

The DG-1 microprocessor-based digital gas detectors are characterized by reliability and low current consumption. Due to a digital temperature compensation feature they can operate within a wide temperature range. Gas concentration above the threshold level triggers visual and audible alarm signals. The detectors are intended to used as part of a security system.

The DG-1 series of digital gas detectors includes the following products:

**DG-1 CO** – carbon monoxide detector:

**DG-1 LPG** – propane-butane gas detector;

**DG-1 ME** – natural gas (methane) detector;

**DG-1 TCM** – soporific gas detector (e.g. chloroform vapors).

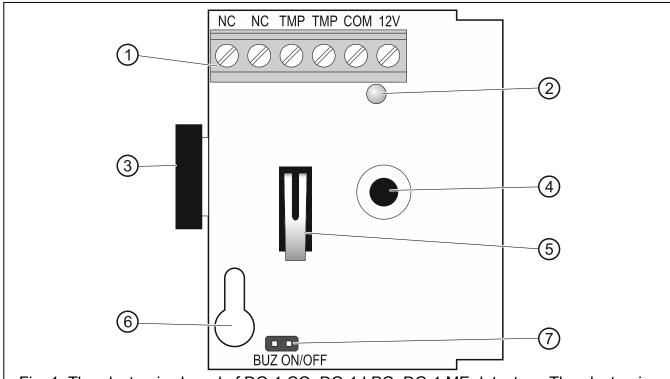


Fig. 1. The electronics board of DG-1 CO, DG-1 LPG, DG-1 ME detectors. The electronics board of DG-1 TCM detector differs in size and shape of the gas sensor installed.

#### **Explanations to Fig. 1:**

- 1 terminals:

  - **TMP** tamper output (NC)
  - **COM** common ground
  - **12V** power supply input
- 2 LED indicator. Indicates by blinking start-up, trouble and alarm of the detector. Depending on the detector type, the following LED colors are used:
  - red DG-1 CO (sensor type TGS2442)
  - green DG-1 LPG (sensor type TGS2610)

- yellow DG-1 ME (sensor type TGS2611)
- blue DG-1 TCM (sensor type TGS832)
- 3 sounder.
- 4 gas sensor.
- 5 tamper contact. Opening of the enclosure is signaled on TMP terminals.
- 6 fixing screw hole.
- 7 sounder ON/OFF pins. Set the jumper to enable the audible signal, remove the jumper to disable it.

### 1. Alarm signaling

Depending on the detector type, the conditions of alarm signaling vary. They are described in Table 1. Additionally, the DG-1 LPG and DG-1 ME detectors feature the **prealarm function**.

	DG-1 CO	DG-1 LPG	DG-1 ME	DG-1 TCM
Gas concentration to trigger alarm	50 ppm for 75 minutes 100 ppm for 25 minutes 300 ppm for 1 minute	20% lower explosive limit		6000 ppm CHCl <sub>3</sub>
Gas concen- tration to trigger prealarm	-	10% lower ex	cplosive limit	-

Table 1. Conditions of alarm/prealarm signaling by the detectors.

Gas concentration reaching the dangerous level will trigger the alarm signal (visual and audible) and open the alarm relay. The alarm is signaled by long sounds and LED blinking, separated by long intervals (1 second LED blinking/sound, 1 second interval, etc.). The alarm signaling is on for the whole duration of dangerous gas concentration. Also the relay will remain open until the gas concentration drops below the alarm level. The gas sensor reaction to a decrease in the dangerous gas concentration is delayed, hence the alarm signaling can stop even a few minutes after the gas concentration has dropped below the alarm level.

The prealarm is signaled by short sounds and LED flashes, separated by long intervals (0.25 second LED blinking/sound, 1.75 second interval, etc.). The signaling continues as long as the methane/propane-butane concentration is above the 10% lower explosive limit, but just below the 20% lower explosive limit. The prealarm has no effect on the alarm relay status. The audible signaling can be disabled by removal of the BUZ jumper.

#### 2. Autodiagnostics

The detector is monitoring the supply voltage (voltage drop below 9 V (±5%) will trigger a failure alarm) and testing performance of the gas sensor. Troubles are indicated by short sound signals and LED flashes separated by short intervals (0.25 second LED blinking/sound, 0.25 second interval, etc.). During a failure situation the alarm relay contacts will open.

