TELEDYNE
OLDHAM SIMTRONICS
Everywhereyoulook™

USER MANUAL

OLC/OLCT100

GAS DETECTOR

User Manuals in other languages are available on Website https://teledynegasandflamedetection.com

All of the information that is provided in this document is accurate to the best of our knowledge.

As a result of continuous research and development, the specifications of this product may be changed without prior notice.

TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS S.A.S.

Rue Orfila

Z.I. Est – CS 20417

62027 ARRAS Cedex

Thank you for choosing this TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS instrument.

All of the necessary actions have been taken in order to ensure your complete satisfaction with this equipment.

It is important that you read this entire manual carefully and thoroughly.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE THE FIRST USAGE: these instructions should be read by all persons who have or will have responsibility for the use, maintenance, or repair of the instrument.

This instrument shall only be deemed to be in conformance with the published performance if used, maintained, and repaired in accordance with the instructions of TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS by TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS personnel or by personnel authorised by TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS.

Important Information

The modification of the material and the use of parts of an unspecified origin shall entail the cancellation of any form of warranty.

The use of the unit has been projected for the applications specified in the technical characteristics. Exceeding the indicated values cannot in any case be authorized.

Catalytic sensors are susceptible to poisoning by traces of several substances. This leads to an inhibition which can be permanent or temporary depending on the contaminant, the concentration of the contaminant, the duration of exposure to the contaminant.

Poisoning may result from exposure to substances as:

- Silicones (e.g. Waterproofing, adhesives, release agents, special oils and greases, certain medical products, commercial cleaning agents)
- Tetraethyl lead (e.g. Leaded petrol, particularly aviation petrol 'avgas')
- Sulfur compounds (sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide)
- Halogenated compounds (r134a, hfo, etc.)
- Organo-phosphorus compounds (e.g. Herbicides, insecticides, and phosphate esters in fireproof hydraulic fluids

TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS recommends regular testing of fixed gas detection installations (read Chapter 5).

Guarantee

Under normal conditions of use and on return to the factory, parts and workmanship are guaranteed for 3 years, excluding such consumables as sensors, filters, etc.

Destruction of the equipment

European Union (and EEA) only. This symbol indicates that, in conformity with directive DEEE (2002/96/CE) and according to local regulations, this product may not be discarded together with household waste.

It must be disposed of in a collection area that is set aside for this purpose, for example at a site that is officially designated for the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) or a point of exchange for authorized products in the event of the acquisition of a new product of the same type as before.

Table of Contents

1 Presentation

1.1 Purpose

This range of sensors is designed to detect a particular gas depending on the type of sensor used.

1.2 Operating principle

The measurement sensor converts the target gas into voltage or current. This electrical parameter is:

- Either conducted directly via a connecting cable to a dedicated central measurement unit (as with the OLC 100 explosimeter) that operates on the principle of the Wheatstone bridge. Such a measurement unit is available in the TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS range.
- Or amplified, corrected for temperature, linearised, and converted to a 4-20 ma signal (as for the OLCT 100) and conducted via a connecting cable to a centralized unit (measurement unit or industrial automation system).

1.3 Composition of the detector

A detector comprises the following elements:

Id.	Description
1.	Company label
2.	Cover
3.	PCB protector (for OLCT version).
4.	PCB.
5.	Cable gland inlet. (cable gland not supplied).
6.	Enclosure.
7.	Sensor block.
8.	Nozzle.
9.	Ground connection.
10.	LEL sensor (high temperature).

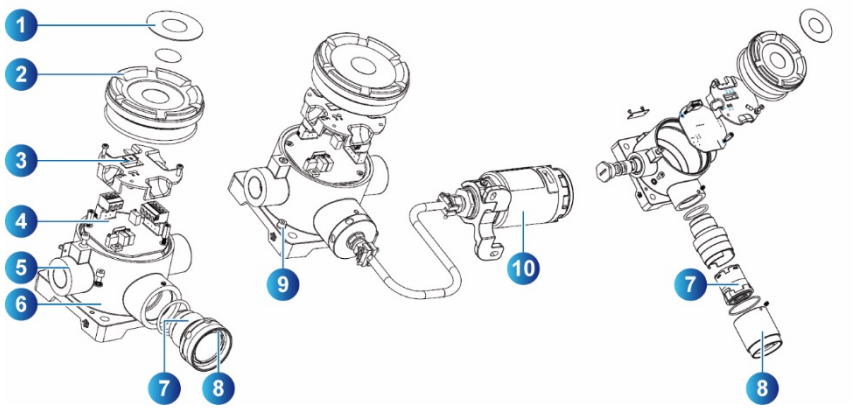
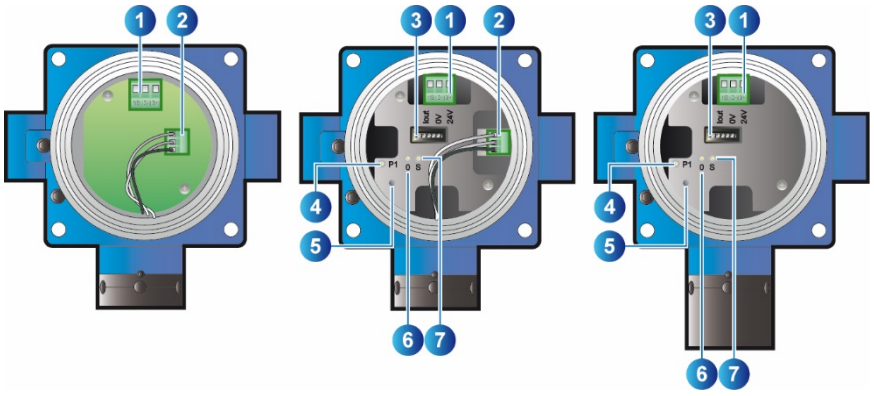


Figure 1 : component parts of an OLCT 100 detector

1.4 Internal elements

The following elements are internally accessible to the user:

Id.	Description
1.	Terminal for the cable being connected to the controller (measurement unit, automation).
2.	Sensor block connector.
3.	Calibration ribbon connector.
4.	4 mA adjustment.
5.	Push button access for 4 mA adjustment.
6.	Zeroing.
7.	Sensitivity adjustment.



OLC 100 detector *OLCT 100 explosimeter* *OLCT 100 detector for toxic gases*

Figure 2 : internal view of the detectors

1.5 Identifiers

The enclosure has two identifier labels, as described below:

1.5.1 Company label

This in turn groups the detector features together:

Id.	Description
1.	Manufacturer's name
2.	Name of product
3.	ATEX Marking
4.	CE symbol and the number of the organisation that provided the TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS production quality certification (INERIS)
5.	Warning
6.	Type of gas detected and range of measurement
7.	Temperature range for which the detector is certified for use in explosive areas (excluding metrological performance)
8.	Symbol of Marine Certification and number of the Approval Agency that issued the certificate
9.	Recycling symbol
10.	Additional markings ATEX, IECEX, INMETRO, etc and numbers of certificates

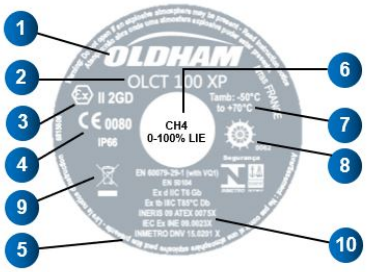


Figure 3 : Firmplate (example)

1.5.2 Side label

This label shows the following :

Id.	Description
1.	Thread diameter and pitch for cable inlet
2.	Detector reference number, less sensor (P/N)
3.	Detector serial number (S/N) The first two digits (in this case 09) correspond to the year of manufacture (in this case 2009)

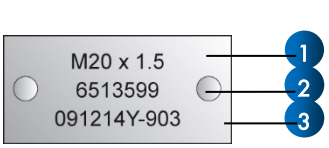


Figure 4 : side label

2 Ranges

2.1 OLC 100 and OLCT 100 ranges

The OLC 100 range is reserved for the detection of explosive vapor by using a Wheatstone bridge sensor.

The OLCT 100 range of detectors is provided with an amplifier producing a 2 or 3 wire 4-20 mA analog output. These are transmitter detectors and, therefore, the letter "T".

	OLC 100	OLCT 100 XP	OLCT 100 XPIR	OLCT 100 IS	OLCT 100 HT
Features	Explosion proof	Explosionproof	Explosionproof	Intrinsically safe (1)	Explosionproof (2)
Detection of explosive gases	Catalytic sensor (VQ1)	Catalytic sensor (VQ1 or AP 4F) or semi-conductor	☒	☒	Catalytic sensor high temperature
Detection of toxic gases	☒	EC Or SC	Infrared sensor	EC	☒
Detection of oxygen	☒	EC	☒	EC	☒
Detection of CO_2	☒	☒	Infrared sensor	☒	☒
4-20 mA output	☒ (3)	2 wires for EC 3 wires for SC 3 wires for LEL	3 wires	2 wires	3 wires

(1) Requires the use of a Zener barrier

(2) Sensor can be remote up to 5, 10, or 15 meters using a high temperature cable

(3) mV bridge output, 3 wires

EC : Electrochemical sensor

SC : Semi-conductor sensor.

LEL : Catalytic bead

AP : Poison resistant

Table 1 : comparison of OLC 100 and OLCT 100 series detectors

3 Installation

It is recommended that the guides relating to the installation, use, and maintenance of flammable gas and oxygen detectors (standard EN/IEC 60079-29-2) and toxic gas detectors (standard EN 45544-4) should be clearly understood.

Installation shall be in accordance with the standards in force, classification of the zone, and in conformity with standards EN/IEC 60079-14 and EN/IEC 61241-14, the editions in force, or with other national and/or local standards.

3.1 Regulations and conditions of use

- The installation should meet all the regulations currently in force for installations in explosive atmospheres, in particular the standards IEC/EN 60079-14 and IEC/EN 60079-17 (whichever editions are in force) or in accordance with other national standards.
- Generally speaking, the ambient temperature, supply voltage, and power that are mentioned in this document relate to explosion safety. **This has nothing to do with the operating temperatures of the detector.**
- The equipment is allowed in zones 0, 1, 2, 20, 21 and 22 for ambient temperatures ranging from -40 ° C to + 70 °.
- The detector sensor in the transmitter should always be in contact with the ambient air. Therefore:
    - Do not cover the detector.
    - Do not paint the detector.
    - Avoid dust.

3.2 Necessary equipment

- Complete detector assembly
- Requisite connector cable
- Multimeter (intrinsically safe, if necessary)
- Tools
- Fixing hardware

3.3 Electrical power supply

Type of detector	Supply (V DC)	Maximum current (mA)	Power consumed (mW)
OLCT 100 XP HT	15,5 to 32	110	1705
OLCT 100 XP LEL	15,5 to 32	100	1550
OLCT 100 XPIR	15,5 to 32	80	930
OLCT 100 XP EC	11 to 32	23,5	260
OLCT 100 IS EC	11 to 32	23,5	260
OLCT 100 XP SC	15,5 to 32	100	1550
OLC 100 (VQ1)	By TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS controller	340	(1)
OLC 100 (4F)	By TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS controller	370	(1)

(1) Depends on the gas controller

3.4 Location of the detector

Depending on the density of the gas to be detected or the application, the detector shall be positioned at the ground level, or on the ceiling at the same height as the airflow, or near to the air extraction ducts. Heavy gases may be detected at the ground level, while light gases will be found at ceiling height. Gas densities are provided on page 28.

3.5 Detector positioning

The detector shall be installed with the detector sensor pointing downwards.

Any tilt of more than 45° from the vertical will lead to an inaccurate measurement.

