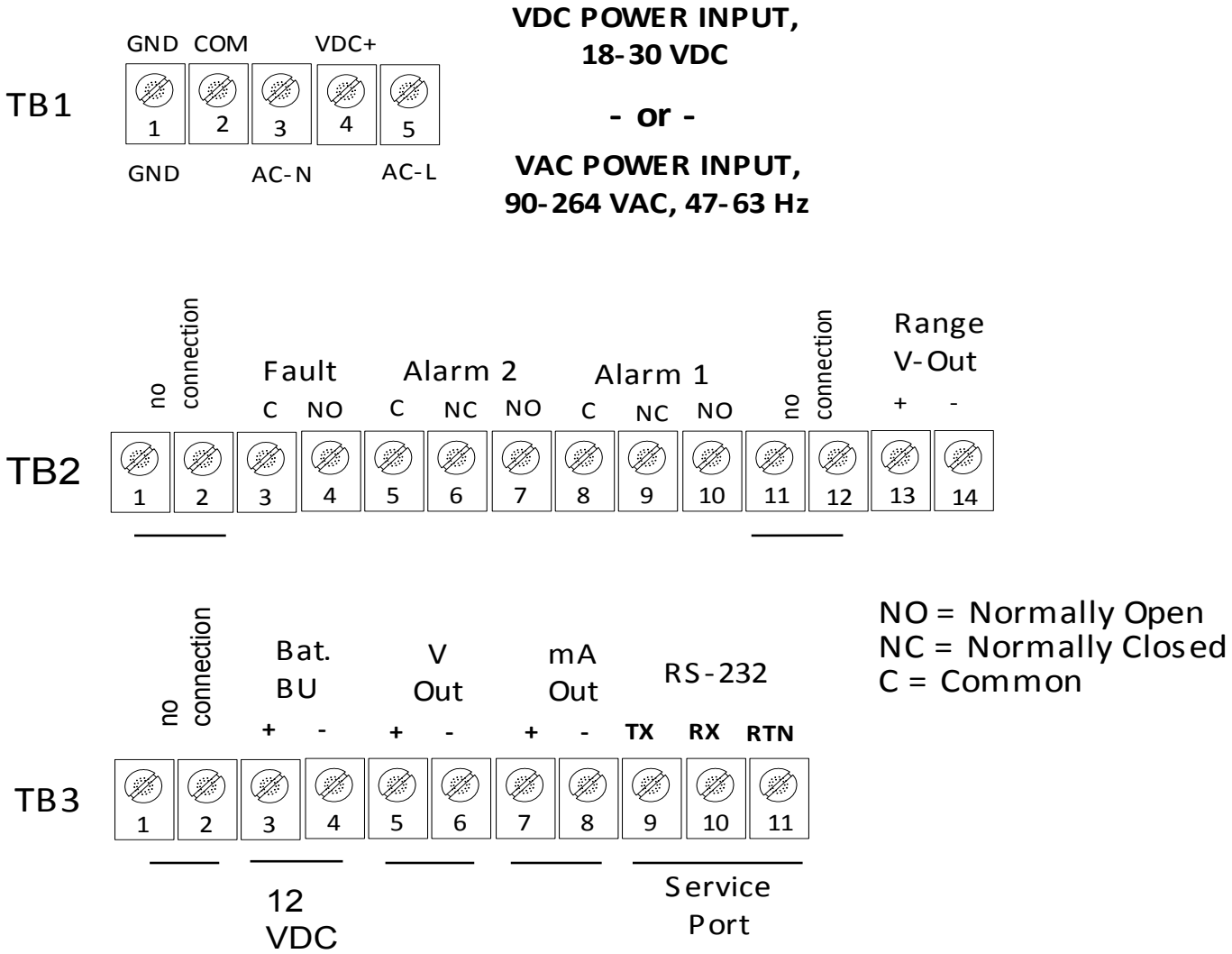


VAC Standard



VAC Wall Mount

Terminal 3 and 4 on TB3 are included for a 12VDC battery backup.



Terminal 3 and 4 on TB3 are included for a 12VDC battery backup.

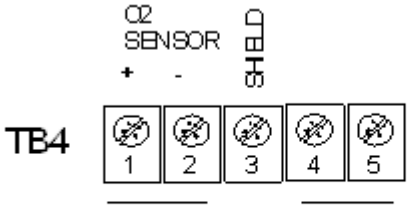


Figure 10 – Analyzer chassis electrical connections

2.1.3.1 Sensor Input

Electrical connection to the model MAX-250 oxygen sensor is made by connecting the supplied sensor interface cable between the analyzer and the sensor. Attach the sensor interface cable to the model 1100 analyzer female 180° 3-pin DIN cable connector. For the wall mount version (analyzer mounted in an enclosure) of the analyzer, connections to the sensor are made at terminal block TB4. Match the sensor input connector against the mating connector on the sensor interface cable. When the model GP oxygen sensor with mA output (part number 8-01-1000-02-2) a 47 ohm resistor will be factory installed between TB4-1 and TB4-2. Fix all wiring and connectors.

2.1.3.2 Alarm-1 Relay Output

Connections from the Alarm-1 relay contacts to the user's process control equipment are made at terminal block TB2 on the rear of the analyzer chassis. The oxygen alarm relay contacts are voltage-free Form C relay contacts, SPDT, 5A @ 250 VAC, 5A @ 30 VDC. Be certain to match the terminal pins against the terminal ID label on the top of the analyzer chassis.

2.1.3.3 Alarm-2 Relay Output

Connections from the Alarm-2 relay contacts to the user's process control equipment are made at terminal block TB2 on the rear of the analyzer chassis. The oxygen alarm relay contacts are voltage-free Form C relay contacts, SPDT, 5A @ 250 VAC, 5A @ 30 VDC. Be certain to match the terminal pins against the terminal ID label on the top of the analyzer chassis.

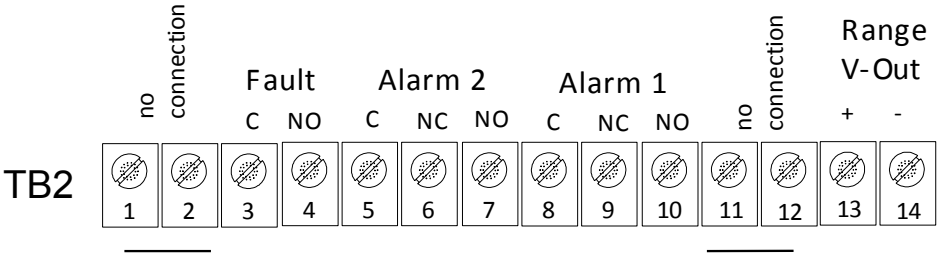
2.1.3.4 Fault Relay Output

Connections from the Fault relay contacts to the user's process control equipment are made at terminal block TB2 on the rear of the analyzer chassis. The fault relay contacts are voltage-free Form B relay contacts, SPST, 5A @ 250 VAC, 5A @ 30 VDC. Be certain to match the terminal pins against the terminal ID label on the top of the analyzer chassis.

2.1.3.5 Range ID Output

Connections from the Range ID output to the user's auxiliary equipment are made at terminal block TB2 on the rear of the analyzer chassis. Be certain to match the terminal pins against the terminal ID label on the top of the analyzer chassis.

Use 20-AWG, 2-conductor, stranded-wire, twisted pairs for the connections. It is not necessary to use shielded cable for the Range ID output, with or without electrical barriers. If shielded cable is used, it should be drained to dc ground at the auxiliary equipment.



Connections from the Range ID output to the user's auxiliary equipment are made at terminal block TB2 on the rear of the analyzer chassis. Be certain to match the terminal pins against the terminal ID label on the top of the analyzer chassis.

2.1.3.6 Analog Voltage Output

Connections from the Analog Voltage output to the user's auxiliary equipment are made at terminal block TB3 on the rear of the analyzer chassis. Be certain to match the terminal pins against the terminal ID label on the top of the analyzer chassis.

Use 20-AWG, 2-conductor, stranded-wire, twisted pairs for the connections. It is not necessary to use shielded cable for the Analog voltage output, with or without electrical barriers. If shielded cable is used, it should be drained to dc ground at the auxiliary equipment.

2.1.3.7 Analog Current Output

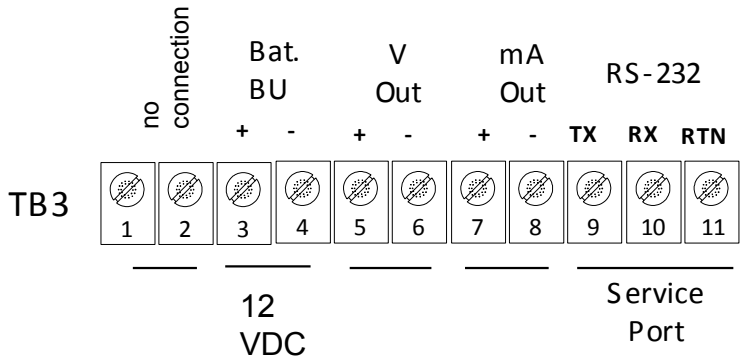
Connections from the Analog Current output to the user's auxiliary equipment are made at terminal block TB3 on the rear of the analyzer chassis. The Analog current output is a negative ground, non-isolated 0-20mA, or 4-20 mA current loop. 12 VDC Power is supplied by the model 1100 analyzer. Maximum electrical loading is 250 Ohms. Be certain to match the terminal pins against the terminal ID label on the top of the analyzer chassis.

Use 20-AWG, 2-conductor, stranded-wire, twisted pairs for the connections. It is not necessary to use shielded cable for the Analog current output, with or without electrical barriers. If shielded cable is used, it should be drained to dc ground at the auxiliary equipment.

2.1.3.8 Battery Backup

12-volt DC Battery Backup terminals are provided at terminal block TB3 on the rear of the analyzer chassis. These terminals may be connected to a fixed 12 VDC power source to act as a back up in case mains power has been lost. The circuit will detect loss of the mains power and the VDC battery backup will maintain power to the system.

Connection to the battery backup is not required for normal operation of the analyzer. Be certain to match the terminal pins against the terminal ID label on the top of the analyzer chassis.



2.1.3.9 RS-232 Service Port

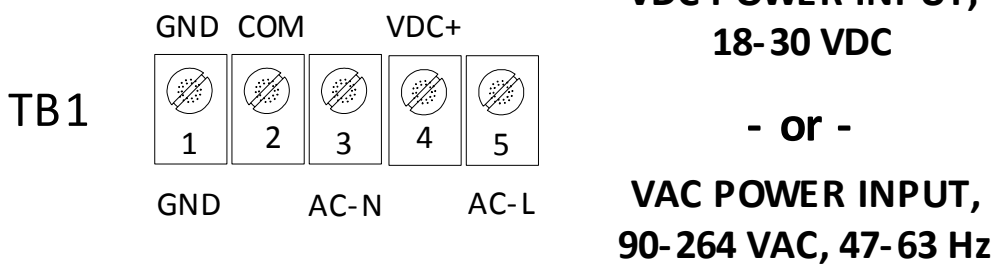
For interfacing with any standard PC computer via serial port, use 20-AWG, 3-conductor, shielded, stranded-wire, jacketed cable, terminated on one end with a female DB9 connector. The shielding should be drained to dc ground at the computer.

