# DrägerSensor<sup>®</sup> Smart CatEx (HC PR) Order no. 68 12 970

Used in	Plug & Play	Replaceable	Guaranty	Expected sensor life	Selective filter
Dräger X-am 7000	yes	yes	2 years	> 3 years	-

## MARKET SEGMENTS

Telecommunications, shipping, sewage, gas supply companies, refineries, chemical industry, mining, landfills, biogas plants, tunneling.

#### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Detection limit:	2% LEL
Resolution:	1.0% LEL for the measuring range 0 to 100% LEL
	0.02 Vol% for the measuring range 0 to 5 Vol% CH4 (methane)
	1 Vol% for the measuring range 5 to 100 Vol% $CH_4$ (methane)
Measurement range:	0 to 100% LEL or
	0 to 100 Vol% CH <sub>4</sub> (methane)
General technical specifications	
Ambient conditions	
Temperature:	(−20 to 55)°C (−4 to 131)°F
Humidity:	(10 to 95)% RH
Pressure:	(700 to 1,300) hPa
Warm-up time:	≤ 5 minutes

# FOR THE MEASUREMENT RANGE 0 TO 100% LEL WHEN CALIBRATED WITH **METHANE IN AIR:**

Response time:	≤ 15 seconds (T <sub>50</sub> )
	$\leq$ 25 seconds (T <sub>90</sub> )
Measurement accuracy	
Sensitivity:	≤ ± 2.5% of measured value
Linearity error	≤ ± 2% LEL (0-40% LEL)
	$\leq$ ± 5% of measured value (40–100% LEL)
Long-term drift	
Zero point:	≤ ± 1% LEL/month
Sensitivity:	≤ ± 2% LEL/month
	typ. values for X-am 7000 $\leq \pm$ 1% LEL/month
Influence of temperature	
Zero point:	≤ ± 0.1% LEL/K at (−20 to 40)°C (−4 to 104)°F
Sensitivity:	$\leq$ ± 0.3% of measured value/K at (-20 to 40)°C (-4 to 104)°F
Influence of humidity	
Zero point:	≤ ± 0.03% LEL/% RH
Sensitivity:	$\leq$ ± 0.1% of measured value/% RH
Effect of sensor poisons:	Hydrogen sulphide H <sub>2</sub> S 1000 ppmh $\leq \pm 5$ % of measured value
	Hexamethyldisiloxane HMDS 10 ppmh ≤ ± 5 % of measured value
	Hexamethyldisiloxane HMDS 30 ppmh ≤ ± 20 % of measured value
	After an exposure of 10 ppm HDMS for 5 hours, the sensivity loss is
	less than 50 %. Halogenated hydrocarbons, heavy metals, substan-
	ces containing silicone or sulfur, or substances that can polymerize
	$\rightarrow$ potential poisoning.
Test gas:	approx. 2 Vol% or 50 Vol% CH <sub>4</sub> test gas
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# FOR THE MEASUREMENT RANGE 0 TO 100% LEL WHEN CALIBRATED WITH PROPANE IN AIR:

Response time:	≤ 20 seconds (T <sub>50</sub> )		
	$\leq$ 40 seconds (T <sub>90</sub> )		
Measurement accuracy			
Sensitivity:	$\leq \pm 2.5\%$ of measured value		
Linearity error:	≤ ± 4% LEL (0−40% LEL)		
	$\leq \pm$ 10% of measured value (40–100% LEL)		
Long-term drift			
Zero point:	≤ ± 4% LEL/month		
Sensitivity:	≤ ± 1% LEL/month		
	typ. values for X-am 7000 $\leq \pm$ 1% LEL/month		
Influence of temperature			
Zero point:	≤ ± 0.1% LEL/K at (-20 to 40)°C (-4 to 104)°F		
Sensitivity:	$\leq$ ± 0.3% of measured value/K at (-20 to 40)°C (-4 to 104)°F		
Influence of humidity			
Zero point:	≤ ± 0.04% LEL/% RH		
Sensitivity:	≤ ± 0.1% of measured value/% RH		

