



Product Manual

*The Essential Guide for
Safety Teams and
Instrument Operators*

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General Information

Introduction

Certifications

Product Overview

Product Specifications

Introduction

CERTIFICATIONS

Each Tango TX1™ is certified by one or more certifying bodies (CBs). The approved uses for which a unit is certified appear on label(s) affixed to the instrument.

When a new certification is received, it is *not* retroactive to any unit that does not bear the new marking on its label. Instrument certifications at the time of this document's publication are noted below (see Table 1.1). To determine for which uses a unit is certified, always refer to the unit's labels.

CBs issue warnings and cautionary statements to notify the safety team and instrument operators of important information, or to restrict instrument use or service (see Table 1.2). Those items listed under the heading, "General", are issued by more than one CB or by Industrial Scientific Corporation (ISC); these apply to each unit regardless of its certifications. Additionally, those items listed under the heading of a specific CB apply to units that bear its markings.

Table 1.1 Certifications

Directive or CB	Area Classifications	Approved Temperature Range
<i>Americas</i>		
CSA	Ex ia IIC T4; Class 1; Groups A, B, C, D; T4	-40 °C to +50 °C (-40 °F to +122 °F)
IECEX	Ex ia I Ma Ex ia IIC T4 Ga	-40 °C to +50 °C (-40 °F to +122 °F)
INMETRO	Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Ex ia I Ma	-40 °C ≤ T amb ≤ +50 °C (-40 °F ≤ T amb ≤ +122 °F)
UL (C-US)	Class I, Groups A, B, C, and D; Class II, Groups E, F, and G; T4; Exia Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC T4	-40 °C to +50 °C (-40 °F to +122 °F)









Table 1.1 Certifications

Directive or CB	Area Classifications	Approved Temperature Range
<i>Europe and Russia</i>		
ATEX	Ex ia I Ma Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Equipment Groups and Categories: I M1 and II 1G	-40 °C to +50 °C (-40 °F to +122 °F)
GOST EAC	PO Ex ia I X 0 Ex ia IIC T4 X	-40 °C to +50 °C (-40 °F to +122 °F)
<i>Asia and Pacific</i>		
China Ex	Ex ia IIC T4 Ga	-20 °C to +50 °C (-4 °F to +122 °F)
KOSHA	Ex ia IIC T4	-20°C ≤ Ta ≤ +50°C

Note: See the Appendix for ATEX and IECEx marking requirements.

Failure to perform certain procedures or note certain conditions may impair the performance of this product. For maximum safety and optimal performance, please read and follow the procedures and conditions listed below.

Table 1.2 Warnings and cautionary statements

	For maximum safety and optimal performance, read and understand the manual before operating or servicing the unit. Failure to perform certain procedures or note certain conditions may impair the performance of this product.
	For safety reasons, this equipment must be operated and serviced by qualified personnel only.
	Substitution of components may impair intrinsic safety and may cause an unsafe condition.
	Do not replace battery in hazardous locations. Only certified for use with one Tadiran TL-5955 battery cell.
	Obstruction of sensor openings – due to dust, dirt, water, or another cause – can inhibit the unit’s ability to measure gas concentrations accurately. When this occurs, readings may appear lower than the actual gas concentration. Keep sensor openings clean, dry, and properly exposed to the ambient air.
	Obstructed, contaminated, or damaged sensor water barriers (or their gaskets) can inhibit the unit’s ability to measure gas concentrations accurately. When this occurs, readings may appear lower than the actual gas concentration. Replace the sensor water barriers and gaskets as needed (see “Service” for instructions).
	Service the unit, use its communications port, and change its battery cell only in nonhazardous locations. Not for use in oxygen-enriched atmospheres.
	Contact your service representative immediately if you suspect that the unit is working abnormally.

Product Overview

The Tango TX1 is a portable, long-life, single-gas monitor (instrument) for personal protection. It is a diffusion instrument for use in detecting and measuring gas present in open space. Based on the customer’s order, two redundant sensors – sensors of the same type – are factory installed. Four sensor types are available (see Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 Sensor-type options

Sensor Category	Number of sensors available per instrument	Sensor type
Toxic	Two of the same type	Carbon Monoxide (CO) only, Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S) only, Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) only, <i>or</i> Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) only

Note: See Table 1.5 for sensor specifications.

When two working sensors are installed, they measure gas simultaneously and independently and the Tango TX1 operates on DualSense™ Technology from ISC. If only one sensor is installed or only one installed sensor is operational, the unit operates as a single-sensor or non-DualSense unit.

If two working sensors are installed, the data log contains a data set for each sensor, plus a third data set. This third data set – labeled "VIRTUAL" or "3" – is created by the DualSense technology. Each VIRTUAL data point is an algorithm-calculated value that is based on sensor 1 and sensor 2 data. The VIRTUAL data are saved to and downloaded from the data log just as data are for the installed sensors. VIRTUAL gas readings are displayed to the instrument operator.

The Tango TX1 multiplane sensor ports each sample air from three directions; this promotes continuous operation if one or two planes become obstructed.

Tango TX1 measures gas at two second intervals, and continuously logs data every ten seconds. The data log can store approximately three months of data for a unit that is on 24 hours a day and has two installed, operational sensors. As the newest data are logged to memory, the oldest data are overwritten. The data log's date- and time-stamped event log records and stores event data for 60 alarm events and 30 error events. It also stores the data for up to 250 manual calibrations and bump tests. The data log is downloaded when the unit is docked in a compatible docking station.

The instrument has two modes: configuration and operation. When in *configuration mode*, a unit's settings can be manually edited. Entry to configuration mode can be password protected. When the instrument is on and is *not* in configuration mode, it is said to be in *operation mode*.

The instrument features an *always-on* option that can be enabled or disabled from configuration mode.

The Tango TX1 has a multisensory (audible, visual, and vibration), multilevel warning and alarm system. Warnings indicate a service need (calibration due) or an operating condition (confidence indicator). Alarms indicate potentially hazardous gas concentrations or system faults. Alarms can be set to latch. The instrument also features a *country-of-origin* option that automatically sets the values for the low-gas and high-gas alarm set points for each of five different countries or regions; each alarm set point value can also be manually edited. An optional AlarmAmp™ is available; when used, the audible alarm volume is increased by approximately 10 decibels (dB).

The user interface consists of two buttons and an LCD (liquid crystal display). The buttons are used to power on and power off the instrument, navigate the operation and configuration loops, perform tasks, and access information. The unit can be set to display select information in English or French.

The unit's suspender clip is intended for attachment to a garment; it is *not* intended for attachment to a belt or hard hat. An optional belt clip is available from ISC (see "Service").

The Tango TX1 is iNet ready and compatible with the Tango TX1 iNet DS (docking station).

Product Specifications

Effective use of the Tango TX1 includes knowledge of the instrument's specifications and its sensor and battery specifications (see Tables 1.4 through 1.6).

Table 1.4 Instrument specifications

Item	Description
Display	Segment LCD
Keypad buttons	Two buttons
Case materials	Case top: polycarbonate with a protective rubber over-mold Case bottom: conductive polycarbonate
Alarms	Three strobe-emitting visual alarm LEDs (two red; one blue) 100 dB audible alarm at a distance of 10 cm (3.94"), typical Vibration alarm
Dimensions	99 x 51 x 35 mm (3.9" x 2.0" x 1.4")
Weight	126 g (4.4 oz.), typical
Ingress protection	IP66 and IP67
Operating temperature range ¹	-20 °C to +50 °C (-4 °F to +122 °F)
Operating humidity range	15 to 95% relative humidity (RH) noncondensing (continuous)

¹ Operating temperatures above 50 °C (122 °F) may cause reduced instrument accuracy. Operating temperatures below -20 °C (-4 °F) may cause reduced instrument accuracy and affect display and alarm performance.

Table 1.5 Sensor specifications

Sensor Category	Abbreviation	Sensor technology ¹	Sensor properties				Accuracy		Response time (typical)	
			Measurement range ²	Measurement resolution ²	Sensor temperature range	Sensor RH range	At time and temperature of calibration	Accuracy over sensor's full temperature range	T50	T90
Gas Names			(% vol, % LEL, or ppm)		degrees (°)	(%)	(%)	(%)	Seconds (s)	
Toxic										
Carbon Monoxide with H2 low interference	CO/ H2 Low	E	0-1000 ppm	1 ppm	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)	15-95	± 5% (0-300 ppm) ± 15% (301-1000 ppm)	± 15%	9 s	18 s
Carbon Monoxide	CO	E	0-1000 ppm	1 ppm	-40 to +50 °C (-40 to +122 °F)	15-95	± 5	± 15	12 s	48 s
Hydrogen Sulfide	H ₂ S	E	0-200 ppm	0.1 ppm	-40 to +50 °C (-40 to +122 °F)	15-95	± 5	± 15	7 s	14 s
Nitrogen Dioxide	NO ₂	E	0-150 ppm	0.1 ppm	-40 to +50 °C (-40 to +122 °F)	15-95	± 10	± 15	10 s	30 s
Sulfur Dioxide	SO ₂	E	0 to 150 ppm	0.1 ppm	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)	15 – 95	± 10	± 15	20 s	80 s

¹"E" stands for electrochemical. ²ppm stands for parts per million; vol for volume; and LEL for lower explosive limit. *Note:* See the Appendix for supplemental information about sensor types and gases.

[°]The accuracy specification for each sensor is \pm the stated percentage or 1 unit of resolution, whichever is greater.

Table 1.6 Battery properties

Battery Pack	Properties
3.6 V Primary Lithium-thionyl chloride (Li-SOCl ₂), 1.5AH, 2/3AA	Replaceable* Nonrechargeable Run time of 36 months depending on operating conditions; the amount of time the unit is in alarm; and the enablement of unit's confidence indicator, bump test due alert, or calibration due alert.

* See "Service" for instructions. Some restrictions may apply (see "Introduction", Table 1.2 Warnings and cautionary statements).

Recommended Practices

Introduction

Procedures

First Use

Wearing the Instrument

Introduction

Gas detection instruments are potentially life-saving devices. When completed regularly, the procedures defined below help to maintain proper instrument functionality and enhance operator safety.

Procedures

Configuration. The configuration process allows qualified personnel to review and adjust a unit's settings.

