



Digital Gas Controller Series PolyGard®2 DGC6

User Manual

Software Controller from version 1.01.00 with Display Version 1.00.09

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DGC6 Analog Gas Controller

1 Application

The PolyGard®2 DGC6 Gas Controller is used for monitoring, detection and warning of toxic and combustible gases and vapors in the ambient air. The DGC6 Gas Controller fulfills the requirements according to the European Standard EN 50545-1 for the stationary monitoring of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and combustible gases in underground garages, tunnels, go-cart race courses etc. The DGC6 Gas Controller also meets the requirements according to EN 378, VBG 20 and the guidelines "Safety requirements for ammonia (NH₃) refrigeration systems". The Gas Controller can be used as well for monitoring other gases and measuring values.

The intended sites are all areas being directly connected to the public low voltage supply, e.g. residential, commercial and industrial ranges as well as small enterprises (according to EN 5502). The Gas Controller may only be used in ambient conditions as specified in the technical datasheet.

The PolyGard®2 Gas Controller DGC6 must not be used in potentially explosive atmospheres.

2 Description

The Gas Controller is a measuring, warning and control system for the continuous monitoring of different toxic or combustible gases and vapors as well as of Freon refrigerants. The DGC6 is suitable for the connection of up to 96 digital sensors like the DT6 Series via the 4-wire bus. Up to 32 analog inputs for the connection of sensors with 4 to 20 mA signal interface are available in addition. The controller can be employed as pure analog controller, as analog/digital or as digital controller. The total number of connected sensors, however, may not exceed 128 sensors.

Up to four programmable alarm thresholds are available for each sensor. Each sensor alarm threshold can be assigned up to one of the 32 power relays or up to one of the 96 signal relays. Relays have potential-free change-over contacts.

The Gas Controller menu structure is very intuitive and simple to use. A number of integrated parameters allow customized programming for various gas measuring scenarios. Configuration is menu-driven via the keypad. For faster and easy configuration, you can use the PC based configuration software DGC6-EasyConf.

Prior to commissioning please consult the guidelines for wiring and commissioning of the hardware.

2.1 Normal Mode

In normal mode, the gas concentrations of the active sensors are continuously polled and displayed at the (liquid crystal) LC display. In addition, the controller continuously monitors itself, its outputs and the communication to all active sensors and modules.

2.2 Alarm Mode

If the gas concentration reaches or exceeds the programmed alarm threshold, the alarm is triggered, the assigned alarm relay is activated and the alarm LED (orange for alarm 1, red for alarm 2 + n) starts to flash. The set alarm can be read from the menu Alarm Status. When the gas concentration falls below the alarm threshold and programmed hysteresis, the alarm is automatically reset. In latching mode, the alarm must be reset manually at the triggering device after falling below the threshold. This function is required for combustible gases detected by catalytic bead sensors generating a falling signal at too high gas concentrations.

2.3 Special Status Mode

In the special status mode there are delayed measurements for service and modification, but no alarm evaluation. The special status is indicated on the display and it always activates the fault relay.

The controller adopts the special status when:

- faults of one or more active devices occur,
- the operation starts up after return of voltage (power on),
- the service mode is activated by the user,
- the user reads or changes parameters,
- an alarm or signal relay is manually overridden in the “Stage Status” menu or via digital inputs.

2.3.1 Fault Mode

If the controller detects an incorrect communication of an active sensor or module, or if an analog signal is outside the admissible range ($< 3.0 \text{ mA} > 21.2 \text{ mA}$), or if there are internal function errors coming from the self-control modules incl. watchdog and voltage control, the assigned fault relay is set and the error LED starts to flash Yellow. The error is displayed in the menu Error Status in clear text. After removal of the cause, the error message has to be acknowledged (reset) manually in the menu System Errors.

2.3.2 Restart Mode (Warm-up Operation)

Gas sensors need a running-in period, until the chemical process of the sensor reaches stable conditions. During this running-in period the sensor signal can create a false alarm.

Depending on the connected sensor types, the longest warm-up time has to be entered as power-on time in the controller. This “Power On Time” is started at the Gas Controller after switching on the power supply and/or after the return of voltage. During this initial startup phase, the Gas Controller doesn't display any values and doesn't activate any alarms; the controller system isn't ready for use.

The power-on status occurs on the first line of the home display.

2.3.3 Service Mode

This operation mode includes commissioning, calibration, testing, repair and decommissioning.

The service mode can be enabled for a single sensor, for a group of sensors as well as for the complete system. In active service mode pending alarms for the concerned devices are held, but new alarms are suppressed.

2.3.4 UPS Functionality

The supply voltage is monitored in all modes. When reaching the battery voltage in the power pack, the UPS function of the controller is enabled and the connected battery is charged.

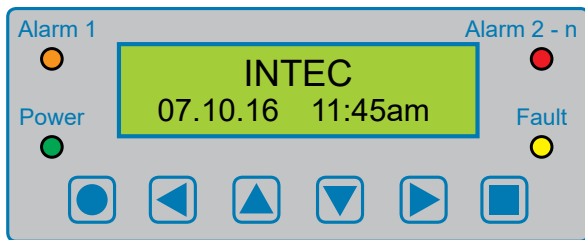
If the power fails, the battery voltage drops down and generates the power failure message.

At empty battery voltage, the battery is separated from the circuit (function of deep discharge protection). When the power is restored, there will be an automatic return to the charging mode.





No settings and therefore no parameters are required for the UPS functionality.

3 Operating Instruction

The complete configuration and service are entered via keypad user interface in combination with the LC display screen. Two Security password levels provide security against unauthorized changes.




3.1 Function of the Keys and LEDs at the Keypad

-  Exits programming, returns to the previous menu level.
-  Enters sub menus, and saves parameter settings.
-  Scrolls up & down within a menu, changes a value.
-  Moves the cursor position.





- LED orange: Flashes when alarm one or more alarms are active.
Permanently on, when at least one relay is in manual mode.
- LED red: Flashes when alarm two and alarms of higher priority are active.
Permanently on, when at least one relay is manually operated.
- LED yellow: Flashes at system or sensor failure, or when maintenance date exceeded or system is placed in Special Mode.
- LED green: Power LED

3.2 Setting / Change Parameters or Setpoints

Open desired menu window.

-  Open desired menu window.
Security Code input field opens automatically, if a code is approved.

After input of valid code the cursor jumps onto the first position segment to be changed.

-  Move the cursor onto the position segment, which has to be changed.
-  Set the desired parameter / setpoint.
-  Save the changed value, confirm storage (ENTER).
-  Cancel storage / close editing / go back to previous higher menu level (ESCAPE function)

3.3 Code Levels

According to the regulations of all national and international standards for gas warning systems, all inputs and changes are protected by a four-digit numeric code (= password) against unauthorized intervention. The menu windows for status messages and measuring values are visible without entering a code.

The cancellation of a password level takes place when no buttons are pushed within 15 minutes.

The code levels are classified in order of priority: Priority 1 has top priority.

Priority 1: Upper Level (password 9001 – not changeable)

Code level priority 1 is intended for the service technician of the installer to change parameters and set-points. This password allows working on all settings. For opening the parameter menus you must first activate the service mode after code entry.

Priority 2: Lower Level (password 1234 – not changeable)

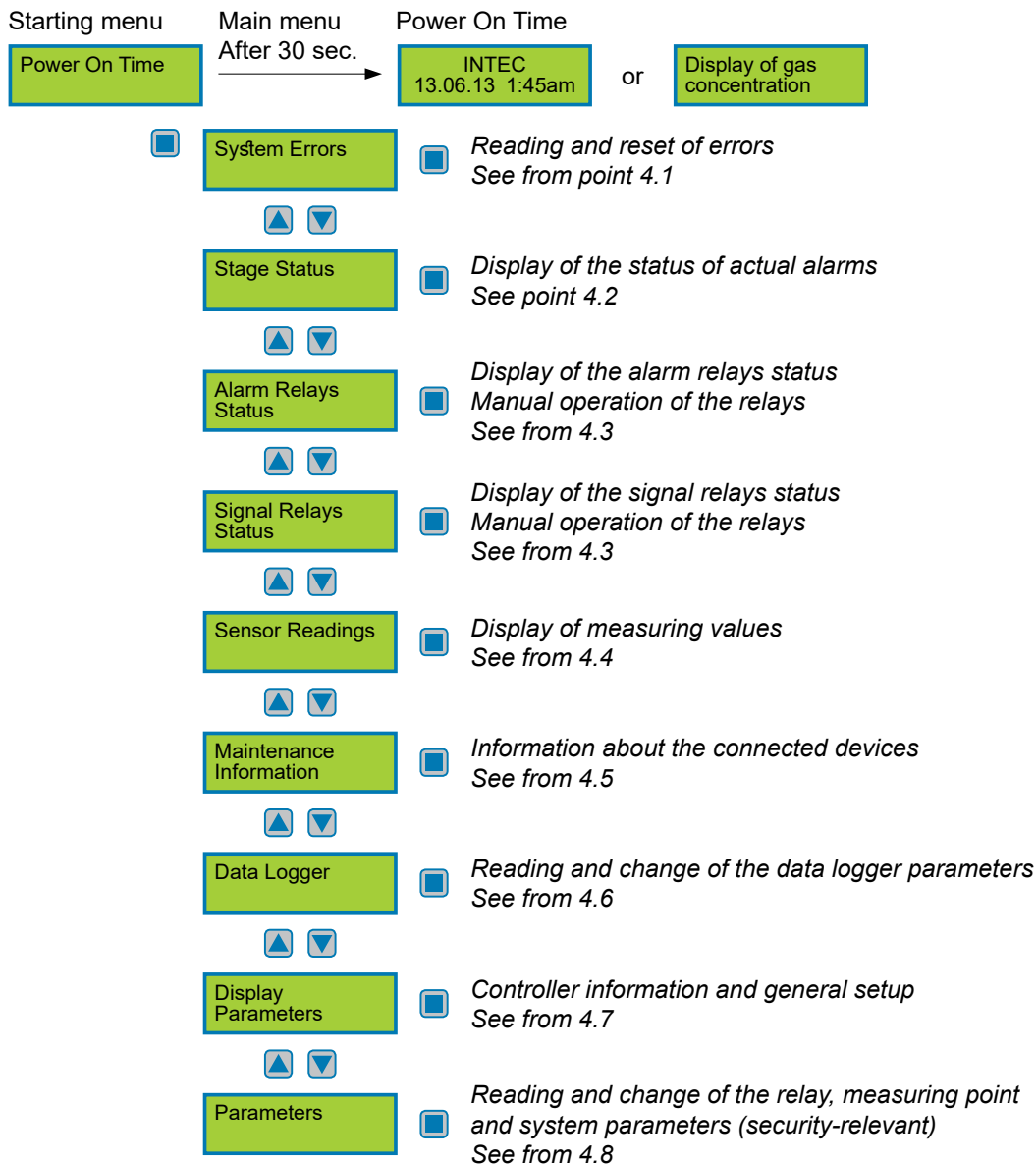
Code level priority 2 allows the operator:

- to acknowledge faults
- to set date and time
- to configure and to operate the data logger option, after activation of the operation mode “Service Mode”
- to read all parameters
- to manually operate test

4 Menu Overview

The Gas Controller DGC6 is operated via a logical and intuitive menu structure. The operating menu contains the following levels:

- Starting menu with date and time if no SP (sensor point) is defined, otherwise a scrolling display of the gas concentrations of all active sensors in 5-second intervals. If alarms are active, only the values of the sensors currently in alarm status are displayed.
- Main menu
- Submenu 1 and 3



4.1 Fault Management

The integrated fault management records the first 100 faults with date and time stamps in the menu “System Errors”. Additionally a record of the faults occurs in the “History Error”, which can only be read and reset by the service technician.

A pending fault activates the fault indication relay. The yellow LED (Fault) starts to flash; the fault is displayed in plain text with date and time in the starting menu.

In case of the fault of a connected sensor the alarms defined in the menu “SP Parameter” are activated in addition.

4.1.1 Acknowledge a Fault

According to the directives for gas measuring, accumulated errors are allowed to be acknowledged automatically. The automatic acknowledgment of a fault is only possible after having removed the cause!

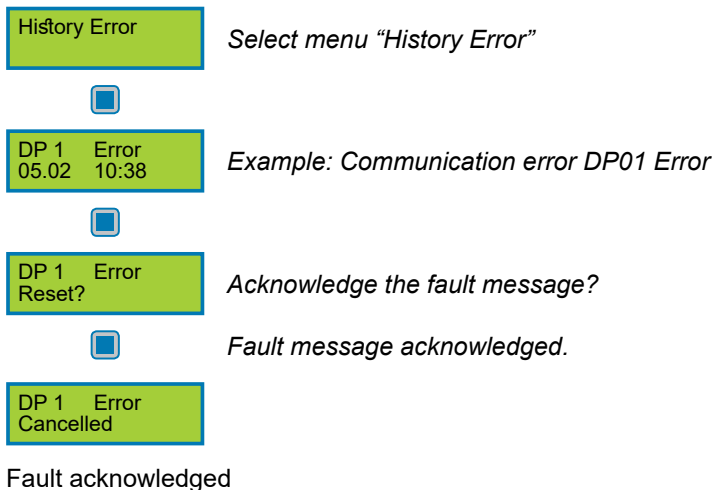
4.1.2 History Error

The menu “History Error” in the main menu “System Errors” can only be opened via the code level priority 1.

In the error memory, the first 100 faults that have occurred and have already been acknowledged in the menu “System Error” are listed for the service technician in non volatile memory.

Attention:

This memory should always be read during maintenance, relevant faults should be tracked and entered in the service logbook, and finally the memory should be emptied.



4.1.3 System Messages and Errors

The devices connected via the analog interface can only report their malfunction by signal under range or over range. The reason for signal under range usually occurs because of loss of signal do to missing signal from wiring problems.

The following system error messages of the analog interface are detected and recorded:

“AP 0X Overage”	Current signal at analog input > 21.2 mA
Cause:	Short-circuit at analog input, analog sensor not calibrated, or defective.
Solution:	Check cable to analog sensor, make calibration, replace sensor.
“AP Underrange”	Current signal at analog input < 3.0 mA
Cause:	Wire break at analog input, analog sensor not calibrated, or defective.
Solution:	Check cable to analog sensor, make calibration, replace sensor.

Any device with microprocessor and digital communication - such as digital heads, sensor boards, EP modules and even the controller - is equipped with extensive self-monitoring systems and diagnostic functions.

They enable detailed conclusions about the error causes and help the installers and operators to quickly determine the cause, and/or to arrange an exchange.

These errors can only be transmitted when the connection to the central (or tool) is intact.

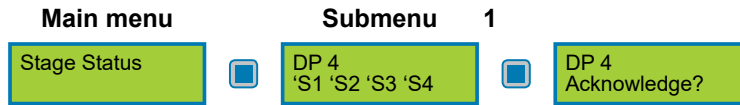
“DP 0X Sensor Element”	(0x8001) Sensor element at the sensor head – diagnostic function reports an error.
Cause:	Sensor pins broken, mechanical or electrical damage.
Solution:	Exchange sensor head.
“DP 0X ADC Error”	(0x8004) Monitoring of the sensor and/or process power supply, device reports an error.
Cause:	Mechanical or electrical damage of the amplifiers.
Solution:	Replace device.
“DP 0X Voltage”	(0x8002) Monitoring of the amplifier and AD converter circuits at the input Device reports an error.
Cause:	Mechanical or electrical damage of the power supply.
Solution:	Measure voltage if too low, replace device.
“DP 0X CPU Error”	(0x8008) Monitoring of the processor function – reports an error.
Cause:	Mechanical or electrical damage of the processor
Solution:	Replace device.
“DP 0x EE Error”	(0x8010) Monitoring of the data storage – reports an error.
Cause:	Electrical damage of the memory or configuration error.
Solution:	Check configuration, replace device.
“DP 0X I/O Error”	(0x8020) Power ON or monitoring of the in/outputs of the processor - reports an error.
Cause:	During restart, electrical damage of the processor or of circuit elements.
Solution:	Wait until Power On is over, replace device.
“DP 0X Overtemp.”	(0x8040) Ambient temperature too high; the sensor outputs the measurement value for a determined period and switches to error state after 24 h.
Cause:	Too high ambient temperature.
Solution:	Protect the device from direct sunlight or check climatic conditions.
“DP 0X Overrange”	(0x8200) Signal of sensor element at the sensor head is out of range.
Cause:	Sensor not calibrated correctly (e.g. wrong calibration gas), defective.
Solution:	Recalibrate sensor, replace it.
“DP 0X Underrange”	(0x8100) Signal of sensor element at the sensor head is out of range.
Cause:	Wire break at sensor element input, sensor drift too high, defective.
Solution:	Recalibrate sensor, replace it.

The controller monitors the communication between request and response. If the reply is too late, incomplete or incorrect, the controller recognizes the following errors and reports them.

“SB 0X Error”	(0x9000) Communication error from central unit to SB 0X.
Cause:	Bus line interrupted or short circuit, DP 0X registered at the controller, but not addressed. SB 0X defective.
Solution:	Check line to SB 0X, check SB address or SP parameters, replace sensor.
“DP 0X Error”	(0xB000) Communication error of SB to DP 0X sensor.
Cause:	Bus line between SB and head interrupted or short circuit, DP 0X registered at the controller, but not configured at SB, wrong gas type, DP 0X defective.
Solution:	Check line to DP 0X, check sensor address or parameters, replace sensor.
“EP_06 0X Error”	(0x9000) Communication error to EP_06 0X module.
Cause:	Bus line interrupted or short circuit, EP_06 0X registered at the controller, but not addressed or addressed incorrectly, EP_06 0X module defective.
Solution:	Check line to EP_06 0X, check module address, replace module.
“Maintenance”	(0x0080) System maintenance is due.
Cause:	Maintenance date exceeded.
Solution:	Perform the maintenance.
“DP XX locked” “AP XX locked”	This SP input is locked (SP is physically present, but locked by the operator).
Cause:	Operator intervention.
Solution:	Eliminate the cause of a possible fault and then unlock the SP.
“UPS Error”	(0x8001) UPS doesn’t work correctly, can only be signaled by the GC.
Cause:	Defective UPS – too high or too low voltage.
Solution:	Replace UPS.
“Power Failure”	(0x8004) can only be signaled by the GC.
Cause:	Power failure or fuse tripped.
Solution:	Check power supply or fuses.
“Horn Error”	(0xA000) can only be signaled by the GC/EP with available hardware option.
Cause:	Wire break or device defective.
Solution:	??
“Warning Sign Error”	(0x9000) can only be signaled by the GC/EP with available hardware option.
Cause:	Wire break or device defective.
Solution:	??
“XXX FC: 0xXXXX”	Occurs, if there are several errors from one measuring point.
Cause:	Several causes.
Solution:	See the specific errors.

4.2 Status Alarm

Displays the actual alarms in plain text in the order of their occurrence. Only those sensor points are displayed, where at least one alarm has exceeded its alarm threshold. Changes are not possible in this menu.



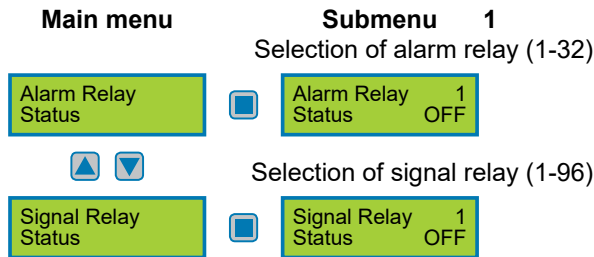
Acknowledge latching alarms.