## FOR THE MEASUREMENT RANGE 0 TO 100 VOL.-% CH4:

Response time:	≤ 35 seconds at 0 to 5 Vol% (T <sub>90</sub> )		
Measurement accuracy	1 Vol% CH4		
Linearity error:			
0 to 50 Vol%	≤ ± 5 Vol%		
50 to 100 Vol%	≤ ± 10% of measured value		
Long-term drift			
Zero point:	≤ ± 3 Vol%/month		
Sensitivity:	≤ ± 3 Vol%/month		
Influence of temperature			
Sensitivity 0 to 50 Vol%	≤ ± 0.2 Vol%/K at (−20 to 40)°C (−4 to 104)°F		
Sensitivity 50 to 100 Vol%	$\leq \pm 0.3\%$ of measured value/K at (-20 to 40)°C (-4 to 104)°F		
Influence of humidity			
Sensitivity 0 to 50 Vol%	≤ ± 0.15 Vol%/% RH		
Sensitivity 50 to 100 Vol%	≤ ± 0.2% of measured value/% RH		

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### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

# FOR THE MEASUREMENT RANGE 0 TO 100% LEL WHEN CALIBRATED WITH NONANE IN AIR:

Response time, rising:	$\leq$ 60 seconds (T <sub>50</sub> )
	≤ 320 seconds (T <sub>90</sub> )
Response time, declining:	$\leq$ 130 seconds (T <sub>50</sub> )
	≤ 1000 seconds (T <sub>90</sub> )

### SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The DrägerSensor® Smart CatEx (HC PR) is used to detect flammable gases and vapors in the ambient air: LEL monitoring or, in the case of methane, also Vol.-% monitoring. It has an excellent poison resistance against hydrogen sulphide, siloxiane and other sensor poisons. These sensors have been tested according to EN 61779-1 and EN 61779-4 for methane, propane, and nonane for 0–100% LEL, and for 0–100 Vol.-% for methane in accordance with EN 61779-1 and EN 61779-5. Substance-specific data is stored in the data memory for 35 different gases and vapors.

#### DETECTING OTHER GASES AND VAPORS

Through the use of cross sensitivities for the measurement range of 0 to 100% LEL. The figures given are typical readings when calibrated with methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and apply to new sensors without additional diffusion barriers. A LEL of 4.4 Vol.-% was used for methane. If an LEL of 5.0 Vol.-% is used, then the figures in the table must be multiplied by a factor of 0.88. The table does not claim to be complete. The sensor may also be sensitive to other gases and vapors.

Gas/vapor	Chem. symbol	Test gas concentration	Displayed
		in Vol%	reading in % LEL
Acetone	CH <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>	1.25	31
1,3-butadiene	CH <sub>2</sub> CHCHCH <sub>2</sub>	0.70	26
Acetic acid	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	3.00	23
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	7.70	58
Benzene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.60	22
Butane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	0.70	27
Butanone	CH <sub>3</sub> COC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	0.75	22
Carbon monoxide	CO	5.45	41
Cyclohexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	0.50	21
Cyclopentane	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	0.70	27

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Gas/vapor	Chem. symbol	Test gas concentration in Vol%	Displayed reading in % LEL
Diethyl ether	(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> O	0.85	24
Diethylamine	$(C_2H_5)_2NH$	0.85	26
Ethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	1.20	34
Ethanol	$C_2H_5OH$	1.55	31
Ethene	$C_2H_4$	1.20	36
Ethyl acetate	CH <sub>3</sub> COOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	1.00	24
Ethine	$C_2H_2$	1.15	34
Heptane	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	0.40	18
Hexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	0.50	21
Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>	2.00	48
1-Methoxy-Propanol-2	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0.90	22
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	2.20	50
Methanol	CH₃OH	3.00	39
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	CH <sub>3</sub> OC(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0.80	27
n-butanol	C4H9OH	0.70	19
n-butyl acetate	CH <sub>3</sub> COOC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	0.60	17
Nonane	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub>	0.35	13
Octane	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	0.40	17
Pentane	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	0.55	21
Pentanol	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> OH	0.60	19
Propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	0.85	28
Propanol	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OH	0.60	19
Propene	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	1.00	32
Propylene oxide	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	0.95	23
Styrol	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub>	0.50	15
Toluene	$C_6H_5CH_3$	0.50	19
Xylene	C <sub>6</sub> H4(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	0.55	19