

# INSTRUCTION MANUAL



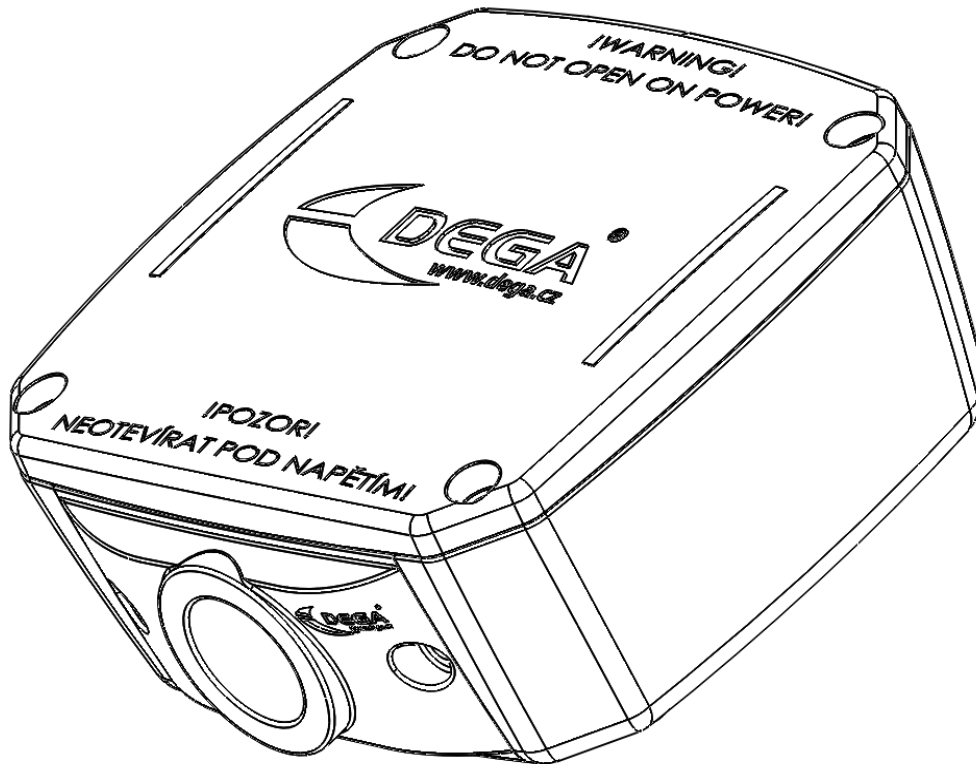
Gas Detection Transmitter

## DEGA NBx-yL III



ISO 9001:2008

Quality Management Systems  
Système de Qualité  
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# Content

For your safety .....	2
Technical data and information .....	3
Operational conditions .....	4
Terminology .....	4
Product description.....	4
Assembly and disassembly of the transmitter.....	5
1. Assembly of the transmitter .....	5
2. Replacement of the sensor module.....	5
3. Connecting the transmitter via current loop to the controller DEGA UPA I/DEGA UPA III a DEGA UDA III.....	5
4. Connecting the sensor via RS485 to the controller DEGA UPA III/UDA III.....	6
1. Installation of wiring for RS485.....	6
2. Setting the RS485 address of the transmitter.....	6
3. Terminating resistor.....	6
Transmitter functions .....	7
1. Turning on the transmitter .....	7
2. Gas detection .....	7
3. Malfunction.....	7
4. Monitoring the calibration periods.....	7
Operation, maintenance, inspection and service of the transmitter .....	7
1. Usage limits .....	7
2. Operation .....	8
3. Operation/Maintenance .....	8
Accessories.....	8
1. Additional bushing DEGA BUSHING for NBxIII .....	8
Basic types of transmitters .....	8
1. Transmitters with a catalytic sensor NBx-CL III.....	8
2. Transmitters with an electrochemical sensor NBx-EL III .....	9
3. Transmitters with an infrared sensor NBx-IL III .....	10
4. Transmitters with a semiconductor sensor NSx-SL III.....	10
Attachments.....	11
1. Chart for setting the transmitter address.....	11
2. Signalization transmitted by the current loop 4-20mA .....	11
General warranty terms and conditions.....	12

## For your safety

### Assemble the transmitter with the sensor facing downwards



To maintain IP protection the transmitter must be assembled with the sensor module facing downwards

### Beware of static electricity



Electronic components are sensitive to static electricity. Do not touch them directly - they may get damaged!

### The device is intended to be installed by a trained person



The product is designed for installation only by a certified technician. The manufacturer is not liable for damages resulting from incorrect or improper handling.

### In case of malfunction, immediately unplug from the power supply



If you notice an unusual smell or smoke emitting from the product, unplug it from the power supply, battery backup and all other attachments. Continued operation could result in injury or property damage. After disconnecting, have the device inspected at an authorized dealer or manufacturer.

### The transmitters is designed for non-explosive environment only



For a potentially explosive environment use the transmitters DEGA NSx-yL II (ZONE 2) and NSx-yL III (ZONE 3)

### Do not disassemble the product and ensure against it's contact with water



Contact with internal components of the product may cause an electric shock. In case of any malfunction entrust the servicing of the product exclusively to a certified service centre. Contact with water can create a short circuit in the product and consequent damage to property or personal injury.