Symbol	Description	Function
AP X	Measuring Point No.	Analog measuring point X = 1 - 32, where an alarm is pending.
DP X	Measuring Point No.	Digital measuring point X = 1 - 96, where an alarm is pending.
'S1 S1	Alarm status	'S1 = Local alarm 1 active (generated in the sensor / module) S1 = Alarm 1 active (generated in the central control)

4.3 Status Relay

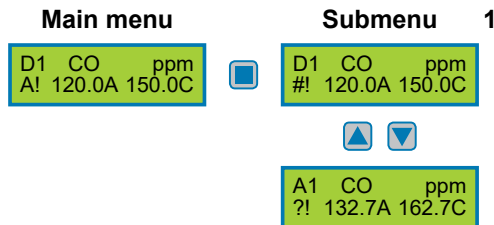
Displays the current status of alarm and signal relays.

The manual operation (test function) of the alarm and signal relays is performed in the menu Parameters.



4.4 Menu Sensor Readings

In this menu, the display shows the measured values with gas type and unit. If the alarm evaluation is defined as average, the display shows the current value (C) and additionally the average value (A).



Symbol	Description	Default	Function
DX	Measured value		Measured value from bus sensor with SP address with X = 1 - 96
AX	Measured value		Measured value from analog sensor at analog input with AX = 1 - 32
CO	Gas type		See 4.7.3
ppm	Gas unit		See 4.7.3
A	Average value		Arithmetic average (30 measured values within the time unit)
C	Current value		Current value of gas concentration
S!	Alarm		SP has triggered an alarm
#	Maint. info		Device has exceeded maintenance date
?	ConfigError		SP configuration not compatible
Error	Fault SP		Communication error, or signal out of the measuring range
Locked	SP locked		SP was temporarily locked by the operator.

The information ConfigError has priority to maintenance information.

Alarm information is always displayed with “!”, even if ConfigError or maintenance information are active.

4.5 Maintenance Information

A control of the maintenance intervals required by law (SIL) or by the customer is integrated in the DGC6 system. When changing the maintenance intervals, you have to observe legal and standard regulations and the manufacturer's specifications! A calibration must be performed so that the change can take effect

System maintenance message:

At commissioning or after successful maintenance, the date (battery backed) for next due maintenance of the whole system has to be entered. When this date has been reached, the maintenance message is activated.

Sensor maintenance message:

Sensors need regular calibration for complying with the specified accuracy and reliability. In order to avoid complex manual documentation, the sensors store their run time between the calibration intervals continuously and permanently. If the run time since the last calibration exceeds the sensor maintenance interval stored in the sensor, a maintenance message is sent to the central control.

The maintenance message is reset during calibration and the running time since the last calibration is set to zero.

Device reaction with pending maintenance message:

The maintenance signal can be ORed to each of the active relays in the menu Relay Parameters. In this way, one or more relays can be activated in case of maintenance (see 4.8.2.9).

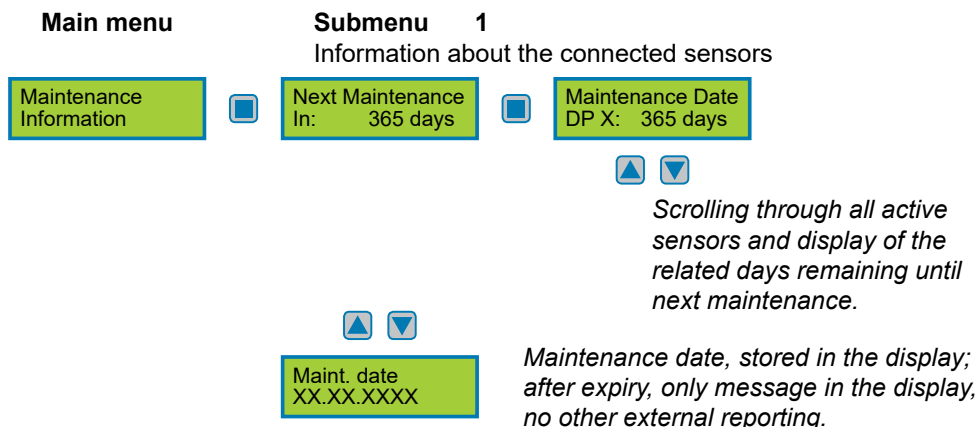
In case of a pending maintenance message, the phone no. of the service company appears in the main menu instead of the time / date information and the yellow LED on the display starts to flash.

The maintenance message can only be cleared by removing the cause - changing the maintenance date or calibration or replacement of the sensors.

In order to distinguish between the sensor maintenance messages and the system maintenance message and to get a quick allocation of the serviceable sensors, the measured value in the menu item Sensor Readings gets the maintenance prefix "#".

As additional information, a separate window displays the time (in days) when the next sensor is due for maintenance. If several sensors are connected, the shortest time is always displayed. In the submenu, you can scroll through the display of all active measuring points to determine the sensors where the maintenance is due soon.

The largest representable number is 889 days (127 weeks / 2.5 years), counting down after the initial week of operation. If the next maintenance is due in an even longer period, the time display is still limited to 889 days.

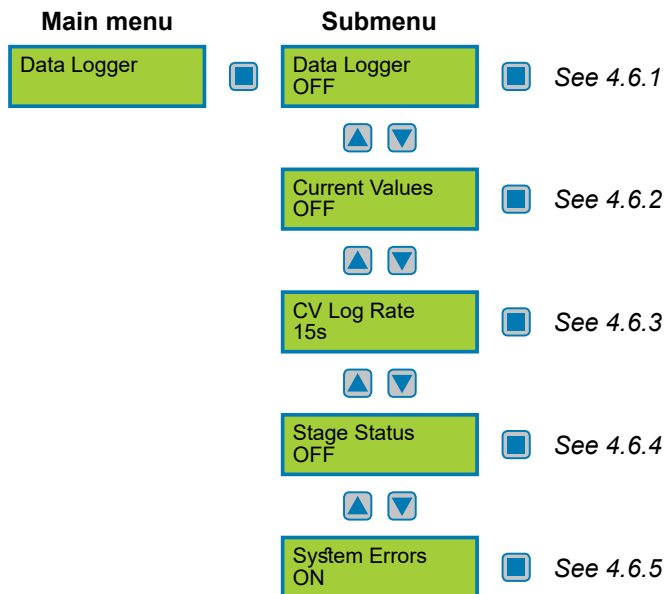


4.6 Menu Data Logger

Connect an USB device at the USB cable to use the data logger function.

This USB device may be for example an USB stick version 2.0 (not all types have been tested).

In this menu, the parameters for the long-term recording of the USB device are set.



4.6.1 Data Logger Switch On / Off

Starting the logger function.

Symbol	Description	Setting Status	Function
OFF	Turned off	OFF	OFF = Data Logger function is turned off ON = Data Logger function is turned on

Note:

This function only works with an USB device.

If this function is active, the USB device mustn't be removed, otherwise data may be lost!! (Like with Windows – safe removal of USB devices)

4.6.2 Current Values

Definition of the relay function – acts directly on the relay output:

Symbol	Description	Setting Status	Function
OFF	Current value	OFF	OFF = Current values of all registered SP are not recorded. ON = Current values of all registered SP are recorded.

Release of the current value recording of all active measuring points on the USB device in a CSV file. The file name is generated by the system and can't therefore be determined manually.

The name of the file is structured as follows:

CVMMTT.csv, with MM standing for the current month and TT standing for the current day.

Every day, a new file with the current date is generated. This makes sure that the files won't be too big to be still edited by established PC programs.

Internal structure of the file

(The headlines and column numbers are only for easy explanation and aren't written in the file!)

Column 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	98	99	etc.
Time	1	2	3	4	5	6	...	97	98	x
or time	DP1	DP2	DP3	DP4	DP5	DP6	...	AP1	AP2	
09_50_02	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	0	0	
09_50_03	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	25	29	
09_50_04	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	25	29	
09_50_05	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	25	29	
09_50_06	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	25	29	
09_50_07	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	25	29	
09_50_08	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	25	29	
09_50_09	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	25	29	
09_50_10	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	25	29	
09_50_11	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	25	29	
09_50_12	0	20	20	28	0	-	...	0	29	

The first column gives the time; from the second column on, the current values of all registered measuring points at this time are written. Inactive measuring points within active measuring points are marked by a dash -.

Values less than 0 stands for an error status of the measuring point.

e.g. 0x8100 = Underrange of head of measuring point

e.g. 0x8200 = Overrange of head of measuring point

e.g. 0x9000 = Communication error of sensor board of measuring point

e.g. 0xB000 = Communication error of head of measuring point

Each error is marked by the prefix 0x.

In this way the file keeps a fixed structure and can be evaluated with Excel and graphed according to the chronological sequence.

4.6.3 CV Log Rate

Setting of the time interval in which the current values of all registered SP are stored (in seconds).

Symbol	Description	Setting Status	Function
10s	Time in seconds	10s	Time interval between two entries in the CSV file (10- 9999 sec = approx. 2.7 h)

4.6.4 Alarm Status

Symbol	Description	Setting Status	Function
OFF	Alarm status	OFF	OFF = Alarms aren't stored. ON = Alarms are stored.

Release of the alarm recording for all active measuring points on the USB device into a separate CSV file for alarms and faults.

The name of the file structured as follows:

AEMMTT.csv, with MM standing for the current month and TT standing for the current day.

Every day, a new file with the current date is generated. This makes sure that the files won't be too big to be still edited by established PC programs.

Internal structure of the file

(The headlines are not written in the file!)

Time	SP	Gas	CV	AV	A1	A2	A3	A4
09_49_47	DP 02	CO	84	84	40	80		
09_49_47	DP 03	CO	194	194	40	80	100	100
09_50_02	DP 02	CO	20	20				
09_50_02	DP 03	CO	20	20				

The first column gives the time, the second the SP address and the third the gas type.

