Number: MAN-0047 Rev 16
January 2017

Net Safety™ Millennium Combustible Gas Detector

User Manual

Models:
MLP-A/AR/AD-SC1100
MLP-LP-A/AR/ARS-SC1100

EMERSON™

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Section 1:Introduction

The Millennium series is a part of Net Safety's innovation in a line of continuously evolving industrial gas detectors and sensors. The microcontroller based system provides fast, accurate, and continuous monitoring of gases in extreme environments

1.1 The sensor

The SC1100 combustible gas sensor is a proven, poison resistant, pellistor sensor utilizing active and reference catalytic beads in a Wheatstone Bridge configuration. Its integrated design ensures accurate and repeatable response in the most severe environments.

1.2 The controller (transmitter)

The Millennium Controller has an Explosion-Proof Housing, rated Class 1, Division 1, Groups B, C, and D for hazardous applications. It was designed for either a 1-man, intrusive calibration or 2-man non-intrusive calibration. The controller has convenient user interface functionality to make installation, operation and maintenance easy.

1.3 The manual

The manual has been designed to make installation of the Millennium product easy. To ensure proper installation, follow the steps outlined in the following pages. If you encounter problems during operation, consult the troubleshooting section or contact your sales representative.

Section 2: Plan

2.1 Locate controller / sensor

Prior to the installation process, a location plan for placing the controller and sensor should be developed. Although there are no absolute rules determining the quantity and location of a sensor or controller, the following points should be considered when planning the installation.

- Locate the controller where it will be accessible and visible.
- Carefully locate sensor in an area where gases may potentially accumulate.
- Use redundant systems to enhance protection and reliability.
- Light gases tend to rise; heavy gases tend to accumulate in low areas.
- Consider the air movement patterns within the facility.
- Consider the construction of the facility (such as trenches where heavy gases may accumulate or peaks where light gases may accumulate).
- Seek advice from experts knowledgeable about the primary gas to be detected.
- Use common sense and refer to the regulatory publications that discuss guidelines for your industry. The two most common installations options are as follows.

2.2 Option 1

Locate the sensor separate from the controller using a Certified Junction Box. If the Net Safety Multi-Purpose Junction Box is being used, refer to MAN-0081 for terminal designations.

The controller is located near eye level. The conduit is run from the controller to the sensor. A calibration cup (CCS-1) can be attached to the sensor. Tubing can be run from the CCS-1 to a convenient location accessible for calibration gas to be injected.

2.3 Option 2

The sensor is attached directly to the controller. See **Figure 2-1** for details. The CCS-1 and tubing is used to facilitate calibration.

TIP: The calibration cup (CCS-1) allows for tubing to be affixed to a sensor mounted in remote locations. The tubing is directed to a level, usually close to the controller, for easy injection of calibration gas. The calibration cup can also act as a splash guard, protecting sensors mounted low to the ground.

Figure 2-1 Locate sensor/controller - separated

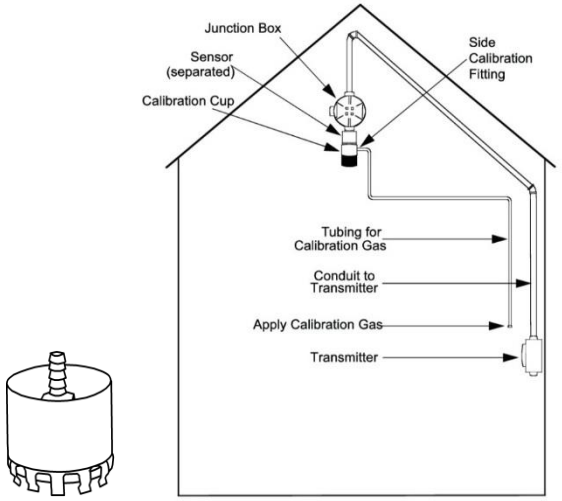
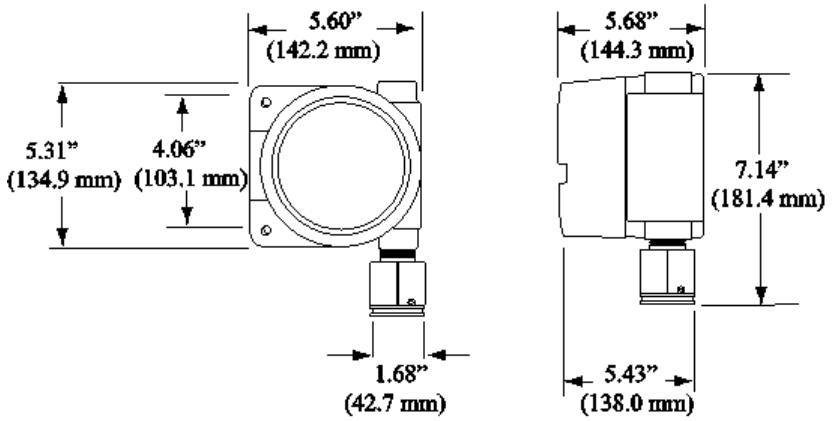


Figure 2-2 below shows the controller with sensor and the multi-purpose junction box with sensor attached.

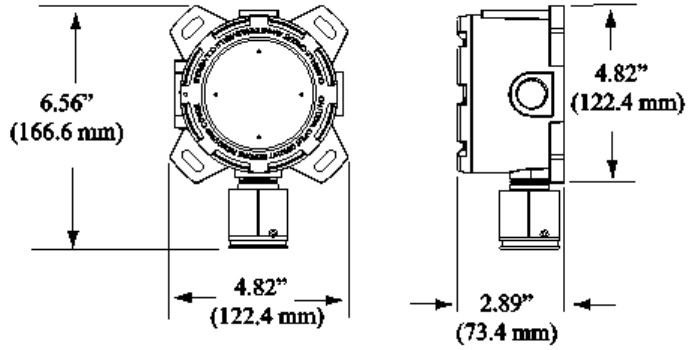
Figure 2-2 Dimensional drawing

CCS-1

Controller with sensor



Multi-purpose junction box with sensor

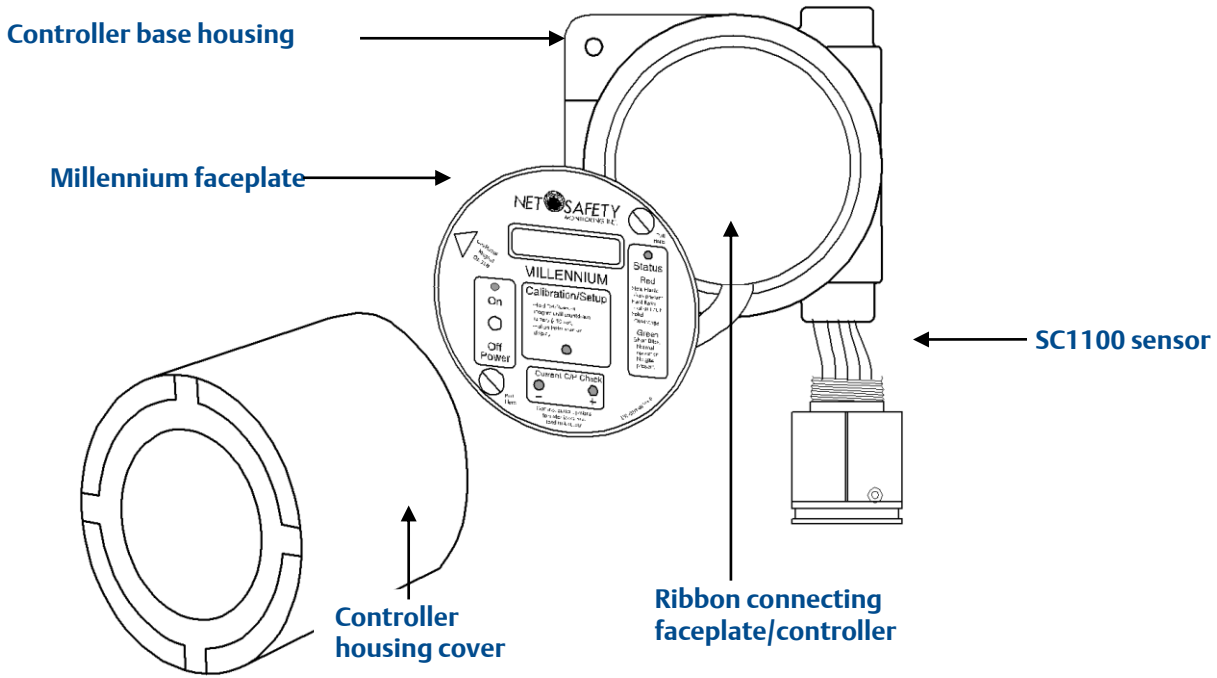


Section 3: Install

3.1 Unpack

Carefully remove all components from the packaging. Check components against the enclosed packing list and inspect all components for obvious damage such as broken or loose parts. If you find any components missing or damaged, notify the representative or Emerson immediately.

