

IECEx Certificate of Conformity

Seoul Korea, Republic of

IECEx Certificate of Conformity

Certificate No.: **IECEX KTL 19.0028X** Page 2 of 3 Date of issue: 2019-11-19 Issue No: 0 Manufacturer: Gastron Co., Ltd. 23, Gunpocheomdansaneop 1-ro, Gunpo-si Gyeonggi-do 15881 Korea, Republic of Additional manufacturing locations: This certificate is issued as verification that a sample(s), representative of production, was assessed and tested and found to comply with the IEC Standard list below and that the manufacturer's quality system, relating to the Ex products covered by this certificate, was assessed and found to comply with the IECEx Quality system requirements. This certificate is granted subject to the conditions as set out in IECEX Scheme Rules, IECEX 02 and Operational Documents as amended **STANDARDS:** The equipment and any acceptable variations to it specified in the schedule of this certificate and the identified documents, was found to comply with the following standards IEC 60079-0:2017 Explosive atmospheres - Part 0: Equipment - General requirements Edition: 7.0 IEC 60079-11:2011 Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i" Edition:6.0 This Certificate does not indicate compliance with safety and performance requirements other than those expressly included in the Standards listed above. **TEST & ASSESSMENT REPORTS:** A sample(s) of the equipment listed has successfully met the examination and test requirements as recorded in: Test Report: KR/KTL/ExTR19.0029/00 Quality Assessment Report: NL/DEK/QAR19.0002/00

IECEx Certificate of Conformity

Certificate No.: **IECEX KTL 19,0028X** 2019-11-19 Date of issue:

Page 3 of 3

Issue No: 0

EQUIPMENT:

Equipment and systems covered by this Certificate are as follows:

The G-Finder Multi GFM-400 series are hand-held, battery operated multi gas detectors. The "G-Finder Multi" is a brand name and the main model name is "GFM-400". The detector is a personal safety device designed to continuously monitor the presence of oxygen(O_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) and one of methane (CH₄) or propane (C₃H₈). The detector samples the atmosphere in diffusion mode using an electrochemical sensors for O₂, a dual toxic electrochemical sensor for CO and H₂S, and an IECEx certified NDIR sensor for CH4 or C3H8.

The detector alerts the user to potentially unsafe exposure with visual, vibrating and audible alarms when gas concentration exceeds user configurable set points, and readings are displayed on a LCD. The detector has IR communications for changing the alarm set point, the calibration range and etc. The IR communications shall only be used in safe area.

The detector is comprised of two printed circuit boards with a LCD, three gas sensors and two batteries in parallel, housed in a nonmetallic enclosure which is constructed by double-shot injection molding with polycarbonate and thermoplastic elastomer alloy. The nonmetallic enclosure consists of a front half (cover) and a back half (body). A wide LCD window of the front half of the enclosure is fully covered with an anti-static coating film. A metallic suspender clip is attached to the back half of the enclosure. The parts of the enclosure are secured by screws. The detector has no facilities for connection of external circuits.

Power is provided by non-user replaceable, two Lithium/Thionyl chloride (Li/SOCI₂) batteries (Tekcell, type SB-AA11 manufactured by VITZRO CELL, AA size, Nominal 3.6 V, Peak 3.9 V, 2.5 Ah) connected in parallel. The detector is intended to be a disposable unit. The ambient temperature range for the series is -20 °C $\leq T_a \leq$ +50 °C.

The configuration for GFM-400 series is as follows;

GFM-400(-X)(-Y)

- GFM-400: Model name

- *X: Flammable gas type (blank(default sensor), MM2.5, MM100, MP1.5, MP2.5, PP1.5, PP2.5)

*: This option can be selected only if the user require a particular target gas, a particular calibration gas and a particular measurement range different from the default sensor to detect a flammable gas ($CH₄$ or $C₃H₈$).

- **Y: Housing body color (blank: orange(default), YE: yellow, GN: green, VT: violet, and etc.)

**: This option is not marked on the label and can only be used at an order if the user require a particular housing body color different from the default. The option does not affect intrinsic safety.

For the detailed information, see the instruction manual.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF USE: YES as shown below:

The G-Finder Multi GFM-400 is provided with the anti-static coating film covering over the LCD window to avoid danger of ignition due to electrostatic charge. Periodic inspection of this coating film is required to ensure no degradation, delamination, abrasions or other deformities to this surface. Care must be taken to avoid exposure to excessive heat, harsh chemicals or solvents, sharp edges and abrasive surfaces. Clean only with a damp cloth.

IECEx Test Report Summary

Related IECEx Certificates:

[IECEx KTL 19.0028X Issue 0](https://www.iecex-certs.com/deliverables/CERT/44788/view)

Comments:

ExTR Package Contents

Assembled ExTR documents and Additional reference material:

IECEx Test Report Cover

IECEx Test Report: IEC 60079-0, Edition 7

IECEx Test Report: IEC 60079-11, Edition 6

- GFM-400: Model name

- *X: Flammable gas type (blank(default sensor), MM2.5, MM100, MP1.5, MP2.5, PP1.5, PP2.5)

*: This option can be selected only if the user require a particular target gas, a particular calibration gas
and a particular measurement range different from the default sensor to detect a flammable gas (CH4 or $C₃H₈$).

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Possible test case verdicts:

General remarks:

The test results presented in this Ex Test Report relate only to the item or product tested.

- "(see Attachment #)" refers to additional information appended to this document.
	- "(see appended table)" refers to a table appended to this document.
	- Throughout this document, a point "." is used as the decimal separator.

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Requirements for all electrical equipment

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Non-metallic enclosures and non-metallic parts of enclosures

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Metallic enclosures and metallic parts of enclosures

safe apparatus.

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$\sqrt{28}$ Manufacturer's responsibility

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Annex H Shaft voltages resulting in motor bearing or shaft brush sparking Discharge energy calculation (Informative)

Measurement Section, including Additional Narrative Remarks (as deemed applicable) N/A

Instructions for Intended Use of Ex Test Report:

An Ex Test Report provides a clause-by-clause documentation of the initial evaluation and testing that verified compliance of an item or product with an IEC, ISO, ISO/IEC or IEC/IEEE Ex standard or technical specification. This Ex Test Report is part of an ExTR package that may include other Ex Test Report, Addendum, National Differences and Partial Testing documents, along with a single ExTR Cover. An Ex Test Report is to be compiled and reviewed by the ExTL. The Issuing ExCB indicates final approval of the Ex Test Report as part of the overall ExTR package on the associated ExTR Cover.

