# **Transmitter**

## for combustible gases and vapours



Ex-proof and function tested

One-man calibration on-site

Output 0.2 .. 1 mA or 4 .. 20 mA

**Worldwide Supplier of Gas Detection Solutions** 



## Stationary monitoring of combustible gases and vapors



## Protection from combustible gases

In all areas where combustible gases are being produced, consumed or stored, gas/air mixtures can build up suddenly and unexpectedly to explosive concentrations. Your responsibility for employee safety, legal requirements and maximum production efficiency require continuous all monitoring of the ambient air for combustible gases. Fixed gas warning systems allow an early combustible recognition of gases around the clock – without hiring additional personnel.

A fixed gas monitoring system consists of one or more transmitters connected by cable to a controller such as the GMA 41, GMA 81, GMA 101 or GMA 301.

#### Transmitters

The transmitter with its sensor cell is the key component of a gas monitoring system. This is why GfG gives top priority to their development and has been a leader in the industry for more than 40 years.

#### **Detection principle**

Two detection principles are used to monitor combustible gases in the LEL-range: catalytic combustion (CC) and chemosorption (CS)

In catalytic combustion, a sensor element is heated. The flammable components of a gas burn on the sensor element, changing its electrical resistance. The change in resistance is proportional to the gas concentration.

In chemosorption, the gas is absorbed by a sensor element. The absorption of combustible gases on the sensor surface reduces its internal resistance. The change in resistance is proportional to the gas concentration.

To ensure stable measurement case signals, even in of considerable temperature changes, all GfG transmitters offer integrated electronic circuits for voltage stabilization, signal transmission and temperature compensation.





#### CC 24 Ex

- Improved transmitter with high reliability
- Catalytic combustion for flammable gases in LEL range
- Quick response time
- Sensor with long-term stability
- Ex-proof and accuracy tested
  0.2 .. 1 mA or 4 .. 20 mA
- signal output
- Service lid for:
  - Measurement of output signal
  - Service switch for output signal suppression allows for maintenance without alarm activation
  - Simple one-man calibration on-site
- Solid aluminium casing, IP 54 (IP 68 optionally)
- Modular sensor cell in stainless steel sleeve, replaceable without opening the casing
- Poison resistant sensor cell

The transmitter CC 24 is the ideal transmitter for measurement of combustible gases in the LEL-range. It can be operated as a stand-alone unit or in combination with various GfG controllers.



#### CS 24 Ex

- Chemosorption transmitter for combustible gases in the LEL or ppm range
- High sensitivity
- Ex-proof
- Easy handling
- Long-life sensors
- 0.2 .. 1 mA or 4 .. 20 mA signal output
- Service lid for:
  - Measurement of output signal
  - Service switch for output signal suppression allows for maintenance without alarm activation
  - Simple one-man calibration on-site
- Also suitable for corrosive gases

The transmitter CS 24 is particularly suitable for the measurement of combustible gases in the ppm range, but, depending on its calibration, it also supplies reliable detection results for gas concentrations up to 100 % LEL. The most important features of the CS 24 are its easy handling and its long lifetime.



#### CS 21

- Chemosorption transmitter for combustible gases in the LEL and ppm range
- Low-cost model
- Easy installation
- Almost maintenancefree
- Sensor with long-term stability

The transmitter CS 21 is the low cost model for measurement of combustible gases in areas where Ex protection is not required. This transmitter is also measuring suitable for flammable gases in the ppm range (monitoring of solvents, for example).



#### CC 0238 Ex

- Robust transmitter for combustible gases, using the proven catalytic combustion principle
- Ex-proof and accuracy tested
- Long-life sensors
- Minimal follow-up costs
- Good price for quality

#### **GfG Transmitters**

All transmitters can be connected to GfG controllers to form a complete gas monitoring system. To maintain the highest quality, GfG produces its own transmitters. Installation is easy; since the sensors are calibrated before shipment, only minor readjustment by the service engineer is necessary.

#### Accessories

GfG offers a wide range of accessories for regular functional checks and for difficult measurement tasks.

#### Measurement cable

The connection between transmitter and controller is effected by means of a shielded three-core cable.