Figure 3-1 Components



3.2 External equipment

It is necessary that reliable monitoring and indicating devices or systems be connected to the detector. These devices must be designed to produce clear visual and audible danger signals when high signal levels occur.

3.3 Mount

The controller should be mounted near eye-level and be easily accessible for calibration and maintenance purposes. The sensor should be placed where gas is likely to accumulate and mounted pointing downwards as shown in **Figure 3-1**.

Ensure all devices are securely mounted, taking into consideration all requirements.

NOTICE

If necessary, use the face rotation option to mount the Millennium Controller at a different orientation. Refer to **Face rotation option** for detailed instructions.

Section 4: Wire

4.1 Field installation

⚠ WARNING

Wiring codes and regulations may vary. Wiring must comply with applicable regulations relating to the installation of electrical equipment in a hazardous area and is the responsibility of the installer. If in doubt, consult a qualified official before wiring the system. See some wiring considerations below.

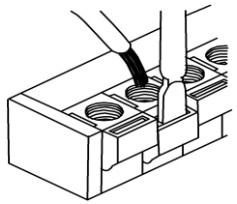
- If the 4–20 mA signal is not used, connect a jumper between the 4–20 mA terminal and the common terminal.
- The use of shielded cable is highly recommended for signal, input, output, and power wires to protect against interference caused by extraneous electrical or electromagnetic noise.
- In applications where the wiring cable is installed in conduit, the conduit must not be used for wiring to other electrical equipment.
- The maximum distance between sensor and controller is limited by the resistance of the connecting wiring, which is a function of the gauge wire being used. See **Appendix B: Resistance table**.
- When developing a RS-485 chain of devices, the last device in the chain requires end of line termination.
- RS-485 connection 2-wire, multipoint serial line.

4.2 Seal

The use of seals is recommended to further protect the system against any unwanted water ingression, and equipment should be installed according to applicable local electrical codes and per the seal manufacturers recommended guidelines. Seals are especially recommended for installations that use high-pressure or steam cleaning devices in proximity to the transmitter and/or sensor.

- Water-proof and explosion-proof conduit seals are recommended to prevent water accumulation within the enclosure.
- Seals should be located as close to the device as possible and not more than 18 inches (46 cm) away.
- Explosion-proof installations may require an additional seal where conduit enters a non-hazardous area. Ensure conformity with local wiring codes.
- When pouring a seal, use a fiber dam to ensure proper formation of the seal. Seals should never be poured at temperatures below freezing.
- The jacket and shielding of the cable should be stripped back to permit the seal to form around the individual wires. This will prevent air, gas, and water leakage through the inside of the shield and into the enclosure.
- It is recommended that explosion-proof drains and conduit breathers be used. In some applications, alternate changes in temperature and barometric pressure can cause *breathing* which allows moist air to enter and circulate inside the conduit. Joints in the conduit system are seldom tight enough to prevent this breathing. Connecting wires
- Use a small screwdriver to gently press down and hold the spring connector open.
- Insert appropriate wire into open connector hole.
- Release screwdriver to secure wire.

Figure 4-1 Securing wires



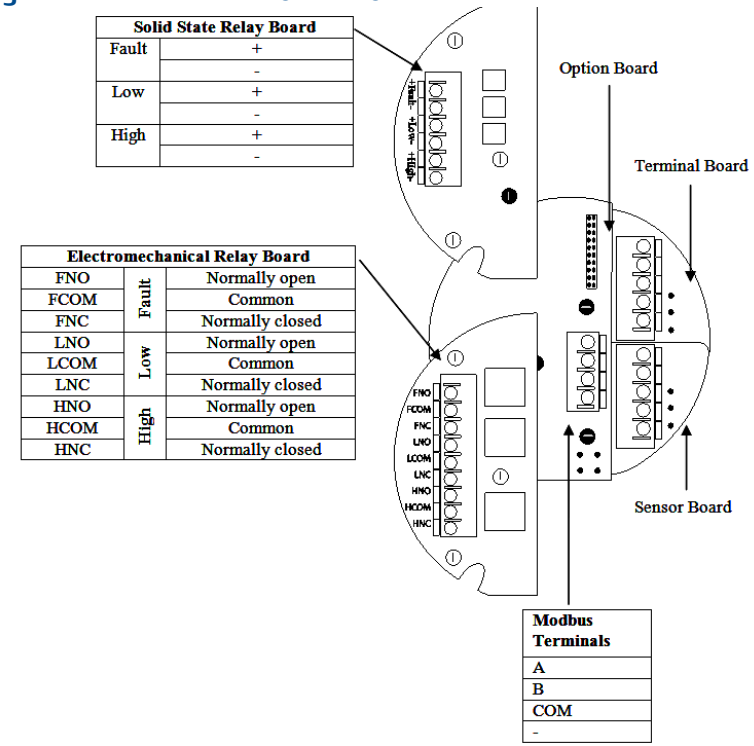
NOTICE

Boards are susceptible to ESD. Refer to **Appendix A: Electrostatic sensitive device (ESD)**.

4.3 Board assembly

There are three different user-allowed removable boards: relay board (solid state or electromechanical), option board, and Modbus board. These boards are field replaceable. Simply loosen the locking standoffs, remove one board, insert the other board, and tighten screws. Depending upon requirements, either an electromechanical or solid state relay board module can be used.

Figure 4-2 Millennium module boards



4.4 Sensor and controller

⚠ WARNING

Power to the unit must be OFF before wiring.

Also ensure area is de-classified before removing housing cover.

Note: The sensor may be factory installed to the controller. If so, you need only connect the power terminals.

- Remove the controller's housing cover.
- Connect the sensor to the sensor terminals (if necessary) and the power terminals to power and output signal wires.
- Turn controller on (put *On/Off* Switch in **On** position).
- Replace controller's housing cover. Apply power to unit.
- Ensure display reads **Start Delay**, status LED is red slow flash, and current output displays 3.0 mA. This is the start-up delay sequence which will last approximately 90 seconds.

Refer to **Table 4-1** and **Table 4-2** along with **Figure 4-3** for wiring.

Table 4-1 Sensor terminal connection

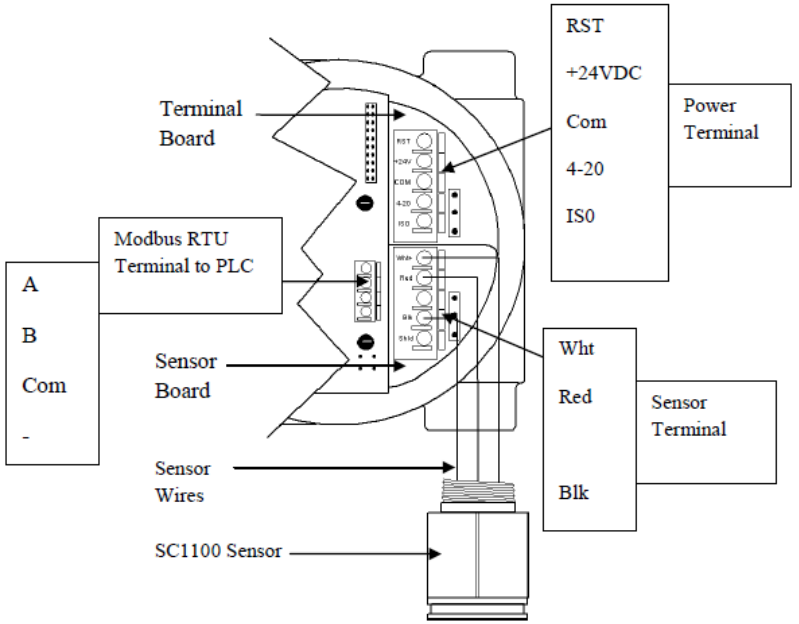
Sensor wire		Terminal designation
White	↔	Wht(+)
Red	↔	Red
Black		**Blank space**
	↔	Blk(-)
		Shld

Note the terminal designations on sensor terminal board, i.e., Wht (+), Red, Blank space (no connection), Blk (-), and Shld.

