PT0E-13518

Portable Multi-Gas Monitor

GX-6000

Operating Manual

(PT0-135)

RIKEN KEIKI Co.,Ltd.

2-7-6 Azusawa, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, 174-8744, Japan
Phone : +81-3-3966-1113
Fax : +81-3-3558-9110
E-mail : intdept@rikenkeiki.co.jp
Web site : https://www.rikenkeiki.co.jp/

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1

Outline of the Product

Preface

Thank you for choosing our portable multi-gas monitor GX-6000 (hereinafter referred to as "gas monitor"). First of all, please check that the model number of the product you purchased matches the model number of the product targeted by this manual.

This manual contains handling methods and specifications for proper use of this product. Not only the first-time users but also the users who have already used the product must read and understand this manual before using it.

Note that the contents of this manual are subject to change without notice for product improvement. Also, any copying or reproduction of this manual, in whole or in part, without permission is prohibited.

Regardless of warranty period, we shall not make any indemnification for accidents and damage caused by using this gas monitor.
Make sure to read the warranty policy specified on the warranty.

Purpose of use

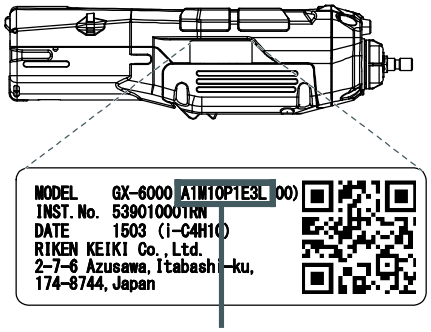
This product is a pump suction type multi-gas monitor that enables simultaneous monitoring of up to six different gases: oxygen in the air, combustible gas <%LEL>, toxic gases (carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide), and two of gases such as volatile organic compound, sulfur
dioxide, etc. detected by the variety of smart sensors that are designed for a specific target gas detection.The combustible gases detected by this gas monitor are general combustible gases used in ordinary factories, oil tankers, etc., that is HC (displayed in isobutane conversion) or CH_4 (methane).

Note that detection results of the gas monitor are not intended to guarantee life or safety in any way.

The gases to be detected varies by the sensors installed in the gas monitor. Check the gases to be detected before use and conduct gas detection properly in accordance with purposes.
Check the gases to be detected by your GX-6000 in 'Checking gases to be detected' (P. 5).

Checking gases to be detected

The gases to be detected varies by the sensors installed in the gas monitor.
Check the gases to be detected by your GX-6000 with the nameplate attached to the side of the product before use.



Check the gases to be detected with the product code

A (Fixed) ○① ○② ○③ ○④ ○⑤ ○⑥ ○⑦ ○⑧ ○⑨

<Base sensor>

Position	Specification	Symbol
①	Combustible gas (HC) <%LEL> sensor	H:Available (HC)
		M:Available (CH_4)
		0:None
②	Oxygen (O_2) sensor	1:Available (O_2)
		0:None
③	Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) sensor	1:Available (H_2S)
		0:None
④	Carbon monoxide (CO) sensor	1:Available (CO)
		0:None

＜Smart sensor＞

Position	Specification	Symbol
⑤⑥ ⑦⑧	Volatile organic compound (VOC) <10.6eV/ppb> sensor	P1
	Volatile organic compound (VOC) <10.6eV/ppm> sensor	P2
	Volatile organic compound (VOC) <10.0eV> sensor	P3
	Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) sensor	E1
	Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) sensor	E2
	Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) sensor	E3
	Ammonia（NH_3）sensor	E4
	Chlorine(Cl_2) sensor	E5
	Phosphine (PH3)	E6
	Carbon dioxide (CO_2) <vol%>sensor	D1
	Combustible gas (HC) <%LEL/vol%> sensor	D2
	Combustible gas (CH_4) <%LEL/vol%> sensor	D3
	Carbon dioxide (CO_2) <ppm>sensor	D4
	—	00

＜Battery＞

Position	Specification	Symbol
⑨	Lithium ion battery	L
	Dry alkaline battery	D

Example) When “1M10P1E3L” is indicated, the gases to be detected are “O_2, CH_4 <%LEL>, H_2S, VOC (ppb) and HCN”, battery type is Lithium ion battery.

Definition of DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION and NOTE

Throughout this manual, the following indications are used to ensure safe and effective work.

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

2

Important Notices on Safety

To maintain the performance and use the gas monitor safely, observe the following instructions of DANGER, WARNING and CAUTION.

2-1. Danger cases

DANGER

About use

- While conducting measurement in a manhole or confined space, do not lean over or look into the manhole or closed space. It may lead to dangers because oxygen-deficient air or other gases may blow out.
- Oxygen-deficient air or other gases may be discharged from the gas exhausting outlet. Never inhale the air or gases.
- High-concentration (100 %LEL or higher) gases may be discharged from the gas exhausting outlet. Never use fire near it.

WARNING

- If any abnormality is found on the gas monitor, promptly contact RIKEN KEIKI. Visit our Web site to find your nearest RIKEN KEIKI office.
  Web site: https://www.rikenkeiki.co.jp/

2-2. Warning cases

WARNING

- Sampling point pressure
  The gas monitor is designed to draw gases around it under the atmospheric pressure. If excessive pressure is applied to the gas inlet and outlet of the gas monitor, detected gases may leak out from its inside and may cause dangerous conditions. Be sure that excessive pressure is not applied to them while used.
- Handling of sensor
  Never disassemble the electrochemical type sensor or galvanic cell type sensor. Inside electrolyte may cause severe skin burns if it contacts skin. Also, it may cause blindness if it contacts eyes. If electrolyte is adhered on your clothes, that part on your clothes is discolored or its material is decomposed. If contact occurs, rinse the area immediately with a large quantity of water.
- Fresh air adjustment in the atmosphere
  When the fresh air adjustment is performed in the atmosphere, check the atmosphere for freshness before beginning the adjustment. If interference gases exist, the adjustment cannot be performed properly, thus causing erroneous detection and leading to dangers when the gas leaks.

WARNING

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

Panic alarm and man-down alarm

- Panic and man-down alarms are intended to assist users and people around in making a decision and not intended to guarantee life or safety. Do not depend only on this function to use the gas monitor.
  (Normally the man-down alarm is set to OFF and unavailable. To use this function, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.)
- If a panic or man-down alarm is triggered, the people around must take an appropriate action after confirming the situation.

Battery level check

- Before use, check that there remains sufficient battery power. When the gas monitor is used for the first time or is not used for a long period, the batteries may be exhausted. Replace them with new ones before use.
- If a low battery voltage alarm is triggered, gas detection cannot be conducted. If the alarm is triggered during use, turn off the power and promptly charge or replace the batteries in a safe place.

Others

- Do not throw the gas monitor into fire.
- Do not wash the gas monitor in a washing machine or ultrasonic cleaner.
- Do not block the buzzer sound opening. No alarm sound can be heard.
- Do not remove batteries while the power is ON.

2-3. Precautions

CAUTION

- Do not use the gas monitor where it is exposed to oil, chemicals, etc. Do not submerge the gas monitor under water on purpose.
  - Do not use in a place where the gas monitor is exposed to liquids such as oil and chemicals.
  - The gas inlet and outlet are not water-proof. Be careful not to let water such as rainwater get into these parts. Because this may cause trouble and gas cannot be detected.
  - Do not place the gas monitor where water or dirt gets accumulated. The gas monitor placed at such a location may malfunction due to water or dirt that gets into the buzzer sound opening, gas inlet, etc.
  - Note that drawing in dirty water, dust, metallic powder, etc. will significantly deteriorate the sensor sensitivities. Be very careful when the gas monitor is used in an environment where these elements exist.
- Do not use the gas monitor in a place where the temperature drops below -20 ºC or rises over 50 ºC.
  - The operating temperature of the gas monitor is -20 - +50 ºC. Do not use the gas monitor at higher temperatures, humidities and pressures or at lower temperatures than the operating range.
  - Avoid long-term use of the gas monitor in a place where it is exposed to direct sunlight.
  - Do not store the gas monitor in a sun-heated car.
- Observe the operating restrictions to prevent condensation inside the gas monitor. Condensation formed inside the gas monitor causes clogging or gas adsorption, which may disturb accurate gas detection. Thus, condensation must be avoided. In addition to the installation environment, carefully monitor the temperature/humidity of the sampling point to prevent condensation inside the gas monitor. Please observe the operating restrictions.
- Do not use a transceiver near the gas monitor.
  - Radio wave from a transceiver or other radio wave transmitting device near the gas monitor may disturb readings. If a transceiver or other radio wave transmitting device is used, it must be used in a place away from the gas monitor where it disturbs nothing.
  - Do not use the gas monitor near a device that emits strong electromagnetic waves (high-frequency or high-voltage devices).
- Verify that the pump operation status display is rotating before using the gas monitor. If the pump operation status display is not rotating, gas detection cannot be performed properly. Check whether the flow rate is lost.

CAUTION

- Verify that the operation status display is blinking before using the gas monitor.
  If the operation status display is not blinking, gas detection cannot be performed properly.
- About sensor
  - Some sensors will respond to a gas other than their target gas. The table below indicates some of the gases that will cause an increased reading for the affected sensor. For example, if you are attempting to detect HCN and H_2S is also present, the instrument's HCN reading will be higher than the environment's actual HCN level.

Examples of interference gases that cause increased readings

Principle of sensor used in GX-6000 (Target gas)	／	Interference gas
Electrochemical(HCN)	／	H_2S
Electrochemical(HCN)	／	SO_2
Electrochemical(HCN)	／	C_2H_2
Electrochemical(SO_2)	／	H_2
Electrochemical(SO_2)	／	CO
Electrochemical(CO)	／	H_2
Electrochemical(Cl_2)	／	SO_2
Electrochemical(Cl_2)	／	HCl
Electrochemical(PH_3)	／	SO_2
Electrochemical(PH_3)	／	HCN
Electrochemical(PH_3)	／	H_2S
New ceramic (HC/CH_4)	／	Combustible gases
Non-dispersive infrared type(HC/CH_4)	／	Hydrocarbon gases of combustible gases
PID (VOC)	／	VOC

  - Some toxic sensors will respond negatively to some gases that may be present along with the target gas. The table below indicates some of the gases that will cause a negative response and a decreased reading for the affected sensor.

Examples of interference gases that cause decreased readings

Principle of sensor used in GX-6000 (Target gas)	／	Interference gas
Electrochemical(H_2S)	／	NO_2
Electrochemical(HCN)	／	NO_2
Electrochemical(NO_2)	／	SO_2
Electrochemical(SO_2)	／	NO_2
Electrochemical(NH_3)	／	H_2S
Electrochemical(PH_3)	／	NO_2

  - Exposing the catalytic combustible sensor to silicone, halogen gases, or sulfides may shorten the sensor's life or cause malfunctions or inaccurate gas readings. Minimize the sensor's exposure to these gases as much as possible. If exposure occurs, allow the instrument to draw fresh air and confirm that the readings return to fresh air values.
  - Exposing the galvanic oxygen sensor to halogen gas or sulfides may shorten the sensor's life or cause malfunctions or inaccurate gas readings. Minimize the sensor's exposure to these gases as much as possible. If exposure occurs, allow the instrument to draw fresh air and confirm that the readings return to fresh air values.
  - An oxygen concentration higher than a certain level is required for the new ceramic combustible gas sensor <%LEL> of the gas monitor to correctly detect gases and display concentrations.
  - When measuring concentrations of oxygen in inert gases for a long time, the carbon dioxide concentration in the air must be 15 % or less. When the gas monitor is used in the inert gas with a carbon dioxide concentration higher than 15 %, perform measurement in as short time as possible. Using the gas monitor under high concentrations for a long time may shorten the life of the oxygen sensor.
  - The CO reading on GX-6000 may increase after being exposed to high concentration of VOC gases. If the reading is not returned to zero, the charcoal filter for CO sensor is required. Contact RIKEN KEIKI for the filter replacement.

CAUTION

- Be careful when measuring concentrations of Cl_2 and NH_3 at a lower limit of operating temperature (around -20 ºC), the response time to the gas may slow down due to the gas characteristic.
- When high concentrations of methane gas, ethane gas, propane gas, etc. are present, the PID type VOC sensor may display "----" in the concentration display section, the lamp may blink, the buzzer may sound, and measurement may become temporarily impossible.
  Note that in an environment where these gases are present, even if "----" is not displayed on the concentration display, the VOC concentration may not be measured correctly. Note that even if "----" is displayed in the concentration display section of the VOC sensor, sensors that are not affected by anything other than the VOC sensor can continue to measure.

Example of interfering gas where "----" is displayed in the concentration display section of a PID type VOC sensor

Interference gas	／	Gas concentration
Methane	／	≥ 6vol%
Ethane	／	≥ 80vol%
Propane	／	≥ 90vol%

- Never fail to perform a regular maintenance.
  Never fail to perform a regular maintenance for the gas monitor to ensure safety. Continuing to use the gas monitor without performing maintenance will compromise the sensitivity of the sensor, thus resulting in inaccurate gas detection.
- Others
  - Pressing buttons unnecessarily may change the settings, preventing alarms from activating correctly. Operate the gas monitor using only the procedures described in this operating manual.
  - Do not drop or give shock to the gas monitor. The accuracy of the gas monitor may be deteriorated.
  - Do not use the gas monitor while charging it.
- Do not jab the buzzer sound opening with a sharp-pointed item. The unit may malfunction or get damaged, allowing foreign matters, etc. to get inside.
- Do not remove the panel sheet on the LCD display. The dust-proof performance will be deteriorated.
- Do not affix a label or the like on the infrared communication port. Infrared communications can no longer be conducted.
- Replacement of batteries
  - Turn off the power of the gas monitor before replacing batteries of the battery unit.
  - Replace all of the three batteries with new ones at one time.
  - Pay attention to the polarities of the batteries.
- Usage
  - In a low-temperature environment, the operating time is shortened due to the battery performance property.
  - At low temperatures, the responses of the LCD display may slow down.
  - Perform air calibration under pressure and temperature/humidity conditions close to those in the operating environment and in fresh air.
  - Perform air calibration after the reading is stabilized.
  - If there is a sudden temperature change of 15 ºC or more between the storage and operational locations turn on the power of the gas monitor, let it stand for about 10 minutes in a similar environment to the operational location, and perform air calibration in fresh air before using it.
  - When cleaning the gas monitor, do not splash water over it or use organic solvents such as alcohol and benzine on it. The surface of the gas monitor may be discolored or damaged.
  - If the gas monitor is not used for a long time, turn on the power at least once every six months and check that the pump draws in air (about three minutes). The gas monitor, when not activated for a long time, may cease to work because of hardening of the grease in the pump motor.
  - If the gas monitor is not used for a long time, store it after removing the batteries. Battery leaks may result in fire, injury, etc.
  - When using the gas monitor after long-term storage, never fail to perform a calibration. For information on readjustment including calibration, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.

2-4. Safety information

The GX-6000 can measure maximum six gases with six sensors.
Standard unit measures four gases with four sensors for general combustible gases(LEL), Oxygen(O_2), Hydrogen Sulfide(H_2S) and Carbon Monoxide(CO).
For other remaining two slots are for Smart Sensors which consist of sensor part and circuit board and are connected with apparatus through digital signal output so various sensors. Three different types of detection principle are applied for Smart Sensors and up to two sensors can be installed into the GX-6000.
Gas is sampled by a built-in micro pump.
Either alkaline battery pack “BUD-6000” or lithium-ion battery pack “BUL-6000” can be installed into GX-6000.
Structure of battery unit allows end users to replace it by themselves.
It is supposed to replace the battery unit, alkaline battery, and charge the rechargeable battery at non-hazardous area. Also, Charging BUL-6000 should be done with a specific model, BC-6000 or SDM-6000.

Specification for safety

- •Ex ia IIC T4 Ga
- •  G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga
- •Ambient temperature range for use ： -20 °C - +50 °C

•Ambient temperature range during battery charging ： 0 °C - +40 °C

Electrical data

•Power supply of Li-ion battery unit : BUL-6000
Two parallel connected Li-ion cells used in battery pack BUL-6000 are from type Maxell INR18650PB1 or SDI INR18650-15M or SONY US18650VT3.
Um = 250 V.

•Power supply of alkaline battery unit : BUD-6000
Powered by three series connected Alkaline AA batteries, type LR6 manufactured by Toshiba.

Certificate numbers

•IECEx Certificate number ： IECEx PRE 15.0011
•ATEX Certificate number ： Presafe15 ATEX6171X

List of standards

•IEC 60079-0：2011	･EN60079-0:2012
•IEC 60079-11：2011	･EN60079-11:2012

Specific conditions of “X”-mark:

Regarding ATEX specification, the measuring function according to Annex II paragraph 1. 5. 5 of the Directive is not covered by this EU-type examination.
It shall comply with the requirements from the relevant European harmonized standards which provide guidance on the performance of gas detection equipment and safety devices.

WARNING

- •DO NOT CHARGE IN HAZARDOUS LOCATION.
- •DO NOT CHARGE IT EXCEPT BY GENUINE CHARGER.
- •DO NOT REPLACE BATTERY UNIT IN HAZARDOUS LOCATION.
- •DO NOT REPLACE DRY BATTERIES IN HAZARDOUS LOCATION.
- •DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DISASSEMBLE OR ALTER THE INSTRUMENT.
- •USE ONLY WITH CONNECTED ALKALINE AA BATTERIES, TYPE LR6 MANUFACTURED BY TOSHIBA.

INST. No. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
A B C D E

A: Manufacturing year (0 - 9)
B: Manufacturing month (1 - 9,XYZ for Oct. - Dec.)
C: Manufacturing lot
D: Serial number
E: Code of factory

RIKEN KEIKI Co.,Ltd.
RIKEN KEIKI
2-7-6 Azusawa, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, 174-8744, Japan
Phone : +81-3-3966-1113
Fax : +81-3-3558-9110 GIII
E-mail : intdept@rikenkeiki.co.jp
Web site : https://www.rikenkeiki.co.jp

3

Product Components

3-1. Main unit and standard accessories

Unpack and check the main unit and accessories.
If any part is missing, contact RIKEN KEIKI.

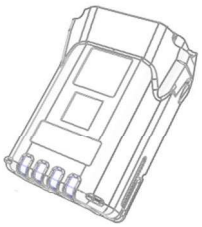
Main unit

See '3-2. Names and functions for each part' (P. 17) for names and functions of each part of the gas monitor and LCD display.

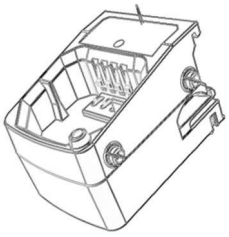
GX-6000 main unit

Standard accessories

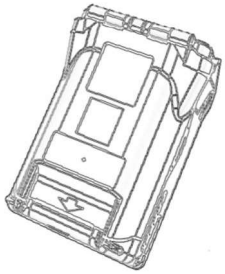
Lithium ion battery unit (BUL-6000)* 1 pc



Charger* 1 pc



Dry battery unit** (BUD-6000) 1 pc



AA alkaline battery** 3 pcs

Protect cover 1 pc

Protect the gas monitor from shocks by being hit, etc.

Belt clip 1 pc (3 screws)

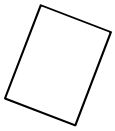
The gas monitor can be hung from a belt.

Taper nozzle 1 pc

Hand strap 1 pc

LCD protection film 1 pc

Protect the display from fine scratches.

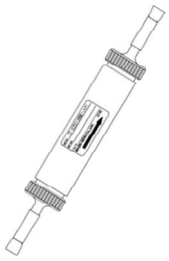


CO_2 removal filter (CF-284) 1 pc

Provided only for the specification with CO_2 sensor

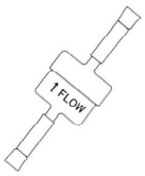
Carbon filter (CF-8350) 1pc

Provided only for the specification with VOC sensor



Carbon filter (CF-8501) 1pc

Provided only for the specification with both of VOC sensor and CO_2 sensor



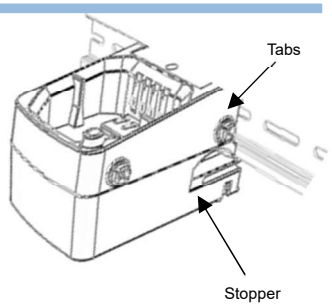
Product warranty

Operating manual

* / ** The lithium ion battery unit / battery charger, or the dry battery unit / alkaline battery are provided.

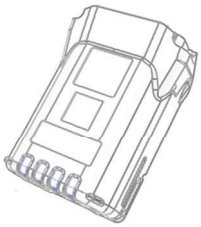
NOTE

- The charger can be attached to a DIN rail to use.
  Use a DIN rail of IEC715 top-hat type TH35.
- Hang the tab of the charger unit on the barb part of DIN rail, and then attach the stopper to the barb part of DIN rail.
- To release, push the stopper downward.

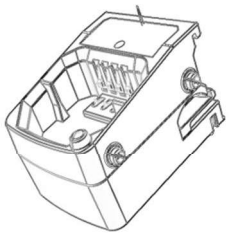


Optional items (sold separately)

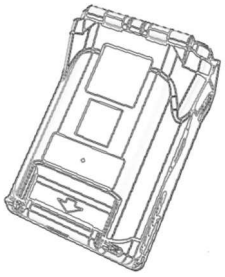
Lithium ion battery unit (BUL-6000) 1 pc



Charger 1 pc



Dry battery unit (BUD-6000) 1 pc



AA alkaline battery 3 pcs

Gas sampling probe

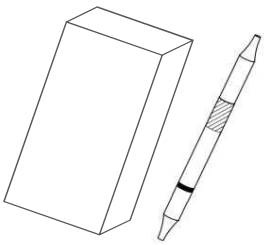
Gas sampling hose (5 m/10 m/20 m/ 30 m)

Various filters

Various gas sampling bag

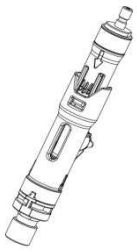
PID-Pre-Filter Tube Benzene (CF-8338) 1pc(10 tubes)

only for the specification with VOC<10.0eV>sensor



Tube holder (GF-284) 1pc

only for the specification with VOC<10.0eV>sensor



Lamp cleaning kit

Data logger management program

Setting program for list of gases for reading VOC

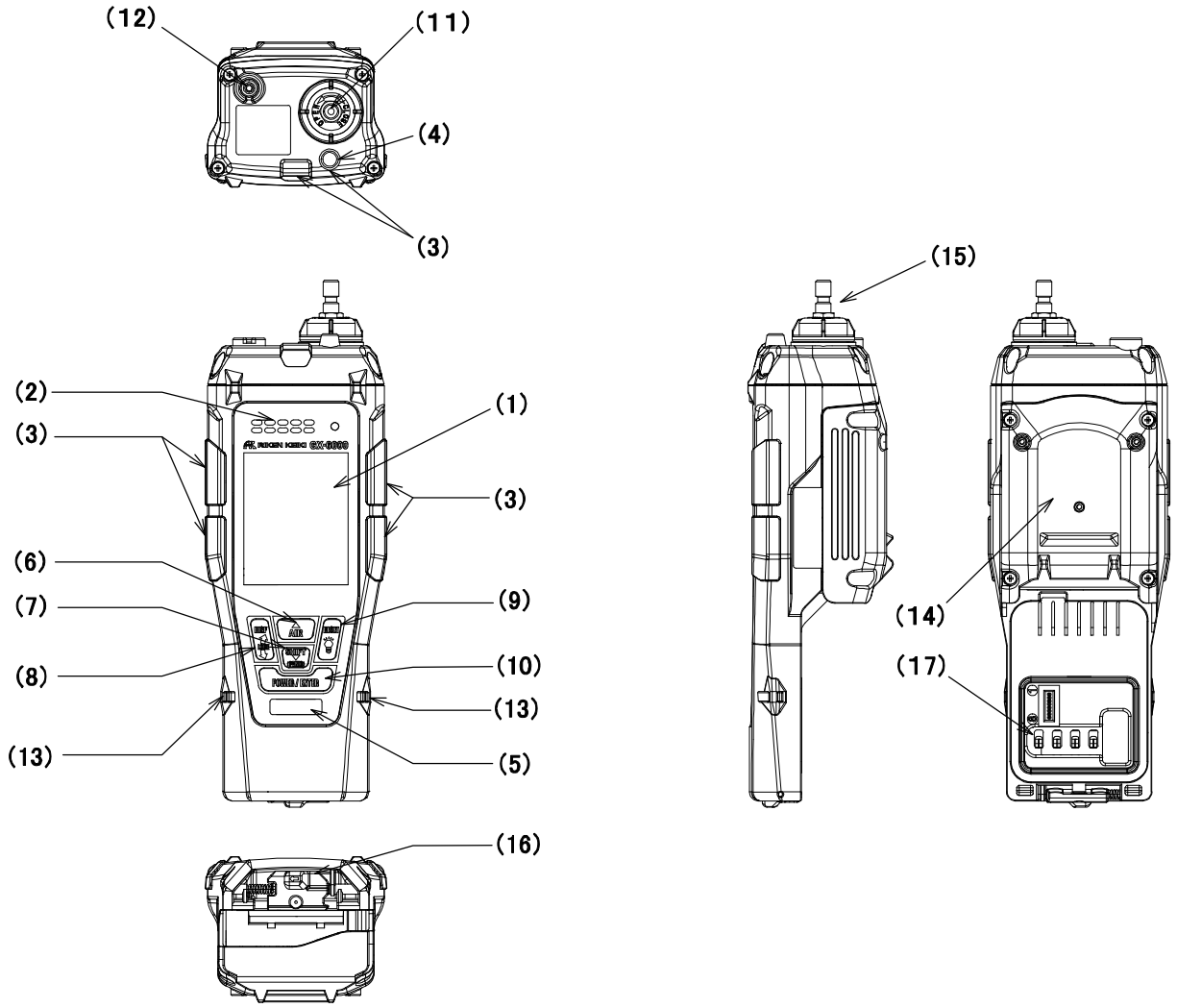
CAUTION

- The gas sampling hose may absorb a small amount of several of the GX-6000's target gases, such as toxic gases, solvents, or VOCs. This absorption causes the target gas reading on the GX-6000 to be lower than the sampled environment's actual gas level.

3-2. Names and functions for each part

This section describes names and functions of main unit and battery unit parts and LCD display.

Main unit



Name	Main function
(1) **LCD display**	Displays the gas concentration and so on.
(2) **Buzzer sound opening**	Emits operation and judging sounds. (Do not block it.)
(3) **Alarm LED arrays**	The red lamp blinks in response to an alarm.
(4) **Illumination lamp**	Lights up by holding down the 💡 (illumination lamp) button.
(5) **Infrared communication port**	Used to carry out data communications with a PC when the data logger management program is used.
(6) **▲/AIR button**	Used to perform air calibration on the detection screen. Or used to move the cursor (>) up in the DISP and user modes.
(7) **SHIFT/▼ /(PANIC) button**	Used to move the cursor (>) down in the DISP and user modes. In emergency situations, hold down this button to trigger a panic alarm.
(8) **DISP/LOCK button**	Displays the DISP mode and changes the display. Holding down this button with LCD inversion (P. 73) set locks the display.

Name		Main function
(9)	**RESET/ (illumination lamp) button**	Used to confirm and reset an alarm. Holding down this button turns on the upper illumination lamp.
(10)	**POWER/ENTER button**	Turns on/off the power. Or used to confirm selection in the DISP and user modes.
(11)	**Gas inlet**	Draws in a gas. (Do not block it.)
(12)	**Gas outlet**	Exhausts the gas drawn into the gas monitor. (Do not block it.)
(13)	**Holes for hand strap (2 positions)**	Used to attach the provided hand strap.
(14)	**Sensor cover**	Protects the sensor inside. May be opened only when the sensor is to be replaced.
(15)	**Filter case**	Protects the dust filter inside. Do not remove the case except for maintenance and replacement.
(16)	**Battery unit release lever**	Push the lever while sliding it to remove the battery unit.
(17)	**Battery unit connection terminal**	Used to supply power of the battery unit to the gas monitor.

CAUTION

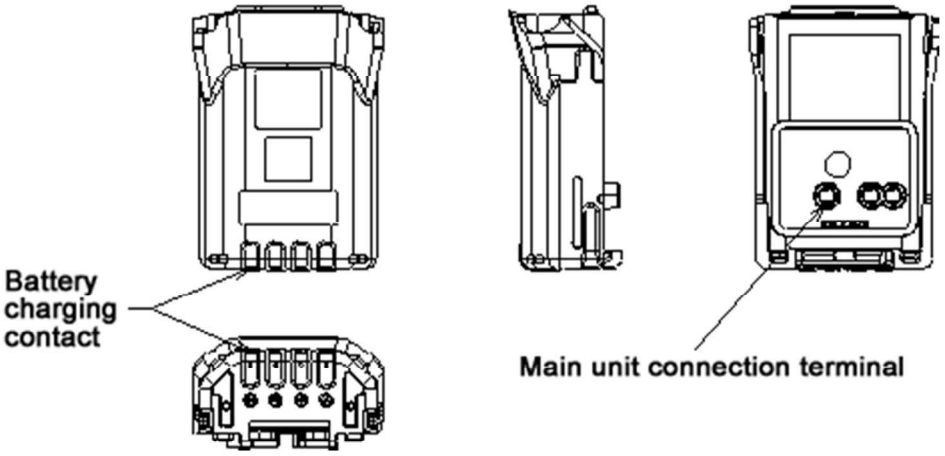
- Do not jab the buzzer sound opening with a sharp-pointed item. Water, foreign matters, etc. may get inside and cause malfunction or damage.
- Do not remove the panel sheet on the surface. The water-proof and dust-proof performances will be deteriorated.
- Do not affix a label or the like on the infrared communication port. Infrared communications can no longer be conducted.

NOTE

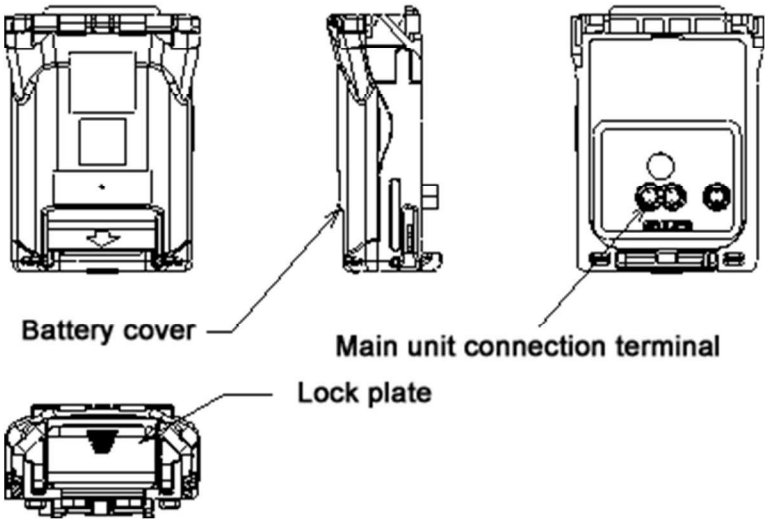
- In this operating manual, the buttons equipped with multiple functions are described in operational procedures in the following manner.
  Example) POWER/ENTER button is described as follows:
  • POWER button in turning on/off the power
  • ENTER button in confirming settings.

Battery unit

<Lithium Ion Battery Unit (BUL-6000)>

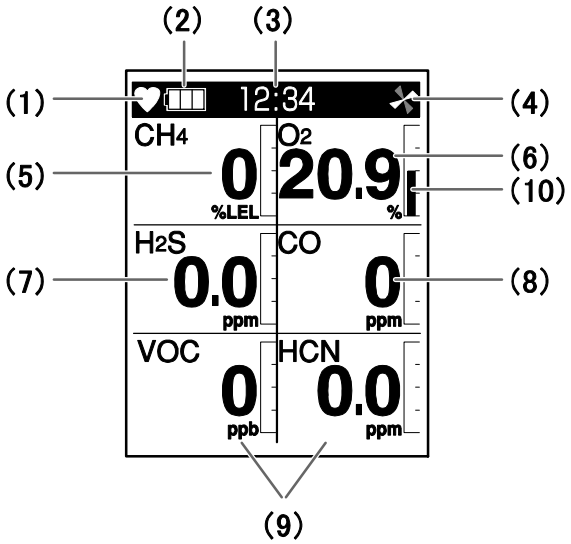


<Dry Battery Unit (BUD-6000)>



LCD display

<Normal Mode>



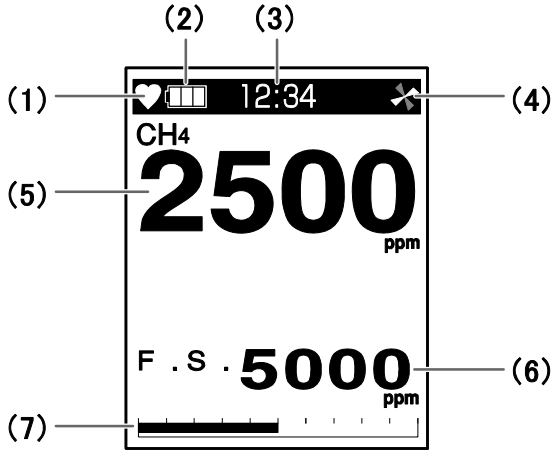
Name		Main function
(1)	Operating state display	Displays the operating status. Blinks at a normal state.
(2)	Battery level display	Displays the battery level. See 'NOTE' for a guide for battery level.
(3)	Clock display	Displays the current time.
(4)	Pump operation status display	Displays the drawing status. Rotates at a normal state.
(5)	Combustible gas concentration	Displays the gas concentration as numeric output.
(6)	Oxygen concentration	
(7)	Hydrogen sulfide concentration	
(8)	Carbon monoxide concentration	
(9)	Gas concentration detected by smart sensor	
(10)	Bar display	Displays the gas concentration with bar.

NOTE

- The gas concentration display positions can be changed. See 'Changing display positions of measured gases' (P. 80) for how to change the display positions.
- The battery level is indicated as follows:
  Sufficient
  Low
  Need charging (replacement of batteries)
  If the battery level further drops, the battery icon starts blinking.

<Leak Check Mode>

- The gas monitor is equipped with leak check mode as well as normal mode for combustible gas using the new ceramic sensor. The leak check mode, however, is set to OFF normally and thus unavailable. To use this function, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.
- Leak check full scale value can be selected from 500, 1000, 2000 and 5000 ppm.
- The following figure shows the LCD display in the leak check mode.



Name	Main function
(1) Operating state display	Displays the operating status. Blinks at a normal state.
(2) Battery level display	Displays the battery level. See 'NOTE' (P. 20) for a guide for battery level.
(3) Clock display	Displays the current time.
(4) Pump operation status display	Displays the drawing status. Rotates at a normal state.
(5) Gas concentration display	Displays the gas concentration as numeric output.
(6) Leak check full scale display	Displays the full scale value to be used in the leak check mode.
(7) Bar display	Displays the gas concentration with bar.

4

Alarm Activation

4-1. Gas alarm activation

<Gas Alarm Type>

"Gas alarm" is triggered when the concentration of detected gas reaches or exceeds the alarm setpoint values shown in the following table. (Self-latching)
Gas alarm types are the first alarm (AL1), second alarm (AL2), TWA alarm, STEL alarm and OVER alarm (over scale).