In the fourth column there is the current value.

The fifth column displays the average value.

In the sixth column there is A1, if the first alarm is active, in the seventh column A2, if second alarm is active and so on until the fourth alarm.

All active alarms of the SP are always written if there is any change of an alarm. The reset of an alarm is documented by an empty column. This shows how long the alarm has been active.

4.6.5 Error Status

Symbol	Description	Setting Status	Function
OFF	System Errors	OFF	OFF = Faults are not stored. ON = Faults are stored.

Release of the fault recording for all active measuring points on the USB device in the common CSV file for alarms and faults.

Internal structure of the file

(The headlines are not written in the file!)

Current Time	Source	Error Code	+ Error present - Error absent	Error date (month day) Time(hours minutes)	Error text
10_22_28	DP 79	0x8100	+	03_30 10_20	Underrange
13_48_28	DP 79	0x8100	-	03_30 13_46	Underrange

The first column gives the current time, the second one the error source. The third column indicates the error code.

In the fourth column there is the action:

+ = Error occurred.

- = Error acknowledged.

The fifth column gives the time and date when the error has occurred

From the sixth column on, there is the plain text of the error code. If several errors are coded so you can read multiple entries here.

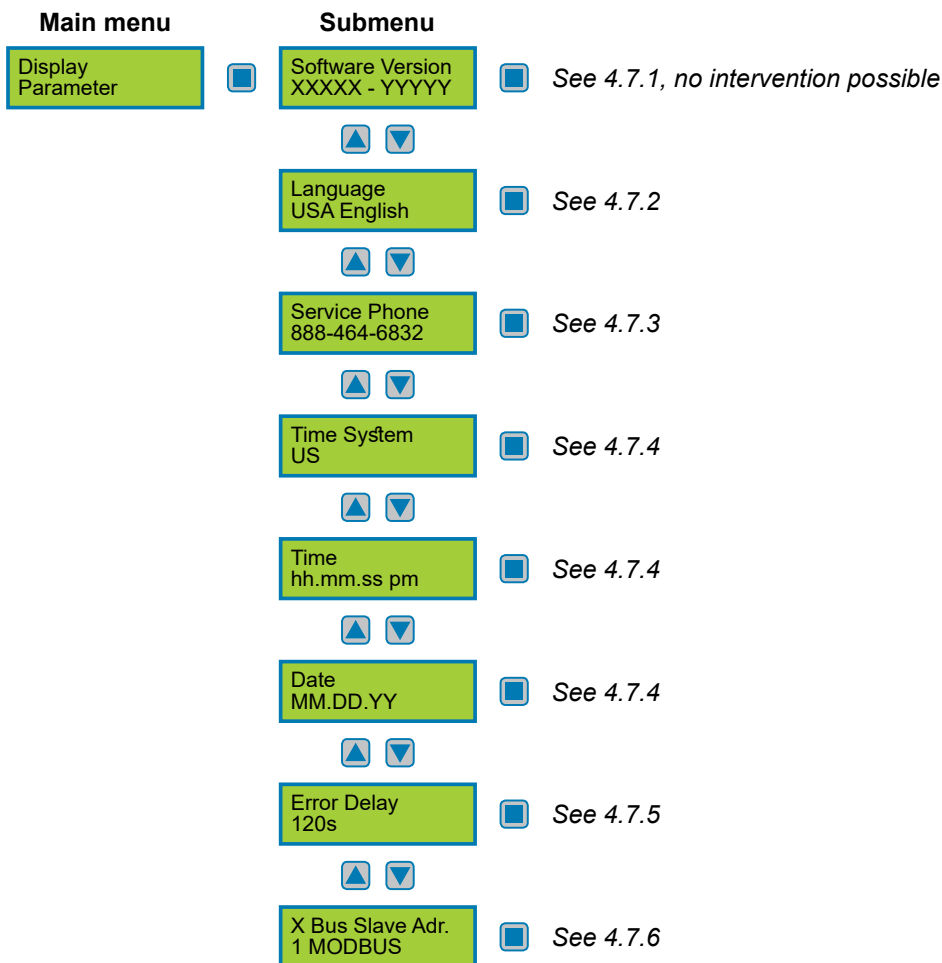
Every internal restart of the system (system reset) is also documented in the current day file.

Frequent reboots (several times per day) may point to a technical problem. Please consult the installer as soon as possible.

Info	Date	Time
DGC06 Reset	30_03_12	13_38_19

4.7 Display Parameter

In the menu Display Parameter you can find parameters of the gas controller that do not require a password. These parameters can be changed during the operation mode of the controller.



4.7.1 Software Version

Symbol	Description	Function
XXXXX	Software version of the displays	XXXXX Software version
YYYYY	Software version of the basic board	YYYYY Software version

4.7.2 Language

Selection of the menu language.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
USA English	Language	USA English	USA English German English Dutch French Swedish (Spanish only on request)

4.7.3 MM.DD.YY Number

The MM.DD.YY no. can be entered individually in the next menu.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
0853....	Phone No.		Input of the individual MM.DD.YY no.

4.7.4 System Time, System Date

Input and correction of time and date. Selection of time and date format

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
US	Time format	US	US = Display of time and date in US format EU = Display of time and date in EU format
hh.mm.ss	Time	hh.mm.ss pm	hh.mm.ss pm = Input of the correct time (US format) hh.mm.ss = Input of the correct time (EU format)
MM.DD.YY	Date	MM.DD.YY	MM.DD.YY = Input of the correct date (US format) TT.MM.JJ = Input of the correct date (EU format)

4.7.5 Error Time Delay

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
s	Delay	120s	Definition of a delay time when a communication error is shown on the display. (A delay on the fault output is not allowed, therefore not used.)

4.7.6 X Bus Slave Address

(only existing, if X Bus function is available)

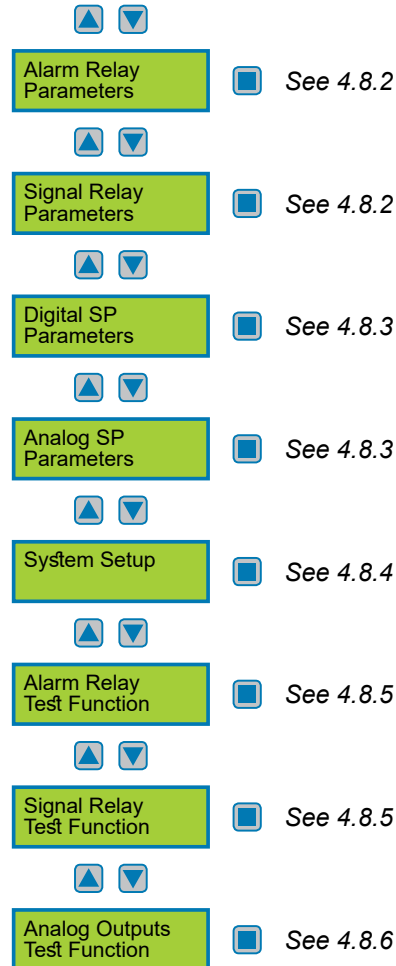
Symbol	Description	Default	Function
Address	Slave address at the X Bus interface	1	Input of the slave address at the X bus. In addition to the address, the available option appears. Currently only Modbus available (pay attention to the additional documentation of the protocol)

4.8 Menu SP Parameter

In the menu Parameters you can find the parameter functions of the gas controller.



You can activate the following parameters only with Service ON.



4.8.1 Service

Service of any kind must only be attempted with the system set to Service mode “on”. For calibration and service work you first have to activate the special status mode on the controller. Only then you are allowed to change the safety related parameters. The special operating mode is activated by, among others, the function Service ON.

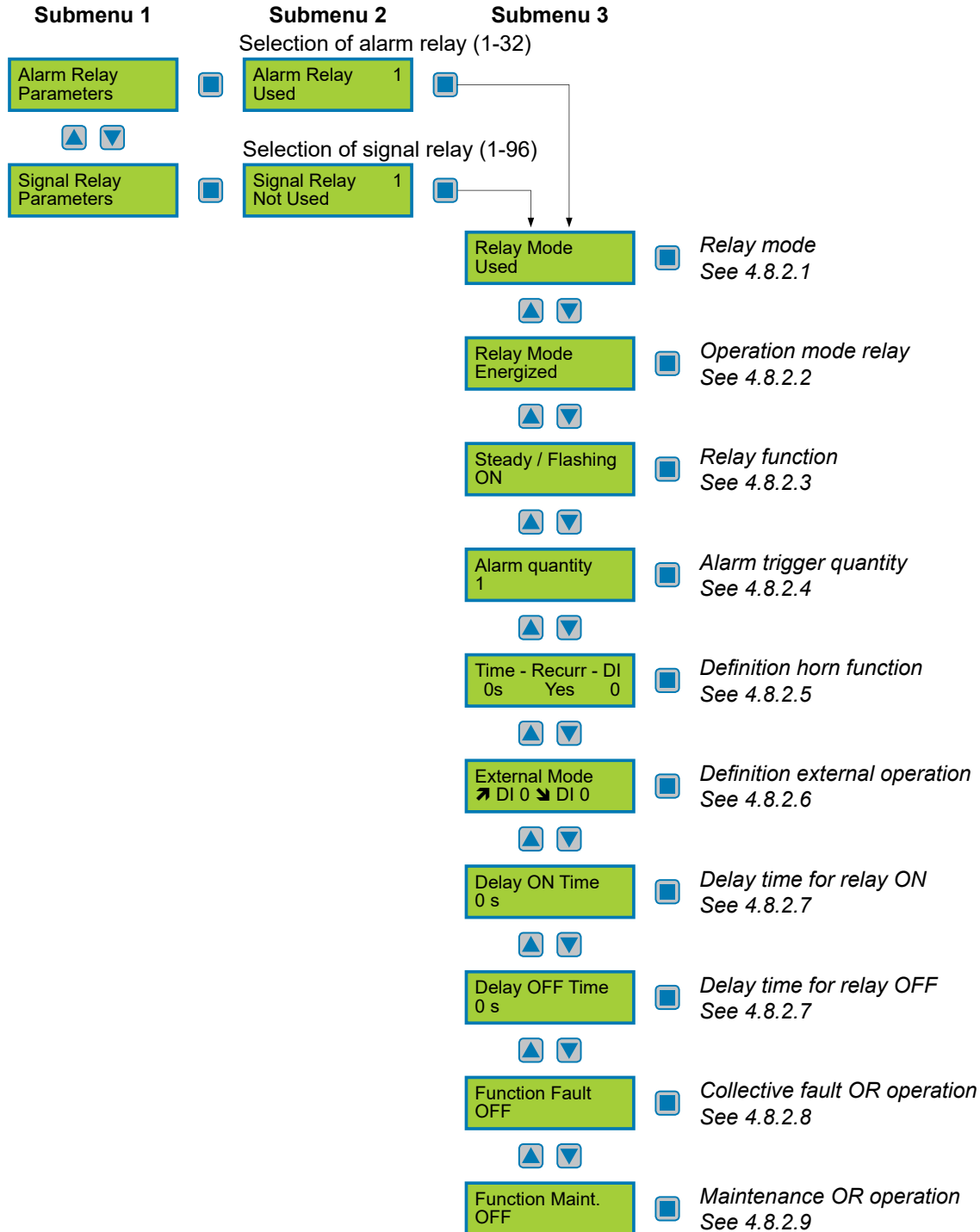
Further parameters menu items are therefore only accessible in the Service ON state. The Service ON state is reset to normal operation mode either automatically 15 minutes after the last key press or manually in the menu by the operator.