Table 4-2 Controller terminal connection

Controller (terminal board)		Power connections
RST	↔	Remote Reset
+24 Vdc	↔	Power(+)
COM	↔	Power(-)
4-20	↔	Current loop output
ISO	↔	+24V isolated 4–20

Figure 4-3 Wiring - controller and sensor



NOTICE

If the 4–20 mA signal is not used, connect a jumper between the 4–20 terminal and the COM terminal on the terminal board.

4.4.1 Relay board

Refer to **Figure 4-2 Millennium module boards** for relay board location and termination.

4.4.2 RS-485 communication

Connect devices in a chain via the Modbus terminals. The last device in the chain requires end of line termination. Refer to **Modbus termination**.

4.5 Sensor separation

Since the sensor must be located where gas is likely to accumulate and the controller where it can be easily reached, it is often necessary to *separate* the controller and sensor. This is done with the aid of the sensor separation kit. The sensor separation kit is composed of a Net Safety Multi-Purpose Junction Box and terminal strip. For terminal definitions refer to the *Multi-Purpose Junction Box manual (MAN-0081)*.

Shielded copper instrument wire (minimum 18 AWG) should be used for separations up to 75 feet. Shielded copper instrument wire (minimum 16 AWG) should be used for separations up to 150 feet.

NOTICE

Factory default for sensor separation is 0–75 feet.

The actual physical **distance between the sensor and controller must be defined**. See **confirms the selection**.

Extend sensor separation for instructions on setting the sensor separation distance.

NOTICE

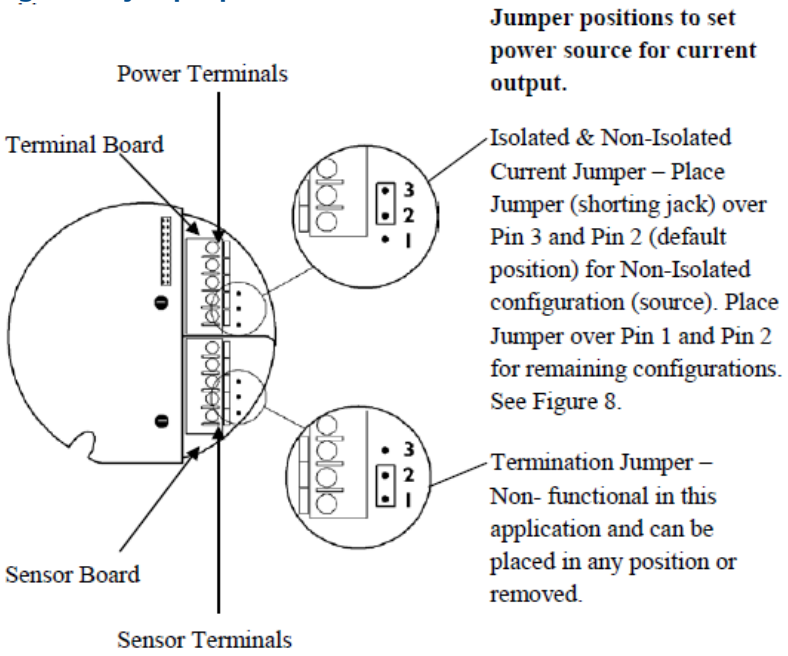
If the 4–20 mA signal is not being used, connect a jumper between the 4–20 mA terminal and the COM terminal on the terminal board.

4.6 Current output

To set the current output, simply move the jumper located on the terminal board near the power terminals, to the isolated or non-isolated current position. Refer to **Figure 4-4**.

NOTICE
Unless otherwise specified, all models ship with this jumper in the non-isolated current position (Pin 2 and Pin 3 jumpered). Refer to **Figure 4-4**.

Figure 4-4 Jumper position



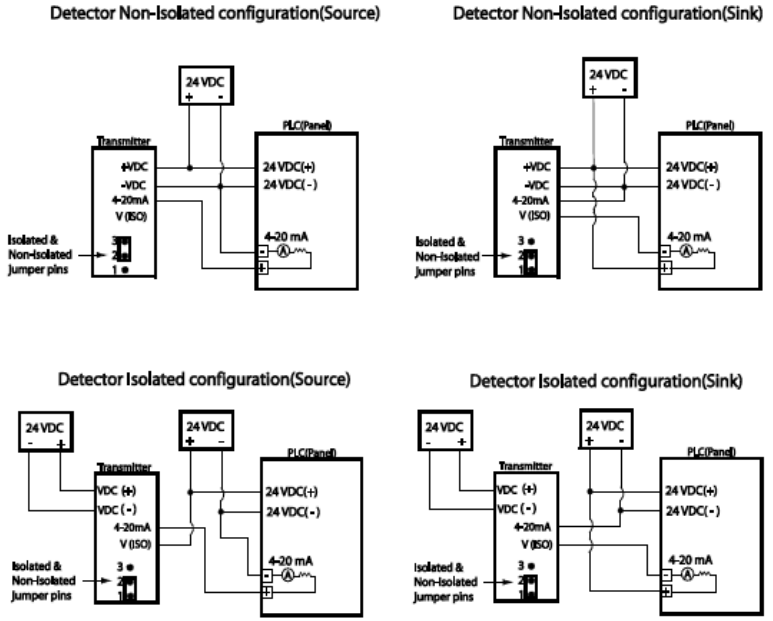
4.7 Non-isolated and isolated power configurations

For current source using non-Isolated configuration, the jumper must remain in the default position (Pin 2 and Pin 3 jumpered). The jumper is placed over Pin1 and Pin 2 for current sink using non-isolated configuration.

For Isolated configuration using a separate power supply to isolate the current loop, the jumper must be placed over Pin 1 and Pin 2 for source and sink. See **Figure 4-4** and **Figure 4-5**.

Note the jumper position for each configuration.

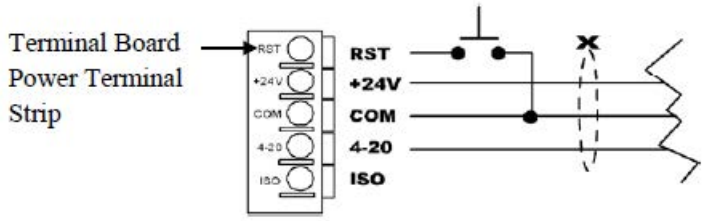
Figure 4-5 Current source and sink drawing



4.8 Remote reset

If the Millennium relays are set for latching, a remote reset can be done to reset the relays. This is done with a normally open push button switch connected between the RST and COM terminals on the terminal board. See **Figure 4-6**.

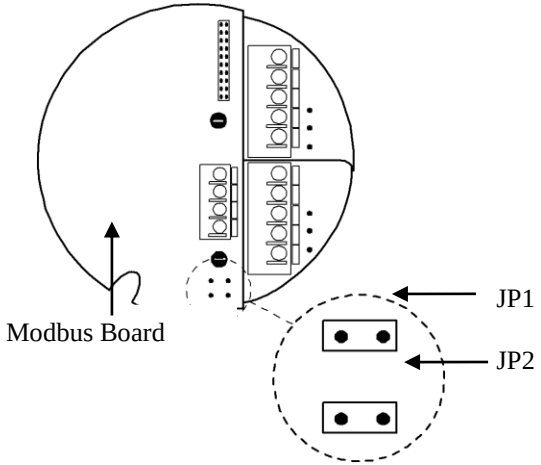
Figure 4-6 Remote reset



4.9 Modbus termination

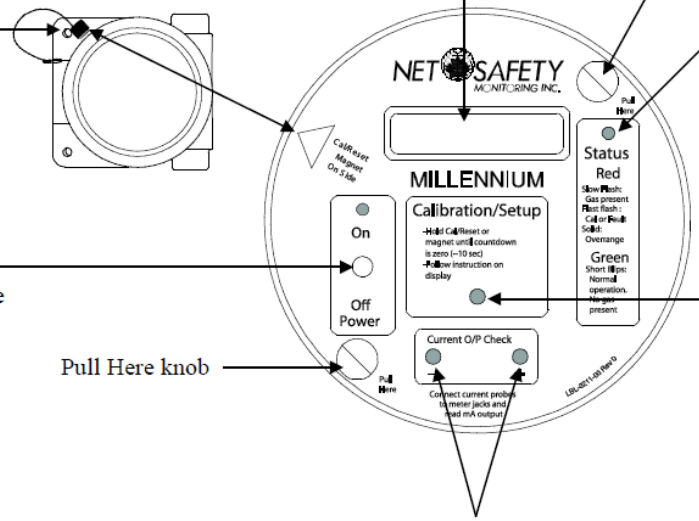
Devices can be networked in a daisy chain. The device located at the end of the chain requires end of line termination. Place both jumpers over the pins as shown in the **Figure 4-7** below.