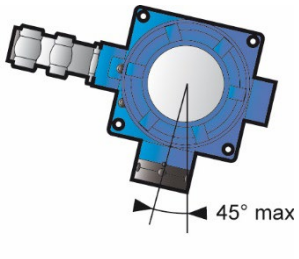


Figure 5 : sensor pointing downwards and maximum tilt angle

Installation of the enclosure shall be secured with 4 x M6 screws and the appropriate plugs for the supporting material

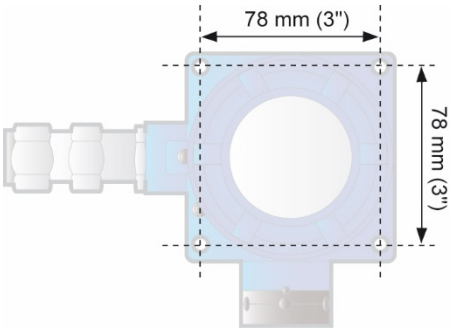


Figure 6 : fixing template for the enclosure

A special holder is available for mounting the detector on the ceiling (see section on accessories.

In the OLCT 100 HT version, only the removable detector head can be used at temperatures from -20°C to + 200°C. The OLCT 100 HT enclosure can only be used in ambient temperatures from -40°C to + 70°C. The high temperature cable between the OLCT 100 HT enclosure and the head is integral with the instrument and is not user-replaceable.

The cable should be protected mechanically

3.6 Connector cable

The detector shall be connected to the controller (measurement and automation unit) by a shielded instrumentation cable, armoured when necessary. The choice of cable will be dictated by the particular requirements of the installation, distance, and type of detector (see table below).

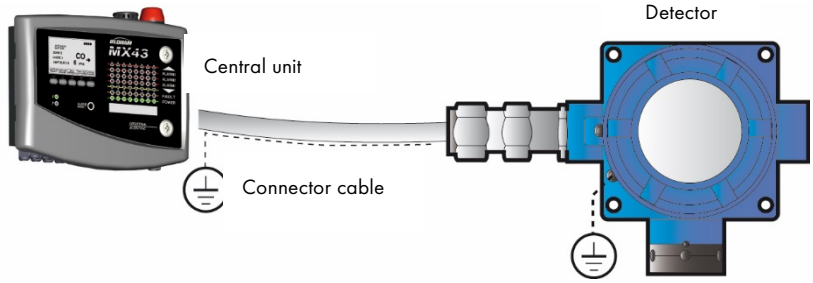


Figure 7: the cable connecting the detector to the controller should be chosen with care

Type of detector	Type of sensor	Maximum length (km) for cable of cross-section as indicated			Maximum load resistance for 4-20 Ma
		0,5 mm²	0,9 mm²	1,5 mm²	
Upstream line voltage (Vcc)		24	24	24	
OLCT 100 XP	Catalytic or semiconductor	0,8	1,4	2,4	250
OLCT 100 XP (1)	Electrochemical	<4	<4	<4	
OLCT 100 XPIR	Infra-red	1,4	2,6	4,4	250
OLCT 100 IS (2)	Electrochemical	1,8	3,3	<4	
OLCT 100 HT	Catalytic, high temperature	0,8	1,4	2,4	250

(1) for resistance calculations, the assumed load is 120 Ω for 4-20 Ma.

(2) for resistance calculations, the assumed load is 120 Ω for 4-20 Ma, and a 300 □ Zener blocking diode.

Warning: all wiring should meet the installation standards and should be described in a system document for SI installations.

The cable must have a braided screen to reduce the influence of electrical and radio-frequency interference. A cable such as AFNOR M 87-202 01-IT-09-EG-FA (Nexans) may be used. It shall be selected according to the type of detector and in accordance with the table shown hereinabove. Below are further examples of suitable cables:

Non ATEX zone: CNOMO FRN05 VC4V5-F

ATEX zone: GEUELYON (U 1000RHC1)

ATEX zone: GVCSTV RH (U 1000)

ATEX zone: xx-xx-09/15- EG-SF or EG-FA or EG-PF (U 300 compatible with M87202)

The maximum permissible length will depend on the cross-section of the cable conductors (see table) and on the minimum supply voltage.

3.7 Cable connection

3.7.1 Switch off line power supply

On the controller:

1. Inhibit any installation alarms to avoid unexpected triggering during operation.
2. In accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, switch off the power to the module in order to be connected to the detector.

3.7.2 Cable preparation

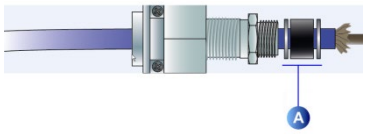
The cable shall be taken from the controller (measurement and automation) to the point of measurement (see Figure 8). The passage, support, and protection of the cable shall be according to best practice.

3.7.3 Cable entry

The detector is supplied without cable gland.

It is essential that the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the compression gland are followed and the braided screen is correctly connected. M20x1.5 flamme proof certified cable gland shall be used (see Chapter 11).

1 - Remove the gasket and the two metal washers (Rep A) supplied with the detector.



2 - Arrange the cable as shown in the picture.

3 - Spread the braided shield as shown in the picture.

Avoid creating "pigtails" with the braided shield.

4 - Insert the part back into the OLC/OLCT100 and then mount the cable gland (not supplied).

3.7.4 Cable connection

The connection of the cable between the detector and controller should be made with the power off. The site should be at equal potential

Connect the cable to the detector side before connecting the controller side.

After the wiring has been completed, connect the cable screen to the ground terminal of the controller.

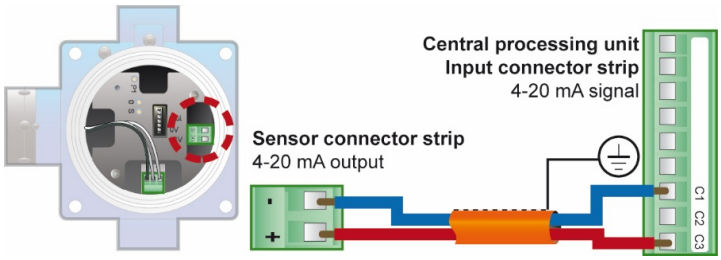


Figure 8: connection for a 2-wire 4-20 Ma detector

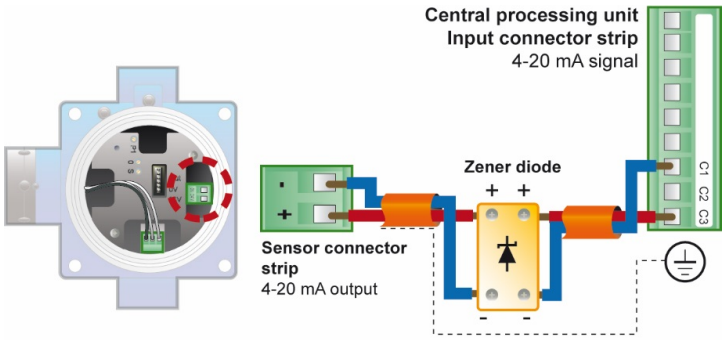


Figure 9: connection for an intrinsically safe, 2-wire 4-20 Ma detector with a Zener diode

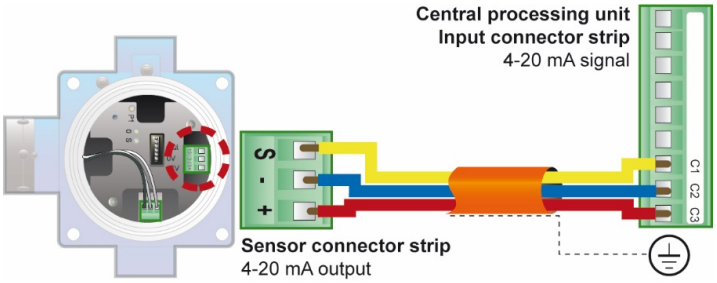


Figure 10: connection for a 3-wire 4-20 Ma detector

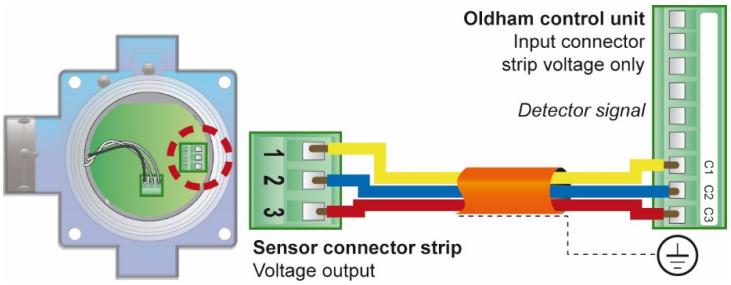


Figure 11: connection for a 3-wire OLC 100 type detector

3.7.5 Connecting the enclosure to ground

Connect the enclosure ground terminal to earth according to the regulations. This ground connection may, however, be taken from the terminal on the screw fixing the PCB to the inside of the housing.

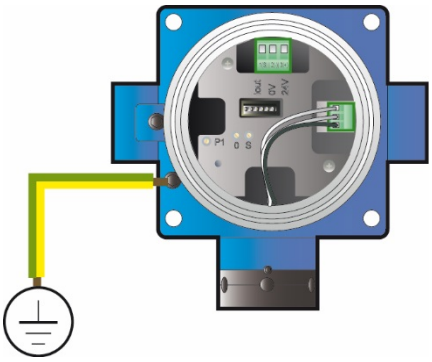


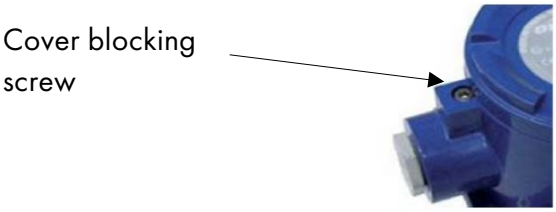
Figure 12 : Ground connection terminal

3.7.6 Closing the cover

Before connecting the cable to the terminal on the controller, it is essential that the cover is completely closed.

In order to lock the cover by rotation, unscrew the blocking screw until into contact with the cover.

If you were to remove the cover, tighten the blocking screw before unscrewing the cover.



4 Calibration

The tasks described in this chapter are reserved for authorised trained personnel only, since these tasks are liable to affect detection reliability

This procedure describes:

- Zero adjustment;
- Sensitivity adjustment.

4.1 Necessary equipment

- Multimeter (ranges 0-30 mA and 0-2 V), intrinsically safe if necessary.
- Cylinder of pure air.
- Cylinder of calibration gas, of suitable concentration for the measurement range (between 30 and 70% of the measurement range).

4.2 Commissioning

4.2.1 Prior checks

Check the following points:

- Detector housing grounded.
- Connexion of the shielding of the cable and the ground to the controller
- Integrity of the mechanical mounting (fixings, cable gland, and cover) ensured.

Powering up detector

1. Inhibit any installation alarms to avoid unexpected triggering during the operation.
2. Connect power to the detector line in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

4.3 Stabilization time

After mounting, it is essential to allow the detector temperature to stabilize. In addition, after turning the power on, certain sensors require a further pre-heating time. Any adjustment before the time indicated will result in an incorrect measurement, which may in turn compromise the safety of the goods and personnel. The total waiting time is summarised below:

- Explosimeter: 2 hours
- Oxygen detector: 1 hour (2 year sensor) to 1.5 hour (5 year sensor)
- Electrochemical detector: 1 hour, excluding:
  - NO (nitrogen monoxide): 12 hours
  - HCl (hydrogen chloride): 24 hours
  - ETO (ethylene oxide): 36 hours
  - CH_2O (formaldehyde): 36 hours
- Semiconductor sensor: 4 hours
- Infra-red detector: 2 hour

4.4 Calibrating the OLC 100

The cover of the detector remains closed, with any adjustments being carried out at the central measuring unit.

For an explosimeter, it is recommended that the detector should be calibrated by using the gas to be detected. If the user would like to calibrate the detector with a gas other than that detected and programmed in the factory, reference should be made to the table on page 30 by using the recommended gas and corresponding coefficient.