### Use appropriate cable types



To ensure compliance with the parameters of the product, only use cable types recommended in this guide.

### Dispose of used products and transmitter sensors with respect to the environment



Transmitter sensors contain hazardous substances. Dispose of them in accordance with the current legislation on environmental protection.

### Use the transmitter only with the appropriate certified DEGA products



The device is certified as functionally and technically qualified only with original "DEGA" accessories. In case of using the device with any other products the manufacturer is not liable for any damages that may occur.

### Undertake regular functional checks and calibrations of the transmitter



Perform regular "CALIBRATION" (setting the detection limits, checking the responsiveness of the sensor, checking the functionality of the transmitter) and "OPERATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHECKS" of the entire detection system (sensor excitation with subsequent control of optical and audible alarms, triggering fans, shutdown technology, etc.). Perform calibration and operational and functional checks only at certified service centers with a valid certificate of competence or the manufacturer.

**Warning:** The transmitter automatically checks its calibration period - the period of validity of its calibration. After 12 months since the last calibration (Max. calibration period) the transmitter will transmit this fact to the host system. The transmitter must be calibrated immediately at a certified service center with a valid certificate of competence or the manufacturer. See section "Monitoring the calibration periods".

## Technical data and information

Supply voltage:	24 V nominal, operational range 8-30 V
Cable connections via 4-20 mA:	shielded cable 3 x 1 mm (max. 1200 m) shielded cable 3 x 1,5 mm (max. 2400 m)
Cable connections via RS485:	shielded cable 4 x 0,8 mm (max. 1200 m) - see section "installation of wiring for RS485"
Diameter range of wires :	0,08-2,5mm <sup>2</sup> – wire, double line cable 0,25-1,5mm <sup>2</sup> – double line cable with internal space
Output:	4 - 20 mA RS485 - DEGA protocol
Dimensions without bushings:	110x100x50 mm (WxHxD)
Weight:	0,3 kg

### Consumption/input at 24V (output RS485)

DEGA NBx-EL III	25mA/0,6W
DEGA NBx-CL III	70mA/1,7W
DEGA NBx-IL III	50mA/1,2W
DEGA NBx-SL III	70 mA/1,7 W

### Consumption/input at 24V (output 4-20mA)

DEGA NBx-EL III	45mA/1,1W
DEGA NBx-CL III	90mA/2,2W
DEGA NBx-IL III	70mA/1,7W
DEGA NBx-SL III	90mA/2,2 W

### Response time (T90)

DEGA NBx-EL III	max. 180s - based on sensor type
DEGA NBx-CL III	max. 30s
DEGA NBx-IL III	max. 30s
DEGA NBx-SL III	max. 30 s

### Warm-Up time

DEGA NBx-EL III	max. 180s
DEGA NBx-CL III	max. 30s
DEGA NBx-IL III	max. 15s
DEGA NBx-SL III	max. 180 s

### Time to stabilize (>5day without power)

DEGA NBx-EL III	Up to several hours - based on sensor type
DEGA NBx-CL III	max. 1h
DEGA NBx-IL III	max. 30min
DEGA NBx-SL III	max. 1 h

### Sensor lifetime in a clean environment

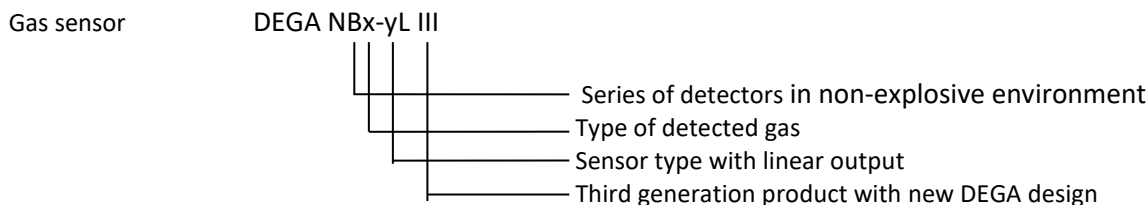
DEGA NBx-EL III	1-3 years
DEGA NBx-CL III	1-3 years
DEGA NBx-IL III	5+ years
DEGA NBx-SL III	3-6 years

# Operational conditions

Ambient temperature:	-20°C to +60°C (electrochemical, semiconductor and catalytic sensors) -20°C to +50°C (infrared sensors)
Relative humidity:	10-95% RV
Air pressure:	86 - 108 kPa
Flow of ambient air:	max. 2m/s - flow directly to the sensor is not allowed
Protection level with a cover:	IP 54
Location:	BE1 - non-explosive environment

# Terminology

The marking system for sensors DEGA NBx-yL III:



## DEGA NBx-EL III with an electrochemical sensor

They operate on the principle of change of electrical parameters on the electrodes stored in electrolyte, due to oxidation/reduction reactions of the detected gas on it's surface. These sensors have good selectivity and the ability to detect very low concentrations of toxic gases.

## DEGA NBx-CL III with a catalytic sensor (Pelistor)

They operate on the principle of catalytic combustion - gas concentration is measured based on the amount of heat released in a controlled combustion reaction. The reaction is supported by a suitable temperature and the presence of a catalyst. These sensors can be used to detect a broad range of flammable gases. The sensors are characterized by fast response, a long lifetime and high stability. A minimum of 10% of Oxygen in the air is required for it's proper function.