Figure 4-7: Modbus termination jumpers



Section 5: Operate

Figure 5-1 Controller functionality



Scrolling 8 character display – provides various status messages and prompts. Refer to "Status LED's, Display Messages and Current Loop"

Pull Here knob – unscrew the two screws and pull to remove faceplate. Removal allows access to terminal boards. The face plate remains attached to the ribbon cable

Magnetic Reed Switch – provides non-intrusive access for programming, zeroing and resetting.

- Place magnet against housing as indicated for less than one second to initiate a basic system reset (clear latched alarm) and make selections.
- Place magnet against housing as indicated and hold to access, select, view settings and zero.

Status Light (flashes Red or Green) to indicate status of unit. Refer to "Status LEDs, Display Messages", for detailed explanation.

ON/OFF Switch – used to turn controller on and off. Housing must be removed to access.

Setup Button – provides intrusive access for programming, zeroing and resetting.

- Push for less than one second to initiate a basic system reset (clear a latched alarm) and make selection.
- Push and hold to program, view current settings and zero.

Pull Here knob

Current Output Check – test jacks to facilitate current loop measurements without breaking external current loop. To take current loop measurements ensure wiring is correct and current loop is closed, and then follow steps below

- Set meter on mA scale and insert meter leads into test jacks.
- Set external devices to bypass, if necessary, to avoid unwanted alarm response
- Perform simulated tests to check output
- Remove meter leads from test jacks and return external devices to normal

Table 5-1 Status LEDs, Display messages, and current loop

State	Current output	Status LED red or green		Display
Calibrate sensor	3.0 mA	N/A		N/A
Normal operation	4.0 mA	N/A	Green blip/blink	00 %LEL
Start-up delay (90 seconds)	3.0 mA	Red slow flash	N/A	Start delay
Access main menu & options	3.0 mA	N/A		Switch on (10→0)
Memory error	2.5 mA	Red slow flash	N/A	Memory error
Sensor lead open	2.5 mA	Red slow flash	N/A	Sensor Fault
Excess drift (>10%)	2.5 mA	Red blip/blink	N/A	Neg. drift
Auto Zero set	3.0 mA	N/A	Green Solid	Apply clean air
Apply cal. gas	3.3 mA	Red fast flash	N/A	Apply 50% span gas
Span is set, remove gas	3.6 mA	N/A	Green solid	Remove gas
Calibration successful	3.6 mA	N/A	Green solid	Cal. complete
Sensor guard	20.0 mA	Red Solid	N/A	100% LEL
Gas present	> 4–20 mA	Red blip/blink	N/A	1–100% full scale
Failed calibration	3.0/3.3 mA	Red flash	Green flash	Fail cal.

Table 5-2 RTU Status register (40002) Read only (binary)

RTU Status registers and meaning		
RTUstat_fault	0x0001	Fault(sensor)
RTUstat_low_alarm	0X0002	Low alarm tripped
RTUstat_high_alarm	0X0004	High alarm tripped
RTUstat_low_alarm_latched	0X0008	Low alarm latched
RTUstat_high_alarm_latched	0X0010	High alarm latched
RTUstat_lel_60_latched	0X0020	60% LEL latched
RTUstat_lel_100_latched	0x0040	100% LEL latched
RTUstat_powerUp	0x0080	Power up delay
RTUstat_cal_cycle	0X0100	Calibration cycle in progress
RTUstat_zeroing	0x0200	zeroing
RTUstat_apply_span_gas	0x0400	Apply span gas
RTUstat_calibrating	0x0800	Calibrating
RTUstat_remove_gas	0x1000	Remove gas
RTUstat_cal_complete	0x2000	Calibration complete
RTUstat_mem_error	0X4000	Memory error

1. *Register 40001 = LEL output (read only)*
2. *Register 40002 = RTU status (read only)*
3. *Register 40101 = Reset latched relays (write)*

5.1 Calibration button

The Calibration button provides access to the Millennium's main menu, which in turn allows calibration and options to be reviewed and set. Refer to **Figure 5-1 Controller functionality** for more information.

- **Press and hold** the Calibration button to calibrate and access the main menu.
- **Briefly press** to make a selection (select **YES?**).

⚠ WARNING

Do not open the controller in a classified area (Do not open when an explosive atmosphere may be present). Do not power up the system with the housing cover removed unless the area has been de-classified.

5.2 Magnetic reed switch

The magnetic reed switch is provided to avoid opening the housing in an environment where gas may be present. The magnetic reed switch functions in the same manner as the Calibration button, but in a non-intrusive manner. Refer to **Figure 5-1 Controller functionality** for more information.

When using the magnet:

Place and hold the magnet to the controller's housing (10 o'clock position) to calibrate and access the main menu.

Briefly place the magnet to the Controller's Housing (10 o'clock position) to make a selection (select **YES?**).

5.3 Current loop measurement (test jacks)

Use a standard meter to measure current loop during various states. The controller's housing cover must be removed to access the test jacks.

Refer to **Table 5-1** for a detailed list and **Figure 5-1 Controller functionality,** for more information.

5.4 Power up

Turn the power switch on. A 90 second warm-up routine will begin. The display reads **Start Delay Millennium Net Safety**, the Status LED flashes slow red, and the current output displays 3.0 mA.

When power is applied, the system is automatically tested to ensure proper functionality.

After warm-up, the controller will enter normal operation, the display reads **00 %LEL**, Status LED will blip/blink green, and analog output will change to 4.0 mA.

5.5 Status LED

The status LED will remain solid, flash, blip, and/or blink, either red or green, to indicate various states. Refer to **Table 5-1 Status LEDs, Display messages, and current loop**.

Section 6:The main menu

The main menu provides access to various functional settings and viewing of current settings.

- Calibrate sensor.
- Review relay settings (optional) - Review the current fault, low and high alarm settings. This is a read only option.
- Set relay options (optional) - Set the low and high alarm settings.
- Restricted menu - Set the sensor separation distance and choose low power options.
- Select a display language - English, Spanish, or French.
- Select Modbus options (option only available if Modbus board is used: i.e., digital model).

NOTICE

The current output will drop to 3.0 mA while accessing the main menu.

6.1 Accessing the main menu

There are two ways to access the main menu:

- Calibration button found on the faceplate (the housing cover must be removed to access)
- Magnetic reed switch (a magnet must be used to activate)

6.2 Main menu functionality

- Ensure that the controller has been turned on and no fault is present.
- Hold the magnet against the reed switch or press and hold the Calibration button until the message **Switch On** displays and the countdown (10 to 0) finishes.
- An option will scroll across the display followed by the prompt **YES?**
- To select an option, momentarily place the magnet to the Reed Switch or press the Calibration button at the **YES?** prompt.
- If you do not wish to select that option, wait until the next option appears and then select **YES?**.
- A selection is acknowledged with a flashing **YES**.
- If no option is selected, the controller returns to **00 %LEL** (normal operation).

Section 7: Calibrate

7.1 Calibration procedure

⚠ WARNING

The calibration procedure requires about five minutes to complete. If gas is not applied at the appropriate time, a calibration failure may occur. Refer to **Calibration failure** for specific information.