SIGNAL DESIGNATION AT ANALYZER	ANALYZER TB2 CONNECTION	SIGNAL DESIGNATION AT COMPUTER	COMPUTER DB9 SERIAL PORT CONNECTION
RX	Pin 9	TX	Pin 2
TX	Pin 10	RX	Pin 3
RTN	Pin 11	RTN	Pin 5

2.1.3.10 Mains Power

Connections for Mains Power input are made at terminal block TB1 on the rear of the analyzer chassis. Be certain to match the terminal pins against the terminal ID label on the top of the analyzer chassis.

For VAC versions, use minimum 16-AWG, 3-conductor, stranded-wire, for the connections. Supply single-phase 110/220 VAC, 50/60Hz to the unit. For VDC versions, use 18-AWG, 3-conductor, stranded-wire, for the connections. Supply 12/24 VDC to the unit. Refer to Appendix B for detailed power specifications.



2.2 Starting up and Commissioning the System

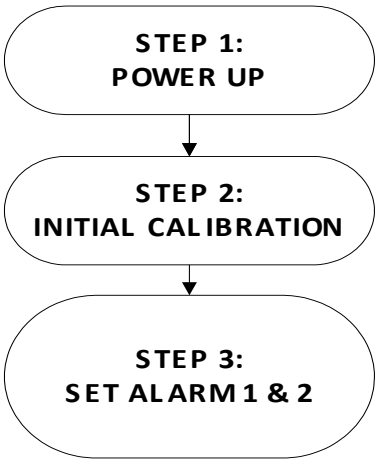


Figure 11 – Start-up outline

The Model 1100 is shipped ready to use, right from the carton. Factory default configuration settings are listed in Appendix C. Those settings will be suitable for most applications. Review the factory default configuration settings before commissioning your system. If you wish to change any of the factory default settings, refer to sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.

POWER UP CHECK LIST

Have you:

- Mounted the analyzer and sensor in areas where there are no flammable vapors?
- Mounted the system away from exposure to rain, dripping water, or hose down?
- Correctly installed all of the wiring?
- Connected the sensor interface cable at both the sensor and analyzer?
- Ensured gas tight plumbing at the sensor flow-through head?
- Regulated the sample pressure as instructed in section 2.1.2.4?
- Read this manual in its entirety?

2.2.1 Step 1 – Power Up the unit

When the Model 1100 is powered-up, it will go through a 5-second self-test. The 7-segment alphanumeric display will show “8.8.8.8.”, then XXXX (software build), and the Power Supply voltage setting. The Run, Alarm-1, Alarm-2 and Fault LED indicators will go through a display test sequence (Lamp Test). The unit will then check the sensor signal and update the digital display and status LED’s, and enter into the appropriate system mode according to programmed parameters (Appendix C – system configuration).

Once the analyzer reading has stabilized, the user may apply an instrument air source to the sensor to check the system. Allow the new reading to stabilize. It should take about 30-seconds for the gas to sweep out the sample lines, depending on the length.

2.2.2 Step 2 – Calibrate the Unit

All units are calibrated at the Neutronics factory before shipping. However, it is recommended that the model 1100 be calibrated at commissioning, under ambient and process conditions similar to those encountered while in-service. Refer to section 3.2.1 for detailed analyzer calibration instructions.

Helpful hint: The model 1100 is configured-to-order, as specified by the user per the application. If the application has changed, some adjustments in the system configuration may be necessary to optimize the model 1100 performance for the application. After reviewing the calibration instructions, review Appendix C – Factory Configuration Settings. Verify that the current settings are suitable for the application. Refer to Appendices E and F for all valid range and output settings available on the model 1100. If any changes are necessary, they can be performed via the control panel (section 4.1.1) or the service port (section 4.1.2).

2.2.3 Step 3 –Set Alarm-1 and Alarm-2

After the unit has been calibrated on a known gas source, set the alarm points according to process control requirements. Refer to Appendix C for factory settings.

2.2.3.1 Set Alarm-1

For process control applications, alarm-1 is used normally as the “primary” oxygen-level alarm, and is set to the highest or lowest level of oxygen allowable in your process, according to the application. Refer to section 3.2.2 for information about setting the alarm-1 level.

2.2.3.2 Set Alarm-2

For process control applications, alarm-2 is used normally as the “secondary”, or “warning” oxygen-level alarm, and is set just below to the highest, or just above the lowest level of oxygen allowable in your process, according to the application. Refer to section 3.2.3 for information about setting the alarm-2 level.

The Model 1100 should now be ready for commissioning. Neutronics Inc. offers commissioning and Factory Acceptance Testing services by our qualified technicians. You may contact the Neutronics factory toll-free at (800) 378-2287 in the continental United States. Elsewhere, call (610) 524-8800 and ask a Neutronics Service Technician to schedule a service call.

CHAPTER 3 – ANALYZER OPERATION

3.1 System Organization

The Model 1100 has two types of operational modes – User-type, and System-type. User modes are initiated and controlled by the user, and are used to setup and maintain the analyzer. The User modes are: Calibration, Set/View Alarm-1, Set/View Alarm-2, View Active Faults, and Setup. Operating modes are accessed automatically by the Model 1100 during normal operation, according to its programming, and its configuration parameters. The Operating modes are: Self-Test & Warm-up, Run, Alarm-1 Active, Alarm-2 Active, and Fault Active.

3.2 USER Modes

At any time, the user can initiate any of the user modes either from the control panel or through the service port. Control panel access of the Calibration, Set/View Alarm-1, Set/View Alarm-2 and View Active Faults modes will be covered in this chapter. System setup mode and user access via the service port will be covered in section 4.1.

The user modes, Calibration, Set/View Alarm-1, Set/View Alarm-2 and View Active Faults, are accessed serially via the control panel, in the aforementioned order by repeatedly pressing and releasing the “MODE” key. When a user mode is accessed via the control panel, the model 1100 aborts any system mode active, and holds the state of Alarm-1, Alarm-2, Fault, and Heater OK relay outputs until the user returns the unit to Run mode.

3.2.1 CALIBRATE Mode & Calibration Procedure

Calibration mode allows the oxygen sensor and the analyzer to be aligned to gases of known oxygen concentration for the most accurate on-line readings. To maintain the highest accuracy and performance, the model 1100 requires single-gas calibration with ambient-level oxygen (20.9%) at system commissioning and at regular monthly intervals during the normal service life of the oxygen sensor (2-3 years). This simple calibration procedure requires the user to apply the gas and then adjust the reading on the analyzer control panel. The model 1100 does the rest.

Calibration should be performed at the following times:

- During commissioning
- Once every 30-days of normal operation
- When replacing an oxygen sensor
- As required while troubleshooting the system

Calibration in the field requires only single-gas calibration with ambient-level oxygen (20.9% oxygen). During the initial factory set-up, two-gas calibration using 20.9% oxygen and 1 to 4% oxygen is used to properly configure the analyzer and ensure full range accuracy.

3.2.1.1 Step-1: Select the Calibration Gas

The following calibration gas can be used to calibrate the model 1100:

- Ambient air
- Instrument grade compressed air (Dew-point < 35°, particulates < 3-micron, condensable hydrocarbons < 1-part-per-million)
- Certified standard grade bottled gas at 20.9% oxygen concentration

WARNING Do not calibrate the model 1100 using zero gas. If the unit is calibrated on zero gas, it will not operate properly.

3.2.1.2 Step-2: Remove the Oxygen Sensor from On-line Service

The oxygen sensor requires removal from on-line service prior to calibration. Calibration or other maintenance of the model 1100 analyzer and sensor should be performed only when the measured process is not operating. If the unit has been installed with a Neutronics process sample conditioning system, please refer to the equipment manual for the sampling system for detailed instructions.

WARNING Before opening any part of the sampling system to air, make sure that the sampling lines are not pressurized and are clear of any gas that may create a personnel or environmental hazard.

Disconnect the measured process from the sensor by completely removing the installed 1/8" MNPT fittings from the sensor flow-through head sample inlet port (this step is not necessary if you are using a fixed gas manifold – see section 2.3.1). If it is necessary to exhaust the gas to an alternate path during calibration, completely remove the installed 1/8" MNPT fittings from the sensor flow-through head sample exhaust port. Connect the oxygen sensor to an alternate exhaust location as shown in section 2.1.2.3.

3.2.1.3 Step-3: Calibration – Apply calibration gas to the Oxygen Sensor

Attach a calibration gas source with 20.9% oxygen concentration to the model 1100 sensor flow-through head. The user may attach the regulated gas source to the sensor head sample inlet port directly or through a fixed gas manifold. The latter method will help to prevent premature wear of tube-ends and fittings and increase long-term sampling system integrity. Where a calibration manifold has not been installed, connect the calibration gas source to the oxygen sensor similar to the configuration shown in section 2.1.2.2.

Apply the calibration gas to the oxygen sensor. Adjust the regulated calibration gas pressure to match the pressure of the in-service sample gas, in accordance with the specification (1 to 3 psig, see Appendix B). Be sure to flow the calibration gas to the sensor until the analyzer display has stabilized, allowing the calibration gas to sweep out the sample lines. The optimum flow rate is 1 SLPM.

WARNING Never apply an unregulated gas supply to the oxygen sensor. High or uncontrolled pressures may cause damage the oxygen sensor and sampling system components and may be harmful to personnel.

3.2.1.4 Step-4: Calibration – Calibrate the Model 1100

Note: The analyzer will show “CAL” for a short time followed by a reading. Do not press the UP or DOWN arrow unless you intend to calibrate the analyzer.

After a regulated stream of calibration gas has been applied to the sensor, press the “MODE” key one time and then release. The 7-segment alphanumeric display will show “CAL”, and then an oxygen concentration value. Adjust the displayed oxygen concentration value to read “20.9” by pressing the “UP” or “DOWN” arrow key as required. After reaching “20.9”, press and release the “MODE” key four times to return to Run mode.

3.2.1.5 Step-5: Return the Oxygen Sensor to On-line Service

When the calibration procedures are completed, the model 1100 is ready to return to service. Disconnect the calibration gas from the oxygen sensor by completely removing the installed 1/8" FNPT fitting from the sensor flow-through head sample inlet port. If a calibration manifold has not been installed, reconnect the sample inlet port to the process for in-service oxygen measurement (section 2.1.2.2). If an alternate vent connection has been used, reconnect the sensor flow-through head sample exhaust port to the primary vent source (section 2.1.2.3). Be sure to flow sample gas to the sensor until the analyzer display has stabilized to allow sufficient time to sweep the sample lines clear of the calibration gas.

3.2.2 SET/VIEW ALARM-1 Mode

To enter Set Alarm-1 mode from run mode using the keypad; scroll through the user mode menu by pressing momentarily the “MODE” key two (2) times, until the 7-segment alphanumeric display reads “AL1” (set alarm-1 level), and the “RUN” and “ALM1” indicator LED’s flash. The display will show momentarily “AL1” and then the current alarm-1 threshold level (an O_2 concentration). Use the “UP” and “DOWN” keys to adjust the alarm-1 setpoint level. Changed settings are automatically saved when the “MODE” key is pressed to enter the next mode.