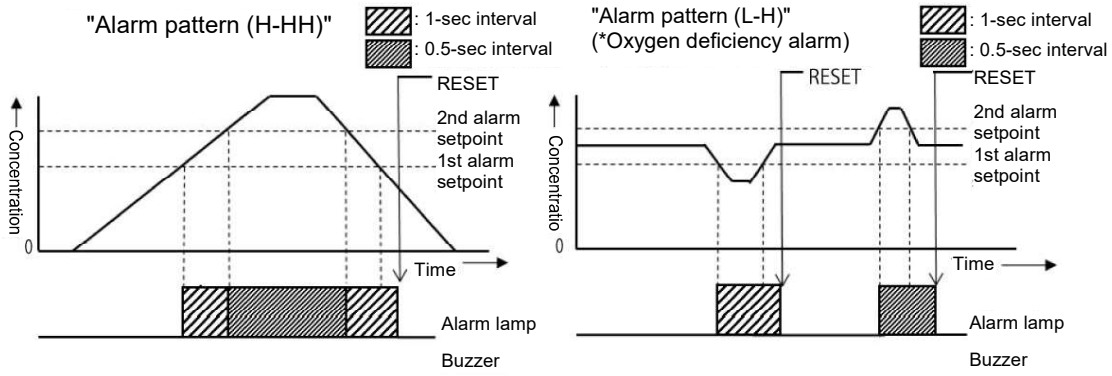
Alarm type	First alarm	Second alarm	TWA alarm	STEL alarm	OVER alarm
Oxygen (O_2)	19.5 vol%	23.5 vol%	—	—	40.0 vol%
Combustible gas(HC/CH_4) <%LEL>	10 %LEL	50 %LEL	—	—	100 %LEL
Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S)	5.0 ppm	30.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	15.0 pm	100.0 ppm
Carbon monoxide (CO)	25 ppm	50 ppm	25 ppm	200 ppm	500 ppm
Volatile organic compound (VOC) <10.6eV / ppb>	5000 ppb	10000 ppb	—	—	50000 ppb
Volatile organic compound (VOC) <10.6eV / ppm>	400.0 ppm	1000 ppm	—	—	6000 ppm
Volatile organic compound (VOC) <10.0eV>*	5 ppm	10 ppm	—	—	100 ppm
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	2.00 ppm	5.00 ppm	2.00 ppm	5.00 ppm	99.90 ppm
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	3.00 ppm	6.00 ppm	3.00 ppm	—	20.00 ppm
Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)	5.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	—	4.7 ppm	15.0 ppm
Ammonia(NH_3)	25.0 ppm	50.0 ppm	25.0 ppm	35.0 ppm	400.0 ppm
Chlorine(Cl_2)	0.50 ppm	1.00 ppm	0.50 ppm	1.00 ppm	10.00 ppm
Phosphine(PH_3)	0.30ppm	1.00ppm	0.30ppm	1.00ppm	20.00ppm
Carbondioxide(CO_2) <vol%>	0.50 vol%	3.00 vol%	0.50 vol%	3.00 vol%	10.00 vol%
Carbondioxide(CO_2) <ppm>	5000 ppm	—	5000 ppm	—	10000 ppm
Combustible gas(HC) <%LEL/vol%>	10 %LEL/—	50 %LEL/—	—/—	—/—	30.0 vol%
Combustible gas(CH_4) <%LEL/vol%>	10 %LEL/—	50 %LEL/—	—/—	—/—	100.0 vol%

* Alarm point for normal mode. Gas alarm is not triggered in Benzene Select Mode.

<Sounding Buzzer and Blinking Lamp for Gas Alarm>

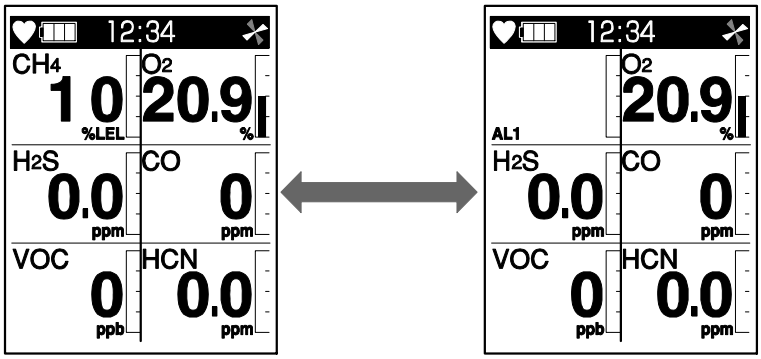
In response to a gas alarm, the buzzer sounds, the alarm LED arrays blink and vibration occurs in two steps.
The following shows the operations of each type.

Alarm type	First alarm	Second alarm	TWA alarm	STEL alarm	OVER alarm
Sounding buzzer	Repeatedly sounds strong and weak beeps at about 1-second intervals. "Beep, beep"	Repeatedly sounds strong and weak beeps at about 0.5-second intervals. "Beep, beep, beep, beep"	Repeatedly sounds strong and weak beeps at about 1-second intervals. "Beep, beep"	Repeatedly sounds strong and weak beeps at about 1-second intervals. "Beep, beep"	Repeatedly sounds strong and weak beeps at about 0.5-second intervals. "Beep, beep, beep, beep"
Blinking alarm LED arrays	Repeatedly blinks at about 1-second intervals.	Repeatedly blinks at about 0.5-second intervals.	Repeatedly blinks at about 1-second intervals.	Repeatedly blinks at about 1-second intervals.	Repeatedly blinks at about 0.5-second intervals.
Vibration	Vibrate at an alarm state.				



<Gas Alarm Display>

In case a gas alarm occurs, the gas concentration and alarm detail are displayed alternately.
If the detection range is exceeded (over scale), [OVER] is displayed in the gas concentration display area.



Display example
Methane (CH_4) concentration: 10 %LEL
First alarm triggered

Alarm type	First alarm	Second alarm	TWA alarm	STEL alarm	OVER alarm
LCD display	Displays the gas concentration and [AL1] alternately.	Displays the gas concentration and [AL2] alternately.	Displays the gas concentration and [TWA] alternately.	Displays the gas concentration and [STEL] alternately.	Displays the gas concentration and [OVER] alternately.

WARNING

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

NOTE

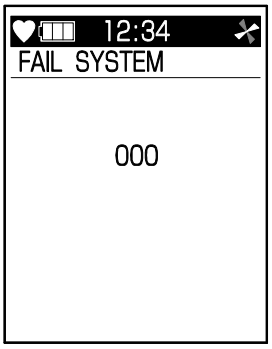
- Responses to an alarm can be checked by alarm test in the DISP mode (P. 66). Note that the display is not changed during alarm test.

4-2. Fault alarm activation

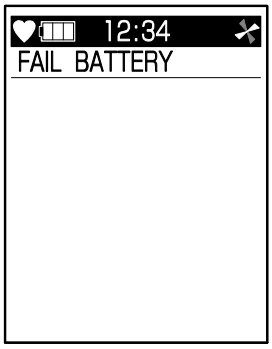
"Fault alarm" is triggered when an abnormality is detected in the gas monitor. (Self-latching)
Fault alarm types are system abnormalities, battery voltage abnormalities, clock abnormalities, low flow rate, sensor abnormalities and calibration failure.
In response to a fault alarm, the buzzer sounds and alarm LED arrays blink.

- Sounding buzzer: Repeatedly sounds intermittent beeps at about one-second intervals. "Beep beep, beep beep"
- Blinking alarm LED arrays: Repeatedly blinks at about one-second intervals.

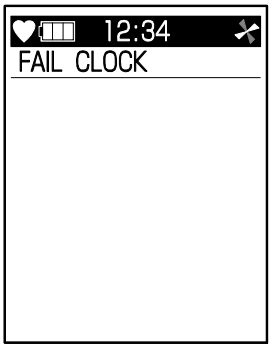
The following shows display examples of fault alarms.



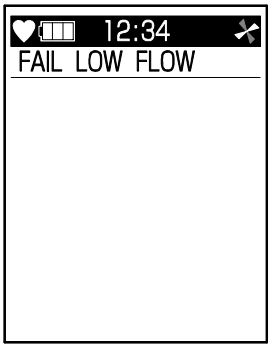
System abnormalities



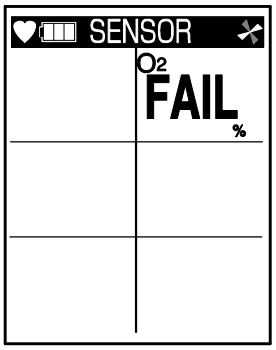
Battery voltage abnormalities



Clock abnormalities



Low flow rate



Sensor abnormalities/ calibration failure

If a fault alarm is triggered, determine the cause and take appropriate action.
If the gas monitor has problems and is repeatedly malfunctioning, contact RIKEN KEIKI immediately.

NOTE

- For information on malfunctions (error messages), see 'Troubleshooting' (P. 110).

4-3. Panic alarm

A panic alarm is a manually triggered alarm to notify the people around of abnormalities.

WARNING

- The panic alarm is intended to assist users and people around in making a decision. The detection results are not intended to guarantee life or safety in any way. Do not depend only on this function to use the gas monitor.
- Use the panic alarm appropriately after confirming the situation.

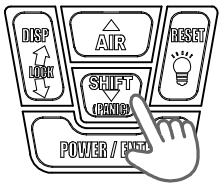
<Sounding Buzzer and Blinking Lamp for Panic Alarm>

Alarm type	Preliminary alarm	Main Alarm
Sounding buzzer	Repeatedly sounds intermittent blips at about 0.5-second intervals. "Blip, blip, blip, blip"	Repeatedly sounds strong and weak beeps at about 1-second intervals. "Beep, beep, beep, beep"
Blinking alarm LED arrays	Repeatedly blinks at about 0.5-second intervals.	Repeatedly blinks at about 1-second intervals.

Trigger and pattern of panic alarm

Hold down the PANIC button to trigger a panic alarm when sensing an abnormality.

For a panic alarm, a main alarm is triggered after a five-second preliminary alarm.



NOTE

To stop a preliminary or main alarm of panic alarm, press the RESET button.

4-4. Man-down alarm

A man-down alarm is triggered if the built-in motion sensor, which monitors the motion of the user carrying the gas monitor, detects no motion of the user for a certain period of time.
Normally the man-down alarm is set to OFF and unavailable. To use this function, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.

WARNING

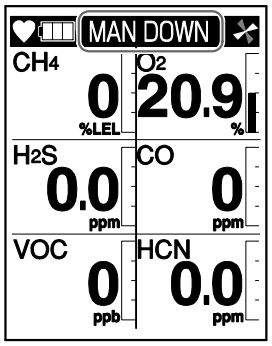
- The man-down alarm is intended to assist people around the user in making a decision. The detection results are not intended to guarantee life or safety in any way. Do not depend only on this function to use the gas monitor.
- Use the man-down alarm appropriately after confirming the situation.

<Sounding Buzzer and Blinking Lamp for Man-down Alarm>

Alarm type	Preliminary alarm 1	Preliminary alarm 2	Main alarm
Sounding buzzer	Repeatedly sounds intermittent blips at about 1-second intervals. "Blip, blip"	Repeatedly sounds intermittent blips at about 0.5-second intervals. "Blip, blip, blip, blip"	Repeatedly sounds strong and weak beeps at about 1-second intervals. "Beep, beep, beep, beep"
Blinking alarm LED arrays	Repeatedly blinks at about 1-second intervals.	Repeatedly blinks at about 0.5-second intervals.	Repeatedly blinks at about 1-second intervals.

Display and pattern of man-down alarm

If an abnormality in the motion of the user is detected, the lamp blinks and alarms are triggered in a step-by-step manner: preliminary alarm 1, preliminary alarm 2 and then main alarm while vibrating.
When a main alarm is triggered, the clock display on the LCD display shows [MAN DOWN].



The following shows the time to switch from a preliminary alarm to main alarm.

- Preliminary alarm 1: 60 seconds after detection
- Preliminary alarm 2: 75 seconds after detection
- Main alarm: 90 seconds after detection

NOTE

- The preliminary alarms of man-down alarm are stopped and measurement state is resumed when the motion of the user is detected.
- To stop the main alarm of man-down alarm, press the RESET button.

5

How to Use

5-1. Before using the gas monitor

Not only the first-time users but also the users who have already used the gas monitor must follow the operating precautions.
Ignoring the precautions may damage the gas monitor, resulting in inaccurate gas detection.

5-2. Preparation for start-up

CAUTION

- The display is covered by the protective film to prevent scratches from shipping.
  Be sure to remove this film before use.
  Gas monitor with this film will not satisfy the explosion-proof performance.

Before starting gas detection, check the followings.

• Check that the protective film attached on the display from shipping is removed.
• Check that the battery level is sufficient
• Check that the taper nozzle is not bent or has no hole
• Check that the filter inside the gas monitor is not contaminated or clogged
• Check that the main unit and taper nozzle are connected properly

5-2-1. Charging and attaching lithium ion battery unit (BUL-6000)

Charge with the provided charger according to the following procedure when the gas monitor is used for the first time or the battery level of the rechargeable battery in the lithium ion battery unit is low.

DANGER

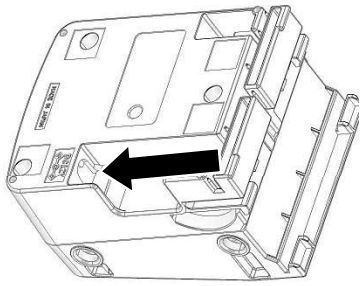
- Replace the lithium ion battery unit in a safe place.
- Charge the battery unit using the provided charger in a safe place.
- Charge the battery unit at ambient temperatures between 0 - +40 ºC.
- The specifications of this unit are as follows:
  Maximum voltage: 4.2 V, Ambient temperature: -20 - +50 ºC

CAUTION

- Do not use the gas monitor while charging it. Correct measurements cannot be obtained. Furthermore, the rechargeable batteries get deteriorated more quickly and may have shorter life.
- Do not charge the batteries while the gas monitor is wet. The charger is neither water-proof nor dust-proof.
- The charger is not explosion-proof.
- After attaching the lithium ion battery unit, lock the battery cover completely. If the battery cover is not completely locked, the battery unit may drop off or water may get in through the clearance.
- Do not damage the rubber seal.
- To maintain the water-proof and dust-proof performances, it is recommended to replace the rubber seal every two years, whether or not it has an abnormality.

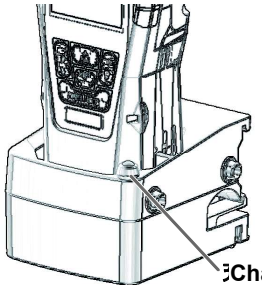
<Charging Lithium Ion Battery>

1 Insert the DC plug of the AC adapter into the DC jack of the charger.
Lay the DC plug cord along the side through the notch at the bottom of the charger.



2 Insert the AC adapter to the outlet.

3 Insert the main unit to the charger straight from above.
When the charger is connected, the charging indicator lamp lights up in red. (Full charge requires about three hours at maximum.)
When charging is completed, the charging indicator lamp goes off.

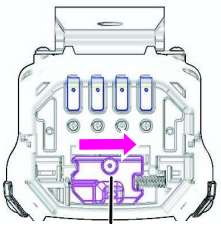


4 When charging is completed, disconnect the AC plug from the outlet.

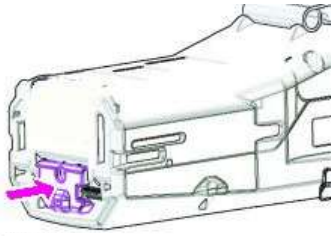
<Removing/Attaching Lithium Ion Battery Unit>

1 Check that the power of the gas monitor is turned off.
If the power is on, press the POWER/ENTER button to turn it off.

2 Slide the battery unit release lever to the right side and push it.

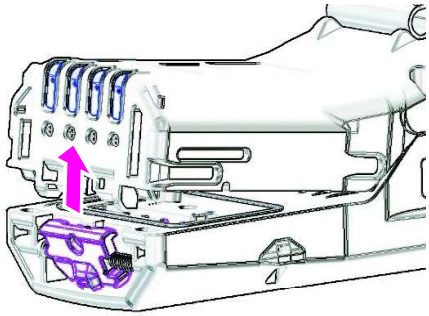


Slide the battery unit release lever to the right side.



:Push

3 Remove the lithium ion battery unit from the main unit.

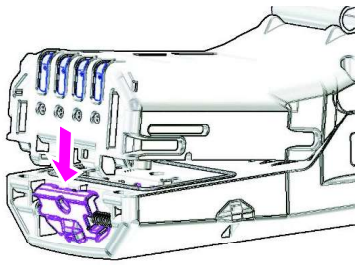


CAUTION

- Disconnect the AC plug from the outlet while it is not in use.

NOTE

- When attaching the battery unit, be sure that the battery unit release lever is locked.
- If it is not completely locked, the battery unit may come off or water may get in through the clearance. Water may also get in if a minute foreign substance is caught beneath the battery unit.
- During charging, the lithium ion battery unit may get hot, but this is not an abnormality.
- Charging causes the main unit temperature to increase. When charging is completed, leave it for at least ten minutes before use. If the gas monitor is used while it is still hot, correct measurement may not be performed.
- Fully charged battery cannot be recharged.
- It is possible to charge the lithium ion battery unit alone after removing it from the main unit.



5-2-2. Attaching dry battery unit and replacing dry battery(BUD-6000)

When the optional dry battery unit is attached instead of lithium ion battery unit, three AA alkaline batteries are used to operate the gas monitor.
When the dry battery unit is used for the first time, or when the battery level is low, replace or attach new AA alkaline batteries according to the following procedure.

DANGER

- Replace the dry battery unit in a safe place.
- Replace the batteries in a safe place.
- The specifications of this unit are as follows:
  Maximum voltage: 4.95 V, Power: Alkaline AA batteries, type LR6 manufactured by Toshiba, 1.5 VDC x 3, Ambient temperature: -20 - +50 ºC

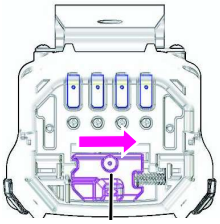
CAUTION

- Turn off the power of the gas monitor before replacing the batteries.
- Replace the batteries in a safe place where explosive gases are not present.
- Replace all of the three batteries with new ones at one time.
- Pay attention to the polarities of the batteries when attaching them.
- After attaching the batteries, lock the battery cover completely. If the battery cover is not completely locked, the dry batteries may drop off or water may get in through the clearance. Water may also get in if a minute foreign substance is caught beneath the battery cover.

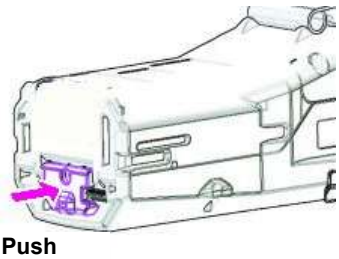
<Removing/Attaching Dry Battery Unit>

1 Check that the power of the gas monitor is turned off.
If the power is on, press the POWER/ENTER button to turn it off.

2 Slide the battery unit release lever to the right side and push it.

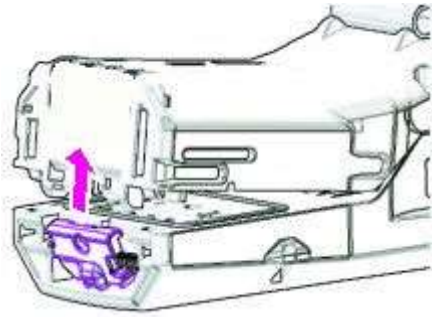


Slide the battery unit release lever to the right side.



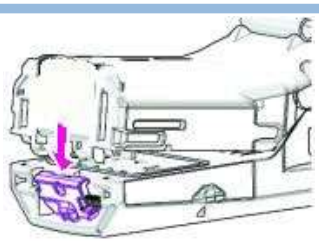
Push

3 Remove the dry battery unit from the main unit.



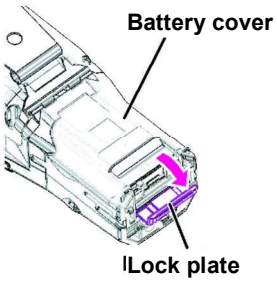
NOTE

- When attaching the battery unit, be sure that the battery unit release lever is locked.
- If it is not completely locked, the battery unit may come off or water may get in through the clearance. Water may also get in if a minute foreign substance is caught beneath the battery unit.

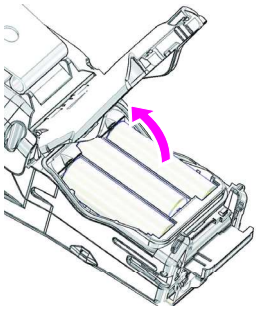


<Replacing Dry Batteries>

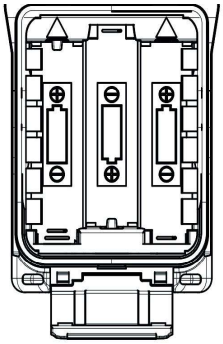
1 Release the lock plate of the battery cover.



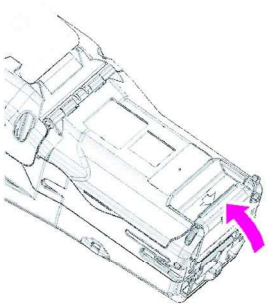
2 Open the battery cover.



3 Put new batteries paying attention to the polarities.
Remove old batteries as needed.

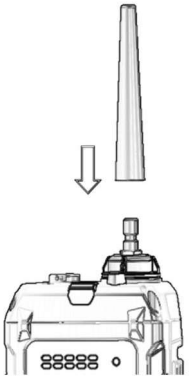


4 Close the battery cover and lock plate.
Close the lock plate securely until it clicks.



5-2-3. Attaching taper nozzle

To perform measurement, attach the taper nozzle to the gas inlet of the gas monitor.



DANGER

- Do not use the taper nozzles not specified by RIKEN KEIKI or other parts for the gas monitor.

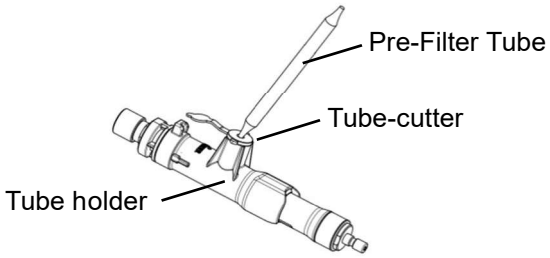
5-2-4. Attaching Pre-Filter Tube(CF-8338) and Tube holder (GF-284) (optional)
(only for the specification with VOC<10.0eV> sensor)

GX-6000 with VOC<10.0eV> sensor can measure Benzene concentration in Benzene Select Mode.
In Benzene Select Mode, attach Pre-Filter Tube(CF-8338) and Tube holder(GF-284)(optional) according the following procedure.

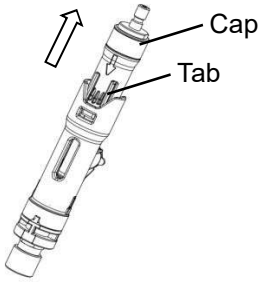
WARNING

- Carefully read the instruction manual of the PID-Pre-Filtre Tube(CF-8338) before use.

1 **Break off both ends of Pre-Filter Tube(CF-8338) with the tube-cutter.**
Insert the end of the Pre-Filtre Tube to the tube-cutter and totate by 360 degrees to score the tube.
Hold the base od the tube and pull it toward you.

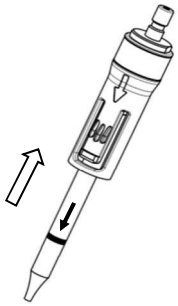


2 **Remove the cap of the tube holder pushing the tab of the cap.**

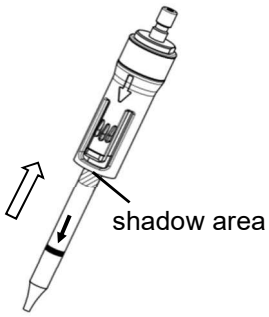


3 Insert the tube to the cap of the tube holder.
Insert the tube not to see the shadow area of the tube's label.

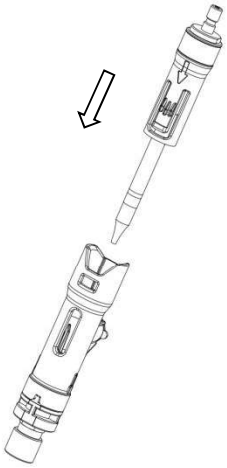
<Correct use>
Shadow area is hided.



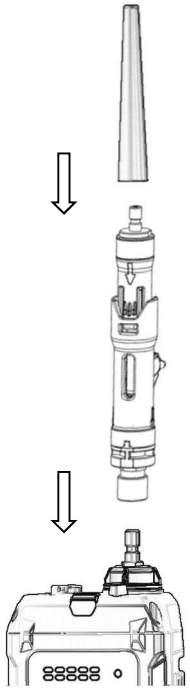
<Incorrect use>
Shadow area is not hided.



4 Connect the cap to the tube holder.
Insert the cap until it clicks.



5 Connect the tube holder to GX-6000.
Connect the tube to the gas inlet in the following order: the gas inlet, the tube holder and then the taper nozzle.



WARNING

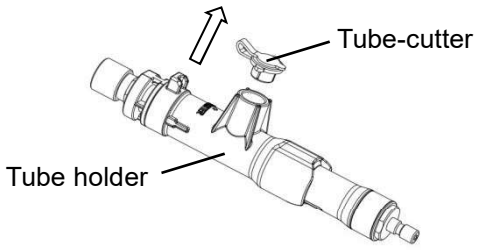
- In the low-temperature envitronment, the rubber seal is so hard that it is difficult to insert the tube to the tube holder. Prepare in the room-temperature environment and use the gas monitor in as short time as possible.
- Set the CAL code before use the gas monitor in Benzene Select Mode. See 'Set the CAL code of the Pre-Filter Tube' (P.44) for setting the CAL code.

NOTE

- Connect the gas sampling hose(option) to the gas inlet in the following order: the gas inlet, the gas sampling hose, the tube holder and then the taper nozzle.

Remove Tube-cutter

Remove the tube-cutter from the tube holder and dispose the tip of the tube cutted with the tube-cutter after use.

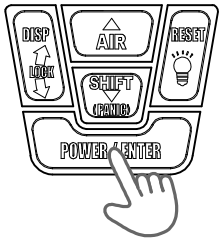


5-3. How to start the gas monitor

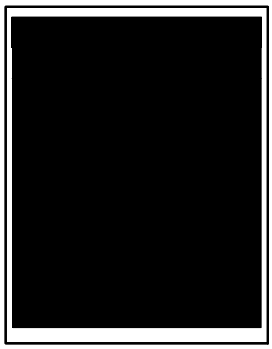
When the power is turned on, various settings including date and alarm setpoint are displayed and then the measurement screen is displayed in the normal mode.

Power-on

Hold down the POWER/ENTER button (over five seconds) until the buzzer blips.
Power is turned on.

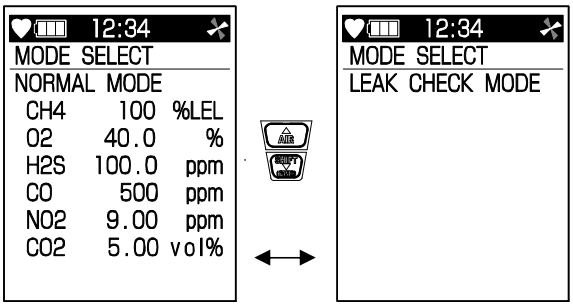


The entire LCD display lights up.



NOTE

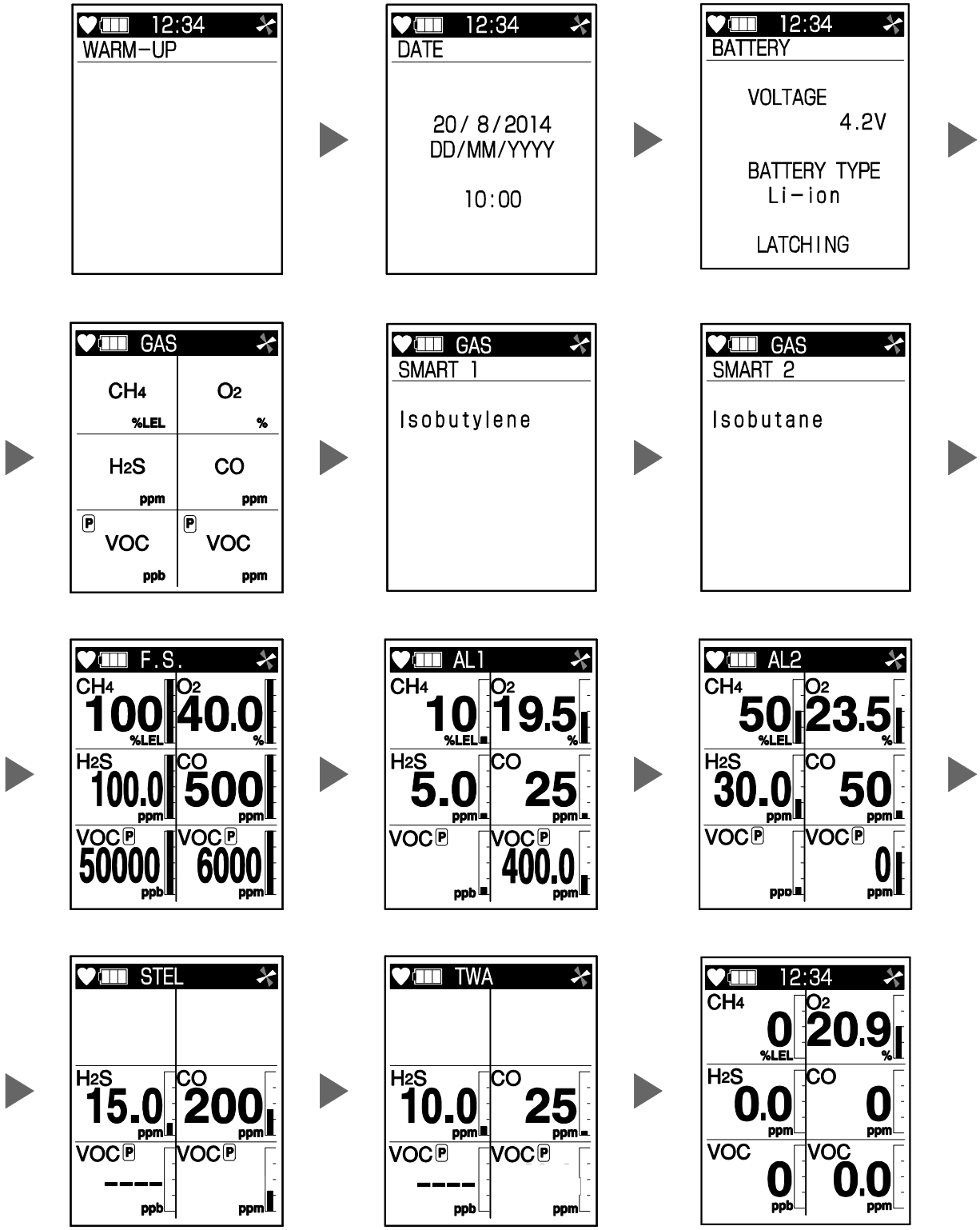
- The gas monitor is equipped with leak check mode as well as normal mode. The leak check mode, however, is set to OFF normally and thus unavailable. To use this function, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.
- When the power is turned on with the leak check mode set to ON, the screen for selecting the normal mode or leak check mode is displayed after the entire LCD display lights up. Select the mode with the ▲/▼ button and press the ENTER button to confirm it.



(Normal Mode) **(Leak check mode)**

Screen transition from selecting normal mode to displaying measurement screen

When the power is turned on, the LCD display changes automatically as shown below before the measurement screen is displayed.



The buzzer blips twice and then the measurement screen is displayed.

CAUTION

- After start-up, perform air calibration (P. 39) before performing gas detection.

NOTE

- If any abnormality is detected in the sensor, [FAIL] is displayed in place of measured value just before entering the measurement screen and a sensor abnormality alarm is triggered. In this case, press the RESET button to temporarily reset the sensor abnormality alarm. However, the alarm cannot be reset if there is an abnormality in all the sensors. After the alarm is reset, [- - - -] appears in the concentration display area of the gas with sensor abnormality. Detection of the gas having sensor abnormality will become unavailable. Promptly contact RIKEN KEIKI.
- If there is an abnormality in the built-in clock, a fault alarm FAIL CLOCK may be triggered. Press the RESET button in this case. The fault alarm is temporarily reset, and measurement is started with incorrect clock time.

WARM-UP

Displays the WARM-UP screen.

DATE

Displays a year/month/day and time. The date/time and display type can be set in the user mode (P. 77).

BATTERY

- Displays the battery level (voltage) in the upper section of the screen.
- Displays the used battery (lithium ion or dry battery) in the center of the screen.
- Displays the gas alarm pattern setting (LATCHING <self-latching>) in the lower section of the screen.

GAS

Displays the gas name of detection target. Detection principles are indicated by the following symbols when the smart sensor is installed.

Symbol	Gas to be detected	Detection principle
Ⓟ	Volatile organic compound (VOC)	Photoionization type
Ⓔ	Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) Ammonia(NH_3) Chlorine(Cl_2) Phosphine(PH_3)	Electrochemical type
Ⓓ	Carbon dioxide (CO_2) <vol%> Carbon dioxide (CO_2) <ppm> Combustible gas (HC) <%LEL/vol%> Combustible gas (CH_4) <%LEL/vol%>	Non-dispersive infrared type

GAS SMART 1/GAS SMART 2

For the specification targeting volatile organic compound (VOC) for detection, isobutylene or a gas name set for reading is displayed. See 'VOC reading setting' (P. 63) for the reading setting.

F.S.

Displays the full scale value of the gas to be detected.

AL1

Displays the first alarm setpoint of the gas to be detected.

AL2

Displays the second alarm setpoint of the gas to be detected.

STEL

Displays the STEL alarm setpoint of the gas to be detected. A STEL value refers to a concentration of toxic substances which does not have harmful effects on the users' health by 15-minute continuous exposure provided that everyday exposure does not exceed TWA value.

TWA

Displays the TWA alarm setpoint of the gas to be detected. A TWA value refers to a time weighted average concentration of toxic substances which is considered no harm on almost all the users' health by repeated exposure at regular work of eight hours a day or 40 hours a week.

5-4. Air calibration

Air calibration is zero adjustment to correctly measure the current gas concentration.

CAUTION

- After start-up, perform air calibration before performing gas detection.

Attaching the CO_2 removal filter (CF-284) (only for the specification targeting CO_2 for detection)

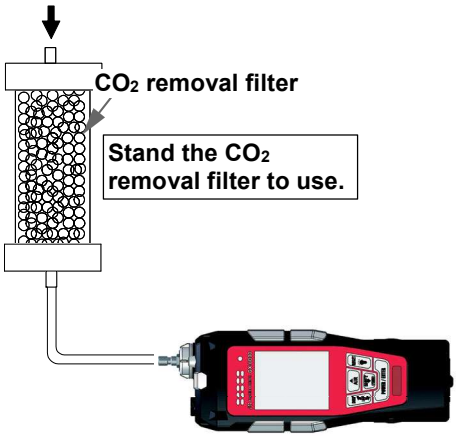
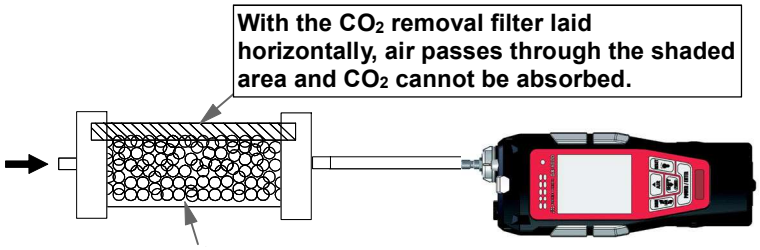
To perform air calibration for the specification targeting CO_2 for detection, CO_2 in the air needs to be removed using the CO_2 removal filter (CF-284).