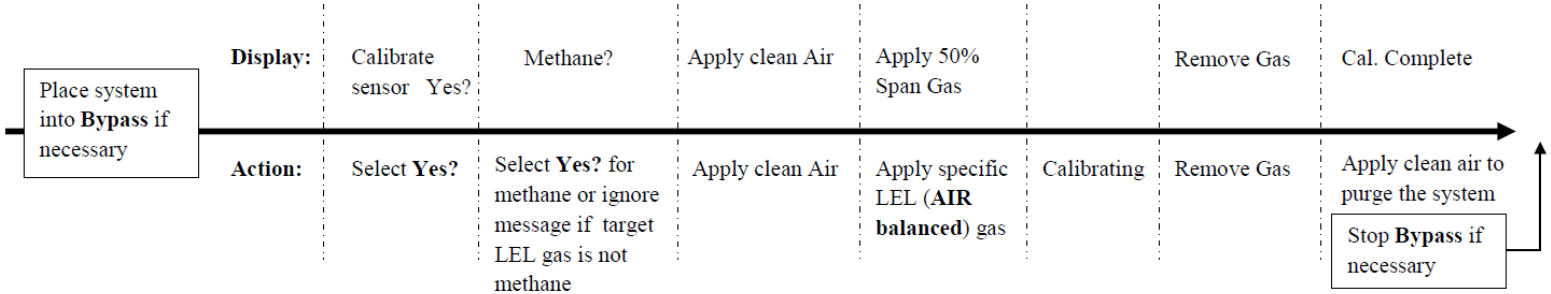
For accurate performance, the Millennium should be calibrated using 50% span of the specific gas of concern. The concentration of gas, corresponding to 100% of full scale, is converted to a linear 4–20 mA output signal which can be powered from the primary dc supply of the instrument. **Power up the unit for at least 4 hours BEFORE the first calibration.**

The following calibration procedure should be followed to ensure an accurate correlation between the 4–20 mA output signal and the gas concentration.

⚠ WARNING

To compensate for distance when remotely calibrating (sensor wired for separation), decrease the tubing diameter or increase the calibration gas flow rate between canister and sensor. Always confirm calibration by applying gas directly at the sensor.

Figure 7-1 Calibration Procedure



7.2 Steps in calibration procedure

Refer to **Remote calibration** if remote calibration is to be performed.

1. Confirm successful power up of controller—LED green blip/blink every two seconds; no fault indicated.
2. Flow certified clean air at a rate of 0.5 liters per minute through the calibration cup for 1 minute to ensure clean air environment.
3. Press and hold the Calibration button or use the reed switch to access the main menu and wait for countdown (10 to 0) to complete.
4. When **Calibrate Sensor YES?** displays, use the Calibration button or reed switch to select **YES?.** Selection will be confirmed by a flashing **YES**.
5. The prompt **Methane YES?** will display. If calibrating for methane, use the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select; otherwise (**fo**r another target LEL gas), ignore and wait for the next prompt.

NOTICE

The purpose of the prompt **Methane YES**? is for activating the sensor life feature for methane gas only.

6. When **Apply Clean Air** displays, apply clean air.
7. Wait for **Apply 50% Span Gas** to display and apply specific LEL (Air balanced) gas at a rate of 0.5 liters per minute (use 1.0 liter per minute for remote calibration).
8. The display will show **Calibrating** as gas is detected.
9. Remove span gas when the message **Remove Gas** displays (status LED green solid and 3.6 mA output).
10. The message **Cal Complete** will display when calibration is completed.
11. Apply clean air again to purge system.

NOTICE

Always apply test gas after calibration to verify operation.

7.3 Remote calibration

The preferred tubing has an inside diameter of 3/16 inches; stainless steel tubing is excellent; plastic tubing is good. Within 10 ft./35 m, a flow rate of 0.5 liters per minute can be used, but 1.0 litre per minute is recommended. Always use 1.0 liter per minute for distances (calibration tube lengths) between10 ft. and 100 ft. Contact Emerson if a remote calibration distance is greater than 100 ft/30 m is required.

7.4 Abort calibration

The calibration procedure can be aborted. When the display shows **Apply 50% Span Gas**, press and hold the reed switch or Calibration Button until the countdown **10-0 Abort Calibration** completes, after which, the display shows **Cal. Complete** and then returns to **00 %LEL**.

7.4.1 Sensor life check

Units, calibrated for methane only, indicate life expectancy of the sensor. Once calibration is complete, one of the following messages may display if the sensor needs replacing.

Sensor near end-of-life

Indicates the sensor will reach end of life before the next calibration can be completed. Replace sensor as soon as possible. Press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to clear this message.

End of sensor life, replace sensor

Indicates sensor has reached end of life and needs to be replaced immediately. Press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to clear this message. The unit will remain in Fault mode until the sensor is replaced.

7.4.2 Calibration failure

If the calibration procedure fails, the display shows **Fail Cal**, the Status LED alternates red/green flashes and the analog output changes back and forth from 3.0–3.3 mA.

The unit remains in a failed state until a **Manual reset**. After the manual reset, the unit will return to normal operation based on previous calibration values.

Section 8: Monitor

8.1 Review relay settings

This is a read-only mode; changes cannot be made.

1. Press and hold the Calibration button or hold the magnet to the reed switch to enter the main menu; wait for the countdown, from 10 to 0, to end.
2. When **Review Relay Settings** displays, press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select. The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.
3. The fault alarm is fixed (energized/non-latching) and displays first; then the low alarm level, coil, and latch status display, followed by the high alarm level, coil, and latch status.
4. At this point, the option to **Set Relay Options YES?** is displayed.

8.2 Set relay option

Use to set the alarm level, coil status and latch status for the low and high alarm relays (fault alarm is fixed). The following table describes the default settings for the relays.

NOTICE

The high and low relay configurations are set up independently of each other.

Table 8-1 Default relay settings

Millennium model #	Alarm levels			Coil Status			
	Low *	High *	Fault	Latching	Non-latching	Energized	De-energized
MLP-A/AR/AD-SC1100 and MLP-LP-A/AR/ARS-SC1100	20%	40%	Fixed as energized and non-latching		*		*

8.2.1 Steps in setting relay options

There are two settings for *Relay Options*: Low and High. The fault relay is fixed as energized/non-latching and cannot be changed. The low alarm level, coil energization, and latch status are set first; high alarm level, coil energization, and latch status are then set. All ranges are in %LEL. Low and High alarm levels will be displayed if reached.

1. When **Set Relay Options YES?** displays press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select.
   The flashing **YES** confirms the selection. The message **Set Low** displays. Low Alarm set-points are then displayed in increments of 5 (0 to 55).
2. When the required level displays, press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select. The level selected will flash to confirm the selection.

3. The message **Coil Status** displays. The display then shows **Energized YES?** and then **De-Energized YES?**.
4. Press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select. The flashing **YES** confirms the selection. If no selection is made, Coil Status option is repeated.
5. The message **Latch Status** displays. The display then shows **Latching YES?** and then **Non-Latching YES?**.
6. Press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select. The flashing **YES** confirms the selection. If no selection is made, Latch Status option is repeated.
7. The message **Set High** displays.
   The High Alarm level cannot be set to a value lower than the Low Alarm level (as set in Step 2), nor higher than the maximum of 55% LEL. The High Alarm level is displayed in increments of 5 **greater** than the Low Alarm level (as set in Step 2).
8. Repeat Steps 3 through Step 6 to complete the High Alarm level, coil, and latch status settings.

NOTICE
If no selection is made, a five-minute timer expires, in which case the unit returns to normal operation.

8.3 Enter Restricted menu

The *Restricted* menu allows you to select:

- Sensor Separation Distance (Extend sensor separation)
- Low Power Options (optional)

1. Press and hold the Calibration button or hold the magnet to the reed switch to enter the Main menu; wait for the countdown, from 10 to 0, to end.
2. When **Enter restricted menu YES?** Displays, press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select.
   The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.
3. When **Are you sure? YES?** displays, press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select.
   The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.

8.3.1 Extend sensor separation

1. Enter the *Restricted* menu. Refer to **Enter Restricted menu**.
2. When **Extend Sensor Separation YES?** displays, press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select.
   The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.
3. **Sensor Separation = 75 to 150 feet YES?** displays first, then **Sensor Separation = 0 to 75 feet YES?**. Press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select.
   The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.

NOTICE

The **sensor separation distance**, as set for this option, **must** be the same as the physical length of sensor wiring; (within the range: 0 to 75 ft. or 75 to 150 ft).

⚠ WARNING

To avoid damaging the sensor, the factory default of 0 to 75 ft must be used for non-separation. If the sensor and controller are separated by a distance greater than 75 ft., 75 to 150 ft. must be entering in the menu under **Extend sensor separation**.

8.3.2 Set low power options - optional

Some Millennium versions have two optional low power features to reduce overall power consumption. Use this option to:

- Dim the LED display (display will still be visible in most lighting conditions - default setting)
- Disable the 4–20 mA analog output (for applications requiring only relay output - default setting)
- Enter the Restricted menu. Refer to **Enter Restricted menu**.

1. When **Set Low Power Options YES?** displays, press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select.
   The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.
2. When **Lower Display Brightness YES?** displays, press the Calibration button or use the **Reed Switch** to select or wait until **Display Full**

Brightness YES? displays, then select.
The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.