4.4.1 Zeroing

Proceed as follows :

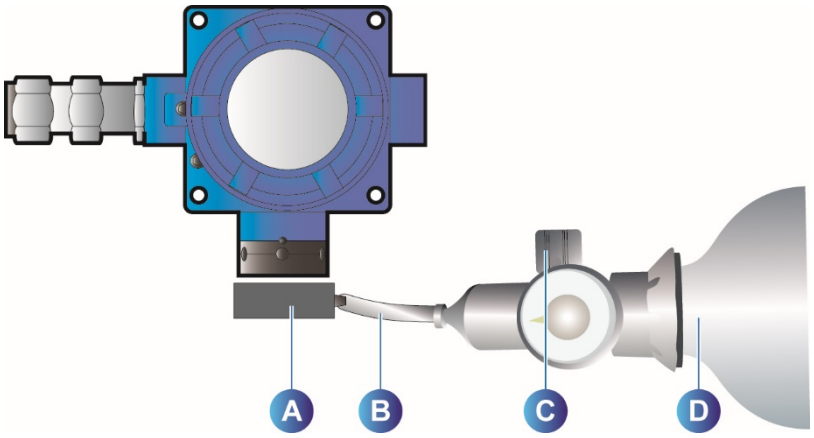


Figure 13 : Zeroing (OLC 100)

1. Inhibit any alarm signals on the controller.

2.Place the calibration cup onto the detector head (

Figure 13, "A").

3. Connect the calibrator cup to the pure air cylinder "D" using a flexible hose "B".
4. Open the valve on the zero air cylinder (flow rate 30 to 60 litres/h) "C".
5. After the measurement has stabilised (approx. 2 minutes), read the display of the central measuring unit.

   A displayed figure of "0.0" corresponds to 0% gas.
6. If a different value is displayed, adjust the "0" on the measuring unit to correct the value until a reading of exactly 0.0% is obtained.
7. Close the valve "C" on the cylinder. Remove the calibration cup "A" if no sensitivity control is necessary.
8. Reset any alarm signals on the controller.

4.4.2 Adjustment of gas sensitivity

This procedure takes place after the zeroing stage:

1. Inhibit any alarm signals on the controller.

2. Place the calibration cup on the detector head (

Figure 13, "A").

3. Connect the calibration cup to the calibration gas cylinder "D" by using a flexible hose "B".
4. Open the valve on the calibration gas cylinder "C" (flow rate 30 to 60 litres/hr).
5. After the measurement has stabilized (approx. 2 minutes), read the display of the central measuring unit.
6. Adjust "S" on the measuring unit in order to display the desired value.
7. Close valve "C" on the cylinder and remove the calibration cup "A".
8 . Walt for the measured signal to return to zero and reset the alarm signals on the controller.

4.5 Calibrating the OLCT 100

Wait for the stabilization time on power-up.
For a LEL detector, it is recommended to calibrate with the targeted gas. Should the operator calibrate with another gas, please refer to tables on pages 28 to 30 to know the recommended calibration gas and the cross sensitivity factor.

4.5.1 Zeroing (OLCT 100)

Proceed as follows:

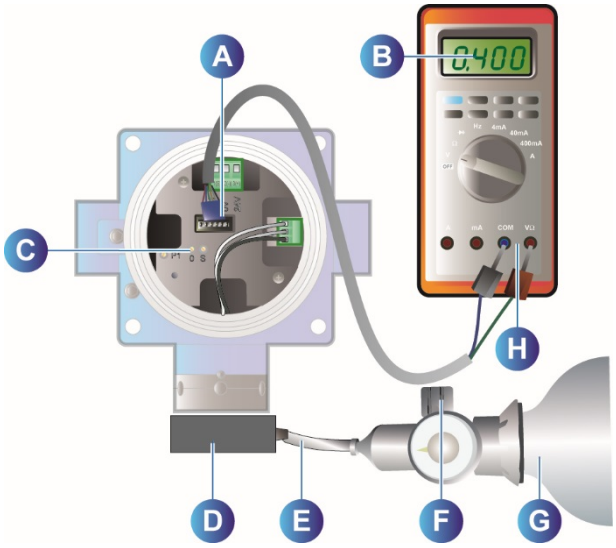


Figure 14: Zeroing and Sensitivity adjustment (OLCT 100)

Inhibit any alarm signals on the controller.

2. Insert the blue and green plugs on the measurement lead into the + and - multimeter sockets, respectively (Figure 14, "H")
3. Insert the measurement lead plug into connector "A".
4. Place the calibration cup on the detector head ("D").
5. Connect the calibration cup to the pure air cylinder "G" by using a flexible hose "E".
6. Open the valve "F" on the pure air cylinder (flow rate 30 to 60 litres/h).
7. After the measurement has stabilized (approx. 2 minutes), read the value on the multimeter "B".

   A measurement of 0.4 V corresponds to 4 mA, i.e. 0% gas.

   Note: for the oxygen detector, inject pure nitrogen instead of air.
8. If a different value is displayed, adjust the "0" control ("C") in order to correct the value until 0.4 V is exactly displayed.
9. Close the valve "F" on the cylinder. Remove calibration ribbon cable "A", calibration pipe "D", and close the detector again if no sensitivity control is necessary.
10. Reset any alarm signals on the controller.

4.5.2 Sensitivity adjustment (OLCT 100)

This procedure enables the measurement to be adjusted corresponding to x% gas. Proceed as follows

1. Inhibit any alarm signals on the controller.
2. Insert the blue and green plugs on the measurement lead into the + and - multimeter sockets, respectively (Figure 14Figure 14: Zeroing and Sensitivity adjustment (OLCT 100), "H").
3. Insert the measurement lead into connector "A".
4. Place the calibration cup on the detector head ("D").
5. Connect the calibration cup to the calibration gas cylinder "G" by using a flexible hose "E".

   A stainless steel pressure gauge and Teflon tube must be used for toxic gases and Freons.

   Note: for an oxygen detector, use a cylinder of pure air or roughly 19% oxygen.
6. Open the valve "F" on the calibration gas cylinder (flow rate 30 to 60 litres/h).
7. Once the measurement has stabilized (approx. 2 minutes), read the value on the multimeter.

   Use the following formula to determine the voltage value that is to be displayed:

   Voltage displayed (mV) = 400 + $\frac{1600\ x\ calibration\ gas\ concentration}{detector\ range}$

   For example, for a range of 1000 ppm CO with a calibration gas cylinder of 300 ppm, the voltage displayed will be:

   Voltage displayed (mV) = 400 + $\frac{1600\ x\ 300}{1000}$ = 880 mV
8. If a different value is displayed, adjust the "S" control ("C") to correct the value until an exact value of the calibration gas is displayed.
9. Close the valve "F" on the cylinder. Remove measurement cable "A", calibrate cup "D", and close the detector again.
10. Wait for the measured signal to return to zero and reset the alarm signals on the controller.

Calibration coefficients of explosive gases for catalytic detectors

When a VQ1 type sensor is used (available for OLC 100 and OLCT 100), the coefficients are as follows:

Gas	Chemical Formula	LEL (%)	LSE (%)	Flash point (°C)	Vapor density	Coefficient- Calibration gas CH4 (methane)	Coefficient- Calibration gas H2 (Hydrogen)	Coefficient - Calibration gas C4H10 (Butane)	Coefficient - Calibration gas C5H12 (Pentane)
Ethyl acetate	C4H8O2	2.10	11.50	-4	3.0	1.65		0.90	0.80
Acetone	C3H6O	2.15	13.00	-18	2.1	1.65		0.90	0.80
Acetylene	C2H2	2.30	100	-18	0.9	2.35	1.90	1.25	1.15
Acrylic acid	C3H4O2	2.40	8.00	54	2.5	5.00		2.65	2.40
Butyl acrylate	C7H12O2	1.20	8.00	37	4.4	3.50		1.85	1.70
Ethyl acrylate	C5H8O2	1.70	13.00	-2	3.5	3.05		1.65	1.50
Acrylonitrile	C3H3N	2.80	28.00	-1	1.8	1.45	1.20	0.80	0.70
Ammoniac	NH3	15.00	30.20	<-100	0.6	0.90	0.75	0.50	0.45
Benzene	C6H6	1.20	8.00	-11	2.7	4.00		2.15	1.90
1.3-Butadiene	C4H6	1.40	16.30	-85	1.9	2.55		1.35	1.25
Butane	C4H10	1.50	8.50	-60	2.0	1.90		1.00	0.90
Butanol (Butyl Alcool)	C4H10O	1.4	11.3	29	2.6	1.95		1.05	0.95
2 - Butanone (MEK)	C4H8O	1.80	11.50	-4	2.5	3.90		2.10	1.90
Cyclohexane	C6H12	1.20	8.30	-17	2.9	2.00		1.10	1.00
Dimethylether	C2H6O	3.00	27.00	-41	1.6	1.80		0.95	0.90
Dodecane	C12H26	0.60	~6.0	74	5.9	4.00		2.15	1.90
Ethane	C2H6	3.00	15.50	135	1.0	1.50		0.80	0.75
Ethanol	C2H6O	3.30	19.00	13	1.6	2.15	1.75	1.15	1.05
Ether (Diethylether)	(C2H5)2O	1.70	36.00	-45	2.6	1.90		1.00	0.90
Ethylene	C2H4	2.70	34.00	- 135	1.0	1.65	1.35	0.90	0.80
LPG	Prop+But	1.65	~9.0	<-50	1.9	1.90		1.00	0.90
Diesel	Melange	0.60	~6.0	55	>4	3.20		1.70	1.55
Natural Gas	CH4	5.00	15.00	-188	0.6	1.05			
HFO-1234yf		6.2	12.3			1.35		0.75	
Heptane	C7H16	1.10	6.70	-4	3.5	2.20		1.20	1.05
Hexane	C6H14	1.20	7.40	-23	3.0	2.10		1.15	1.00
Hydrogen	H2	4.00	75.60	-	0.069		1.00		
Isobutane	C4H10	1.50	8.40	-83	2.0	1.50		0.80	0.75
Isobutene	C4H8	1.60	10.00	<-10	1.9	2.20		1.20	1.05

Gas	Chemical Formula	LEL (%)	LSE (%)	Flash point (°C)	Vapor density	Coefficient- Calibration gas CH4 (methane)	Coefficient- Calibration gas H2 (Hydrogen)	Coefficient - Calibration gas C4H10 (Butane)	Coefficient - Calibration gas C5H12 (Pentane)
Isopropanol	C3H8O	2.15	13.50	11.7	2.1	1.60		0.85	0.80
Kerosene (JP4)	C10 - C16	0.70	5.00	> 50	> 4	5.00		2.65	2.40
Methyl Methacrylate	C5H8O2	2.10	12.50	2	3.5	2.25		1.20	1.10
Methane	CH4	5.00	15.00	-188	0.55	1.00			
Methanol	CH3OH	5.50	44.00	11	1.1	1.40	1.15	0.75	0.70
Naphta	melange (Mixture)	0.90	5.90	> 44	> 4	3.50		1.85	1.70
Nonane	C9H20	0.70	5.60	31	4.4	4.40		2.35	2.10
Octane	C8H18	1.00	6.00	12	3.9	2.70		1.45	1.30
Ethylene Oxyde	C2H4O	2.60	100	-20	1.5	2.10	1.70	1.15	1.00
Propylene oxide	C3H6O	1.90	37.00	70	2.0	2.35	1.90	1.25	1.15
Pentane	C5H12	1.40	8.00	-49	2.5	2.10		1.15	1.00
Propane	C3H8	2.00	9.5	-104	1.6	1.55		0.85	0.75
Propylene	C3H6	2.00	11.70	-107.8	1.5	1.65		0.90	0.80
Styrene	C8H8	1.1	8.00	31	3.6	6.30		3.35	3.00
Gasoline lead free	/	1.10	~6.0	21	3 à 4	1.80		0.95	0.90
Toluene	C7H8	1.20	7	5	3.1	4.00		2.15	1.90
Turpentine Oil	-	0.8	6.0	35	4.7	3.50		1.85	1.70
Triethyl amine	C6H15N	1.20	8	-15	3.5	2.05		1.10	1.00
White Spirit	melange (Mixture)	1.10	6.50	>30	> 4	3.50		1.85	1.70
Xylene	C8H10	1.00	7.60	25	3.7	4.00		2.15	1.90