3.2.3 SET/VIEW ALARM-2 Mode

To enter Set Alarm-2 mode from run mode using the keypad; scroll through the user mode menu by pressing momentarily the “MODE” key three (3) times, until the 7-segment alphanumeric display reads “AL2” (set alarm-2 level) and the “RUN” and “ALM2” indicator LED’s flash. The display will show momentarily “AL2” and then the current alarm-2 threshold level (an O_2 concentration). Use the “UP” and “DOWN” keys to adjust the alarm-2 setpoint level. Changed settings are automatically saved when the “MODE” key is pressed to enter the next mode.

3.2.4 VIEW ACTIVE FAULTS Mode

To enter View Active Faults mode from run mode using the keypad; scroll through the user mode menu by pressing momentarily the “MODE” key four (4) times until the 7-segment alphanumeric display reads “FL”, and the “RUN” and “FAULT” indicator LED’s flash. The display will show momentarily “FL” and then the highest priority active system fault. Press and release the “UP” or “DOWN key to scroll through all active system faults. Refer to section 4.3.1 for a complete fault code listing, and troubleshooting guide. To exit, press and release the “MODE” key.

3.2.5 Return to RUN Mode

To exit to run mode from any user mode, using the keypad; scroll through the control panel user mode menu by pressing repeatedly the “MODE” key until the 7-segment alphanumeric display shows ”run”. The display will then show an oxygen concentration. The “RUN”, “ALM1”, “ALM2”, and “FAULT” LED’s will flash for 120 seconds to indicate that the analyzer is in a stabilization period. This is to allow time to sweep the sample lines with sample gas before returning the unit to on-line service. During the stabilization period, alarm-1, alarm-2, and fault, relays remain inactive, and held to their last state before the control panel user mode menu was accessed.

3.3 System Modes

The model 1100 has five System modes – Self-Test & warm-up, Run, Alarm-1 Active, Alarm-2 Active, or Fault Active. Self-test & warm-up are fixed routines that are initiated upon each start-up. The remaining system modes, provided no valid manual input is received at the control panel or service port, are initiated automatically by the analyzer according to setup parameters entered by the user in setup mode, compared against monitored inputs and other monitored system hardware in real time.

3.3.1 Self-Test & Warm-up Mode

When the model 1100 is started up, it enters into Self-Test & Warm-up mode automatically (section 2.2.1). When the analyzer self-test is complete, the unit checks the current sensor signal, updates the 7-segment LED display, status LED’s, and Analog outputs, then enters into the appropriate system mode according to its programmed parameters.

3.3.2 RUN Mode

The model 1100 initiates Run mode when it is continuously measuring the oxygen concentration of the in-service sample gas, and updating the display and outputs accordingly, and it has not detected any valid user input. A solid lit or flashing “RUN” indicator LED indicates to the user that the instrument is on-line, and the system is operating properly.

When the measured process oxygen concentration falls outside of programmed alarm parameters, and/or the system experiences a fault condition, the model 1100 analyzer enters into Alarm-1 Active, Alarm-2 Active, and/or Fault Active mode accordingly. The system does not abort Run mode, and the “RUN” indicator LED stays lit. The appropriate indicator LED will light in addition to the “RUN” indicator LED.

When programmed alarm setpoints and/or fault conditions are cleared, the model 1100 analyzer aborts Alarm-1 Active, Alarm-2 Active, and/or Fault Active mode accordingly. The system does not abort Run mode, and the “RUN” indicator LED stays lit. Indicator LED’s mapped to aborted modes go out.

When the model 1100 analyzer detects valid user-input, it enters into one of the user modes accordingly – Calibration, Set/View Alarm-1, Set/View Alarm-2, View Active Faults, or User Setup. The analyzer aborts Run mode and holds the state of Alarm-1, Alarm-2, and Fault. The “RUN” indicator LED goes out, except in Calibrate mode, where it flashes.

When the user manually aborts all user modes by returning the system to Run mode, or no valid user input is detected for 120-seconds, the model 1100 checks the current sensor signal, updates the 7-segment LED display, status LED’s, and Analog outputs, then enters into the appropriate system mode according to its programmed parameters. Alarm-1, Alarm-2, and Fault relay outputs are released and the “RUN” indicator LED is lit.

3.3.3 ALARM-1 ACTIVE Mode

The model 1100 initiates Alarm-1 Active mode when it has detected that the measured oxygen concentration has exceed the set threshold value of Alarm-1 (section 3.2.2). The “ALM1” indicator LED will light, The “RUN” indicator LED will remain lit. The Alarm-1 relay will change state according to the analyzer configuration (Appendix C, Factory Setup). The Alarm status will be cleared automatically when the measured oxygen concentration is within the set threshold value of Alarm-1. The “ALM1” indicator LED will go out, and the Alarm-1 relay will return to its non-active state according to the analyzer configuration. The Alarm-1 Active mode held to its last state during manual access to the user mode menu.

3.3.4 ALARM-2 ACTIVE Mode

The model 1100 initiates Alarm-2 Active mode when it has detected that the measured oxygen concentration has exceed the set threshold value of Alarm-2 (section 3.2.3). The “ALM2” indicator LED will light, The “RUN” indicator LED will remain lit. The Alarm-2 relay will change state according to the analyzer configuration (Appendix C, Factory Setup). The Alarm status will be cleared automatically when the measured oxygen concentration is within the set threshold value of Alarm-2. The “ALM2” indicator LED will go out, and the Alarm-2 relay will return to its non-active state according to the analyzer configuration. The Alarm-2 Active mode is held to its last state during manual access to the user mode menu.

3.3.5 FAULT ACTIVE Mode

The model 1100 initiates Fault Active mode when it has detected that one or more Fault criterion have been satisfied (section 4.3.1). The “FAULT” indicator LED will light and the Fault relay will change state. The Fault status will be cleared automatically when no Fault criterion have been satisfied. The “FAULT” indicator LED will go out and the Fault relay will return to its non-active state. The user may view active faults at any time from the control panel (section 3.2.4).

Faults can include an analog overflow, checksum error or disconnected sensor.

CHAPTER 4 – MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

4.1 System Setup

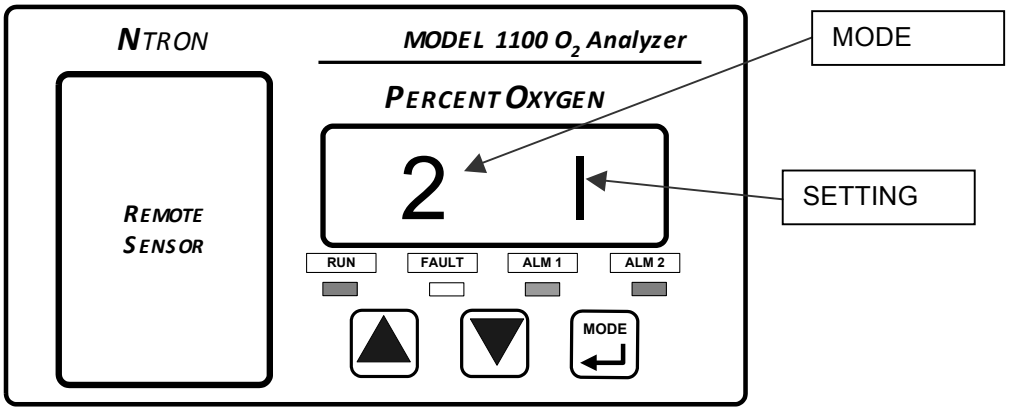
The model 1100 is shipped ready to install and operate with complete factory configuration already programmed and tested. The user may however wish to change the system configuration to suit the application of the analyzer. Some setup parameters may be changed by the user via the control panel keypad. All configuration parameters may be changed by the user via the Service Port.

Important: Before changing any of the model 1100 settings, refer to Appendix C – Factory Setup for reference. If the user has any questions before proceeding with changing analyzer settings, please contact the Neutronics Service Department for assistance.

4.1.1 System Setup via Control panel Keypad

The control panel user setup menu may be accessed from the model 1100 control panel by pressing and holding the "MODE" key for at least 10-seconds until the 7-segment alphanumeric display shows"---" to indicate that the analyzer has accessed setup mode. Release the "MODE" key to activate setup mode. Once in setup mode, the user can access adjustable parameters sequentially by continuing to press and release the "MODE" key to scroll through the setup menu.

When you reach the mode that you wish to change, use the "UP" and "DOWN" keys to adjust the displayed setting. The modes are numerically identified by the number on the left side of the display. The current mode setting is identified by the number on the right side of the display. The new settings are automatically saved when the user advances to the next mode by pressing and releasing the "MODE" key. The user may exit the Setup menu at any time by pressing simultaneously the "UP" and "DOWN" keys (Appendix D, Control panel Hot-Key functions).



4.1.1.1 User Setup A: Display Range Select

This parameter allows the user to map the display and electrical output range scale of the model 1100 to suit the application (Appendix E – Range / Output Chart).

Valid Settings: 1 (fixed range 0-1 %) • 2 (fixed range 0-10 %) • 3 (fixed range 0-25 %) • 4 (fixed range 0-50 %) • 5 (fixed range 0-100 %) • 8 (low auto-range) • 9 (high auto-range) • 10 (full auto-range) See Appendix E

4.1.1.2 User Setup 1: Alarm-1 Relays Ascending/Descending Action

This parameter allows the user to set the Alarm-1 relay action to *ascending* (the relay is set to its active state when the oxygen level is above the Alarm-1 level set point) or to *descending* (the relay is set to its active state when the oxygen level is below the Alarm-1 level set point).

Valid Settings: 0 (Ascending) • 1 (Descending)

4.1.1.3 User Setup 2: Alarm-2 Relays Ascending/Descending Action

This parameter allows the user to set the Alarm-2 relay action to *ascending* (the relay is set to its active state when the oxygen level is above the Alarm-2 level set point) or to *descending* (the relay is set to its active state when the oxygen level is below the Alarm-2 level set point).

Valid Settings: 0 (Ascending) • 1 (Descending)

4.1.1.4 User Setup 3: Analog Voltage Output Setting

This parameter allows the user to set the Analog Output Voltage full scale to 1, 5, or 10 volts. *Note that the software settings must match the RA and RB jumper settings on the Main CPU PCB* (section 4.1.3).

Valid Settings: 0 (0-5 VDC) • 1 (0-10 VDC), 2 (0-1 VDC)

NOTE: Maximum voltage output for setting 0, is 4.93 volts.

4.1.1.5 User Setup 4: Serial Output Format

This parameter allows the user to set the RS-232 communications timed output format.

Valid Settings: 0 (Output on Request) • 1 (Human Readable) • 2 (Machine Code) • 3 (Machine Code with Checksum) • 4 (Tab Delimited)

4.1.1.6 User Setup 5: Analog 4-20mA Output Calibration

User Setup mode 5 allows the user to adjust the high and low span values of the Analog 4-20mA output from the model 1100. To access user setup mode 5, use the “MODE” key to scroll through the user setup mode menu as normal, until user setup mode 5 is reached. The LED display will show “4.00” to indicate that the unit is ready for the low span output adjustment.