3. When **Disable 4 - 20mA O/P YES?** displays, press the **Calibration** button or use the **Reed Switch** to select or wait until **Enable 4 - 20mA O/P YES?** displays, then select.
The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.

8.3.3 Select display language

Display language selection appears after the Restricted Menu.

1. After the *Restricted* menu the option **Select Display Language YES?** Displays, press the Calibration button or use the reed swtch to select. After the *Restricted* menu, the option **Select Display Language YES?** displays. Press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select.
The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.
2. When the required language displays (**English**, **Espanol**, **Francais**) press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select. The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.

NOTICE

The factory default language is English.

8.3.4 Modbus options

Digital RS-485 Modbus RTU protocol is used. There are two Modbus options: Node Address and Baud Rate.

8.3.5 Node Address

Each device connected to the chain must be assigned a unique node address. The last number in the address is selected first.

1. When **Modbus Setup? YES?** displays, press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select.
The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.
2. The current node address will display **Node: 000**.
3. Wait for the prompt **New Address? YES?** and press the Calibration button or use the **Reed Switch** to select.
4. Use the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select each of three numbers in the new address:
- select the last number in the address first: **0** thru **9**.
- select the next number in the address: **0** thru **9**.
- select the first number in the address last, e.g., **0 1 2**.

8.3.6 Baud Rate

The transmission speed must be defined.

1. When **Modbus Setup? YES?** displays, press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select.
The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.
2. After setting the Node Address, the current Baud Rate will display **XX.X BPS**.
3. Wait for the prompt **New Baud Rate? YES?** and press the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select.
4. The available baud rates will display: **2400s**, **4800s**, **9600s**, **14.4s**, **19.2s**, **28.8s**, **38.4s**, and **57.6s.**
5. Use the Calibration button or use the reed switch to select required baud rate when it displays.
The flashing **YES** confirms the selection.

8.4 Alarms

8.4.1 Sensor fault

⚠ WARNING

The fault detection circuitry does not monitor the operation of external response equipment or the external wiring to these devices. It is important that these devices be checked periodically to ensure they are operational.

Self-testing circuitry continuously checks for problems that could prevent proper response. When power is applied, the microcontroller automatically tests the system to ensure that it is functioning properly. During normal operation, it continuously monitors the signal from the internal sensor source. In addition, a *watchdog* timer is maintained to ensure the program is running correctly. When a system fault is

detected, the Status LED flashes slow red, the display shows **Sensor Fault**, and the analog output changes to 2.5 mA.

8.4.2 Sensor drift

It is a normal characteristic of gas sensors to exhibit a slow drift from zero. When the amount of drift exceeds 10% since the last calibration, the analog output switches to 2.5 mA, the Status LED blips/blinks red, and the display shows **Neg Drift**. This message will remain until a manual reset in which system is recalibrated. When the analog output switches to 2.5 mA due to drift, the sensor will still respond and transmit reasonable analog output signals if gas is present.

8.5 Gas present

When gas is present, **1 to 100% Full Scale** displays, the analog output switches between 4 and 20 mA, and the Status LED blips/blinks red.

8.6 Cross sensitivity

The SC1100 sensor will react to airborne materials that burn or explode in oxygen atmospheres, such as gaseous hydrocarbons. Certain compounds, including halogen-containing hydrocarbons, can reduce sensor response. In some instances, this reduction in response is reversible, and the sensor will operate normally when such a compound or gas is removed. Exposure to organic phosphates, esters, and silicon-containing compounds will *poison* the sensor, resulting in an irreversible loss in sensitivity. For more information, contact the manufacturer.

8.7 Sensor life

Depending on various factors, sensor response may slowly deteriorate over a period of years. If calibration becomes impossible for any reason, the display will show **Fail Cal**, the analog output will switch repeatedly between 3.0 mA and 3.3 mA, and the Status LED alternates red and green flashes.

Refer to **Sensor life check** if calibrating for methane gas (target gas).

8.7.1 Bump testing

As part of the site preventative maintenance program, and to ensure the sensor has not been poisoned, Net Safety recommends that a bump test of the sensor is completed every three (3) months or immediately after a known exposure to the listed contaminants in cross-sensitivity. Bump testing consists of a visual inspection of the sensor, applying a known gas concentration to the sensor, verifying the accuracy of the response to the specifications of the sensor, and alarm system simulation. If the response is outside of the specifications of the sensor, a calibration should be completed.

8.7.2 Sensor Guard

Sensor Guard is a proprietary firmware feature that protects the pellistor sensor from the damage and/or response shift commonly caused by exposure to high concentrations of combustible gas. With this feature, repeated or lengthy exposure to high gas concentrations has negligible effect on the sensor's performance. Sensor life is prolonged, and calibration frequency is reduced. This does not eliminate the necessity of periodic sensor response checks which should be performed as part of an effective maintenance schedule.

If a gas signal exceeds 100% LEL, the analog output will latch at 20 mA, the Status LED turns solid red, and the display shows **100 % LEL**. At this point, power to the sensor module will be terminated.

Simultaneously, the SensorGuard feature is activated to protect the sensor from damage that can be caused by the oxidation of high gas concentrations. This protective feature extends the useful lifetime of the sensor and reduces or eliminates disruption of its calibration. As an extra safety precaution, the system should be checked for accuracy after such over-range exposure and, if necessary, recalibrated. The system will need to be reset to clear the latched output. Refer to

Reset.

Flooding of pellistor sensors with high percentage levels of combustible gas results in a rapid response followed by a rapid return to zero, which can be misleading and dangerous. **CSA and ISA require that a reading of at least 60% LEL is reached under such conditions. To be safe, alarm signals should latch at 60% LEL and require a manual reset action to restore normal operation.**

SensorGuard includes a unique safety feature where high alarm relays and the analog output latch when 60% LEL is exceeded. SensorGuard includes an analog ratchet so that LEL values above 60% are recorded and latched until reset manually. This encourages the acknowledgement and investigation of all high readings.

⚠ WARNING

Any type of gas sensor is susceptible to damage when exposed to high levels of gas; therefore, check the sensor for accurate response and, if necessary, perform a calibration or replace the sensor after any high level alarm.

8.8 Reset

8.8.1 Manual reset

A manual reset is required after a calibration failure or to clear a latched relay alarm. Simply place and hold the magnet against the reed switch or press and hold the Calibration button for three to five seconds. The unit will return to normal operation using previous calibration values.

8.8.2 Remote reset

If the relay option is set to **Latching** (refer to **Steps in setting relay options**) and an open **Push** button switch is connected between the RST terminal and the COM terminal on the terminal board, remote reset is possible. Also refer to **Error! Reference source not found.**.

8.9 Outputs

8.9.1 Relays (optional)

NOTICE

The fault relay output is not used to activate an automatic shut-down procedure. The fault output indicates a potential problem with the controller.

Standard electro-mechanical relay outputs have Form C SPDT contacts rated five Amps at 30 Vdc/250 Vac. Three relay outputs are available: one for Fault, one for Low alarm, and one for High alarm. All relays have normally open and normally closed contacts available at the output terminals.

The Fault relay is set for normally energized operation and is non-latching. If a system fault is detected, the Fault relay becomes de-energized. The Fault relay is factory set and cannot be altered. The Low alarm and High alarm relays can be selected for either normally energized or normally de-energized operation and latching or non-latching.

An optional low power Solid State relay board comes with Form A contacts rated 2.5 Amps at 60 Vac/dc and selectable energized/de-energized, latching/ non-latching configurable low and high alarms. Fault relay is factory set as energized, non-latching, and cannot be modified.

8.9.2 Modbus

Digital RS-485 Modbus RTU protocol is used.

- Register 40001 = LEL output (read only)
- Register 40002 = Status (read only)
- Register 40101 = Reset latched alarms (write)

NOTICE

Many registers are used by the controller. Do not write outside the registers.

8.9.3 Current

A 4–20 mA dc current output is used to transmit the alarm status and fault codes to other devices. This output can be wired for isolated or non-isolated operation. A 4.0 mA output indicates normal operation; > 4.0 ≤ 20.0 mA output indicates the presence of gas. Current output of 2.5 mA indicates the presence of a system fault.