## DEGA NBx-IL III with an infrared sensor (NDIR)

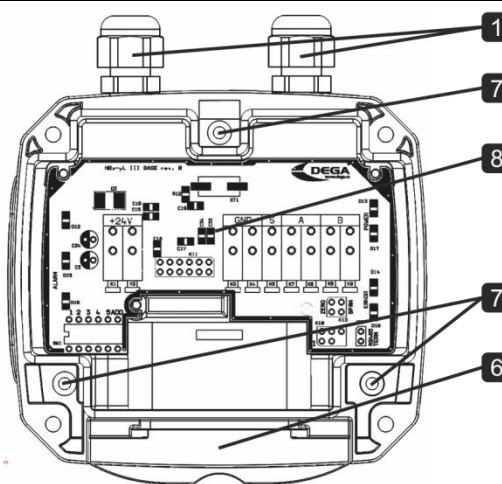
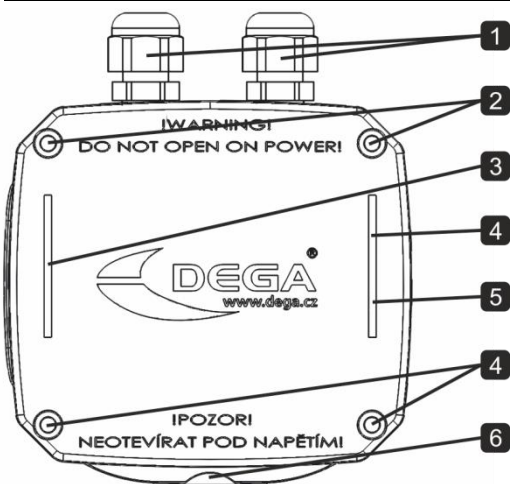
Top quality scanning method. They operate on the principle of infrared spectroscopy. The sensors have excellent selectivity in organic matter, do not require any oxygen in the atmosphere and are resistant to catalyst poisons (sulfur and silicon compounds) which cause a change of sensitivity of catalytic sensors. The sensors are characterized by high stability and a long lifetime.

## DEGA NSx-SL III with a semiconductor sensor

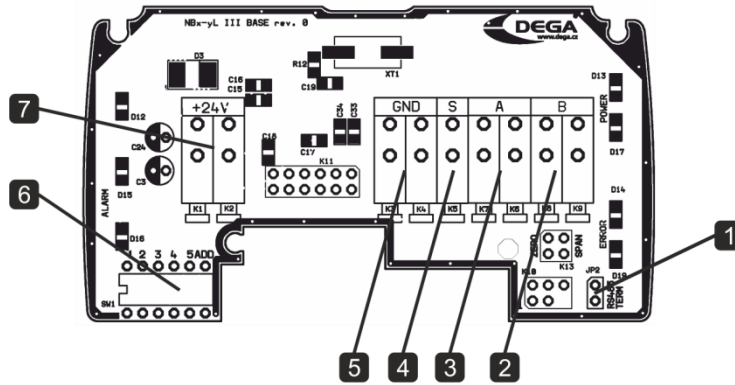
Cheapest method of scanning. They operate on the principle of changes in electrical conductivity of semiconductors by changing the concentration of the detected gas. Their advantage is a long lifetime in a clean environment and a wide range of different types of gases and vapors. Their disadvantage is their low selectivity - the sensor largely responds to other gases for which it is not calibrated.

**DegaConfig** - sensor adjusting software enabling it's full configuration and calibration.

# Product description



- |                             |                             |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>1</b> Bushings           | <b>2</b> Hexagon screws 3mm | <b>3</b> Status LED „ALARM“ | <b>4</b> Status LED „POWER“ |
| <b>5</b> Status LED „ERROR“ | <b>6</b> Sensor module      | <b>7</b> Mounting holes     | <b>8</b> PCB electronics    |



- |   |   |  |                                       |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> Jumper connector of the terminating resistor RS485 | <b>2</b> Terminal block RS485 B           | <b>3</b> Terminal block RS485 A              | <b>4</b> 4-20mA signal terminal block |
| <b>5</b> GND power supply terminal block                    | <b>6</b> DIP switch for the RS485 address | <b>7</b> +24V DC Power supply terminal block |                                       |

## Assembly and disassembly of the transmitter

Before assembling, read the valid installation standards EN 60079-29-2 (Selection, installation, use and maintenance of detectors for combustible gases and oxygen) and EN 45544-4 (Guidelines for the selection, installation, use and maintenance of detectors of toxic substances).

Secure that the sensor is reachable by air. The transmitter must be in a free area with no obstacles in its way (furniture etc.) Ensure that the input of the sensor cannot be polluted by layers of dust or other contamination. **To maintain IP protection the transmitter must be assembled with the sensor module facing downwards.**

### 1. Assembly of the transmitter

The transmitter consists of four parts - the body of the transmitter, the removable sensor and bushings.