Self-test. The self-test verifies the functionality of the instrument's memory operations, battery, and each alarm indicator (audible, visual, and vibration).

Note: a self-test does *not* verify sensor functionality (see "Bump Test") or instrument accuracy (see "Calibration").

Bump Test (or "functional test"). Bump testing checks for sensor and alarm functionality. The installed sensors are briefly exposed to an expected concentration of calibration gas that is greater than the sensors' low alarm set point. When one or more sensors "pass" the test, they are "functional" and the unit will alarm. Each sensor's "pass" or "fail" result is indicated on the unit's display.

Note: a bump test does not measure for *accuracy* (see "Calibration").

Zero. Zeroing sets each installed sensor to recognize the ambient air as clean air. If the ambient air is not truly clean air, any gases that are present and relevant to the installed sensor types will be measured and displayed as zero. Readings will be inaccurate until the unit is correctly zeroed in truly fresh air or with a zero air cylinder.

Calibration. All sensors gradually degrade over time. This diminishes a sensor's ability to measure gas concentrations accurately; however, regular calibrations adjust the instrument to compensate for this decline in sensitivity. During calibration, the installed sensors are exposed to an expected concentration of calibration gas and, when needed, the instrument will self-adjust to ensure the accurate measurement and display of gas concentration values.

Note: when a sensor has degraded beyond an acceptable level, no further adjustment is possible and the sensor will no longer pass calibration.

Peak Readings. The instrument stores the highest detected gas readings, the "peak readings" or "peaks". Bump testing and calibration will often register new peak readings. Therefore, the clearing of the peak readings should *follow* each calibration. The instrument operator may also wish to clear the peak readings after a bump test, before a change in location, or after an alarm is addressed and cleared.

Note: The peak readings and the data log readings are stored independently of one another; therefore, clearing the peak reading does not affect the data log. Powering the instrument off or changing its battery does not affect the peak reading. These checks and balances help promote operator safety, and serve to contain the peak readings in a "black-box" manner. In the event of a gas-related incident, this black-box record can be useful to the safety team or a prospective investigator.

Recommendations

Industrial Scientific Corporation (ISC) minimum frequency recommendations for each procedure are summarized in the table below. These recommendations are based on field data, safe work procedures, industry best practices, and regulatory standards to help ensure worker safety. Industrial Scientific is not responsible for setting safety practices and policies.

ISC recommendations include a daily bump test for any ISC instrument that is *not* operating on DualSense technology. This includes the Tango TX1 when it is operating with only one working sensor.

When two redundant, working sensors are installed in the Tango TX1, the instrument *is* operating on DualSense and the probability of sensor failure – compared with a single-sensor instrument – is diminished regardless of bump test frequency (see Figure 1). The frequency of bump testing for DualSense instruments, between monthly calibrations, is best determined by a company's safety policies. These policies may be affected by the directives and recommendations of regulatory groups, environmental conditions, operating conditions, instrument use patterns and exposure to gas, and other factors.

Table 2.1 ISC recommended practices

Procedure	Recommended minimum frequency
<i>DualSense instruments</i>	
Configuration	Before first use, when there is a change in the installed sensor type, and as otherwise needed.
Calibration ^a	Before first use and monthly thereafter.
Bump test ^b	As desired between monthly calibrations.
Self-test ^c	Prior to each day's use for a unit that is always on or is left on.
<i>Non-DualSense instruments</i>	
Configuration	Before first use and as needed thereafter.
Calibration ^a	Before first use and monthly thereafter.
Bump test ^b	Prior to each day's use.
Self-test ^c	As desired between daily bump tests.

^aBetween regular calibrations, ISC also recommends a calibration be performed immediately following each of these incidences: the unit falls, is dropped, or experiences another significant impact; is exposed to water; fails a bump test; or has been repeatedly exposed to an over-range (positive or negative) gas concentration. A calibration is also recommended after the installation of a new (or replacement) sensor.

^bIf conditions do not permit daily bump testing, the procedure may be done less frequently based on company safety policy.

^cThe Tango TX1 self-test is performed automatically during the start-up process. It can be user-initiated from operation mode.

Note: The use of calibration gases not provided by ISC may void product warranties and limit potential liability claims.

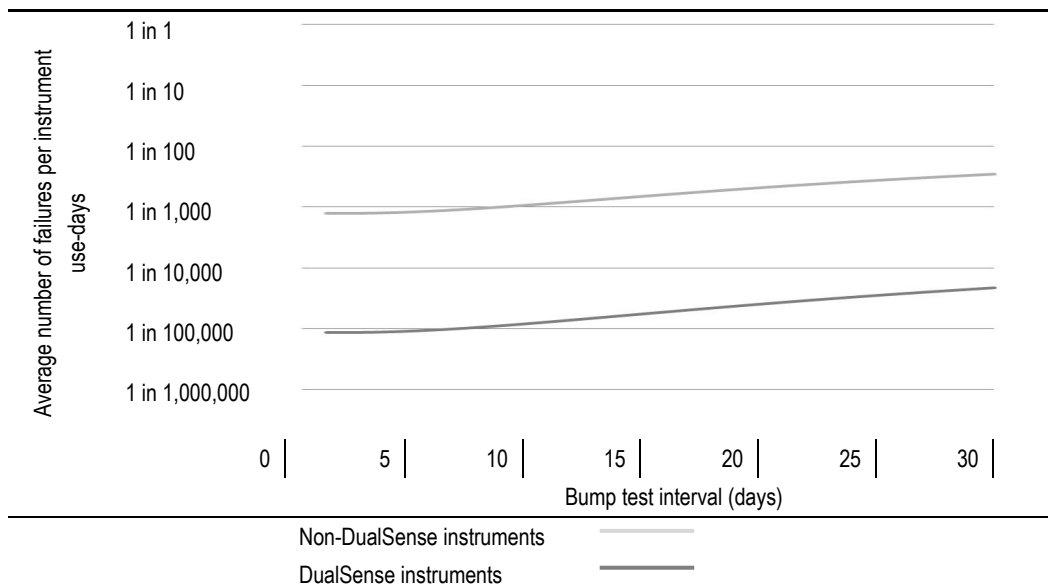


Figure 1. Probability of sensor failure by bump test frequency

First Use

To prepare the Tango TX1 for first use, qualified personnel should configure and calibrate the unit.

Wearing the Instrument

Based on the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) definition of the breathing zone, it is recommended that the unit be worn within a 25.4 cm (10") radius of the nose and mouth. Refer to OSHA and to other agencies or groups as needed for additional information.

ISC also recommends that the unit be worn within the instrument operator's sight line.

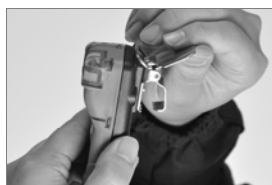
The instrument operator may wear the unit with its factory-installed suspender clip or with the optional belt clip. The *suspender* clip is solely intended for attachment to a garment. The *belt* clip may be attached to a hard hat, belt, or garment.

The clips should be securely fastened and attached in a manner that ensures the unit's sensor portals are fully exposed to the air. No part of the unit should be covered by any garment, part of a garment, or other item that would restrict the flow of air to the sensors or impair the operator's access to the audible, visual, or vibration alarms.

Attach the desired clip as shown below.

Table 2.2 Securing the garment or belt clip

Suspender clip



Lift the clip cover.



Position the garment between the clip's upper and lower teeth. Press down on the clip cover to secure the clip in place.



Table 2.2 Securing the garment or belt clip

Belt clip



Position the hard hat or garment between the clip and clip back.



Slide the clip to secure it in place.
The instrument can be worn right side up or upside down.



Instrument Basics

Unpacking the Instrument

Hardware Overview

Display Overview

Start-up and Shutdown

Unpacking the Instrument

The items that are shipped with the unit are listed below (see Table 3.1); each item should be accounted for in the unpacking process.

Table 3.1 Package contents

Quantity	Item	Notes
1 as ordered	Tango TX1	Part number 18109075
1	Suspender clip (installed)	Optional belt clip sold separately.
1	Calibration cup	—
1	Calibration and bump test tubing	60.96 cm (2 ') of urethane tubing; 4.762 mm (3/16 ") ID
1	<i>Reference Guide</i>	Companion to the <i>Tango TX1 Product Manual</i>
1	<i>Final Inspection & Test Report and Declaration of Conformity</i>	The <i>Final Inspection & Test Report</i> includes these values: Unit setup date Unit part number Unit serial number For each sensor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part number • Serial number • Type • Alarm settings¹ • Span information¹

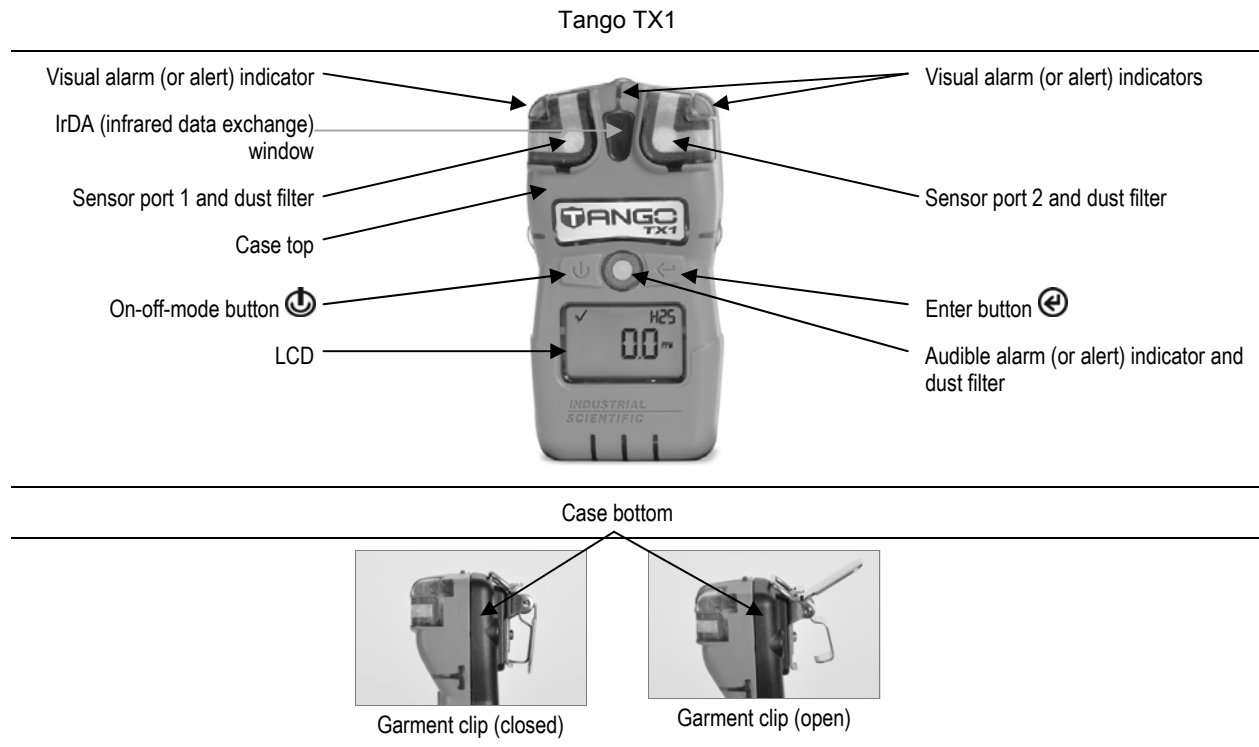
¹At the time of shipment.