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Temperature for small See also Pass Refer to Appendix A.3.1 for details. components for Group I and DS 2015/016 Group II DS 2015/009 Wiring within intrinsically safe Pass 5.6.3 apparatus for Group I and Group Refer to Appendix A.3.2 for details. \mathbf{II} Tracks on printed circuit boards Refer to Appendix A.3.3 for details. Pass 5.6.4 for Group I and Group II Intrinsically safe apparatus and N/A 5.6.5 component temperature for The equipment is for Group IIC application. Group III

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Supplementary requirements for specific apparatus

$\sqrt{10}$ Type verifications and type tests

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 11 Routine verifications and tests

Annex H Ignition testing of semiconductor limiting power supply circuits (Informative)

Measurement Section, including Additional Narrative Remarks

APPENDIX A: Description of product

A.1 General overview

A.1.1 Scope

This report provides the basis for the certification of the G-Finder Multi GFM-400 series Portable Multi Gas Detectors as intrinsically safe electrical apparatus as defined in the standards IEC 60079-0:2017 and IEC 60079-11:2011 to Level of protection "ia", Group IIC and Temperature Class T4 in an ambient temperature -20 °C \sim +50 °C. The equipment provides a degree of protection of at least IP20. The tests and assessments in this report are limited to the aforementioned standards.

A.1.2 Equipment

The G-Finder Multi GFM-400 series are hand-held, battery operated multi gas detectors. The "G-Finder Multi" is a brand name and the main model name is "GFM-400". The detector is a personal safety device designed to continuously monitor the presence of oxygen(O2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) and one of methane (CH₄) or propane (C₃H₈). The detector samples the atmosphere in diffusion mode using an electrochemical sensors for O₂, a dual toxic electrochemical sensor for CO and H₂S, and an IECEx certified NDIR sensor for CH4 or C3H₈.

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The configuration for GFM-400 series is as follows;

GFM-400(-X)(-Y)

- GFM-400: Model name

- *X: Flammable gas type (blank(default sensor), MM2.5, MM100, MP1.5, MP2.5, PP1.5, PP2.5)

*: This option can be selected only if the user require a particular target gas, a particular calibration gas and a particular measurement range different from the default sensor to detect a flammable gas (CH₄ or $C₃H₈$).

- **Y: Housing body color (blank : orange(default), YE : yellow, GN : green, VT : violet, and etc.)

**: This option is not marked on the label and can only be used at an order if the user require a particular housing body color different from the default. The option does not affect intrinsic safety.

For the detailed information, see the instruction manual.

A.2 Spark ignition considerations

Spark ignition tests were not necessary for the equipment because the structure and electrical parameters of the circuits in the equipment were sufficiently well defined for its safety to be deduced from the methods described in Annex A. The safety of the circuits was assessed using the reference tables, Tables A.1~A.2, and the reference curve, Figure A.6.

The circuits on the boards were classified into source power block (battery), block-A (Buzzer), block-B(Motor, LED), block-C(CPU, LCD, Electrochemical Sensor, IRDA and etc) and block-D(NDIR Sensor) according to the applied voltage and current levels. The blocks were segregated each other through the zener diodes, D1~D2, and the resistors, R1, R2, R4, R5, R7, R8 and R10 on the main board, R8, R13, R20, R23, R25, R40, R43, R44 and R45 on the sensor board. See the block diagram (Ex-GE-25S00) and the related circuit drawings for identification of the aforementioned blocks and safety components in detail. Intrinsic safety depends on separation of conductive parts between circuits of the blocks, between the infallible components/assemblies and the surrounding circuits, and across the current limiting devices mentioned as above. The separations did not invalidate the classification of the blocks and the safety components when considering the application of faults, as provided in Cl.5.2.

Thus, the voltage and current levels applied in each block were determined, except the effect of the electrochemical cells for the detection of gases, as follows.

For power source block

- U_{max} = 3.9 V (from a maximum open circuit voltage of one Lithium/Thionyl chloride (Li/SOCl2) cell in the battery).

- U_0 = 3.6 V (from a nominal voltage of one Lithium/Thionyl chloride (Li/SOCIz) cell in the battery). - $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R2||R5||R10 on the main board) = 3.9 V / $(5.68 \Omega + 7.26 \Omega) = 0.30 A$;

For block-A

- U_{max} = 3.9 V × 3 = 11.7 V (from U3 with 3X charge pump in block-A),

- U_n = 3.6 V (from power source block),

- I_{max} = U_{max} from power source block / (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R2||(R1 + R10||(R5 + R4||R7||R8 on the main board ||R25 ||R8||R13||R20||R23||R40 on the sensor board))) = 3.9 V / 27.0 Ω = $0.144A$:

For block-B

- U_{max} = 4.1 V (from D1 and D2 between block-A and block-C),

- U_n = 3.6 V (from power source block),

- l_{max} = U_{max} from power source block / (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R5) + U_{max} from D1 and D2 / (R4||R7||R8 on the main board ||R25||R8||R13||R20||R23||R40 on the sensor board) = 3.9 V / 27.46 Ω + 4.1 V / 241.44 Ω = 0.159 A:

For block-C

- U_{max} = 4.1 V (from D1 and D2 between block-A and block-C),

- U_n = 3.6 V (from power source block),

- I_{max} = U_{max} from power source block / (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R10||(R5 + R4IIR7IIR8 on the main board IIR25IIR8IIR13 IIR20IIR23IIR40 on the sensor board)) + U_{max} from D1 and D2 / R1 on the main board = 3.9 V / (5.68 Ω + 20.12 Ω) + 4.1 V / (1 K Ω × 0.99) = 0.155 A;

For block-D

- U_{max} = 4.1 V (from D1 and D2 between block-A and block-C),

- U_n = 3.6 V (from power source block),

- Imax = Umax / (R1||R10||(R5 + R4||R7||R8 on the main board ||R25||R8||R13||R20||R23||R40 on the sensor board) + R43||R44||R45 on the sensor board) = 4.1 V / ((19.91 Ω + 27.57 Ω) × 0.99) = 0.087 A;

The current limiting resistors, R1, R2, R4, R5, R7, R8 and R10 on the main board, R8, R13, R20, R23, R25, R40, R43, R44 and R45 on the sensor board, segregate each block from being adversely affected by capacitors and inductors in the other blocks. Thus, according to the classification of the above blocks, effective capacitance and inductance of each block per the applied voltage and current levels were considered separately as follows.