Transmitter assembly procedure is as follows:

- Disassemble the transmitter with the four hexagon socket screws 3mm
- Use a screwdriver to break out holes for the bushings
- Mount the transmitter on a flat surface with four 6mm fasteners in height above the floor with the gas entrance facing downwards, as specified by the detected substance
- Direct the cable through the bushings
- Connect the wiring to the terminal block according to "Installation of wiring for RS485".
- Assemble the transmitter with the four hexagon socket screws 4mm

### 2. Replacement of the sensor module

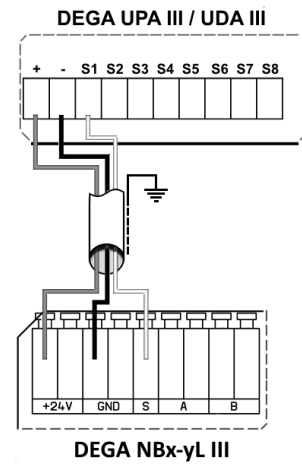
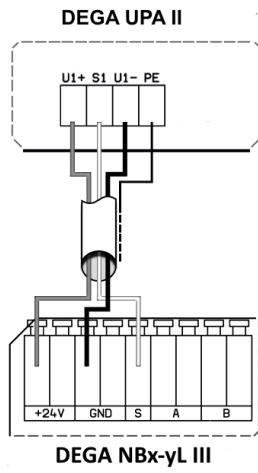


This activity must not be performed when the sensor is energized.

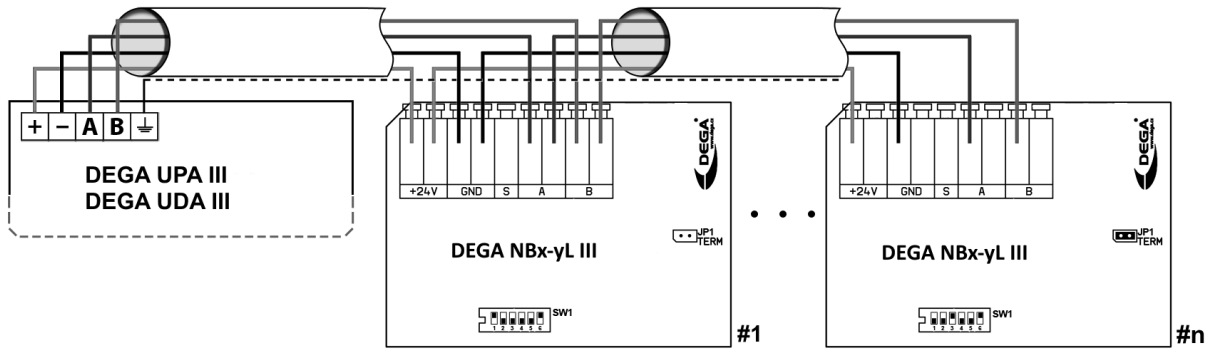
In case of need to replace the sensor module with a new piece, unscrew and remove the cover. Unscrew the two 3mm hexagon screws and take out the sensor module by applying pressure with a tool from the inside. Carefully insert the new sensor module - be careful not to bend the pins! Screw the two 3mm hexagon screws and put back the cover. Screw the cover.

### 3. Connecting the transmitter via current loop to the controller DEGA UPA II/DEGA UPA III or DEGA UDA III

Connect one transmitter to each channel of the controller as shown in the picture below



**4. Connecting the sensor via RS485 to the controller DEGA UPA III/UDA III**



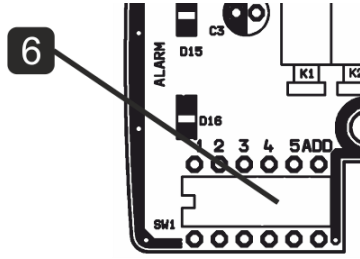
**1. Installation of wiring for RS485**

Wiring must be done using bus topology and according to the RS485 principles. Maximum number of connected transmitters per controller channel is 16 (may be less depending on the configuration of the controller), while the total length of the connecting cable (electrical distance between the controller and the last transmitter) should not exceed 1200 meters. Due to voltage disposals caused by each transmitter, the maximum addition of distances must be  $L1+L2+L3+...+L16$ :

Cable type	NBx-CL III	NBx-IL III	NBx-EL III	NBx-SL III
Shielded 4x0,8mm	2,1 km	2,9 km	4,2 km	2,1 km
Shielded 4x1mm	3,3 km	4,4 km	6,5 km	3,3 km
Shielded 4x1,5mm	6,2 km	7,3 km	11,6 km	6,2 km
Shielded 4x2,5mm	10,1 km	13,5 km	20,1 km	10,1 km

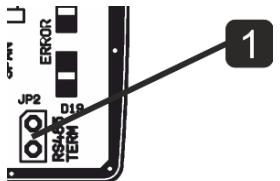
Selecting the appropriate type of cable depends on the fire report and the protocol for determining external influences.

**2. Setting the RS485 address of the transmitter**



Each transmitter must have a unique address within the entire bus, otherwise there will be communication collisions and malfunctions. The transmitter address can either be set internally using the DegaConfig program or using the DIP switch on the PCB. If the position 6 (labeled ADD) is in the ON position, then the address according to the setting of pins 1-5 is considered. Otherwise the address set in DegaConfig is considered. The address can be set from range 1-31 using binary values. A table with DIP settings for individual addresses is listed in the attachment "Chart for setting the transmitter address"

**3. Terminating resistor**



According to the RS485 specifications, the last device on the bus must be ending with a terminating resistor 120R. Plug a jumper on the JP2 connector of the last device on the bus to include the 120R terminating resistor. In the default configuration the jumper connector is not plugged.