Section 9:Maintain

9.1 Periodic response check

We recommend the Millennium be verified or calibrated every three months. A typical response check involves the application of calibration gas to the sensor, then the observation of the response LEDs, analog output, display, and external monitoring equipment. Be sure to prevent unwanted response of external monitoring devices and equipment during this procedure. If the Millennium response to calibration gas is within its specified accuracy, then it is not necessary to perform a calibration. For example, when 50% of full scale is applied, the response is expected to be between 11.5 mA (47% of full scale) and 12.5 mA (53% of full scale). An additional consideration is the accuracy and tolerance of the calibration gas which may be + or - a few percent. If the calibration gas is + or - 10% of full scale, then the reading may be from 10.7 mA (42% of full scale) to 13.3 mA (58% of full scale).

9.2 Troubleshoot

Response to the input should be checked and, if necessary, calibration should be performed whenever any of the following occur. Refer to **Calibration procedure** for calibration instructions.

- Excess negative drift is indicated by 2.5 mA current output.
- Sensor or transmitter is connected or disconnected.
- Long term or high concentration exposure to gas.

See **Table 9-1** for assistance in troubleshooting. Also refer to **How to return equipment** if returning equipment.

Repairs to Net Safety products should not be performed in the field. Repairs to faulty or damaged equipment should only be performed at the factory; otherwise warranty on the product will be voided.

9.3 Troubleshooting guide

Table 9-1 Troubleshooting guide

Condition	Possible cause	Possible solution
Intermittent power	Faulty power supply or wiring. Voltage is below operational voltage. Failed electronic component(s).	Correct power supply or wiring. Correct input voltage to unit. Contact factory.
Unit not powering up	Faulty wiring or power supply. Voltage is below operational voltage. Blown inline fuse. Water invasion of electronics. Failed electronic component(s).	Correct wiring and power supply. Correct input voltage to unit. Replace inline fuse. Contact factory. Contact factory.
Unit powers up without display	Loose electronic boards. Water invasion of electronics. Failed electronic component(s).	Tightly fit electronic boards. Contact factory. Contact factory.
Sensor fault displays	Faulty power supply. Faulty sensor. Faulty sensor wiring. Faulty junction box wiring. Water invasion of electronics/junction box. Failed electronic component(s).	Replace or correct power supply. Replace sensor. Correct sensor wiring at controller. Correct junction box wiring. Contact factory. Contact factory.
Unstable 4-20 mA signal	Unshielded cables used for wiring. Water invasion of electronics. Failed electronic component(s)	Use shielded cables for wiring. Contact factory. Contact factory.
No 4-20 mA Output Signal	Current loop wiring is open. Missing or incorrect placement of current output jumper. Current output is disabled by default for low powered Millennium units. Failed electronic component(s)	Close 4–20 mA signal loop. Place current output jumper in correct position. See **Current output**. Enable 4–20 mA signal under *restricted menu* option. Contact factory.

Condition	Possible cause	Possible solution
Undesirable change in relay state	Incorrect relay settings in menu. Voltage applied to relay contacts outside relay ratings. Failed electronic component(s).	Correct relay settings in menu. Correct voltage applied to relay dry contacts. See **Appendix C: Sensor** specifications for specifications. Contact factory.
Chattering relays (Mechanical relay units)	Voltage is below operational voltage. Loose electronic boards or loose wiring. Failed electronic component(s).	Correct input voltage to unit. Tightly fit electronic boards or fit wires. Contact factory.

Section 10:How to return equipment

A Material Return Authorization number is required in order to return equipment. Contact Emerson at +1 866 347 3427 before returning equipment or consult our Service Department to possibly avoid returning equipment.

If you are required to return equipment, include the following information:

1. A Material Return Authorization number (provided over the phone to you by Emerson).
2. A detailed description of the problem. The more specific you are regarding the problem, the quicker our Service department can determine and correct the problem.
3. A company name, contact name, and telephone number.
4. A purchase order, from your company, authorizing repairs or request for quote.

Ship all equipment, prepaid to:

Emerson Process Management
6021 Innovation Blvd.
Shakopee, MN 55379
T +1 866 347 3427
F +1 952 949 7001
Safety.CSC@Emerson.com

Mark all packages: **RETURN for REPAIR**

Waybills, for shipments from outside the United States, must state:

- **Equipment being returned for repair**
- **All charges to be billed to the sender**

Also, ensure a duplicate copy of the packing slip is enclosed inside the box indicating item 1–4 along with the courier and account number for returning the goods.

All Equipment must be Shipped prepaid. Collect shipments will not be accepted.

Pack items to protect them from damage and use anti-static bags or aluminium-backed cardboard as protection from electrostatic discharge.

10.1 Spare parts/accessories

Table 10-1 Part numbering

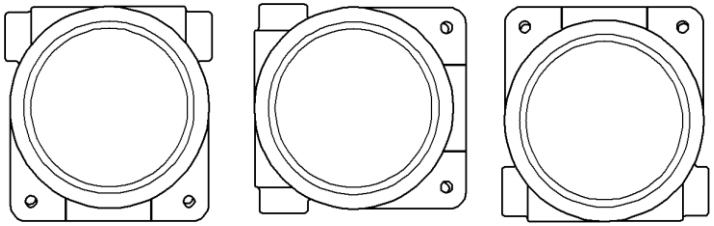
Net Safety part number	Description
SC1100-R	Replacement catalytic bead combustible sensor
SC1100-SS	Replacement catalytic bead sensor with stainless steel housing
PCBA-0252E	Terminal connector board
JB-MPG-A/S	Aluminum or stainless steel junction box
ML7-TX200	Transmitter for MLP-XX- SC1100 series c/w display, terminal, and input board
ML7-TX400	Transmitter for MLP-LP-XX-SC1100 series c/w display, terminal, and input board
ML7-RS303	Solid state relay board for MLP series
MLP-LP-ARS	Low powered with solid state low, high, and fault relays w/o sensor
MLP-A	Analog 4-20 mA output(isolated/non-isolated) only w/o sensor
ML7-RL305	Mechanical Relay Board for MLP series
ML7-OP100	Optional Board c/w connectors for use with ML7-303 or ML7-305 Relay Boards
ML7-ORL305	Electromechanical Relay Board(ML7-RL305) c/w Option Board(ML7-OP100)

Net Safety part number	Description
ML7-ORS303	Solid State Relay Board (ML7-RS303 c./w Option Board(ML7-OP100)
ML7-MB100	ML7 MODBUS Output Board for MLP series
Magnet -1	Magnet assembly
CCS-1	Calibration Cup

10.2 Face rotation option

In some applications, it is necessary for the Millennium Controller to be mounted in a non-standard orientation. To accommodate such installations and ensure that the display will appear at the correct angle for viewing, the PCB assembly can be rotated inside the Controller's housing.

Figure 10-1: Non-standard orientation



NOTICE

Ensure orientation allows for connections and excess wire within controller.

10.2.1 Rotate PCB assembly

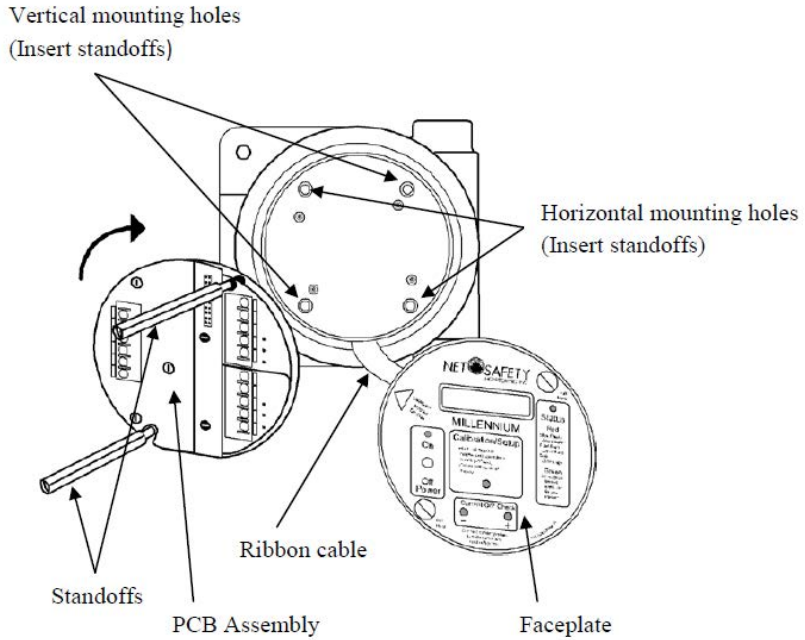
⚠ WARNING

Ensure area is declassified.