For power source block

- Total effective maximum capacitance connected to the maximum voltage $(3.9 V)$ = negligible,

- Total effective maximum inductance $=$ negligible;

For block-A

- Total effective maximum capacitance connected to the maximum input voltage (3.9 V) = $C11 + C12 +$ C15 + C16 + BZ1 on the main board = $(1 \text{ }\mu\text{F} \times 1.1)$ + $(0.1 \text{ }\mu\text{F} \times 1.1 \times 3)$ + $(15 \text{ }\mu\text{F} \times 1.3)$ = 1.45 μF , - Total effective maximum capacitance connected to the maximum charge pumped voltage (11.7 V) = C11 + C12 + C16 + BZ1 on the main board = $(0.1 \,\mu\text{F} \times 1.1 \times 3)$ + $(15 \,\text{nF} \times 1.3)$ = 0.35 μF , - Total effective maximum inductance = negligible;

TRF No. ExTR60079-11_6A_DS Page 22 of 33

For block-B

- Total effective maximum capacitance connected to the maximum voltage $(4.1 \text{ V}) = C17$ on the main board = 0.11 uF .

- Total effective maximum inductance = maximum inductance of the vibration motor. M1 on the main board = $127 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$:

For block-C

- Total effective maximum capacitance connected to the maximum voltage (4.1 V) = (C1 + C2 + ... + C26 on the main board) + (C1 + C2 + ... + C55 on the Bluetooth module, U4) + (C1 + C3 + ... + C25 + CF1 + ... + CF12 on the sensor board) = $29.15 \mu F$,

- Total effective maximum inductance = $L1 + L8 + L9 + L11 + L46$ on the Bluetooth module, U4 = 54.8 nH:

For block-D

- Total effective maximum capacitance connected to the maximum voltage (4.1 V) = (C13 + C20 + C23 + C224 on the sensor board) + C_i of NDIR Sensor = (10 μ F x 1.2 x 2) + (68 μ F x 1.05 x 2) + 26 μ F = 50 μ F, - Total effective maximum inductance = L1 on the sensor board + L_i of NDIR Sensor = (2.2 uH \times 1.1) + 0 $= 2.42 \mu H$

In addition, influences by voltages and currents generated from two electrochemical sensors on the circuits were considered for the separation assessment of conductive parts and the spark jonition assessment. When the maximum voltage, 1.3 V, generated from the sensors is added to the voltages in the blocks above, it does not adversely affect the previous separation assessment in CI.6.3 because the assessment using the 10 V and 30 V lines in Table 5 is still maintained. And the maximum voltage and the maximum current generated at worst fault condition by two sensors connected in parallel. 1.3 V and 1.5 A, were also taken into account during the spark ignition assessment of the block-C/D below.

A.2.1 Resistive spark ignition

In case of the block-C/D, the maximum voltage and the maximum current in the circuits were determined by addition of the voltage, 1.3 V, and the current, 1.5 A, generated from the electrochemical sensors to the voltage and the current applied in the block-C/D.

In case of the other blocks, the maximum voltage and the maximum current in each circuit were determined as the voltage and the current applied in each block.

1) 0.30 A at 3.9 V < 3.33 A at 12.1 V for Group IIC and a safety factor of 1.5. 2) 0.144 A at 11.7 V < 3.33 A at 12.1 V for Group IIC and a safety factor of 1.5. 3) 0.159 A at 4.1 V < 3.33 A at 12.1 V for Group IIC and a safety factor of 1.5. 4) 1.655 A at 5.4 V < 3.33 A at 12.1 V for Group IIC and a safety factor of 1.5.

The circuits in the equipment were assessed as intrinsically safe in regard to resistive spark ignition.

A.2.2 Inductive spark ignition

The maximum current and the inductance value shall be compared to the values given in Figure A.6. However, the points of the values to be compared are located beyond Figure A.6, So, the possibility of inductive spark ignition was assessed on the calculation of spark ignition energy considering a safety factor of 1.5.

The following is the assessment result based on the calculation of spark ignition energy.

- block-B: Vibration motor, M1

Maximum flowing current to the motor = U_{max} from power source block / (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R5 + resistance of the motor) + U_{max} from D1 and D2 / (R4||R7||R8 on the main board $\frac{1}{2}$ [R25][R8][R13][R20][R23][R40 on the sensor board + resistance of the motor) = 3.9 V / 54.46 Ω + 4.1 V / 268.44 Ω = 0.087 A

 $E = 1/2 \times L_{\text{max}} \times (I_{\text{max}} \times \text{safety factor})^2 = 0.5 \times 127 \,\mu H \times (0.087 \text{ A} \times 1.5)^2 = 1.08 \,\mu J \times 40 \,\mu J$ for Group IIC.

- block-C : Bluetooth module, U4

Maximum flowing current to the Bluetooth module = maximum current of block-C + maximum current of two electrochemical sensors = 0.155 A + 1.5 A = 1.655 A

 $E = 1/2 \times L_{\text{max}} \times (I_{\text{max}} \times \text{safety factor})^2 = 0.5 \times 54.8 \text{ nH} \times (1.655 \text{ A} \times 1.5)^2 = 0.17 \text{ \mu J} < 40 \text{ \mu J}$ for Group IIC.

- block-D : L1 on the sensor board

Maximum flowing current to block-D = U_{max} from block-C by addition of the maximum voltage, 1.3 V, generated from the electrochemical sensors / (R43||R44||R45 on the sensor board) = 5.4 V / (27.57 Ω × 0.99) = 0.198 A $E = 1/2 \times L_{max} \times (I_{max} \times \text{safety factor})^2 = 0.5 \times 2.42 \text{ µH} \times (0.198 \text{ A} \times 1.5)^2 = 0.11 \text{ µJ} < 40 \text{ µJ}$ for Group IIC.

The circuits in the equipment were assessed as intrinsically safe in regard to inductive spark ignition.

A.2.3 Capacitive spark ignition

In case of the block-C/D, the maximum voltages in the circuits were determined by addition of the maximum voltage, 1.3 V, generated from the electrochemical sensors to the voltages applied in the block-C/D. In case of the other blocks, the maximum voltage in each circuit was determined as the voltage applied in each block.

The maximum voltage of each block and the maximum effective capacitance connected to the voltage were compared to the values given in Table A.2 as follows.

- block-A 1.45 µF at 3.9 V < 100 µF at 5.0 V for Group IIC and a safety factor of 1.5. 0.35 uF at 11.7 V < 1.54 uF at 11.7 V for Group IIC and a safety factor of 1.5.

- block-B

0.11 uF at 4.1 $V < 100$ µF at 5.0 V for Group IIC and a safety factor of 1.5.

- block-C

29.15 µF at 5.4 $\sqrt{65}$ µF at 5.4 $\sqrt{65}$ for Group IIC and a safety factor of 1.5.

- block-D

50 μ F at 5.4 V < 65 μ F at 5.4 V for Group IIC and a safety factor of 1.5.

The circuits in the equipment were assessed as intrinsically safe in regard to capacitive spark ignition.

A.2.4 Combination of inductive and capacitive spark ignition

The sum of all the capacitances or all the inductances in each block on the circuit boards is less than 1 % of the allowable limit as follows. The circuits were considered acceptable without further testing.