Adjust the low span output: Connect a multi-meter to TB3, Pin 7 (+), and TB3, Pin 8 (-). Set the multimeter to read milli-Amperes. Use the “UP” and “DOWN” keys to adjust the analyzer LED display to match the reading on the multi-meter.

Adjust the high span output: Press and release the “MODE” key once. The analyzer LED display will show “20.00” to indicate that the unit is ready for the high span output adjustment. With the multi-meter still connected to TB3, Pin 7 (+), and TB3, Pin 8 (-), use the “UP” and “DOWN” keys to adjust the analyzer display to match the reading on the multi-meter.

4.1.1.7 User Setup 7: Set Assume Low-End Calibration Range Code

DO NOT CHANGE THIS SETTING

4.1.1.8 User Setup F: Alarm-1 and Alarm-2 Relays Failsafe/Non Failsafe Action

This parameter allows the user to set the Alarm-1 and Alarm-2 relays to either *failsafe* action (relay coils not powered in active alarm state) or *non-failsafe* (relay coils powered in active alarm state).

Valid Settings: 0 (Non-Failsafe) • 1 (Failsafe)

4.1.1.9 User Setup **b**: RS-232 Baud Rate

This parameter allows the user to set the RS-232 communications baud rate.

Valid Settings: 1 (300BPS) • 2 (1200BPS) • 3 (2400BPS) • 4(4800BPS) • 5 (9600BPS)
6 (19200BPS) • 7 (38400BPS) 9600 BPS is standard

4.1.1.10 User Setup 8: Factory Setup Restore.

This parameter allows the user to return the model 1100 to its initial factory-commissioned settings. Always perform a gas calibration after restoring factory settings.

Valid Settings: 88. A setting of 88 will activate the Factory Setup restore.

4.1.2 System Setup via Service Port

The model 1100 analyzer features a Service Port, which is accessible for programming the system, monitoring the analyzer output, and determining active fault codes for troubleshooting. The Service Port has been designed for communication with a PC based computer or other device capable of receiving and transmitting ASCII data packets over a standard RS-232 serial interface.

Access to the Serial Service Port may made through a terminal emulator program such as HyperTerminal, available in Microsoft Windows 95 or later:

4.1.2.1 RS-232 Service Port Interfacing with HyperTerminal in Microsoft Windows 95 or later

Turn off your PC computer, and remove power from the Model 1100. Complete the instructions for wiring and connecting the Model 1100 to a PC computer (section 2.1.3.10). Apply power to the Model 1100, and start up the PC computer.

On your PC computer, open HyperTerminal: Navigate from the Windows desktop – Select Start → Programs → Accessories → Communications → HyperTerminal

In HyperTerminal, create and configure a new connection – follow the prompts:

PROMPT	**YOU ENTER**
CONNECTION NAME	1100
CONNECT TO	COM1, or other available COM port

In HyperTerminal, select the correct COM port properties, to interface properly with the Model 1100:

PROPERTIES	**YOU ENTER**
BITS PER SECOND	9600
DATA BITS	8
PARITY	None
STOP BITS	1
FLOW CONTROL	None
TERMINAL EMULATION	VT 100 *

* Not all versions of MS Windows prompt for this parameter.

Select “Apply” and “OK” as prompted. The Hyper Terminal program will immediately begin communicating with the model 1100, and the model 1100 will commence sending data via ASCII code dump to the PC. The information from the analyzer will be sent in ASCII strings, at 1-second intervals. Data will be sent in the factory default “Human Readable” format.

4.1.2.2 Troubleshooting Your HyperTerminal Interface

If serial communications with the model 1100 fails, isolate the problem by performing the following tests:

Disconnect the RS-232 cable from the model 1100 by removing the terminal block connector from TB3. Insert a jumper between pins 9 & 10 on the terminal block connector. Enter a few letters from the PC keyboard. The PC monitor should display the corresponding alpha-characters as they are typed. If the letters do not display on the monitor screen, there is a problem with the RS-232 cable, the PC serial COM port, or the HyperTerminal setup.

If the typed letters DO show on the monitor screen and serial communications with the model 1100 still has not been established, then PC COM port pins 2 & 3 (1100 pins 9 & 10) may be reversed. Verify the cable wiring (section 2.1.3.10). If no transmitted data from the model 1100 is seen on the monitor screen, call the Neutronics Inc. Service Department for further assistance.

4.1.2.3 Organization of RS-232 Serial Data

There are three levels of access through the service port that can be used for interfacing with the model 1100:

Standard Access: ASCII dump to a PC, printer, or DAQ, and provides basic operator access.

Advanced Level-1 Access: Allows user setup and configuration, such as alarms, and data format.

Advanced Level-2 Access: Allows access to vital control areas via password.

4.1.2.4 Standard Level Access

Standard Level Access is the default level of access to the model 1100 available to the user via a host computer or printer over a standard RS-232 serial interface. In Standard Level access, the user can make inquiries about oxygen concentration, sensor signal level, and other parameters for system servicing, and troubleshooting.

When communications are established between the model 1100 and a host computer, 2-way communication begins automatically in Standard Level access. Data is sent out the analyzer RS-232 Service Port to the host terminal once-per-second, in the factory-default Human Readable format (section 4.1.2.4.2). There are no commands necessary to begin viewing information transmitted by the model 1100 in Standard Level access.

To request and view specific information via the RS-232 interface, type the desired command key selected from the Standard Access level command chart below (It is not necessary to press return).

Helpful Hint: For viewing convenience, before requesting specific information from the model 1100, disable automatic 1-second updates from the model 1100 and allow access of information by-request-only (section 4.1.2.4.1), by typing “SSERFMT=0”, followed by the Return key. To return to automatic 1-second updates of data from the analyzer in Human Readable format (section 4.1.2.4.2), type “SSERFMT=1”, followed by the Return key.

The STANDARD ACCESS level commands

TYPED COMMAND	DESCRIPTION OF QUERIED FUNCTION
A	Short software version
C	Analyzer Model number
E	Sensor output in Percent Oxygen
G	Sensor output in Volts
H	Active Fault codes
I	Active Fault code descriptions
V	Long software version
@	Unit Serial Number

There are several data formats of the ASCII data dump available. They may be changed from Standard Level Access to suit the user's needs as follows:

TYPED COMMAND	DESCRIPTION OF QUERIED FUNCTION
SSERFMT=0	Disables RS-232 continuous periodic data-dump
SSERFMT=1	Enables RS-232 output in HUMAN READABLE format
SSERFMT=2	Enables RS-232 output in MACHINE format w/o Checksum
SSERFMT=3	Enables RS-232 output in MACHINE format w/Checksum
SSERFMT=4	Enables RS-232 output in TAB DELIMITED (Excel) format
SCALIBRATE=.XXXXXX	The user can send a calibration value in decimal format where 100 % Oxygen = 1. The number format entered must be 6-decimal places.

4.1.2.4.1 Disable RS 232 continuous output – SSERFMT=0

The factory default 1-second data-dump in Standard Level access can be disabled through the RS-232 interface in Standard Access level. While this setting is active, the user must request information by pressing the desired key according to the STANDARD ACCESS level commands chart.

4.1.2.4.2 Human Readable Data Format – SSERFMT=1

The factory default format is Human Readable and can be changed via the analyzer control panel, or through the RS-232 interface in Standard Level Access. Human Readable data is presented in dynamic columns (columns appear only when data is present). It is intended for most users, to aid in setup and maintenance of the unit. Column headings from left to right: Mode • O_2 Concentration • Alarm-1 status • Alarm-1 status • list of Fault codes active.

4.1.2.4.3 . Machine Data Format with NO Checksum

Machine format with NO checksum can be selected via the analyzer control panel, or through the RS-232 interface in Standard Access level. Machine format with NO checksum data is streamed in packets defined by start/stop transmit bits. The order of data in each packet is as follows: Start Transmit • O_2 Concentration • Fault codes active • List of Fault Codes • Alarm-1 status • Alarm-1 status • End Transmit. For detailed information on data formats, please contact the Neutronics Service Department.

4.1.2.4.4 Machine Data Format WITH Checksum

Machine format with checksum can be selected via the analyzer control panel, or through the RS-232 interface in Standard Access level. Machine format with checksum data is streamed in packets defined by start/stop transmit bits. The order of data in each packet is as follows: Start Transmit O_2 Concentration • Fault codes active • List of Fault Codes • Alarm-1 status • Alarm-2 status • Checksum • End Transmit. For detailed information on data formats, please contact the Neutronics Service Department.

4.1.2.4.5 Tab delimited Data Format

Tab delimited format can be selected via the analyzer control panel, or through the RS-232 interface in Standard Access level. Tab delimited data is presented in static columns (the same number of columns is always transmitted in a complete data message). Column headings from left to right: Time since last re-boot • Mode • O2 Concentration • Alarm-1 status • Alarm-2 status • list of Fault codes active. For detailed information on data formats, please contact the Neutronics Service Department.

4.1.2.5 Advanced Level 1 Access

Advanced Level-1 access is the computer-interfaced user Setup mode. Access to Advanced Level-1 can be accomplished on a PC by typing “setup” when viewing the Human Readable ASCII output. The User Setup menu will be displayed on the PC screen allowing access for changing the system setup.

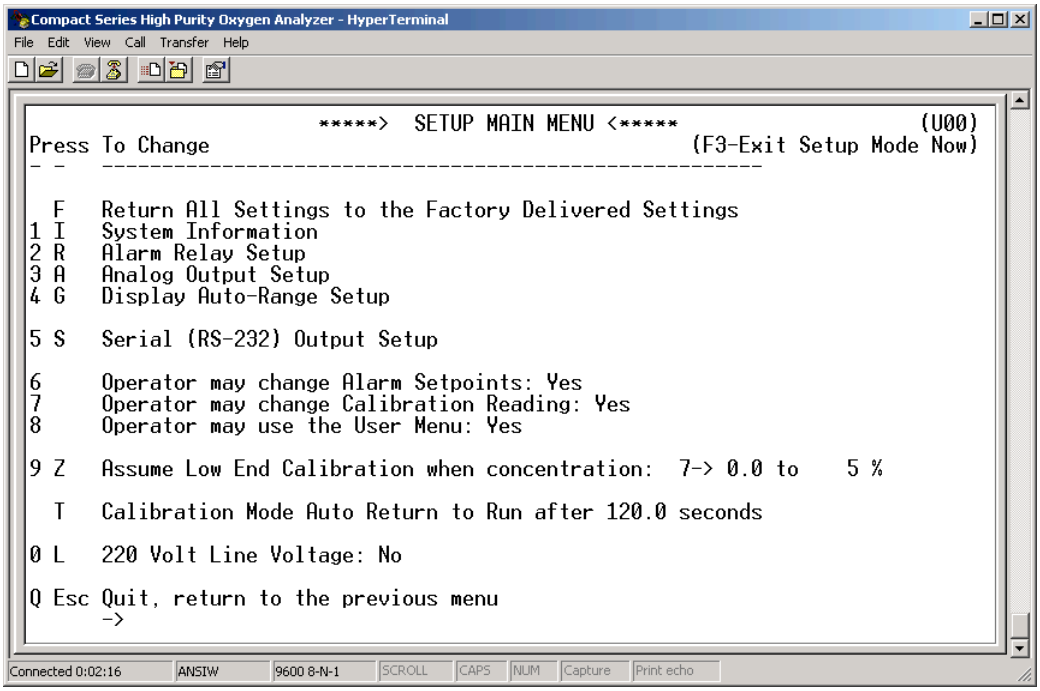


Figure 12 – Level-1 Access (SETUP) Mode Menu

4.1.2.6 Advanced Level-2 Access

Advanced Level-2 access is available to the user via a PC by use of a password. This level of access allows the manipulation of all code settings. Contact the Neutronics Inc. Service Department for support before attempting to use Advanced Level-2 access.