Cells with a grey background: gases recommended for calibrating the detector

Table 2 : Calibration coefficients of explosive gases for catalytic detectors (VQ1)

When an anti-poison 4F type sensor is used (only available for OLCT 100), the coefficients are as follows:

Gas	Chemical Formula	LEL %	LSE %	Vapor density	CH_4 Coef	C_5H_{12}Coef	H_2 Coef
Acetone	C_3H_6O	2.15	13.0	2.1	2.24	1.03	
Acetylene	C_2H_2	2.3	100	0.9	1.91		
Ammoniac	NH3	15.0	30.2	0.6	0.79	0.36	
Benzene	C6H6	1.2	8.0	2.7	2.45	1.13	
n-Butane	C4H10	1.5	8.5	2.0	2.16	0.99	
Ethane	C2H6	3.0	15.5	1.0	1.47	0.78	
Ethanol	C2H6O	3.3	19.0	1.6	1.37	0.63	
Ethylene	C2H4	2.7	34.0	1.0	1.41	0.65	
n-Hexane	C6H14	1.2	7.4	3.0	2.85	1.14	
Hydrogen	H2	4.0	75.6	0.07			1.0
Isopropanol	C3H8O	2.15	13.5	2.1	1.84	0.85	
JP-4					3.28	1.51	
JP-5					3.33	1.53	
JP-8					3.48	1.6	
Methane	CH4	5.0	15.0	0.55	1.0		
Methanol	CH3OH	5.5	44.0	1.1	1.27	0.58	
n-Pentane	C5H12	1.4	8.0	2.5	2.17	1.0	
Propane	C3H8	2.0	9.5	1.6	1.9	0.87	
Styrene	C8H8	1.1	8.0	3.6	2.13	0.98	
Toluene	C7H8	1.2	7.0	3.1	2.26	1.04	
Xylene	C8H10	1.0	7.6	3.7	2.8	1.29	

Cells with a grey background: gases recommended for calibrating the detector

Table 3 : Calibration coefficients of explosive gases for catalytic detectors with a 4F sensor.

Example

Calibration of an "acetone" detector (VQ1) with a calibration gas of 1% volume butane

Value to be displayed:

$$\frac{1\%\ (injected\ butane)}{1.5\%\ (LEL\ butane)} \times 100 \times 0.90 \text{ (butane/acetone coefficient)} = 60\ \%\ \text{LEL}$$

Note:

- LEL values vary according to the source.
- Coefficients are accurate to ± 15%.

5 Preventive maintenance

Periodic checks enable the equipment and installation to remain in conformity and ensure reliable detection. This chapter describes what preventative action should be taken and at what intervals. Inspection and maintenance are carried out in accordance with standards in force EN60079-17 or IEC 60079-17, with whatever editions are in force or with other national standards.

5.1 Frequency of maintenance

Gas detectors are safety devices. TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS recommends the regular testing of fixed gas detection installations. This type of test consists of injecting the calibration gas into the detector at a sufficient concentration to activate the pre-set alarms. It is to be understood that this test is in no way a replacement for a detector calibration.

The frequency of gas tests depends on the industrial application where the detector is in use. Frequent inspections should be made in the months following the commissioning of the installation, and should then become more widely spaced provided that no significant deviation is observed. If a detector should fail to react in contact with the gas, calibration is essential. The frequency of calibrations shall be appropriate according to the results of the tests (humidity, temperature, dust, etc.); however, it must not exceed one year.

The general manager should put safety procedures in place on-site. TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS cannot be held responsible for their enforcement.

To attain SIL capability level 1 in accordance with European standard EN 50402, *Requirements relating to the safety operation of fixed gas detection systems*, the maintenance interval for explosive gas detectors must be no more than 6 months. To obtain SIL capability level 2, the maintenance interval must be no more than 3 months

5.2 Actions

Periodic maintenance comprises the following actions:

- Removal of dust from the sensor's protective housing, using only a dry cloth. No water or solvents should be used. Severely dusty heads or sensors should be replaced immediately.
- For use in dusty explosive atmospheres, the user should undertake full and regular cleaning to avoid the build-up of dust. The maximum permissible thickness of a dust layer must be less than 5 millimeters.
- Replacement of screws: if the screws on the fire-proof part "d" of the body need to be replaced, screws of equal quality A4. should be used.
- Zero inspection with pure air.

Gas sensitivity inspection and possible adjustment, as per 0

- Calibration

6 Maintenance

Maintenance primarily comprises changing any sensors that no longer meet their initial metrological characteristics.

Since they are liable to affect detection reliability, the tasks described in this chapter are reserved for authorized trained personnel only.

Inspection and maintenance shall be carried out in accordance with standards EN60079-17 or IEC 60079-17, with whatever editions are in force or with other national standards.

The 4 mA level is factory-set. This value cannot be changed or adjusted. This check does not concern explosimeter OLC 100.

6.1 Opening the cover

This stage is necessary for the 4 mA check, zeroing, and calibration of the detector. Unscrew the lid of the enclosure by using a tool positioned like a cross.

. All the necessary steps should be taken before opening the lid of the enclosure if it is installed in an ATEX zone, in particular:

- A fire permit from the appropriate department.
- Continuous use of a portable explosimeter.
- Use of an intrinsically safe multimeter.
- Reduction to an absolute minimum of the time involved.

This observation does not concern intrinsically safe versions that are used in an ATEX gas zone (see Specific instructions for use in explosive atmospheres and operational safety).

6.2 Checking the current generator

Although this setting is made in the factory, it is possible that the transmitter and controller may have to be matched. In this case, proceed as follows

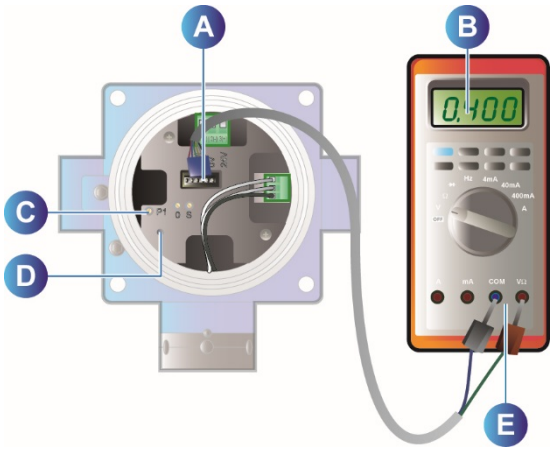


Figure 15: checking the current generator

1. Insert the blue and green plugs on the measurement lead into the + and – multimeter sockets, respectively.
2. Insert the measurement lead plug into connector "A".
3. Use a small screwdriver to press the 4 mA adjust button "D".

   The instrument then sends a 4 mA signal down the line. The multimeter displays 400 mV.
4. On the controller (measurement and automation), check that the measurement displayed corresponds to 0% of the measurement scale.
5. If some different value is displayed, keep pressing the button and adjust P1 ("C").
6. Release the push-button "D". Remove the measurement lead when adjustment is complete.

6.3 Possible errors

The table below summarizes the various possible detector errors:

OLC 100 explosimeter

Observed fault	Possible cause	Action
Zero setting not possible	Sensor	Replace the sensor
	Cable	Check cable
	Main unit detector module	Check module
Sensitivity adjustment not possible	Sensor	Replace the sensor
	Connector cable	Check cable
	Inappropriate calibration gas	Check calibration gas concentration
High gas concentration indication	Maladjustment	Zero and span the detector

OLCT 100 Detector

Observed fault	Possible cause	Action
Line current 0 mA	Connector cable	Check cable
	Power supply	Check voltage
	PCB	Replace the PCB
Line current < 1mA		Power the detector down then power it up (Off/On)
	Sensor	Replace the sensor
	PCB	Replace the PCB
	Line resistance too high	Check cable
	Power supply	Check voltage
Analog output is frozen at 20 mA	Gas concentration has reached 100% LEL	Proceed a power cycle (Off/On) Zero and span the detector
Courant de ligne >23mA	Over Range	Adjust zero and sensitivity settings Replace the sensor
Zero setting not possible	Sensor	Replace the sensor
	PCB	Replace the PCB
Sensitivity adjustment not possible	Sensor	Replace the sensor
	PCB	Replace the PCB
High gas concentration indication	Maladjustment	Adjust zero and sensitivity settings

6.4 Replacing sensor block

6.4.1 Standard Version

First follow the instructions in the section *Opening the cover*

The sensor block encloses the actual detector sensor itself. A sensor block can only be associated with a defined detector. A guide pin ensures that the sensor block goes together correctly

(a) Blocking screw

Figure 16: The sensor block (the black component)

Follow the procedure below :

- Inhibit any alarm signals on the controller.
- Switch off the supply to the detector.
- For a catalytic sensor, first remove the PCB connector.
- Loosen the locking screw (a) on the detector head and unscrew the head.
- Withdraw the (catalytic) detector head or the defective sensor block (OLCT 100).
- Replace the worn-out sensor with an identical part.
- Screw the detector head back on again and tighten the locking screws.
- Re-establish the supply to the detector from the controller.

  Adjust the settings for the new detector (see

- Calibration p 13).
- Close the detector cover.
- Reset any alarm signals on the controller.

6.4.2 High temperature version

Proceed as follows for the high temperature version.

- Inhibit any alarm signals on the controller.
- Switch off the supply to the detector.
- Loosen the maintenance screw (Figure 17, "B") on the detector head cover and remove it.
- Replace the defective detector head and replace the maintenance screw "B" on the detector head cover. Disconnect the high temperature cable from terminal block "A" on the detector head. Connect the high temperature cable to terminal block "A".

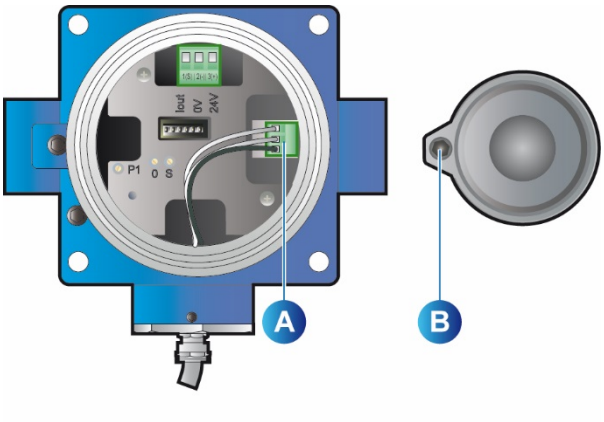
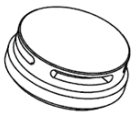


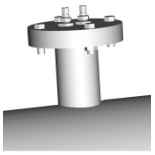
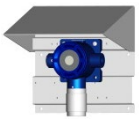
Figure 17 : OLCT 100 HT – elements specific to changing the high temperature sensor

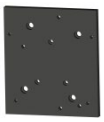
- Screw the detector head back on again and tighten the locking screws.
- Re-establish the supply to the detector from the controller.
- Adjust the settings for the new detector (see chapter 0

- Calibration p 13)
- Close the detector cover.
- Reset any alarm signals on the controller.