- block-B 0.11 µF at 4.1 V < 100 µF at 5.0 V for Group IIC and a safety factor of 1.5. \rightarrow 0.11 % of the allowable capacitance limit

 $-$ block- C

E = $1/2 \times L_{max} \times (I_{max} \times \text{safety factor})^2 = 0.5 \times 54.8 \text{ nH} \times (1.655 \text{ A} \times 1.5)^2 = 0.17 \text{ }\mu\text{J} < 40 \text{ }\mu\text{J}$ for Group IIC. \rightarrow 0.43 % of the allowable inductance limit

- block-D

E = $1/2 \times L_{max} \times (I_{max} \times \text{safety factor})^2 = 0.5 \times 2.42 \mu H \times (0.198 \text{ A} \times 1.5)^2 = 0.11 \mu J \times 40 \mu J$ for Group IIC. \rightarrow 0.28 % of the allowable inductance limit

The circuits in the equipment were assessed as intrinsically safe in regard to combination of inductive and capacitive spark ignition.

A.2.5 Shunt short-circuit (crowbar) spark ignition

The equipment does not contain any crowbar circuits. The assessment of this section isn't necessary.

A.2.6 Other spark ignition considerations

<Piezo-electric buzzer, BZ1, on the main board>

The equipment contains a piezo-electric buzzer, part no. CBE1440BP-L, manufactured by Daeyoung Electric and was tested in accordance with Cl.10.7 (see Appendix B.4). The maximum capacitance of the buzzer is 19.5 nF at 120 Hz from the manufacturer's specification. The maximum voltage appearing across the buzzer was 17.5 V from the test.

According to Cl.10.7, for Group IIC apparatus, the calculated energy resulting from the test shall not exceed 50 µJ. The calculation of the worst case energy is as follows: $E = 1/2 \times C \times V^2 = 0.5 \times 19.5$ nF $\times (17.5 \text{ V})^2 = 2.99 \text{ }\mu\text{J} < 50 \text{ }\mu\text{J}$

Therefore, the piezo-electric buzzer was considered acceptable for use.

<NDIR Sensor, MIPEX-04-X-XX-3.1, on the main board>

The equipment contains an IECEx certified (Certificate No. IECEx ITS 19.0005U) NDIR sensor, part no. MIPEX-04-X-XX-3.1, manufactured by Optosense LLC.

The applicable types of the NDIR sensor are as follows; $MIPEX-04-a-bb-3.1$

- MIPEX-04: MIPEX model number

- a: Target gas; 1 CH₄, 2 C₃H₈
- bb: Application; if a = 1, 01, 11, 21, 02, 12, 22, 61, 71, 62, 72 If $a = 2, 61, 71, 62, 72$

The applicable NDIR sensors have the following electrical parameters for intrinsic safety. $U_i = 5.5$ V, $I_i = 200$ mA, $P_i = 0.13$ W, Ci = 26 uF, Li = 0

The NDIR sensor is used in the block-D. Maximum electrical parameters applied in the block-D are determined after considering the maximum voltage generated from the electrochemical sensors in the block-C, 1.3 V, as follows;

- U_{max} = 4.1 V + 1.3 V = 5.4 V < U_i = 5.5 V
- $\frac{\text{Im}\{m\}}{\text{Im}\{m\}}$ / (R43||R44||R45 on the sensor board) = 5.4 V / (27.57 $\Omega \times 0.99$) = 198 mA < $\text{Im}\{m\}$ = 200 mA

Therefore, the NDIR sensor was considered acceptable for use in regard to spark ignition.

A.3 Thermal ignition consideration

A.3.1 Temperature for small components for Group I and Group II

Maximum power dissipated in the circuits after passing through the zener diodes, D1~D2, the internal resistance of the batteries and the current limiting resistors, R1, R2, R4, R5, R7, R8 and R10 on the main board, R8, R13, R20, R23, R25, R40, R43, R44 and R45 on the sensor board, is 130 mW based on the calculation shown below.

 $P_{block-A} = V^2/4R = (U_n$ from a nominal voltage of the cell)² / (4 x (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R2||(R1 + R10||(R5 + R4||R7||R8 on the main board ||R25||R8||R13||R20||R23||R40 on the sensor board))) = $(3.6 \text{ V})^2 / (4 \times 27.0 \Omega) = 120 \text{ mW}$ Pblock-B = $V^2/4R$ = (U_n from a nominal voltage of the cell)² / (4 x (internal resistance of the batteries in

parallel + R5||(R10 + R4||R7||R8 on the main board ||R25||R8||R13||R20||R23||R40 on the sensor board))) + U_{max} from D1 and D2 / (4 x (R1 + R4||R7||R8 on the main board ||R25||R8||R13||R20||R23||R40 on the sensor board)) = $(3.6 V)^2 / (4 \times 25.8 \Omega) + (4.1 V)^2 / (4 \times 1241.44 \Omega) = 129 mW$ Pblock-c = $V^2/4R$ = (U_n from a nominal voltage of the cell)² / (4 x (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R10||(R5 + R4||R7||R8 on the main board ||R25||R8||R13||R20||R23||R40 on the sensor board))) + U_{max} from D1 and D2 / (4 × R1) = (3.6 V)² / (4 × 25.8 Ω) + (4.1 V)² / (4 × 990 Ω) = 130 mW $P_{block-D} = V^2/4R = (U_n$ from a nominal voltage of the cell)² / (4 x (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R10||(R5 + R4||R7||R8 on the main board ||R25||R8||R13||R20||R23||R40) + R43||R44||R45 on the sensor board)) + U_{max} from D1 and D2 / (4 × (R1 + R43||R44||R45) = (3.6 V)² / (4 × 53.37 Q) + (4.1 V)² $/(4 \times 1017.57 \Omega) = 64.8 \text{ mW}$

The maximum dissipation power of each current limiting resistor is 374 mW based on the calculation shown below.