Note: If any item is missing or appears to have been damaged, contact ISC (see "Contact Information") or a local distributor of ISC products.

Hardware Overview

The instrument's main hardware components are identified below (see table 3.2).

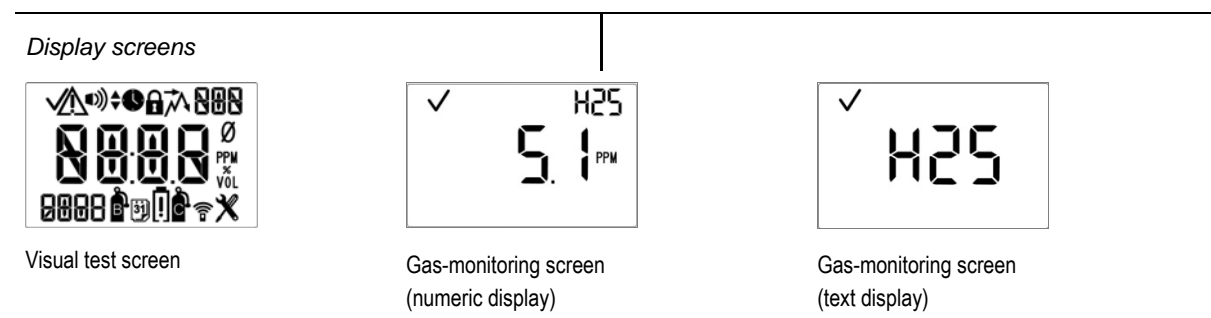
Table 3.2. Hardware overview



Display Overview

The *visual test* screen shown below contains all the indicators that can appear on the display screen. Each indicator is stationary and appears only when relevant to the task being performed. For example, in the gas-monitoring screen shown below (numeric display), the following apply: the check mark indicates there are no sensor faults; the sensor-type icon indicates that H2S sensors are installed; the numeric display shows a gas reading of 5.1 ppm.

Table 3.3 Display screen indicators and abbreviations



Status indicators






only

Two sensors are installed and neither is in fault.


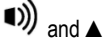
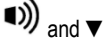
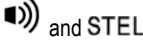

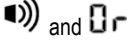
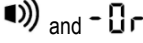



Two sensors are installed and one is in fault; a sensor location icon also displays to indicate which sensor is in fault.






Table 3.3 Display screen indicators and abbreviations

	Only one sensor is installed and is <i>not in</i> fault.
	Two sensors are installed and both are in fault or one sensor is installed and in fault. The warning icon is also used in combination with other indicators to communicate a system alarm or an alert condition.
	The unit is in configuration mode.

Alarms indicators

	The alarm icon is used in combination with other indicators to communicate a variety of conditions.
	High-level gas alarm.
	Low-level gas alarm.
	STEL alarm.
	TWA alarm.
	Positive over-range gas alarm.
	Negative over-range gas alarm.
	Low battery alarm.

Process and time-based indicators

	The zero icon is used in combination with other indicators to communicate sensor zero information.
	The bump test icon is used in combination with other indicators to communicate bump test information.
	The calibration icon is used in combination with other indicators to communicate calibration information.
	A process is in progress. In configuration mode, indicates a time-based setting (e.g. bump test response time).
	Used in combination with other indicators to communicate maintenance required warnings. In configuration mode, indicates a date-based setting (e.g., bump test interval).



Gas name and unit-of-measure abbreviations

CO	Carbon Monoxide (CO)
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂ or SO2)
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂ or NO2)
H2S	Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S or H2S)
PPM	Parts per million is the unit of measure for CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , and H ₂ S.

Other abbreviations

Or	Positive over-range: the detected gas concentration is greater than the upper limit measurement range of the sensor. Display variations: “Or” (English) and “Sup” (French).
-Or	Negative over-range: the detected gas concentration is less than the lower limit measurement range of the sensor. Display variations: “-Or” (English) and “InF” (French).
STEL	Short-term exposure limit. Display variations: “STEL” (English) and “VLE” (French).

Table 3.3 Display screen indicators and abbreviations

TWA	Time-weighted average. Display variations: "TWA" (English) and "VME" (French).
	Security code is set or to be entered. In configuration mode, indicates a feature may be operation-mode enabled or disabled.
	Peak reading.

Start-up and Shutdown

The start-up and shutdown sequences are outlined below and feature reproductions of the display screens the instrument operator will see during these processes (see Table 3.4). Instructions accompany any display screen where the instrument operator must press a button to proceed.

The instrument operator may be prompted to complete the time- and date-setting tasks during start-up. This may happen after a battery has been removed or changed. If prompted by the unit to do so, it is essential – for data log accuracy – that the time- and date-setting tasks be completed. The data log plays an important role in preserving operator safety and in the prospective investigation of an incident.

The instrument operator may be prompted to enter a security code during shutdown. This will occur if the unit is configured for "always-on" and is security-code protected.

Table 3.4 Start-up and shutdown

Start-up.



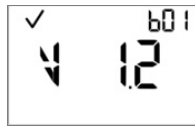
Press and hold for three seconds, then release to initiate the start-up sequence and power on the unit.

- If all start-up diagnostics pass, the audio, visual, and vibration indicators turn on then off. Four *start-up screens* display followed by the *gas-monitoring screen*.
- If any start-up diagnostic fails, an error message displays (see "Alarms and Warnings").

Start-up screens.



Visual test screen



Version display screen



Calibration date screen
(last calibration date shown above)



Countdown screen

For qualified personnel only:
During the 15-second countdown, press both buttons and hold for three seconds to enter configuration mode (see "Configuration").

Gas-monitoring screen.

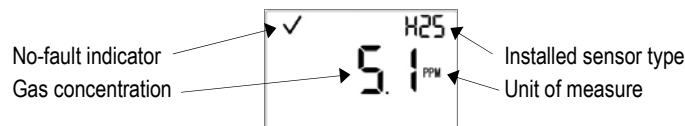


Table 3.4 Start-up and shutdown

What to do if the time setting screen is activated.



Time setting

This display screen features the clock icon and the current time setting.

The instrument's clock uses a 24-hour time format. Its values are edited in this order using these ranges*:

Hours: 00 to 24



Minutes: 00 to 59



The first press activates the first value to be edited. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.

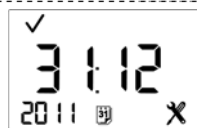


One press saves the displayed value and activates the next value to be edited.

Continue to use the buttons,  and , to edit and save the values, respectively.



After all values are edited and saved, one press activates the next configuration-mode screen.



Date setting

This display screen features the calendar icon and the current date setting. The year is displayed in the lower left corner. In the main display, the first two digits represent the date and the second two digits represent the month. The values are edited in this order using these ranges:

Year: 2012 to 9999

Day: 00 to 31



Month: 00 to 12



The first press activates the first value to be edited. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.



One press saves the displayed value and activates the next value to be edited.

Continue to use the buttons,  and , to edit and save the values, respectively.

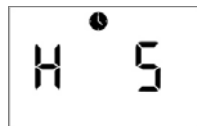


After all values are edited and saved, one press activates the gas-monitoring screen.

Shutdown.



Press and hold for five seconds.



Countdown

After a five-second countdown:

The instrument powers off if

- the always-on feature is *disabled* or
- the always-on feature is *enabled* and the security code is set to 000.



Enter security code

If this screen is activated, the shutdown process is security-code protected. To complete shutdown, the user must enter the correct three-digit code.


Value range: 000 to 999



Increments the value by one; hold to speed the increment pace.



Enters the value. If the value is correct, the unit powers off. If the value is incorrect, the gas-monitoring screen is activated. Dock the unit or store it for next use.

Note: When the instrument is powered off, it completes a battery self-check every 24 hours, briefly displaying a battery icon (). The icon displays only to indicate that the test has been performed; it is *not* indicative of the battery's charge level.

*When editing a value, once the last value in the range is reached, the display starts again with the first value.

To prepare the instrument for first use, qualified personnel should proceed with the configuration process (see "Configuration").

To operate a field-ready unit, refer to "Operation".

Instrument Preparation and Use

Configuration

Operation

Zero, Calibration, and Bump Testing

Configuration

Read and understand all configuration instruction before configuring the unit.

As noted in "Recommended Practices", the unit should be configured before first use, when there is a change in the installed sensor type (e.g., H₂S sensors are replaced with CO sensors), and as needed. Only qualified personnel should access the configuration mode and adjust the unit's settings.

Configuration mode can be accessed only during the start-up sequence (see "Start-up and Shutdown").

Review the unit's configured settings for compliance with company policy and any applicable regulations, laws, and guidelines as issued by regulatory agencies and government or industry groups. Determine which settings, if any, require adjustment.

Choose alarm- and warning-related options that maximize safety within the air-sampling environment.

When the unit is in configuration mode, the following apply:

- The tool icon (✕) displays in the lower right corner of each screen.
- With successive short presses of the on-off-mode button (⏻), the user can scroll through the configuration loop.
- The enter button (⏎) is used to start the editing process or start a task (e.g., zero).
- When editing a value, the enter button (⏎) increments the value and the on-off-mode button (⏻) saves the value.
- When editing a value, once the last value in the range is reached, the display starts again with the first value.
- When both buttons (⏻ and ⏎) are simultaneously pressed and held for three seconds, the unit leaves configuration mode; it enters operation mode and the gas-monitoring screen is activated.
- Unless otherwise noted, when no button is pressed for 30 seconds, the unit enters operation mode and the gas-monitoring screen is activated.