WARNING

- To use the specification targeting VOC and CO_2 for detection, use the CO_2 removal filter and the activated carbon filter to perform air calibration.Connect the filters to the gas inlet in the following order: the gas inlet, the activated carbon filter and then the CO_2 removal filter.

Remove the black tube from the the gray tube and attach the filter so that the arrow (→) on the side is directed at the gas inlet. Stand the CO_2 removal filter to use. With it laid horizontally, CO_2 in the air may not be absorbed.

Direct the arrow at the gas inlet.

CO_2 removal filter Correct use	CO_2 removal filter Incorrect use
	

The number of usable times per filter depends on the carbon dioxide concentration in the air. It varies also by the air tightness of CO_2 removal filter, storage temperature or humidity.
The following table shows guide values assuming that each use takes one minute for drawing. However, use the removal filter with a margin when the carbon dioxide concentration in the environment is unknown.

Measurement environment carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentration	Estimated number of usable times in consideration of storage condition
500 ppm	Approx. 1000 times
1000 ppm	Approx. 500 times
2000 ppm	Approx. 200 times
4000 ppm	Approx. 100 times

CAUTION

- Stand the CO_2 removal filter to use. With it laid horizontally, CO_2 in the air may not be absorbed.
- If an instrument include toxic gas sensor, CO reading may temporarily increase when attaching the CO_2 removal filter. Perform air calibration after sampling fresh air for 1 minute.
- Do not draw high-concentration carbon dioxide during zero calibration.
- Do not breathe on the inlet during zero calibration.
- Block ventilation to the air after using the CO_2 removal filter. With the air mixed, the absorbent absorbs carbon dioxide in the air, resulting in degraded absorption performance.
- Store the CO_2 removal filter in a dry place away from direct sunlight.

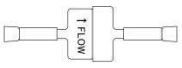
NOTE

- The number of usable times per filter depends on the carbon dioxide concentration in the air. It varies also by the air tightness of CO_2 removal filter, storage temperature or humidity.
- The above table shows guide values assuming that each use takes one minute for drawing. However, use the removal filter with a margin when the carbon dioxide concentration in the environment is unknown.

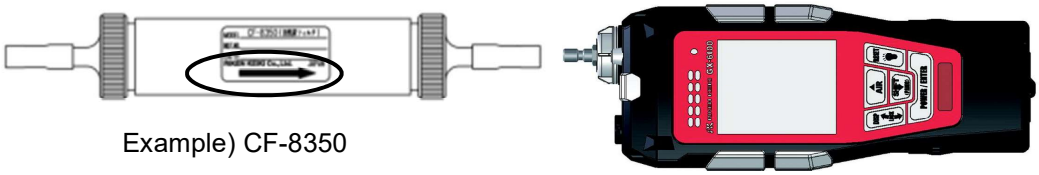
Attaching the activated carbon filter (only for the specification targeting VOC for detection)

To perform air calibration for the specification targeting VOC for detection, VOC in the air needs to be removed using the activated carbon filter.

The appropriate carbon filter model varies depending on CO_2 sensor.

CO_2 sensor	Model of the activated carbon filter	Appearance
Without CO_2 sensor	CF-8350	
With CO_2 sensor	CF-8501	

Remove the caps from the both side of the filter and attach the filter so that the arrow (→) on the side is directed at the gas inlet.



Example) CF-8350

Direct the arrow at the gas inlet.

WARNING

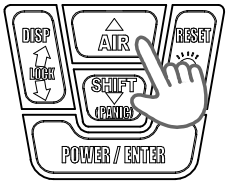
- To use the specification targeting VOC and CO_2 for detection, use the CO_2 removal filter and the activated carbon filter to perform air calibration.Connect the filters to the gas inlet in the following order: the gas inlet, the activated carbon filter and then the CO_2 removal filter.

CAUTION

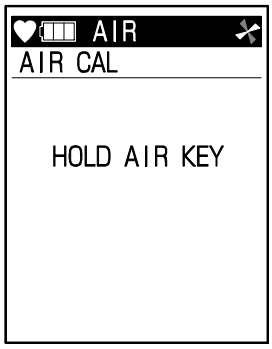
- If an instrument include CO_2 sensor, CO_2 reading may temporarily increase when attaching the activated carbon filter. Perform air calibration after sampling fresh air for 2 minute.
- Attachthe caps and block ventilation to the air after using the activated carbon filter.

Air calibration procedure

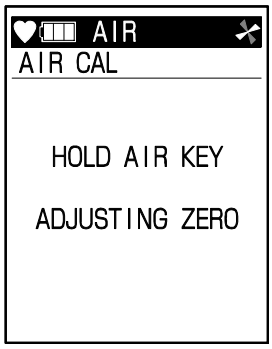
1 Hold down the AIR button on the measurement screen.



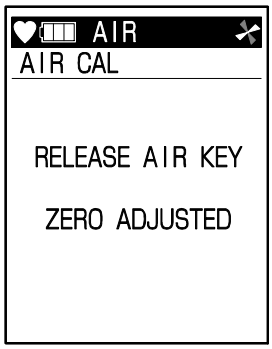
The air calibration screen is displayed.



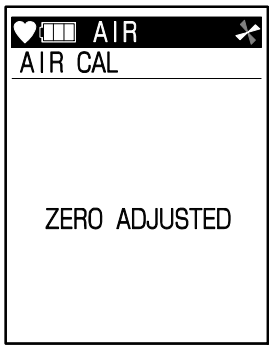
Keep the AIR button pressed while the screen shown in the right figure is displayed.
Zero adjustment is not performed when the button is released before the screen is displayed.



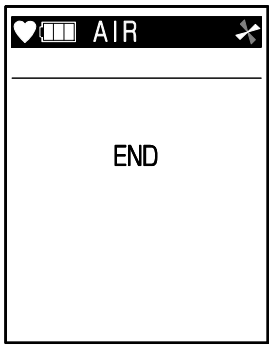
2 Release the AIR button when the screen shown in the right figure is displayed.



When zero adjustment is completed, the screen shown in the right figure is displayed.



When zero adjustment is successfully completed, the measurement screen returns automatically.



WARNING

- When air calibration is performed in the atmosphere, check the atmosphere for freshness before beginning it. If interference gases exist, zero adjustment cannot be performed properly, thus leading to dangers when the gas leaks.
- When air calibrationis performed in the atmosphere for the specification targeting VOC for detection, use the activated carbon filter (CF-8350 or CF-8501).
- When air calibrationis performed in the atmosphere for the specification targeting CO_2 for detection, use the CO_2 removal filter (CF-284).
- When air calibrationis performed in the atmosphere for the specification targeting VOC and CO_2 for detection, connect the activated carbon filter and the CO_2 removal filter to the gas inlet in the following order: the gas inlet, the CO_2 removal filter and then the activated carbon filter.
- .

CAUTION

- Perform air calibration under pressure and temperature/humidity conditions close to those in the operating environment and in fresh air.
- Perform air calibration after the reading is stabilized.
- If there is a sudden temperature change of 15 ºC or more between the storage and operational locations turn on the power of the gas monitor, let it stand for about 10 minutes in a similar environment to the operational location, and perform air calibration in fresh air before using it.

NOTE

- When air calibration fails, [FAIL] appears in the concentration display area of the faulty sensor as well as [SENSOR]. Press the RESET button to reset the fault alarm (calibration failure). When the alarm is reset, the value before calibration is displayed.

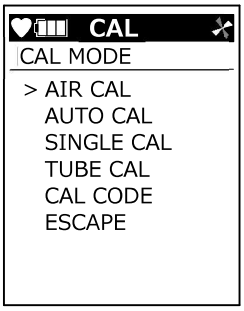
5-5. Setting the CAL CODE of the Pre-Filter Tube(Only for the specification with VOC<10.0eV>sensor)

Set a CAL code of the Pre-Filter Tube(CF-8338) before use. The CAL code is listed on the shipping box of the Pre-Filter Tube.

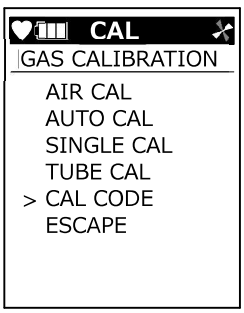
CAL CODE Example：B

1 With the measurement screen displayed in the normal mode, press the DISP button and SHIFT buttons at the same time.

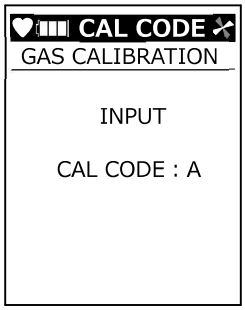
The CAL mode screen is displayed.



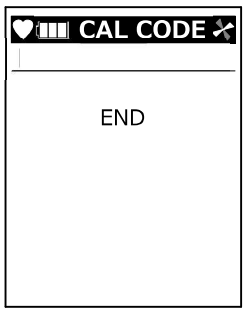
2 In the CAL mode, select [CAL CODE] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



3 Select the CAL CODE of the Pre-Filter Tube listed on the shipping box with the ▲/▼ button.



4 Press the ENTER button to confirm it.
The CAL mode menu returns after setting the CAL CODE.



5-6. How to detect

DANGER

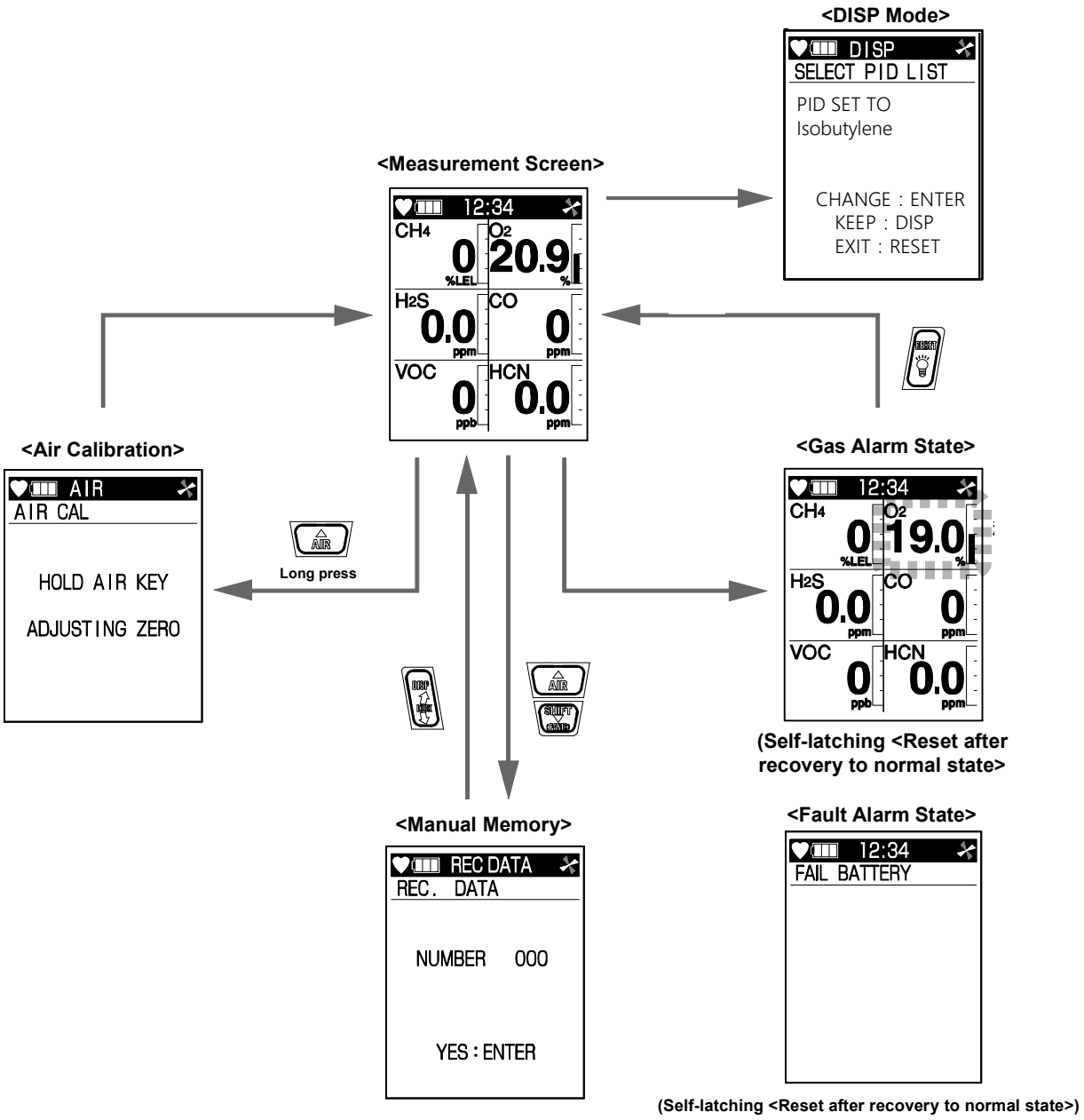
- While conducting measurement in a manhole or confined space, do not lean over or look into the manhole or closed space. It may lead to dangers because oxygen-deficient air or other gases may blow out.
- Oxygen-deficient air or other gases may be discharged from the gas exhausting outlet of the gas monitor. Never inhale the air or gases.
- High-concentration (100 %LEL or higher) gases may be discharged from the gas exhausting outlet of the gas monitor. Never use fire near it.

WARNING

- The gas monitor is designed to draw gases around it under the atmospheric pressure. If excessive pressure is applied to the gas inlet and outlet of the gas monitor, detected gases may leak out from its inside and may cause dangerous conditions. Be sure that excessive pressure is not applied to them while used.
- Do not connect the taper nozzle directly to a detection area with a pressure higher than the atmospheric pressure. The internal piping system may be damaged.
- When air calibration is performed in the atmosphere, check the atmosphere for freshness before beginning it. If interference gases exist, the calibration cannot be performed properly, thus leading to dangers when the gas leaks.
- Issuance of a gas alarm indicates that there are extreme dangers. Take proper actions based on your judgment.
- Gas detection cannot be performed with a low battery voltage. If the low battery voltage alarm is triggered during use, turn off the power and promptly charge or replace the batteries in a safe place.
- Do not block the buzzer sound opening. No alarm sound can be heard.

5-6-1. Basic operating procedures

<Normal Mode>
This mode is used on the measurement screen after power-on.

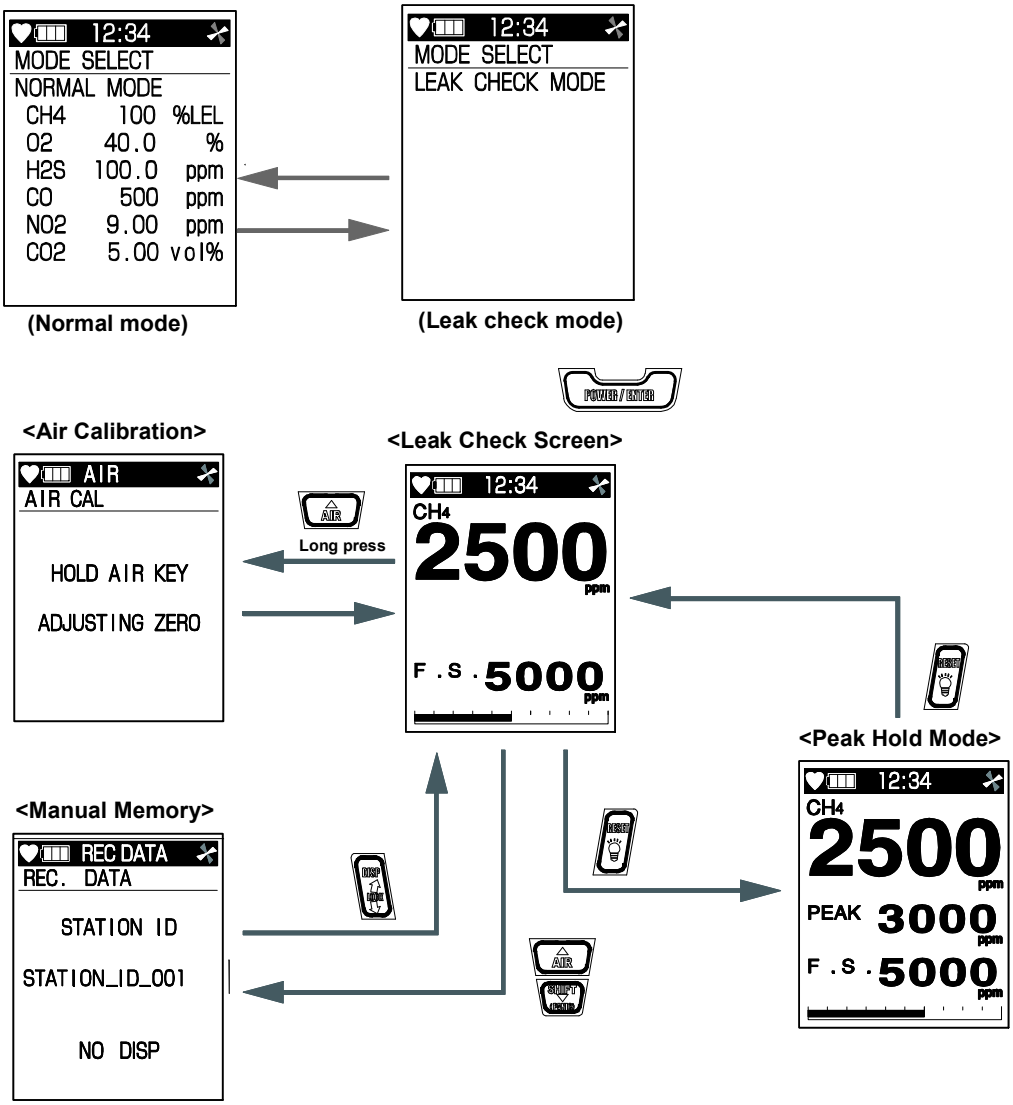


NOTE

- Only GX-6000 with the VOC<10.0eV> sensor can entrer the Benzene Select mode through the DISP mode.

<Leak Check Mode>

The gas monitor is equipped with leak check mode as well as normal mode. The leak check mode, however, is set to OFF normally and thus unavailable. To use this function, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.
With the leak check mode set to ON, the mode selection screen is displayed after power-on. When the leak check mode is selected, the following screen transition is made.



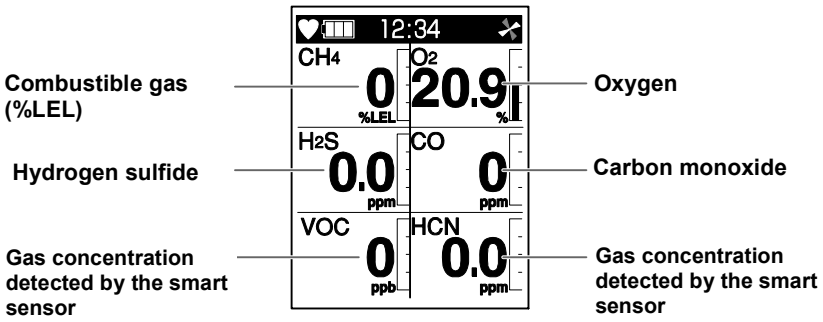
NOTE

- In the leak check mode, a full scale value can be selected from four levels: 500 ppm, 1000 ppm, 2000 ppm and 5000 ppm. The value switches to another every time the DISP button is pressed.
- The buzzer sounds intermittently according to the gas concentration. As the concentration becomes higher, the interval of beeps of the buzzer becomes shorter.
- For the specification targeting carbon monoxide (CO) for detection, the PEAK value and carbon monoxide (CO) concentration can be set so that they are displayed alternately every time the RESET button is pressed. Contact RIKEN KEIKI for the setting.

5-6-2. Normal Mode / Leak Check Mode

With the measurement screen displayed, put the taper nozzle close to the detection area and read the value on the LCD display.

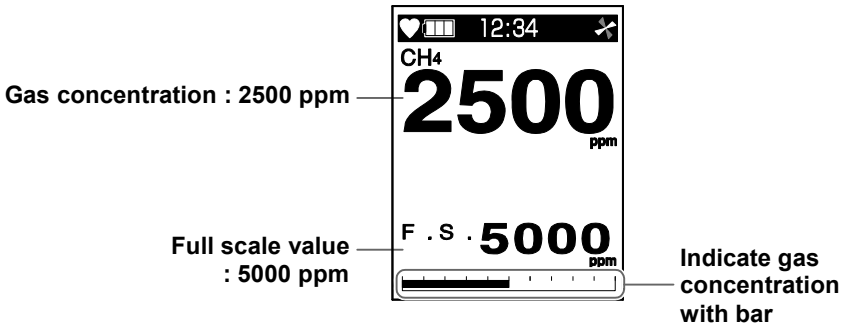
<Normal Mode>



Display example

<Leak Check Mode>

The gas monitor is equipped with leak check mode as well as normal mode for the combstible gas using the new ceramic sensor. The leak check mode, however, is set to OFF normally and thus unavailable. To use this function, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.



CAUTION

- When measuring concentrations of oxygen in inert gases for a long time, the carbon dioxide concentration in the air must be 15 % or less. When the gas monitor is used in the inert gas with a carbon dioxide concentration higher than 15 %, perform measurement in as short time as possible. Using the gas monitor under high concentrations for a long time may shorten the life of the oxygen sensor.
- Some sensors will respond to a gas other than their target gas. The table below indicates some of the gases that will cause an increased reading for the affected sensor. For example, if you are attempting to detect HCN and H_2S is also present, the instrument's HCN reading will be higher than the environment's actual HCN level.

Examples of interference gases that cause increased readings

Principle of sensor used in GX-6000 (Target gas)	／	Interference gas
Electrochemical(HCN)	／	H_2S
Electrochemical(HCN)	／	SO_2
Electrochemical(HCN)	／	C_2H_2
Electrochemical(SO_2)	／	H_2
Electrochemical(SO_2)	／	CO
Electrochemical(CO)	／	H_2
Electrochemical(Cl_2)	／	SO_2
Electrochemical(Cl_2)	／	HCl
Electrochemical(PH_3)	／	SO_2
Electrochemical(PH_3)	／	HCN
Electrochemical(PH_3)	／	H_2S
New ceramic (HC/CH_4)	／	Combustible gases
Non-dispersive infrared type(HC/CH_4)	／	Hydrocarbon gases of combustible gases
PID (VOC)	／	VOC

- Some toxic sensors will respond negatively to some gases that may be present along with the target gas. The table below indicates some of the gases that will cause a negative response and a decreased reading for the affected sensor.

Examples of interference gases that cause decreased readings

Principle of sensor used in GX-6000 (Target gas)	／	Interference gas
Electrochemical(H_2S)	／	NO_2
Electrochemical(HCN)	／	NO_2
Electrochemical(NO_2)	／	SO_2
Electrochemical(SO_2)	／	NO_2
Electrochemical(NH_3)	／	H_2S
Electrochemical(PH_3)	／	NO_2

- Exposing the new ceramic combustible sensor to silicone, halogen gases, or sulfides may shorten the sensor's life or cause malfunctions or inaccurate gas readings. Minimize the sensor's exposure to these gases as much as possible. If exposure occurs, allow the instrument to draw fresh air and confirm that the readings return to fresh air values.
- Exposing the galvanic oxygen sensor to halogen gas or sulfides may shorten the sensor's life or cause malfunctions or inaccurate gas readings. Minimize the sensor's exposure to these gases as much as possible. If exposure occurs, allow the instrument to draw fresh air and confirm that the readings return to fresh air values.
- An oxygen concentration higher than a certain level is required for the new ceramic combustible gas sensor <%LEL> of the gas monitor to correctly detect gases and display concentrations.
- When measuring concentrations of oxygen in inert gases for a long time, the carbon dioxide concentration in the air must be 15 % or less. When the gas monitor is used in the inert gas with a carbon dioxide concentration higher than 15 %, perform measurement in as short time as possible. Using the gas monitor under high concentrations for a long time may shorten the life of the oxygen sensor.

CAUTION

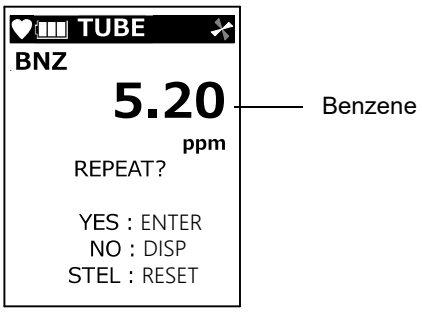
- The CO reading on GX-6000 may increase after being exposed to high concentration of VOC gases. If the reading is not returned to zero, the charcoal filter for CO sensor is required. Contact RIKEN KEIKI for the filter replacement.
- Long-time detection of a high-concentration combustible gas may adversely influence the combustible gas sensor <%LEL>. If presence of high-concentration combustible gas in a measurement location is known in advance, set the combustible gas sensor <%LEL> protection setting (P. 73) to ON before use.
- The gas sampling hose may absorb a small amount of several of the GX-6000's target gases, such as toxic gases, solvents, or VOCs. This absorption causes the target gas reading on the GX-6000 to be lower than the sampled environment's actual gas level.
- If gases that are easily absorbed by the gas sampling hose are encountered, be sure to allow the instrument to draw fresh air through the gas sampling hose until the affected reading returns to a fresh air value.
- When the gas sampling hose is not being used, its outgassing characteristics may result in a small buildup of gas to which the VOC sensor will respond. If a sampling hose has been sitting unused for a period of time, when that gas sampling hose is connected to a GX-6000, the VOC channel may temporarily show a reading. The reading will return to a fresh air reading after all of the built up gas has been drawn out of the gas sampling hose.
- Be careful when measuring concentrations of Cl_2 and NH_3 at a lower limit of operating temperature (around -20 ºC), the response time to the gas may slow down due to the gas characteristic.
- When high concentrations of methane gas, ethane gas, propane gas, etc. are present, the PID type VOC sensor may display "----" in the concentration display section, the lamp may blink, the buzzer may sound, and measurement may become temporarily impossible.
  Note that in an environment where these gases are present, even if "----" is not displayed on the concentration display, the VOC concentration may not be measured correctly. Note that even if "----" is displayed in the concentration display section of the VOC sensor, sensors that are not affected by anything other than the VOC sensor can continue to measure.

Example of interfering gas where "----" is displayed in the concentration display section of a PID type VOC sensor

Interference gas	／	Gas concentration
Methane	／	≥ 6vol%
Ethane	／	≥ 80vol%
Propane	／	≥ 90vol%

5-6-3. Benzene Select Mode (only for the specification with the VOC<10.0eV>) sensor)

With the measurement screen displayed in Benzene Select mode, put the taper nozzle close to the detection area and read the value on the LCD display.



CAUTION

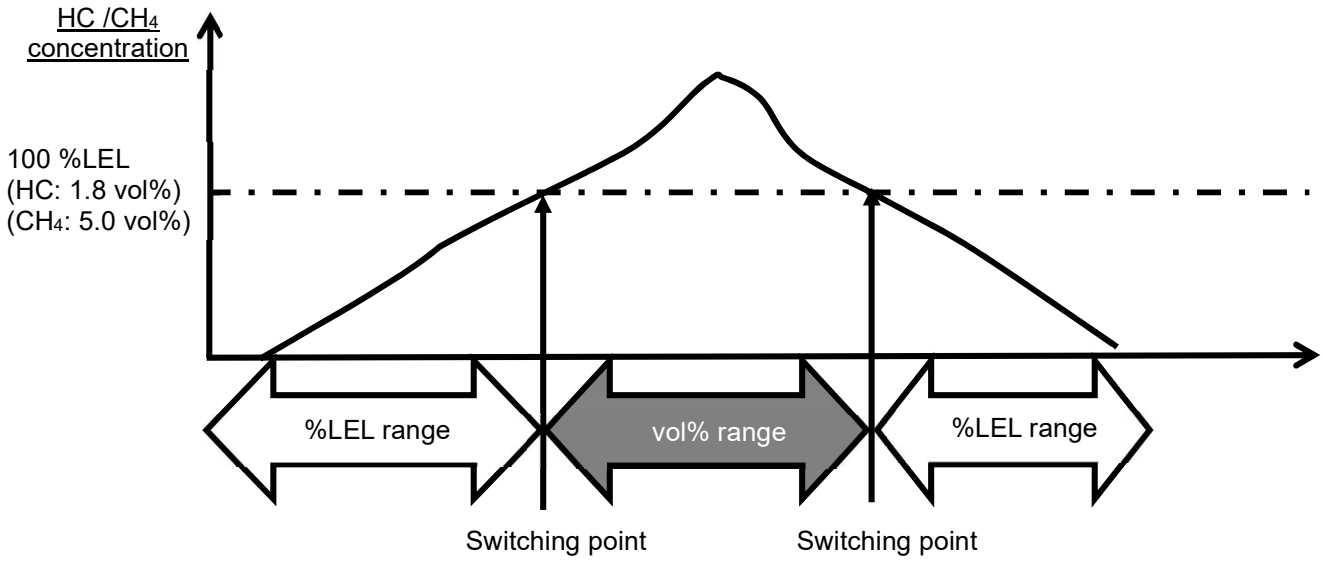
- Measurement time is determined by temperature automatically. Read the value after the measurement time. See 'Change to the Benzene Select Mode' (P.59).
- Only VOC<10.0eV> sensor is active in Benzene Select Mode and no gas alarm is triggered.

NOTE

- In a low-temperature environment, the operating time is shortened due to the battery performance property.
- At low temperatures, the responses of the LCD display may slow down.
- If a combustible gas with 100 %LEL or higher concentration is drawn, some adsorbed gas may remain in the taper nozzle or filter. After drawing a high-concentration combustible gas, be sure to draw in fresh air and perform the air clening until the reading indicates zero to remove adsorbed gases. Performing fresh air calibration before cleaning completely may result in inaccurate adjustment, giving adverse influence on measurement.

- The display automatically switches to the vol% range when the concentration of a combustible gas exceeds 100 %LEL, which detected by Non-dispersive infrared type sensor. When the concentration drops, the display returns to the %LEL range again. The following shows an example of switching timing.

  Diagram example of gas concentrations and range switching timing

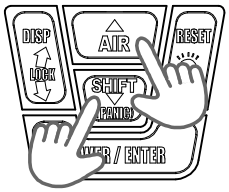


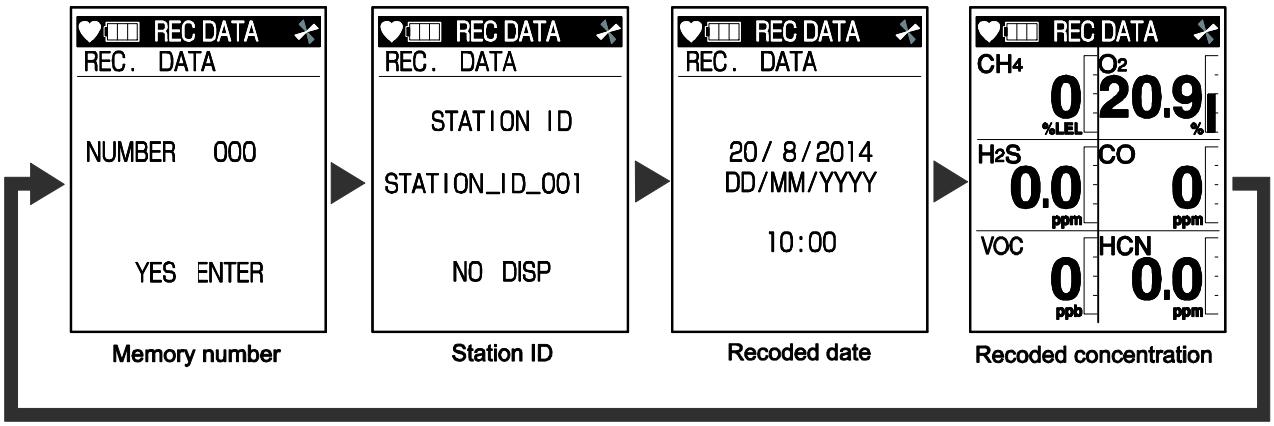
* HC: Isobutane converted.
CH_4: Methane
The range switching point is a lower explosive limit of a gas. It is 1.8 vol% for isobutane and 5.0 vol% for methane.

5-6-4. Manual memory

Up to 256 arbitrary instantaneous values during measurement can be recorded.
When the number of recorded data points reaches the maximum, recorded data will be overwritten, starting from the oldest data.

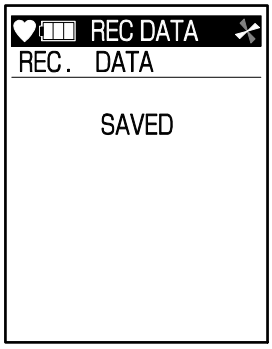
1 Hold down the ▲ and ▼ buttons at the same time on the measurement screen.
The memory number, station ID, recorded date and recorded concentration are displayed in turn as shown below.





2 Press the ENTER button.
[SAVED] is displayed on the screen, and the memory number, station ID, date and gas concentration at the time the ENTER button is pressed are recorded.

After recording, the data from memory number to recorded concentration are displayed again in turn. To continue recording the data, press the ENTER button.



3 Press the DISP button to end.
The measurement screen returns.

NOTE

- The gas concentration data recorded by manual memory can be viewed according to 'Log data display' (P. 70).

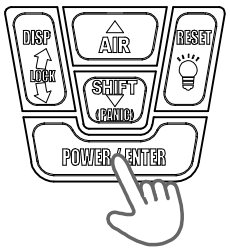
5-7. Power-off

CAUTION

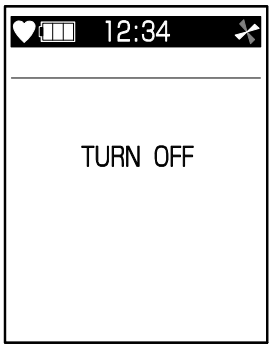
- If the concentration display is not reset to zero (or 20.9 % for the oxygen concentration display) after measurement is completed, leave the gas monitor in fresh air until the display returns to zero and then turn off the power.

Keep the POWER/ENTER button pressed.

To turn off the power, hold down the POWER/ENTER button after the display returns to zero (0, or 20.9 % for oxygen) in a safe place.



The buzzer blips three times and ［TURN OFF］ appears on the display before the power is turned off.



Power-off

NOTE

- To turn off the power, keep the button pressed until the display disappears.

CAUTION

- When the gas monitor is contaminated, clean it with a waste cloth, etc.
- When cleaning the gas monitor, do not use organic solvents such as alcohol and benzine on it.

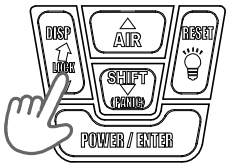
6

Setting Procedure

6-1. Display setting (DISP mode) flow

The DISP mode allows users to view and change various display settings.

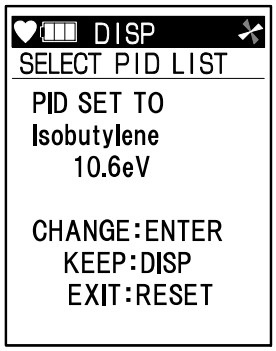
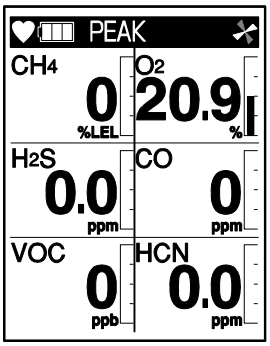
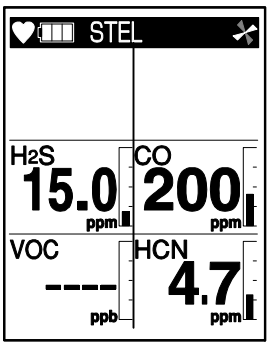
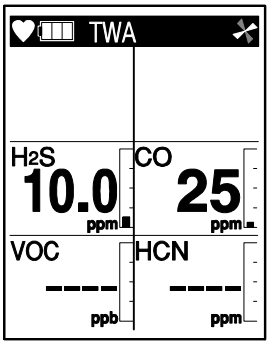
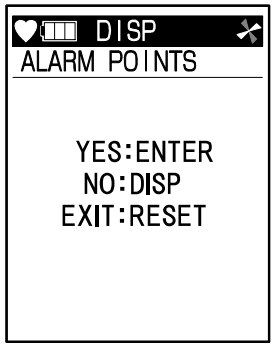
Press the DISP button on the measurement screen in normal mode.
Various screens are displayed in turn by pressing the DISP button.