# Transmitter functions

The detector's motherboard is equipped by status LEDs, which help in detecting problems during the installation.

LED „POW“ shines at correct power

LED „ALARM“ shines when the alarm level is crossed

LED „ERROR“ shines in case of malfunction or an unstandard situation

## 1. *Turning on the transmitter*

After turning on the power the LED "POW" starts shining and the LED "ERROR" starts flashing, indicating a forming sequence of the sensor and automatic testing procedures, which can take up to 180s depending on the sensor used. The output of the current loop is 1mA. During this sequence, testing of internal electronics and stabilization of the sensor in order to eliminate false alarms after turning on, is taking place. After completion of the formation, a 4mA current begins to flow on the output of the current loop and the transmitter starts working according to it's settings.

## 2. *Gas detection*

The transmitter continuously measures the detected gas concentration in the atmosphere and converts it's current value into a 4-20 mA signal or transmits it's value to the evaluation unit via DEGA protocol.

## 3. *Malfunction*

If a malfunction of the electronics or the sensor is found during operation, the transmitter will continue transmitting via current loop 0,5mA. On the PCB this condition is indicated by the yellow „ERROR“ LED.

## 4. *Monitoring the calibration periods*

The transmitter continuously checks the calibration validity of the connected sensor.

After 12 months since the last calibration (Max. calibration interval) the LED "ERROR" starts flashing. The connected sensor must be calibrated immediately. The transmitter will transmit the information about the ending calibration via current loop. The transmission will be the following: 10s transmitting a 4-20mA signal informing about the actual gas concentration following a 1 second interval of 2mA current.

# Operation, maintenance, inspection and service of the transmitter

## 1. *Usage limits*

To maintain proper operation of the transmitter it is necessary to respect the fact, that step changes of humidity, condensation or rapid changes of pressure can cause incorrect indication of the measured value. Each sensing technology is suited for different methods of application, which is described below. All sensors are characterized by a smaller or larger cross-sensitivity to other gases than those which are set. Therefore before processing project documentation we recommend to have the air in the deployment area of the detection system analyzed.

a) **catalytic sensors:** Trace amount of vapors of silicon compounds and sulfur compounds cause a permanent loss of sensitivity, which requires recalibration or replacement of the sensor. Longterm crossing of the measuring range causes a decrease in sensitivity. In case of an atmosphere having an oxygen content of less than 17%, there will be an underestimation of the measured value. In case of an atmosphere having an oxygen content of more than 25%, there will be an overestimation of the measured value.

b) **electrochemical sensors:** Constant exposure to toxic gases or short-term exposure to gases, which greatly exceed the maximum range of the sensor, can damage the electrochemical sensor, which requires recalibration or replacement. High temperature along with low relative humidity have a negative effect on the sensor's lifetime. In case of an atmosphere having an oxygen content of less than 1% for longer than 1 hour, there will be an underestimation of the measured value.

c) **infrared sensors:** Vapor acids and alkalis can etch the optical system and distort the measurements. A check or a calibration may be necessary.

d) **semiconductor sensors:** Short-term exposure to gases or vapors of organic solvents, which greatly exceed the maximum range of the sensor, may damage the sensor and a recalibration or replacement may be required. In case of an atmosphere having an oxygen content of less than 18%, there will be an underestimation of the measured value.

## 2. Operation

To maintain proper operation of the transmitter it is necessary to respect the fact, that the presence of certain concentrations of gases or vapors, other than those for which the sensor is set, can cause an alarm, even if the concentration of the gas does not exceed the set level. Given the range of disturbing gases or vapors (diluent, exhaust gases, vapors of organic substances, disinfectants, etc.) a generally allowable concentration of interfering gases can not be determined. Data on cross-sensitivity to certain gases are included at the appropriate sensors. Therefore before processing project documentation we recommend to have the air in the deployment area of the detection system analyzed.

## 3. Operation/Maintenance

In case of contamination the surface can be cleaned with a slightly moistened cloth.

The sensors have a different lifetime depending on the sensing technology used, and environmental conditions.

Characteristics of the sensors vary over time. Therefore it is required to perform regular checks and calibrations, which can be done in two ways:

- a) **1x every six months** carry out a „**calibration**“ and **functional control** - adjust the sensitivity of the sensor using calibration gas and check the functionality of the system. The exact interval depends on the purity of the environment, required accuracy and the occurrence of disturbing gases in the atmosphere.
- b) **1x every twelve months** carry out a „**calibration**“ - adjust the sensitivity of the sensor using calibration gas and check the functionality of the system. The exact interval depends on the purity of the environment, required accuracy and the occurrence of disturbing gases in the atmosphere. Also carry out a „**functional control**“ **1 x every three months** - checking the function of the entire detection system using a test gas, which does not exceed the range of the sensor. We recommend using gas intended for laboratory use.

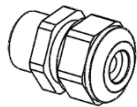
**For the „functional control“ do not use means for testing fire alarm detectors!**

Perform calibration only at certified service centers with a valid certificate of competence or the manufacturer.