 $P_{R2,R5,R10,max} = R \times 1^2 = R2 \times (U_n / (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R2))^2 = (22 \Omega \times 0.99) \times$ (3.6 V) (5.68 Ω + 22 Ω × 0.99))² = 374 mW for R2, R5 and R10 on the main board $P_{R1 \text{ max}} = R \times 1^2 = R1 \times (U_{\text{max}} \text{ from D1 and D2 / } R1)^2 = (1 \text{ K}\Omega \times 0.99) \times (4.1 \text{ V} / (1 \text{ K}\Omega \times 0.99))^2 = 17 \text{ mW for }$ R1 on the main board

PR8 on the main board_max = $RxI^2 = R8 \times (U_n / (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R5 + R8))^2 = (330$ $\Omega \times 0.99$ × (3.6 V / (5.68 Ω + 22 $\Omega \times 0.99$ + 330 $\Omega \times 0.99$))² = 34 mW for R8 on the main board

 $P_{R25 \text{ max}} = R \times 1^2 = R25 \times (U_n)$ (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R5 + R25))² = (1 K $\Omega \times 0.99$) \times (3.6 V / (5.68 Ω + 22 $\Omega \times 0.99$ + 1 K $\Omega \times 0.99$)² = 12 mW for R25 on the sensor board

PR4.R7.R8 on the sensor board.R13.R20.R23.R40 max = R×|² = R4 × (U_n / (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + $R_5 + R_4$)² = (100 KΩ × 0.99) × (3.6 V / (5.68 Ω + 22 Ω × 0.99 + 100 KΩ × 0.99))² = 0.13 mW for R4, R7 on the main board, R8, R13, R20, R23, R40 on the sensor board

 $P_{R43,R44,R45,max} \leq P_{block-c} = 130$ mW

The maximum dissipation power of each zener diode in the Zener mode is 120 mW based on the calculation shown below.

ID1,D2 Zener max = V/R = Un / (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R2||(R1 + R10||(R5 + R4||R7||R8 on the main board ||R25||R8||R13||R20||R23||R40 on the sensor board))) = 3.6 V / 27.0 Ω = 0.133 A

 $P_{D1,D2_Zener_max} = V \times 1/4 = U_n \times I_{D1,D2_Zener_max} / 4 = 3.6 V \times 0.133 A / 4 = 120 mW$

In case of small components having total surface area not less than 20 mm², maximum dissipation power in each component is less than 1.25 W required at T4 and 50 °C ambient as per Table 4 of IEC 60079-0 because maximum power supplied from the batteries to the boards after passing through the zener diodes, D1~D2, the internal resistance of the batteries and the current limiting resistors, R1, R2, R4, R5, R7, R8 and R10 on the main board, R8, R13, R20, R23, R25, R40, R43, R44 and R45 on the sensor board, is 0.130 W and maximum dissipation power of each current limiting resistor is 0.374 W.

In case of small components having total surface area less than 20 mm², maximum surface temperature of the components does not exceed 275 °C required at T4 and 50 °C ambient as per Table 3 of IEC 60079-0. In other words, their thermal coefficients, Rthj-a (Junction to Ambient) or Rthc-a (Case to Ambient), shall be less than (275 °C - 50 °C) / 0.130 W = 1 730 °C/W. The thermal coefficients were obtained from the test results or the manufacturer's specifications below.

•R31(100 Ω , 1/10 W) on the sensor board at 130 mW : 41.3 °C at 24.7 °C ambient \rightarrow Rthc-a = (41.3 °C – 24.7 $^{\circ}$ C) / 0.130 W = 127 $^{\circ}$ C/W from test results

•R43(51 Ω , 1/4 W) on the sensor board at 0.130 W : 38.7 °C at 24.7 °C ambient \rightarrow Rthc-a = (38.7 °C – 24.7 $^{\circ}$ C) / 0.132 W = 106 °C/W from test results

•D1(BZT52C3V9) on the main board : Rthj-a = 338 °C/W from the manufacturer's specification \cdot Q1(DDC123JU) on the main board : Rthj-a = 625 °C/W from the manufacturer's specification •Q3(NTGS3441 or NVGS3441) on the main board : Rthj-a = 244 °C/W from the manufacturer's specification

•U5(AT25DF512C-MAHN-T) on the main board : Rthj-a = 64.58 °C/W from the manufacturer's specification

•Q2(SST177) on the sensor board : Rthj-a = 357 °C/W from the manufacturer's specification •U1(TSU111) on the sensor board : Rthi-a = 205 °C/W from the manufacturer's specification \cdot U2(TSU112) on the sensor board : Rthi-a = 57 °C/W from the manufacturer's specification •U6(SN74AUP1G07) on the sensor board : Rthj-a = 252 °C/W from the manufacturer's specification •U7(SN74AUP1T50) on the sensor board : Rthj-a = 259 °C/W from the manufacturer's specification •U5(MAX17220) on the sensor board : Rthj-a = 223.6 °C/W from the manufacturer's specification

The highest thermal coefficient obtained was 625 °C/W, which is less than 1 730 °C/W.

Therefore, the equipment satisfies the assigned temperature class T4 at 50 °C ambient.

A.3.2 Wiring within intrinsically safe apparatus for Group I and Group II

The internal wiring is used for connection between the battery pack containing two batteries connected in parallel and the main board, which belongs to the block-A. According to the dissipated power calculation of the block-A in A.3.1, the maximum dissipation power of internal wires is 0.120 W which is less than 1.25 W required at T4 and 50 °C ambient as per Table 2 and Table 4 of IEC 60079-0. Therefore, the wires satisfy Table 2.

A.3.3 Tracks on printed circuit boards for Group I and Group II

Minimum Track width on PCB: 0.2 mm Factor(Refer to the Table 3)

- Copper thickness: 33 um (Factor: 1)
- Printed board thickness: 1.6 mm (Factor: 1)
- track layer on board : Four (Factor : $+2$)
- Tracks passing under component dissipating 0.25 W or more. : None (Factor: \div 1)
- Component dissipating 0.25 W or more & 1.00mm along the conductor: Yes (Factor: +2)
- Ambient temperature : 50 °C (Factor : \div 1.2)

The PCB tracks (with minimum track width of 0.2 mm and copper of 33 µm thickness on multilayer of a PCB of 1.6 mm thickness) are considered suitable for a maximum current of 375 mA dc for a temperature classification of T4 in an ambient temperature of 50 °C. The maximum current in the equipment is $U_n/$ (internal resistance of the batteries in parallel + R2||R5||R10 on the main board) = 3.6 V / (5.68 Ω + 7.26 Ω) = 278 mA from the power source block. Therefore, the PCB tracks satisfy Table 3.

A.3.4 Intrinsically safe apparatus and component temperature for Group III

This section is not applicable.

A.3.5 Temperature for the battery pack

Ten samples of the battery pack containing two batteries connected in parallel were tested for temperature rise under short circuit condition as per CI.10.5.3. The maximum surface temperature of the battery pack determined from the tests was 126.6 °C at 50 °C ambient, which does not exceed 135 °C (T4), considering safety margin.

Therefore, the battery pack satisfies the assigned temperature class T4 at 50 °C ambient.

A.4 Rating of components

A.4.1 Resistors

(*"Rating used" is a term used to describe the maximum voltage, current and/or power which the component may be subjected to when applying the number of faults as prescribed in the Standards.) (All the components are rated at 50 °C ambient.)

A.4.2 Shunt voltage limiters

The maximum dissipation power of each zener diode in the Zener mode was described in Appendix A.3.1. The maximum dissipation power of each zener diode in the forward direction is calculated as below; $I_{D1,D2}$ forward_max = 0 (The current of D1 and D2 in forward direction does not occur after the application of faults, as provided in Cl.5.2.)