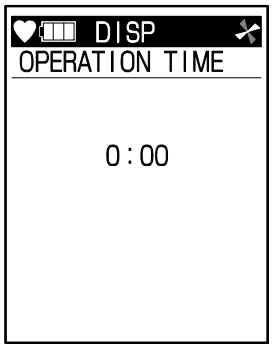
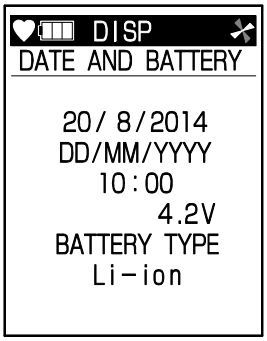
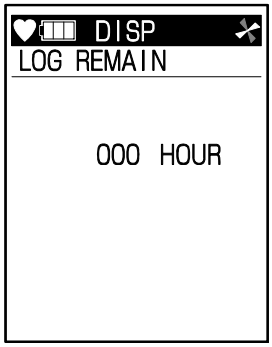
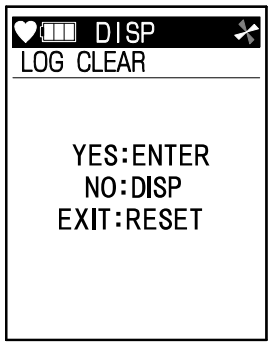
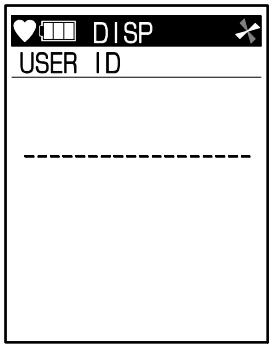


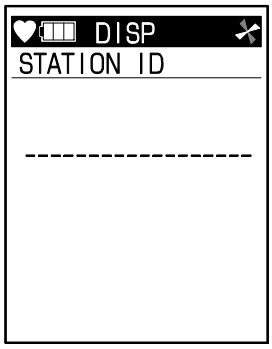
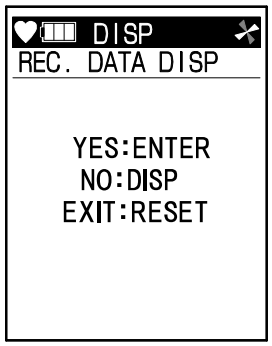
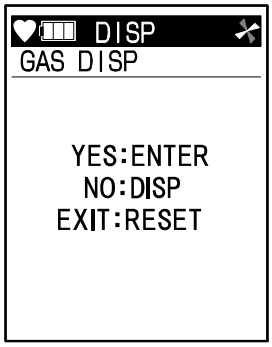
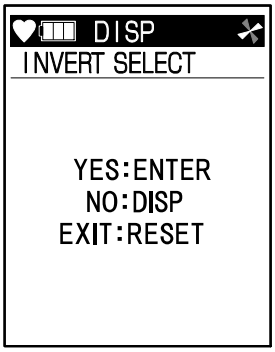
Press the DISP button when settings are completed.
The previous screen returns. Press the button several times more to call the measurement screen.

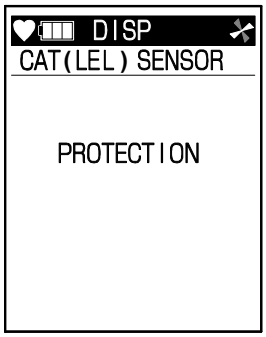
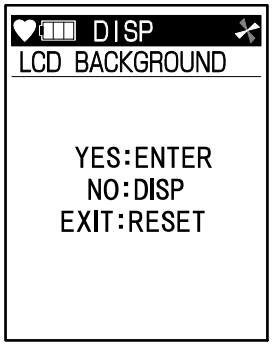
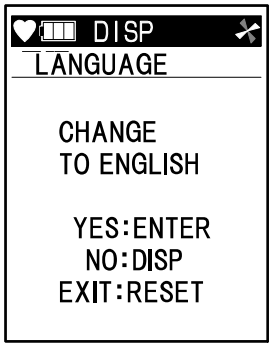
Press the RESET button to return to the the measurement screen.
Press the RESET button in each screen to return to the the measurement screen.

Item	Details	LCD display	Remarks
Change to Benzene Select Mode **(Displayed only for the specification with VOC<10.0eV> sensor)**	Changes to Benzene Select Mode from Normal Mode. In Benzene Select Mode, measure Benzene with the Pre-Filter Tube (CF-8338).	DISP BENZENE SELECT YES:ENTER NO:DISP EXIT:RESET	Press the ENTER button to go to the setting screen (P. 60)
VOC reading setting **(Displayed only for the specification with VOC<10.0eV>sensor)**	By changing the setting to the pre-registered gas in the gas monitor, the converted concentration from the detection target gas (isobutylene) of VOC <10.0eV> sensor will be displayed.	DISP SELECT PID LIST PID SET TO Isobutylene 10.0eV CHANGE:ENTER KEEP:DISP EXIT:RESET	Press the ENTER button to go to the setting screen (P.62)

VOC reading setting **(Displayed only for the specification with VOC <10.6eV/ppb> sensor and VOC <10.6eV/ppm>sensor)**	By changing the setting to the pre-registered gas in the gas monitor, the converted concentration from the detection target gas (isobutylene) of VOC <10.6eV/ppb > sensor and VOC <10.6eV/ppm> sensor will be displayed.		Press the ENTER button to go to the setting screen (P.62)
PEAK display/clear	Displays the maximum concentration of gas (or minimum concentration for oxygen) detected from power-on to the present.		Go to the PEAK display/clear screen (P. 65)
STEL value display	Displays the STEL value after power-on.		
TWA value display	Displays the TWA value after power-on.		
Full scale/ alarm setpoint display/ alarm test	Displays the full scale and alarm setpoint values and allows users to check the alarm activation of the setting displayed.		Press the ENTER button to go to the confirmation screen (P. 66)

Measurement time display	Displays the measurement time from power-on.		
Date/voltage display	Displays a date and time, battery level and battery type.		
Data logger remaining time display	Displays the remaining time which data logger can record.		
Clear log data	Clears the data recorded in the manual memory.		Press the ENTER button to go to the clear screen (P. 67)
User ID display/selection	Displays user ID and allows users to select it.		Press the ENTER button to go to the display/selection screen (P. 67)

Station ID display/selection	Displays station ID and allows users to select it.		Press the ENTER button to go to the display/selection screen (P. 69)
Log data display	Displays data recorded in the manual memory.		Press the ENTER button to go to the display screen (P. 70)
Peak display setting	Used to set peak display so that a peak value blinks on the bar displayed on the right side of gas concentration on the measurement screen.		Press the ENTER button to go to the setting screen (P. 71)
Gas concentration display setting	Used to set the measurement screen to split display to six divisions or single display. When the single display is selected, automatic or manual switching of display can be set.		Press the ENTER button to go to the setting screen (P. 72)
LCD inversion setting	Used to invert the LCD display by 180 degrees according to the direction of the gas monitor.		Press the ENTER button to go to the setting screen (P. 73)

Combustible gas sensor <%LEL> protection setting **(Displayed only for the specification targeting combustible gas <%LEL> for detection)**	Protects the combustible gas sensor <%LEL> from high-concentration combustible gases.		Press the ENTER button to go to the setting screen (P. 74)
LCD black and white inversion setting	Used to invert the black and white display of LCD.		Press the ENTER button to go to the setting screen (P. 75)
English display setting **(Displayed only when selecting languages other than English)**	Used to resume English display when another language is set.		Press the ENTER button to go to the setting screen (P. 76)

NOTE

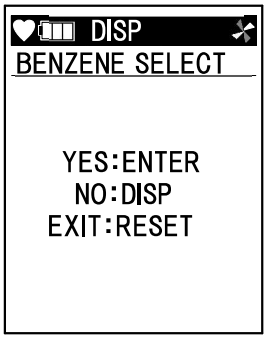
- If the screen is left unoperated for 20 seconds, the measurement screen returns.
- Press the RESET button in each screen to return to the the measurement screen.
- Pressing the DISP button on the English display setting screen returns to the measurement screen.

6-2. Display setting

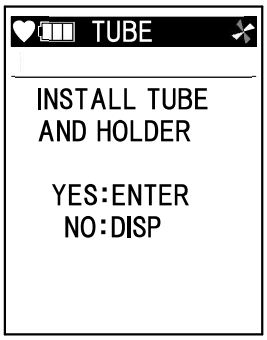
Change to Benzene Select Mode
(only for the specification with VOC<10.0eV> sensor)

This item is used to change to Benzene Select Mode from Normal Mode. In Benzene Select Mode, measure Benzene with the Pre-Filter Tube and Tube holder (optional). See 'Attaching Pre-Filter Tube (CF-8338) and Tube holder (GF-284)(optional)' (P.33).

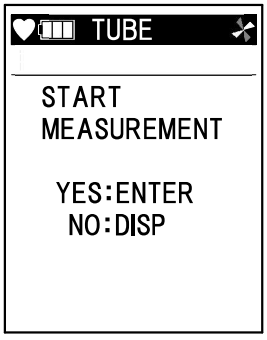
1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.

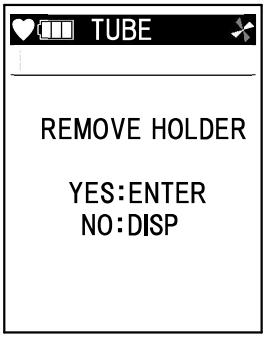


2 Attach the Pre-Filter Tube (CF-8338) and Tube holder (GF-284) (optional), and then press the ENTER button.
Pump and Data logger stop.



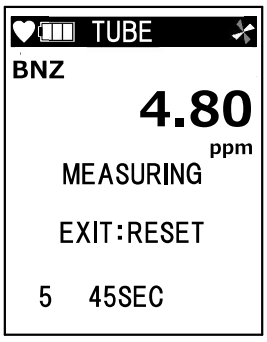
3 Press the ENTER button.
Press the ENTER button to start measurement.
Press the DISP button to return to the Normal Mode. [REMOVE HOLDER] display is shown, and then press the ENTER button.

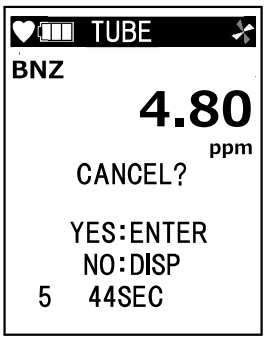




Pump starts, and then measurement starts. Countdown is shown in the display.
Measurement time varies depending on temperature. See the following list about the measurement time.
The number in the list is shown in the bottom left corner of the display.

1. -20.0 - -10.1 °C :135 seconds
2. -10.0 - -0.1 °C :110 seconds
3. 0.0 - +9.9 °C : 90 seconds

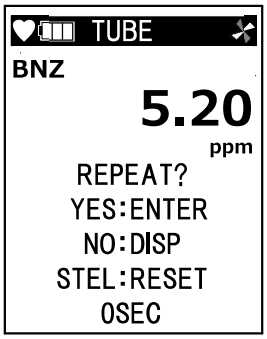


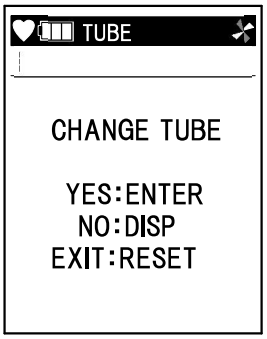


4. +10.0 - +19.9 °C : 70 seconds
5. +20.0 - +29.9 °C : 45 seconds
6. +30.0 - +50.0 °C : 35 seconds

After the countdown, the result of measurement is displayed.

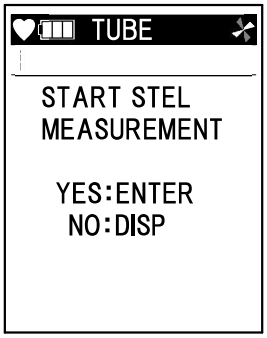
- To restart measurement:
  Press the ENTER button.
  Change the Pre-Filter Tube and press the ENTER button.
  ⇒ Step 3 “START MEASUREMENT” display
- To return to measurement mode in Normal mode:
  Press the DISP button.
  ⇒ Step 3 “REMOVE HOLDER” display
- To start STEL measurement:
  Press the RESET button.
  ⇒ Step 4 “STAERT STEL MEASUREMENT”





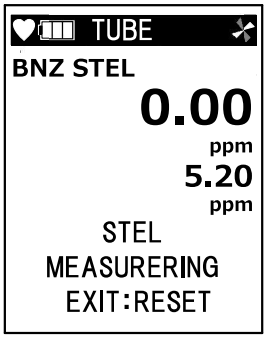
4 Press the ENTER button.

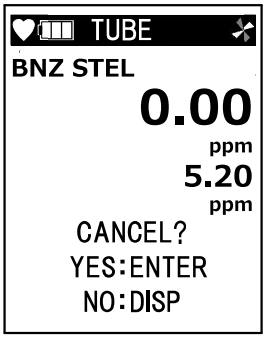
STEL measurement starts.



900-second measurement time is shown in the display and countdown starts.

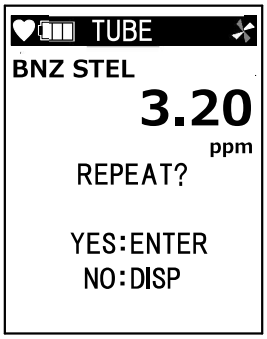
To stop the procedure, press the RESET button and press the ENTER button.





The result is displayed.

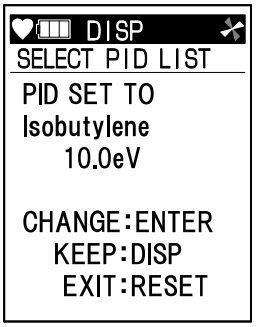
- To restart STEL measurement:
  Press the ENTER button.
  ⇒ Step 3 [CHANGE TUBE] display
- To return to measurement mode in Normal mode:
  Press the DISP button
  ⇒ Step 3 [REMOVE HOLDER] display



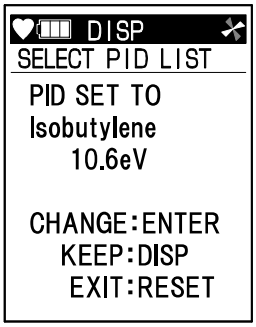
VOC reading setting (only for the specification targeting VOC for detection)

Normally, a volatile organic compound (VOC) concentration is displayed after isobutylene conversion; however, the reading can be converted to a pre-registered gas concentration.

1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.

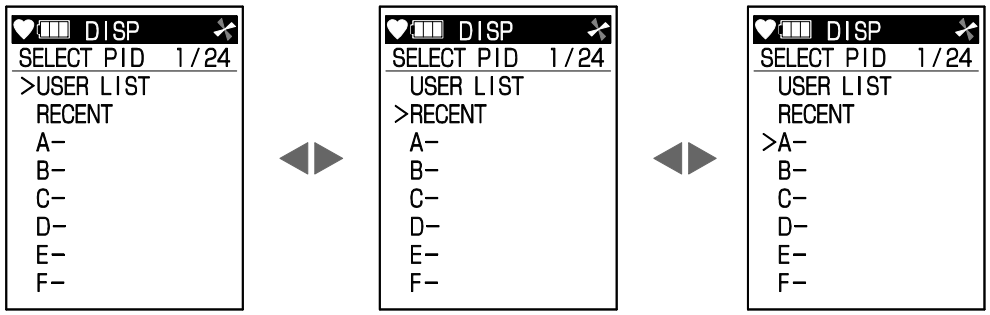


For VOC<10.0eV>sensor



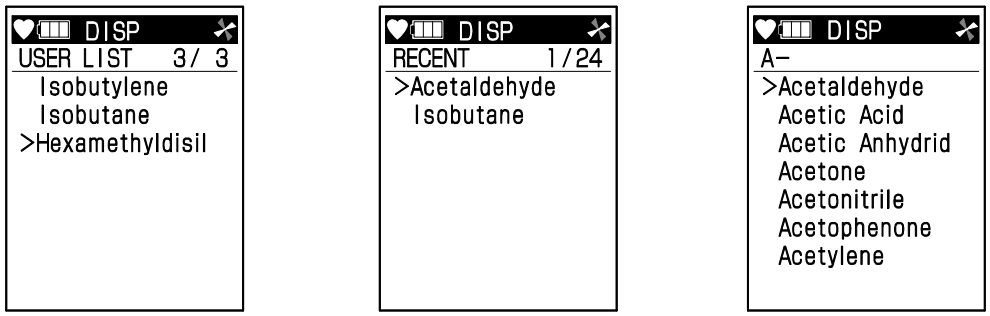
For VOC<10.6eV>sensor

2 Select with the ▲/▼ button.
USER LIST indicates a set gas list, and RECENT indicates a recently selected gas list. All gases are displayed from A to X.

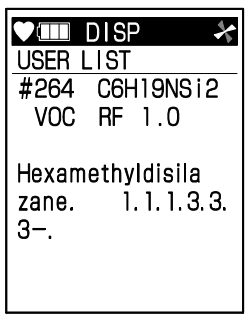


3 Press the ENTER button.
Gas types are displayed.

Press the DISP button to return to the step 2.

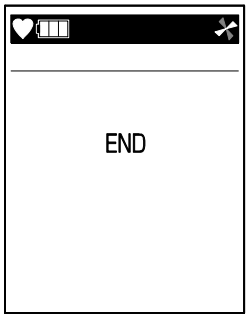


4 Press the ENTER button.
The name, chemical formula, conversion factor, etc. of each gas are displayed.



Press the DISP button to return to the step 3.

5 Press the ENTER button.
When the setting is completed, the screen shown in the step 1 returns automatically.



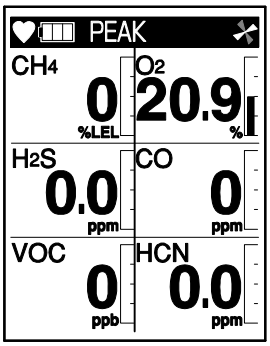
NOTE

- When the specification with both VOC<10.0eV>sensor and VOC<10.6eV>sensor in one unit, it show 10.0eV first and 10.6eV later. Set for each sensor.
- The setting is retained after power-off.
- Up to 30 frequently selected gas types can be registered in USER LIST.
- The setting program for the list of gases for reading VOC (optional) is required to use USER LIST.
- The history of selecting gas type from the list of all gases can be kept in RECENT (up to eight types).
- See the appendix 'List of gases for reading VOC' (P. 120) for the gas types available for reading.

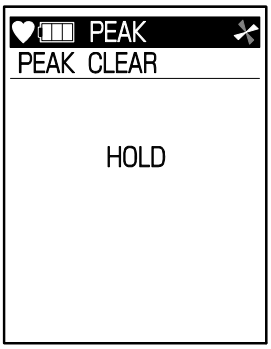
PEAK display/clear

This item is used to display or clear the maximum concentration (or minimum concentration for oxygen) detected during measurement from power-on to the present.

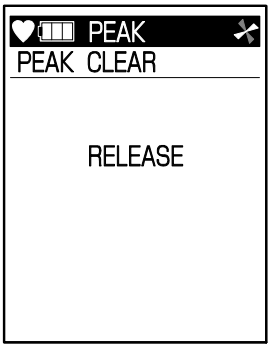
1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure.



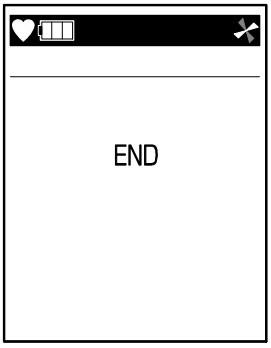
2 Hold down the RESET button to clear PEAK value.



3 When [RELEASE] is displayed, release the RESET button.



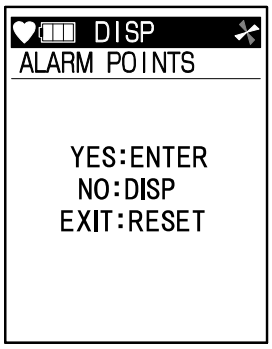
PEAK value has been cleared.
After PEAK value is cleared, the screen shown in the step 1 returns automatically.



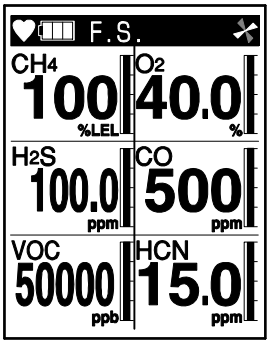
Full scale/alarm setpoint display/alarm test

This item is used to display the full scale and alarm setpoint values and check the alarm activation of the setting displayed.
Note that the LCD display is not changed during alarm test.

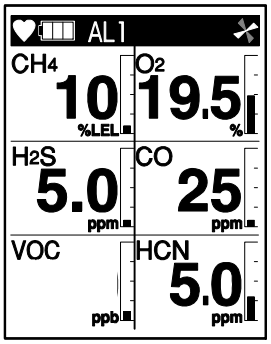
1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.



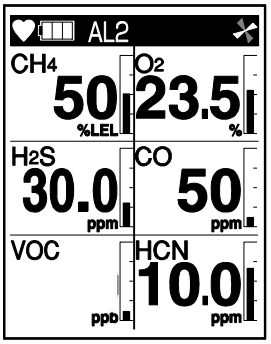
2 **Press the ▲/▼ button to display the full scale or alarm setpoint values.**



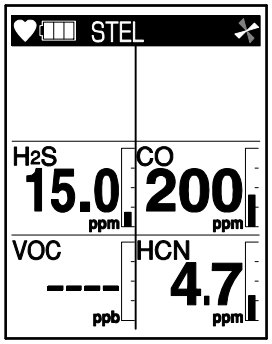
Full scale display



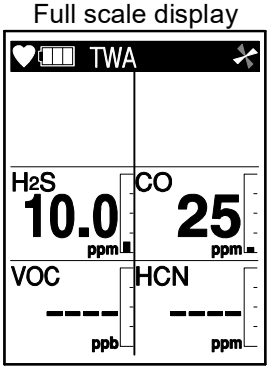
Alarm 1 display



Alarm 2 display



STEL Value Display



TWA Value Display

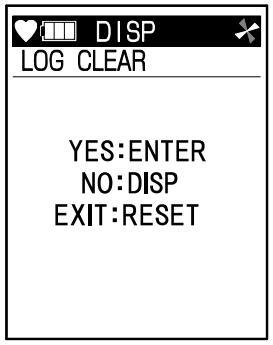
3 Display a desired screen and press the ENTER button.
The alarm LED arrays blink in red, allowing the user to check the alarm activation of the screen displayed.

4 Press the ENTER button to stop the alarm activation.
To exit from the display and alarm test, press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1.

Clear log data

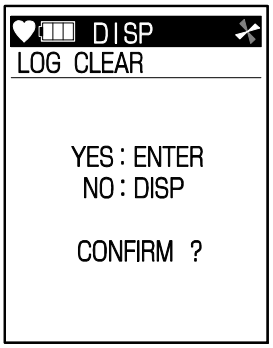
This item is used to clear the log data recorded in the manual memory.

1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.

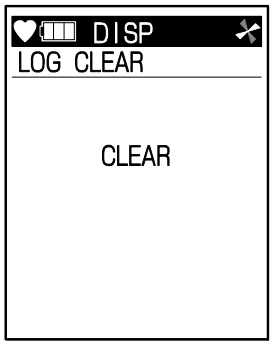


2 Press the ENTER button to clear the log data.

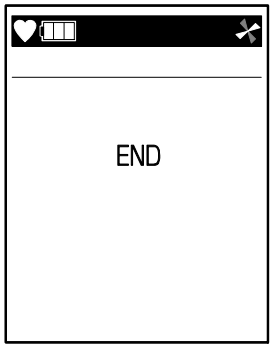
Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1 without clearing the log data.



3 Press the ENTER button.



The log data has been cleared.
After the log data is cleared, the screen shown in the step 1 returns automatically.



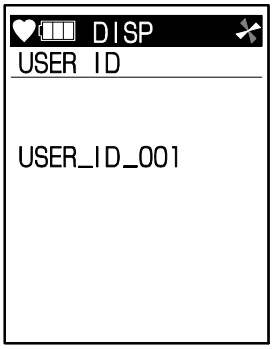
NOTE

- When saved data clear is executed, all the data recorded up to that time will be deleted.

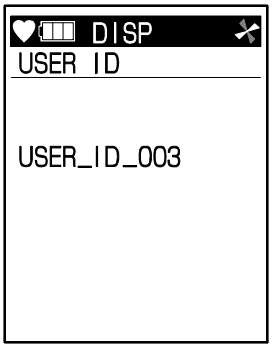
User ID display/selection

This item is used to display or select user ID.

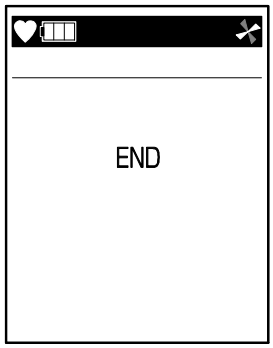
1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.



2 Select user ID with the ▲/▼ button.
Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1 without displaying or selecting user ID.

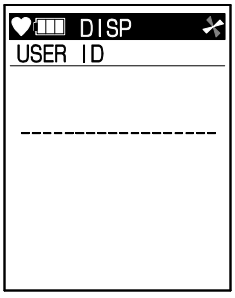


3 Press the ENTER button.
When the selection is completed, the screen shown in the step 1 returns automatically.



NOTE

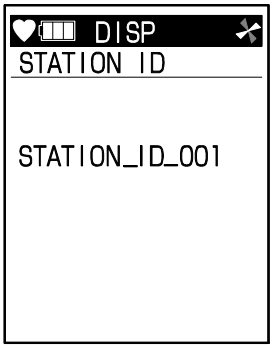
- When the unit is used for the first time, user ID is displayed as shown in the right figure.
- If not specified, user ID numbers are registered as 001 - 128.
- The data logger management program (optional) is required to register or change an ID. Contact RIKEN KEIKI to purchase it.



Station ID display/selection

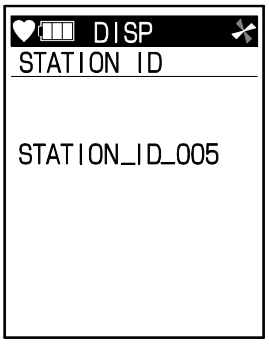
This item is used to display or select station ID.

1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.



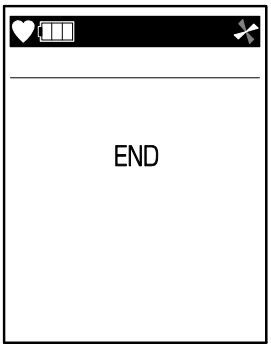
2 Select station ID with the ▲/▼ button.

Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1 without displaying or selecting station ID.



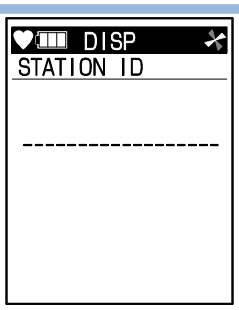
3 Press the ENTER button.

When the selection is completed, the screen shown in the step 1 returns automatically.



NOTE

- When the unit is used for the first time, station ID is displayed as shown in the right figure.
- If not specified, station ID numbers are registered as 001 - 128.
- The data logger management program (optional) is required to register or change an ID. Contact RIKEN KEIKI to purchase it.



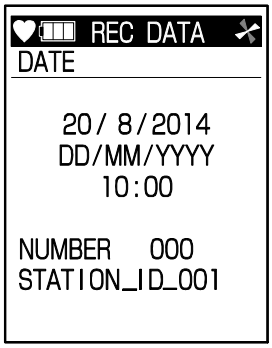
Log data display

This item is used to display log data recorded in the manual memory.

1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.

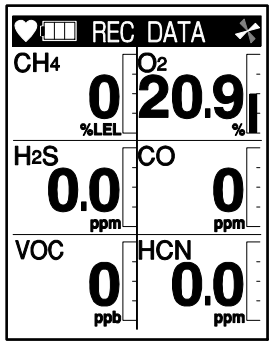
2 Select recorded data with the ▲/▼ button.

Recorded data is indicated by year/month/day, time and memory number. When a station ID has been set, it is displayed under a memory number. Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1 without displaying the log data.



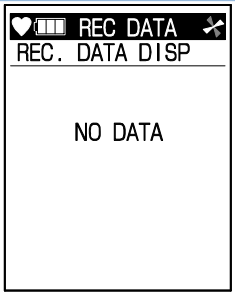
3 Press the ENTER button.

The selected recorded data is displayed. Press the ENTER button again to return to the screen shown in the step 2. To exit from the log data display, press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1.



NOTE

- See 'Manual memory' (P.53) for recording gas concentrations.
- When no gas concentration is recorded, the screen shown in the right figure appears.



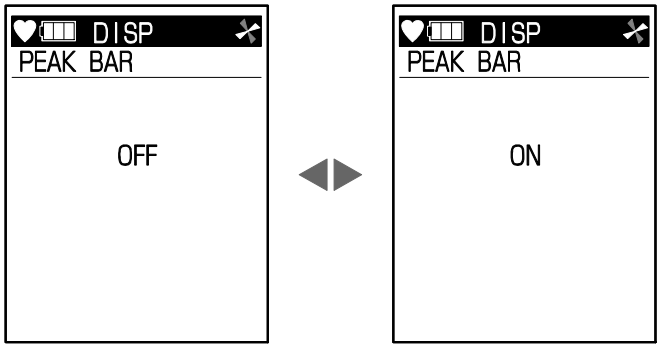
Peak display setting

This item is used to set peak display so that a peak value blinks on the bar displayed on the right side of gas concentration on the measurement screen.

1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.

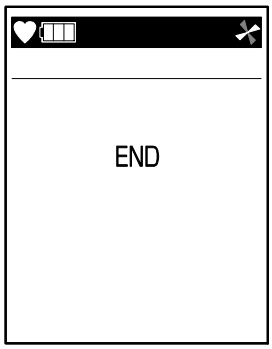
2 Select with the ▲/▼ button.

Select whether or not to blink peak value on the bar.
Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1 without changing the setting.



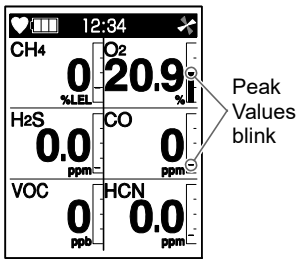
3 Press the ENTER button.

When the setting is completed, the screen shown in the step 1 returns automatically.



NOTE

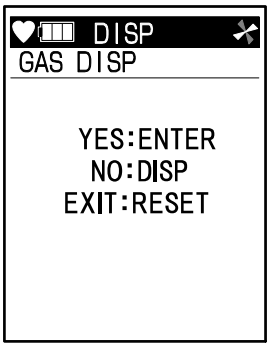
- When the peak bar display setting is selected, peak value blinks on the bar as shown in the right figure.



Gas concentration display setting

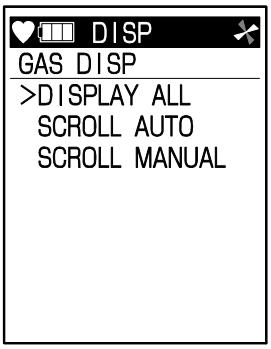
This item is used to select the measurement screen display type from split display to six divisions and single display. For the single display, automatic or manual switching of display can be selected.

1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.



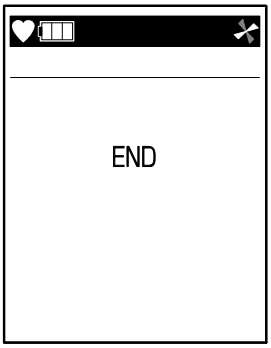
2 Select display type with the ▲/▼ button.

[DISPLAY ALL] indicates a split display to six divisions.
[SCROLL AUTO] indicates a single display which displays multiple channels in turn automatically.
[SCROLL MANUAL] indicates a single display which switches a gas concentration display to another manually by pressing the ENTER button.
Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1 without changing the setting.



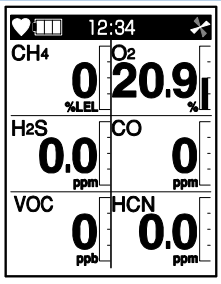
3 Press the ENTER button.

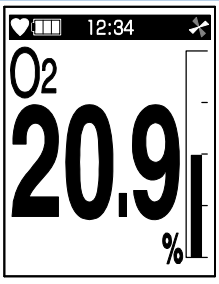
When the setting is completed, the screen shown in the step 1 returns automatically.



NOTE

- The figures on the right show examples of split display to six divisions and single display.
- The gas concentration display setting is reset by turning on/off the power.

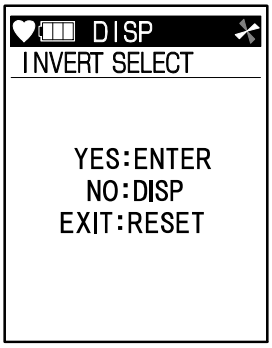




LCD inversion setting

This item is used to invert the LCD display by 180 degrees according to the direction of the gas monitor.

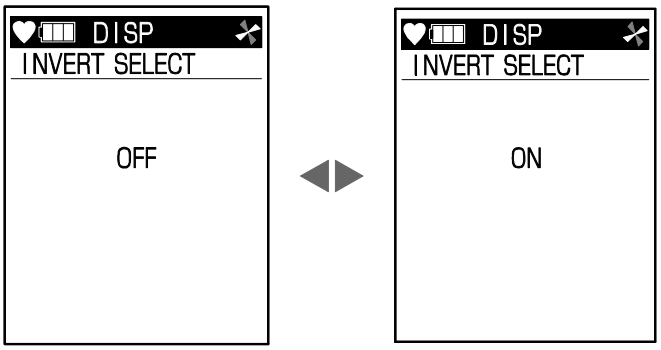
1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.



2 Select with the ▲/▼ button.

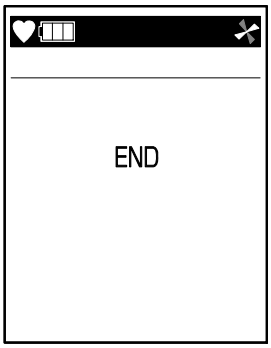
Select the LCD inversion setting.

Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1 without changing the setting.



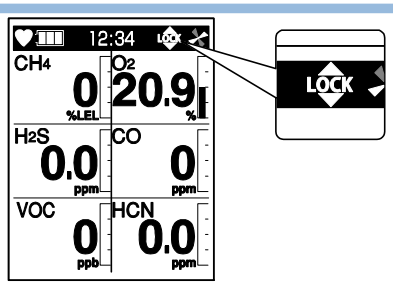
3 Press the ENTER button.

When the setting is completed, the screen shown in the step 1 returns automatically.