Sensors can't be switched into the “special mode” from the controller. It can only be done directly at the sensor using the tool. Sensors in the “special mode” are not included in the alarm evaluation.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
OFF	Service	OFF	OFF = No reading and changing of parameters. ON = Controller in Special status mode, parameters can be read and changed.

4.8.2 Menu Relay Parameter

Reading and changing of the parameters separately for each relay.



4.8.2.1 Relay Mode

Definition of the relay mode.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
Used	Mode	Used	Used = Relay is registered on the controller and can be used Not Used = Relay isn't registered on the controller

4.8.2.2 Relay Mode

Definition of the relay operation mode

The terms energized / de-energized for this item come from the terms open-circuit and closed-circuit principle used for safety circuits. Here, however, not the relay contact circuit is meant (as a changeover contact, optionally available in the two principles), but the activation of the relay coil.

The LEDs attached to the modules show the two states in analogy. (LED off -> relay de-energized).

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
De-energ.	Mode	De-energ.	De-energ. = Relay (and LED) de-energized, if no alarm active Energized = Relay (and LED) permanently energized, if no alarm active

4.8.2.3 Relay Function Steady / Flash

Definition of the relay function

The function "Flashing" represents a connection option for warning devices to improve visibility. If "Flashing" is set, this mustn't be used as a safe output circuit.

A combination of relay mode energized with flashing operation makes no sense and is therefore suppressed.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
ON	Function	ON	ON = Relay function flashing at alarm (= time fixed 1 s) impulse / break = 1:1 OFF = Relay function static ON at alarm

4.8.2.4 Alarm Trigger Quantity

In some applications it is necessary that the relay switches only at the nth alarm. Here you can set the number of alarms necessary for relay tripping.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
Quantity	Function	1	Only if this quantity is reached the relay trips.

4.8.2.5 Horn Function

The horn function is considered active if at least one of the two parameters (time or assignment to digital input) is set. The horn function retains its functionality even for alarms in latching mode.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
Recurrence	Reset mode	0	0 = Reset of the relay after time having run out via DI (external) or by pushbuttons 1 = After reset of the relay, time starts. At the end of the set time, the relay is activated again (recurrence function).
Time		120	Enter time for automatic reset function or recurrence function in s 0 = no reset function
DI		0	Assignment, which digital input resets the relay.

Horn function resettable:

The activated horn can be permanently reset with this function.

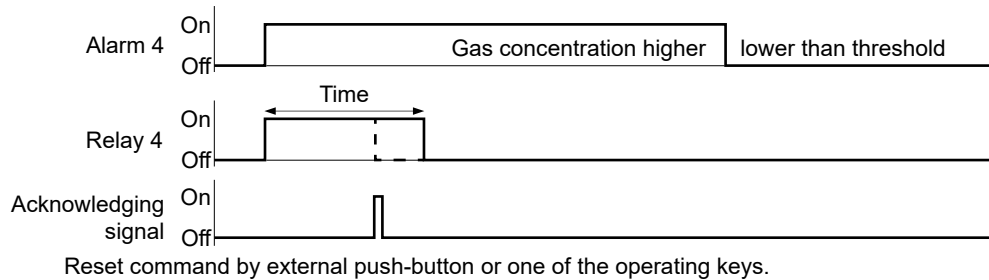
The following possibilities to acknowledge are available for the alarm relay as horn relay:

- By pressing the left button (ESC). Only available in starting menu.
- Automatic reset at the end of the preset time (active, if value > 0).
- By an external pushbutton (assignment of the appropriate digital input DI: 1-n).

Due to fixed polling cycles, external buttons must be pressed for a few seconds before the reaction occurs.

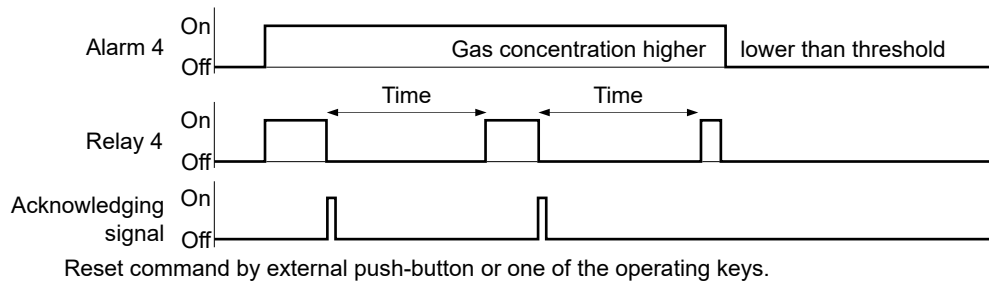
After successful acknowledgment the horn remains permanently reset until all assigned alarms for this relay function are inactive again. Only then will it be triggered in case of an alarm.

Acknowledge the horn relay:



Special function Recurrence of the horn relay

After an alarm has been triggered, the horn will remain active until a reset action is performed. After acknowledgment of the horn relay/s (clicking a button or via external DI input) a timer starts. When this time has expired and the alarm is still active, the relay is energized again. This process is repeated endlessly as long as the associated alarm remains active.



4.8.2.6 External Override of Alarm / Signal Relay via DI

Manual operation of the alarm relays via DI does not trigger the “special mode”, as designed. The use of the override should be used with caution, particularly the function of setting an “external OFF”.

Assignment of a digital input (DI) for the external switching on and off of the alarm relay.

This function has a higher priority than gas alarms.

If External ON and External OFF are configured simultaneously to the same relay and both are active at the same time, so in this state, only the External OFF command is executed.

In this mode, too, the relays work respecting the parameter settings “Steady / Flash” and “energized / de-energized”.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
↗ DI 0	External ON	0	As long as DI 0 is closed, relay switches to ON
↘ DI 0	External OFF	0	As long as DI 0 is closed, relay switches to OFF

4.8.2.7 Delay Mode of Alarm / Signal Relay

Definition of the switch-on and switch-off delay of the relays

If the latching mode is set for this relay, the respective switch-off delay is without effect.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
0 s	Switch-ON Delay Time	0	Alarm / Signal Relay is only activated at the end of the defined time. 0 sec. = No delay
0 s	Switch-OFF Delay Time	0	Alarm / Signal Relay is only deactivated at the end of the defined time. 0 sec. = No delay

4.8.2.8 OR Operation of Fault to Alarm / Signal Relay

Enables or disables the Fault OR operation of the current alarm / signal relay.

If the OR operation for this relay is set to active = 1, all device faults will activate the output in addition to the alarm signals.

In practice, this ORing will be used if, for example, fans should run or warning lights should be activated in case of device malfunction, since the fault message of the central control is not permanently monitored.

Note:

Exceptions are all errors of the measurement point because the SPs can be assigned to each alarm separately in the menu SP Parameters. This exception is used to build up targeted zone related signaling in case of SP errors, which should not affect other zones.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
0	No assignment	0	Alarm and/or signal relay isn't affected if a device fault occurs.
1	Activated assignment	0	Alarm and/or signal relay turns on if a device fault occurs.

4.8.2.9 OR Operation of Maintenance to Alarm / Signal Relay

Enables or disables the Maintenance OR operation of the current alarm / signal relay.

If the OR operation for this relay is set to active = 1, the output will be activated in addition to the alarm signals when at least one maintenance message is pending.

In practice, this ORing will be used if, for example, fans should run when the sensor accuracy isn't ensured anymore because of missing calibration (therefore pending maintenance message) or warning lights should be activated, since the maintenance information of the central control is not permanently monitored.