7 Accessories

Accessory	Utilization	Illustration	Reference
Tools kit	Tool kit for OLCT 100 including calibration cup, Allen key, sensor removal key and connector cable		6147879
humidifier kit	Used for the calibration of the semi-conductor transmitters		6335918
Calibration cup	Facilitates the injection of calibration gas on the sensor Effect on measurement: measurement similar to that for natural diffusion Effect on response time: none		6331141 Plastic material. Risk of electrostatic charges. Wipe with a damp cloth
PTFE remote sampling cup	Enables measurement in *bypass* mode Effect on measurement: no effect if calibration is carried out under the same conditions (cup, flow rate) Effect on response time: none		6327910 Plastic material. Risk of electrostatic charges. Wipe with a damp cloth
Splash-guard kit	Protects the detector against splashes Effect on measurement: no effect. Effect on response time: response time for natural diffusion can increase for certain gases. Contact us for details.		6329004 Plastic material. Risk of electrostatic charges. Wipe with a damp cloth
Stainless steel Splash-guard kit	Protects the detector against splashes Effect on measurement: no effect. Effect on response time: response time for natural diffusion can increase for certain gases. Contact us for details.		6129010

Accessory	Utilization	Illustration	Reference
Remote calibration cup	Enables the detection of ambient gases simultaneously with a calibration gas injection pipe. Effect on measurement: no effect. Effect on response time: negligible.	 ⚠	6327911 Plastic material. Risk of electrostatic charges. Wipe with a damp cloth
PTFE water barrier	Protects the gas inlet from dust and splashing Effect on measurement: no effect, but cannot be used for detecting O_3, HCl, HF, or CL_2. Effect on response time: response time increased (contact us for heavy gases of a density greater than 3 and at low concentrations < 10 ppm	 ⚠	6335975 Plastic material. Risk of electrostatic charges. Wipe with a damp cloth
Universal Pitot tube	Enables the measurement of a gas passing through a sheath Requires the use of the gas circulation head Effect on measurement: no effect. Effect on response time: negligible.		6793322
Mounting kit	Enables a detector to be fixed to the ceiling. Effect on measurement: no effect. Effect on response time: no effect.		6322420
Sunshield	Protects any detector mounted on the outside of a building. Effect on measurement: no effect. Effect on response time: negligible.		6123716
Wall mounting gas collector	Allows the sensor to detect more quickly the gas. (Wall mounting) Effect on measurement: no effect. Effect on response time: response time can increase up to 10%.		6331169

Accessory	Utilization	Illustration	Reference
Ceiling gas collector	Allows the sensor to detect more quickly the gas. (Ceiling) Effect on measurement: no effect. Effect on response time: response time can increase up to 10%.		6331168
Replacement adaptater kit	Enables replacement of an existing detector without having to re-drill holes.		6793718
Duct Mounting kit			B301372

7.1 Cable gland

Purpose	Reference
M20 cable gland for non-armoured cable Material: stainless steel	6343493
M20 cable gland for non-armoured cable Material: Nickel-plated brass (not recommended for use with ammonia or acetylene)	6343499
M20 cable gland for armoured cable Material: stainless steel	6343489
M20 cable gland for armoured cable. Material: Nickel-plated brass (not recommended for use with ammonia or acetylene)	6343495

8 Spare parts

List of spares for the various detectors

Part Number	Description
6 314 010	Catalytic sensor 0-100% LEL VQ1 for OLC 100 and OLCT 100 (Standard version only)
6 313 994	Catalytic sensor 0-100% LEL 4F for OLCT 100 (poison resistant version only. Not compatible with standard version)
6 314 220	Infrared sensor 0-100% LEL R1234yf for OLCT 100
6 314 221	Infra-red sensor 0-2000 ppm R1234yf for OLCT 100
6 314 222	Infrared sensor 0-2000 ppm R134a for OLCT 100
6 314 223	Infrared sensor 0-2000 ppm R407f for OLCT 100
6 314 224	Infrared sensor 0-2000 ppm SF_6 for OLCT 100
6 314 259	Infrared sensor 0-2000 ppm R32 for OLCT 100
6 314 260	Infrared sensor 0-2000 ppm R1234ze for OLCT 100
6 314 261	Infrared sensor 0-5000 ppm R1233zd for OLCT 100
6 314 142	Infrared sensor 0-5000 ppm CO_2 for OLCT 100
6 314 043	Infra-red sensor 0-5% vol. CO_2 for OLCT 100
6 314 109	Infrared sensor 0-10% vol CO_2 for OLCT 100
6 314 145	Infrared sensor 0-100% vol CO_2 for OLCT 100
6 314 016	Electrochemical sensor 0-30% O_2 for OLCT 100 XP (life expectancy 2 years)
6 314 205	Electrochemical sensor 0-30% O_2 for OLCT 100 IS (life expectancy 2 years)
6 314 C5A	Electrochemical sensor 0-30% O_2 for OLCT 100 (life expectancy 5 years)
6 314 017	Electrochemical sensor 0-100 ppm, 0-300 ppm and 0-1000 ppm CO for OLCT 100
6 314 018	Electrochemical sensor 0-30.0 ppm, 0-100 ppm H_2S for OLCT 100
6 314 019	Electrochemical sensor 0-1000 ppm H_2S for OLCT 100
6 314 125	Electrochemical sensor 0-5000 ppm H_2S for OLCT 100
6 314 020	Electrochemical sensor 0-100 ppm, 0-300 ppm and 0-1000 ppm NO for OLCT 100
6 314 021	Electrochemical sensor 0-10.0 ppm and 0-30.0 ppm NO_2 for OLCT 100

Part Number	Description
6 314 022	Electrochemical sensor 0-10.0 ppm, 0-30.0 ppm and 0-100 ppm SO_2 for OLCT 100
6 314 025	Electrochemical sensor 0-10.0 ppm Cl_2 for OLCT 100
6 314 023	Electrochemical sensor 0-2000 ppm H_2 for OLCT 100
6 314 026	Electrochemical sensor 0-30.0 ppm, 0-100 ppm HCl for OLCT 100
6 314 028	Electrochemical sensor 0-10.0 ppm and 0-30.0 ppm HCN for OLCT 100
6 314 029	Electrochemical sensor 0-100 ppm NH_3 for OLCT 100
6 314 030	Electrochemical sensor 0-300 and 0-1000 ppm NH_3 for OLCT 100
6 314 031	Electrochemical sensor 0-5000 ppm NH_3 for OLCT 100
6 314 033	Electrochemical sensor 0-1.00 ppm PH_3 for OLCT 100
6 314 035	Electrochemical sensor 0-3.00 ppm ClO_2 for OLCT 100
6 314 024	Electrochemical sensor 0-30.0 ppm ETO for OLCT 100
6 314 032	Electrochemical sensor 0-1.00 ppm AsH_3 for OLCT 100
6 314 027	Electrochemical sensor 0-50.0 ppm SiH_4 for OLCT 100
6 314 034	Electrochemical sensor 0-1.00 ppm $COCl_2$ for OLCT 100
6 314 036	Semiconductor sensor for methyl and methylene chloride for OLCT 100
6 314 037	Semiconductor sensor for R12, R22, R123 and FX56 freons for OLCT 100
6 314 038	Semiconductor sensor for R134a, R11, R23, R143a, R404a, R507, R410a, R32, R407c and R408a freons for OLCT 100
6 314 039	Semiconductor sensor for ethanol, toluene, isopropanol, 2-butanone and xylene for OLCT 100
6 451 626	OLC 100 Board
6 451 646	OLCT 100 IR Board (CO_2)
6 451 700	OLCT 100 IR Board (R1234yf, R134a, R407f and SF6)
6 451 621	OLCT 100 SC Board
6 451 594	OLCT 100 XP 0-100% LEL Board (standard version)
6 451 696	OLCT 100 XP 0-100% LEL Board (Poison resistant version)
6 451 623	OLCT 100 toxic Board IS or NO version
6 451 649	Usual EC OLCT 100 XP Board (CO, H_2S, H_2, NH_3, DMS, ethylmercaptan)
6 451 648	OLCT 100 O2 Board (for OLCT 100 XP with 6314016 only)
6 451 681	OLCT 100 O2 Board (for OLCT 100 XP with 6314C5A only)

9 Declarations of EU conformity

The document hereafter (2 pages) reproduces the EU declaration of conformity.

TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS
Everywhereyoulook™

DECLARATION UE DE CONFORMITÉ

EU CONFORMITY DECLARATION

Réf : UE_OLCT100_rev F.doc

Nous,
We,

Teledyne Oldham Simtronics S.A.S., ZI Est, 62000 Arras France

Déclarons, sous notre seule responsabilité, que le matériel suivant :
Declare, under our sole responsibility that the following equipment :

Détecteurs de gaz OLC 100 et OLCT 100 (XP, XP IR, IS, XP HT)
Gas detectors OLC 100 and OLCT 100 (XP, XP IR, IS, XP HT)

Est conçu et fabriqué en conformité avec les Directives et normes applicables suivantes :
Is designed and manufactured in compliance with the following applicable Directives and standards:

I) Directive Européenne ATEX 2014/34/UE du 26/02/14: Atmosphères Explosives
European Directive ATEX 2014/34/UE dated from 26/02/14: Explosive Atmospheres

Normes harmonisées appliquées : *Harmonised applied Standards*	**EN 60079-0 : 2018** **EN 60079-1 : 2014** **EN 60079-11 : 2012** **EN 60079-31 : 2014** **EN 50104 : 2010(a)**
Normes appliquées : *Applied Standards*	**EN 60079-29-1 : 2007(b)** **EN 50271 : 2010**

Note : l'équipement n'est pas impacté par les modifications majeures de la norme harmonisée EN **50271 : 2018**
(the equipment is not impacted by the major changes of EN 50271: 2018 harmonized version)

Attestation UE de Type du matériel : *EU-Type examination certificate*	**INERIS 09ATEX0075X**
Catégorie *(category)*/Marquage *(marking)* :	
OLC 100, **OLCT 100 (XP, XP IR, XP HT)**	**II 2 GD** **Ex db IIC T6 Gb / Ex tb IIIC T85°C Db** (-40°C<Ta<+70 °C)
Tête déportée de l'OLCT 100 XP HT *OLCT 100 XP HT remote sensor head*	**II 2 G** **Ex db IIC T4..T2 Gb** (-20°C<Ta<+200 °C (T2) or 180°C (T3) or 110°C (T4))
OLCT 100 IS / Aluminium	**II 2 GD** **Ex ia IIC T4 Gb / Ex ia IIIC T135°C Db** (-40°C<Ta<+70 °C)

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TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS
Everywhereyoulook™

DECLARATION UE DE CONFORMITÉ

EU CONFORMITY DECLARATION

Réf : UE_OLCT100_rev F.doc

OLCT 100 IS / Stainless Steel

II 1 GD
Ex ia IIC T4 Ga / Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da
(-40°C<Ta<+70 °C)

Notification Assurance Qualité de Production :
Notification of the Production QA
INERIS 00ATEXQ403

Délivré par l'Organisme notifié numéro 0080 :
Issued by the Notified Body n°0080
INERIS, Parc Alata
60550 Verneuil en Halatte France

II) Directive Européenne CEM 2014/30/UE du 26/02/14: Compatibilité Electromagnétique
European Directive EMC 2014/30/UE dated from 26/02/14: Electromagnetic Compatibility

Normes harmonisées appliquées :
Harmonised applied Standard
EN 50270:2015 for type2

Sécurité de Fonctionnement *(Functional Safety)*

Normes appliquées
Applied Standards
EN 61508:2011 et *(and)* **EN 50402:2005**

Niveau d'intégrité de Sécurité (c)
Safety Integrity Level
Capability SIL 2 selon certificat INERIS
(according to INERIS certificate) No. 93664/2012

(a) OLCT 100 XP (avec cellules O_2 2 ans ou 5 ans) et OLCT 100 IS (avec cellule O_2 2 ans)
OLC 100 XP (with 2 year or 5 year O_2 sensors) and OLCT 100 IS (with 2 year O_2 sensor)

(b) OLC 100 et OLCT 100 XP avec cellule catalytique type VQ1
OLC 100 and OLCT 100 XP with VQ1 catalytic sensor

(c) OLC 100 et OLCT 100 XP avec cellule catalytique type VQ1
OLC 100 and OLCT 100 XP with VQ1 catalytic sensor
OLCT 100 XP et IS avec cellule CO, H_2S, NH_3 ou O_2 (données cellules selon retour sur expérience)
OLCT 100 XP and IS with CO, H_2S, NH_3 or O_2 sensors (sensors data according to proven in use)

Ce matériel ne doit être utilisé qu'à ce pour quoi il a été conçu et doit être installé en conformité avec les règles applicables et suivant les recommandations du fabricant.
This equipment shall be used for the purpose for which it has been designed and be installed in accordance with relevant standards and with manufacturer's recommendations.