NOTE

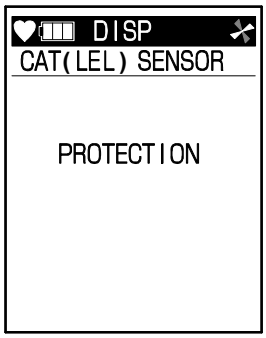
- When the LCD inversion setting is set to OFF (display direction fixed), [LOCK] is displayed (lights up steadily) in the upper right section of the screen as shown in the right figure.
- Even when the LCD inversion setting is set to ON (display direction inverted), the display direction can be fixed by holding down the DISP button during use. While the display direction is fixed, [LOCK] is displayed (blinks) in the upper right section of the screen as shown in the right figure.
- For the case the display direction is fixed by holding down the DISP button, the setting is reset by turning on/off the power.



Combustible gas sensor <%LEL> protection setting
(only for the specification targeting combustible gas <%LEL> for detection)

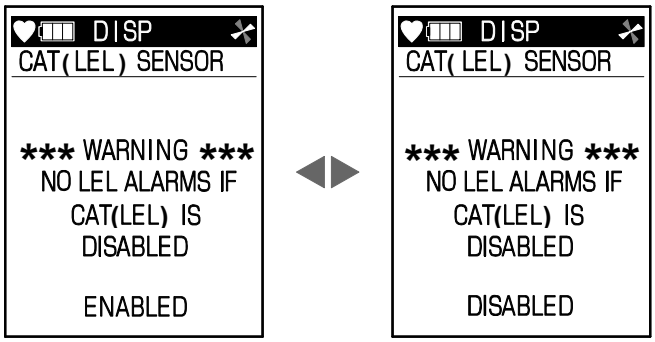
The combustible gas sensor <%LEL> is turned off to protect it from contact with high-concentration combustible gases.

1 **Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.**



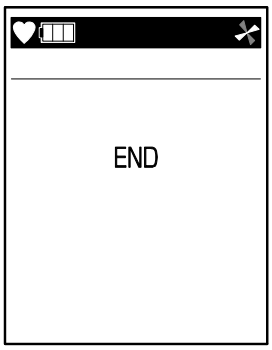
2 **Select with the ▲/▼ button.**

Select the combustible gas sensor <%LEL> protection setting.



3 **Press the ENTER button.**

When the setting is completed, the screen shown in the step 1 returns automatically.



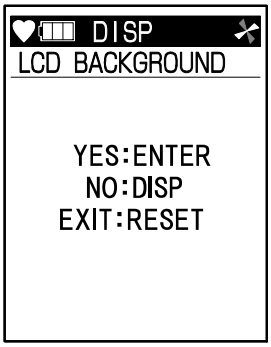
NOTE

- With ON selected, [- - - -] is displayed in the combustible gas <%LEL> concentration display area. Also, [NO ALARM] is displayed in the clock display area and the gas alarm function is disabled for all gases.

LCD black and white inversion setting

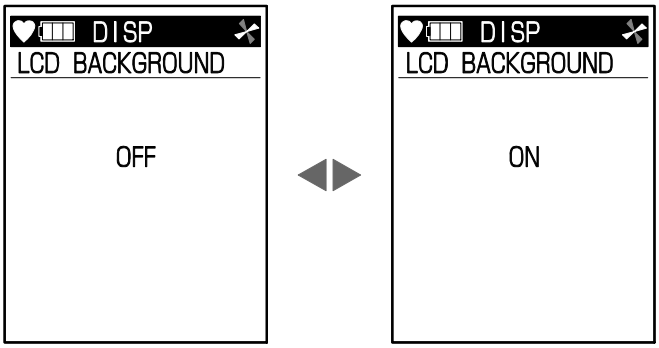
This item is used to invert the black and white display of LCD.

1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.



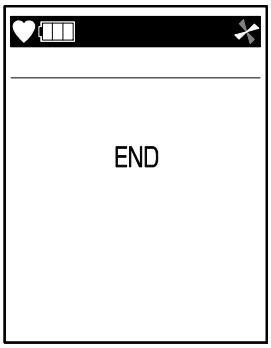
2 Select with the ▲/▼ button.

Select the LCD black and white inversion setting.
Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1 without changing the setting.



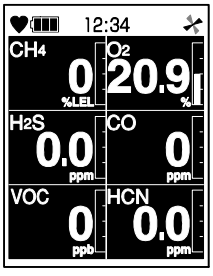
3 Press the ENTER button.

When the setting is completed, the screen shown in the step 1 returns automatically.



NOTE

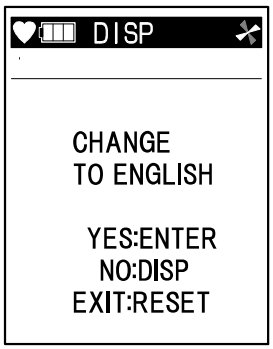
- The figure on the right shows an example of black and white inversion.



English display setting

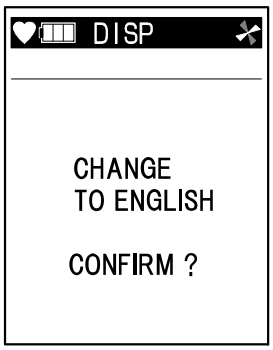
This item is used to resume English display when another language is used.
To correct erroneous language setting, resume English display once using this function and set again.

1 Press the DISP button to display the screen shown in the right figure, and then press the ENTER button.

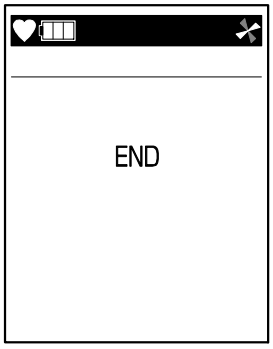


2 Press the ENTER button.

Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1 without changing to English display.



The displayed language is changed to English.
When the setting is completed, the screen shown in the step 1 (displayed in English) is displayed automatically.



NOTE

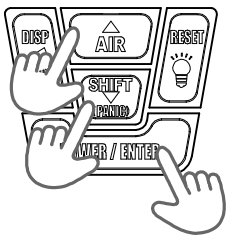
- The language setting can be changed in the user mode (P. 77) as well.

6-3. User mode setting

The display positions of date/time, gas concentration, etc. can be changed in the user mode to make them easier to use.

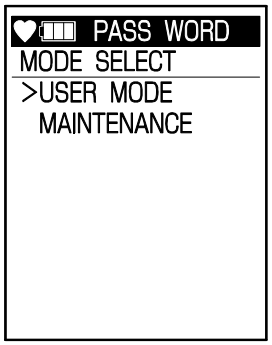
Displaying user mode

1 When the power is off, press the POWER button while pressing the ▲ and ▼ button.

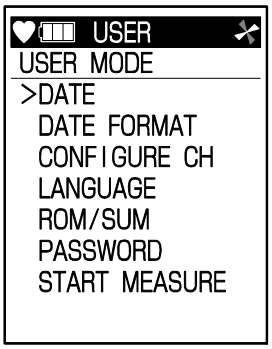


The screen to select user or maintenance mode is displayed.

2 Select [USER MODE] and press the ENTER button.



The user mode menu is displayed.



3 When the setting is completed, select [START MEASURE] in the user mode menu and then press the ENTER button.
The unit operates just like after turning on the power and goes on to the measurement screen.

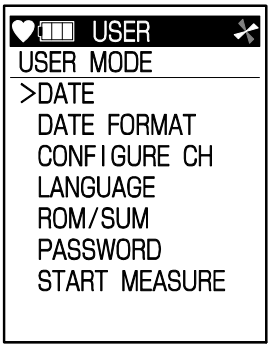
NOTE

- The user mode menu returns after setting various items. Press the DISP button to return in the process of setting.
- The maintenance mode is intended for important settings to perform normal measurement. This is unavailable for users to prevent an accidental change of settings. If the maintenance mode is selected accidentally, turn off the power once and then turn it on again.

Setting date/time

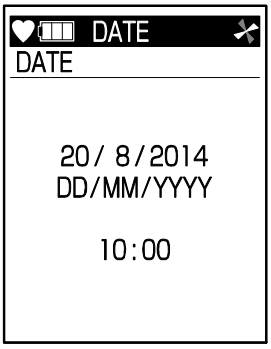
This item is used to set date/time.

1 Select [DATE] with the ▲/▼ button.

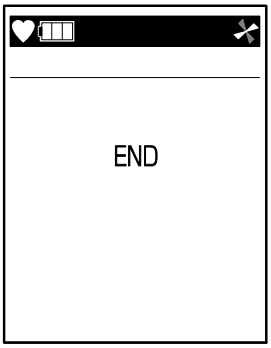


2 Press the ENTER button.
The year portion (YYYY) blinks.
Change numbers with the ▲/▼ button.

3 When year is set, press the ENTER button.
The month portion (MM) blinks.
Change numbers with the ▲/▼ button.
Similarly, set day, hour and minute.
Press the DISP button to go back to the previous portion like month to year.



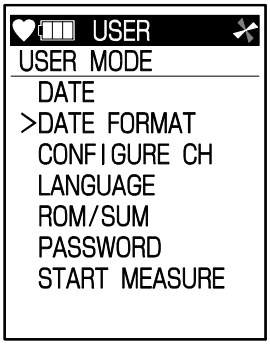
4 When minute is set, press the ENTER button.
When the setting is completed, the user mode menu returns automatically.



Selecting date display format

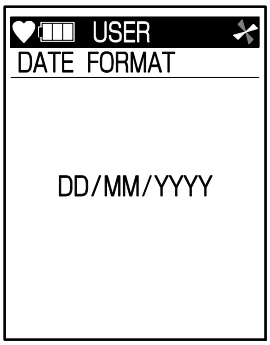
A desired format can be selected from three options for date display.

1 Select [DATE FORMAT] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



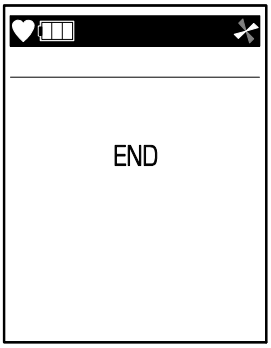
2 Select display with the ▲/▼ button.

[DD/MM/YYYY] indicates day/month/year.
[MM/DD/YYYY] indicates month/day/year.
[YYYY/MM/DD] indicates year/month/day.
Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1 without changing the display format.



3 Press the ENTER button.

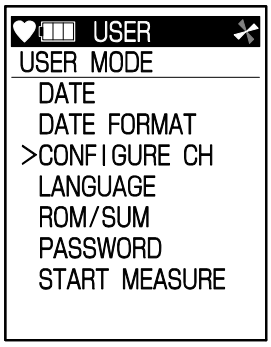
When the setting is completed, the user mode menu returns automatically.



Changing display positions of measured gases

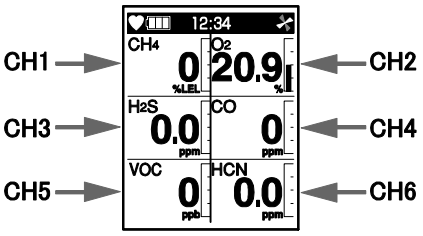
The measured gas concentration display positions can be changed.

1 Select [CONFIGURE CH] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.

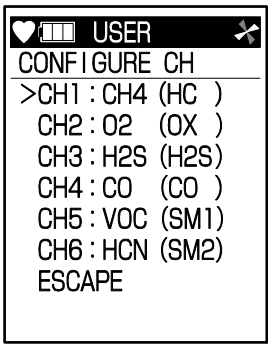


2 Select the display position to change with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.

Display positions of [CH1] - [CH6] are as follows.

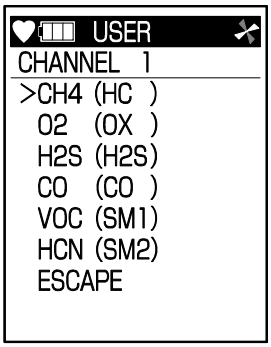


Use [ESCAPE] to return to the user mode menu.



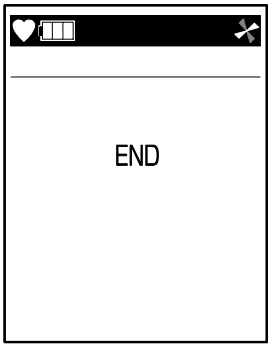
3 Select the display to exchange with the ▲/▼ button.

The display positions of the selected channel and the selected channel in the step 2 (blinking) are exchanged.



4 Press the ENTER button.

When the setting is completed, the screen shown in the step 2 returns automatically.
To return to the user mode menu, press the DISP button, or select [ESCAPE] and press the ENTER button.



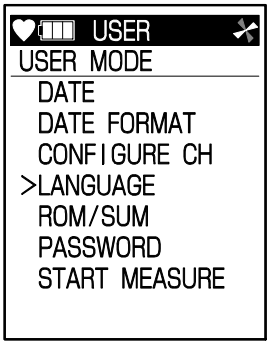
NOTE

- The display of the same measured gas cannot be allocated to multiple CH positions.

Changing display language

This item is used to change the language used on the LCD display.

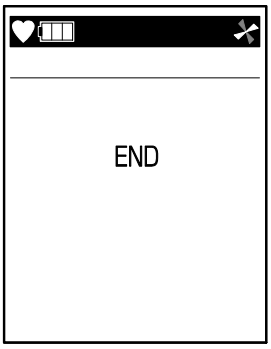
1 Select [LANGUAGE] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



2 Select language with the ▲/▼ button.

3 Press the ENTER button.

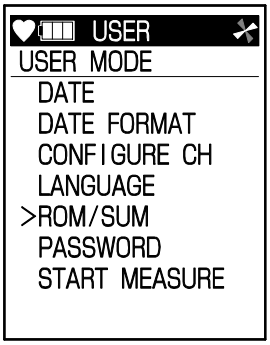
When the setting is completed, the display changes to the selected language and the user mode menu returns automatically.



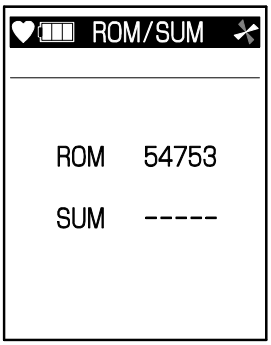
Displaying ROM/SUM

This item is used to check ROM number and the version of error detection data (checksum) sent with data.

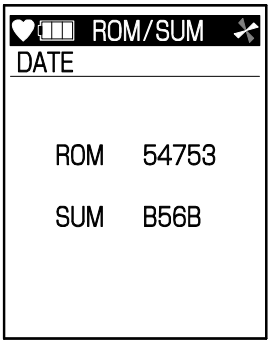
1 Select [ROM/SUM] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



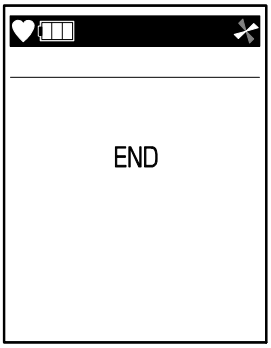
ROM number is displayed.



After calculation, SUM is displayed.



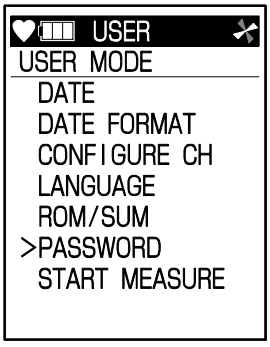
2 Press the ENTER button.
The display ends and then the user mode menu returns automatically.



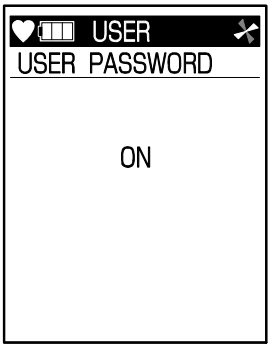
Setting password

This item is used to set password to enter the user mode.

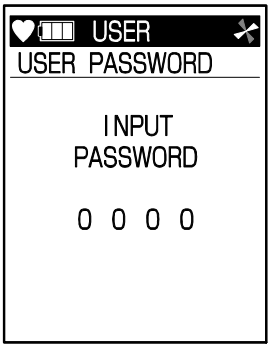
1 Select [PASSWORD] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



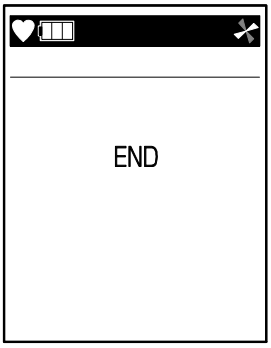
2 Select [ON] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



3 Set a four-digit password.
The leftmost "0" blinks.
Select a number from 0 to 9 with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button. The next digit will blink.

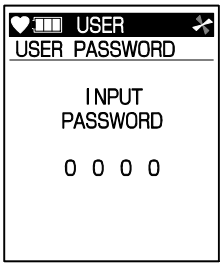


4 Press the ENTER button.
When the setting is completed, the user mode menu returns automatically.



NOTE

- With a password set, the password entry screen shown in the right figure appears before entering the user mode or CAL mode. Enter a password with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



7

Maintenance

The gas monitor is an important instrument for the purpose of safety.
To maintain the performance of the gas monitor and improve the reliability of safety, perform a regular maintenance.

7-1. Maintenance intervals and items

Perform the following maintenance regularly before use.

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

Maintenance item	Maintenance content	Daily maintenance	Monthly maintenance	Regular maintenance
Battery level	Check that the battery level is sufficient.	○	○	○
Concentration display	Make the gas monitor draw in fresh air. Check that the concentration display value is zero (or 20.9 % on the oxygen meter). When the value is other than zero, perform zero adjustment by air calibration after ensuring that no interference gases exist around.	○	○	○
Operation of main unit	Check the LCD display for a fault indication.	○	○	○
Pump operation	Check the pump operation status display for a fault indication.	○	○	○
Filter	Check that the filter is not contaminated.	○	○	○
Alarm test	Perform alarm test and check that the alarm LED arrays, buzzer and vibrator function normally.	—	○	○
Span adjustment	Perform span adjustment using a calibration gas.	—	—	○
Gas alarm check	Check the gas alarm using a calibration gas.	—	—	○

WARNING

- If any abnormality is found on the gas monitor, promptly contact RIKEN KEIKI.

NOTE

- Perform span adjustment using a calibration gas at least once every six months.
- The span adjustment requires dedicated equipment and creation of calibration gas. Therefore, contact RIKEN KEIKI for span adjustment.
- The built-in sensors of the gas monitor have a validity period and must be replaced regularly.
- The sensor life has expired if, for example, the sensors cannot be calibrated in span adjustment, the readings do not come back after air calibration, or the readings fluctuate. In this case, contact RIKEN KEIKI.

About maintenance services

We provide services on regular maintenance including span adjustment, other adjustments and maintenance.

To make the calibration gas, dedicated tools, such as a gas cylinder of the specified concentration and gas sampling bag must be used.
Our qualified service engineers have expertise and knowledge on the dedicated tools used for services, along with other products. To maintain the safety operation of the gas monitor, please use our maintenance service.
The followings are typical maintenance services. Please contact RIKEN KEIKI for more information.

<Typical Maintenance Services>

Battery level check	Checks the battery level.
Concentration display check	Verifies that the concentration display value is zero (or 20.9 % on the oxygen meter) using a zero gas. Performs air calibration (zero adjustment) if the reading is incorrect.
Flow rate check	Checks the flow rate by using an external flow meter.
Filter check	Checks the dust filter for dust or clogging. Replaces a dirty or clogged dust filter.
Alarm test	Performs alarm test to check that the alarm lamp, buzzer and vibrator function normally.
Span adjustment	Performs span adjustment using a calibration gas.
Gas alarm check	Checks the gas alarm using a calibration gas. • Checks the alarm. (Checks triggering of alarm when the alarm setpoint is reached.) • Checks the delay time. (Checks time to delay until the alarm is triggered.) • Checks the buzzer, lamp, vibrator and concentration display. (Checks each activation of two-step alarm.)
Cleaning and repair of the unit (visual diagnosis)	Checks dust or damage on the surface of the unit, cleans and repairs such parts. Replaces parts which are cracked or damaged.
Unit operation check	Operates the buttons to check the operation of functions and parameters.
Replacement of consumable parts	Replaces consumable parts, such as a sensor, filter and pump.

7-2. Calibration (CAL mode)

The CAL mode of the gas monitor provides AUTO CAL and SINGLE CAL in addition to AIR calibration.
AUTO CAL performs calibration with the predetermined gas concentration, while SINGLE CAL performs calibration by setting gas concentration each time for a single channel.
The gas monitor is equipped with a bump test (function check) function; however, it is set to OFF normally and thus unavailable. To use this function, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.
Perform span adjustment of sensors using a calibration gas at least once every six months (recommendation).
The span adjustment requires dedicated equipment and a calibration gas. Contact RIKEN KEIKI for it.

CAUTION

- Do not use a lighter gas to check the sensitivity of the gas monitor. A constituent of the lighter gas may deteriorate the sensor performances.

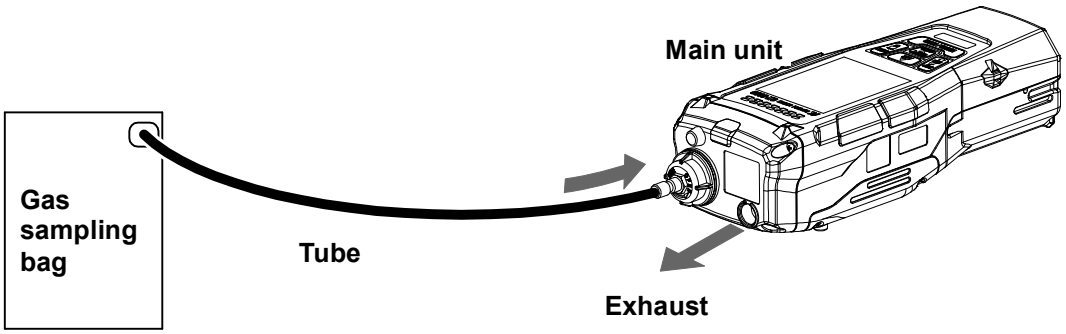
7-2-1. Preparation for calibration

<Required Equipment/Material>

- Calibration gas (optional)
- Gas sampling bag (optional)

<Connection>

To perform calibration, connect a gas sampling bag to the unit as shown below.



WARNING

Calibration gas

A calibration gas uses a hazardous gas (combustible gas, toxic gas, oxygen deficiency, etc.). Handle the gas and related jigs and tools with due care.

Gas sampling bag

Use different gas sampling bags for each gas type and concentration to perform accurate calibration.

Place for calibration

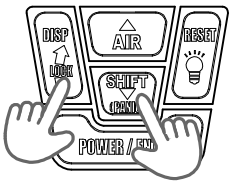
- Do not perform calibration in a confined space.
- Perform calibration in a place where no silicone, spray can gases, etc. is used.
- Perform calibration indoors at normal temperatures without remarkable fluctuation (within ±5 ºC).

Calibration gas discharge

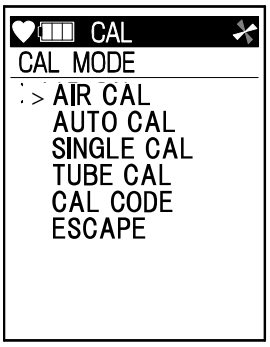
- The gas outlet of the gas monitor must be left open without any pipe connected for release. Discharge the gas to a safe place.
- A calibration gas uses a hazardous gas (combustible gas, toxic gas, oxygen deficiency, etc.). Discharge the gas with due care.

7-2-2. Entering CAL mode

1 With the measurement screen displayed in the normal mode, press the DISP and SHIFT buttons at the same time.



The CAL mode screen is displayed.

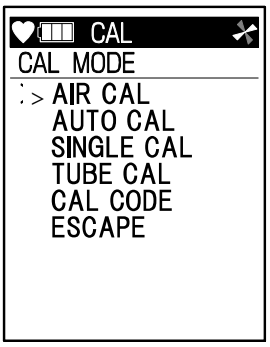


NOTE

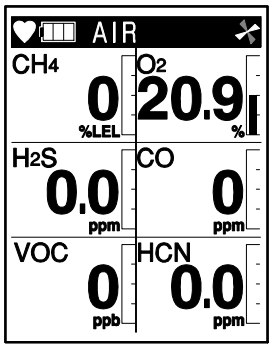
- Selecting [NORMAL MODE] returns to the measurement screen.
- Press the DISP button to return to the previous screen.

7-2-3. Air calibration (AIR CAL)

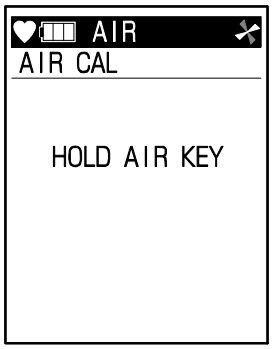
1 **In the CAL mode, select [AIR CAL] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.**



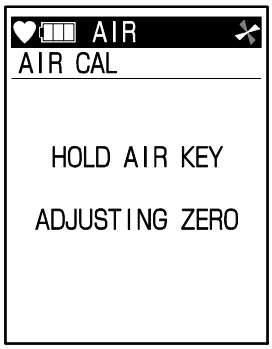
2 **Hold down the AIR button.**



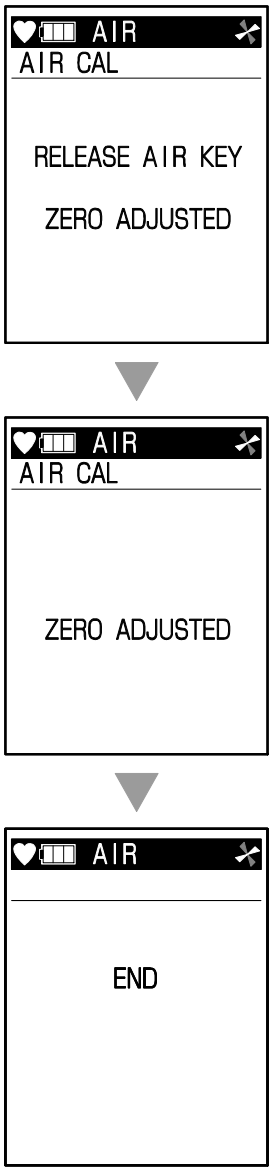
The air calibration screen is displayed.



Keep the AIR button pressed while the screen shown in the right figure is displayed.



3 Release the AIR button when the screen shown in the right figure is displayed.



When zero adjustment is successfully completed, the screen shown in the step 2 returns. Press the DISP button to return to the CAL mode menu.

WARNING

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

CAUTION

- Perform air calibration under pressure and temperature/humidity conditions close to those in the operating environment and in fresh air.
- Perform air calibration after the reading is stabilized.

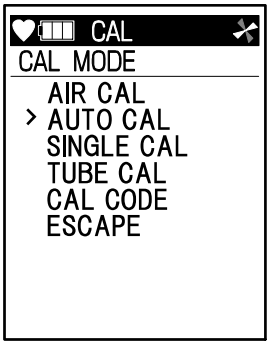
NOTE

When air calibration fails, [FAIL] appears in the measured value display area of the faulty sensor as well as [SENSOR]. Press the RESET button to reset the fault alarm (calibration failure). When the alarm is reset, the value before calibration is displayed.

7-2-4. AUTO CAL

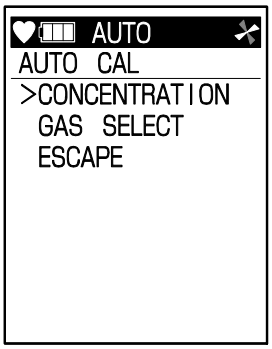
Calibration is performed using the predetermined gas concentration. Simultaneous calibration is available for the four channels: oxygen, combustible gas <%LEL> and toxic gases (carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide).
Prepare a calibration gas (P. 86).

1 In the CAL mode, select [AUTO CAL] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



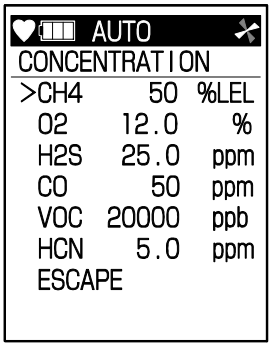
2 Select [CONCENTRATION] or [GAS SELECT] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.

- Setting gas concentration
  Select [CONCENTRATION] -> Go to step 3
- Selecting gas type
  Select [GAS SELECT] -> Go to step 4
- Canceling calibration
  Select [ESCAPE] -> Go to CAL mode menu

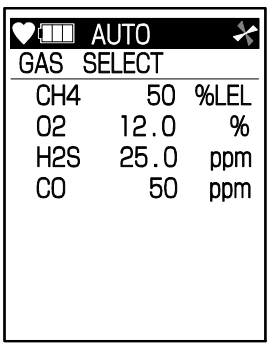


3 Select gas with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.

The concentration value of the selected gas blinks.
Select calibration gas concentration with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button to confirm it.
Select [ESCAPE] to return to the screen shown in the step 2.

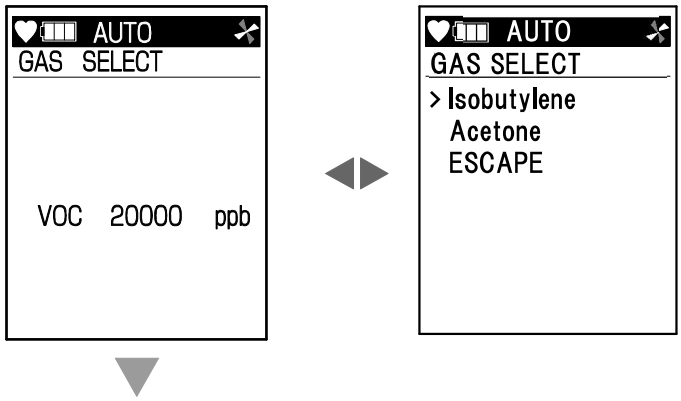


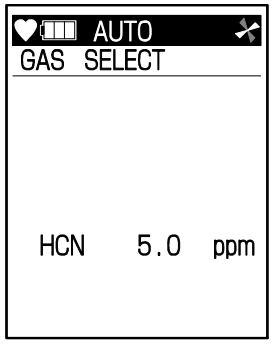
4 Select calibration target gas with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.
Simultaneous calibration is available for the four channels: oxygen, combustible gas <%LEL> and toxic gases (carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide).



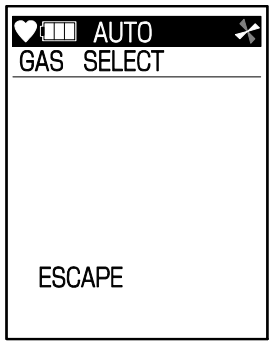
Calibration value are common for isobutylene and selected gas.

Select calibration gas isobutylene or selected gas from “List of gases for reading VOC”.
See 'VOC reading setting' (P. 63)

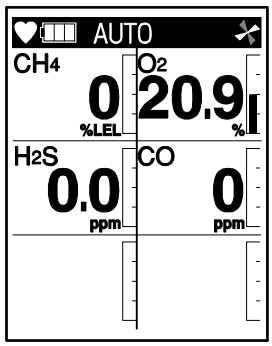




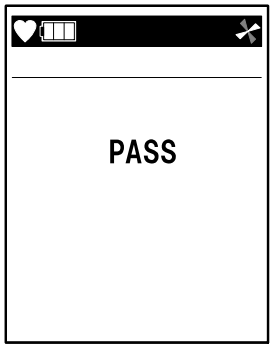
Select [ESCAPE] to return to the screen shown in the step 2.



5 Make the gas monitor draw in the calibration gas from the gas inlet and press the ENTER button after 60 seconds.
Calibration is executed.
To stop the calibration process, press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 4.



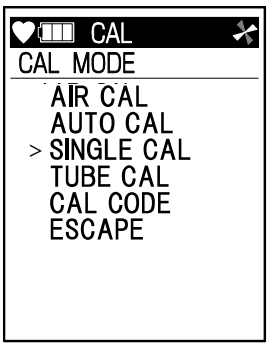
6 Press the DISP button.
The CAL mode menu returns after finishing AUTO CAL.



7-2-5. SINGLE CAL

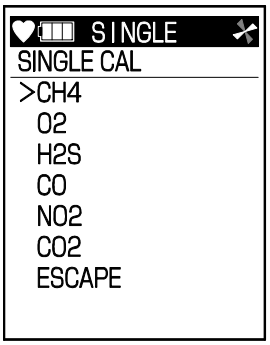
Calibration is performed by setting gas concentration each time for a single channel. Prepare a calibration gas (P. 86).

1 In the CAL mode, select [SINGLE CAL] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.

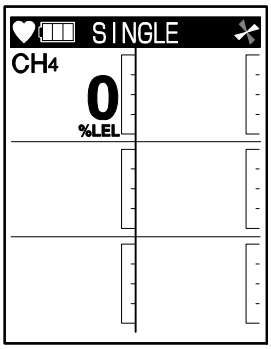


2 Select a sensor with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.
Select [ESCAPE] to return to the screen shown in the step 2.

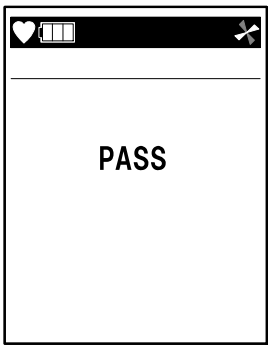
When select VOC, select calibration gas isobutylene or selected gas from 'List of gases for reading VOC'. See 'VOC reading setting' (P. 63)



3 Make the gas monitor draw in the calibration gas from the gas inlet, and adjust the displayed gas concentration to the concentration of the calibration gas used with the ▲/▼ button.
Press the ENTER button 60 seconds after starting drawing in the gas to execute calibration.
To stop the calibration process, press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 4.



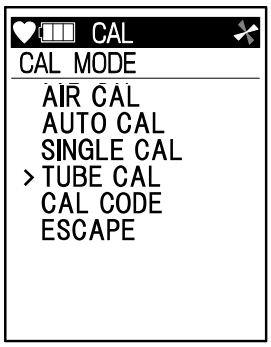
4 Press the DISP button.
The CAL mode menu returns after finishing [SINGLE CAL].



7-2-6. TUBE CAL (only for the specification with VOC<10.0eV>sensor)

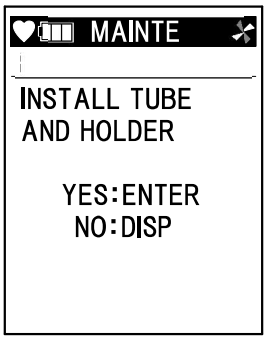
Calibration is performed with Pre-Filert Tube (CF-8338) and Tube holder (GF-284) (optional) for Benzene Select mode. See 'Attaching Pre-Filter Tube (CF-8338) and Tube holder (GF-284) (optional)' (P.33).

1 In the CAL mode, select [TUBE CAL] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



2 Install the Pre-Filter Tube(CF-8338) and Tube holder(GF-284), and then press the ENTER button.

Press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 1.

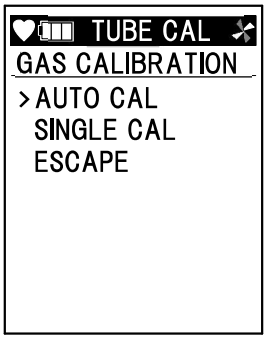


3 Select [AUTO CAL] or [SINGLE CAL] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.

・[AUTO CAL]: Calibration is performed using the predetermined gas concentrarion.
■Setting gas concentration -> Go to step 4
■Performing [AUTO CAL] -> Go to step 5

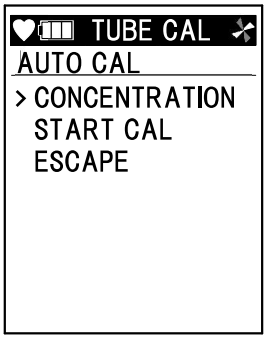
・[SINGLE CAL]: Calibration is performed by setting gas concentrarion each time for a single channel.
■ Performing [SINGLE CAL] -> Go to step 8

・Returning to [CAL MODE] -> Step 11



4 Select [CONCENTRATION] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.

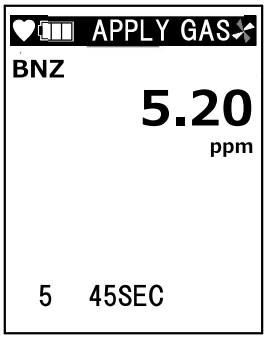
Select calibration gas concentration with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button to confirm it.