## 3. Installation and commissioning

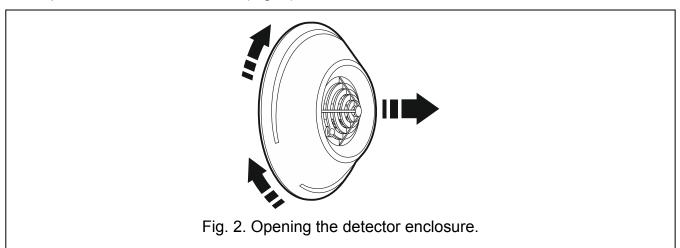


Disconnect power before making any electrical connections.

The DG-1 digital gas detectors are designed for indoor installation.

Considering specific character of the gases to be detected, the DG-1 TCM and DG-1 LPG detectors should be mounted in low position, just above the floor, the DG-1 ME detector in high position, just under the ceiling, and DG-1 CO detector at a height of about 1.5 meter.

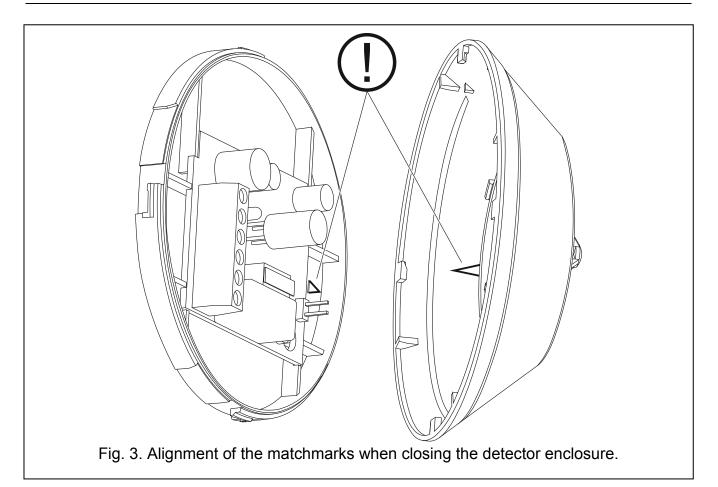
1. Open the detector enclosure (Fig. 2).



- 2. Remove the electronics board.
- 3. Make suitable openings for screws and cable in the enclosure base.
- 4. Pass the cable through the opening prepared.
- 5. Secure the enclosure base to the wall.
- Fasten the electronics board.
- 7. Connect the leads to corresponding terminals.
- 8. Using the jumper, decide whether the sounder is to be enabled, or not.
- 9. Close the detector enclosure, making sure that the matchmarks on the cover and on the enclosure base are aligned (see Fig. 3).
- 10. Switch on power supply of the security system. Putting the detector into operation is signaled by three short sounds, accompanied by blinking of the LED.

#### Notes:

- It is not recommended to install the detector in spaces where industrial type equipment is working.
- During the detector operation the gas sensor heats up.
- The DG-1 detectors are tested during production process with special gas mixtures. It is not allowed to test the detector by any improvised methods (e.g. by using gas lighter gas).
- The DG-1 TCM detector does not work selectively. Alarm may be triggered not only by chloroform vapors, but also by vapors of paints, lacquers, or alcohol, as well as by other organic compounds (e.g. refrigerants, like freon (chlorofluorocarbon), tetrafluoroethane, or chlorodifluoromethane, but also by cat urine).
- In the first five minutes after power-up, the DG-1 TCM detector is stabilizing and alarm may be triggered during that time.



# 4. Specifications

Supply voltage		12 V DC (±15%)
Standby current consumption:	DG-1 CO	9-20 mA
	DG-1 LPG	30-50 mA
	DG-1 ME	30-50 mA
	DG-1 TCM	80-120 mA
Maximum current consumption:		20 mA
·	DG-1 LPG	50 mA
	DG-1 ME	50 mA
	DG-1 TCM	120 mA
Relay contacts rating (resistive loa	40 mA / 16 V DC	
Operating temperature range		
Dimensions		ø 97 x 36 mm
Weight:		63 g
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		63 g
		64 g
The average life time of DG-1 dete		Ç

The declaration of conformity may be consulted at www.satel.eu/ce