Any changes made in configuration mode are automatically saved to the unit and take effect immediately. Upon next docking, settings are updated according to the unit's settings in iNet Control.

The configuration-mode loop is outlined below (see Table 4.1). Instructions for button use accompany each configuration-mode display screen.

Table 4.1 Configuration instruction




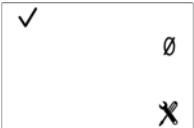








Screen Button	Description Button effect
 <p>Enter security code</p>	<p>If this display screen is activated, the configuration mode is security-code protected. To enter configuration, the user must enter the correct three-digit code.</p> <p>If the security code is set to 000, entry to configuration mode is <i>not</i> security-code protected. The first configuration-mode screen is activated, the initiate-zero screen.</p>
	<p>Increments the value by one; hold to speed the increment pace.</p>
	<p>Saves the displayed value.</p>
<p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p>If an incorrect code is entered, the unit does not enter configuration mode and the gas-monitoring screen is activated.</p> <p>If the security code is unknown, configuration mode can be accessed as follows: enter 412, then press both buttons simultaneously and hold briefly. This activates the next configuration mode screen. This also resets the security code to 000, leaving configuration mode unprotected. The security code can be reset in configuration mode at the security-code-setting screen.</p>	
 <p>Initiate zero</p>	<p>This screen's activation allows the technician to complete the zero and calibration processes from configuration mode.</p>
	<p>Starts the zero process.</p>
	<p>Skips the zero process and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Low gas alarm set point</p>	<p>See also country-of-origin setting.</p> <p>This display screen features the low alarm and sensor-type icons, and the alarm's current set point and unit of measure. The alarm set point can be edited based on the following:</p> <p>Value range = within the sensor measurement range</p> <p>Value increment = sensor measurement resolution</p> <p>See Table 1.5 for the measurement range and resolution for the installed sensor type.</p>
	<p>The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>High gas alarm set point</p>	<p>See also country-of-origin setting.</p> <p>This display screen features the high alarm and sensor-type icons, and the alarm's current set point and unit of measure. The alarm set point can be edited based on the following:</p> <p>Value range = within the sensor measurement range</p> <p>Value increment = sensor measurement resolution</p> <p>See Table 1.5 for the measurement range and resolution for the installed sensor type.</p>
	<p>The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>

Table 4.1 Configuration instruction

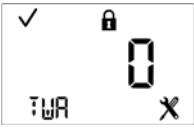














Screen Button	Description Button effect
 <p>TWA operation-mode setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the lock icon to indicate the technician can enable or disable the option for operation-mode access.</p> <p>When enabled, the instrument operator is permitted to view and clear the unit's TWA reading while the unit is in operation mode.</p> <p>Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled</p>
	<p>Increments the value.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>TWA alarm set point</p>	<p>This display screen features the alarm and sensor-type icons, and the alarm's current set point and unit of measure. The alarm set point can be edited.</p> <p>Value increment = within the sensor measurement resolution</p> <p>See Table 1.5 for more information about the installed sensor type.</p>
	<p>The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>TWA time-base setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the clock and TWA icons, and the current TWA time-base. The set point value can be edited based on the following:</p> <p>Value range: 01 to 40 hours Value increment: 1 hour</p>
	<p>The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>STEL operation-mode setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the lock icon to indicate the technician can enable or disable the option for operation-mode access.</p> <p>When enabled, the instrument operator is permitted to view and clear the unit's STEL reading while the unit is in operation mode.</p> <p>Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled</p>
	<p>Increments the value.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>STEL alarm set point</p>	<p>This display screen features the alarm, STEL, and sensor-type icons, and the current set point. The set point can be edited.</p> <p>Value increment: sensor measurement resolution</p> <p>See Table 1.5 for more information about the installed sensor type.</p>
	<p>The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>

Table 4.1 Configuration instruction



















Screen Button	Description Button effect
 <p>Calibration gas setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the calibration cylinder and sensor-type icons, and the current calibration gas setting.</p> <p>This setting reflects the concentration of calibration gas that the instrument expects to read when calibrated; it should be edited to match the cylinder's gas concentration.</p> <p>Value range: within the sensor measurement range Value increment: sensor measurement resolution See Table 1.5 for the measurement range and resolution for each sensor type.</p> <p> Increments the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p> <p> One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Time setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the clock icon and the current time setting.</p> <p>The instrument's clock uses a 24-hour time format. Its settings are edited in this order using these values: Hours: 00 to 24 Minutes: 00 to 59 Value increment: 1</p> <p> The first press activates the first value to be edited. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p> <p> One press saves the displayed value and activates the next value to be edited. Continue to use the buttons,  and , to edit and save the values, respectively.</p> <p> After all values are edited and saved, one press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Date setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the calendar icon and the current date setting. The year is displayed in the lower left corner. In the main display, the first two digits represent the date and the second two digits represent the month. The settings are edited in this order using these values: Year: 2012 to 2099 Day: 00 to 31 Month: 00 to 12</p> <p> The first press activates the first value to be edited. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p> <p> One press saves the displayed value and activates the next value to be edited. Continue to use the buttons,  and , to edit and save the values, respectively.</p> <p> After all values are edited and saved, one press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Style setting</p>	<p>This display screen allows the technician to choose the display style for the gas-monitoring screen. A numeric display will feature the numeric gas reading and the sensor type icon. A text display will feature the sensor type in place of the numeric gas reading (see "Operation" for sample display styles).</p> <p>Values: 0 = Numeric display 1 = Text display</p> <p> Increments the value.</p> <p> One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>

Table 4.1 Configuration instruction

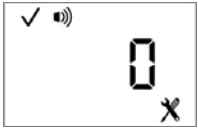











Screen Button	Description Button effect
 <p>Confidence indicator setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the alarm icon and check mark indicator. The technician can disable the indicator, or enable the indicator and choose the indicator type.</p> <p>When enabled, the unit will emit the selected signal every 90 seconds in operation mode.</p> <p>Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled for audible chirp 2 = enabled for blue LED flash</p>
 	<p>Increments the value.</p> <p>One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Operation-mode bump test setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the bump test icon. The lock icon indicates the technician can enable or disable this operation-mode feature.</p> <p>When enabled, the instrument operator is given access to bump test the unit from operation mode.</p> <p>Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled</p>
 	<p>Increments the value.</p> <p>One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Bump test due alert setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the alarm, bump test, calendar, and warning icons. The technician can disable the warning, or enable the warning and choose the warning type.</p> <p>When enabled, the alert screen will be activated and the unit will emit the selected indicator every 60 seconds to notify its user that a bump test is due; the instrument will continue to operate.</p> <p>Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled for audible chirp 2 = enabled for blue LED flash 3 = enabled for combination audible chirp and blue LED flash</p>
 	<p>Increments the value.</p> <p>One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Bump test interval setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the bump test and calendar icons. The technician can set the interval at which the bump test due alert is to be activated.</p> <p>Value range: 0.5 to 30.0 days Value increment: 0.5 days</p>
 	<p>The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p> <p>One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>

Table 4.1 Configuration instruction













Screen Button	Description Button effect
 <p>Bump test percentage setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the bump test icon and the current setting. The technician can set the percentage of calibration gas to which the unit will respond.</p> <p>Value range: 50% to 95%</p> <p>Value increment: 1%</p> <p>See Table 1.5 for sensor information that can aid in the setting of bump test values.</p>
	<p>The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Bump test response-time setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the bump test and clock icons, and the current setting in seconds. A sensor passes a bump test when it senses the specified percentage of calibration gas within the specified response time setting.</p> <p>Value range: 30 to 120 seconds</p> <p>Value increment: 1 second</p>
	<p>The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Alarm latch setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the alarm icon and the current setting. The lock icon indicates the technician can enable or disable this operation-mode feature.</p> <p>When <i>disabled</i>, a unit in alarm will turn off its alarm when the gas reading is no longer at the alarm-producing concentration.</p> <p>When <i>enabled</i>, a unit in alarm will remain in alarm until it is manually reset. The instrument operator can reset a latched alarm from operation mode with a long press of the enter button (⏏). This resets the alarm; it does <i>not</i> disable an enabled latch.</p> <p>Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled</p>
	<p>Increments the value.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Vibration alarm setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the alarm, check mark, and vibration motor icons. When enabled, the vibrating alarm will be activated when the unit is in alarm.</p> <p>Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled</p>
	<p>Increments the value.</p>
	<p>One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>

Table 4.1 Configuration instruction

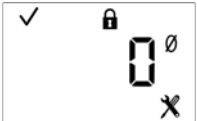


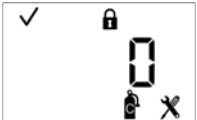








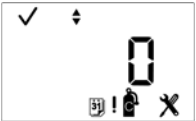


Screen Button	Description Button effect
 Operation-mode zero setting  	This display screen features the zero icon. The lock icon indicates the technician can enable or disable this operation-mode feature. When enabled, the instrument operator is given access to zero the unit from operation mode. Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled Increments the value. One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.
 Operation-mode calibration setting  	This display screen features the calibration icon. The lock icon indicates the technician can enable or disable this operation-mode feature. When enabled, the instrument operator is given access to calibrate the unit from operation mode. Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled Increments the value. One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.
 Calibration due alert setting  	This display screen features the alarm, calibration, calendar, and warning icons. The technician can disable the warning, or enable the warning and choose the warning type. When <i>enabled</i> , the alert screen will be activated and the unit will emit the selected indicator every 60 seconds to warn its user that a calibration is due; the instrument will continue to operate. Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled for audible chirp 2 = enabled for blue LED flash 3 = enabled for combination audible chirp and blue LED flash Increments the value. One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.
 Calibration interval setting  	This display screen features the calibration and calendar icons, and the current interval setting. The technician can set the interval at which the calibration due alert is to be activated. Value range: 1 to 365 days Value increment: 1 day The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace. One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.