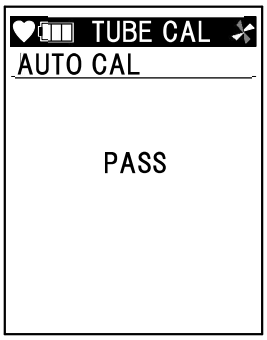
5 Select [START CAL] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.

6 Pump starts, and then calibration starts.
Countdown is shown in the display.
Calibration time varies depending on temperature.
See the following list about the calibration time.
The number in the list is shown in the bottom left corner of the display.

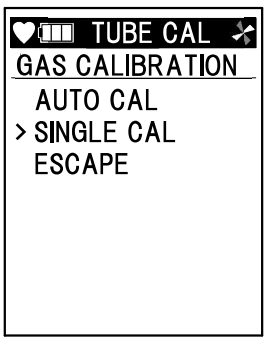
1. -20.0 - -10.1 °C :135 seconds
2. -10.0 - -0.1 °C :110 seconds
3. 0.0 - +9.9 °C : 90 seconds
4. +10.0 - +19.9 °C : 70 seconds
5. +20.0 - +29.9 °C : 45 seconds
6. +30.0 - +50.0 °C : 35 seconds



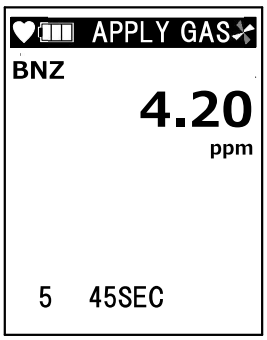
7 Press the DISP button.
The CAL mode menu returns after finishing TUBE CAL.



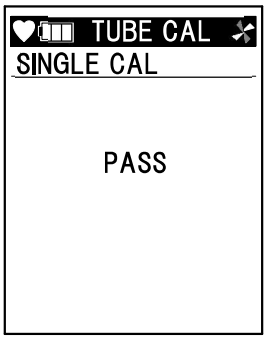
8 Select [SINGLE CAL] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



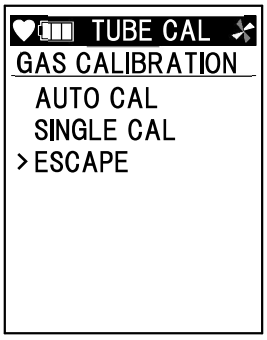
9 Make the gas monitor draw in the calibration gas from the gas inlet, and adjust the displayed gas concentration to the concentration of the calibration gas used with the ▲/▼ button.



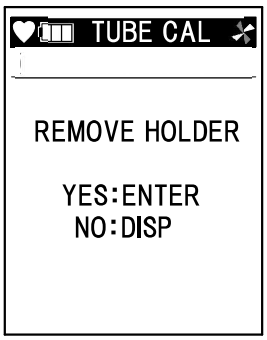
10 Press the ENTER button after the countdown is finished.
The CAL mode menu returns after finishing TUBE CAL.



11 Select [ESCAPE] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button to return to the CAL mode menu.



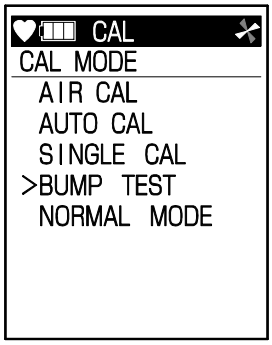
12 Remove the Tube holder, and then press the ENTER button.



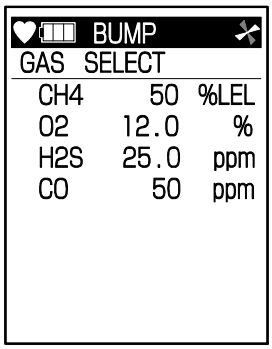
7-2-7. BUMP TEST

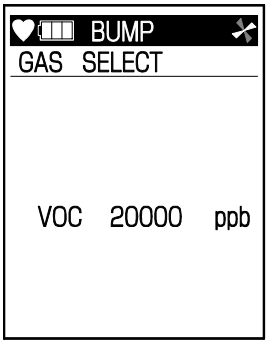
The gas monitor is equipped with a bump test (function check) function; however, it is set to OFF normally and thus unavailable.
To use this function, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.
Simultaneous execution of bump test is available for the four channels: oxygen, combustible gas <%LEL> and toxic gases (carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide). Prepare a bump test gas as in the case of calibration gas (P. 86).

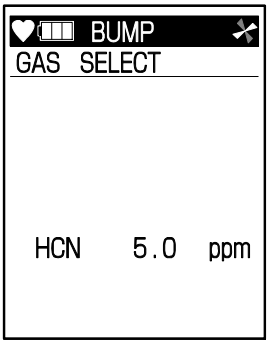
1 Select [BUMP TEST] with the ▲/▼ button and then press the ENTER button.



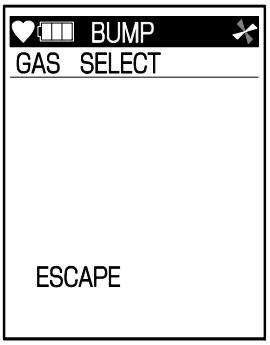
2 Select the gas to be tested with the ▲/▼ button.
Simultaneous testing is available for the four channels: oxygen, combustible gas <%LEL> and toxic gases (carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide).





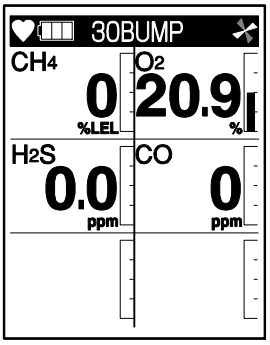


Select [ESCAPE] to return to the CAL mode menu.



3 Make the gas monitor draw in the test gas from the inlet and press the ENTER button.

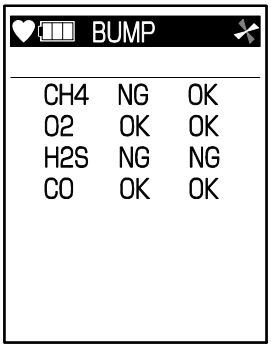
BUMP TEST starts and a 30-second countdown starts.
To stop the process, press the DISP button to return to the screen shown in the step 4.



After 30 seconds, the result of [BUMP TEST] is displayed.

If the result of [BUMP TEST] is [NG], calibration is started automatically. Check that calibration has been performed accurately for all gases and [OK] has been displayed before use.

If NG is displayed as a result of calibration, replace the sensor (P. 101).



4 Press the DISP button.

The CAL mode menu returns after finishing [SINGLE CAL].

7-3. How to clean

Clean the gas monitor if it becomes extremely dirty. The gas monitor must be turned off while cleaning it. Use a waste cloth or the like to remove dust. Do not use water or organic solvent for cleaning because they may cause malfunctions.
Because an extremely contaminated taper nozzle may disturb the gas detection, it must be cleaned with dry air, etc.

CAUTION

- When cleaning the gas monitor, do not splash water over it or use organic solvents such as alcohol and benzine on it. It may cause discoloration or damage to the surface or sensor failure.

NOTE

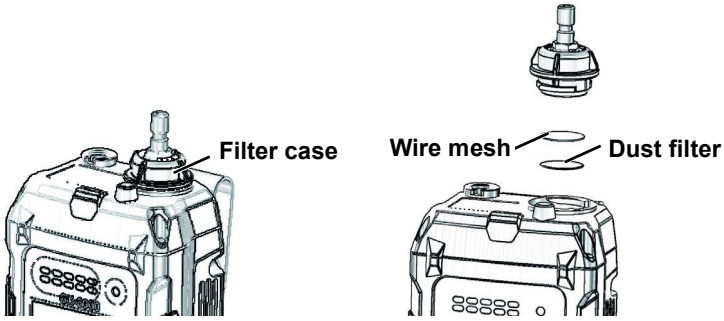
- When the gas monitor gets wet, water may remain in the buzzer sound opening or grooves. Drain water as follows:
  (1) Wipe away moisture on the gas monitor thoroughly using a dry towel, cloth, etc.
  (2) While holding the gas monitor firmly, shake it about ten times with the buzzer sound opening facing downward.
  (3) Wipe away moisture coming out from the inside thoroughly using a towel, cloth, etc.
  (4) Place the gas monitor on a dry towel, cloth, etc. and let it stand at normal temperatures.

7-4. Parts replacement

7-4-1. Gas inlet filter replacement

The gas inlet part contains a dust filter and wire mesh filter. Because the filters may gradually get dirty or clogged over time, they must be replaced according to the operating conditions. Especially the dust filter must be replaced when it shows a sign of water absorption, low flow rate or contamination. See the regular replacement parts (P. 106) for a replacement filter.

1 Turn the filter case counterclockwise and remove it.
2 Take out the filter and replace with a new filter.
3 Attach the filter case that has been removed.



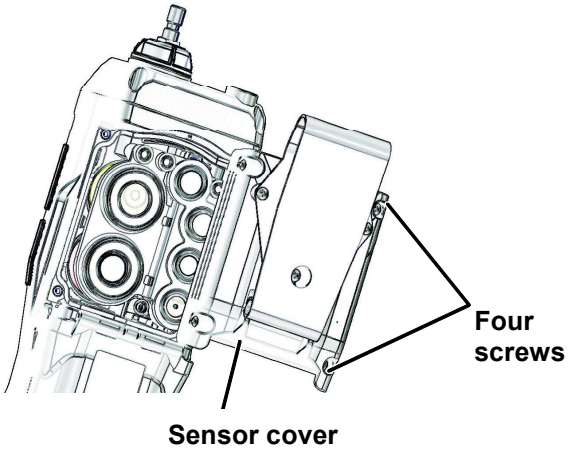
NOTE

- The dust filter and wire mesh filter are attached to the main unit side.
- Use only the filters specified by RIKEN KEIKI.

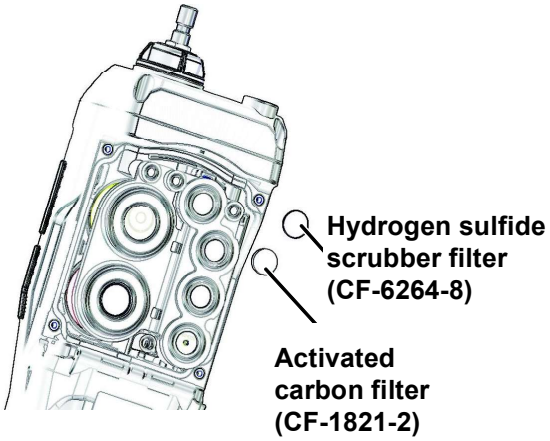
7-4-2. Sensor filter replacement

The sensor part contains various filters. Replace them regularly. See the regular replacement parts (P. 106) for a replacement filter.

1 Remove the battery unit, loosen the four screws of the sensor cover and remove the sensor cover.



2 Take out filters and replace them with new ones.



3 Attach the sensor cover to the main unit and tighten the four screws.

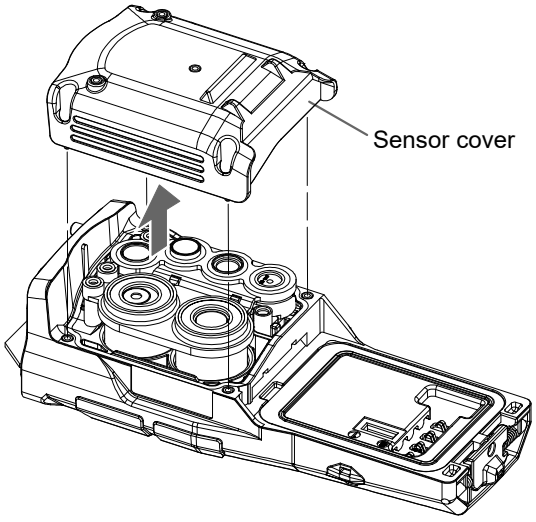
CAUTION

- Turn off the power of the gas monitor before replacing the filter.
- Do not remove the sensor cover except for filter replacement. When the sensor cover is not attached properly, accurate measurement may not be possible due to leaks, or water may get inside.
- Use the dedicated filters for this gas monitor only. Using a similar product may have harmful effects on the gas detection performance.
- If the screws are not tightened completely, accurate gas measurement may not be possible due to leaks, or water may get inside. The same thing may occur if a minute foreign substance gets stuck.

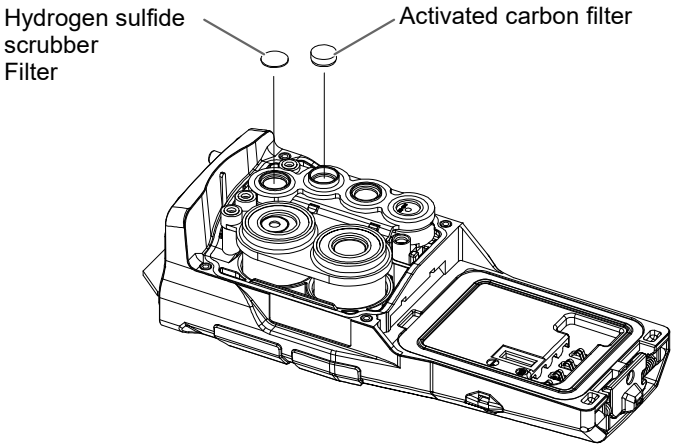
7-4-3. Sensor replacement

The built-in sensors of the gas monitor have a validity period and must be replaced regularly.
The sensor life has expired if, for example, the sensors cannot be calibrated in span adjustment, the readings do not come back after air calibration, or the readings fluctuate. Replace them as necessary. See 'Regular replacement parts' (P. 106) for recommended replacement intervals of sensors.

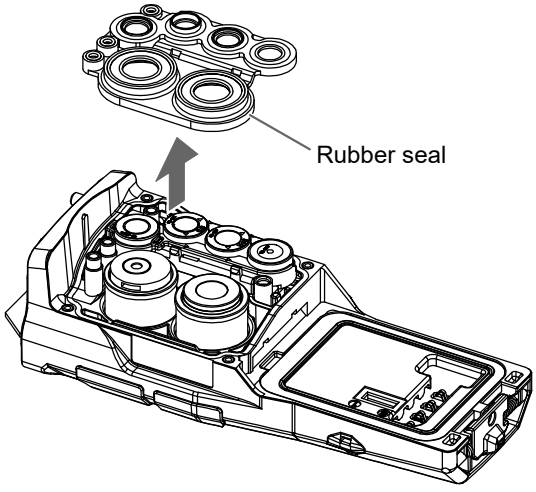
1 Remove the four screws at the back of the main unit and remove the sensor cover.



2 Remove the hydrogen sulfide scrubber filter and activated carbon filter from the rubber seal.



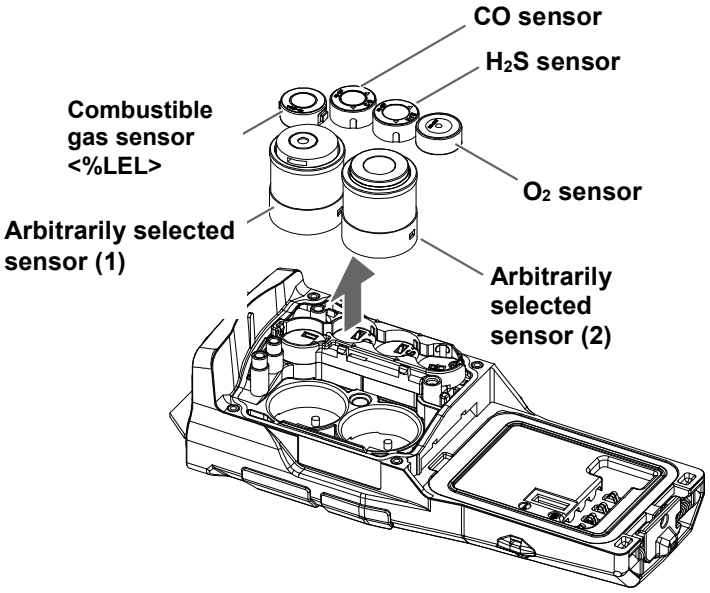
3 Remove the rubber seal.



4 Replace the sensor.

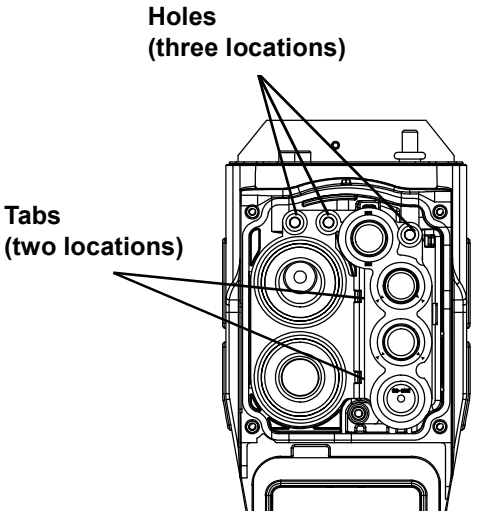
Attach a new sensor to the position where the old sensor was mounted. Attach the sensor according to the following instructions.

- Combustible gas sensor <%LEL>
  The contact piece on the side of the sensor comes in contact with the contact piece of the main unit.
- CO and H_2S sensors
  The triangle marks (▲) on the sensor and main unit are facing each other.
- Arbitrarily selected sensor (1) and (2)
  The connector at the back of the sensor is inserted to the connector of the main unit.



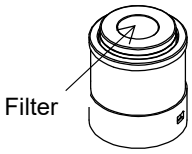
5 Attach the rubber seal, new hydrogen sulfide scrubber filter and activated carbon filter, and then fix the sensor cover by tightening the four screws.

To attach the rubber seal, hang it on the tabs (two locations) of the case and push it against the holes (three locations) of the case to fix.



CAUTION

- Turn off the power of the gas monitor before replacing the sensor and the filter.
- When replacing a sensor, replace the sensor filter as well.
- Use only the filters specified by RIKEN KEIKI.
- Do not touch the filters for NO_2 sensor and SO_2 sensor by hand. These filters may be discolored. If the filters are touched by hand, be sure to wash the hands.When the color changes remarkably, the discoloration may cause the sensor sensitivity to be low.
- Never fail to perform calibration (P. 86) after sensor replacement.



Side view of NO_2 and SO_2 sensor

NOTE

- The mounted sensors vary by the specification.
- To replace a sensor, be sure to attach a new sensor to the position where the old sensor was attached. If a sensor is attached to a wrong position, [SENSOR FAIL] is displayed or correct measurement cannot be performed.
- If the mounting position of the arbitrarily selected sensor is lost, attach the VOC sensor <10.6eV/ppb>, VOC sensor <10.0eV>, VOC sensor <10.6eV/ppm>, Cl_2 sensor, NH_3 sensor and other sensor in this order to the arbitrarily selected sensor (1) mounting position and arbitrarily selected sensor (2) mounting position. If the sensor is attached in the wrong order, [SENSOR FAIL] is displayed and measurement becomes unavailable.

7-4-4. VOC sensor maintenance

The electronics in VOC sensor are designed to be maintenance-free and not accessible. Periodic sensor maintenance is required for the Mini Pellet and the lamp.

When does my VOC sensor require maintenance?

Your PID lamp will need cleaning from time to time. How often depends on the environment you are measuring. If you are measuring indoor air quality where the VOC concentrations are low and there are few particulates, then a monthly or even less frequent calibration may be adequate. However, if you are measuring high VOC concentrations and particulates are present in high concentration then check calibration frequently and when the PID has lost sensitivity or error state shows, change the pellet as explained below.
Signs when the PID needs attention:

- If the baseline climbs after you zero the PID, then the pellet needs replacing.
- If the PID becomes sensitive to humidity, then the pellet needs replacing.
- If the baseline shifts/unstable when PID moves, then pellet needs replacing.
- If sensitivity has dropped too much (note the change required when checking calibration), then the lamp needs cleaning.

When do I clean the PID lamp?

Cleaning of the PID lamp is recommended as a first action when presented with an PID that needs cleaning. Use the procedure described below. It is recommended that a cell is recalibrated after cleaning a lamp, especially if the cell has been used for a few months since the sensor was last used.

When do I replace the PID electrode pellet?

The MiniPID pellet can last the lifetime of the MiniPID if used in clean environments, or may only last a month if used in heavily contaminated sites. The pellet is a disposable item, so always hold a spare pellet if you are working in a dirty environment. If the cell shows signs of contamination after the lamp window has been cleaned, or is known to have been subjected to severe contamination, then it should be replaced. Instructions for replacing the pellet are below. It is recommended that the MiniPID is recalibrated after replacing the pellet.

When do I replace the PID lamp?

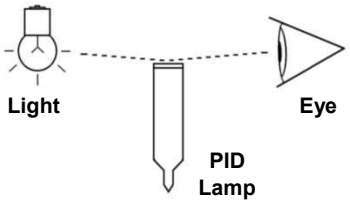
An PID lamp will last a long time, typically a few thousand hours. The sensitivity of the VOC sensor is approximately in direct proportion to the lamp light intensity, so as a bulb fails, the response to a particular, low gas concentration becomes more noisy.

Validity of lamp warranty is compromised if lamp cleaning maintenance is not followed and lamp has obvious fouling/contamination.

Removing Electrode Pellet and PID Lamp

Caution: Always use the Pellet removal tool. Any other tools (for example screwdrivers) may damage your VOC sensor body.

1. Gently remove the sensor from equipment.
2. Place the VOC sensor, pellet side down, onto a clean surface.
3. Locate pellet removal tool into the side slots of the VOC sensor and squeeze together until pellet and lamp are released.
4. Lift carefully the VOC sensor body away from the pellet and lamp.
5. Occasionally the lamp may be temporarily lodged in the cell and will need to be freed carefully with tweezers.
6. Occasionally the small spring behind the lamp will come out when the lamp is removed from the sensor. Simply replace it in to the sensor house.



Cleaning the PID Lamp

Inspection of the lamp may reveal a layer of contamination on the detection window that presents itself as a 'blue hue.' To check for contamination, hold the PID lamp in front of a light source and look across the window surface

Only clean the lamp using our recommended lamp cleaning kit and detailed instructions. To avoid contaminating the sensor and affecting accuracy, do not touch the lamp window with bare fingers. You may touch the lamp body with clean fingers.

PID lamp cleaning kit

The vial of cleaning compound contains alumina (CAS Number 1344-28-1) as a very fine powder. Cleaning should be undertaken in a well-ventilated area. A full material safety data sheet MSDS is available on request from RIKEN KEIKI. Key safety issues are identified below:

Hazard identification:

- May cause irritation of respiratory tract and eyes

Storage:

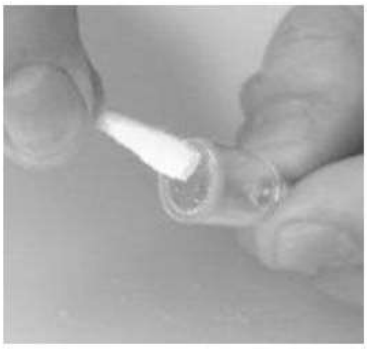
- Keep container closed to prevent water adsorption and contamination.

Handling:

- Do not breathe in the powder. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing
- Wear suitable protective clothing
- Follow industrial hygiene practices: Wash face and hands thoroughly with soap and water after use and before eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics.
- The powder carries a TVL (TWA) limit of 10 mg/m^3

Cleaning the PID Lamp

Use of PID lamp cleaning kit



1. Open the container of alumina polishing compound.
2. With a clean cotton bud, collect a small amount of the powder.
3. Use this cotton bud to polish the PID lamp window. Use a circular action, applying light pressure to clean the lamp window. Do not touch the lamp window with fingers.
4. Continue polishing until an audible "squeaking" is made by the cotton bud moving over the window surface. (usually within 15 seconds)
5. Remove the residual powder from the lamp window with a clean cotton bud. Care must be taken not to touch the tips of cotton buds that are to be used to clean the lamps as this may contaminate them with finger print oil.
6. Ensure the lamp is completely dry and any visible signs of contamination are removed before refitting.

Discarding the Electrode pellet

Discard the contaminated pellet. The pellet does not have any toxic components, but if it has been contaminated by toxic materials, then show due care when disposing.

Re-fitting Electrode pellet and PID lamp

Caution! Never refit a damaged lamp

1. Place the lamp inside the O-ring seal in the pellet as illustrated. Twisting the lamp slightly during insertion will help to ensure the lamp window is snug against the pellet's front electrode. The lamp should be freely supported by the O-ring.

2. Lay the pellet front face down on a clean, flat surface and then screw the lamp down into the O-ring until it firmly abuts against the front electrode face – this is most important. Then bring the MiniPID body carefully down over the lamp so as not to disturb its positioning within the pellet and then push the body firmly onto the face down pellet so that it clicks into place.

3. Refit the sensor into the sensing equipment.

4. Re-calibrate the equipment in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

7-4-5. Regular replacement parts

Consumable parts of the gas monitor are listed below. Replace the consumable parts according to the recommended intervals.

<List of Recommended Replacement Parts>

Name	Quantity	Remarks
Activated carbon filter (CF-1821-2)	1	Used for CO sensor. Recommended check intervals : 3 months Recommended replacement intervals : 6 months
Activated carbon filter (CF-8350)	1	Used for VOC sensor. (Only for the specification targeting VOC for detection) Recommended check intervals : 6 months Recommended replacement intervals : 1 year
Activated carbon filter (CF-8501)	1	Used for VOC sensor. (Only for the specification targeting VOC and CO_2 for detection) Recommended check intervals : 6 months Recommended replacement intervals : 1 year
Hydrogen sulfide scrubber filter (CF-6264-8)	1	Used for combustible gas sensor (%LEL). Recommended check intervals : 3 months Recommended replacement intervals : 6months
Dust filter	1	Recommended check intervals : 3 months Recommended replacement intervals : 6months
Wire mesh	1	
CO_2 removal filter (CF-284)	1	Used for CO_2 sensor. Recommended check intervals : 6 months Recommended replacement intervals : 1 year
HC/CH_4 sensor <%LEL> (NC-6264AZP)	1	
O_2 sensor (OS-BM2C)	1	
H_2S sensor (ES-1827i)	1	
CO sensor (ES-1821)	1	
SO_2 sensor (ESS-03DH)	1	
NO_2 sensor (ESS-03DH)	1	
HCN sensor (ESS-03DH)	1	
NH_3 sensor (ESS-B332)	1	
Cl_2 sensor (ESS-B335)	1	
CO_2 sensor (DES-3311-1)	1	
HC sensor (DES-3311-2)	1	
VOC sensor <ppb> (PIS-001)	1	
VOC sensor <ppm>(PIS-002)	1	
PID lamp (10.6 eV)	1	Used for VOC sensor.
Electrode pellet <10.6eV/ppb>	1	Used for VOC sensor <10.6eV/ppb>.
Electrode pellet <10.6eV/ppm>	1	Used for VOC sensor <10.6eV/ppm>.
Electrode pellet <10.0eV>		Used for VOC sensor <10.0eV>.
CO_2 sensor<vol%> (DES-3311-1)	1	
HC sensor <%LEL / vol%> (DES-3311-2)	1	

CH_4 sensor <%LEL / vol%> (DES-3311-3)	1	
CO_2 sensor<ppm> (DES-3311-4)	1	
Pump unit (RP-12)	1	Recommended check intervals : 6 months Recommended replacement intervals : 1 - 2 years
Rubber seals	1 set	Recommended replacement intervals : 2 years *
Lithium ion battery unit (BUL-6000)	1	For customers who use the lithium ion battery unit. Recommended replacement intervals : About 500 cycles of charging and discharging
Alkaline dry battery	3	For customers who use the alkaline battery unit. AA type.

* The operation must be checked after replacement by a qualified service engineer. For the stable operation of the unit and safety, ask a qualified service engineer to take care of replacement of the part. Request it from RIKEN KEIKI.

NOTE

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

8

Storage and Disposal

8-1. Procedures to store the gas monitor or leave it for a long time

The gas monitor must be stored under the following environmental conditions.
• In a dark place under the normal temperature and humidity away from direct sunlight
• In a place where gases, solvents or vapors, etc. are not present

Store the gas monitor in a shipping carton, if any, in which the product was delivered.
Store the gas monitor away from dust, etc. if the shipping carton is not available.

CAUTION

- If the gas monitor is not used for a long time, store it after removing the lithium ion battery unit. Or remove dry batteries when the dry battery unit is used. Leaks from dry batteries may result in fire or injury.
- If the gas monitor is not used for a long time, turn on the power at least once every six months and check that the pump draws in air (about three minutes). The gas monitor, when not activated for a long time, may cease to work because of hardening of the grease in the pump motor.

NOTE

- If the gas monitor with the lithium ion battery unit attached is not used for a long time, it is recommended to store it after discharging the batteries until the battery level icon shows one battery mark or so. If the gas monitor is stored with the batteries fully charged, the batteries get deteriorated more quickly and may have shorter life.
- If the gas monitor with the dry battery unit attached is not used for a short time, store it with dry batteries attached. Since the sensor of the gas monitor is energized at all times including power-off time, it is required to keep dry batteries attached for storage.

8-2. Procedures to use the gas monitor again

When using the gas monitor after storage, perform calibration.

CAUTION

- Contact RIKEN KEIKI for readjustment including calibration.
- If there is a sudden temperature change of 15 ºC or more between the storage and operational locations, turn on the power of the gas monitor, let it stand for about 10 minutes in a similar environment to the operational location, and perform air calibration in fresh air before using it.

8-3. Disposal of products

When the gas monitor is disposed of, it must be treated properly as an industrial waste in accordance with the local regulations.

WARNING

- Do not disassemble the electrochemical type sensor or galvanic cell type sensor because they contain electrolyte. Electrolyte may cause severe skin burns if it contacts skin, while it may cause blindness if it contacts eyes. If electrolyte is adhered on your clothes, that part on your clothes is discolored or its material is decomposed.
  If contact occurs, rinse the area immediately with a large quantity of water. Dispose of dry batteries in accordance with procedure specified by the local authority.

<Disposal in EU Member States>

When disposing of the gas monitor in EU member states, sort the batteries as specified.
Handle the batteries removed from the lithium ion battery unit (BUL-6000) or dry batteries used for the dry battery unit (BUD-6000) according to the classified refuse collection system and recycling system based on the regulations of EU member states.

NOTE

Crossed-out recycle dustbin mark

- This symbol mark is indicated on the products which contain the batteries which fall under EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC. Such batteries need to be disposed of as specified by the latest Directive. This symbol mark indicates that the batteries need to be separated from the ordinary waste and disposed of appropriately.

9

Troubleshooting

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

9-1. Abnormalities on unit

Symptoms <Screen display>	Causes	Actions
The power cannot be turned on.	The battery level is too low.	Lithium ion battery unit: Charge in a safe place.
		Dry battery unit: Replace all the three dry batteries with new ones in a safe place.
	The POWER button was not pressed enough.	For power-on, press the POWER button and release it when the buzzer blips.
	Improper installation of the battery unit	Check whether the battery unit is properly attached to the main unit.
Abnormal operations	Disturbances by sudden static electricity noise, etc.	Turn off the power once and then turn it on again (restart).
Cannot operate the gas monitor.	Disturbances by sudden static electricity noise, etc.	Remove the battery unit in a safe place. Then reinstall it and turn on the power to perform operations.
A low battery voltage alarm is displayed. [FAIL BATTERY]	The battery level is low.	Lithium ion battery unit: Turn off the power and charge it in a safe place.
		Dry battery unit: Turn off the power and replace the dry batteries with new ones in a safe place.
The batteries cannot be charged. (Lithium ion battery unit only)	The charger is not connected properly.	Connect the AC plug and DC plug of the AC adapter properly.
	A charging circuit abnormality occurred.	Request the dealer or Riken Keiki local representative for repair.
	The batteries have been fully charged.	When fully charged batteries are charged again, the charging indicator lamp does not go on.
A low flow rate alarm is displayed. [FAIL LOW FLOW]	Water, oil or the like is drawn.	Check the taper nozzle for any damage or mark of drawn water, oil, etc.
	The filter is clogged.	Check the filter for attachment condition, clogging, torsion, etc.

Symptoms <Screen display>	Causes	Actions
A low flow rate alarm is displayed. [FAIL LOW FLOW]	The pump has deteriorated.	Request the dealer or Riken Keiki local representative to replace the pump.
	The unit was stored for a long time without being used (six months or longer).	When the low flow rate alarm is displayed, turn off the unit once and then turn it on again (restart). Repeat this procedure several times. If the problem still persists, request RIKEN KEIKI to replace the pump.
Air calibration impossible [SENSOR FAIL]	Fresh air is not supplied around the gas monitor.	Supply fresh air.
	Deteriorated sensor sensitivity	Replace the sensor with new one. (P. 101)
Sensor abnormalities [SENSOR FAIL]	Deteriorated sensor sensitivity	Replace the sensor with new one. (P. 101) (If [FAIL] is displayed in place of measured value at power-on, the alarm can be reset by pressing the RESET button. The operation can be continued using only the normal sensors to detect other gases.)
	The sensor mounting position is incorrect.	Mount the sensor properly. (P. 101)
	(VOC sensor) The PID lamp is contaminated.	Clean the PID lamp. (P. 103)
	(VOC sensor) Deteriorated electrode pellet	Replace the electrode pellet with new one. (P. 103)
	(VOC sensor) Deteriorated PID lamp	Replace the PID lamp with new one. (P. 103)
System abnormalities [FAIL SYSTEM]	A circuit abnormality occurred.	Request Riken Keiki for repair.
Error No. 000	Abnormalities of internal ROM	
Error No. 010	Abnormalities of internal RAM	
Error No. 021	Abnormalities of internal FRAM	
Error No. 031	Abnormalities of internal FLASH memory	
Clock abnormalities [FAIL CLOCK]	Abnormalities of the internal clock	Make a setting of date/time. (P. 78) If a symptom like this is observed repeatedly, the built-in clock is seemingly malfunctioning. Thus, it must be replaced. Please contact RIKEN KEIKI.
Cannot enter the user mode.	A password to enter the user mode has been forgotten.	Please contact RIKEN KEIKI.