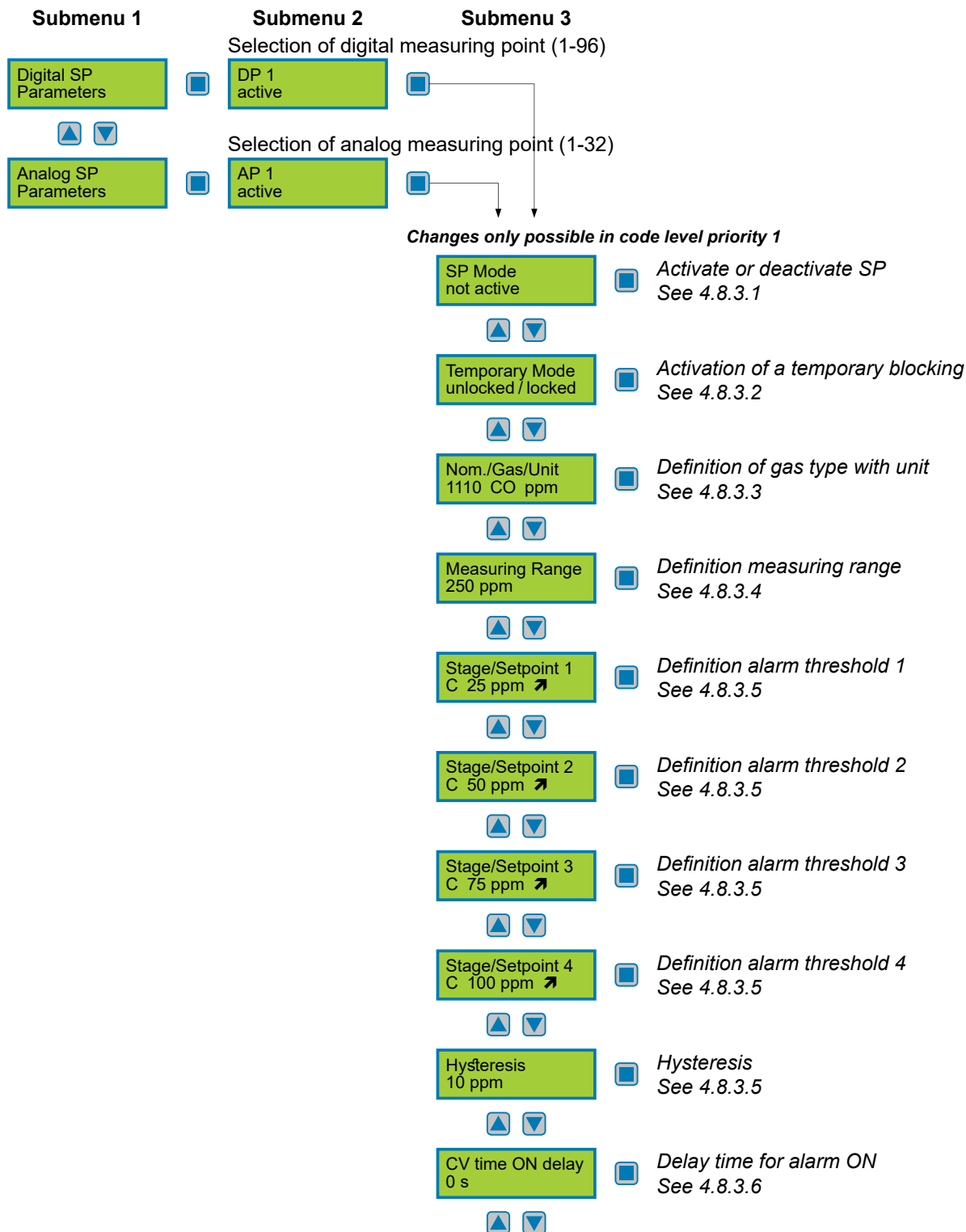
Note:

Resetting of the activated maintenance message is only possible by calibration of the sensors or by disabling this OR function.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
0	No assignment	0	Alarm and/or signal relay isn't affected if a maintenance message occurs.
1	Activated assignment	0	Alarm and/or signal relay turns on if a maintenance message occurs.

4.8.3 Menu SP Parameters

For reading and changing measuring point parameters for each bus and analog sensor including registration of SP and assignment of the alarm relays.



- CV time OFF delay
0 s

Delay time for alarm OFF
See 4.8.3.6

- AV Overlay
No

Average value overlay
See 4.8.3.7

- Stage - 1 2 3 4
Latching - 0 0 0 0

Definition of latching mode
See 4.8.3.8

- Stage - 1 2 3 4
Fault - 0 0 0 0

Assign SP fault to alarm
See 4.8.3.9

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| S1 | S2 | S3 | S4 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Assign alarm to alarm relay
See 4.8.3.10

- Analog Output
1 2

Assign SP signal to analog output
X or / and Y
See 4.8.3.11

4.8.3.1 Activate – Deactivate SP

Deactivation shuts the registered / not registered sensor down in its function, which means that there is no alarm or fault message at this measurement point. Existing alarms and faults are cleared with deactivation. Deactivated sensors do not output a collective fault message.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
active	SP Mode	Not active	active = Measuring point activated at the controller. not active = Measuring point not activated at the controller.

4.8.3.2 Lock or Unlock SP

In the temporary Lock Mode, the function of the registered sensors is put out of service, which means that there is no alarm or fault message at this measuring point. Existing alarms and faults are cleared with the locking. If at least one sensor is blocked in its functionality, the collective fault message is activated after expiry of the internal fault delay time, the yellow fault LED is flashing and a message appears in the menu System Errors.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
unlocked	Lock mode	unlocked	unlocked = SP free, normal operation locked = SP locked, SSM (collective fault message) active

4.8.3.3 Selection Gas Type with Unit

Selection of the desired and connected gas sensor type (connection possible as digital sensor cartridge SC, SX or analog measuring signal MC2)

The selection contains all necessary information for the controller, and is also used for comparing the real, digital data with the settings.

This feature increases the user and operating security.

There is an entry available per gas type for each unit; at the moment there are 100 selection options.

Code	Gas Type	Formula	Meas. Range ¹	Unit
1110	Carbon monoxide	CO	0-300	ppm
D110	Carbon monoxide	CO	0-5	% Vol
D110	Carbon monoxide	CO	0-2000	ppm
1130	Nitrogen dioxide	NO2	0-30	ppm
1129	Nitrogen monoxide	NO	0-100	ppm
1195	Oxygen	O2	0-25	% Vol
1125	Ammonia	NH3	0-300	ppm
D164	Carbon dioxide	CO2	0-2000	ppm
S164	Carbon dioxide	CO2	0-2000	ppm
D164	Carbon dioxide	CO2	0-5	% Vol
S164	Carbon dioxide	CO2	0-5	% Vol
I164	Carbon dioxide	CO2	0-100	% Vol
3400	Methane	CH4	0-100	% LEL
I400	IR-Methane	CH4	0-100	% LEL
I400	IR-Methane	CH4	0-100	%Vol
3480	Propane	C3H8	0-100	% LEL
I480	IR-Propane	C3H8	0-100	% LEL
I480	IR-Propane	C3H8	0-100	% Vol
3440	Hydrogen	H2	0-100	% LEL
3408	Ammonia	NH3	0-100	% LEL
3485	Acetone	(CH3)2CO	0-100	% LEL
3430	Benzene	C6H6	0-100	% LEL
3425	Ethyl alcohol	C2H5OH	0-100	% LEL
3427	Ethyl acetate	CH3COOC2H5	0-100	% LEL
3410	Ethylene	C2H4	0-100	% LEL
3460	n-Butane	C4H10	0-100	% LEL
3491	n-Heptane	C7H16	0-100	% LEL
3435	n-Hexane	C6H14	0-100	% LEL
3445	Isopropyl alcohol	(CH3)2CHOH	0-100	% LEL
3498	JP8	JP8	0-100	% LEL
3450	Methanol	CH3OH	0-100	% LEL
3458	Methyl ethyl ketone MEK	C4H8O	0-100	% LEL
3470	n-Octane	C8H18	0-100	% LEL

Code	Gas Type	Formula	Meas. Range ¹	Unit
3475	n-Pentane	C5H12	0-100	% LEL
3490	TOLUENE	C7H8	0-100	% LEL
3448	BUTYL ACETATE	C6H12O2	0-100	% LEL
3415	CYCLOHEXANE	C6H12	0-100	% LEL
3472	CYCLOPENTANE	C5H10	0-100	% LEL
3420	ETHANE	C2H6	0-100	% LEL
3465	ISOBUTANE	C4H10	0-100	% LEL
3476	ISOPENTANE	C5H12	0-100	% LEL
3402	LPG	LPG	0-100	% LEL
3496	Petrol Vapours	Petrol	0-100	% LEL
3497	Styrene	C8H8	0-100	% LEL
3493	Xylene	C8H10	0-100	% LEL
3495	Acetylene	C2H2	0-100	% LEL
C160	VOC	VOC	0-2000	ppm
2189	Ethylene	C2H4	0-1000	ppm
2125	Ammonia	NH3	0-3000	ppm
2053	Xylene	C8H10	0-300	ppm
D184	Sulphur hexafluoride	SF6	0-1000	ppm
1135	Bromine	Br2	0-2	ppm
1192	Nitrous oxide	N2O	0-2000	ppm
1183	Hydrogen cyanide	HCN	0-100	ppm
1185	Formaldehyde	CH2O	0-10	ppm
1188	Silane	SiH4	0-50	ppm
1189	Ethylene	C2H4	0-200	ppm
1190	Ozone	O3	0-200	ppm
1193	Chlorine	CL2	0-20	ppm
1196	Sulphur dioxide	SO2	0-100	ppm
1197	Hydrogen sulphide	H2S	0-200	ppm
1198	Fluorine	F2	0-2	ppm
1187	Phosphine	PH3	0-5	ppm
1194	Hydrogen	H2	0-1000	ppm
1181	Chlorine dioxide	ClO2	0-1	ppm
1147	Phosgene	COCl2	0-1	ppm
2066	R11	R11		ppm
2059	R12	R12	20-2000	ppm
2070	R22	R22	20-300	ppm
2061	R23	R23	20-2000	ppm
2060	R32	R32		ppm
2064	R123	R123	20-300	ppm
2077	R134a	R134a	20-300	ppm
2063	R1234yf	R1234yf		ppm
2065	R125	R125		ppm
2071	R401a	R401a	20-2000	ppm

Code	Gas Type	Formula	Meas. Range ¹	Unit
2072	R401b	R401b	20-2000	ppm
2073	R402a	R402a	20-2000	ppm
2074	R402b	R402b	20-2000	ppm
2082	R403a	R403a		ppm
2078	R404a	R404a	20-300	ppm
2083	R407a	R407a		ppm
2080	R407c	R407c	20-300	ppm
2075	R408a	R408a	20-2000	ppm
2076	R409a	R409a	20-2000	ppm
2068	R410a	R410a	20-300	ppm
2067	R411a	R411a	20-300	ppm
2079	R416a	R416a	20-300	ppm
2084	R417a	R417a	20-2000	ppm
2081	R422d	R422d	20-300	ppm
2062	R434a	R434a	20-300	ppm
2069	R507	R507	20-2000	ppm
EXT	TempC	TempC		C
EXT	TempF	TempF		F
EXT	Humidity	Hum.		% RH
EXT	Pressure	Press		mbar
EXT	TOX	TOX		ppm
EXT	Comb.	Comb		% LEL
EXT	External			%
EXT	Digital3			%

¹ Different measuring ranges are possible, but not listed here. For details see the sensor datasheets.