A Arras, 21/06/2021 / *Arras, June 21st, 2021*

AM. Dassonville
Certification Responsible

Teledyne Oldham Simtronics S.A.S.
Z.I. EST - C.S. 20417
62027 ARRAS Cedex – FRANCE
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The document below (1 page) reproduces the 2014/90/UE Marine Directive declaration of conformity.

TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS Everywhereyoulook™	**UE DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY TO TYPE FOR OLCT 100** In accordance with the Marine Equipment Directive (MED) 2014/90/UE, as amended Order Number: ……..

Manufacturer's, or his authorized Representative's name & address:
TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS- ZI EST – CS 20417- 62027 ARRAS CEDEX

In compliance with Article 16 of the Council Directive 2014/90/UE, the Marine Equipment Directive, as amended. We declare under our sole responsibility that the products detailed below conform to type, as described in the EC Type Examination certificate:

No 58271/A1 MED, issued by Bureau Veritas on 17 Sept 2020

Product Types: OLC 100, OLCT 100 XP, OLCT 100 IS

Product Descriptions: OLC(T) 100, Gas Detector

Serial Numbers (S/N) of products: …….

We further declare also that these products have been marked for their identification in accordance with Article 9 of the Marine Equipment Directive, after having been duly authorized by the EC Notified Body, the identification number of whom is stated below.

Modules for Production conformity assessment, within which the EC Declaration of conformity is issued:
Module D - Production-Quality Assurance,
Quality System Approval Certificate N° SMS.MED2.D_127472_A.1, issued by Bureau Veritas (NB 2690) on Nov. 12th, 2020

Limitation/Application:

- The equipment fulfils the EMC requirements for installation in General Power Distribution Zone and / or Deck Zone.
- The following component(s) shall comply with the requirements of MED2014/90/EU, as amended, and be wheelmarked:

OLC(T) 100, OLCT 100 XP, OLCT 100 IS

REGULATIONS and STANDARDS complied with:

SOLAS 74 convention as amended, Regulations II-2/4, VI/3.
IMO Res. MSC.98(73) -(FSS Code)- as amended by MSC.206(81), MSC.217(82), MSC.292(87), MSC.311(88), MSC.327(90), MSC.339(91) and MSC.457(101), 15
IMO MSC.1/Circ.1370
IEC 60092-504:2016
IEC 60533:2015
EN 50104:2010 and EN 60079-29-1:2016
EN 60079-0:2012 incl. /A11:2013

MARKING & IDENTIFICATION AFFIXED TO THE PRODUCTS:

2690

Prod. Year : YYYY
Serial Number : YY-XXXXX
(The first 2 digits indicate the year of manufacture)

Issued at ARRAS FRANCE, on ……

Marc Triquet
Quality Manager

OLCT100_MED DoC_F2013-02_G.docx

10 Technical specifications

10.1 Dimensional characteristics

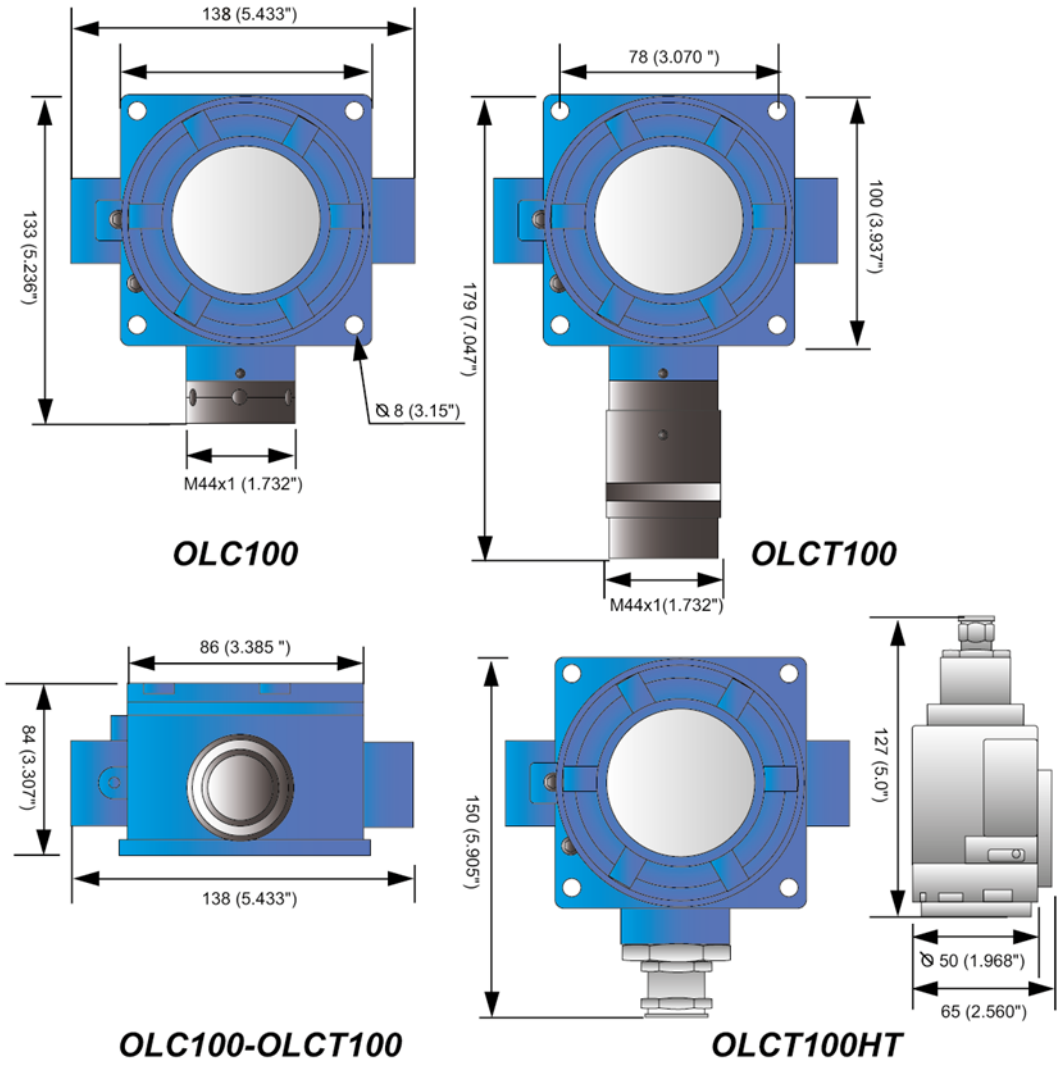

Figure 18: dimensional characteristics of the detectors

10.2 General Specifications

Supply voltage at the detector terminals (Vdc) :	• OLC 100 : 340 mA (current supply) • OLCT 100 XP HT : 15.5 V to 32 V • OLCT 100 XP LEL : 15.5 V to 32 V • OLCT 100 XP IR : 13.5 V to 32 V • OLCT 100 XP EC : 11 V to 32 V • OLCT 100 XP SC : 15.5 V to 32 V
Average consumption :	• OLC 100 : 340 mA • OLCT 100 XP HT : 100 mA • OLCT 100 XP LEL : 110 mA • OLCT 100 XP IR : 80 mA • OLCT 100 XP EC : 23.5 mA • OLCT 100 XP SC : 100 mA
Output current (signal) :	• Current source encoded from 0 to 23 mA (non isolated) • Linear 4 to 20 mA current reserved for measurement • 0 mA: electronic fault or no power supply • < 1 mA: fault • 2 mA : initialization mode • frozen to 20 mA : the concentration of combustible gas has reached 100% LEL
Type of cable :	• Explosimeter : screened, 3 active wires • HT Explosimeter : screened, 3 active wires • Electrochemical detector : screened, 2 active wires • Infra-red detector : screened, 3 active wires • Semiconductor detector : screened, 3 active wires
Cable inlet :	M20x1.5 (cable gland not suppled) or ¾ NPT
Maximum diameter of cable entering the detector :	12 mm
Electromagnetic compatibility :	Conforms to EN50270:06 (typ2)
Ingress Protection :	IP66

Approvals :	Conforms to European Directive ATEX 2014/34/UE (see attached Declaration) and to IEC Ex schedule for fire-proof detectors SIL 2 in accordance with EN50402:05 / EN61508:11 Performance approved according to EN 60079-29-1:16 (VQ1 catalytic bead) Performance approved according to EN 50104:10 (oxygen detectors)
Weight :	• OLC 100 : 0.950 kg • OLCT 100 XP HT : 1.8 kg • OLCT 100 XP LEL : 1.0 kg • OLCT 100 XP IR : 1.1 kg • OLCT 100 XP EC : 1.1 kg • OLCT 100 XP SC : 1.1 kg
Materials:	Epoxy painted aluminum. 316 Stainless Steel in option

10.3 Catalytic sensor (OLCT 100 XP)

Common characteristics

Measurement range :	0 – 100% LEL
Measurement principle :	catalytic
Accuracy :	see table below
Temperature range :	see table below
Relative humidity :	0 to 95% RH (non-condensing relative humidity)
Pressure :	atmospheric ± 10%
Response time :	T_{50} = 6 seconds. T_{90} = 15 seconds for Methane
Lifetime (typical) :	48 months
Storage conditions :	-40 to 70°C, 20 to 60% RH, 1 bar ± 10%, 6 months maximum
Warm-up time (max) :	2 hours to first switching on power

Specific characteristics

Type of sensors	Accuracy	Operating temperature range
Anti-poison sensor 4F (unmarked sensor)	1% LEL between 0- 70 %LEL 2% of the measurement between 71 and 100% LEL	-40 to +70°C
VQ1 sensor (sensor with identifying mark)	1% LEL between 0- 70 %LEL OLCT 100 : 2% of the measurement between 71 and 100% LEL OLC 100 : 5% of the measurement between 71 and 100 % LEL	-40 to +70°C
VQ1 sensor, high temperature assembly	1% LEL between 0-70%LEL 2% of the measurement between 71 and 100% LEL	-20 to +200°C