9-2. Abnormalities of readings

Symptoms	Causes	Actions
The reading rises (drops) and it remains so.	Drifting of sensor output	Perform zero adjustment (air calibration). (P. 39)
	Slow leak	A very small amount of the gas to be detected may be leaking (slow leak). Because ignoring it may cause dangers, take actions and measures which are taken at an occurrence of gas alarm.
	Environmental changes	Perform zero adjustment (air calibration). (P. 39) In particular, the galvanic cell type is affected by the air pressure.
A gas alarm is triggered despite of no gas leak and no other abnormalities at the detection point.	Disturbance by noise	Turn off the power once and then turn it on again (restart). If a symptom like this is observed frequently, take appropriate measures to eliminate the noise.
Slow response	Clogged dust filter	Replace the dust filter. (P. 99)
	Bended or clogged taper nozzle	Fix the defective parts.
	Condensation is formed inside the gas monitor.	Fix the defective parts by providing dry air, etc.
	Deteriorated sensor sensitivity	Replace the sensor with new one. (P. 101)
Calibration impossible	Improper calibration gas concentration	Use the proper calibration gas.
	Deteriorated sensor sensitivity	Replace the sensor with new one. (P. 101)
VOC concentration rises despite of no abnormalities like gas leak at the detection point after zero calibration.	Deteriorated electrode pellet	Replace the electrode pellet with new one. (P. 90)
VOC sensor sensitivity has been deteriorated significantly.	The PID lamp is contaminated.	Clean the PID lamp. (P. 103)
	Deteriorated PID lamp	Replace the PID lamp with new one. (P. 103)
The concentration display area of the VOC sensor shows "----", the lamp flashes and the buzzer sounds.	Presence of high concentrations of negative interfering gases (such as CH4)	Supply fresh air. When the gas is no longer affected, it will automatically resume measurement in about 10 seconds.
	The PID lamp is contaminated.	Supply fresh air. If the sensor does not recover even after supplying fresh air, restart the unit. If "SENSOR FAIL" is displayed after rebooting, the sensor may have deteriorated. Clean the PID lamp (P. 103). If the problem still persists, replace the PID lamp with new one (P. 103) or replace the electrode pellet with new one (P. 90).
	Deteriorated PID lamp	
	Deteriorated electrode pellet	

10

Product Specifications

10-1. List of specifications

<Common Specifications>

Concentration display	Digital LCD (full-dot display, 160 x 128 dots)
Detection method	Pump suction type
Flow rate	0.45 L/min or more (Open flow rate)
Displays	Clock display, battery level display, operating state display and flow check display
Display language	English, Japanese, French, Spanish Portuguese, Italian, German, Russian, Korean
Buzzer sound volume	95 dB (A) or higher (30 cm) (with protect cover)
Gas alarm display	Lamp blinking, continuous modulating buzzer sounding, gas concentration and alarm detail display blinking and vibration
Gas alarm pattern	Self-latching
Fault alarm/self diagnosis	System abnormalities, sensor abnormalities, battery voltage drop, calibration failure, and low flow rate
Fault alarm display	Lamp blinking, intermittent buzzer sounding, and detail display
Fault alarm pattern	Self-latching
Panic alarm display	Preliminary alarm: Lamp blinking, intermittent buzzer sounding Main alarm: Lamp blinking, continuous modulating buzzer sounding
Panic alarm pattern	Self-latching
Man-down alarm display (*1)	Preliminary alarm: Lamp blinking, intermittent buzzer sounding Main alarm: Lamp blinking, continuous modulating buzzer sounding
Man-down alarm pattern (*1)	Non latching (auto-reset)
Transmission specification	IrDA (for data logger)
Power supply	Standard: Dedicated lithium ion battery unit [BUL-6000]*2 Option: Dedicated dry battery unit <AA alkaline dry battery x 3> [BUD-6000]
Continuous operating time	BUL-6000: About 14 hours (25 ºC, no alarm and no lighting) BUD-6000: About 8 hours (25 ºC, no alarm and no lighting)
Operating temperatures	-20 - +50 ºC (at a constant condition)
Operating humidities	Below 95 % RH (Non-condensing)
Structure	Drip-proof and dust-proof performances (compliant to IP67 level) (tubes excluded)
Explosion-proof structure	Intrinsically safe explosion-proof structure
Explosion-proof class	II 1 G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga（ATEX） Ex ia IIC T4 Ga（IECEx） Ex ia IIC T4X（Japan Ex）
External dimensions	Approx. 70 (W) x 201 (H) x 54 (D) mm (projection portions excluded)
Weight	Approx. 500 g (When BUL-6000 is used)/Approx. 450 g (When BUD-6000 is used)

*1 Normally the man-down alarm function is set to OFF and unavailable. To use this function, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.

*2 JG (Japanese Government) type approval is only available for the rechargeable battery type (BUL).

<Specifications of Each Sensor>

Gas to be detected	Combustible gas (HC/CH_4)*1 <%LEL>	Oxygen (O_2)	Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S)	Carbon monoxide (CO)
Detection principle	New ceramic	Galvanic cell type	Electrochemical type	Electrochemical type
Detection range <Service range>	0 - 100 %LEL	0 - 25.0 % <to 40.0 vol%>	0 - 30.0 ppm <to 100.0 ppm>	0 - 150 ppm <to 500 ppm>
Minimum resolution	1 %LEL	0.1 vol%	0.5 ppm	1 ppm
Alarm setpoint	10 %LEL (AL1) 50 %LEL (AL2) 100 %LEL (OVER)	19.5 vol% (AL1) 23.5 vol% (AL2) 40.0 vol% (OVER)	5.0 ppm (AL1) 30.0 ppm (AL2) 10.0 ppm (TWA) 15.0 ppm (STEL) 100.0 ppm (OVER)	25 ppm (AL1) 50 ppm (AL2) 25 ppm (TWA) 200 ppm (STEL) 500.0 ppm (OVER)
Gas to be detected	**Volatile organic compound (VOC) <ppb>**	**Volatile organic compound (VOC) <ppm>**	**Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)**	**Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)**
Detection principle	Photoionization type	Photoionization type	Electrochemical type	Electrochemical type
Detection range	0 - 50000 ppb	0 - 6000 ppm	0 – 99.90 ppm	0 - 20.00 ppm
Minimum resolution	1 ppb (0 - 500 ppb) 10 ppb (500 – 50000 ppb)	0.1 ppm (0 - 600.0 ppm) 1 ppm (600 – 6000 ppm)	0.05 ppm	0.05 ppm
Alarm setpoint	5000 ppb (AL1) 10000 ppb (AL2) 50000 ppb (OVER)	400.0 ppm (AL1) 1000 ppm (AL2) 6000 ppm (OVER)	2.00 ppm (AL1) 5.00 ppm (AL2) 2.00 ppm (TWA) 5.00 ppm (STEL) 99.90 ppm (OVER)	3.00 ppm (AL1) 6.00 ppm (AL2) 3.00 ppm (TWA) 20.00 ppm (OVER)
Gas to be detected	**Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)**	**Ammonia (NH_3)**	**Chlorine (Cl_2)**	**Phosphine (PH_3)**
Detection principle	Electrochemical type	Electrochemical type	Electrochemical type	Electrochemical type
Detection range <Service range>	0 - 15.0 ppm	0 - 400.0 ppm	0 - 10.00 ppm	0 - 20.00ppm
Minimum resolution	0.1 ppm	0.5 ppm	0.05 ppm	0.01ppm
Alarm setpoint	5.0 ppm (AL1) 10.0 ppm (AL2) 4.7 ppm (STEL) 15.0 ppm (OVER)	25.0 ppm (AL1) 50.0 ppm (AL2) 25.0 ppm (TWA) 35.0 ppm (STEL) 400.0 ppm (OVER)	0.50 ppm (AL1) 1.00 ppm (AL2) 0.50 ppm (TWA) 1.00 ppm (STEL) 10.00 ppm (OVER)	0.30ppm (AL1) 1.00ppm(AL2) 0.30ppm(TWA) 1.00ppm(STEL) 20.00ppm(OVER)
Gas to be detected	**Carbon dioxide (CO_2)**	**Carbon dioxide (CO_2)**	**Combustible gas (HC) ＜%LEL/vol%＞**	**Combustible gas (CH_4) <%LEL/vol%>**
Detection principle	Non-dispersive infrared type	Non-dispersive infrared type	Non-dispersive infrared type	Non-dispersive infrared type
Detection range	0 – 10.00 vol%	0 – 10000 ppm	0 - 100 %LEL <to 30.0 vol% >(*2)	0 - 100 %LEL - 100 vol%(*2)
Minimum resolution	0.02 vol%	20 ppm	1 %LEL/0.5 vol%	1 %LEL/0.5 vol%
Alarm setpoint	0.50 vol% (AL1) 3.00 vol% (AL2) 0.50 vol% (TWA) 3.00 vol% (STEL) 10.00 vol% (OVER)	5000 ppm (AL1) 5000 ppm (TWA) 10000 ppm (OVER)	10 %LEL/— (AL1) 50 %LEL/— (AL2) 30 vol% (OVER)	10 %LEL/— (AL1) 50 %LEL/— (AL2) 100.0 vol% (OVER)

*1 Please refer to the table of correction factors for readings to other gases. The factory default setting is either CH_4 or HC (specified in the order).

*2 The display automatically switches to the vol% range when the concentration of a detected combustible gas exceeds 100 %LEL.

Gas to be detected	**Volatile organic compound (VOC)**	
Detection principle	Photoionization type (10.0eV)	
Measurement mode	Normal Mode	Benzene Select Mode
Detection range <Service range>	0 - 100 ppm	0 - 50 ppm
Minimum resolution	0.01 ppm (0 - 10 ppm) 0.1 ppm (10 - 100 ppm)	0.01 ppm (0 - 10 ppm) 0.1 ppm (10 - 50 ppm)
Alarm setpoint	5 ppm (AL1) 10 ppm (AL2) 100 ppm (OVER)	50 ppm (OVER)

10-2. List of accessories

Standard accessories	• Lithium ion battery unit (BUL-6000) / Charger (1 pc) or • Dry battery unit (BUD-6000) / AA alkaline battery (3 pcs) • Protect cover (1 pc) • Belt clip (1 pc) • Taper nozzle (1 pc) • Hand strap (1 pc) • LCD protection film (1 pc) • Activated carbon filter (1 pc) CF-8350(Provided only for the specification targeting VOC for detection) or CF-8501(Provided only for the specification targeting VOC and CO_2 for detection) • CO_2 removal filter (CF-284) (1 pc) (Provided only for the specification targeting CO_2 for detection) • Operating manual • Product warranty
Optional items (sold separately)	• Lithium ion battery unit (BUL-6000) • Charger (1 pc) • Dry battery unit (BUD-6000) • AA alkaline battery (3 pcs) • Gas sampling probe (1pc) • Gas sampling hose (0.75 m) (1pc) • Gas sampling hose (5 m) (1pc) • Gas sampling hose (10 m) (1pc) • Gas sampling hose (20 m) (1pc) • Gas sampling hose (30 m) (1pc) • PID Pre-Filert Tube (1pc/10tubes) • Tube holder (1pc) • Various filters • Gas sampling bag • Lamp cleaning kit • Data logger management program • Setting program for the list of gases for reading VOC

CAUTION

- The gas sampling hose may absorb a small amount of several of the GX-6000's target gases, such as toxic gases, solvents, or VOCs. This absorption causes the target gas reading on the GX-6000 to be lower than the sampled environment's actual gas level.

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Appendix

11-1. Calibration history/various trend/event history functions

The gas monitor has history and trend functions. To use these functions, please contact RIKEN KEIKI.

NOTE

- The data logger management program (optional) is required to use the history and trend functions. Please contact RIKEN KEIKI for more information.

Data logger provides five functions.

(1) Interval trend

Records the change of measured concentration from power-on to power-off.
Up to 100 latest data are recorded.
After the number of recorded data reaches 100, the oldest data will be overwritten by the latest data.
* However, when the maximum recording time is exceeded, the oldest data will be deleted before reaching 100.

The maximum recording time is specified as follows for each interval time.

Interval time	10-second	20-second	30-second	1-minute	3-minute	5-minute	10-minute
Maximum recording time	10 hours	20 hours	30 hours	60 hours	180 hours	300 hours	600 hours

*The standard interval time is "5 minutes."

Interval time can be set by "Data Logger Management Program" (optional).

(2) Alarm trend

Starting immediately after the alarm is triggered, this function records the change of measured concentration for one hour, which is from 30 minutes before the alarm was triggered until 30 minutes after the alarm was triggered.
Alarm trend records the peak value of five-second time at a 5-second interval.
Last eight measurement data shall be recorded.
When the number of data exceeds eight, the oldest data will be overwritten by the latest data.

(3) Alarm event

Records the trigger of alarm as an event.
The event records the time of alarm trigger, target measurement gas and type of alarm event (AL1, AL2, OVER).
Up to 100 latest events are recorded.
After the number of recorded events reaches 100, the oldest data will be overwritten by the latest data.

(4) Trouble event

Records the trigger of fault alarm as an event.
The event records the time when the trouble was triggered, the target gas of measurement, and the type of fault event.
Up to 100 latest events are recorded.
After the number of recorded events reaches 100, the oldest data will be overwritten by the latest data.

(5) Calibration history

Records data when the calibration is performed.
The history records the calibration time, concentration values before and after the calibration, as well as the calibration error.
Up to 100 latest calibration data are recorded.
After the number of recorded data reaches 100, the oldest data will be overwritten by the latest data.

NOTE

- The data logger function of this gas monitor is entirely based on the overwriting system (the oldest data is deleted and the latest data is recorded).
- The recorded data can be read out by the "Data Logger Management Program" (optional). See the operating manual of "Data Logger Management Program" for more information.

11-2. Definition of terms

ppb	Gas concentration indicated in the unit of one-billionth of the volume
ppm	Gas concentration indicated in the unit of one-millionth of the volume
vol%	Gas concentration indicated in the unit of one-hundredth of the volume
LEL	The acronym of Lower Explosive Limit. LEL refers to the lowest concentration of a combustible gas in air capable of causing explosion when ignited.
TWA (Time weighted average exposure limit)	An abbreviation for "TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value Time Weighted Average." A time weighted average concentration of toxic substances which is considered no harm on almost all the workers' health by repeated exposure at regular work of eight hours a day or 40 hours a week.
STEL (Short term exposure limit)	An abbreviation for "TLV-STEL: Threshold Limit Value Short Term Exposure Limit." A concentration of toxic substances which does not have harmful effects on the workers' health by 15-minute continuous exposure provided that everyday exposure does not exceed TWA value.
Self-latching	One of alarm patterns. Once an alarm is triggered, this keeps the alarm activated until it is reset even when the alarm conditions are not met.
Non latching (auto-reset)	One of alarm patterns. When an alarm is triggered, this stops the alarm automatically when the alarm conditions are not met.

11-3. List of gases for reading VOC

Normally, a volatile organic compound (VOC) concentration is displayed as isobutylene; however, the reading can be converted to a pre-registered gas concentration. See 'VOC reading setting' (P. 63) for the setting. VOC<10.0eV>sensor can not detect gases which of response facter is described “-” in the following list.

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
A				
Acetaldehyde	C_2H_4O	75-07-0	3.4	-
Acetamide	C_2H_5NO	60-35-5	2	-
Acetic acid	$C_2H_4O_2$	64-19-7	36.2	-
Acetic anhydride	$C_4H_6O_3$	108-24-7	4	-
Acetoin	$C_4H_8O_2$	513-86-0	1	-
Acetone	C_3H_6O	67-64-1	0.7	1.20
Acetophenone	C_8H_8O	98-86-2	0.6	-
Acetyl bromide	C_2H_3BrO	506-96-7	3	-
Acetylglycine, N-	$C_4H_7NO_3$	543-24-8	2	-
Acrolein	C_3H_4O	107-02-8	3.2	-
Acrylic Acid	$C_3H_4O_2$	79-10-7	2.7	-
Alkanes, n-, C6+	CnH_2n+_2		1	-
Allyl acetoacetate	$C_7H_{10}O_3$	1118-84-9	1.5	-
Allyl alcohol	C_3H_6O	107-18-6	2.1	4
Allyl bromide	C_3H_5Br	106-95-6	3	-
Allyl chloride	C_3H_5Cl	107-05-1	4.5	-
Allyl glycidyl ether	$C_6H_{10}O_2$	106-92-3	0.8	-
Allyl propyl disulfide	$C_6H_{12}S_2$	2179-59-1	0.4	-
Ammonia	NH_3	7664-41-7	8.5	-
Amyl acetate	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	628-63-7	1.8	9
Amyl alcohol	$C_5H_{12}O$	71-41-0	3.5	10
Amyl alcohol, tert-	$C_5H_{12}O$	75-85-4	1.5	2.8
Anethole	$C_{10}H_{12}O$	104-46-1	0.4	-
Aniline	C_6H_7N	62-53-3	0.48	0.8
Anisole	C_7H_8O	100-66-3	0.5	0.59
Anisyl aldehyde	$C_8H_8O_2$	123-11-5	0.4	-
Arsine	AsH_3	7784-42-1	2.5	-
Asphalt, petroleum fumes		8052-42-4	1	-
B				
Benzaldehyde	C_7H_6O	100-52-7	0.9	0.9

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Benzene	C_6H_6	71-43-2	0.46	0.54
Benzene thiol	C_6H_5SH	108-98-5	0.7	0.8
Benzoic acid	$C_7H_6O_2$	65-85-0	0.7	-
Benzonitrile	C_7H_5N	100-47-0	0.7	0.8
Benzoquinone, o-	$C_6H_4O_2$	583-63-1	1	-
Benzoquinone, p-	$C_6H_4O_2$	106-51-4	1	-
Benzoyl bromide	C_7H_5BrO	618-32-6	2	-
Benzyl 2-phenylacetate	$C_{15}H_{14}O_2$	102-16-9	0.5	-
Benzyl acetate	$C_9H_{10}O_2$	140-11-4	0.6	-
Benzyl alcohol	C_7H_8O	100-51-6	1.3	1.6
Benzyl chloride	C_7H_7Cl	100-44-7	0.48	0.7
Benzyl formate	$C_8H_8O_2$	104-57-4	0.8	-
Benzyl isobutyrate	$C_{11}H_{14}O_2$	103-28-6	0.5	-
Benzyl nitrile	C_8H_7N	140-29-4	1	-
Benzyl propionate	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	122-63-4	0.5	-
Benzylamine	C_7H_9N	100-46-9	0.6	-
Biphenyl	$C_{12}H_{10}$	92-52-4	0.4	0.6
Borneol	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	507-70-0	0.8	-
Bromine	Br_2	7726-95-6	15	-
Bromo-2,2-dimethylpropane, 1-	$C_5H_{11}Br$	630-17-1	2	-
Bromo-2-chloroethane, 1-	C_2H_4BrCl	107-04-0	8	-
Bromo-2-methylpentane, 1-	$C_6H_{13}Br$	25346-33-2	2	-
Bromoacetone	C_3H_5BrO	598-31-2	1	-
Bromoacetylene	C_2HBr	593-61-3	4	-
Bromobenzene	C_6H_5Br	108-86-1	0.3	0.32
Bromobutane, 1-	C_4H_9Br	109-65-9	1	14
Bromobutane, 2-	C_4H_9Br	78-76-2	1.5	1.6
Bromocyclohexane	$C_6H_{11}Br$	108-85-0	3	-
Bromoethane	C_2H_5Br	74-96-4	5	-
Bromoethanol, 2-	C_2H_5BrO	540-51-2	2	-
Bromoethyl methyl ether, 2-	C_3H_7BrO	6482-24-2	2.5	-
Bromoform	$CHBr_3$	75-25-2	2.8	-
Bromopentane, 1-	$C_5H_{11}Br$	110-53-2	2	3.5
Bromopropane, 1-	C_3H7Br	106-94-5	1.3	70

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Bromopyridine, 3-	C_5H_4BrN	626-55-1	2	-
Bromopyridine, 4-	C_5H_4BrN	1120-87-2	2	-
Bromotrimethylsilane	C_3H_9BrSi	2857-97-8	2	-
But-2-ynal	C_4H_4O	1119-19-3	3	-
But-3-ynal	C_4H_4O	52844-23-2	1.5	-
Butadiene diepoxide, 1,3-	$C_4H_6O_2$	1464-53-5	4	-
Butadiene, 1,3-	C_4H_6	106-99-0	0.8	0.8
Butane, n-	C_4H_{10}	106-97-8	44	-
Butanedione, 2,3-	$C_4H_6O_2$	431-03-8	0.4	0.87
Butanoic acid	$C_4H_8O_2$	107-92-6	5	-
Butanol, 1-	$C_4H_{10}O$	71-36-3	4	25
Butanol, 2-	$C_4H_{10}O$	78-92-2	3.0	8
Buten-3-ol, 1-	C_4H_8O	598-32-3	1.2	3
Butene, 1-	C_4H_8	106-98-9	1.5	-
Butene, 2-	C_4H_8	107-01-7	1.3	-
Butene, cis-2-	C_4H_8	590-18-1	1.3	-
Butene, trans-2-	C_4H_8	624-64-6	1.3	-
Butenoic acid, 3-	$C_4H_6O_2$	107-93-7	2	-
Butoxyethanol, 2-	$C_6H_{14}O_2$	111-76-2	1.1	-
Butoxyethoxyethanol	$C_8H_{18}O_3$	112-34-5	1.0	-
Butoxyethylacetate, 2-	$C_8H_{16}O_3$	112-07-2	3	-
Butyl acetate	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	123-86-4	2.4	12
Butyl acetate, sec-	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	105-46-4	2.4	5.5
Butyl acetate, tert-	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	540-88-5	2	1.65
Butyl acrylate	$C_7H_{12}O_2$	141-32-2	1.5	-
Butyl butyrate	$C_8H_{16}O_2$	109-21-7	1.8	-
Butyl chloroformate	$C_5H_9ClO_2$	592-34-7	3.2	-
Butyl cyclohexan-1-ol, 4- tert-	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	98-52-2	1.4	-
Butyl cyclohexyl acetate, 2- tert-	$C_{12}H_{22}O_2$	88-41-5	0.8	-
Butyl ether, n-	$C_8H_{18}O$	142-96-1	0.7	1.10
Butyl glycidyl ether	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	2426-08-6	2	-
Butyl iodide	C_4H_9I	542-69-8	1	-
Butyl isocyanate	C_5H_9NO	111-36-4	2.5	-
Butyl lactate	$C_7H_{14}O_3$	138-22-7	2.5	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Butyl mercaptan	$C_4H_{10}S$	109-79-5	0.5	-
Butyl mercaptan, tert-	$C_4H_{10}S$	75-66-1	0.4	-
Butyl methacrylate	$C_8H_{14}O_2$	97-88-1	1	-
Butyl propionate, n-	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	590-01-2	1.8	4
Butylamine, n-	$C_4H_{11}N$	109-73-9	1	-
Butylamine, sec-	$C_4H_{11}N$	513-49-5	0.9	-
Butylamine, tert-	$C_4H_{11}N$	75-64-9	0.9	1.5
Butylbenzene	$C_{10}H_{14}$	104-51-8	0.5	0.45
Butylbenzene, sec-	$C_{10}H_{14}$	135-98-8	0.4	0.4
Butylbenzene, tert-	$C_{10}H_{14}$	98-06-6	0.4	0.4
Butylene carbonate, 1,2-	$C_5H_8O_3$	4437-85-8	2	-
Butylphenol, o-sec-	$C_{10}H_{14}O$	89-72-5	0.9	-
Butyn-1-ol, 2-	C_4H_6O	764-01-2	1.5	-
Butyn-2-one	C_4H_4O	1423-60-5	3	-
Butyraldehyde	C_4H_8O	123-72-8	1.6	1.9
Butyrolactone, gamma-	$C_4H_6O_2$	96-48-0	15	-
Butyryl chloride	C_4H_7ClO	141-75-3	3	-
C				
Camphene	$C_{10}H_{16}$	565-00-4	0.5	0.4
Camphor	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	76-22-2	0.4	-
Carbon disulfide	CS_2	75-15-0	1.4	1.3
Carbon suboxide	C_3O_2	504-64-3	10	-
Carbon tetrabromide	CBr_4	558-13-4	3	-
Carene	$C_{10}H_{16}$	13466-78-9	0.5	-
Carvacrol	$C_{10}H_{14}O$	499-75-2	0.8	-
Carvone, R-	$C_{10}H_{14}O$	6485-40-1	1	1.5
Caryophyllene	$C_{15}H_{24}$	13877-93-5	0.4	-
Chloramine	ClH_2N	10599-90-3	2	-
Chloro-1,1-difluoroethene, 2-	C_2HClF_2	359-10-4	1.5	-
Chloro-2-propanone, 1-	C_3H_5ClO	78-95-5	1	-
Chloroacetaldehyde	C_2H_3ClO	107-20-0	3	-
Chlorobenzene	C_6H_5Cl	108-90-7	0.36	0.5
Chlorobutane, 1-	C_4H_9Cl	109-69-3	10	-
Chlorobutane, 2-	C_4H_9Cl	78-86-4	8	-
Chlorocyclohexane	$C_6H_{11}Cl$	542-18-7	4	20

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Chloroethyl methyl ether, 2-	C_3H_7ClO	627-42-9	2.6	-
Chloromethoxyethane	C_3H_7ClO	3188-13-4	4	-
Chloroprene	C_4H_5Cl	126-99-8	1.3	-
Chloropyridine, 2-	C_5H_4ClN	109-09-1	1	-
Chlorostyrene, o-	C_8H_7Cl	2039-87-4	0.4	-
Chlorotoluene, m-	C_7H_7Cl	108-41-8	0.5	-
Chlorotoluene, o-	C_7H_7Cl	95-49-8	0.5	-
Chlorotoluene, p-	C_7H_7Cl	106-43-4	0.39	0.3
Chlorotrifluoroethylene	C_2ClF_3	79-38-9	1	-
Cinnamic aldehyde	C_9H_8O	104-55-2	0.4	-
Cinnamyl acetate	$C_{11}H_{12}O_2$	21040-45-9	0.4	-
Cinnamyl alcohol	$C_9H_{10}O$	104-54-1	0.4	-
Citral	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	5392-40-5	1	3.4
Citronellal	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	106-23-0	0.9	-
Citronellol	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	26489-01-0	1	-
Citronellol acetate	$C_{12}H_{22}O_2$	150-84-5	1.5	-
Citronellol formate	$C_{11}H_{20}O_2$	105-85-1	1.5	-
Citronellyl isobutyrate	$C_{14}H_{26}O_2$	97-89-2	0.9	-
Coumarin	$C_9H_6O_2$	91-64-5	0.4	-
Creosote		8021-39-4	1.0	-
Cresol, m-	C_7H_8O	108-39-4	2.2	1.5
Cresol, o-	C_7H_8O	95-48-7	1.1	1.5
Cresol, p-	C_7H_8O	106-44-5	1.1	1.5
Cresyl acetate, p-	$C_9H_{10}O_2$	140-39-6	1	-
Cresyl ethyl ether, p-	$C_9H_{12}O$	622-60-6	0.8	-
Cresyl methyl ether	$C_8H_{10}O$	104-93-8	0.8	-
Crotonaldehyde	C_4H_6O	4170-30-3	1	-
Crotonyl alcohol	C_4H_8O	6117-91-5	0.8	-
Cumene	C_9H_{12}	98-82-8	0.32	-
Cycloalkanes			1.5	-
Cyclobutanone	C_4H_6O	1191-95-3	1.2	-
Cyclobutene	C_4H_6	822-35-5	3	-
Cycloheptane	C_7H_{14}	291-64-5	1.1	-
Cyclohex-2-enedione, 1,4-	$C_6H_6O_2$	4505-38-8	1	-
Cyclohexane	C_6H_{12}	110-82-7	1.2	3.3

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Cyclohexanethiol	$C_6H_{12}S$	1569-69-3	0.5	-
Cyclohexanol	$C_6H_{12}O$	108-93-0	2.9	2.7
Cyclohexanone	$C_6H_{10}O$	108-94-1	1.1	1.20
Cyclohexene	C_6H_{10}	110-83-8	0.8	1.4
Cyclohexyl acetate	$C_8H_{14}O_2$	622-45-7	1.2	-
Cyclohexylamine	$C_6H_{13}N$	108-91-8	1	0.9
Cyclooctadiene	C_8H_{12}	29965-97-7	1	-
Cyclopentadiene	C_5H_6	542-92-7	0.8	-
Cyclopentane	C_5H_{10}	287-92-3	12.0	-
Cyclopentanone	C_5H_8O	120-92-3	0.7	1.0
Cyclopentene	C_5H_8	142-29-0	1.5	140
Cyclopentene-1,3-dione, 4-	$C_5H_4O_2$	930-60-9	1	-
Cyclopropylamine	C_3H_7N	765-30-0	0.8	1.7
Cymene, p-	$C_{10}H_{14}$	99-87-6	0.35	-
D				
Decahydronaphthalene	$C_{10}H_{18}$	91-17-8	0.9	-
Decanal	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	112-31-2	0.9	-
Decane	$C_{10}H_{22}$	124-18-5	0.9	4.2
Decyne, 1-	$C_{10}H_{18}$	764-93-2	1.3	0.83
Diacetone alcohol	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	123-42-2	0.8	0.84
Diazine, 1,2-	$C_4H_4N_2$	289-80-5	3	-
Diazine, 1,3-	$C_4H_4N_2$	289-95-2	3	-
Dibromoacetylene	C_2Br_2	624-61-3	1.5	-
Dibromochloromethane	$CHBr_2Cl$	124-48-1	10	-
Dibromocyclohexane, 1,2-	$C_6H_{10}Br_2$	5401-62-7	3	-
Dibromocyclopentane	$C_5H_8Br_2$	33547-17-0	3	-
Dibromodichloromethane	CBr_2Cl_2	594-18-3	4	-
Dibromoethane, 1,2-	$C_2H_4Br_2$	106-93-4	2	-
Dibromoethene, 1,1-	$C_2H_2Br_2$	593-92-0	1.5	-
Dibromoethene, 1,2-	$C_2H_2Br_2$	540-49-8	1.5	-
Dibromomethane	CH_2Br_2	74-95-3	1.2	-
Dichloro-1,2-difluoroethene, 1,2-	$C_2Cl_2F_2$	598-88-9	2	-
Dichloro-1-propene, 2,3-	$C_3H_4Cl_2$	78-88-6	1.4	-
Dichloro-2,2,-difluoroethene, 1,1-	$C_2Cl_2F_2$	79-35-6	1	-
Dichloroacetylene	C_2Cl_2	7572-29-4	5	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Dichlorobenzene, o-	$C_6H_4Cl_2$	95-50-1	0.5	0.5
Dichlorobenzene, p-	$C_6H_4Cl_2$	106-46-7	0.5	0.5
Dichloroethene, 1,1-	$C_2H_2Cl_2$	75-35-4	1	-
Dichloroethene, 1,2-	$C_2H_2Cl_2$	540-59-0	0.36	0.29
Dichloroethene, cis-1,2-	$C_2H_2Cl_2$	156-59-2	0.8	-
Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-	$C_2H_2Cl_2$	156-60-5	0.36	-
Dichloromethane	CH_2Cl_2	75-09-2	39	-
Dichloromethylamine	CH_3Cl_2N	7651-91-4	2	-
Dicyclohexylamine	$C_{12}H_{23}N$	101-83-7	0.8	-
Dicyclopentadiene	$C_{10}H_{12}$	77-73-6	0.9	-
Diesel fuel		68334-30-5	0.8	-
Diethoxyethane, 1,1-	$C_6H_{14}O_2$	105-57-7	0.9	1.0
Diethyl carbonate	$C_5H_{10}O_3$	105-58-8	1.5	-
Diethyl ether	$C_4H_{10}O$	60-29-7	0.9	-
Diethyl maleate	$C_8H_{12}O_4$	141-05-9	2	-
Diethyl malonate	$C_7H_{12}O_4$	105-53-3	4.0	-
Diethyl phthalate	$C_{12}H_{14}O_4$	84-66-2	1	-
Diethyl sulfate	$C_4H_{10}SO_4$	64-67-5	3	-
Diethyl sulfide	$C_4H_{10}S$	352-93-2	0.6	0.5
Diethyl sulfone	$C_4H_{10}O_2S$	597-35-3	2	-
Diethylacetylene	C_6H_{10}	928-49-4	2	-
Diethylaminopropylamine, 3-	$C_7H_{18}N_2$	104-78-9	1.2	3
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	$C_6H_{14}O_3$	111-90-0	0.6	-
Diethylenetriamine	$C_4H_{13}N_3$	111-40-0	0.9	-
Diethylhydroxylamine	$C_4H_{11}NO$	3710-84-7	2	1.5
Diethylsilane	$C_4H_{12}Si$	542-91-6	2	-
Diglycidyl ether	$C_6H_{10}O_3$	2238-07-5	3	-
Dihydroeugenol	$C_{10}H_{14}O_2$	2785-87-7	0.4	-
Dihydrojasmone	$C_{11}H_{18}O$	1128-08-1	0.6	-
Dihydromyrcenol	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	18479-58-8	0.8	-
Dihydroxybenzene, 1,2-	$C_6H_6O_2$	120-80-9	1	-
Dihydroxybenzene, 1,3-	$C_6H_6O_2$	108-46-3	1	-
Diiodomethane	CH_2I_2	75-11-6	1.2	-
Diisobutyl ketone	$C_9H_{18}O$	108-83-8	0.8	0.7
Diisobutylene	C_8H_{16}	107-39-1	0.6	0.9