² Oxygen measurements: Alarm at falling concentration

³ The use with the measuring range value: 1 results in a binary value output of the values 0 or 1.

4.8.3.4 Measuring Range Definition

The measurement range must be adapted to the working range of the connected gas sensor.

For additional control by the installer, the settings in the controller must mandatorily match with the used sensors. If the types of gas and/or measurement ranges of the sensor don't agree with the settings of the controller, the error "EEPROM / configuration error" is generated, and the collective fault message is activated.

The range also affects the display of the measured values, alarm thresholds and hysteresis. For measuring ranges <10 three decimals places, <100 two decimal places, <1000 one decimal place are displayed. For measuring ranges => 1000, the display is without decimal place. The resolution and accuracy of the calculation is not affected by the different measuring ranges.

4.8.3.5 Stage Setpoint / Hysteresis

For each measuring point four alarm thresholds can be defined. If the gas concentration is higher than the set alarm threshold, the associated alarm is activated. If the gas concentration falls below the alarm threshold by the hysteresis value the alarm is automatically reset. In the mode “Alarm at falling” the corresponding alarm is set in case of falling below the set alarm threshold and reset again when exceeding the threshold plus hysteresis. The display depends on the set measuring range: see 4.8.3.4. Unused alarm thresholds have to be defined at measuring range end point, in order to avoid undesired alarms. Higher-level alarms automatically activate the lower-level alarms.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function	Symbol
A	Evaluation	A	A C	A = Alarm evaluation with average value of SP C = Alarm evaluation with current value of SP
80 ppm	Alarm threshold	25 50 75 100 10	Stage Setpoint 1 Stage Setpoint 2 Stage Setpoint 3 Stage Setpoint 4 Hysteresis	Gas concentration > Threshold 1 = Alarm 1 Gas concentration > Threshold 2 = Alarm 2 Gas concentration > Threshold 3 = Alarm 3 Gas concentration > Threshold 4 = Alarm 4 Gas concentration < (Threshold X –Hysteresis) = Alarm X OFF
↗		↗		↗ = Alarm release at increasing concentrations ↘ = Alarm release at falling concentrations

4.8.3.6 Delay for Alarm ON and/or OFF for Current Value Evaluation

Definition of delay time for alarm ON and/or alarm OFF. The delay applies to all alarms of an SP, not with average value overlay, see 4.8.3.7.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
0 s	CV Alarm ON delay	0	Gas concentration > Stage/Setpoint: Alarm is only activated at the end of the fixed time (sec.). 0 sec. = No delay
0 s	CV Alarm OFF delay	0	Gas concentration < Stage/Setpoint: Alarm is only deactivated at the end of the fixed time (sec.). 0 sec. = No delay

4.8.3.7 Average Overlay (VDI 2053 Functionality)

The alarm evaluation of the operation mode “Average” is overridden by the current value, if this exceeds the alarm threshold defined in the menu “System Setup AV Overlay” (see 4.8.4.4). The overlay is delayed by the time factor entered in the local menu. The function of the average overlay is only evaluated for the gas type CO and is activated here.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
Yes	AV Overlay	Yes	Yes = Average overlay active (for CO) No = Average overlay not active

4.8.3.8 Latching Mode Assigned to Alarm

In this menu you can define, which alarms should work in latching mode.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
Alarm - 1 2 3 4 SBH - 0 0 0 0	Latching SP	0 0 0 0	0 = No latching 1 = Latching

4.8.3.9 SP Fault Assigned to Alarm

In this menu you can define, which alarms should be activated by a fault at the measuring point.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
Alarm - 1 2 3 4 Fault - 0 0 0 0	Fault SP	1 1 0 0	0 = Alarm not ON at SP fault 1 = Alarm ON at SP fault

4.8.3.10 Alarm Assigned to Alarm Relay

Each of the four alarms can be assigned to any physically existing alarm relay 1 to 32 or signal relay R1 to R96. Unused alarms aren't assigned to an alarm relay.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
0	A1 A2 A3 A4	0 0 0 0	RX = Assignment of the alarms A1 - A4 to the signal relays R1-R96 X = Assignment of the alarms A1 - A4 to the alarm relays 1-32

4.8.3.11 SP Signal Assigned to Analog Output

The measuring point signal (current or average value) can be assigned to one of the max. 16 analog outputs.

The same assignment to different outputs (8) generates a functional duplication. This is often used to control remote devices in parallel (supply fan in the basement, exhaust fans on the roof).

If several assignments are made to one analog output, the output signal is output WITHOUT fault information. It should be noted that a mixture of different types of gas often makes no sense.

In the case of a single assignment = additional analog output 1:1, the signal is output WITH fault information.

Analog output see also: 4.8.4.8.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
x y	Analog Output	x y	x = SP Signal is assigned to analog output x. (activates output control -> signal can be used) y = SP Signal is assigned to analog output y. (activates output control -> signal can be used) 0 = SP Signal isn't assigned to any analog output or no release in the System Setup (means also: no active output control)

4.8.4 Menu System Setup

Submenu 1	Submenu 2	
System Setup	Serial Number XXXX	No intervention possible See 4.8.4.1
	Date of Manufact. XX.XX.XX	No intervention possible See 4.8.4.1
	Service Interval XXXX	Definition of the service interval See 4.8.4.2
	AV-Overlay 0 s 0 ppm	Definition of average overlay See 4.8.4.3
	AV Time 60s	Definition of average time See 4.8.4.3
	Power On Time 0s	Definition of power on time in sec. See 4.8.4.4
	Error Time 0s	Definition of error time of the collective fault message in s See 4.8.4.5
	Activate SSM DI 0	Definition of an additional SSM relay See 4.8.4.6
	AO Function	Selection of analog output function See 4.8.4.8
	R Multiplication	Selection of the relay multiplication See 4.8.4.9

4.8.4.1 System Information

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
XXXX	Serial Number		Serial number
XX.XX.XX	Date of Manufacture		Date of manufacture

4.8.4.2 Service Interval

The description of the service concept is shown in 4.5.

The service interval of the controller is set here. If 0 is set, this function is disabled.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
XXXX	Service Interval		Entry of the interval between two services in days

4.8.4.3 Average Function

The Gas Controller calculates the arithmetic average value for each active measuring point out of 30 measurements got within the time unit defined in the menu “AV Time“. This average is available in addition to the current value for alarm evaluation. The selection which value should be used for evaluation is defined separately for each alarm in the menu “Stage/Setpoint X“. In the average mode, the average value is indicated in the menu “Sensor Readings“ next to the current value.

The alarm evaluation of the control mode “Average Value“ is overlaid by the current value, when the current value exceeds the stage/setpoint defined in the menu “AV-Overlay“. The overlay is delayed by the time factor defined in this menu. The average overlay function is only available for the gas type CO.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
120 s 120 ppm	AV Overlay	120 s 120 ppm	sec. = Delay time of average value overlay ppm = Threshold for average overlay
900 s	AV Time	900 s	sec. = Time for calculation of the average value

Changes in the average time need a complete time cycle for new calculation!

4.8.4.4 Power On Time

Gas sensors need a warmup period, until the chemical process of the sensor reaches stable conditions. During this warmup period the current signal can lead to an false alarm. Therefore, the Power On time is started at the Gas Controller after you have turned on the power supply. During this timeout, the Gas Controller doesn't activate alarms or UPS relays. The Power On status displays on the first line of the home menu.

Attention: During the Power On phase the controller is in “Special Mode“ and doesn't perform further functions beside the starting diagnostic procedures. A count-down Power On time in seconds is shown on the display.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
30 s	Power On time	30 s	XXX = Definition of the power On time (sec.)

4.8.4.5 Collective Fault Message Error Time

Future option for use as non-secure devices with allowed error delay.

4.8.4.6 Fault Activation by External DI

The collective fault output can be triggered by an external digital input in addition by using the ORing operation. Example given, the fault message of the ventilation system could be connected.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
DI 0 BI 0	Digital Input	0	DI : 1-32 DI address via EP BI : 1-96 DI address via MSB

4.8.4.7 GC Address

As yet no function is assigned, no display of GC address the current menu!

4.8.4.8 Analog Output

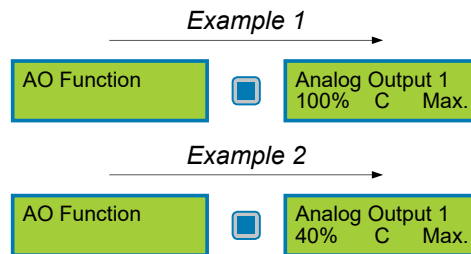
The Gas Controller Module as well as the EP modules 1 to 7 have two analog outputs (AO) with 4 to 20 mA signal each. The signal of one or more measuring points can be assigned to each of the analog outputs; in this case, the signal control becomes active and the output is current monitored. The signal monitoring is self-healing and therefore must not be acknowledged. The assignment is done in the menu “SP Parameter” for each SP. The measuring point sends the current value signal to the analog output.