1. Remove the controller's housing cover.
2. Turn the power to the detector off.
3. Unscrew both the knobs marked *Pull Here*.
4. Lift controller faceplate from housing and allow to hang from ribbon cable.
5. Unscrew the two metal standoffs.
6. Carefully remove the PCB assembly from the housing.
7. The rotator plate is secured to the bottom of the housing and is accessible after the PCB assembly has been removed.
8. Rotate the PCB assembly to desired position and line up the standoffs with the mounting holes.
9. Insert standoffs in the appropriate horizontal or vertical mounting holes.
10. Tighten standoffs to secure PCB assembly.
11. Replace faceplate and tighten **Pull Here** knobs.
12. Return power to detector and replace housing cover.

See **Figure 10-2 PCB assembly rotated**.

Figure 10-2 PCB assembly rotated



⚠ WARNING

See **Appendix A: Electrostatic sensitive device (ESD)** for handling electronic components.

Appendix A: Electrostatic sensitive device (ESD)

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is the transfer, between bodies, of an electrostatic charge caused by direct contact or induced by an electrostatic field.

The most common cause of ESD is physical contact. Touching an object can cause a discharge of electrostatic energy—ESD! If the charge is sufficient and occurs near electronic components, it can damage or destroy those components.

In some cases, damage is instantaneous and an immediate malfunction occurs. However, symptoms are not always immediat; performance may be marginal or seemingly normal for an indefinite period of time, followed by a sudden failure.

To eliminate potential ESD damage, review the following guidelines:

- Handle boards by metal shields—taking care not to touch electronic components.
- Wear grounded wrist or foot straps or ESD shoes or heel grounders to dissipate unwanted static energy.
- Prior to handling boards, dispel any charge in your body or equipment.
- Ensure components are transported and stored in static safe packaging.
- When returning boards, carefully package in the original carton and static protective wrapping.
- Ensure ALL personnel are educated and trained in ESD Control Procedures.

In general, exercise accepted and proven precautions normally observed when handling electrostatic sensitive devices.

A warning label is placed on the packaging, identifying products using electrostatic sensitive semiconductor devices.

Appendix B: Resistance table

Table B-1: Resistance table

Distance (feet)	AWG #20	AWG #18	AWG #16	AWG #14	AWG #12	AWG #10	AWG #8
100	1.02	0.64	0.40	0.25	0.16	0.10	0.06
200	2.03	1.28	0.80	0.51	0.32	0.20	0.13
300	3.05	1.92	1.20	0.76	0.48	0.30	0.19
400	4.06	2.55	1.61	1.01	0.64	0.40	0.25
500	5.08	3.20	2.01	1.26	0.79	0.50	0.31
600	6.09	3.83	2.41	1.52	0.95	0.60	0.38
700	7.11	4.47	2.81	1.77	1.11	0.70	0.44
800	8.12	5.11	3.21	2.02	1.27	0.80	0.50
900	9.14	5.75	3.61	2.27	1.43	0.90	0.57
1000	10.20	6.39	4.02	2.53	1.59	1.09	0.63
1250	12.70	7.99	5.03	3.16	1.99	1.25	0.79
1500	15.20	9.58	6.02	3.79	2.38	1.50	0.94
1750	17.80	11.20	7.03	4.42	2.78	1.75	1.10
2000	20.30	12.80	8.03	5.05	3.18	2.00	1.26
2250	22.80	14.40	9.03	5.68	3.57	2.25	1.41
2500	25.40	16.00	10.00	6.31	3.97	2.50	1.57
3000	30.50	19.20	12.00	7.58	4.76	3.00	1.88
3500	35.50	22.40	14.10	8.84	5.56	3.50	2.21
4000	40.60	25.50	16.10	10.00	6.35	4.00	2.51
4500	45.70	28.70	18.10	11.40	7.15	4.50	2.82
5000	50.10	32.00	20.10	12.60	7.94	5.00	3.14
5500	55.80	35.10	22.10	13.91	8.73	5.50	3.46
6000	61.00	38.30	24.10	15.20	9.53	6.00	3.77

Distance (feet)	AWG #20	AWG #18	AWG #16	AWG #14	AWG #12	AWG #10	AWG #8
6500	66.00	41.50	26.10	16.40	10.30	6.50	4.08
7000	71.10	44.70	28.10	17.70	11.10	7.00	4.40
7500	76.10	47.90	30.10	19.00	12.00	7.49	4.71
8000	81.20	51.10	23.10	20.20	12.70	7.99	5.03
9000	91.40	57.50	36.10	22.70	14.30	8.99	5.65
10000	102.00	63.90	40.20	25.30	15.90	9.99	6.28

NOTICE

Resistance shown is one way. This figure should be doubled when determining closed loop resistance.

Appendix C: Sensor specifications

Table C-1 Millennium sensor specifications

Operating temperature range	-40 °F to 185 °F (-40 °C to 85 °C)
Weight	0.2 lb. (0.1 kg)
Enclosure material	Powder coated or anodized aluminum (optional stainless steel)
Range of detection	0 to 100% LEL of most hydrocarbons and hydrogen
Accuracy	±3% LEL up to 50%LEL, ±5% LEL above 50% LEL
Response time	<10 seconds to T50, < 30 seconds to T90
Linearity/repeatability	±3% LEL / ±2% LEL
Certification*	Class 1, Division 1, Groups B, C, and D T5 Type 3R Ex d IIB+H2 T5 Gb Performance certified to CSA C22.2 No. 152 when connected to Millennium Controller

* QPS Marking applies to MLP-A-SC1100, MLP-A-SC1100-SS, MLP-AR-SC1100, and MLP-AR-SC1100-SS controllers only.

Appendix D: Controller specifications

Table D-1: Millennium Controller specifications

Millennium	4–20 mA analog output	Low power board 4-20 mA analog and relay output (solid state) display dimmed	4–20 mA with relay output module	Low power board 4–20 mA analog output (disabled) and relay output (solid state) display dimmed	RS-485 Modbus RTU digital communications
Power consumption 12 Vdc	Maximum 1.88 W	Maximum 1.68 W	Maximum 2.42 W	Maximum 1.38 W	Maximum 2.18 W
Power consumption 12 Vdc @ 50 span	Maximum 2.12 W	Maximum 1.72 W	Maximum 2.58 W	Maximum 1.41 W	Maximum 2.23 W
Power consumption 24 Vdc	Maximum 2.09 W	Maximum 1.85 W	Maximum 2.54 W	Maximum 1.56 W	Maximum 2.33 W
Power consumption 24 Vdc @ 50 span	Maximum 2.26 W	Maximum 1.90 W	Maximum 2.76 W	Maximum 1.59 W	Maximum 2.38 W
In-Rush current @ 24 Vdc	5.0A @10µs–40µs 0.080A after 2ms	5.0A @10µs–40µs 0.040A after 2ms	5.3A @10µs–40µs 0.120A after 2ms	4.6A @10µs–40µs 0.32A after 2ms	4.8A @10µs–40µs 0.112A after 2ms
Operating voltage	10.5 to 32 VDC				
Operating temp range	Operational -67 °F to 185 °F (-55 °C to 85 °C) / Certified -40 °F to 185 °F (-40 °C to 85 °C)				
Humidity range	0 to 100% relative humidity, non- condensing				
Enclosure material	Powder coated copper free cast aluminum or stainless steel				
Weight without sensor	Aluminum enclosure: 5.3 lb. (2.4 kg), stainless steel (SS316) enclosure 2.6 kg (5.5 lbs)				
Certifications	Aluminum enclosure		316 stainless steel enclosure		
	Class I, Div. 1, Groups BCD; Class 1, Zone 1, AEx/ Ex d IIB+H2,T5 TYPE 4X, -55°C <Ta< +85°C		Class I, Div. 1, Groups BCD; T5, TYPE 4X, -55°C <Ta< +85°C		
	4 to 20 mA - Into a maximum loop impedance of 800 Ohms @ 32 VDC or 150 Ohms at 10.5 VDC. Isolated or non-isolated loop supply. **Premium version -** Form C contacts rated 5 Amps at 30 Vdc/250 Vac. Selectable energized/de-energized, latching/non-latching configurable low and high alarms. Fault relay is factory set as energized, non-latching and cannot be modified. **Low power version-**Form A contacts rated 2.5 Amps at 60 Vac/dc. Selectable energized/de-energized latching/non S latching configurable low and high alarms. Fault relay is factory set as energized, non-latching and cannot be modified. Digital RS 485 Modbus RTU Protocol.				

Notes

Notes

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