Table 4.1 Configuration instruction

Screen Button	Description Button effect
 <p>Calibration date setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the calibration cylinder, calendar, warning, and arrow icons. The technician can choose whether the operation-mode calibration date screen will display the due date for the unit's <i>next</i> calibration or the date of the unit's <i>last</i> calibration.</p> <p>The up arrow (▲) will be featured on-screen when the unit is set to display the <i>next</i> the calibration due. The down arrow (▼) will be featured when the unit is set to display the <i>last</i> calibration date.</p> <p>Values: 0 = displays date of last calibration 1 = displays next calibration due date</p> <p>Increments the value.</p> <p>One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Security code setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the lock icon and the current security code. The security code controls two things: access to a unit's configuration mode and the ability to power off a unit that is configured for always-on operation.</p> <p>If the security code is set at 000, entry to configuration mode is <i>not</i> security-code protected, and an always-on unit can be powered off without a security code. Any other value will enable the security code.</p> <p>Value range: 000 to 999 Value increment: 1</p> <p>The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p> <p>One press saves the displayed value; a second press activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Country-of-origin setting</p>	<p>This display screen features the country-of-origin icon and the current setting. This feature sets automatically the low- and high-gas alarm set points. The technician must choose one of these options: “DEF” = USA and default value “CA” = Canada “EU” = Europe “CR” = Czech Republic “AUS” = Australia</p> <p>The unit's settings are immediately updated to reflect that country's (or Europe's) low- and high-gas alarm set points for the installed sensor-type. When the country-of-origin selection does not contain a value for an alarm set point, the default value (DEF) is automatically substituted.</p> <p>The first press activates the value. Continued presses increment the value; hold to speed the increment pace.</p> <p>One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.</p>

Notes:

Each alarm setting can be edited individually, in configuration mode, at that alarm's set point screen.




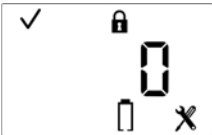








Because low- and high-gas alarm set points can be edited both individually and through the country-of-origin option, it is important to understand override behavior.

Example. The H2S low-gas alarm set point was edited – at its set point screen – to a value of 9 ppm. Afterwards, a country-of-origin selection was made where the H2S low-gas alarm set point value is 10 ppm. The last-entered setting overrides the first. Therefore, in this example, the value of the H2S low gas alarm set point is 10 ppm.

Another aspect to alarm settings applies to replacement or new sensors. For example:

- If the installed H2S sensor(s) is replaced with other H2S sensor(s), the last-entered low-gas alarm set point (a value of 10 ppm in the above example) will be applied to the newly installed sensor(s).
- If the installed H2S sensors are replaced with a different sensor type (e.g., CO), the alarm settings will be read from the newly installed sensor(s).

Table 4.1 Configuration instruction






Screen Button	Description Button effect
 Language setting	This display screen features the language icon and the current setting. The technician can choose from these options: “En” = English “F” = French
	Increments the value.
	One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.
 Always-on setting	This display screen features the battery icon. The lock icon indicates the technician can enable or disable this feature. When enabled, the entry of the unit's security code (if the security code is <i>not</i> 000) will be required to complete the shutdown process. Values: 0 = disabled 1 = enabled
	Increments the value.
	One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.
 Shutdown in alarm setting	Disallow or allow operator-activated shutdown when the unit is in alarm. Values: 0 = disallows shutdown 1 = allows shutdown
	Increments the value.
	One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.
 Dead-band value setting	The technician can set the instrument to display one of two values for gas readings that are within a sensor's dead-band range, the value of the reading or a value of zero. Values: 0 = display a value of zero 1 = display reading value
	Increments the value.
	One press saves the displayed value and activates the next configuration-mode screen.

After the configuration process is completed and before the unit's first use, calibrate the instrument (see “Zero, Calibration, and Bump Test”).

Operation















In operation mode, the following apply:










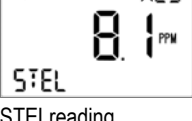


- ✓ With successive short presses of the on-off-mode button (⏻), the instrument operator can scroll through the operation-mode loop.
- ✓ The zero, calibration, and bump test processes can be completed only if these task settings are enabled for operation-mode access.
- ✓ The peak reading can be viewed and cleared.

- ✓ The TWA and STEL readings can be viewed and cleared only if these task settings are enabled for operation-mode access.
- ✓ In general, the buttons are used as follows:
 - Press  to scroll through the operation-mode loop.
 - Press  to initiate a task or to clear a reading.
 - A long press on  will reset a latched alarm; it does *not* disable an enabled latch.
 - When  and  are simultaneously pressed and held for three seconds, the unit will complete a self-test.
 - Except where noted, when no button is pressed for 30 seconds, the gas-monitoring screen is activated.

The operation-mode loop is outlined below (see Table 4.2). Instructions for button use accompany each display screen.

Table 4.2 Operation instruction

Screen	Screen description
Buttons	Button effects
 <p>Gas monitoring</p>	<p>This display screen (numeric shown) features the check mark and sensor-type icons, and the current gas reading and unit of measure.</p> <p>The check mark indicates the unit is operational and there are no sensor faults.</p>
	<p>One short press turns on the backlight if the unit senses it is not in a well-lit environment.</p> <p>When the unit is in alarm, a long press will reset a latched alarm; the alarm will recur if the alarm-causing condition is still present.</p>
	<p>Activates the next enabled operation-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Calibration date</p>	<p>This display screen features the calibration, calendar, and check mark icons, an up or down arrow, and a date value.</p> <p>When the up arrow () is featured, the <i>next</i> calibration date is displayed. When the down arrow () is featured, the <i>last</i> calibration date is displayed.</p> <p>Values: Date: XX (day) and XX (month) Year: XXXX</p>
	<p>No effect.</p>
	<p>Activates the next enabled operation-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Initiate zero</p>	<p>This display screen is activated if the unit is enabled for operation-mode zeroing. It features the check mark and zero icons.</p>
	<p>Starts the zero process (see "Zero, Calibration, and Bump Testing").</p>
	<p>Activates the next enabled operation-mode screen.</p>
 <p>Initiate bump test</p>	<p>This display screen is activated if the unit is enabled for operation-mode bump testing. The screen features the check mark and bump test icons.</p>
	<p>Starts the bump test process (see "Zero, Calibration, and Bump Testing").</p>
	<p>Activates the next enabled operation-mode screen.</p>

	<p>This display screen features the check mark, peak, and sensor-type icons, and the most recent peak reading.</p>
<p>Peak reading</p>  <p>Clears the peak reading.</p>  <p>Activates the next enabled operation-mode screen.</p>	
	<p>This display screen is activated if this feature is operation-mode enabled. The screen features the check mark, sensor-type, and TWA icons, and the current TWA reading.</p>
<p>TWA reading</p>  <p>Clears the TWA reading.</p>  <p>Activates the next enabled operation-mode screen.</p>	
	<p>This display screen is activated if this feature is operation-mode enabled. The screen features the check mark, sensor-type, and STEL icons, and the current STEL reading.</p>
<p>STELreading</p>  <p>Clears the STEL reading.</p>  <p>Activates the next enabled operation-mode screen.</p>	
	<p>This display screen is activated if this feature is operation-mode enabled. The screen features the check mark, sensor-type, and STEL icons, and the current STEL reading.</p>
<p>STELreading</p>  <p>Clears the STEL reading.</p>  <p>Activates the next enabled operation-mode screen.</p>	

Zero, Calibration, and Bump Test

Perform the zero, calibration, and bump testing tasks in an area known to be nonhazardous.

Table 4.3 Zero, calibration, and bump test

Supplies, preparation, and instruction

Supplies

Calibration cup (shipped with the unit)

Calibration tubing (shipped with the unit)

Calibration gas cylinder suitable for the installed sensors and the unit's calibration gas settings

Positive flow regulator suitable for the calibration gas cylinder

Preparation



Holding the regulator, turn the calibration gas cylinder in a clockwise direction to tighten.



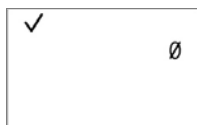
Connect either end of the calibration tubing to the regulator's nipple.



Connect the other end of the tubing to the calibration cup. Proceed with the instruction set below for the desired task: zero and calibration or bump test.

Instruction

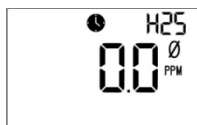
Zero



Initiate zero

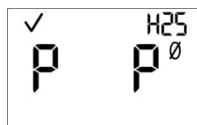
Note: From anywhere in the operation-mode loop, press until the initiate-zero screen is activated.

At the initiate-zero screen, press to start the zero process.



Zero in-progress

While the sensors are zeroed, the zero-in-progress screen is activated.

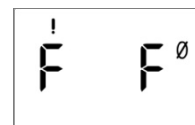


Zero results (pass)

After the sensors are zeroed, the zero-results screen is activated and an audible alert is emitted.

If the result for *either* sensor is an "F" for fail, press to reactivate the initiate-zero screen. Repeat the zero process.

If the result for *both* sensors is a "P" for pass, press then to display the initiate-calibration screen. If calibration is *not* desired, wait approximately 30 seconds for the zero-results screen to deactivate; the gas-monitoring screen will be automatically activated.



Zero results (fail)

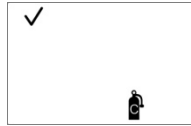
Table 4.3 Zero, calibration, and bump test

Supplies, preparation, and instruction

Calibration



Place the calibration cup over the case top; align its top groove with the small ridge at the top of the instrument.
 Press down to secure the cup in place; a click will sound.
 Visually inspect the calibration cup to ensure its edges along the top and sides align with the case top edges.



Initiate calibration

To start the calibration process, press . Both sensors will be calibrated simultaneously.
 To cancel the calibration, press .



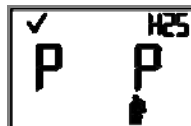
Calibration apply gas

Once the calibration is started, the apply-gas screen is activated; the expected type and concentration of calibration gas are displayed.
 This screen remains activated for up to 5 minutes as the unit awaits the application of calibration gas.
 To cancel the calibration, press .



Calibration in progress

To start the flow of gas, turn the regulator knob in a counterclockwise direction.
 While the sensors are calibrated, the calibration-in-progress screen displays the span reserve value.
 If desired, press to cancel the calibration.