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Diisopropyl ether	$C_6H_{14}O$	108-20-3	0.7	0.95
Diisopropylbenzene	$C_{12}H_{18}$	25321-09-9	0.4	-
Diketene	$C_4H_4O_2$	674-82-8	2.2	-
Dimethoxybenzene, 1,4-	$C_8H_{10}O_2$	150-78-7	1.3	-
Dimethoxyethane, 1,2-	$C_4H_{10}O_2$	110-71-4	1.2	1.2
Dimethoxymethane	$C_3H_8O_2$	109-87-5	1.4	13
Dimethyl carbonate	$C_3H_6O_3$	616-38-6	2.0	-
Dimethyl disulfide	$C_2H_6S_2$	624-92-0	0.2	-
Dimethyl ether	C_2H_6O	115-10-6	1.3	-
Dimethyl phthalate	$C_{10}H_{10}O_4$	131-11-3	1	-
Dimethyl sulfoxide	C_2H_6OS	67-68-5	1	32
Dimethylacetamide N,N-	C_4H_9NO	127-19-5	1.3	-
Dimethylacetylene	C_4H_6	503-17-3	1	-
Dimethylaminoethanol, 2-	$C_4H_{11}NO$	108-01-0	1.5	-
Dimethylaniline, NN-	$C_8H_{11}N$	121-69-7	0.6	0.5
Dimethylboron bromide	C_2H_6BBr	5158-50-9	4	-
Dimethylbutyl acetate	$C_8H_{16}O_2$	108-84-9	1.6	-
Dimethylcycloheptane, 1,2-	C_9H_{18}	13151-50-3	1.3	-
Dimethylcyclohexane,1,2-	C_8H_{16}	583-57-3	0.8	0.9
Dimethylcyclopentane	C_7H_{14}	1192-18-3	1.2	-
Dimethylethylamine, NN-	$C_4H_{11}N$	598-56-1	3	1.7
Dimethylformamide	C_3H_7NO	68-12-2	0.8	1.1
Dimethylhydrazine, 1,1-	$C_2H_8N_2$	57-14-7	1	-
Dimethyloctan-1-ol, 3,7-	$C_{10}H_{22}O$	106-21-8	1.2	-
Dimethyloctan-3-ol, 3,7-	$C_{10}H_{22}O$	78-69-3	1.2	-
Dimethylpentane, 2,4-	C_7H_{16}	108-08-7	1.0	-
Dimethylsilane	C_2H_8Si	1111-74-6	2	-
Dimethylthiophosphoryl chloride	$C_2H_6ClO_2PS$	2524-03-0	1	-
Di-n-butylamine	$C_8H_{19}N$	111-92-2	0.9	4
Di-n-propylamine	$C_6H_{15}N$	142-84-7	1	1.5
Dioxane, 1,4-	$C_4H_8O_2$	123-91-1	1.5	1.7
Dioxolane	$C_3H_6O_2$	646-06-0	1.8	4.5
Dipentene	$C_{10}H_{16}$	138-86-3	0.9	0.8
Diphenyl ether	$C_{12}H_{10}O$	101-84-8	0.8	1.7
Dipropyl ether	$C_6H_{14}O$	111-43-3	0.8	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Dipropylene glycol	$C_6H_{14}O_3$	110-98-5	4	-
Disilane	Si_2H_6	1590-87-0	2	-
Disulfur dibromide	Br_2S_2	13172-31-1	1.5	-
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	$C_{15}H_{24}O$	128-37-0	0.3	-
Divinylbenzene	$C_{10}H_{10}$	1321-74-0	0.4	0.4
Divinylbenzene, 1,3-	$C_{10}H_{10}$	108-57-6	0.3	0.25
Dodecene	$C_{12}H_{26}$	112-40-3	0.8	-
E				
Epichlorohydrin	C_3H_5ClO	106-89-8	3.4	30
Epoxypropyl isopropyl ether, 2,3-	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	4016-14-2	1.1	1.1
Estagole	$C_{10}H_{12}O$	140-67-0	0.7	-
Ethanol	C_2H_6O	64-17-5	8.7	-
Ethanolamine	C_2H_7NO	141-43-5	3	-
Ethoxy-2-methylpropane, 1-	$C_6H_{14}O$	627-02-1	0.8	-
Ethoxy-2-propanol, 1-	$C_5H_{12}O_2$	1569-02-4	2	-
Ethoxy-butane, 2-	$C_6H_{14}O$	19316-73-5	0.8	-
Ethoxyethanol, 2-	$C_4H_{10}O_2$	110-80-5	2	5
Ethoxyethyl acetate, 2-	$C_6H_{12}O_3$	111-15-9	3	-
Ethyl 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether	$C_4H_7F_3O$	461-24-5	5	-
Ethyl 2-methylbutyrate	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	7452-79-1	2	1.8
Ethyl acetate	$C_4H_8O_2$	141-78-6	3.6	40
Ethyl acetoacetate	$C_6H_{10}O_3$	141-97-9	3	-
Ethyl acrylate	$C_5H_8O_2$	140-88-5	2	15
Ethyl benzoate	$C_9H_{10}O_2$	93-89-0	0.9	-
Ethyl butyrate	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	105-54-4	1	3.3
Ethyl chloroformate	$C_3H_5O_2Cl$	541-41-3	83	-
Ethyl cyanoacrylate	$C_6H_7O_2N$	7085-85-0	1.5	-
Ethyl decanoate	$C_{12}H_{24}O_2$	110-38-3	1.8	-
Ethyl formate	$C_3H_6O_2$	109-94-4	29.8	-
Ethyl hexanoate	$C_8H_{16}O_2$	123-66-0	2.6	3.3
Ethyl hexanol, 2-	$C_8H_{18}O$	104-76-7	1.5	-
Ethyl hexyl acrylate, 2-	$C_{11}H_{20}O_2$	103-11-7	1	-
Ethyl iodide	C_2H_5I	75-03-6	1.2	0.30
Ethyl isopropyl ketone	$C_6H_{12}O$	565-69-5	0.8	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Ethyl lactate	$C_5H_{10}O_3$	97-64-3	3	5
Ethyl mercaptan	C_2H_6S	75-08-1	0.56	0.55
Ethyl methacrylate	$C_6H_{10}O_2$	97-63-2	1.5	1.6
Ethyl methyl carbonate	$C_4H_8O_3$	623-53-0	1.5	-
Ethyl morpholine, 4-	$C_6H_{13}NO$	100-74-3	0.6	-
Ethyl octanoate	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	106-32-1	2.3	-
Ethyl phenyl acetate	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	101-97-3	1.2	-
Ethyl propanoate	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	105-37-3	2	6
Ethyl tert-butyl ether	$C_6H_{14}O$	637-92-3	0.6	-
Ethyl-2-methyl benzene, 1-	C_9H_{12}	611-14-3	0.45	0.5
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	$C_7H_{14}O_3$	763-69-9	3	-
Ethylacetylene	C_4H_6	107-00-6	3	-
Ethylamine	C_2H_7N	75-04-7	1	-
Ethylbenzene	C_8H_{10}	100-41-4	0.5	0.6
Ethylcyclohexane	C_8H_{16}	1678-91-7	1	1.3
Ethylene	C_2H_4	74-85-1	8	-
Ethylene carbonate	$C_3H_4O_3$	96-49-1	3	-
Ethylene glycol	$C_2H_6O_2$	107-21-1	20	9
Ethylene glycol diacetate	$C_6H_{10}O_4$	111-55-7	4	-
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	$C_5H_{12}O_2$	2807-30-9	3	-
Ethylene oxide	C_2H_4O	75-21-8	15	-
Ethylenediamine	$C_2H_8N_2$	107-15-3	0.8	10
Ethyleneimine	C_2H_5N	151-56-4	2	-
Ethylhexanal, 2-	$C_8H_{16}O$	123-05-7	1.5	-
Ethylhexanoic acid, 2-	$C_8H_{16}O_2$	149-57-5	2.0	16
Ethylhexenal, 2-	$C_8H_{14}O$	645-62-5	1.3	-
Eucalyptol	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	470-82-6	0.6	-
Eugenol	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	97-53-0	0.4	-
Eugenol methyl ether	$C_{11}H_{14}O_2$	93-15-2	0.4	-
F				
Fenchol	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	1632-73-1	0.4	-
Ferrocene	$C_{10}H_{10}Fe$	102-54-5	0.8	-
Fluorobenzene	C_6H_5F	462-06-6	0.8	0.83
Fluorobenzoic acid, 4-	$C_7H_5FO_2$	456-22-4	2	-
Formamide	CH_3ON	75-12-7	2	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Furan	C_4H_4O	110-00-9	0.4	-
Furfural	$C_5H_4O_2$	98-01-1	0.82	-
Furfuryl alcohol	$C_5H_6O_2$	98-00-0	2	-
Furfuryl mercaptan	C_5H_6OS	98-02-2	0.5	-
G				
Gasoline		8006-61-9	0.8	1
Geranial	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	141-27-5	0.6	-
Geraniol	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	106-24-1	0.7	-
Geranyl acetate	$C_{12}H_{20}O_2$	105-87-3	1.2	-
Germane	GeH_4	7782-65-2	10	-
Glutaraldehyde	$C_5H_8O_2$	111-30-8	0.9	-
Glycidyl methacrylate	$C_7H_{10}O_3$	106-91-2	1.2	-
Glycolaldehyde	$C_2H_4O_2$	141-46-8	5.0	-
Glyoxal	$C_2H_2O_2$	107-22-2	1	-
Guaiacol	$C_7H_8O_2$	90-05-1	0.8	-
H				
Heptan-2-one	$C_7H_{14}O$	110-43-0	0.7	0.97
Heptan-3-one	$C_7H_{14}O$	106-35-4	0.8	0.81
Heptane	C_7H_{16}	142-82-5	1.6	11
Heptanol	$C_7H_{16}O$	53535-33-4	1.7	-
Heptene, 1-	C_7H_{14}	592-76-7	0.9	1.1
Heptylcyclopentan-1-one, 2-	$C_{12}H_{22}O$	137-03-1	0.8	-
Heptyne, 1-	C_7H_{12}	628-71-7	2	-
Hex-1-en-3-ol	$C_6H_{12}O$	4798-44-1	0.9	-
Hexachlorodisilane	Cl_6Si_2	13465-77-5	8	-
Hexamethyldisilazane, 1,1,1,3,3,3-.	$C_6H_{19}NSi_2$	999-97-3	1	-
Hexamethyldisiloxane	$C_6H_{18}OSi_2$	107-46-0	0.3	-
Hexamethylene diisocyanate	$C_8H_{12}N_2O_2$	822-06-0	1.5	-
Hexan-2-one	$C_6H_{12}O$	591-78-6	0.8	0.7
Hexane	C_6H_{14}	110-54-3	2.6	13
Hexanoic acid	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	142-62-1	3	-
Hexanol	$C_6H_{14}O$	111-27-3	2	7
Hexene, 1-	C_6H_{12}	592-41-6	0.9	1.1
Hexenyl acetate, cis-3-	$C_8H_{14}O_2$	3681-71-8	1.5	1.2
Hexenyl butyrate, cis-3-	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	16491-36-4	1.5	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Hexylaldehyde	$C_6H_{12}O$	66-25-1	0.6	1.8
Hydrazine	H_4N_2	302-01-2	3	-
Hydrogen iodide	HI	10034-85-2	5	-
Hydrogen selenide	H_2Se	7783-07-5	2	-
Hydrogen sulfide	H_2S	7783-06-4	4	-
Hydrogen telluride	H_2Te	7783-09-7	1.5	-
Hydroxybutanal, 3-	$C_4H_8O_2$	107-89-1	2.0	-
Hydroxycitronellal	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	107-75-5	1	-
Hydroxyethyl acrylate	$C_5H_8O_3$	818-61-1	1.2	-
Hydroxylamine	H_3NO	7803-49-8	2	-
Hydroxypropyl acrylate, 2-	$C_6H_{10}O_3$	999-61-1	1.5	-
I				
Indene	C_9H_8	95-13-6	0.5	0.4
Indole	C_8H_7N	120-72-9	0.4	-
Iodine	I_2	7553-56-2	0.2	0.1
Iodobenzene	C_6H_5I	591-50-4	0.2	-
Iodoethene	C_2H_3I	593-66-8	1.2	-
Iodoform	CHI_3	75-47-8	1.5	-
Iodomethane	CH_3I	74-88-4	0.4	-
Isoalkanes, C10-C13		68551-17-7	1	-
Isoamyl acetate	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	123-92-2	1.6	6
Isoamyl salicilate	$C_{12}H_{16}O_3$	87-20-7	1	-
Isoamylene	C_5H_{10}	513-35-9	1	0.86
Isobornyl acetate	$C_{12}H_{20}O_2$	125-12-2	0.4	-
Isobutane	C_4H_{10}	75-28-5	8	-
Isobutanol	$C_4H_{10}O$	78-83-1	3.5	13
Isobutyl acetate	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	110-19-0	2.3	10
Isobutyl acrylate	$C_7H_{12}O_2$	106-63-8	1.3	5
Isobutylbenzene	$C_{10}H_{14}$	538-93-2	0.4	0.4
Isobutylene	C_4H_8	115-11-7	1	1
Isobutylene epoxide	C_4H_8O	558-30-5	3	-
Isobutyraldehyde	C_4H_8O	78-84-2	1.2	-
Isobutyric acid	$C_4H_8O_2$	79-31-2	4	15
Isodecanol	$C_{10}H_{22}O$	25339-17-7	0.9	-
Isoeugenol	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	97-54-1	0.4	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Isoheptane	C_7H_{16}	591-76-4	1.2	-
Isojasmone	$C_{11}H_{18}O$	95-41-0	0.7	-
Isomenthone	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	1196-31-2	0.6	-
Isononanal	$C_9H_{18}O$	5435-64-3	9.0	1.4
Isononanol	$C_9H_{20}O$	3452-97-9	1.5	-
Isooctane	C_8H_{18}	565-75-3	0.74	3.2
Isooctanol	$C_8H_{18}O$	26952-21-6	1.7	-
Isopentane	C_5H_{12}	78-78-4	4.0	-
Isopentene	C_5H_{10}	563-46-2	0.8	-
Isophorone	$C_9H_{14}O$	78-59-1	0.8	1.0
Isophorone diisocyanate	$C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_2$	4098-71-9	0.6	-
Isoprene	C_5H_8	78-79-5	0.8	-
Isopropanol	C_3H_8O	67-63-0	4.4	25
Isopropanolamine	C_3H_9NO	78-96-6	1.5	-
Isopropoxyethanol, 2-	$C_5H_{12}O_2$	109-59-1	1.5	1.5
Isopropyl acetate	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	108-21-4	2.2	8
Isopropyl chloroformate	$C_4H_7O_2Cl$	108-23-6	1.6	-
Isopropyl mercaptan	C_3H_8S	75-33-2	0.56	-
Isopropyl nitrite	$C_3H_7NO_2$	541-42-4	4	-
Isopropylamine	C_3H_9N	75-31-0	1.2	1
Isopropylaminoethanol, 2-	$C_5H_{13}NO$	109-56-8	2	-
Isopropylcyclohexane	C_9H_{18}	696-29-7	0.9	1.1
Isothiazole	C_3H_3NS	288-16-4	3	-
Isovaleraldehyde	$C_5H_{10}O$	590-86-3	1.3	1.5
Isovaleric acid	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	503-74-2	3.0	25
Isoxazole	C_3H_3NO	288-14-2	6	-
J				
Jasmal	$C_{11}H_{22}O_3$	1322-17-4	1.4	-
Jasmone, cis-	$C_{11}H_{16}O$	488-10-8	0.5	-
Jet Fuel JP-4			0.8	0.7
Jet Fuel JP-5			0.7	0.6
Jet Fuel JP-8			0.7	0.6
K				
Kerosene		8008-20-6	0.8	0.7
Ketene	C_2H_2O	463-51-4	3	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
L				
Linalool oxide	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	14049-11-7	0.6	-
Linalyl acetate	$C_{12}H_{20}O_2$	115-95-7	0.9	-
M				
Maleic anhydride	$C_4H_2O_3$	108-31-6	2	-
Menthol	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	1490-04-6	0.5	-
Menthone	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	89-80-5	0.4	-
Mercaptoacetic acid	$C_2H_4O_2S$	68-11-1	1	-
Metaldehyde	$C_8H_{16}O_4$	108-62-3	2.0	-
Methacrylamide	C_4H_7NO	79-39-0	2.0	-
Methacrylic acid	$C_4H_6O_2$	79-41-4	2.3	-
Methacrylonitrile	C_4H_5N	126-98-7	5	-
Methanol	CH_4O	67-56-1	200	-
Methoxy-1-butanol, 3-	$C_5H_{12}O_2$	2517-43-3	3	-
Methoxy-1-propanol, 2-	$C_4H_{10}O_2$	1589-47-5	2	-
Methoxy-2,2-dimethylpropane	$C_6H_{14}O$	1118-00-9	0.7	-
Methoxybutyl acetate, 3-	$C_7H_{14}O_3$	4435-53-4	2	-
Methoxyethane	C_3H_8O	540-67-0	1.0	-
Methoxyethanol, 2-	$C_3H_8O_2$	109-86-4	2.7	-
Methoxyethene	C_3H_6O	107-25-5	1	-
Methoxyethoxyethanol, 2-	$C_5H_{12}O_3$	111-77-3	1.4	-
Methoxyethyl acetate	$C_5H_{10}O_3$	110-49-6	2.7	-
Methoxyethyl ether, 2-	$C_6H_{14}O_3$	111-96-6	0.8	-
Methoxymethylethoxy-2-propanol	$C_7H_{16}O_3$	34590-94-8	1.3	-
Methoxypropan-2-ol, 1-	$C_4H_{10}O_2$	107-98-2	2	2.7
Methoxypropane, 2-	$C_4H_{10}O$	598-53-8	0.9	-
Methoxypropyl acetate	$C_6H_{12}O_3$	108-65-6	1.2	2.1
Methyl 2-methylpropanoate	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	547-63-7	2	-
Methyl acetate	$C_3H_6O_2$	79-20-9	5.2	-
Methyl acetoacetate	$C_5H_8O_3$	105-45-3	3	-
Methyl acrylate	$C_4H_6O_2$	96-33-3	3.4	80
Methyl anthranilate	$C_8H_9NO_2$	134-20-3	0.4	-
Methyl benzoate	$C_8H_8O_2$	93-58-3	1.2	-
Methyl bromide	CH_3Br	74-83-9	1.9	-
Methyl dimethylacrylate	$C_6H_{10}O_2$	924-50-5	2.5	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Methyl ethyl ketone	C_4H_8O	78-93-3	0.8	2
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxides	$C_8H_{18}O_6$	1338-23-4	0.8	-
Methyl heptyne carbonate	$C_9H_{14}O_2$	111-12-6	1.3	-
Methyl ionone	$C_{14}H_{22}O$	1335-46-2	0.4	-
Methyl isobutyl ketone	$C_6H_{12}O$	108-10-1	0.8	1.01
Methyl isocyanate	C_2H_3NO	624-83-9	5	-
Methyl isopropyl ketone	C_5H_{10O}	563-80-4	0.8	0.96
Methyl isothiocyanate	C_2H_3NS	556-61-6	0.6	-
Methyl mercaptan	CH_4S	74-93-1	0.7	0.6
Methyl methacrylate	$C_5H_8O_2$	80-62-6	1.6	2.1
Methyl phenyl acetate	$C_9H_{10}O_2$	101-41-7	0.4	-
Methyl propargyl ether	C_4H_6O	627-41-8	2	-
Methyl propionate	$C_4H_8O_2$	554-12-1	1.5	36
Methyl propynoate	$C_4H_4O_2$	922-67-8	10	-
Methyl salicylate	$C_8H_8O_3$	119-36-8	0.8	-
Methyl sulfide	C_2H_6S	75-18-3	0.5	0.7
Methyl tert-butyl ether	$C_5H_{12}O$	1634-04-4	0.8	1.02
Methyl thiocyanate	C_2H_3NS	556-64-9	2	-
Methyl thioglyconate	$C_3H_6O_2S$	2365-48-2	1	-
Methyl undecanal, 2-	$C_{12}H_{24}O$	110-41-8	1.1	-
Methyl vinyl ketone	C_4H_6O	78-94-4	0.6	-
Methyl-1-butene, 3-	C_5H_{10}	563-45-1	0.8	-
Methyl-2-butanol, 3-	$C_5H_{12}O$	598-75-4	3.3	-
Methyl-2-hexenoic acid, trans-3-	$C_7H_{12}O_2$	27960-21-0	1.5	-
Methyl-2-propen-1-ol, 2-	C_4H_8O	513-42-8	1.1	1.6
Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, N-	C_5H_9NO	872-50-4	0.9	-
Methyl-5-hepten-2-one, 6-	$C_8H_{14}O$	110-93-0	0.8	0.76
Methylamine	CH_5N	74-89-5	1.4	-
Methylbutan-1-ol, 3-	$C_5H_{12}O$	123-51-3	3	10
Methylbutanal, 2-	$C_5H_{10}O$	96-17-3	1.5	1.3
Methylbutanol	$C_5H_{12}O$	137-32-6	1.5	-
Methylbutyric acid, 2-	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	116-53-0	3.5	20
Methylcyclohexane	C_7H_{14}	108-87-2	1.1	1
Methylcyclohexanol	$C_7H_{14}O$	25639-42-3	2.4	-
Methylcyclohexanol, 4-	$C_7H_{14}O$	589-91-3	2.4	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Methylcyclohexanone, 2-	$C_7H_{12}O$	583-60-8	1	-
Methylcyclopentane	C_6H_{12}	96-37-7	1.5	-
Methylenepentane, 3-	C_6H_{12}	760-21-4	0.8	-
Methylheptan-3-one, 5-	$C_8H_{16}O$	541-85-5	0.8	0.88
Methylhexan-2-one, 5-	$C_7H_{14}O$	110-12-3	0.8	0.91
Methylhydrazine	CH_6N_2	60-34-4	1.3	-
Methylpent-3-en-2-one, 4-	$C_6H_{10}O$	141-79-7	0.7	0.66
Methylpentan-2-ol, 4-	$C_6H_{14}O$	108-11-2	2.8	3
Methylpentane, 2-	C_6H_{14}	107-83-5	1.5	34
Methylpentane, 3-	C_6H_{14}	96-14-0	1.5	24
Methylpentane-2,4-diol, 2-	$C_6H_{14}O_2$	107-41-5	4	-
Methylpropanoyl chloride, 2-	C_4H_7ClO	79-30-1	6	-
Methylpyrrole, N-	C_5H_7N	96-54-8	0.5	0.8
Methylstyrene	C_9H_{10}	25013-15-4	0.5	0.5
Methylthiopropional, 3-	C_4H_8OS	3268-49-3	2	-
Mineral oil		8042-47-5	0.8	0.7
Mineral spirits		64475-85-0	0.8	0.7
Monoisobutanolamine	$C_4H_{11}NO$	124-68-5	1.6	-
Morpholine	C_4H_9NO	110-91-8	2	2
Myrcene	$C_{10}H_{16}$	123-35-3	0.5	-
N				
Naphtha, hydrotrated heavy	$CnH_{(2n+2)}$	64742-48-9	1.0	-
Naphthalene	$C_{10}H_8$	91-20-3	0.4	0.4
Naphthol methyl ether, 2-	$C_{11}H_{10}O$	93-04-9	0.5	-
Neopentane	C_5H_{12}	463-82-1	3.0	-
Neopentyl alcohol	$C_5H_{12}O$	75-84-3	2.0	-
Nitric oxide	NO	10102-43-9	8	-
Nitrobenzene	$C_6H_5NO_2$	98-95-3	1.7	-
Nitrogen dioxide	NO_2	10102-44-0	10	-
N-Methylolacrylamide	$C_4H_7NO_2$	924-42-5	2.0	-
Nonane	C_9H_{20}	111-84-2	1.3	4.7
Nonanol (mixed isomers)	$C_9H_{20}O$	143-08-8	1.2	-
Nonene (mixed isomers)	C_9H_{18}	27215-95-8	0.8	-
Nonene, 1-	C_9H_{18}	124-11-8	0.55	-
Norbornadiene, 2,5-	C_7H_8	121-46-0	0.6	0.70

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
O				
Octamethyltrisiloxane	$C_8H_{24}O_2Si_3$	107-51-7	0.3	-
Octane	C_8H_{18}	111-65-9	1.3	7
Octanol (mixed isomers)	$C_8H_{18}O$	111-87-5	1.5	-
Octene (mixed isomers)	C_8H_{16}	25377-83-7	0.9	-
Octene, 1-	C_8H_{16}	111-66-0	0.58	1.1
Oxalyl bromide	$C_2Br_2O_2$	15219-34-8	5	-
Oxydiethanol, 2,2-	$C_4H_{10}O_3$	111-46-6	2.0	-
P				
Paraffin wax, fume		8002-74-2	1	-
Paraffins, normal		64771-72-8	1	-
Paraldehyde	$C_6H_{12}O_3$	123-63-7	2.0	4.8
Pentacarbonyl iron	FeC_5O_5	13463-40-6	1	-
Pentan-2-one	$C_5H_{10}O$	107-87-9	0.8	1.03
Pentan-3-one	$C_5H_{10}O$	96-22-0	0.8	0.75
Pentanal	$C_5H_{10}O$	110-62-3	1.2	1.75
Pentandione, 2,4-	$C_5H_8O_2$	123-54-6	0.8	0.85
Pentane	C_5H_{12}	109-66-0	5	-
Pentanoic acid	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	109-52-4	4	52
Pentanol, 2-	$C_5H_{12}O$	6032-29-7	1.5	16
Pentanol, 3-	$C_5H_{12}O$	584-02-1	1.5	3.5
Pentene, 1-	C_5H_{10}	109-67-1	1.3	1.00
Pentylcyclopentan-1-one, 2-	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	4819-67-4	1	-
Pentylcyclopentane	$C_{10}H_{20}$	3741-00-2	1.1	-
Pentyne, 1-	C_5H_8	627-19-0	3	-
Peracetic acid	$C_2H_4O_3$	79-21-0	2	-
Perfluorobutadiene	C_4F_6	685-63-2	3	-
Perfluoro-tert-butylamine	$C_4H_2F_9N$	2809-92-9	5	-
Petroleum ether		8032-32-4	0.9	-
Phellandrene	$C_{10}H_{16}$	99-83-2	0.8	-
Phenethyl methyl ether, 2-	$C_9H_{12}O$	3558-60-9	0.6	-
Phenol	C_6H_6O	108-95-2	1.2	1.1
Phenoxyethanol, 2-	$C_8H_{10}O_2$	122-99-6	0.5	10
Phenyl chloroformate	$C_7H_5ClO_2$	1885-14-9	1.1	-
Phenyl ethyl isobutyrate, 2-	$C_{12}H_{16}O_2$	103-48-0	1.5	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Phenyl propene, 2-	C_9H_{10}	98-83-9	0.4	0.4
Phenyl-2,3-epoxypropyl ether	$C_9H_{10}O_2$	122-60-1	0.8	-
Phenylacetaldehyde	C_8H_8O	122-78-1	0.7	-
Phenylacetic acid	$C_8H_8O_2$	103-82-2	1	-
Phenylcyclohexane	$C_{12}H_{16}$	827-52-1	0.4	-
Phenylethyl acetate, 1-	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	93-92-5	0.7	-
Phenylethyl alcohol, 2-	$C_8H_{10}O$	60-12-8	1.2	-
Phosphine	PH_3	7803-51-2	2	-
Picoline, 3-	C_6H_7N	108-99-6	0.9	0.8
Pine oil		8002-09-3	1	-
Pinene, α-	$C_{10}H_{16}$	80-56-8	0.27	0.48
Pinene, β-	$C_{10}H_{16}$	127-91-3	0.27	0.59
Piperazine	$C_4H_{10}N_2$	110-85-0	0.8	-
Piperidine	$C_5H_{11}N$	110-89-4	0.9	0.8
Piperylene	C_5H_8	504-60-9	0.7	1.0
Prop-2-yn-1-ol	C_3H_4O	107-19-7	2.9	-
Propadiene	C_3H_4	463-49-0	1	-
Propan-1-ol	C_3H_8O	71-23-8	4.8	40
Propanamide	C_3H_7NO	79-05-0	2	-
Propane-1,2-diol	$C_3H_8O_2$	57-55-6	3	-
Propanolamine	C_3H_9NO	156-87-6	1.5	-
Propargyl chloride	C_3H_3Cl	624-65-7	2	-
Propen-1-imine, 2-	C_3H_5N	73311-40-7	2	-
Propene	C_3H_6	115-07-1	1.4	2
Propiolic acid	$C_3H_2O_2$	471-25-0	8	-
Propionaldehyde	C_3H_6O	123-38-6	1.7	-
Propionic acid	$C_3H_6O_2$	79-09-4	8	-
Propoxy-2-propanol, 1-	$C_6H_{14}O_2$	1569-01-3	1.1	1.6
Propyl acetate, n-	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	109-60-4	2.5	17
Propyl benzene	C_9H_{12}	103-65-1	0.5	0.55
Propyl butanoate	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	105-66-8	2.3	2.7
Propyl formate	$C_4H_8O_2$	110-74-7	10	-
Propyl iodide	C_3H_7I	107-08-4	1	-
Propylamine, n-	C_3H_9N	107-10-8	1	-
Propylbenzene (all isomers)	C_9H_{12}	74296-31-4	0.45	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Propylene carbonate	$C_4H_6O_3$	108-32-7	2	-
Propylene glycol ethyl ether acetate	$C_7H_{14}O_3$	98516-30-4	1.2	-
Propylene oxide	C_3H_6O	75-56-9	2.7	-
Propyleneimine	C_3H_7N	75-55-8	1.3	-
Propyne	C_3H_4	74-99-7	4	-
Pyrazine	$C_4H_4N_2$	290-37-9	3	-
Pyridine	C_5H_5N	110-86-1	0.8	0.87
Pyridinol, 4-	C_5H_5NO	626-64-2	3	-
Pyridylamine, 2-	$C_5H_6N_2$	504-29-0	0.8	-
Pyrrole	C_4H_5N	109-97-7	0.6	-
Pyrrolidine	C_4H_9N	123-75-1	0.4	20
Pyruvaldehyde	$C_3H_4O_2$	78-98-8	0.7	-
R				
Rose oxide, cis-	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	16409-43-1	0.8	-
S				
Sec-amyl acetate	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	626-38-0	2	-
Stibine	SbH_3	7803-52-3	1.5	-
Styrene	C_8H_8	100-42-5	0.35	0.52
T				
Terpineol, α	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	98-55-5	0.8	-
Terpinolene	$C_{10}H_{16}$	586-62-9	0.59	0.9
Terpinyl acetate, α	$C_{12}H_{20}O_2$	80-26-2	1.2	-
Tert-amyl methyl ether	$C_6H_{14}O$	994-05-8	0.8	-
Tert-butanol	$C_4H_{10}O$	75-65-0	2.6	2.8
Tert-butyl bromide	C_4H_9Br	507-19-7	1.5	1.6
Tert-butyl formate	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	762-75-4	8	-
Tetrabromoethane, 1,1,2,2-	$C_2H_2Br_4$	79-27-6	2	-
Tetracarbonylnickel	NiC_4O_4	13463-39-3	1	-
Tetrachloroethylene	C_2Cl_4	127-18-4	0.44	0.33
Tetrachloropyridine, 2,3,5,6-	C_5HCl_4N	2402-79-1	1	-
Tetraethyl orthosilicate	$C_8H_{20}O_4Si$	78-10-4	2	3
Tetrafluoroethylene	C_2F_4	116-14-3	15	-
Tetrahydrofuran	C_4H_8O	109-99-9	0.8	2.8
Tetrahydronaphthalene	$C_{10}H_{12}$	119-64-2	0.4	-
Tetrahydropyran	$C_5H_{10}O$	142-68-7	3	-

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Tetrahydrothiophene	C_4H_8S	110-01-0	0.6	0.5
Tetramethyl orthosilicate	$C_4H_{12}O_4Si$	681-84-5	2.0	-
Tetramethyl succinonitrile	$C_8H_{12}N_2$	3333-52-6	1	-
Tetramethylbenzene (all isomers)	$C_{10}H_{14}$	95-93-2	0.3	-
Tetramethylbutane, 2,2,3,3-	C_8H_{18}	594-82-1	1	-
Tetramethylgermane	$C_4H_{12}Ge$	865-52-1	2	-
Tetramethylguanidine, N,N,N',N'	$C_5H_{13}N_3$	80-70-6	0.6	-
Tetramethylsilane	$C_4H_{12}Si$	75-76-3	2	-
Thioacetic acid	C_2H_4OS	507-09-5	2	-
Thiocarbonyl fluoride	CSF_2	420-32-6	6	-
Thiocyanogen	$C_2S_2N_2$	505-14-6	8	-
Thioformaldehyde trimer	$C_3H_6S_3$	291-21-4	1.5	-
Thiophene	C_4H_4S	110-02-1	0.4	0.5
Thiophosgene	$CSCl_2$	463-71-8	1	-
Thymol	$C_{10}H_{14}O$	89-83-8	0.7	-
Titanium-n-propoxide	$C_{12}H_{28}O_4Ti$	3087-37-4	3	-
Toluene	C_7H_8	108-88-3	0.5	0.60
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	$C_9H_6N_2O_2$	584-84-9	1.6	-
Toluenesulfonyl chloride, p-	$C_7H_7SO_2Cl$	98-59-9	3	-
Toluidine, o-	C_7H_9N	95-53-4	0.5	-
Tolylaldehyde, p-	C_8H_8O	104-87-0	0.8	-
Triazine, 1,3,5-	$C_3H_3N_3$	290-87-9	6	-
Tributyl phosphate	$C_{12}H_{27}O_4P$	126-73-8	5	-
Tributylamine	$C_{12}H_{27}N$	102-82-9	1.2	0.6
Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-	$C_6H_3Cl_3$	120-82-1	0.6	0.5
Trichloroethylene	C_2HCl_3	79-01-6	0.7	0.8
Triethyl phosphate	$C_6H_{15}O_4P$	78-40-0	3.5	-
Triethyl silane	$C_6H_{16}Si$	617-86-7	2	-
Triethylamine	$C_6H_{15}N$	121-44-8	0.9	1.1
Triethylbenzene	$C_{12}H_{18}$	25340-18-5	0.35	-
Triethylene aluminum	$C_6H_{15}Al$	97-93-8	1	-
Trifluoroethene	C_2HF_3	359-11-5	5	-
Trifluoroethyl methyl ether, 2,2,2-	$C_3H_5F_3O$	460-43-5	10	-
Trifluoroiodomethane	CF_3I	2314-97-8	2	-
Trimethoxymethane	$C_4H_{10}O_3$	149-73-5	1	10

Gas name	Formula	CAS No.	Response factor (10.6eV)	Response factor (10.0eV)
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	$C_5H_{12}O_3Si$	2768-02-7	1.0	-
Trimethylamine	C_3H_9N	75-50-3	0.5	0.5
Trimethylbenzene mixtures	C_9H_{12}	25551-13-7	0.3	0.3
Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-	C_9H_{12}	108-67-8	0.4	0.5
Trimethylborate	$C_3H_9BO_3$	121-43-7	1	-
Trimethylcyclohexane, 1,2,4-	C_9H_{18}	2234-75-5	1	-
Trimethylene oxide	C_3H_6O	503-30-0	1.5	-
Trimethylsilane	$C_3H_{10}Si$	993-07-7	1	-
Trioxane	$C_3H_6O_3$	110-88-3	2	-
Turpentine	$C_{10}H_{16}$	9005-90-7	0.6	-
TVOC			1	1
U				
Undecane	$C_{11}H_{24}$	1120-21-4	0.9	3.1
V				
Vanillin	$C_8H_8O_3$	121-33-5	1	-
Vinyl acetate	$C_4H_6O_2$	108-05-4	1.1	1.77
Vinyl bromide	C_2H_3Br	593-60-2	1.5	0.9
Vinyl chloride	C_2H_3Cl	75-01-4	2.1	1.9
Vinyl ethyl ether	C_4H_8O	109-92-2	0.6	0.95
Vinyl fluoride	C_2H_3F	75-02-5	2	-
Vinyl-2-pyrrolidinone, 1-	C_6H_9NO	88-12-0	0.9	3.3
Vinylcyclohexene	C_8H_{12}	100-40-3	0.7	0.7
Vinylene carbonate	$C_3H_2O_3$	872-36-6	1	5
Vinylidene difluoride	$C_2H_2F_2$	75-38-7	5	-
Vinylsilane	C_2H_6Si	7291-09-0	1.5	-
X				
Xylene mixed isomers	C_8H_{10}	1330-20-7	0.40	0.59
Xylene, m-	C_8H_{10}	108-38-3	0.4	0.53
Xylene, o-	C_8H_{10}	95-47-6	0.6	0.6
Xylene, p-	C_8H_{10}	106-42-3	0.4	0.59
Xylidine, all	$C_8H_{11}N$	1300-73-8	0.7	0.6

320CE20206

Declaration of Conformity

We, RIKEN KEIKI Co., Ltd.

2-7-6, Azusawa, Itabashi-ku,
Tokyo, 174-8744, Japan

declare in our sole responsibility that the following product conforms to all the relevant provisions.

Product Name	:	Portable Gas Monitor		
Model Name	:	GX-6000		
Council Directives	:	EMC	:	2014/30/EU
		ATEX	:	2014/34/EU
		RoHS	:	2011/65/EU
Applicable Standards	:	EMC	:	EN 50270:2015(Type2)
		ATEX	:	EN60079-0:2012 EN60079-11:2012
		RoHS	:	EN50581(2012)

Name and address of the ATEX Notified Body : DNV GL Presafe AS (NB 2460)
Veritasveien 3
1363 Høvik
Norway

Number of the EU type examination certificate : Presafe 15 ATEX 6171X

Name and address of the ATEX Auditing Organization : DNV GL Presafe AS (NB 2460)
Veritasveien 3
1363 Høvik
Norway

The Marking of the equipment or protective system shall include the following : Ⅱ 1G Ex ia Ⅱ C T4 Ga

Year to begin affixing CE Marking : 2017

Place: TOKYO, Japan

Signature: T. Takakura
Full name: Toshiyuki Takakura

Date: Oct. 8, 2020

Title: Director,Quality control center

320CE20074

Declaration of Conformity

We, RIKEN KEIKI Co., Ltd.

2-7-6, Azusawa, Itabashi-ku,
Tokyo, 174-8744, Japan

declare in our sole responsibility that the following product conforms to all the relevant provisions.

Product Name	:	Battery Charger		
Model Name	:	BC-6000		
Council Directives	:	EMC	:	2014/30/EU
		RoHS	:	2011/65/EU
Applicable Standards	:	EMC	:	EN 50270:2015(Type 2)
		RoHS	:	EN50581(2012)

Year to begin affixing CE Marking : 2018

Place: TOKYO, Japan

Signature: T. Takakura
Full name: Toshiyuki Takakura

Date: Apr. 1, 2020

Title: Director,Quality control center