**For the Czech Republic only DEGA CZ s.r.o.**

## Accessories

### 1. Additional bushing DEGA BUSHING for NBxIII



PG9

## Basic types of transmitters

### 1. Transmitters with a catalytic sensor NBx-CL III

Transmitter type	Detected gas	Measurement range	Measurement of current loop (4-20mA)	Standard alarm setting	Resolution	Calibration gas
DEGA NSM-CL III	Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ) Natural gas CNG	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1% LEL	Methane 0,88 %
DEGA NSP-CL III	Butane (C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> ) Propan-Butane LPG	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1% LEL	Butane 0,32 %
DEGA NSH-CL III	Hydrogen (H <sub>2</sub> )	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1% LEL	Hydrogen 0,8 %
DEGA NSB-CL III	Gasoline vapors	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1% LEL	Hexane 0,18 %
DEGA NSA-CL III	Ammonia	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1% LEL	Methane 0,88 %
DEGA NSHFO-CL III	HFO Refrigerants	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1% LEL	Methane 0,88 %
DEGA NSL-CL III	Other flammable and combustible gases and vapors	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1% LEL	According to the selectivity of the sensor



## 2. Transmitters with an electrochemical sensor NBx-EL III

Transmitter type	Detected gas	Measurement range	Measurement of current loop (4-20mA)	Standard alarm setting	Resolution	Calibration gas
DEGA NSC-EL III	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0- 1000 ppm	0-130 ppm	1.st.26 ppm, 2. st. 45 ppm, 3st.:87ppm, 4 st. 130 ppm ALARM "PEL": a)according to ČSN 50 291 120min./30ppm Application: Detection in residential buildings b) According to ČSN 73 6058: 30min. / 87 ppm Applications: Underground garages c) according to Government regulation nr.321/2007 : 8h/26 ppm Aplication: Working staff environment	1 ppm	Carbon Monoxide 130 ppm
DEGA NSA-EL III	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	0-1000 ppm 0-100 ppm	0-300 ppm 0-50 ppm	1. st. 75 ppm, 2. st.150 ppm 3. st. 225 ppm, 4. st.300ppm  1. st. 14 ppm, 2. st.18 ppm 3. st. 27 ppm, 4. st. 47 ppm  ALARM "PEL" 20 ppm/8h	1 ppm 0,1 ppm	Ammonia 300 ppm
DEGA NSCL-EL III	Chlorine (Cl <sub>2</sub> )	0-20 ppm	0-5 ppm	1. st. 0,3 ppm, 2. st.0,5 ppm 3. st. 1,5 ppm, 4. st. 3 ppm  ALARM "PEL" : 0,2 ppm/8h	0,1 ppm	Chlorine 5 ppm
DEGA NSO-EL III	Oxygen (O <sub>2</sub> )	0-30 % vol.	0-30 % obj	1. st. 19% vol., 2. st.18% vol. 3. st. 16% vol., 4. st. 15% vol. or 1. st. 23% vol., 2. st.24% vol. 3. st. 26% vol., 4. st. 27% vol.	0,1 %	Air
DEGA NSO3-EL III	Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	0-5 ppm	0-0,2ppm	1. st. 0,1 ppm, 2. st. 0,13 ppm 3. st. 0,17 ppm, 4. st. 0,2 ppm  ALARM "PEL" 0,05 ppm/8h	0,01ppm	Ozone 0,3 ppm
DEGA NSHCL-EL III	Hydrogen chloride (HCl)	0-20 ppm	0-10ppm	1. st. 4,9 ppm, 2. st. 6 ppm 3. st. 8 ppm, 4. st. 9,3 ppm  ALARM "PEL" 5,43 ppm/8h	0,1 ppm	Hydrogen chloride 10 ppm
DEGA NSH2S-EL III	Hydrogen sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	0-50 ppm	0-15ppm	1. st. 6,5 ppm, 2. st. 8 ppm 3. st. 10 ppm, 4. st. 13 ppm  ALARM "PEL" according to Government regulation nr.321/2007 : 8h/7,1 ppm	0,1 ppm	Hydrogen sulfide 15 ppm
DEGA NSNO2-EL III	Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	0-20 ppm	0-15ppm	1. st. 5 ppm, 2. st. 7 ppm 3. st. 8 ppm, 4. st. 10 ppm  ALARM "PEL" 4,94 ppm/8h	0,1 ppm	Nitrogen dioxide 15 ppm
DEGA NSNO-EL III	Nitric oxide (NO)	0-250 ppm	0-15ppm	1. st. 5 ppm, 2. st. 7 ppm 3. st. 8 ppm, 4. st. 10 ppm  ALARM "PEL" 7,57 ppm/8h	0,1 ppm	Nitric oxide 15 ppm
DEGA NSS-EL III	Sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	0-20 ppm	0-3,5 ppm	1. st. 1,7 ppm, 2. st. 2 ppm 3. st. 2,5 ppm, 4. st. 3,5 ppm  ALARM "PEL" 1,91 ppm/8hod	0,1 ppm	Sulfur dioxide 4 ppm
DEGA NSCH-EL III	Formaldehyde (CH <sub>2</sub> O)	0 - 10 ppm	0-0,7 ppm	1. st. 0,3 ppm, 2. st. 0,5 ppm 3. st. 0,6 ppm, 4. st. 0,7 ppm	0,01 ppm	Formaldehyde 1 ppm
DEGA NSC2H4-EL III	Ethylene (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )	0 - 10 ppm	0-10 ppm	1. st. 1,7 ppm, 2. st. 5 ppm 3. st. 7 ppm, 4. st. 10 ppm	0,1 ppm	Ethylene 10 ppm
DEGA NSC2H4O-EL III	Ethylene oxide (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O)	0 – 10 ppm	0-1,5 ppm	1. st. 0,5 ppm, 2. st. 0,8 ppm 3. st. 1,2 ppm, 4. st. 1,5 ppm	0,1 ppm	Ethylene oxide 2 ppm
DEGA NSH-EL III	Hydrogen (H <sub>2</sub> )	0 - 1000 ppm	0-400 ppm	1. st. 100 ppm, 2. st. 200 ppm 3. st. 300 ppm, 4. st. 400 ppm	1ppm	Hydrogen 400 ppm
DEGA NSHCN-EL III	Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)	0 - 100 ppm	0-8,3 ppm	1. st. 2,5 ppm, 2. st. 5,0 ppm 3. st. 6,2 ppm, 4. st. 8,3 ppm	1 ppm	Hydrogen cyanice 10 ppm
DEGA NSPH3-EL III	Phosphine (PH <sub>3</sub> )	0 - 5 ppm	0-0,2 ppm	1. st. 0,06 ppm, 2. st. 0,1 ppm 3. st. 0,15 ppm, 4. st. 0,2 ppm	0,1 ppm	Phosphine 0,3 ppm
DEGA NSSIL-EL III	Silane (SiH <sub>4</sub> )	0 - 50 ppm	0-5 ppm	1. st. 2 ppm, 2. st. 3 ppm 3. st. 4 ppm, 4. st. 5 ppm	0,1 ppm	Silane 6 ppm
DEGA NSCLS-EL III	Chlorine dioxide (ClO <sub>2</sub> )	0-1 ppm	0-0,2 ppm	1. st. 0,06 ppm, 2. st. 0,1 ppm 3. st. 0,15 ppm, 4. st. 0,2 ppm	0,01 ppm	Chlorine dioxide 0,3 ppm
DEGA NSL-EL III	Other chemical substances according to customer requirements	Depending on the type of sensor		According to chemical substance	According to chemical substance	According to chemical substance