4.1.2.7 SETTING UP THE MODEL 1100 – The RS-232 User Setup Menu

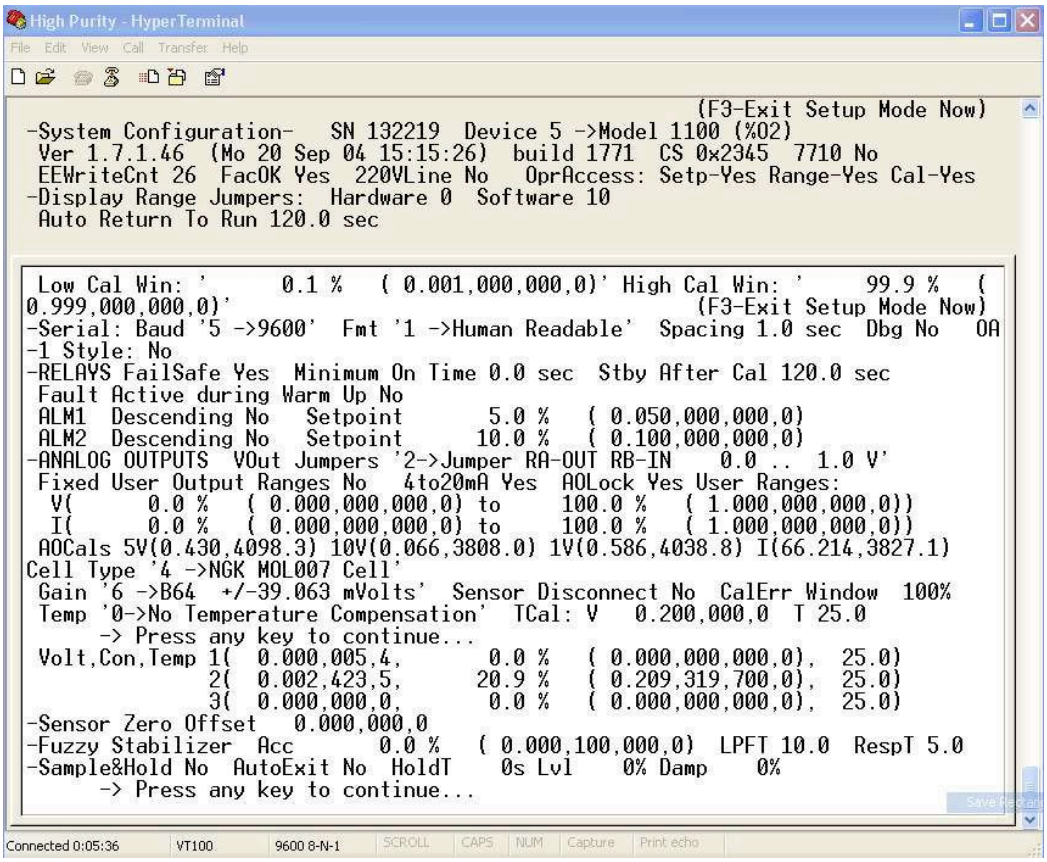
The RS-232 User Setup menu U00 is the “Home” screen in Advanced Level-1 access (section 4.1.2.5), and provides access to all the parameters that may need to be adjusted by the user. The interactive menu is initiated by typing “setup” and pressing the "Enter" key on the RS-232 terminal; as in entering Advanced Level-1 access. To navigate backwards, use the <Esc> or “Q” key on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.8 Return all Settings to Factory Delivered Settings

In case of severe corruption of calibration and setting information, this setting will allow the user to restore the Model 1100 analyzer to its “out-of-box” setting. The user may type “Y” at the prompt to initiate a restore, or “N” and the prompt to bypass a restore. This setting is accessed from the Setup Main Menu by typing “F” on the RS-232 Terminal. To navigate backwards, use the <Esc> or “Q” key on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.9 System Information Display

The System Information Display U10 is a list of all the current settings for the 1100 analyzer. It is accessed from the Setup Main Menu by typing “1” or “I” on the RS-232 Terminal.



4.1.2.10 (U20) Alarm Relay Setup Menu

The RS-232 Alarm/Relay Setup menu U20 provides access to all of the settings related to the Alarms, controls, and relays on the Model 1100 analyzer. It is accessed from the Setup Main Menu by typing “2” or “R” on the RS-232 Terminal. To navigate backwards, use the <Esc> or “Q” key on the RS-232 terminal.

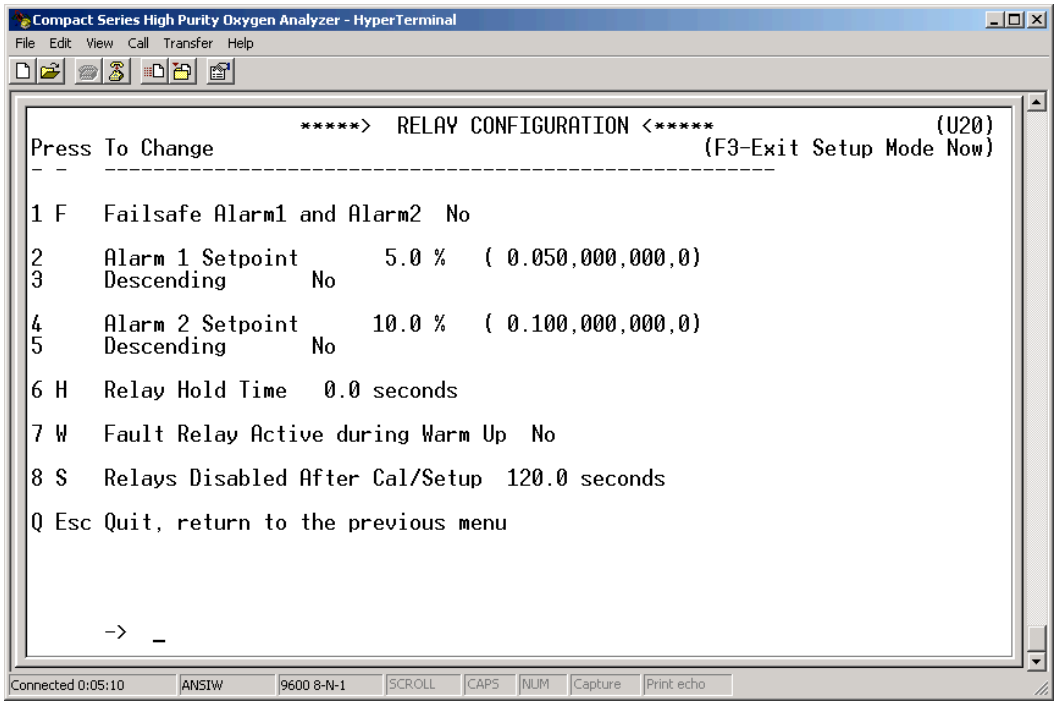


Figure 13 – Relay Configuration Menu

4.1.2.10.1 Alarm-1 and Alarm-2 Relays Failsafe

This parameter allows the user to set the Alarm-1 and Alarm-2 relays to either *failsafe* or *non-failsafe* action. *Failsafe* action is defined as; relay coils are not powered (contacts are in *normal* position) in active alarm state. *Non-Failsafe* action is defined as; relay coils are powered (contacts are in *non-normal* position) in active alarm state. The Alarm-1 and Alarm-2 Relays Failsafe setting may be set to “YES” or “NO”. This setting is accessed from the Alarm and Relay Setup Menu by typing “1” or “F” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.10.2 Alarm-1 Level Setting (setpoint)

This setting sets the threshold level for Alarm-1. Depending on whether or not it is set to ascending or descending, Alarm-1 becomes active when the oxygen concentration is above or below this threshold level. The Alarm-1 setpoint may be set anywhere from 0.0 % to 100.0 %. This setting is accessed from the Alarm Relay Setup Menu by typing “2” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.10.3 Alarm-1 Descending

This setting configures Alarm-1 to either ascending or descending action. Ascending is defined as Alarm-1 active when the oxygen concentration is above the Alarm-1 setpoint level. Descending is defined as; Alarm-1 active when the oxygen concentration is below the alarm-1 setpoint level. The descending setting may be set to “YES” or “NO”. This setting is accessed from the Alarm and Relay Setup Menu by typing “3” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.10.4 Alarm-2 Level Setting (setpoint)

This setting sets the threshold level for Alarm-2. Depending on whether or not it is set to ascending or descending, Alarm-2 becomes active when the oxygen concentration is above or below this threshold level. The Alarm-2 setpoint may be set anywhere from 0.0 % to 100.0 %. This setting is accessed from the Alarm Relay Setup Menu by typing “4” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.10.5 Alarm-2 Descending

This setting configures Alarm-2 to either ascending or descending action. Ascending is defined as Alarm-2 active when the oxygen concentration is above the Alarm-2 setpoint level. Descending is defined as; Alarm-2 active when the oxygen concentration is below the alarm-2 setpoint level. The descending setting may be set to “YES” or “NO”. This setting is accessed from the Alarm and Relay Setup Menu by typing “5” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.10.6 Relay Hold Time

This setting determines the minimum time that Alarm-1 and Alarm-2 relays will hold their active state once the Alarm-1 and Alarm-2 setpoint levels have been exceeded, regardless of the actual Oxygen concentration after Alarm-1 and Alarm-2 have been activated. The Hold Time level may be set anywhere from 0 to 300 seconds. This setting is accessed from the Alarm Relay Setup Menu by typing “6” or “H” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.10.7 Fault Relay Active during Warm-up

This setting determines the active status of the Fault relay during the Model 1100 warm-up routine (section 4.3.1.2). The activate setting may be set to “YES” or “NO”. This setting is accessed from the Alarm Relay Setup Menu by typing “7” or “W” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.10.8 Relays Disabled after CAL/Setup

This setting determines the time that relays will be held in their last state before returning to Run mode from the control panel or service port user menus. The relays disabled time may be set anywhere from 0 to 14,400 seconds. This setting is accessed from the Alarm Relay Setup Menu by typing “8” or “S” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.11 (U30) Analog Output Setup Menu

The RS-232 Analog Output Setup menu U30 provides access to all of the settings related to the Analog Voltage Output (TB3-Pin 5, TB3-Pin 6) and Analog Current Output (TB3-Pin 7, TB3-Pin 8). It is accessed from the Setup Main Menu by typing “3” or “A” on the RS-232 terminal. To navigate backwards, use the <Esc> or “Q” key on the RS-232 terminal.