(*"Rating used" is a term used to describe the maximum voltage, current and/or power which the component may be subjected to when applying the number of faults as prescribed in the Standards.) (All the components are rated at 50 °C ambient.)

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A.4.3 Series current limiter

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The equipment does not contain any semiconductor series current limiting devices.

APPENDIX B: Tests

Option 2: If tests records are not provided as an attachment, please complete the following table:

B.1 Temperature tests

B.1.1 Test procedures

Samples of selected components used in the intrinsically safe circuits were in turn connected across a source of supply. At the approximate powers or currents indicated, the temperatures of the components and the exact powers dissipated across them were recorded. The components were mounted as intended, i.e. on an equivalent sample to the manufacturer's circuit board, in their worst case mounting configuration. The temperatures were measured using a thermal image scanner (Ti25 of Fluke).

B.1.2 Results

Temperature tests were conducted on some small components to determine their thermal coefficients which are not obtained from the manufacturers.

(*"Test method": TC-Thermocouple, TI-Thermal image scanner)

(**"Condition desired" is a term used to describe the maximum voltage, current and/or power which the component may be subjected to when applying the number of faults as prescribed in the Standards.)

The thermal coefficients were determined from the test results as follows.

1) R31(100 Ω , 1/10 W) on the sensor board at 0.130 W : 41.3 °C at 24.7 °C ambient \rightarrow Rthc-a = (41.3 °C -24.7 °C) / 0.130 W = 127 °C/W.

2) R43(51 Ω , 1/4 W) on the sensor board at 0.130 W : 38.7 °C at 24.7 °C ambient \rightarrow Rthc-a = (38.7 °C – $24.7 °C$) / 0.132 W = 106 °C/W.

The components smaller than 20 mm² above were verified as having their thermal coefficients less than 1 730 °C/W. Therefore, the components satisfy the assigned temperature class T4 at 50 °C ambient.

The maximum surface temperature rise of the enclosure of the equipment determined at worst fault conditions is negligible (less than 10 K). The service temperature is regarded as 60 °C at 50 °C ambient.

B.2 Determination of parameters of loosely specified components

B.2.1 Test procedures

Ten unused samples of each component above were obtained from the manufacturer of the equipment. Their relevant parameters were measured using suitable instruments (such as E4980AL Precision LCR Meter of KEYSIGHT).

B.2.2 Results

Parameters of ten unused samples of the vibration motor, M1 (Z6SH1B0060711), manufactured by JINLONG MACHINERY & ELECTRONIC CO., LTD., were measured using 1 kHz and 1 V conditions at room temperature, 20 °C to determine the maximum inductance. The results are as follows.

The motor was determined as having the maximum measured inductance of $127 \mu H$.

B.3 Determination of internal resistance of cells and batteries

B.3.1 Test procedures

Ten representative samples of the battery for use in the intrinsically safe equipment were obtained from the manufacturer of the battery.

The internal resistance of the battery was determined from the open circuit voltage and short circuit current and measured at room temperature using suitable instruments (such as HIOKI 3555 Battery HITESTER). The short circuit was configured using a link with a maximum resistance of 3 m Ω or a voltage drop across it not exceeding 200 mV or 15 % of the cell e.m.f.

B.3.2 Results

Internal resistances of ten samples of the battery pack containing two batteries (Tekcell, type SB-AA11) connected in parallel manufactured by VITZRO CELL were measured as follows.

The battery pack was determined as having the minimum internal resistance of 5.68 Ω .

B.4 Surface temperature and Electrolyte leakage test of cells and batteries

B.4.1 Test procedures

Ten representative samples of the battery for use in the intrinsically safe equipment were obtained from the manufacturer of the battery.

All current limiting devices external to the cell were short circuited and each cell was in turn short circuited until discharged using a short-circuit link with a maximum resistance of 3 $m\Omega$ (excluding the connections to the cell). The cells were arranged in a way as to simulate the thermal effects of their intended position in the complete equipment. The temperatures were measured at the interface of the sheath and the metal surface of each cell because the external sheath was fitted. The temperature was determined on the hottest surface of the cell that may be exposed to the explosive atmosphere and the maximum figure taken. The temperatures of the cells short-circuited were recorded with respect to time at room temperature.

The temperatures were measured using T-type thermocouples connected to a temperature-indicating device (µR10000 recorder of Yokogawa). The thermocouples were secured by tape.

After the application of the above tests, the test samples were placed with any case discontinuities, e.g. seals, facing downward over a piece of blotting paper for a period of at least 12 h.

B.4.2 Results

The test results were as follows.

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(*"Test method": TC-Thermocouple, TI-Thermal image scanner)

The maximum surface temperature of the battery pack determined from the tests was 126.6 °C at 50 °C ambient, which does not exceed 135 °C (T4), considering safety margin. Therefore, the battery pack satisfies the assigned temperature class T4 at 50 °C ambient.

For 12 hours after the short-circuited tests of the test samples until discharged, there was no visible sign of electrolyte leakage from the test samples.

B.5 Tests for intrinsically safe apparatus containing piezoelectric devices

B.5.1 Test procedures

The capacitance of the piezoelectric device was first obtained from the manufacturer's specification or measured using suitable instruments (such as E4980AL Precision LCR Meter of KEYSIGHT). The enclosure of the device was then subjected to two impact at (20 \pm 10) °C and the maximum voltage generated across the piezoelectric device was measured using suitable instruments (such as DL1740 Digital Oscilloscope of Yokogawa). An impact energy of 7 J was affected by 1 kg test mass having a hardened steel impact head 25 mm in diameter falling through a vertical distance of 0.7 m. For the test, the intrinsically safe equipment was mounted on a steel base having a mass of at least 20 kg.

For portable equipment, the position was determined to produce the highest voltage. Protective guards(enclosure) used to prevent direct physical impact of the piezoelectric device were left in place for the test.

At the conclusion of the test, the energy stored by the piezoelectric device was calculated using the following formula:

$$
\Xi = 1/2 \times CV^2
$$

 E = energy stored by the piezoelectric device, J Where: $C =$ capacitance of the piezoelectric device, F

 $V =$ voltage measured across the piezoelectric device, V

B.5.2 Results

The test ambient temperature was 24.7 °C. The test results were as follows.

The energy stored by the piezoelectric device did not exceed 50 µJ for Group IIC. There was no damage to the protective guard(enclosure).

B.6 Drop test

B.6.1 Test procedures

Prior to being dropped, the sample of the equipment employing a non-metallic enclosure was placed in a climate chamber for 24 hours to reduce its temperature to 5 °C below the lowest ambient temperature of the equipment, -25 °C.