### 3. Transmitters with an infrared sensor NBx-IL III

Transmitter type	Detected gas	Measurement range	Measurement of current loop (4-20mA)	Standard alarm setting	Resolution	Calibration gas
DEGA NSCO2-IL III	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	0-5 % vol.	0-2,5 % vol.	1. st. 0,5%, 2. st. 1% 3. st. 2%, 4. st. 2,5%	0,1 %	Carbon dioxide 2,5%
DEGA NSM-IL III	Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ) / Natural gas / Coal gas / CNG	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Methane 0,88%
DEGA NSP-IL III	Butane / LPG / Propane-Butane	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Butane 0,32 %
DEGA NSB-IL III	Gasoline vapors	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Hexane 0,18 %
DEGA NSE-IL III	Ethane	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Ethane 20% LEL
DEGA NSET-IL III	Ethanol	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Ethanol 20% LEL
DEGA NSEY-IL III	Ethylene	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Ethylene 20% LEL
DEGA NSO-IL III	Ethylen oxide	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Ethylen oxide 20% LEL
DEGA NSH-IL III	Hexane	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Hexane 20% LEL
DEGA NSR-IL III	Bromomethane	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Bromomethane 20% LEL
DEGA NSN-IL III	Nitrous oxide	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Nitrous oxide 20% LEL
DEGA NST-IL III	Pentane	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Pentane 20% LEL
DEGA NSPR-IL III	Propene	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Propene 20% LEL
DEGA NSL-IL III	Other flammable and combustible gases and vapors according to the selectivity of the sensor	0-100% LEL	0-20% LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1% LEL	According to the selectivity of the sensor