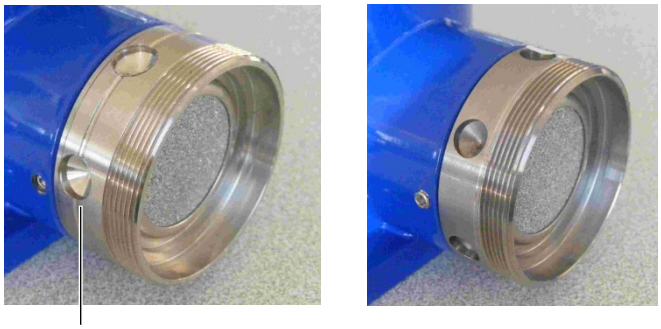

Figure 19: mark on VQ1 sensor

10.4 Toxic sensors (OLCT 100 XP and OLCT 100 IS)

Common characteristics

Measurement principle :	Electrochemical sensor
Pressure :	Atmospheric ± 10%

	Type of gas	Measurement range (ppm)	XP Version	IS Version	Temperature range °C	% RH (at 20°C)	Accuracy (ppm)	Lyfe (months)	Reponse time T_{50} / T_{90} (s)	Storage conditions	Warm-up time max (h)
AsH_3	Arsine	1.00		•	-20 to +40	20 - 90	+/- 0.05	18	30/120	(1)	1
CH_2O	Formaldehyde	50.0		•	-20 to +50	15 - 90	+/- 1.5	36	50/240	(1)	36
Cl_2	Chlorine	10.0		•	-20 to +40	10 - 90	+/- 0.4	24	10/60	(1)	1
ClO_2	Chlorine Dioxide	3.00		•	-20 to +40	10 - 90	+/- 0.3	24	20/120	(1)	1
CO	Carbon monoxide	100 300 1,000	• • •	• • •	-20 to +50	15 - 90	+/- 3 (range 0-100)	36	15/40	(1)	1
$COCl_2$	Phosgene	1,00		•	-20 to +40	15 - 90	+/- 0.05	12	60/180	(2)	1
ETO	Ethylene Oxide	30.0		•	-20 to +50	15 - 90	+/- 1	36	50/240	(1)	36
H_2	Hydrogen	2,000	•	•	-20 to +50	15 - 90	+/-5 %	24	30/50	(1)	1
H_2S	Hydrogen Sulfide	30.0 100 1,000	• • •	• • •	-40 to +50	15 - 90	+/- 1.5 (range 0-30)	36	15/30	(1)	1
HCl	Hydrogen Chloride	30.0 100		• •	-20 to +40	15 - 95	+/- 0.4 (range 0-10)	24	30/150	(1)	24
NH_3	Ammonia	100 1,000 5,000	• • •	• • •	-20 to +40	15 - 90	+/- 5 +/- 20 +/-150 or 10%	24	50/90 50/90 50/120	(1)	1
NH_3	Ammonia	1,000	•	•	-40 to +40	15 - 90	+/- 20	24	--	(1)	1
NO	Nitric Oxide	100 300 1,000	• • •	• • •	-20 to +50	15 - 90	+/- 2 (range 100)	36	10/30	(1)	12
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide	10.0 30.0		• •	-20 to +50	15 - 90	+/- 0.8	24	30/60	(1)	1

	Type of gas	Measurement range (ppm)	XP Version	IS Version	Temperature range °C	% RH (at 20°C)	Accuracy (ppm)	Lyfe (months)	Reponse time T_{50} / T_{90} (s)	Storage conditions	Warm-up time max (h)
O_2	Oxygen(>2years)	0-30% vol	•	•	-20 to +50	15 - 90	+/- 0,5% vol. from 0 to +50°C -1,25% vol. max from -20°C to 0°C	30	6/15	(1)	1
O_2	Oxygen(>5years)	0-30% vol	•		-40 to +50	+/- 2% of the measurement between 15% and 90%	+/- 2% of the measurement between -10 °C and + 40 °C[3]	60	15/25	(1)	1.5
PH_3	Phosphine	1.00		•	-20 to +40	20 - 90	+/- 0.05	18	30/120	(1)	1
SiH_4	Silane	50.0		•	-20 to +40	20 - 95	+/- 1	18	25/120	(1)	1
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide	10,0 30.0 100		• • •	-20 to +50	15 - 90	+/- 0.7 (range 0-10)	36	15/45	(1)	1

(1) 4 – 20 °C
20 – 60 % RH
1 bar ± 10 %
6 months maximum

(2) 4 – 20 °C
20 – 60 % RH
1 bar ± 10 %
3 months maximum

(3) +/-5% max of the measurement over the rest of the temperature range according to the metrological standard EN50104

10.5 Semiconductor sensors (OLCT 100 XP)

Common characteristics

Measurement principle :	semiconductor
Temperature range :	-20°C to +55°C
Relative humidity :	20 to 95% RH (non-condensing relative humidity)
Pressure :	atmospheric ± 10%
Lifetime (typical) :	40 months
Storage conditions :	-20 to 50 °C, 20 to 60% RH, 1 bar ± 10%, 6 months maximum
Warm-up time (max) :	4 hours to first switching on power

Type of gas	Measurement range	Accuracy	T_{50} / T_{90} (s)
Methyl chlorideCH_3Cl	500 ppm	+/- 15%	25/50
Methylene chlorideCH_2Cl_2	500 ppm	(from 20 to 70% FS)	
Freon R12	1 %vol	+/- 15%	25 / 50
Freon R22	2,000 ppm	(from 20 to 70% FS)	
Freon R123	2,000 ppm		
FX56	2,000 ppm		
Freon R134a	2,000 ppm	+/- 15%	25 / 50
Freon R11	1 % vol	(from 20 to 70% FS)	
Freon R23	1 % vol		
Freon R143a	2,000 ppm		
Freon R404a	2,000 ppm		
Freon R507	2,000 ppm		
Freon R410a	1,000 ppm		
Freon R32	1,000 ppm		
Freon R407c	1,000 ppm		
Freon 408a	4,000 ppm		
Ethanol	500 ppm	+/- 15%	25 / 50
Toluene	500 ppm	(from 20 to 70% FS)	
Isopropanol	500 ppm		

Type of gas	Measurement range	Accuracy	T_{50} / T_{90} (s)
2-butanone (MEK)	500 ppm		
Xylene	500 ppm		
R1234yf	1000ppm		
R1234ze	1000ppm		

10.6 Infrared sensors (OLCT 100 XP-IR)

Measurement range :	0-100% LEL R1234yf
	0-2000 ppm R1234yf, R134a, R407f, SF_6, R32, R1234ze
	0 – 5000 ppm CO_2 (carbon dioxide), R1233zd
	0 – 5% CO_2 (carbon dioxide)
	0 – 10% CO_2
	0 – 100% CO_2
Measurement principle :	- Infra-red absorption
Pressure :	1 bar ± 10%
Warm-up time (max) :	2 hours to first switching on power

Type of gas		Measurement range (ppm)	XP Version	Temperature range °C	% RH	Accuracy (ppm)	Lyfe (months)	Reponse time T_{50} / T_{90} (s)	Storage conditions	Warm-up time max (h)
CO_2	carbon dioxide	5,000 5 % 10% 100%	• • • •	-25 to +50	15 - 90	+/- 150 +/- 0.15% +/- 0.3% +/- 3%	60	15/30	(6)	2
R1233zd		5,000	•	-20 to +50	0 - 95	+/- 40 (from 0 to 50% FS) +/- 100 (from 50 to 100% FS)	60	40/170	(5)	2
R1234yf (HFO-1234yf)	Tetrafluoropropene	2,000 0-100% LEL	• •	-20 to +50	0 - 95	+/- 40 (from 0 to 50% FS) +/- 100 (from 50 to 100% FS) +/- 2% (from 0 to 50% LEL) +/- 5% (from 50 to 100% LEL)	60	25/120 30/115	(5)	2
R1234ze		2,000	•	-20 to +50	0 - 95	+/- 40 (from 0 to 50% FS) +/- 100 (from 50 to 100% FS)	60	40/170	(5)	2
R32		2,000	•	-20 to +50	0 - 95	+/- 40 (from 0 to 50% FS) +/- 100 (from 50 to 100% FS)	60	40/170	(5)	2
R134a	Tetrafluoroethane	2,000	•	-20 to +50	0 - 95	+/- 40 (from 0 to 50% FS) +/- 100 (from 50 to 100% FS)	60	40/170	(5)	2
R407f		2,000	•	-20 to +50	0 - 95	+/- 40 (from 0 to 50% FS) +/- 100 (from 50 to 100% FS)	60	40/105	(5)	2
R449a		2,000	•	-20 to +50	0 - 95	+/- 40 (from 0 to 50% FS) +/- 100 (from 50 to 100% FS)	60	40/170	(5)	2
SF_6	Sulfur hexafluoride	2,000	•	-20 to +50	0 - 95	+/- 40 (from 0 to 50% FS) +/- 100 (from 50 to 100% FS)	60	50/160	(5)	2

(5) -40 – 85 °C
0 – 80 % RH
6 months maximum

(6) 4 – 20 °C
10 – 60 % RH
6 months maximum

11 Specific instructions for use in explosive atmospheres and operational safety

11.1 General comments

OLC/OLCT 100 conforms to the requirements of European Directive ATEX 2014/34/UE relating to explosive Dust and Gas atmospheres. On account of their metrological performance as tested by the accredited organization INERIS (in process), the OLC/OLCT 100 transmitter detectors intended for the measurement of explosive gases are classed as safety devices in the sense of the European Directive and may, therefore, contribute to limiting the risks of explosion.

The information given in the following sections should be respected and taken into account by the manager of the site where the equipment is installed. As far as the aim of improving the health and safety of workers who are exposed to the risks of explosive atmospheres is concerned, refer to European Directive ATEX 1999/92/CE.

OLC/OLCT 100 detectors also conform to the requirements of the IEC international certification scheme relating to explosive Dust and Gas atmospheres.

Two modes of protection can be used:

- The mode of protection using fire-proof housing "db" for gaseous explosive atmospheres, or housing "tb" for explosive dust atmospheres.
- The intrinsically safe "ia" mode of protection for gaseous explosive or dust atmospheres.

11.2 Cable Entries

Cable glands shall be flameproof certified (‘d’ or ‘db’) for use in explosive atmospheres. Ingress Protection will be greater or equal to IP66. Cable glands will be mounted according to IEC/EN 60079-14 standard, edition in force, and to additional requirements from local standards. They shall be of M20x1.5 or ¾ NPT type. In the case of an ISO thread (M20), the engagement shall be 5 threads at least. Cables used shall have an operating temperature range equal or greater than 80 °C.

11.3 Threaded joints

Explosion-proof seals have values different from those specified in the tables of standard EN 60079-1. TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS does not allow repairs and disclaims any responsibility for material modifications.

The threaded joints on the OLC(T) 100 may be lubricated to maintain fire-proof protection. Only non-hardening lubricants or non-corrosive agents having no volatile solvents may be used. Warning: silicone based lubricants are strictly forbidden, since they contaminate the OLC(T) 100 detector elements.

11.4 Electrostatic Hazard

Accessories in plastic material (see Chapter 7) may present a risk of static discharge. Do not rub with a dry cloth. Clean with water and wipe only with a damp cloth.

11.5 Metrological performance for the detection of flammable gases

Standard VQ1 OLC/OLCT 100 filament version detectors conform to IEC / EN 60079-29-1 standards, *Suitability requirements for the operation of flammable gas detectors*, category 0 to 100% LEL Group II, reference gas 0-100% LEL Methane and Propane.

These detectors are classed as safety devices according to ATEX 2014/34/UE Directive and may, therefore, contribute to limiting the risks of explosion. For this to be so, they must be connected to TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS type MX 15, MX 32, MX 42A, MX 48, MX 43, MX 52 or MX 62 detection controllers, or connected to measuring systems that are certified according to IEC / EN standards 60079-29-1 and compatible with their characteristics (see transfer curve).

11.5.1 Transfer curve

The curve shown gives the transmitter output current as a function of the gas concentration. If the user connects the transmitter to a controller other than the one provided by TELEDYNE OLDHAM SIMTRONICS, they should be certain that the transfer curve is fully compatible with the input characteristics of their equipment to ensure the proper interpretation of the information provided by the transmitter. Similarly, the controller should provide sufficient voltage to compensate for any voltage drop in the cable.