The equipment was dropped four times onto a smooth concrete surface from a height of 1 m, the sample was released from the most unfavourable initial position(s) as determined by examination of the overall construction of the equipment.

The sample was observed for displacement or deformation invalidating the intrinsic safety and no ejection of any component.

B.6.2 Results

There was no significant visible damage of the equipment except superficial damage and no ejection of any component.

B.7 Surface resistance test of parts of parts of enclosures of non-metallic materials

B.7.1 Test procedures

Each rectangular plate of conductive elastomer, RTP 2099 E X 100781, and anti-static coating film, JB-SD10008, having an intact clean surface was obtained from the manufacturer of the equipment. The test pieces were cleaned with distilled water, then with isopropyl alcohol, then once more with distilled water before being dried. Untouched by bare hands, they were placed in a climate chamber and conditioned for at least 24 h at (23 ± 2) °C and (30 ± 5) or (50 ± 5) % relative humidity. The surface resistance tests were carried out under the same ambient conditions.

A voltage of (500 \pm 10) V was applied for (65 \pm 5) s between the electrodes and the resistance was measured using suitable instruments (such as UNILAP ISO X Digital Insulation tester).

B.7.2 Results

The surface resistance of the conductive elastomer, RTP 2099 E X 100781, was measured to be less than 3×10^8 Ω at (30 ± 5) % relative humidity.

The surface resistance of the anti-static coating film, JB-SD10008, was measured to be less than 2×10^7 Ω at (50 ± 5) % relative humidity.

GFM-400 ELECTRONIC SCHEDULE DRAWING LIST

GFM-400 / INTRINSIC BLOCK DIAGRAM

Ex-GE-25S00 REV1.0 / 2019.08.14

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REV1.0 / 2019.07.24

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GFM-400 / SENSOR SCHEMATIC

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DATA SHEET LIST

G-Finder Multi Instruction Manual

G-Finder Multi is a personal safety device designed to detect the presence of Oxygen (O_2) . Carbon Monoxide (CO), Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) , Methane (CH₄). Power is provided by one, nonuser replaceable, lithium-thionyl chloride primary 2-cell. Readings are displayed on LCD and the device has audible, visual, and vibrating alarms when set, user-configurable conditions are exceeded. It is your responsibility to respond appropriately to the alarms, G-Finder Multi has no facilities for connection of external electrical circuits. G-Finder Multi has IR communications for changing the alarm set point, the calibration range and etc. The IR communications shall only Ktl Practical Tableston be used in safe area.

WARNING

वा ₮ 1) G-Finder Multi is designed for single Web and comes with a non-field replaceable lithium-ion battery, filter and sensor are already installed and ready for use.

2019.11.19

- 2) Do not attempt replacement or substitution of components, Replacement or Substitution of components may impair Intrinsic Safety and will void the warranty of the product.
- 3) The electrical, electronic and battery elements of this product must not be disposed of via municipal waste streams; they should be disposed of by a qualified recycler or hazardous materials handler. Correct disposal will contribute to recycling of materials and prevent negative consequences for the environment.
- 4) It is recommended performing a bump test. prior to G-Finder Multi use every day to confirm sensor response and alarm activation by exposing the detector to a concentration of target gas that exceeds the low alarm set point.
- 5) For optimal performance, periodically calibrate zero for the sensor.
- 6) G-Finder Multi is provided with anti-static coating over the LCD window to minimize risk of ignition due to electro-static discharge. Periodic inspection of this coating is required to ensure no degradation, delamination, abrasions or other deformities to this surface. Clean only with a damp cloth.
- 7) For all gas type of G-Finder Multi, always proceed bump test and calibration at room temperature and in a fresh air environment (20.9% v/v O2) that is free of hazardous gas.

CAUTION

- 1) Activate G-Finder Multi before the activation date on the package.
- 2) In order to maintain normal operation of G-Finder Multi, keep the gas sensor grill from clogging and keep the gas sensor, LED and buzzer hole surfaces free from dust and dirt. Clean the exterior with a soft and damp cloth.
- 3) When using G-Finder Multi, sudden change in the temperature may cause change in the detected gas concentration value suddenly. Using in a stable temperature environment is recommended for more accurate detection.
- 4) The combustible gas sensor is initially calibrated to 50% LEL methane, Only methane gas should be used to calibrate or bump test the combustible gas sensor
- 5) G-Finder Multi is a gas detector, not a measurement device.
- 6) Portable safety gas detectors are life safety devices. Accuracy of ambient gas reading is dependent upon factors such as accuracy of the calibration gas standard used for calibration and frequency of calibration.

1. Specification

GASTRON

3. LCD Icons Description

4. Activate a New Detector

- 1) Move to a normal atmosphere (20.9% v/v O2) that is free of hazardous gas.
- 2) Press and hold the pushbutton until 5 second countdown is displayed, then continue to hold until the countdown is completed to activate G-Finder Multi.
- 3) When the countdown is completed, the LCD, LEDs, vibration, and beep turn on and then turn off.
- 4) The alarm setpoints are displayed and the sensor stabilization countdown is displayed. The time required to stabilization is 2 minute. When the countdown reaches 0, the activation is completed.
	- * In case of G-Finder Multi, when the countdown reaches 0, the zero calibration is performed automatically and after the zero calibration, the activation is completed.
- 5) The detector is in normal operating mode when the gas type and concentration are displayed.

5. Normal Operating Mode

1) When the detector is in normal operating mode, the type of gas detected is permanently displayed. The detected concentration of the gas is displayed until it is disrupted by a pushbutton action, gas alarm, or error event. If you want to see the status information about the detector, please press the pushbutton once.

Firmware Version

2) The display information on the LCD is changed to the current firmware version of the

detector from the normal display by pressing the button once. The number before the period'' means major number of the firmware version, and the number after the period means minor number. In other word, "1 00" indicates the firmware number is $'1.00'.$

Remaining Product Life

3) The display information on the LCD is changed to the remaining product life from the current firmware version of the detector by pressing the button once. The unit of the remaining life will be changed automatically refer to the remaining life scale; "24_M" ~ "1_M", "30^D" ~ "1^D", " $24" \sim$ "1"

Low Alarm Set Value

4) The display information on the LCD is changed to the low alarm set value from the remaining product life by pressing the button once.

High Alarm Set Value

5) The display information on the LCD is changed to the high alarm set value from the low alarm set value by pressing the button once.

STEL Alarm Set Value

6) The display information on the LCD is changed to the short term exposure limit(STEL) alarm

set value from the high alarm set value by pressing the button once.

TWA Alarm Set Value

- 7) The display information on the LCD is changed to the time weighted average (TWA) alarm set value from the STEL alarm set value by pressing the button once.
- 8) The display information on the LCD is changed to the normal display from the TWA alarm set value by pressing the button once if there is not any alarm event occurred within the past 10 hours.