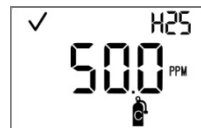
Calibration results (pass)

If at least one sensor passes calibration, two results screens are alternately activated; one indicates the pass or fail result for each sensor and the other displays the span reserve value.
 If neither sensor passes calibration, the audible, visual, and vibrating alarms turn on. Two results screens are alternately activated; one indicates the fail results and the other displays the span reserve value.



Calibration results (fail)

Note: With two installed, working sensors, the span reserve value is the algorithm calculation of the DualSense Technology.



Span reserve value

If at least one sensor passes the calibration, the gas-monitoring screen will be automatically activated.
Note: The span reserve value divided by the calibration gas concentration yields the span reserve percentage. A span reserve percentage of greater than 70% indicates a “good” sensor; 50%-70% indicates “marginal” sensitivity. When the span reserve percentage is less than 50%, the sensor will not pass calibration.



To stop the flow of gas, turn the regulator knob in a clockwise direction and tighten.



To remove the calibration cup, lift up from the cup's tabs. Set aside or store for future use.

Table 4.3 Zero, calibration, and bump test

Supplies, preparation, and instruction

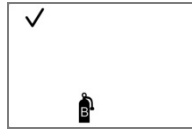
Bump testing



Place the calibration cup over the case top; align its top groove with the small ridge at the top of the instrument.

Press down to secure the cup in place; a click will sound.

Visually inspect the calibration cup to ensure its edges along the top and sides align with the case top edges.



Initiate bump test



Bump test apply gas

Note: From anywhere in the operation-mode loop, press until the initiate-bump-test screen is activated.

Press to start the bump test process.

Press to cancel the bump test.

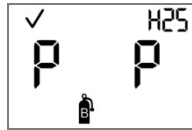
Once the bump test is started, the apply-gas screen is activated; the expected type and concentration of calibration gas are displayed.

This screen remains activated for up to 5 minutes as the unit awaits the application of calibration gas.



Bump test in progress

To start the flow of gas, turn the regulator knob in a counterclockwise direction.



Bump test results (pass)



Bump test results (fail)

If either or both sensors fail the bump test, the calibration due warning screen will be automatically activated. Calibrate the instrument.

If both sensors pass the bump test, the gas-monitoring screen will be automatically activated.



To stop the flow of gas, turn the regulator knob in a clockwise direction and tighten.



To remove the calibration cup, lift up from the cup's tabs. Set aside or store for future use.

Alerts, Warnings, and Alarms

Overview

An *alert* indicates an instrument operating condition; a *warning*, the unit is in need of service; and an *alarm*, the unit has detected a potentially hazardous gas concentration or has encountered a system fault. Each category of notification is listed in Table 5.1 along with its indicators (audible, visual, and vibration) and their patterns.

Table 5.1 Overview

Notification Category	Indicators			Pattern
	Audible	Visual (LEDs)	Vibration	
Alert ¹	No	No	No	n/a
Warning	Yes ²	Blue only ²	No	Intermittent
Low-battery alarm	Yes	Red only	No	Intermittent
Low-level alarm	Yes	Red and blue	Yes ²	Continuous sequence with pauses
High-level alarm	Yes	Red only	Yes ²	Continuous sequence
System alarm	Yes	Red only	Yes ²	Continuous sequence

¹Alert notifications are indicated on the display screen only.

²When enabled.

Table 5.2 lists all *event types* that can activate an alert, warning, or alarm. Here, they are grouped by gas-related alarms, instrument-based alarms, instrument service warnings, and instrument status alerts.

The notification category is indicated below for each event type. Some categories can indicate more than one type of event. For example, the low-level alarm can be activated by a TWA event or a low-alarm gas event, and the unit's display screen differentiates between the two (see Table 5.3 for more information).

Table 5.2 Events

Event type	Status Alert	Warning	Alarms			
			Low-level	High-level	Low-battery	System
<i>Gas-related alarm events</i>						
Low-alarm gas event	—	—	√	—	—	—
TWA event	—	—	√	—	—	—
High-alarm gas event	—	—	—	√	—	—
STEL event	—	—	—	√	—	—
Over-range gas event	—	—	—	√	—	—
<i>Instrument-based alarm events</i>						
Low-battery event	—	—	—	—	√	—
Dead battery indicator	—	—	—	—	√	—

Table 5.2 Events


Event type	Status Alert	Warning	Alarms			
			Low-level	High-level	Low-battery	System
System fault	—	—	—	—	—	√
<i>Instrument service warnings</i>						
Bump test required	—	√	—	—	—	—
Calibration required	—	√	—	—	—	—
Single-sensor zero failure	—	√	—	—	—	—
Single-sensor bump test failure	—	√	—	—	—	—
Single- sensor calibration failure	—	√	—	—	—	—
<i>Instrument status alerts</i>						
One sensor installed*	√	—	—	—	—	—
Single-sensor data failure*	√	—	—	—	—	—

*Display screen indicators only.

Event Causes and Recommended Actions

As noted earlier, more than one event type can activate the same notification category; the display screen icons, text, and data help the instrument operator identify the event. For example, the low-alarm gas event and the TWA event can activate the low-level alarm. The display screen for each event features the alarm icon (🔊) and only one of these distinguishing icons: low-gas (▼) or TWA (TWA). The display screen for every event type is shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Recommended action by event type

Event type	Possible causes	Status and recommended actions
<p><i>No events</i></p>  <p>Gas-monitoring screen</p>	<p>The unit has no faults and needs no service. Both sensors are functional and the unit is operating on DualSense technology.</p>	<p>The unit is operational.</p>

🔊 ▲ ▼ STEL TWA ⚠️ - ⚠️ Err ! 📱 indicate that the unit is in alarm.

Gas-related alarm events


 <p>Low-alarm gas event²</p>	<p>The detected gas concentration exceeds the unit's low-alarm set point.</p>	<p><i>Gas warning:</i> Respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.</p>
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Table 5.3 Recommended action by event type

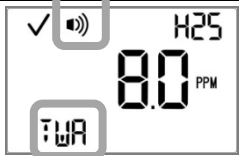



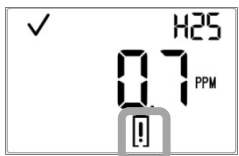

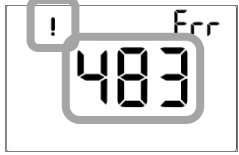

Event type	Possible causes	Status and recommended actions
 <p>TWA alarm event</p>	<p>The cumulative gas readings have reached the unit's setting for the time weighted average (TWA) exposure limit.</p>	<p><i>Leave the area.</i> Respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.</p>
 <p>High-alarm gas event²</p>	<p>The detected gas concentration exceeds the high-alarm set point.</p>	<p><i>Leave the area.</i> Respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.</p>
 <p>STEL alarm event</p>	<p>The cumulative gas readings have reached the unit's setting for short-term exposure limit (STEL).</p>	<p><i>Leave the area.</i> Respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.</p>
 <p>Over-range alarm gas event² (positive shown)</p>	<p>The gas concentration is outside of the sensor's measuring range. <i>Note:</i> For a negative over-range condition, the "—OR" icon displays.</p>	<p><i>Leave the area.</i> Respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.</p>
<i>Instrument-related alarm events</i>		
 <p>Low-battery alarm event</p>	<p>From the time of initial display, there are fewer than 96 hours of remaining battery life. The battery-warning icon appears on the unit's display. The audible indicator and a red LED turn on and off every minute for the first 72 hours of the alarm condition. During the last 24 hours, these indicators continue but at a faster pace. The unit is operational.</p>	<p><i>Power warning:</i> Respond according to company safety policy and guidelines. Qualified personnel can complete the battery replacement task (see "Service").</p>
 <p>Dead battery indicator</p>	<p>After 96 hours, the battery has reached its end of life and the unit is not operational. The indicators noted above, along with the vibration indicator, turn on and off for approximately 10 minutes. The red LEDs will then turn on and off simultaneously for approximately 24 hours.</p>	<p><i>Leave the area.</i> Do not use the unit. Qualified personnel can complete the battery replacement task (see "Service").</p>
 <p>System alarm event (sample screen)</p>	<p>A critical hardware or system fault has occurred. <i>Note:</i> The "483" value shown here represents a specific error code (both sensors in fault). The code number will vary based on the system alarm event that has occurred.</p>	<p><i>Leave the area.</i> Do not use the unit. Respond according to company safety policy and guidelines. See a supervisor or contact ISC Technical Support (see "Contact Information"). For the sensor-related error codes (406, 408, 483, and 499) qualified personnel can complete the checks noted below and install or re-install the</p>

Table 5.3 Recommended action by event type

Event type	Possible causes	Status and recommended actions
406: illegal sensor position.	The instrument does not accept the installed sensor type.	needed sensors (see "Service"). Check the installed sensors for instrument compatibility.
408: no sensors found.	No sensors are installed or the installed sensors are not detected by the unit.	Check any installed sensor for proper installation.
483: both sensors in fault.	Neither sensor is operational.	Check each installed sensor for proper installation.
499: sensor-type mismatch.	The installed sensors are not of the same type.	Check to see that the installed sensors are of the same type.

 indicate that the unit is in need of service.

Instrument service warnings



Bump test required

The instrument requires a bump test. The warning may appear because the unit is past due for its scheduled bump test, or because the instrument has detected that a bump test is required for another reason.

The unit is operational.
Respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.
Dock¹ the unit.

Depending on the unit's configured settings, some combination of visual and audible indicators may turn on every 60 seconds.

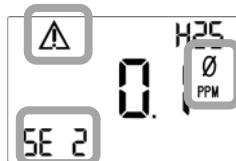


Calibration required

The instrument requires a calibration. The warning may appear because the unit is past due for its scheduled calibration, or because the instrument has detected that a calibration is required for another reason.

The unit is operational.
Respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.
Dock¹ the unit.

Depending on the unit's configured settings, some combination of visual and audible indicators may turn on every 60 seconds.



Single-sensor zero failure

One sensor has failed zeroing.
The warning and sensor-location icons indicate which sensor is in failure (sensor 2 or "SE 2" shown here). The zero icon is displayed to indicate the sensor must pass a zero.

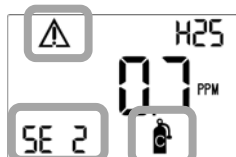
Use Alert. The unit is operating as a single-sensor instrument; respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.
Dock¹ the unit.
If the message persists, see a supervisor.