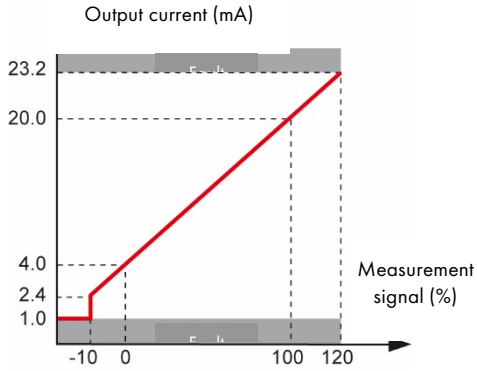

Figure 20: transfer curve for a 4-20 mA detector

11.6 Scope of use

Gas sensors have certain limitations; it is essential to fully recognize these limitations (see Chapter 10).

11.6.1 Presence of specific components

- Vapour from silicone or sulphur-containing components can affect the catalytic gas detector sensors and thereby distort the measurements. If the sensors have been exposed to these types of compounds, an inspection or calibration will become necessary.
- High concentrations of organic solvents (e.g. alcohols, aromatic solvents, etc.) or exposure to quantities of gas greater than the specified range of measurement can damage the electrochemical sensors. Inspection or calibration is then recommended.
- In the presence of high concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO_2 > 1% vol.), the oxygen-measuring electrochemical sensors can slightly overestimate the concentration of oxygen (0.1 to 0.5% O_2 overestimate).

11.6.2 Operation under low oxygen levels

- If an electrochemical detector sensor is used in an atmosphere comprising less than 1% oxygen for over one hour, the measurement may be an underestimate.
- If a semiconductor detector sensor is used in an atmosphere comprising less than 10% oxygen, the measurement may be an underestimate.
- If a semiconductor detector sensor is used in an atmosphere comprising less than 18% oxygen, the measurement may be an underestimate.

11.7 Functional safety

The detector is certified by INERIS (in process) to be in conformity with the requirements of standard EN 50402 for SIL capability 1 and 2 for the CH_4 and HC versions. Applicable since 2005, this standard is concerned with electrical apparatuses for the detection and measurement of oxygen or toxic or flammable gases or vapors, and defines the requirements relating to the safety function of fixed gas detection systems.

The detector has been developed in conformity with standard EN/CEI 61508.

The safety function of the OLC/OLCT 100 detector is the detection of flammable gases using catalytic technology and a 4-20 mA current output proportional to the gas concentration expressed as a percentage of LEL, respectively from 0 to 100% LEL. In the event of failure, the current will assume a fall-back value less than or equal to 1 mA or greater than or equal to 23 mA.

The safety function is no longer valid:

- After power has been switched on, while the measurement sensor is stabilizing and during start-up tests, the output current shall be in maintenance mode (2 mA).
- When the push button is pressed (forcing the current to 4 mA), the output current will be frozen at 4 mA.

11.8 Reliability data

These data are based on feedback from experience in the field. The analysis of the information recorded during maintenance by our technical team has enabled us to determine the following Probabilities of Failure on Demand under normal conditions of use:

Type of gas	Measurement principle	SIL Capability	λDU	PFDAVG	Test period	SFF
LEL	Catalytic (VQ1)	SIL 2	$1,89\ 10^{-7}$	$8,3\ 10^{-4}$	12 months	92,9%
Oxygen(*)	Electrochemical	SIL 2	$0,74\ 10^{-6}$	$1.62\ 10^{-3}$	6 months	60% to 90%
CO(*)	Electrochemical	SIL 2	$1,09\ 10^{-6}$	$1,19\ 10^{-3}$	3 months	60% to 90%
H_2S(*)	Electrochemical	SIL 2	$2,98\ 10^{-6}$	$3,26\ 10^{-3}$	3 months	60% to 90%
NH_3(*)	Electrochemical	SIL 2	$4,48\ 10^{-6}$	$4,91\ 10^{-3}$	3 months	60% to 90%

(*) Software and hardware according to INERIS certificate. Sensors data according to proven in use.

11.9 Special conditions of use

In case of exposure above the measuring range, it is mandatory to bump test the instrument with gas and/or to perform a calibration.

In the event of a change of position, it is necessary to re-calibrate the detector.

OLCT 100 IS (intrinsic safety mode of protection)

The detector must be powered by an intrinsically safe source.

The detector input characteristics on the J3 power plot are:

- Ui = 28V
- Ii = 93.3mA
- Ci = 39.5nF
- Li = 0H

12 Appendix | Ordering information

12.1 Gas List

Please find below the list of gases that the OLC/OLCT 100 detector can detect.

Gas Code	Gas
001	Methane 0-100 % LEL
002	Methane 0-100% LEL (4.4% vol)
003	Hydrogen 0-100% LEL
004	Butane 0-100% LEL
005	Propane 0-100% LEL
006	Ammoniac 0-100% LEL
007	Ethyl Acetate 0-100% LEL
008	Butyl Acetate 0-100% LEL
009	Methyl acetate methyle 0-100% LEL
010	Acetone 0-100% LEL
011	Acetonitrile 0-100% LEL
012	Acetylene 0-100% LEL
013	Acrylic acid 0-100% LEL
014	Acroleine 0-100% LEL
015	Butyl acrylate 0-100% LEL
016	Ethyl Acrylate 0-100% LEL
017	Acrylonitrile 0-100% LEL
018	Benzene 0-100% LEL
019	1.3-Butadiene 0-100% LEL
020	Butanol (isobutanol) 0-100% LEL
021	2-Butanone 0-100% LEL
022	Cumene 0-100% LEL
023	Cyclohexane 0-100% LEL
024	Cyclohexanone 0-100% LEL
025	Dimethylether 0-100% LEL
026	Dodecane 0-100% LEL
027	Ethane 0-100% LEL
028	Ethanol 0-100% LEL
029	Ether (diethylether) 0-100% LEL
030	Ethylene 0-100% LEL
031	Formaldehyde 0-100% LEL
032	LPG 0-100% LEL
033	Diesel 0-100% LEL
034	Natural gas 0-100% LEL
035	Heptane 0-100 % LEL

Gas Code	Gas
036	Hexane 0-100% LEL
038	Isobutane 0-100% LEL
039	Isobutene 0-100% LEL
040	Isopropanol 0-100% LEL
041	Kerosene (JP4) 0-100% LEL
042	Methyl Methacrylate 0-100% LEL
043	Methanol 0-100% LEL
044	Methylamine 0-100% LEL
045	Naphta 0-100% LEL
046	Naphtalene 0-100% LEL
047	Nonane 0-100% LEL
048	Octane 0-100% LEL
049	Ethylene Oxide (epoxyethane) 0-100% LEL
050	Propylene Oxide (Epoxypropane) 0-100% LEL
051	Pentane 0-100% LEL
052	Propylene 0-100% LEL
054	Styrene 0-100% LEL
055	Gasoline Lead free 0-100% LEL
056	Toluene 0-100% LEL
057	Trimethylamine 0-100% LEL
058	White spirit 0-100% LEL
059	Xylene 0-100% LEL
064	MIBK 0-100% LEL
065	R1234yf 0-100% LEL
066	DMA 0-100% LEL
068	Chloroethane 0-100% LEL
070	Chloromethane, 0-100% LEL
072	Cyclopentane 0-100% LEL
074	Allyl alcohol 0-100% LEL
200	Oxygen O_2 (electrochemical) 0-30% vol (life expectancy 2 years)
272	Oxygen O_2 (electrochemical) 0-30% vol (life expectancy 5 years)
282	Oxygen O_2 (electrochemical) 0-10% vol (life expectancy 5 years)
203	CO, 0-100 ppm
204	CO, 0-300 ppm
205	CO, 0-1,000 ppm
213	H_2S, 0-30 ppm
214	H_2S, 0-100 ppm
215	H_2S, 0-1,000 ppm
249	H_2S, 0-5000 ppm
216	NO, 0-100 ppm
217	NO, 0-300 ppm
218	NO, 0-1,000 ppm

Gas Code	Gas
219	NO_2, 0-10 ppm
220	NO_2, 0-30 ppm
221	SO_2, 0-10 ppm
222	SO_2, 0-30 ppm
223	SO_2, 0-100 ppm
224	Cl_2, 0-10 ppm
259	Cl_2, 0-20 ppm
225	H_2, 0-2,000 ppm
268	H_2, 0-4% volume
227	HCl, 0-30 ppm
228	HCl, 0-100 ppm
229	HCN, 0-10 ppm
230	HCN, 0-30 ppm
231	NH_3, 0-100 ppm
273	NH_3, 0-300 ppm
232	NH_3, 0-1,000 ppm
265	NH_3, 0-1,000 ppm (low temperature -40°C)
233	NH_3, 0-5,000 ppm
235	ClO_2, 0-3 ppm
252	CO_2, 0-5,000 ppm
239	CO_2, 0-5%
240	CO_2, 0-10 % volume
241	CO_2, 0-100 % volume
242	PH_3, 0-1 ppm
243	AsH_3, 0-1 ppm
244	ETO, 0-30 ppm
245	SiH_4, 0-50 ppm
246	$COCl_2$, 0-1 ppm
247	Formaldehyde, 0-50 ppm
270	Formaldehyde, 0-150 ppm
248	ETO, 0-100 ppm
250	Methanol, 0-1,000 ppm
286	N_2H_4, 0-2 ppm
253	Ethyl Mercaptant, 0-100 ppm
254	Dimethyl sulfide, 0-100 ppm
261	CH_4S, 0-100 ppm
500	R12, 0-1% volume
501	R22, 0-2,000 ppm
502	R134a, 0-2,000 ppm
505	R11, 0-1% volume
506	R23, 0-1% volume
507	Dichloromethane, 0-500 ppm

Gas Code	Gas
508	Chloromethane (Methylchloride), 0-500 ppm
509	R123, 0-2,000 ppm
510	FX56, 0-2,000 ppm
511	R143a, 0-2,000 ppm
512	R404a, 0-2,000 ppm
513	R507, 0-2,000 ppm
514	R410a, 0-1,000 ppm
515	R32, 0-1,000 ppm
517	R407c, 0-1,000 ppm
518	R408a, 0-4,000 ppm
519	R407f, 0-1,000ppm
520	R434A, 0-4000ppm
521	R245FA, 0-1000ppm
523	R407A, 0-1000ppm
524	R422D, 0-4000ppm
525	R1234ZE, 0-1000ppm
533	R1234ZE, 0-2000ppm
662	R1234YF, 0-1000 ppm
526	R1234YF, 0-2000ppm
532	R1233ZD, 0-5000ppm
528	R407f, 0-2,000ppm
529	R449, 0-2000ppm
531	R32, 0-2000ppm
527	SF_6, 0-2,000ppm
656	Ethanol, 0-500 ppm
657	Toluene, 0- 500 ppm
658	Isopropanol, 0-500 ppm
659	2-Butanone (MEK), 0-500 ppm
660	Xylene, 0-500 ppm
661	Styrene, 0-500 ppm
663	Benzene, 0-500ppm

To know you part number, please follow these instructions:

The reference is broken down as follows:

OLCT100-XPIR-001-1

OLCT 100 XP IR Transmitter, 0-100% LEL CH_4, ATEX, M20 cable entry

Range:	Type:	Gas:	Approval and entry of cable range:
OLC100 OLCT100 OLCT100 HT5* OLCT100 HT10* OLCT100 HT15*	XP IS XPIR	Codified from 1 to 999, includes gas and detection range	1 - ATEX and M20 cable entry - Aluminium 3 - ATEX and $^3/_4$ NPT cable entry - Aluminium 5 - ATEX and M20 cable entry - Stainless steel 7 - ATEX and $^3/_4$ NPT cable entry - Stainless steel CSA approvals are pending.

*Sensor movable up to 5, 10, or 15 meters using a high temperature cable

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NPO100GB Revision M.1 / March 2021