Elapsed Time

Alarm Value Occurred

9) Or if there is any alarm event occurred within the past 10 hours, the display information on the LCD is changed to elapsed time since the alarm occurred from the TWA alarm set value by pressing the button once, and then it is changed to the alarm value occurred by pressing the button once again, and it is changed to the normal display by pressing the button once again.

6. Alarms

An alarm is initiated when the sensor is exposed to a gas concentration that exceeds alarm setpoints. The alarm has four types; a low alarm and a high alarm and a STEL alarm and a TWA alarm.

The alarm persists until the gas concentration returns to an acceptable range. Battery life decreases rapidly when the detector is in alarm condition.

For G-Finder Multi O2, a low alarm occurs when the measured concentration value is lower than the low alarm setting value, while a high alarm occurs when the measured concentration value is higher than the high alarm setting value.

The following alarm settings are default for each detector gas type.

When the alarm occurs, LEDs flash, vibration and beep sounds occur and display will be changed as below for example.

7. Bump Test

- 1) Press the button twice at the normal operating mode in succession to get into the menu, it shows "BUMP" on the screen.
- 2) Press and hold the button until a 3 second countdown is displayed, then continue to hold until the countdown is completed to perform the bump test.
- 3) Then the gas Injection display, the low alarm setpoint display, and the high alarm setpoint display occur cross and the detector waits for injection of gas which causes an alarm.

4) If the detector detects the gas concentration for the bump test, the bump test process is performed automatically. The result will be displayed on the screen at the end of the test. If an alarm occurs during the bump test, the test is succeeded, otherwise the test is failed.

8. Zero the Sensor

In case of G-Finder Multi O₂, over time and through use, the sensor baseline at zero exposure may drift from the manufacturer's baseline. For optimal performance of O2 sensor, it is recommended to zero the O2 sensor at least once in a month at the condition of room temperature and in a fresh air environment (20.9% v/v O2) that is free of hazardous gas. The user will be noted by the display of the

calibration reminder icon when the sensor calibration is due. If the icon is showing please zero the sensor as instructed below: ** For all gas types, we recommend to zero the sensor periodically.

- 1) Move to a normal atmosphere (20.9% v/v O2) that is free of hazardous gas.
- 2) Press the button twice at the normal operating mode in succession to get into the menu, "BUMP" will be displayed on the screen.
- 3) "ZERO" is displayed on the screen by pressing the button once, then press and hold the button until a 3 second countdown is displayed. Continue to hold until the countdown is completed to calibrate zero.
- 4) Wait until the zeroing process is completed.
- 5) When the zeroing process is completed, "PASS" or "FAIL" appears.
- 6) After displaying the result, "ZERO" is displayed on the screen again automatically.
- 7) If "FAIL" appears, repeat the zeroing process according to above procedure.
- 8) If the zeroing process fails again, please contact our service center.
- 9) To calibrate gas, press the button once, and "SPAN" will be displayed on the screen. Continue calibrating according to the "Calibration Gas" section.

10) Or to exit the menu, press the button repeatedly to go back to normal operating mode

9. Gas Calibration

For more optimal performance of G-Finder Multi, gas calibration may be needed. To calibrate the detector, we recommend gas calibration after doing zero calibration at room temperature and in a fresh air environment (20.9% v/v O2) that is free of hazardous gas.

By default, G-Finder Multi is configured to use the following calibration gas mixtures:

- 1) Move to a normal atmosphere (20.9% v/v O2) that is free of hazardous gas.
- 2) Press the button twice at the normal operating mode in succession to get into the menu. "bUMP" will be displayed on the screen.
- 3) "ZERO" will be displayed on the screen by pressing the button once, by pressing the button again, "SPAN" will be displayed on the screen.
- 4) Press and hold the button until a 3 second countdown is displayed. Continue to hold until the countdown is completed.
- 5) The gas Injection display and the standard calibration gas concentration display occur cross and the detector waits for injection of calibration gas.

- 6) If the detector detects the gas concentration for the gas calibration, the gas calibration process will be performed automatically.
- 7) When the gas calibration process is completed, "PASS" or "FAIL" appears.
- 8) After displaying the result, "SPAN" will be displayed on the screen again automatically.
- 9) If "FAIL" appeared, repeat the gas calibration process according to above procedure.
- 10) If the gas calibration fails again, please contact our service center.
- 11) Or to exit the menu, press the button repeatedly to go back to normal operating mode.

$10₁$ **Detection Range**

Detection ranges for each gas type are noted in the table below.

11. Manufacturer Information

If there are any problems with our products, please contact us at the address below.

- 1) Address: Gastron Co., Ltd. 23, Gunpocheomdansaneop 1-ro, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea
- 2) Tel: 82-31-490-0800
- 3) Fax: 82-31-490-0801
- 4) URL: www.gastron.com
- 5) e-mail: gastron@gastron.com

12. Certifications and Approvals

1) The certification marking and certificate numbers are in the table below.

- 2) The product is in conformity with the following standards: IECEx: IEC 60079-0:2017, IEC 60079-11:2011 KCs: Announcement No. 2019-15 of Ministry of Employment and Labor ATEX: EN 60079-0:2012, EN 60079-11:2012 NEPSI: GB 3836,1-2010, GB 3836,4-2010, GB 3836.20-2010
- 3) The product may be used in zones 0, 1 & 2 with flammable gases and vapors with apparatus groups IIC and with temperature classes T1, T2, T3, T4.
- 4) The product is only certified for use in ambient temperatures in the range -20°C \leq Ta \leq +50°C and should not be used outside this range,
- 5) With regard to explosion safety, it is not necessary to check for correct operation.
- 6) The product contains no user-replaceable parts and is not intended to be repaired by the user. Repair of the equipment is to be carried out by the manufacturer, or their approved agents, in accordance with the applicable code of practice.
- 7) The certificate label is described as below.

Ordering Information $13₁$

Please put an order according to model code description below.

- GFM-400-X-Y
	- GFM-400 : standard model name
	- *X: Flammable gas type
		- > *X : Option code (default, MM2.5 ~ PP2.5) which can be selected when ordering by user demand which is not be a default for a target gas type, a calibration gas type, and \overline{a} measurement range type about the flammable gas type. For the details about options, please refer to the table below. Other option codes except default option are options in the future.

*Y: Housing body color (Blank: orange(default), YE: yellow, GN: green, VT : violet, etc.)

*Y: Option which does not affect \blacktriangleright intrinsic safety. This option code is needed at the order if you want some color different with default for the housing body. This option code will be not printed on the label.

14. Sales Information

This equipment may be operated in all EU members.

15. Revision History