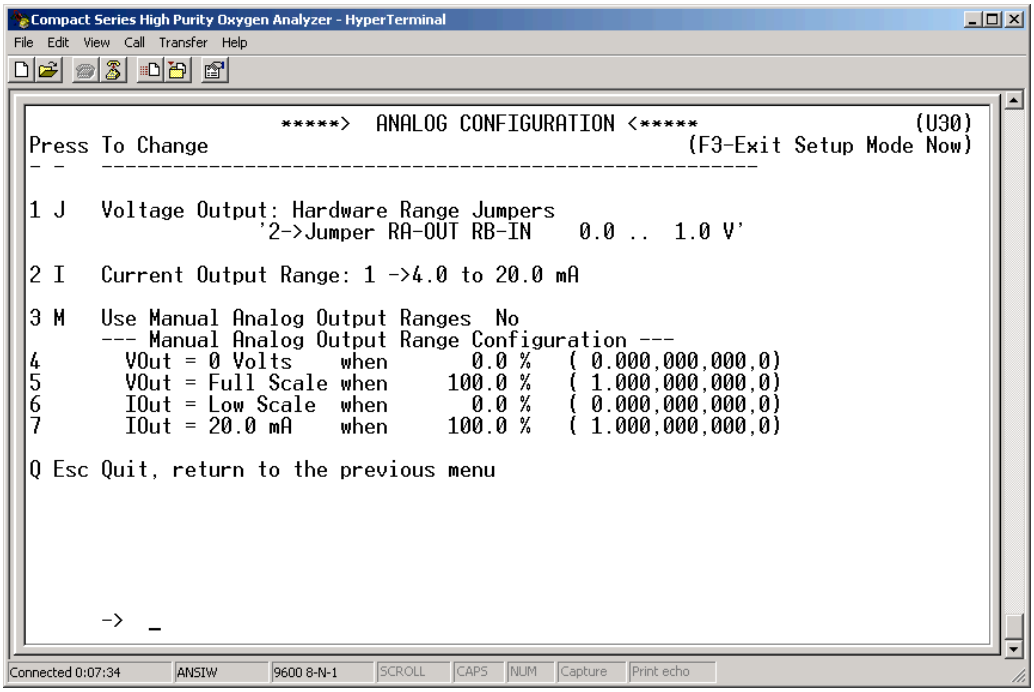


Figure 14 – Analog Output Configuration Menu

4.1.2.11.1 Analog Voltage Output Range

This menu sets the Analog Voltage Output full-scale value. It may be set to 0 (0-5 VDC minimum to full scale), 1 (0-10 VDC minimum to full scale) or 2 (0-1 VDC minimum to full scale). This setting must match the RA and RB hardware jumper settings on the bottom of the main CPU PCB (section 4.1.3). This menu is accessed from the Analog Output Setup menu by typing “1” or “J” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.11.2 Analog Current Output Range

This menu sets the Analog Current Output range. It may be set to 0 (0-20mA minimum to full scale), or 1 (4-20mA minimum to full scale). This menu is accessed from the Analog Output Setup menu by typing “2” or “I” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.11.3 Use Manual Analog Output Ranges

This menu is used to enable manual override of Analog output mapping to display range, and to force minimum and maximum Analog outputs to absolute Oxygen measurement values. This menu is accessed from the Analog Output Setup menu by typing “3” or “M” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.11.4 Force minimum Voltage Output to O_2 Concentration

This menu sets the Oxygen concentration at which the Analog Voltage output is at zero. This setting is entered in percent oxygen increments, and can be anywhere from 0.0% to 100.0%. This menu is accessed from the Analog Output Setup menu by typing “4” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.11.5 Force Maximum Voltage to O_2 Concentration

This menu sets the Oxygen concentration at which the Analog Voltage output is at maximum range (section 4.1.2.11.1). This setting is entered in percent oxygen increments, and can be anywhere from 0.0 % to 100.0 %. This menu is accessed from the Analog Output Setup menu by typing “5” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.11.6 Force minimum Current Output to O_2 Concentration

This menu sets the Oxygen concentration at which the Analog Current output is at minimum range (section 4.1.2.11.2). This setting is entered in percent oxygen increments, and can be anywhere from 0.0 % to 100.0 %. This menu is accessed from the Analog Output Setup menu by typing “6” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.11.7 Force Maximum Current Output to O_2 Concentration

This menu sets the Oxygen concentration at which the Analog Current output is at maximum range (section 4.1.2.11.2). This setting is entered in percent oxygen increments, and can be anywhere from 0.0 % to 100.0 %. This menu is accessed from the Analog Output Setup menu by typing “7” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.12 (U14) Display/Auto-Range Setup

The RS-232 Display/Auto-Range Setup menu U14 provides access for the user to map the display and Analog output range scale(s) of the Model 1100 to suit the application (Appendix E – Range / Analog output Chart). The Analog Output Range may be set to 1 (fixed range 0-1 %) • 2 (fixed range 0-10 %) • 3 (fixed range 0-25 %) • 4 (fixed range 0-50 %) • 5 (fixed range 0-100 %) • 8 (low auto-range) • 9 (high auto-range) • 10 (full auto-range). This menu is accessed from the Setup Main Menu by typing “4” or “G” on the RS-232 terminal. To navigate backwards, use the <Esc> or “Q” key on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.13 (U50) RS-232 Serial Setup Menu

This menu provides access to set the RS-232 serial communications options. It is accessed from the Setup Main Menu by typing “5” or “S” on the RS-232 terminal. To navigate backwards, use the <Esc> or “Q” key on the RS-232 terminal.

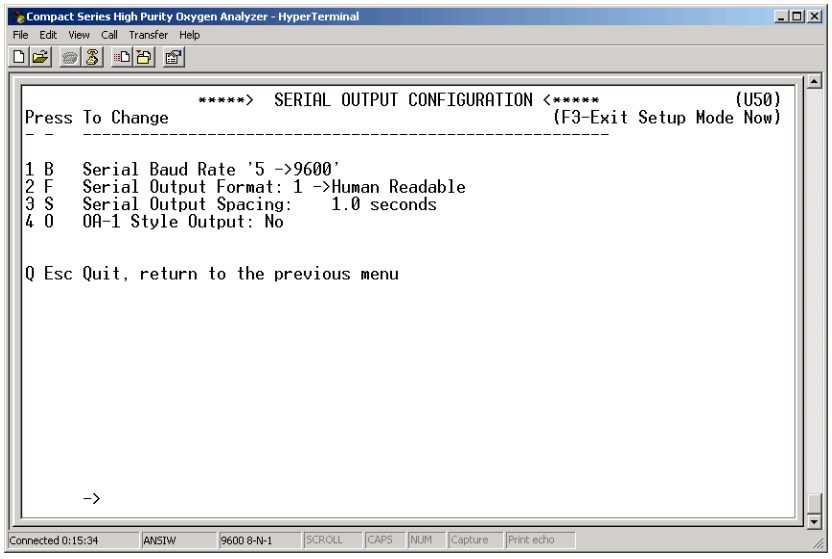


Figure 15 – Serial Output Configuration Menu

4.1.2.13.1 Baud Rate

This menu sets the RS-232 baud rate. The baud rate can be set to 1 (300BPS), 2 (1200BPS), 3 (2400BPS), 4 (4800BPS), 5 (9600BPS), 6 (19200BPS) or 7 (38400BPS). This menu is accessed from the RS-232 Serial Setup menu by typing “1” or “B” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.13.2 Automatic Serial Output Format

This menu sets the format of the automatic timed RS-232 serial output (section 4.1.2.4). The timed serial output format may be set to 0 (Output on Request), 1 (Human Readable), 2 (Machine Code), 3 (Machine Code with Checksum), 4 (Tab delimited) 5 (OA1 style; not used). This menu is accessed from the RS-232 Serial Setup menu by typing “2” or “F” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.13.3 Serial Output Spacing

This menu sets the rate at which the RS-232 sends complete ASCII data packets to the Service Port. The send rate can be set anywhere from 1 to 86,400 seconds (24-hours). This menu is accessed from the RS-232 Serial Setup menu by typing “3” or “S” on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.13.4 OA1 Style Output – NOT USED

4.1.2.14 Alarm Setpoint Lockout

If the Alarm Setpoint Lockout is enabled, the user may not change, but only view the Alarm-1 and Alarm-2 level settings. The Alarm Lockout setting is accessed from the Setup Main Menu by typing “6” on the RS-232 terminal. To navigate backwards, use the <Esc> or “Q” key on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.15 Gas Calibration Lockout

If the Gas Calibration Lockout is enabled, the user may not change, but only view the Gas Calibration value. The Gas Calibration Lockout setting is accessed from the Setup Main Menu by typing “7” on the RS-232 terminal. To navigate backwards, use the <Esc> or “Q” key on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.15.1 User Menu Lockout

If the Front Menu Lockout is enabled the user may not manually initiate any User mode from the control panel. The User Menu Lockout setting is accessed from the Control panel Locks menu by typing “8” on the RS-232 terminal. To navigate backwards, use the <Esc> or “Q” key on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.16 Assume Low-End Calibration Range

WARNING: The Assume Low-End Calibration Range (Zero Calibration Range in the setup menu) is set to 0 % to 5 % Oxygen at the factory, and it should not be adjusted by the user. If the user changes the Assume Low-End Calibration Range setting, the model 1100 will not operate properly.

4.1.2.16.1 Calibration Mode Auto Return to RUN

This setting determines the minimum time that the Model 1100 allows after exiting from control panel or service port user menus, before returning the unit to on-line status. The calibration mode auto return setting is accessed from the Control panel Locks menu by typing ”T” on the RS-232 terminal. To navigate backwards, use the <Esc> or “Q” key on the RS-232 terminal.

4.1.2.17 220 Volt Line Voltage – NOT USED

4.1.3 Change factory settings via Hardware Jumpers

4.1.3.1 Analog Voltage Output

The Analog voltage output must be configured using the hardware settings. In addition, the software settings must match the jumper settings. Software changes are made via the Control panel User Setup menu (section 4.1.1), or the Service Port RS-232 User Setup menu (section 4.1.2.7).

4.1.3.1.1 Remove the unit from service

Make certain that all interfacing to the model 1100 is disabled at the user device. Make sure that interrupting outputs, from the unit will not interfere with normal process monitoring or control. Disconnect power from the model 1100 unit. Disconnect the removable terminal blocks from the rear of the model 1100 chassis. Follow all lock-out/tag-out procedures.

4.1.3.1.2 Change jumper settings

Turn the model 1100 upside down to access the jumpers through the port provided. Identify the appropriate jumper position. Use an insulated jumper-puller to remove and replace jumpers (Figure 12).

4.1.3.1.3 Return to service

Replace cables, and terminal blocks. Reapply power. Change Analog Voltage Output setting from control panel or service port to match new hardware settings. Perform a calibration check. Check function of changes to ensure the new settings are recognized by the model 1100.