Single-sensor bump test failure

One sensor has failed bump testing.
The warning and sensor-location icons indicate which sensor is in failure (sensor 2 or "SE 2" shown here). The bump test and calibration cylinder icons are displayed to indicate the sensor must pass a bump test or calibration.

Use Alert. The unit is operating as a single-sensor instrument; respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.
Dock¹ the unit

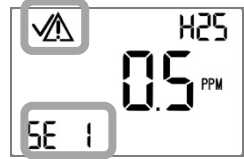
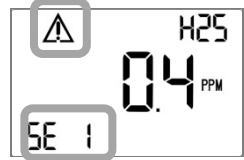


Single-sensor calibration failure

One sensor has failed calibration.
The warning and sensor-location icons indicate which sensor is in failure (sensor 2 or "SE 2" shown here). The calibration cylinder icon is displayed to indicate the sensor must pass calibration.

Use Alert. The unit is operating as a single-sensor instrument; respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.
Dock¹ the unit
If the message persists, see a supervisor.

Table 5.3 Recommended action by event type

Event type	Possible causes	Status and recommended actions	
<p>✓⚠ provide information about the unit's operational status.</p>			
<p><i>Instrument status alerts</i></p>			
	<p>Only one sensor is installed and operational (indicated by the check mark). The warning and sensor-location icon are displayed to indicate which sensor is missing (sensor 1 or "SE 1" shown here).</p>	<p><i>Use Alert.</i> The unit is operating as a single-sensor instrument; respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.</p>	
<p>One sensor installed</p>		<p>A data-related function has failed for one of the sensors. The warning and sensor-location icons indicate which sensor is in failure (sensor 1 or "SE 1" shown here).</p>	<p><i>Use Alert.</i> The unit is operating as a single-sensor instrument; respond according to company safety policy and guidelines.</p>
<p>Single-sensor data failure</p>			

¹ When an instrument is docked, the iNet DS and the DS2 docking stations will automatically perform scheduled tasks; otherwise, qualified personnel can manually complete any needed task (see "Zero, Calibration, and Bump Testing").

² Once the detected gas concentration changes, the alarm indicators will change to reflect any new condition such as low-alarm gas, high-alarm gas, over-range gas, or no gas alarm.

Note: For additional assistance in resolving any alert, warning, or alarm, see a supervisor or contact ISC Technical Support (see "Contact Information")

Service and Warranty

Service Instructions

Supplies

Three-dimensional Diagrams

Service Tasks

Warranty Policy

Limitation of Liability

Service Instructions

Perform all service tasks on a nonconductive surface in a well-lit area that is known to be nonhazardous.

Wear grounding straps to prevent electrostatic discharge (ESD) which can cause damage to the unit's electronics.

When working with the adhesive-backed filters and gaskets:

- ✓ Be careful not to pierce or tear these items.
- ✓ When using tweezers, apply gentle pressure.
- ✓ Once the adhesive touches a surface, any attempt to remove or reposition the item may cause it damage.

When working with sensors and the case top's water barriers:

- ✓ Do not touch the white membranes as this can contaminate these items.
- ✓ Use care not to damage the membranes.
- ✓ Use care not to separate the sensor from its membrane.

SUPPLIES

Torx screwdriver (for case bottom screws)

Philips screwdriver (for clip screw)

Needle-nose tweezers (for barrier and filter service tasks)

THREE-DIMENSIONAL DIAGRAMS

Refer to the three-dimensional diagrams for disassembled views of the instrument and its case top assembly. Use the diagram number to identify parts, part numbers, and field-replaceable items (see Table 6.1).

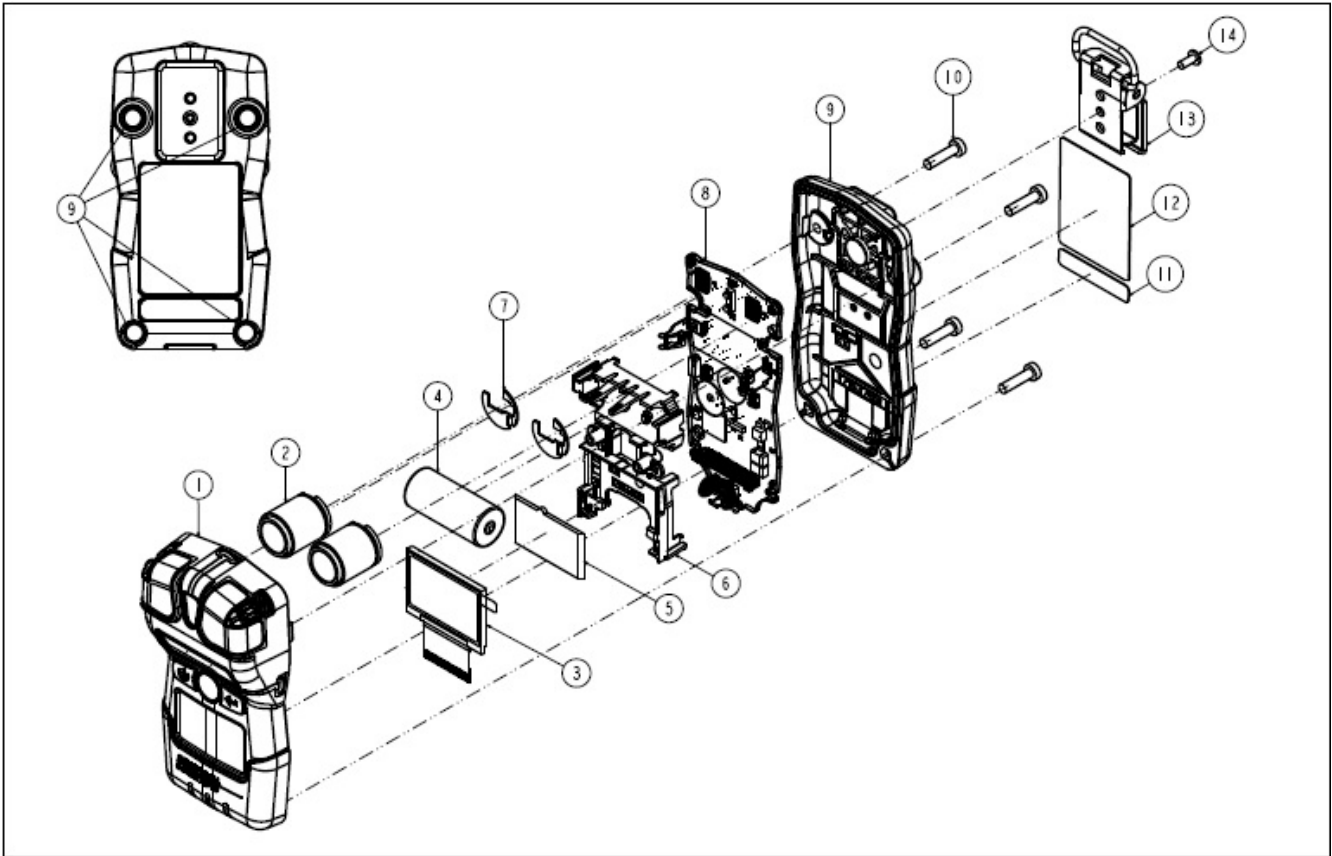


Figure 6.1 Disassembled Tango TX1

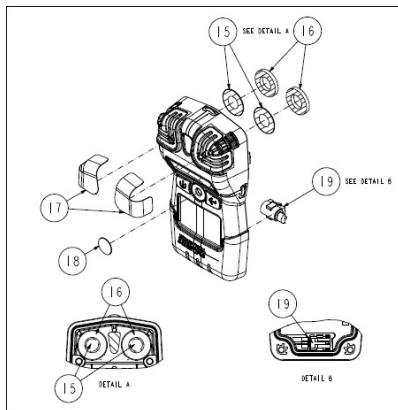


Figure 6.2 Disassembled Tango TX1 case top assembly


Table 6.1 Key for the Tango TX1 diagram

Diagram number	Part name	Field replaceable	Part number	Notes
--	Case top assembly The case top can be replaced as a single assembly that includes the parts labeled with diagram numbers: 1, 14, 15, 16, and 17. These components are also sold separately.	Yes	17153951	Assembly includes case top (17153952); sensor water barriers and gaskets (17154219 and 17154051, respectively); and sensor and audible alarm dust barriers (17154540 and 17154581, respectively).
1	Case top	Yes	17153952	
15	Sensor water barrier	Yes	17154219	Parts 17154219 and 17154051 should be replaced at the same time. Kit 18109230 contains 10 barriers and 10 gaskets.
16	Sensor water barrier gasket	Yes	17154051	
17	Sensor dust barrier	Yes	17154540	Kit 18109218 contains 10 sensor dust barriers and 5 audible alarm dust barriers. <i>Notes:</i> The dust barriers are <i>not</i> water impenetrable. More frequent replacement service may be needed in harsh environments.
18	Audible alarm dust barrier	Yes	17154581	
19	Vibration alarm motor	Yes	17127275	
2	Sensors	Yes	Varies	
	CO	Yes	17155161	Includes two sensors and polycarbonate plates.
	H2S	Yes	17155164	Includes two sensors and polycarbonate plates.
	NO2	Yes	17155162	Includes two sensors and polycarbonate plates.
	SO2	Yes	17155163	Includes two sensors and polycarbonate plates.
4	Battery	Yes	17154367	
3 and 5	LCD	No*	17153786	
7	Polycarbonate plate (not sold separately)	Yes	—	See "Sensors" above.
6 and 8	Board assembly	No*	—	
11 and 12	Unit labels	No*	—	
13	Suspender clip	Yes	17154484	
not shown	Belt clip (optional)	Yes	17120908	
not shown	Audio alarm amplifier (optional)	Yes	17154915	
14	Screw (for use with installed suspender clip and optional belt clip)	Yes	17139262	Torque: 81 newton cm (115 ounce-force inch)
10	Case bottom screws	Yes	17154328	Torque: 85 newton cm (120 ounce-force inch)
9	Case bottom	No*	17153769	

*For items that are not field-replaceable, contact ISC (see "Contact Information") or a local distributor of ISC products.