## Calibration adapter – flow adapter

During periodic sensitivity checks, the transmitters are exposed to certain test gases. The calibration adapter, which is screwed on the transmitter, allows for a reliable and steady gas supply.

#### Sampling system

system The sampling supplies gases to the transmitter from inaccessible areas. There are special filters available to protect the transmitter from dust, condensation and corrosive compounds. The EX-proof model of the sampling system can also be used for explosive gas mixtures.



#### Weather protection

Transmitters that are mounted outdoors, can, in version IP 68, be further protected from dirt, temperature extremes or rain, by means of a protective casing.



Gas	Chemical	Gas	% LEL	% UEL	Minimum range % LEL	Maximum range		arm
Gas	formula	density (air=1)				-	Alarm threshold %LEL	
						ppm		
		(un=1)					1	2
Acetone	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	2.0	2.5	13.0	0 to 50	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Acetylene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	0.9	2.3	>78	0 to 100	(0)20 to 300	10	20
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	0.59	15.4	33.6	0 to 50	(0)20 to 300	10	20
Amylalcohol	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O	3.04	1.2	~8	0 to 100	(0)20 to 300	20	40
Butadien – 1.3	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	1.87	1.4	16.3	0 to 100	(0)20 to 300	20	40
n-Butane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	2.05	1.4	9.3	0 to 50	(0)20 to 1000	20	40
2-Butanon	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	2.48	1.8	11.5	0 to 100	(0)20 to 1000	20	40
n-Butylacetate	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	4.01	1.2	7.5	0 to 100	(0)20 to 1000	20	40
n-Butylalcohol	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	2.55	1.4	11.3	0 to 100	(0)20 to 300	20	40
1-Butylen	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	1.94	1.6	10.0	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Coke gas	CO,CH <sub>4</sub> ,H <sub>2</sub>	0.4	~4	~40	0 to 100	(0)20 to 1000	20	40
Comb. gases and	Mixture	-	-	-	0 to 100	(0)20 to 300	20	40
vapours								
Cyclohexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	2.9	1.2	8.3	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Ethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	1.04	2.7	14.7	0 to 50	(0)50 to 5000	20	40
Ethanol	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	1.59	3.5	15	0 to 50	(0)50 to 1000	20	40
Ethylacetate	$C_2H_6O_2$	3.04	2.1	11.5	0 to 100	(0)50 to 1000	20	40
Ethylalcohol	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	1.59	3.5	15	0 to 50	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Ethylene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	0.97	2.3	32.4	0 to 50	(0)50 to 5000	20	40
Gasoline (fuel)	Mixture	3.4	~0.8	~7	0 to 100	(0)20 to 1000	20	30
Heptane	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	3.46	1.1	6.7	0 to 100	(0)20 to 1000	20	40
n-Hexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	2.79	1.0	8.1	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Hexanon-3	$C_6H_{12}O$	3.46	1.0	8.0	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>	0.07	4.0	77	0 to 50	(0)20 to 1000	20	40
Isobutylacetate	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	4.01	1.6	10.5	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Methane	CH₄	0.55	4.4	16.5	0 to 50	(0)50 to 5000	20	40
Methanol	CH₄O	1.11	5.5	>31	0 to 50	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Methylacetate	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	2.56	3.1	16		(0)20 to 500	20	40
Methylalcohol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1.11	5.5	>31	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Methylbuthylketon	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O	3.46	1.2	8.0	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Methyl-i-	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O	3.46	1.2	8.0	0 to 100	(0)20 to 1000	20	40
buthylketon		0.40	4.0	44 E	0.40.400	(0)20.40 500	20	
Methylethylketon		2.48	1.8	11.5	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	20	30
Methyl glycol	$C_3H_8O_2$	2.63	2.5	20	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	30	40
Natural gas	CnHm, №	~0.6	4.4	17.0	0 to 50	(0)50 to 10000	20	40
n-Nonane	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O	4.43	0.7	5.6	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	20	40 40
n-Octane	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	3.94	0.8	6.5	0 to 100	(0)20 to 1000	20	-
n-Pentane	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	2.49	1.4	7.8	0 to 100 0 to 50	(0)20 to 1000	20	40 40
Propane Propanol		1.56	1.7	10.9		(0)20 to 1000	15	40
Propanol Propylalachol		2.07	2.0	12	0 to 100	(0)20 to 1000	20	-
Propylalcohol Propylene		2.07	2.1	17.5	0 to 100 0 to 50	(0)20 to 1000	20	40 40
		1.48	2.0	11.1		(0)50 to 1000	20	-
Styrene Toluono		3.59	1.1	8.0	0 to 100	(0)20 to 500	20	40
Toluene Xylene	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	3.18 3.67	1.2 1.0	7.8 7.6	0 to 100 0 to 100	(0)20 to 500 (0)20 to 1000	20 20	40 40