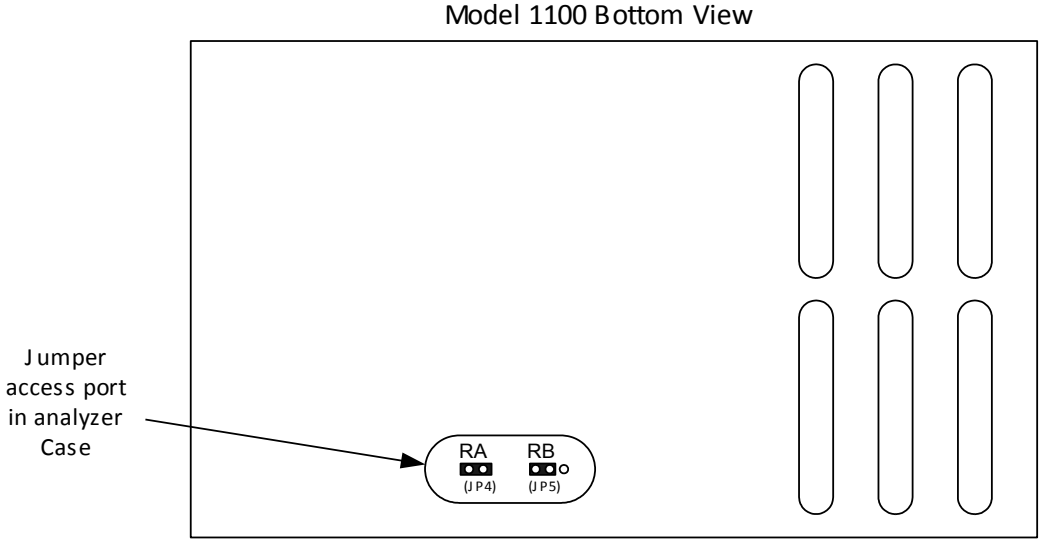


Figure 16 – Range select jumpers

JP4 / JP5 JUMPERS (1=SHORTED; 0=OPEN)		SELECT VOLTAGE OUTPUT RANGE
RA	**RB**	
0	1	V_{out}= 0-1 VDC
0	0	V_{out}= 0-5 VDC
1	0	V_{out}= 0-10 VDC

Figure 17 – Range select jumper settings

4.2 Routine Periodic Maintenance

Maintenance for the Model 1100 Oxygen analyzer is very simple. Apart from the normal maintenance for any instrument, such as cleaning the chassis, wiping the display, and replacing the sensor, the Model 1100 does not require any major periodic servicing. Calibration of the sensor on a known gas source should be performed on a regular basis. The chart below should serve as a general guide for maintenance personnel.

TASK	RECOMMENDED FREQUENCY			
	AT COMMISSIONING	EVERY 30-DAYS	EVERY YEAR	AS REQUIRED
Calibrate Sensor	√	√		√
Clean the analyzer chassis and display panel with soft cloth. Make sure the ventilation ports are clear.			√	√
Configure alarms	√			√
Check the analog outputs and RS-232 output against display	√		√	
Replace the oxygen sensor				√ Sensor life expectancy 2 years

Figure 18 –Maintenance schedule

4.3 Troubleshooting

4.3.1 Fault Codes

When trouble occurs during normal operation of the model 1100, the user has several tools available to aid in isolating the cause(s) of given symptoms. As a starting point, the user may use the control panel to enter into "View Active Faults" mode (section 3.2.4). The user may also view active faults and other useful information via the Service Port (section 4.1.2). In addition, there are four system Hot-Keys available to perform special functions, and to gather important information quickly and easily (Appendix-D). Descriptions of faults are given below, with indication of common causes. Refer to the appropriate sections of this manual for more details as needed.

4.3.1.1 Fault Code 2 – Relays are in Standby mode

The "Relays are in Standby mode" fault indicates that the user has aborted the control panel user mode menu properly (section 3.2.5), and the unit is in a stabilization period to allow time to sweep the sample lines with sample gas before returning the unit to on-line service. During the stabilization period, Alarm-1, Alarm-2, and Fault relays remain inactive, and held to their last state before the control panel user mode menu was accessed. The factory default setting for this period is 120-seconds. This setting is user-configurable (section 4.1.2.10.8).

4.3.1.2 Fault Code 3 – Device is in Setup mode – Service Port

The "Device is in Setup mode" fault indicates that the user has entered the user setup mode from the service port (section 4.1.2), and the model 1100 is not monitoring oxygen in the process. The 7-segment alphanumeric display will show "SU". The Device is in Setup Mode fault will clear when the user returns the unit to Run mode.

4.3.1.3 Fault Code 5 – Analog Output range overflow

The "Analog Output range overflow" fault indicates an oxygen reading that is above the range configuration entered in the model 1100 setup (section 4.1.2.12). Possible causes of fault code-5 may be: Incorrect or contaminated calibration gases, faulty process or calibration sampling lines/components.

4.3.1.4 Fault Code 6 – Analog Output range underflow

The "Analog Output range overflow" fault indicates an oxygen reading that is below the range configuration entered in the model 1100 setup (section 4.1.2.12). Possible causes of fault code-6 may be: Analog Range lower limit set to a value greater than zero (section 4.1.2.11.1).

4.3.1.5 Fault Code 8 – A concentration reading is not yet available

The "concentration reading is not yet available" fault is active when the model 1100 is not ready for online service. It is active during start-up, calibration and during fault code-2 – relays are in standby mode.

4.3.1.6 Fault Code 10 –Sensor appears to be disconnected

The "Sensor appears to be disconnected" fault indicates that there is not a continuous electrical circuit connecting the Model 1100 and the oxygen sensor. Possible causes may be: An open in the sensor interface wiring, faulty connecting hardware on/in the model 1100 or the sensor, the sensor interface cable has been unplugged.

4.3.1.7 Fault Code 11 – Non-native display range

The “non-native display range” fault indicates an oxygen reading that is above the range configuration entered in the model 1100 setup (section 4.1.2.12). Fault code-11 is active when fault code 5 is active. Possible causes of fault code-11 may be: Incorrect or contaminated calibration gases, faulty process or calibration sampling lines/components.

4.3.1.8 Fault Code 12 – User calibration too large

The “user calibration too large” fault indicates that the reading during calibration was out of tolerance high with respect to the known calibration gas concentration. The calibration tolerance window is factory-set and cannot be changed by the user. Possible causes of fault code-12 may be: Incorrect or contaminated calibration gases, faulty process or calibration sampling lines/components.

4.3.1.9 Fault Code 13 – User calibration too small

The “user calibration too small” fault indicates that the reading during calibration was out of tolerance low with respect to the known calibration gas concentration. The calibration tolerance window is factory-set and cannot be changed by the user. Possible causes of fault code-13 may be: Incorrect or contaminated calibration gases, faulty process or calibration sampling lines/components, faulty or failing sensor.

4.3.1.10 Fault Code 15 – Bad user calibration

The “bad user calibration” fault indicates that the user has attempted to calibrate the model 1100 with what appears to be a faulty sensor. Possible causes of fault code 15 are: Incorrect or contaminated calibration gases, improper calibration procedure, faulty sensor.

CHAPTER 5 – APPENDICES

5.1 Appendix A – Spare Parts List

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
5-06-4900-01-0	Operations Manual
8-01-1000-02-2	*Replacement Oxygen Sensor – GP type (mA output signal)
8-01-1000-02-3	*Replacement Oxygen Sensor – GP type (mV output signal)
C1-16-1000-01-0	*Replacement Oxygen Sensor – model MAX-250
C6-02-1000-10-0	Sensor Interface Cable – 3 meter with connectors
C1-11-1220-03-0	VAC Fuses for Power Supply Board (for VAC units only). – 1A, 250 VAC, Slo-Blo
C1-17-0052-00-0	Replacement terminal block – TB1
C1-17-0142-00-0	Replacement terminal block – TB2
C1-17-0112-00-0	Replacement terminal block – TB3

*Refer to original order for applicable sensor.

Appendix B – Specifications

OXYGEN SENSOR	External weak-acid galvanic oxygen fuel-cell
DISPLAY	**0.75" 7-segment LED digital display, 4 characters** Displays oxygen from 0 to 100 percent. Resolution: 0.00–0.99 % X.XX 1.00–9.99 % X.XX 10.0–99.9 % XX.X 100.0 % XXX.X **Color -Coded LED's for system status:** RUN: Green FAULT: Yellow ALARM-1: Red ALARM-2: Red
SIGNAL INTERFACE	Serial Service Port: Bi-directional RS-232 Analog Voltage Output: 0–1, 0–5, or 0–10 VDC Analog Current Output: Non-isolated 4–20 mA, 12 VDC, negative ground, powered by analyzer, maximum electrical load 250 Ohms Range ID Voltage: 0 %–1 % 5.63 VDC ± 0.1VDC 0 %–10 % 6.25 VDC ± 0.1VDC 0 %–25 % 6.88 VDC ± 0.1VDC 0 %–50 % 7.50 VDC ± 0.1VDC 0 %–100 % 8.13 VDC ± 0.1VDC
RELAY OUTPUTS	Alarm-1: Field Adjustable Form C (SPDT) Voltage-free, 5A @ 250 VAC, 5A @ 30 VDC. Configurable to fail-safe/non fail-safe and ascending/descending action Alarm-2: Field Adjustable Form C (SPDT) Voltage-free, 5A @ 250 VAC, 5A @ 30 VDC. Configurable to fail-safe/non fail-safe and ascending/descending action Fault: Non-adjustable Form B (SPST) Voltage-free, 5A @ 250 VAC, 5A @ 30 VDC, non fail-safe action, non-configurable.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

RANGE	0–1 % • 0–10 %• 0–25 % • 0–50 % • 0–100 %	
ACCURACY	±2.0 % of range @ calibrated temperature and pressure	
RESPONSE TIME	T_{90} < 20 seconds	
WARM UP TIME	None	
HUMIDITY	Analyzer:	0-95 % non-condensing
	Sensor:	5-95 % non-condensing
OPERATING TEMPERATURE	Analyzer:	32-149° F (0–65° C)
	Sensor:	41-104° F (5–40° C)
STORAGE TEMPERATURE	Analyzer:	23-149° F (5–65° C)
	Sensor:	41-79° F (5–25° C)
SAMPLE PRESSURE	1-3 psig, not to exceed 15" Hg vacuum to 7 PSIG (0.5–1.5 Bar)	
SAMPLE FLOW	100–300 CCM (100 CCM nominal)	
POWER	VAC Unit:	90–264 VAC, 47–63 Hz, Single Phase, 3 Watts
	VDC Unit:	18–30 VDC, 3 Watts
MECHANICAL	Faceplate:	Height 3.75”x Width 7.00” • NEMA 4 • IP66
	Panel Cut-out:	Height 2.91” x Width 6.20”
	Electronic Compartment:	Height 2.81“ x Width 5.98” x 3.60” Depth • NEMA 1 • IP20
WEIGHT	2 Lbs (0.9Kg)	
WARRANTY	12-months from date of shipment	

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

5.2 Appendix C – Analyzer Factory Configuration Settings

Alarm and Relay Setup Information

Alarm-1/Alarm-2 Relays Failsafe/Non-Failsafe	NON-FAILSAFE
Alarm-1/Alarm-2 Relay Ascending/Descending	ASCENDING
Alarm-1 Trigger Level	5 %
Alarm-2 Trigger Level	10 %

Display Range

0–1 % Fixed	
0–10 % Fixed	
0–25 % Fixed	
0–50 % Fixed	
0–100 % Fixed	
Low Auto Ranging	
High Auto Ranging	
Full Auto Ranging	X

Analog Voltage Output

0–1 VDC	X
0–5 VDC	
0–10DC	

Relay Disable after Cal/Setup

120-seconds	X

Rs-232 Baud Rate

300 BPS	
1200 BPS	
2400 BPS	
4800 BPS	
9600 BPS	X
19200 BPS	
38400 BPS	

Assume Low End Calibration Range

Single Point	
1–5 %	X
1–50 %	
18–24 %	

Rs-232 Output Format

Output on Request Only	
Human Readable Format	X
Machine Code	
Machine Code With Checksum	
Tab Delimited (Spreadsheet)	

Supply Voltage

90 – 264 VAC, 47 – 63 Hz	X
11 – 30 VDC	

RS-232 Dump Rate

1-second	X

5.3 Appendix D – Control Panel Hot-Key Functions

For convenience in operating and troubleshooting, the Model 1100 has four control panel hot-key functions that can be performed quickly via the control panel without entering the normal control panel, or service port user menus.