Out of the signals of all assigned measuring points the Gas Controller determines the minimum, the maximum or the average value and transmits it to the analog output. The definition, which value is transmitted, is done in the menu “Analog Output X”.

To allow flexible air volume regulation of speed-controlled motors, the slope of the output signal can be adapted to the on-site conditions and varied between 10 - 100%.

As an alternative to the activation via the controller (defined by the number 1), the analog inputs can be assigned to the analog outputs of the same EP module (menu in the EP module). For this purpose, the number 10 - 100% has to be entered on the EP module.

Symbol	Description	Default	Function
Analog Output 1	Selection of channel	0	Selection of the analog output 1-16
0 1 10-100 %	Selection of output signal	100%	0 = Analog output is not used (therefore always de-activated response monitoring) 1 = Local use (not used in the central control) Selection of signal slope- permitted range 10-100 % 100% gas signal control = 20 mA 10% gas signal control = 20 mA (high sensitivity)
C	Selection of source	C	C = Source is current value A = Source is average value CF = Source is current value and additional fault message at AO AF = Source is average value and additional fault message at AO
Max.	Selection of output mode	Max.	Min. = Displays the minimum value of all assigned SP Max. = Displays the maximum value of all assigned SP Average = Displays the average value of all assigned SP



4.8.4.9 Relay Multiplication

With the relay multiplication table, it is possible in the DGC6 system to assign additional relays to an alarm. This corresponds in the end to one multiplication of the source alarm situation per entry.

The additional relay follows the alarm status of the source, but uses its own relay parameters to allow different needs of the doubled relay. So the source relay can be configured, for example, as safety function in de-energized mode, but the doubled relay can be declared with flashing function or as horn function.

There is a maximum of 20 entries for IN relays and OUT relays. Thus it is possible, for example, to expand one relay to 19 others or to double max. 20 relays.

In the column IN (source), you can set the relay assigned to an alarm in the menu SP Parameter.

In the column OUT (target), you can enter the relay needed in addition.

Note:

Manual intervention in the menu Relay Status or override in external ON or OFF by external DI do not count as alarm status, so they do only affect the IN relay. If this is also desired for the OUT relay, it has to be configured separately for each OUT relay.

Number	Description	Default Status	Function
0-30 0-96	IN AR Relay IN SR Relay	0	0 = Function off X = Relay X should be multiplied (information source).
0-30 0-96	OUT AR Relay OUT SR Relay	0	0 = Function off X = Relay X (target) should switch together with IN relay.

Example 1:

3 relay contacts are needed with the same effect of relay 3, (see assignment of the relays in chapter SP Parameters.)

Entry: 1: IN AR3 OUT SR2

Entry: 2: IN AR3 OUT AR8

If relay 3 is activated via an alarm, relays AR3, SR2 and AR8 switch at the same time.

IN OUT 1: AR 3 SR 2.
IN OUT 2: AR 3 AR 8.

Example 2:

2 relay contacts each are needed from 3 relays (for ex. AR7, AR8, AR9).

Entry: 1: IN AR7 OUT AR12 (Relay 12 switches at the same time with relay 7)

Entry: 2: IN AR8 OUT AR13 (Relay 13 switches at the same time with relay 8)

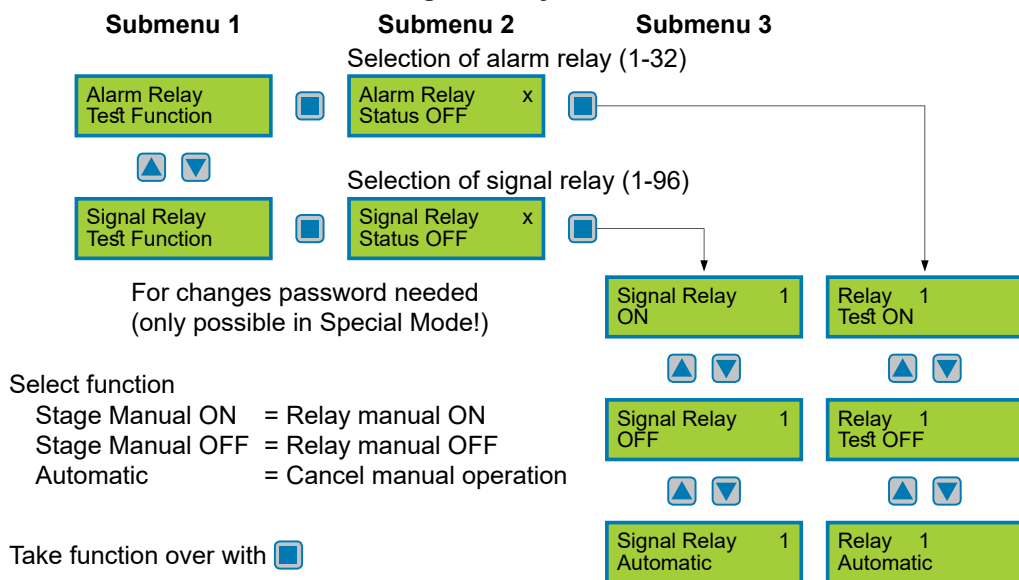
Entry: 3: IN AR9 OUT AR14 (Relay 14 switches at the same time with relay 9)

This means that relay AR7 switches with AR12; AR8 with AR13; AR9 with AR14.

IN OUT 1: AR 7 AR 12.
IN OUT 2: AR 8 AR 13.
IN OUT 3: AR 9 AR 14.

The two examples can be mixed up, too.

4.8.5 Test Function of the Alarm and Signal Relays



The test function sets the target device (selected relay) in Special Mode and activates a timer that re-establishes the normal measurement mode after 15 minutes and ends the test function.

Therefore the yellow LED on the controller is on in the manual ON or OFF status.

The external operation of the relays via an assigned digital input has priority to the manual test function in this menu item.

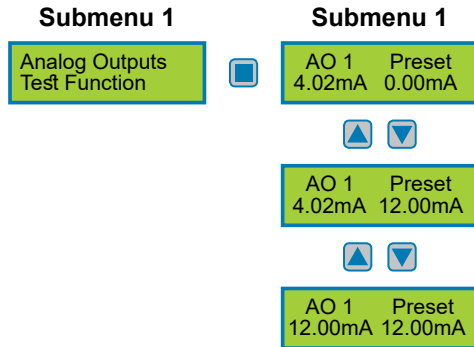
Symbol	Description	Default	Function
AR Status	Relay No. X		X = 1-32 Select alarm relay
SR Status	Relay No. X		X = 1-96 Select signal relay
OFF	Relay Status	OFF	Status OFF = Relay OFF (no gas alarm) Status ON = Relay ON (gas alarm) Manual OFF = Relay manual OFF Manual ON = Relay manual ON Automatic = Relay in automatic mode

4.8.6 Test Function of the Analog Outputs

This feature is only available in Special Mode.

With the test function you can enter the value (in mA) that should be physically output.

The test function via the controller can only be applied when the analog outputs are overridden (configuration 1 of analog outputs in the system parameters of the associated device, see 4.8.4.8)



On the left, the current set point of the AO is shown. On the right, there is the pre-set value entered by the operator.

After confirming the AO accepts the predetermined value and outputs it physically. As the current set point is transmitted again and again, the confirmation appears in the display at the left.

5 Notes and General Information

It is important to read this user manual carefully in order to understand the information and instructions. The PolyGard®2 DGC6 gas monitoring, control and alarm system may only be used for applications in accordance to the intended use. The appropriate operating and maintenance instructions and recommendations must be followed.

Due to permanent product developments, MSR-Electronic-GmbH and/or INTEC Controls reserve the right to change specifications without notice. The information contained herein is based on data considered to be accurate. However, no guarantee or warranty is expressed or implied concerning the accuracy of these data.

5.1 Intended Product Application

The PolyGard®2 DGC6 is designed and manufactured for controlling, for saving energy and keeping OSHA air quality in commercial buildings and manufacturing plants.

5.2 Installer's Responsibilities

It is the installer's responsibility to ensure that all PolyGard®2 DGC6 are installed in compliance with all national and local regulations and OSHA requirements. All installation shall be executed only by technicians familiar with proper installation techniques and with codes, standards and proper safety procedures for control installations and the latest edition of the National Electrical Code (ANSI/NFPA70).

The equipotential bonding required (also e.g. secondary potential to earth) or grounding measures must be carried out in accordance with the respective project requirements. It is important to ensure that no ground loops are formed to avoid unwanted interference in the electronic measuring equipment.

It is also essential to follow strictly all instructions as provided in the user manual.

5.3 Maintenance

We recommend checking the PolyGard®2 DGC6 system regularly. Due to regular maintenance differences in efficiency can easily be corrected. Re-calibration and replacement of parts can be realized on site by a qualified technician with the appropriate tools. Alternatively the removable Gas Controller can be returned to MSR-Electronic-GmbH and INTEC Controls for services.

5.4 Limited Warranty

MSR-Electronic-GmbH and INTEC Controls warrants the PolyGard®2 DGC6 against defects in material or workmanship for a period of two (2) years beginning from the date of shipment. Should any evidence of defects in material or workmanship occur during the warranty period, MSR-Electronic-GmbH and/or INTEC Controls will repair or replace the product at their own discretion, without charge.

This warranty does not apply to units that have been altered, had attempted repair, or been subjected to abuse, accidental or otherwise. The above warranty is in lieu of all other explicit warranties, obligations or liabilities.

This warranty extends only to the PolyGard®2 DGC6. MSR-Electronic-GmbH and/or INTEC Controls shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages arising out of or related to the use of the PolyGard®2 DGC6.

If the PolyGard®2 DGC6 needs to be returned, an authorized RMA number issued by INTEC Controls is required.