SERVICE TASKS

Table 6.2 Service tasks

 Power off the unit before disassembling or performing any service task.

Instrument disassembly



Using a torx screwdriver, remove all four screws from the case bottom; set aside the screws.



Hold the case bottom near the upper screw holes; lift the case top slightly to separate the top and bottom.



Continue to lift the case top straight up to remove it and to avoid unintentionally loosening the sensors.
If replacing just the case top, refer to the task below, "Instrument assembly". Otherwise, proceed with the desired service tasks below.

Sensor port and audible alarm dust barrier replacement (sensor port dust barrier shown)



Using a finger or needle-nose tweezers, peel off the dust barrier and discard.



Place the barrier packet on the work surface.
Scrape lightly across the paper to the barrier's edge; gently lift to expose a portion of its adhesive back. Peel the barrier from the packet.



Guide the new barrier—adhesive side down—onto the case top. Using a finger, press and hold for five seconds to activate the adhesive.



Sensor water barrier assembly replacement

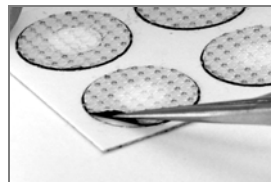
Note. The sensor water-barrier assembly consists of two parts: the filter and its gasket. Replace both items at the same time.



Inside the case top, grip the gasket and underlying sensor filter with the needle-nose tweezers; peel to remove.



Remove any remnants of the adhesive, filter, or gasket. Clear away any dirt, dust, or debris.



Place the filter packet on the work surface. Using the tweezers, scrape lightly across the paper to the filter's edge; gently lift to expose a portion of the adhesive back. Grip the filter lightly with the tweezers; peel the filter from the packet.

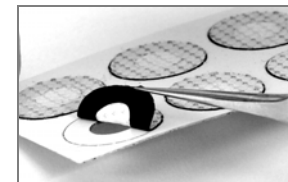


Table 6.2 Service tasks



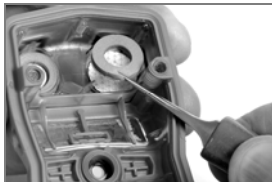
Guide the new filter—adhesive side down—into the filter opening.
For proper placement, take care to ensure the filter edge meets the inner edge of the filter opening.



Using a clean, soft cloth, press gently around the filter edge; hold for five seconds to activate the adhesive.



Place the gasket packet on the work surface.
Using the tweezers, scrape lightly across the paper to the gasket ring's edge; gently lift to expose a portion of the adhesive back.
Grip the gasket ring lightly with the tweezers; peel the gasket ring from the packet.



Guide the gasket—adhesive side down—into the filter opening, placing it on top of the filter.
Ensure the gasket ring edge meets the outer edge of the filter opening and fully covers the white filter membrane.

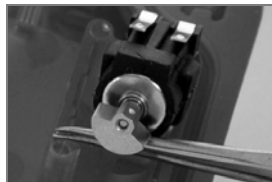


Using a clean, soft cloth, press gently around the gasket edge; hold for five seconds to activate the adhesive.

Vibrating alarm motor replacement



Insert the tweezers between the case top and the motor.
Pry up to remove.



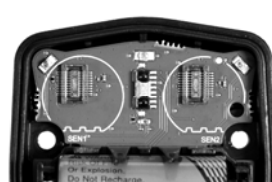
Using the tweezers, gently grip the new motor.
Place the new motor – contact side up – into the case top. Without touching the motor's contacts, use the tweezers handle to press the item into place.



Sensor replacement



Lift the sensor to remove it.
Some sensors may have an adhesive backing holding them in place; use gentle pressure to lift and remove the sensors.
Set aside for future use or dispose of according to company policy.



Examine the circuit board for the presence of a black polycarbonate plate in each sensor position.
As shown above (left) neither sensor position has the polycarbonate plate.
If both sensor positions are equipped with the plates as shown above (right), skip to the sensor placement steps below.

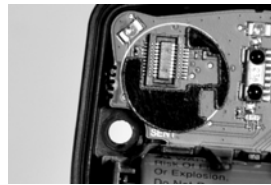
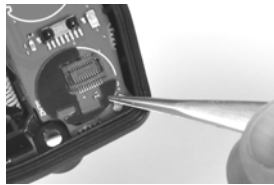
Table 6.2 Service tasks



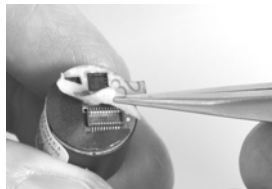
The plates are adhered to a paper backing. Bend the paper backing to separate the plate.

Lightly grip the plate near its top with tweezers; gently lift to completely remove from paper backing.

Guide the plate – adhesive side down – for correct placement on the circuit board as shown above (right). Take care to ensure the plate edge aligns with the sensor outline on the board.



Using a clean, soft cloth, press gently into place.



For each sensor, use tweezers to remove the paper liner from the bottom of the sensor and expose the adhesive backing.



Position the sensor to align with its connector on the instrument board.



Secure the sensor in place by applying gentle pressure to the sides of the sensor case. Do not touch the sensor's white membrane. A slight connection impact can be felt when the sensor is secured into place.

Battery replacement



Lift the battery up from its cradle.
Dispose of according to company policy.



The instrument's interior power button is located below the battery cradle and to the left of the speaker (see arrow above). Press and hold this button for two seconds, then release it.



Orient the replacement battery so the positive and negative ends align with the "+" and "-" cradle markings, respectively. Place the new battery into the cradle negative end first.
Press down on the battery to secure it in the cradle.

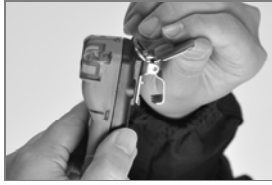
Note: Once started, if the battery replacement task is *not* completed within 60 minutes, the following will occur:

- Any data will be lost that was not downloaded prior to the start of the task.
- The unit's time and date settings will be erased. When these settings are erased, the user will be prompted, during the next start-up sequence, to enter the correct time and date.

Note: It is essential—for data log accuracy—that these tasks be completed. The data log plays an important role in preserving operator safety, and in the investigation of any potential incident, it can be useful to the safety team or a prospective investigator.

Table 6.2 Service tasks

Clip removal and attachment (suspender clip shown)



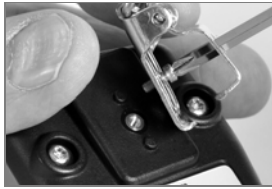
Lift the clip's cover.



Use a Philips screwdriver to access the clip's screw. Turn counterclockwise to loosen and remove the screw and washer.



Lift the clip to remove it. Close the clip; store it for future use.



To attach the clip cover, place the screw through the center hole of the clip back.



Guide the screwdriver through the clip's hole and into the screw head. Turn clockwise to tighten.
Note: Refer to Table 6.1 for torque values.

Instrument assembly



Hold the case bottom near the upper screw holes.



Lower the case top assembly onto the case bottom. Use a straight-down motion to guide the sensors into the sensor barrels.



Press to secure the case top and case bottom.



Using a torx screwdriver, insert and tighten each of the four screws into the case bottom.
Note: Refer to Table 6.1 for torque values.

Warranty Policy

Industrial Scientific Corporation's portable Tango TX1 gas-monitoring instrument is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal and proper use and service for three years from the initial purchase date.

The above warranty does not include the sensors, battery, or filters, but the sensors carry their own separate warranty. The factory-installed sensors are warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal and proper use and service as follows, except where otherwise stated in writing in Industrial Scientific literature accompanying the product:

- CO and H₂S sensors are warranted for three years from the initial purchase date.
- All other sensors are warranted for two years from the initial purchase date.

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THE WARRANTY SET FORTH ABOVE IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO ITS TERMS AND IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, ARISING BY OPERATION OF LAW, COURSE OF DEALING, USAGE OF TRADE OR OTHERWISE. INDUSTRIAL SCIENTIFIC MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Should the product fail to conform to the above warranty, buyer's only remedy and Industrial Scientific's only obligation shall be, at Industrial Scientific's sole option, replacement or repair of such non-conforming goods or refund of the original purchase price of the non-conforming goods.

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It is expressly agreed by the parties that any technical or other advice given by Industrial Scientific with respect to the use of the goods or services is given without charge and at Buyer's risk; therefore, Industrial Scientific assumes no obligations or liability for the advice given or results obtained.

Appendix

Supplemental Information about Sensors and Gases

Table A.1. Sensor cross interference (percent response)

Target gas	Sensor type			
	Carbon Monoxide %	Hydrogen Sulfide %	Nitrogen Dioxide %	Sulfur Dioxide %
Carbon Monoxide	100.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
Hydrogen Sulfide	10.0	100.0	-8.0	1.0
Sulfur Dioxide	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
Nitrogen Dioxide	-20.0	-20.0	100.0	-100.0
Chlorine	-10.0	-20.0	90.0	-25.0
Chlorine Dioxide	—	—	—	—
Hydrogen Cyanide	15.0	10.0	1.0	50.0
Hydrogen Chloride	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phosphine	—	—	—	—
Nitric Oxide	10.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Hydrogen	60.0	0.08	0.0	0.5
Ammonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

— No data available

Note: This table is provided as a guide only and is subject to change. The data reflect the percentage response of the sensor type when exposed to a known concentration of a target gas. For example, when the carbon monoxide sensor is exposed to carbon monoxide in the air sample, the gas concentration reading accurately reflects the actual concentration of carbon monoxide, so the sensor's response is said to be 100%. When an air sample contains hydrogen, it triggers a carbon monoxide reading. The carbon monoxide sensor's response to hydrogen is approximately 60% meaning that exposure to 100 ppm hydrogen will produce a reading of approximately 60 ppm carbon monoxide.

Marking Requirements

Table A.2. ATEX and IECEx marking requirements

ATEX markings	IECEx markings
Industrial Scientific Corp. 15071 USA TANGO TX1 DEMKO 12 ATEX 1209126 Ex ia I Ma Ex ia IIC T4 Ga -40 °C ≤ Ta ≤ +50 °C [Serial Number] [Month/Year of Production]	Industrial Scientific Corp. 15071 USA TANGO TX1 IECEx UL12.0041 Ex ia I Ma Ex ia IIC T4 Ga -40 °C ≤ Ta ≤ +50 °C [Serial Number] [Month/Year of Production]

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