KEYS PRESSED	DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTION
UP + DOWN	Return to “RUN” mode from any User mode
UP + DOWN (hold both keys for 10 seconds*)	Run Lamp Test
DOWN then MODE (hold both keys for 10 seconds *)	Show Sensor Voltage
UP then MODE (hold both keys for 10 seconds *)	Re-start Model 1100

*** Hold all keys indicated until the 7-segment alphanumeric display shows “---“ then release the pressed keys. To return to normal operation, press and release the same keys again.**

5.4 Appendix E – Range / Output

RANGE NAME	MEASURED RANGE	DISPLAY	ANALOG RANGE	RANGE ID VOLTAGE OUTPUT
FULL AUTO RANGE	0.00 % – .9 % 1.00 % – 9.99 % 10.0 % – 24.9 % 25.0 % – 49.0 % 50.0 % – 99.9 % 100.0 %	X.XX X.XX XX.X XX.X XX.X XXX.X	0–1 % 0–10 % 0–25 % 0–50 % 0–100 %	5.63 VDC 6.25 VDC 6.88 VDC 7.50 VDC 8.13 VDC
LOW AUTO RANGE	0.00 % – .99 % 1.00 % – 9.99 % 10.0 % – 24.9 %	X.XX X.XX XX.X	0–1 % 0–10 % 0–25 %	5.63 VDC 6.25 VDC 6.88 VDC
HIGH AUTO RANGE	10.0 % – 24.9 % 25.0 % – 49.0 % 50.0 % – 100.0 %	XX.X XX.X XXX.X	0–25 % 0–50 % 0–100 %	6.88 VDC 7.50 VDC 8.13 VDC
FIXED RANGE 0–1 %	0.00 % – .99 %	X.XX	0–1 %	5.63 VDC
FIXED RANGE 0–10 %	0.00 % – 9.99 %	X.XX	0–10 %	6.25 VDC
FIXED RANGE 0–25 %	0.0 % – 9.99 % 10.0 % – 24.9 %	X.XX XX.X	0–25 %	6.88 VDC
FIXED RANGE 0–50 %	0.0 % – 9.99 % 10.0 % – 49.9 %	X.XX XX.X	0–50 %	7.50 VDC
FIXED RANGE 0–100 %	0.0 % – 99.9 % 100.0 %	XX.X XXX.X	0–100 %	8.13 VDC

5.5 Appendix F – Zero Calibration Range Settings

ENTERED VALUE	RANGE	AVAILABLE SETTINGS
0	Single Point Calibration	
1	1 PPB – 50 PPB	
2	1 PPB – 500 PPB	
3	1 PPM – 5 PPM	
4	10 PPM – 50 PPM	
5	10 PPM – 500 PPM	
6	0.0 % – 0.5 %	
7	1 % – 5 %	X
8	1 % – 50 %	
9	18 % - 24 %	
10	10 PPM – 20 PPM	

5.6 Appendix G – MSDS Material Safety Data Sheets

1. Product Identification

Oxygen sensor, galvanic type, model MAX-250 furnished by Neutronics Inc. • 456 Creamery Way • Exton, PA USA, 19341 • Telephone: 610-524-8800.

2. Hazardous Ingredients of Solution

Electrolyte composed of weak acid solution (Acetic Acid) Lead Acetate, Trihydrate. Anode is pure lead. Components are encapsulated in a plastic housing. CAS Numbers: Glacial Acetic Acid 64-19-7, Lead Acetate 6080-56-4 Pb 7439-92-1

3. Health Hazard

Pb: 0.05 mg/cu.m. OSHA PEL, KOH: 2 mg/cu.m. ACGIH TLV, Acetic Acid, Glacial: 10 PPM OSHA PEL, ACGIH/TLV 10 PPM (Stated for 100 %) Lead Acetate, Trihydrate: 0.05mg/m3 OSHA PEL 0.15 mg/m3 ACGIH/TLV

4. Physical and Chemical Data

	KOH	PB (PURE)	ACETIC ACID
Melting Point	**-10 to 0°C**	**328°C**	**Not Available**
Boiling Point	**100 to 115°C**	**1744°C**	**Not Available**
Specific Gravity	**1.09 @ 20°C**	**11.34**	**Not Available**
pH	**>14**	**N/A**	**3.5 to 4.5**
Solubility in Water	**Completely**	**Insoluble**	**Completely**
% Volatiles by Volume	**None**	**N/A**	**Not Available**
Appearance and Odor	**Colorless, odorless solution**	**Grey Metal, odorless**	**Colorless, Vinegar like odor**

5. Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Lead acetate decomposes at boiling point and toxic gases are produced. Acetic acid vapors may flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back. Closed containers exposed to high heat may explode. Sensors are stable under normal operating conditions. Avoid contact of electrolyte on skin and with strong acids or caustics.

6. Health Hazard Data

Lead (use for Lead Acetate & Lead): TLV/TWA 0.15 mg/m3, PEL 0.05 mg/m3

Toxicity: Intraperitoneal Rate LD 50 for lead acetate trihydrate is 200 mg/Kg

Carcinogenicity: This substance is listed as a NTP anticipated human carcinogen and an IARC animal carcinogen.

Reproductive Effects: None identified

Effects of overexposure:

Inhalation – Tightness and pain in chest, coughing, difficult breathing

Skin Contact – Irritation

Eye Contact – Irritation

Skin Absorption – May be harmful

Ingestion – Is harmful and may be fatal, headache, nausea, vomiting dizziness, gastrointestinal irritation

Chronic Effects – Anemia, kidney damage, blurred vision, lead build-up, in central nervous system.

KOH electrolyte: (ACGIH TLV) 2mg/cu.m.

Toxicity: May be harmful or fatal if swallowed Oral LD50 (RAT)=3650 mg/kg

Reproductive Effects: None identified

Effects of overexposure:

Inhalation – unlikely

Skin Contact – Irritation

Eye Contact – Irritation, could result in permanent loss of vision

Skin Absorption – May be harmful

Ingestion – Is harmful and may be fatal.

Chronic Effects – Contact with skin or eyes will cause a burning sensation &feel soapy or slippery to touch.

Acetic Acid (concentrated): TLV/TWA 25mg/cu.m.

Toxicity: May be harmful or fatal if swallowed Oral LD50 (RAT)=3310 mg/kg

Carcinogenicity: None Identified

Reproductive Effects: None identified

Effects of overexposure:

Inhalation – Irritation

Skin Contact – Irritation

Eye Contact – Irritation, could result in permanent loss of vision

Skin Absorption – May be harmful

Ingestion – Is harmful and may be fatal

Chronic Effects – Lung damage, teeth damage

7. Emergency and First-Aid Procedures

Eye Contact: Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation: Expose to fresh air, inhalation unlikely.

Ingestion: Call a physician; take large amounts of water.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for 15 minutes.

8. Handling

Wear respiratory, rubber gloves, and eye protection

Protective measures during cell replacement:

- Do not remove sensor from shipping container until ready to install
- Inspect the sensor for leakage before removal from shipping package. If it is leaking, do not remove from package.
- Put on gloves and eye protection when replacing sensor

Note: The above data is based on MSDS provided by the manufacturers of components and by tests conducted by Neutronics. Neutronics believes that this information to be accurate and reliable. This information is supplied as reference only. Neutronics disclaims any liability for damage or injury which results from the use of the data and nothing contained therein shall constitute a guarantee, warranty, or merchantability or representation by Neutronics with respect to the data, the product described, or their use for any specific purpose, even if that purpose is known to Neutronics.

5.7 Appendix H – Warranty

LIMITED WARRANTY

Because of the many and varied circumstances and conditions under which NEUTRONICS, INC.'s products are used, and because NEUTRONICS, INC. has no control over this actual use, NEUTRONICS, INC. makes no warranties which extend beyond the express provisions herein. NEUTRONICS, INC. MAKES NO IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS. NEUTRONICS, INC. makes no express warranties beyond the following provisions, which only apply to the original purchaser.

NEUTRONICS, INC. only warrants to the original purchaser as follows: When the products and their component parts are properly installed and maintained in accordance with the published NEUTRONICS, INC. manuals, and if the product has not been modified or tampered with, then only the products actually manufactured by NEUTRONICS, INC. shall be warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from shipment by NEUTRONICS, INC., except NEUTRONICS, INC. sensors which shall be free of said defects for a period of time from date of shipment as specified in the NEUTRONICS INC. technical specifications for that specific sensor.

The original manufacturers' warranties apply to products and components not manufactured by NEUTRONICS, INC.

NON-ASSIGNABILITY OF WARRANTY

The warranty as set forth in these terms and conditions may not be assigned, transferred, sold, or alienated in any other way and extends only to the original purchaser.

PURCHASER’S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY

The original purchaser's sole and exclusive remedy, unless varied by written agreement with NEUTRONICS, INC., is that NEUTRONICS, INC. will, at NEUTRONICS, INC.'s option, repair or replace any defective part which is returned to NEUTRONICS, INC. within ninety (90) days of discovery of the defect.

DISCLAIMER OF CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES

In no event shall NEUTRONICS, INC. be liable for consequential damages, including but not limited to damages for loss of use, damages for lost profits, and damages for resulting harm to property other than the NEUTRONICS, INC. assemblies and their component parts.

Intended Use for the Model 1100

The model 1100 Oxygen analyzer was designed to provide the trained operator with useful information relating to the concentration of Oxygen. This information may be used in process control or to minimize possible hazardous conditions, which may be present in various processes. Before implementation, the user must fully understand the operation and limitations of this instrument as well as the application for its use. The responsibility for the proper application, operation, installation, and maintenance of the model 1100 Oxygen analyzer is the sole obligation of the trained operator. The purchaser is required to ensure operators are properly trained in the use of this unit as well as in the possible hazards associated with its use or with the intended application. The purchaser must ensure that all of the proper warnings, labels, instruction manuals, lock outs, redundant components, hazard analysis, and system validation have been completed and provided to the trained operator before implementation of the model 1100 instrument.