### 4. Transmitters with a semiconductor sensor NSx-SL III

Transmitter type	Detected gas	Measurement range	Measurement of current loop (4-20mA)	Standard alarm setting	Resolution	Calibration gas
DEGA NSC-SL III	Carbon monoxide (CO)	0- 1.000 ppm	0-130 ppm	1. st. 26 ppm, 2. st. 45 ppm 3. st. 68 ppm, 4. st. 87 ppm	1 ppm	Carbon monoxide 130 ppm
DEGA NSM-SL III	Methane /CNG / Natural gas	0-100 % LEL	0-20 % LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st.10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Methane 0,88 %
DEGA NSP-SL III	Butane / LPG / Propane-Butane	0-100 % LEL	0-20 % LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st.10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Butane 0,32 %
DEGA NSA-SL III	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	0-1.000 ppm	0-300 ppm	1. st. 75 ppm, 2. st.150 ppm 3. st. 225 ppm, 4. st. 300ppm	1 ppm	Ammonia 300ppm
DEGA NSB-SL III	Gasoline and diesel vapors	0-100% LEL	0-20 % LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st. 10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Hexane 0,18%
DEGA NSF-SL III	Freon R134a	0-600 ppm	0-600 ppm	1. st. 150ppm, 2. st.300 ppm 3. st. 450 ppm, 4. st. 600ppm	1 ppm	R134a 600ppm
DEGA NSH-SL III	Hydrogen (H <sub>2</sub> )	0-100% LEL	0-20 % LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st.10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	Hydrogen 0,8%
DEGA NSY-SL III	Acetylene (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> )	0-100% LEL	0-20 % LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st.10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1%	Acetylene 20 % LEL
DEGA NSR-SL III	Refrigerants: R401A, R404A, R407C, R32, R410A, R12, R22	Depending on the type of refrigerant	Depending on the type of refrigerant	Depending on the type of refrigerant	1 ppm	Depending on the type of refrigerant
DEGA NSHFO-SL III	2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene, HFO-1234yf	0 – 20.000 ppm	0-20 ppm	1. st. 10 ppm, 2. st. 13 ppm 3. st. 16 ppm, 4. st. 20 ppm	1 ppm	HFO1234yf 20ppm
DEGA NSL-SL III	Other flammable and combustible gases and vapors according to the selectivity of the sensor	0 – 100 % LEL	0-20 % LEL	1. st. 5% LEL, 2. st.10% LEL 3. st. 15% LEL, 4. st. 20% LEL	0,1 %	According to the detected substance

LEL - Lowest explosion level

ALARM "PEL": Permitted exposure limit - maximal permitted value of the average concentration over time.

Alarm settings can be chosen freely according to customer requirements in measurement range.

## 1. Chart for setting the transmitter adress

adress	1	2	3	4	5
1	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
2	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
3	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
4	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
5	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
6	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
7	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
8	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
9	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
10	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
11	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
12	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
13	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
14	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF
15	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF
16	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON

adress	1	2	3	4	5
17	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
18	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
19	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
20	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
21	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
22	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON
23	ON	ON	ON	OFF	ON
24	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
25	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
26	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON
27	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
28	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON
29	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON
30	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON
31	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
32	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON

## 2. Signalization transmitted by the current loop 4-20mA

**Measurement:** The measure concentration is directly proportional to 4-20mA current output

**Exceeding the range of measured concentrations:** Current output ranges from 20-22mA

**End of valid calibration:** Current output transmits the actual measured concentration for 9s in a 4-20mA range and for 1s 2mA current

**Malfunction:** Current output will be set to 0,5mA

**Service intervention (forming sequence of the sensor):** Current output will be set to 1mA



# General warranty terms and conditions

When following the instructions for installation, operation and maintenance, the manufacturer guarantee 24 months from the date of receipt for the product. Should the product purchased be put into operation by an entity other than the seller, the warranty period commences from the date that the product is put into operation, provided that the buyer ordered its commissioning within three weeks of its receipt. The customer expressly acknowledges that during the warranty period that extends beyond the length of the warranty period that is specified in the Commercial Code (the statutory warranty) s/he can neither require replacement of the product nor may s/he withdraw from the contract.

1. When claiming a product defect it is necessary to submit a proof of purchase that contains the following information: name and surname, name and business name, address and the warranty card, if the buyer received one from the seller. The validity of the warranty shall not be affected by non-compliance with the obligations related to the issuance of the warranty card.
2. Claims concerning the product (for a warranty repair only complete devices are accepted) may be filed during the warranty period only with the seller from which it was purchased; subsequently the seller is required to forward the product to an authorised service centre or to the manufacturer.
3. A condition for the recognition of the rights under the warranty is the installation of the product having been undertaken by an authorised person in possession of a valid certificate from the manufacturer.
5. Claims regarding a product defect that can be dealt with reasonably quickly and without additional consequences will be resolved by remedying the defect (repair) or by replacement of the product part, because in such a case it is a contradiction of the standard norms that the entire product shall be replaced (§ 616, paragraph 4 of the Commercial Code).
6. The buyer who exercises the right of warranty repair is not entitled to the return of the parts that have been replaced.
7. The warranty period can be extended for up to 48 months and its validity can be extended beyond the standard length on the basis of the conclusion of an individual warranty contract. Further information may be obtained through a specific business meeting

#### This warranty is not applicable to:

- a product that has not **been put into operation by the manufacturer or by a certified employee** in possession of a valid certificate issued by the manufacturer
- A product that did not have regulary performed calibrations and functional checks by the manufacturer or by a certified employee is possession of a valid certificate issued by the manufacturer.
- damage caused by fire, water, static electricity, power surges in the electric supply or in the public network, accident, improper use of the product, wear and tear
- contamination of the product and its subsequent cleaning
- damage caused by **improper installation, any adjustment, modification** or improper manner of use inconsistent with the instruction manual, the technical standards or the applicable safety regulations in the Czech Republic
- damage to the product during transportation caused by improper handling or handling of the product in a manner contrary to the advice provided in the instruction manual
- DEGA products that have **been used in association with other than original DEGA products**, including consumables and accessories
- **transmitter calibrations**, setting the detection limits
- **deterioration or destruction of the sensors, including their replacement**
- bearing additional parts or consumables (e.g. a foil label, seal, etc.), that are detrimental to normal wear and tear during operation, together with wear and tear of the product and its parts caused by their normal use.

For the complete version of the general business conditions and of the claims procedure go to [www.dega.cz](http://www.dega.cz)

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