Excerpt taken from GfG Gas list. Transmitters for other gases and ranges are available. For toxic gases, oxygen and gas mixtures further transmitters are available. Please ask for special catalogues.

# **Transmitter** Technical Data

### General

Gas Combustible gases (see gas list)

Ranges 0 to 50 up to 100% LEL, resp. ppm range (see gas list)

**Gas supply** Diffusion through sinter metal filter

**Response time** T<sub>ALARM</sub> < 8 seconds (depending on gas)

Ambient temperature -40 to +60°C, -20 .. +40°C tested (-40 to +140°F, -4 .. +104°F tested)

Humidity 15 .. 96 % r.h.

**Pressure** 920 .. 1080 hPa

Cable gland PG9

Expected lifetime Approx. 5 years

Casing protection IP 54 / IP 68, 10 m WC (option)

#### Cable length to controller

 $<300 \text{ m} (3 \text{ x} 0.75 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ cable})$ >300 m (3 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> cable) shielded cable

### 0238 Ex

Output signal 0.2 .. 1 mA

Power supply 15 .. 30 V, 100 mA

Dimensions 110 x 100 x 55 mm (WxHxD)

**Weight** 600 g

Ex-Approval (EX) e s 3n G5

Function test and certificate BVS-Nr. T6947 Z1 BAM 4-4264/84 IBS/PFG-Nr. 41300596 SEV (Switzerland) TÜV-Vienna

### CC 24 EX

Output signal 0.2 .. 1 mA or 4 .. 20 mA

**Power supply** 18..24 V (max. 26 V), 100 mA

Dimensions 80 x 185 x 60 mm (WxHxD)

**Weight** 980 g

**Ex-Approval** EEx dem [ib] IIC T6 BVS-Nr. 99.E.2030X Function test PFG-Nr. 41300596 NI

## CS 24 Ex

Output signal 0.2 .. 1 mA or 4..20 mA

Power supply 18 .. 24 V (max. 26 V), 300 mA

Dimensions 80 x 185 x 60 (WxHxD)

Weight 980 g

Ex-approval EEx dem [ib] IIC T6 BVS-Nr. 99.E.2030X

## CS 21

Output signal 0.2 .. 1 mA or 4 .. 20 mA

Power supply 10 .. 32 V, 300 mA

Dimensions 82 x 77 x 57 mm (WxHxD)

Weight 370 g

### **Ordering information**

2238002 0238 EX 2430000 CC 24 EX 2470000 CS 24 EX 2210000 CS 21

Accessories

Transmitter cable Protective casing Sampling system

We reserve the right of modification



Please contact us: Germany (Headquarter): info@gfg-mbh.com | Switzerland: info@gfg.ch | USA: info@gfg-inc.com | Singapore: ccchek@pacific.net.sg | South Africa: gfgsa@icon.co.za |

## **Worldwide Supplier of Gas Detection Solutions**



### The complete range

#### **GfG Service**

A thought-out system of service performance ensures the reliability of your portable and fixed gas monitoring equipment. Quick and skilled support by GfG's experts guarantees the safety for operation and maintenance of your detectors.

#### **GfG Competence**

For over 40 years GfG engineers have proved to be the specialists for all gas-induced problems. The mining industry with its particularly harsh environment has been a good master. A strong team of R&D engineers use state-of-the-art technologies to make GfG gas detectors even more capable and user-friendly.

#### **GfG Worldwide**

GfG is represented all over the world by its distribution network. Moreover GfG has subsidiaries in the U.S.A., South Africa, Switzerland and Singapore.