HGM-RD
Remote Display Module for Refrigerant Gas Monitoring System

Instruction 3015-5157
Installation / Operation / Maintenance

UL 61010-1
CAN/CSA 22.2 No.61010.1

Rev.0 February, 2009

Product Leadership • Training • Service • Reliability

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Declaration of Conformity

Manufacturer's name:	Bacharach, Inc.
Manufacturer's address:	621 Hunt Valley Circle New Kensington, PA 15068
Product Name:	HGM-RD (Refrigerant Gas Monitoring System) European EMC Directive 2004/108/EC EN55011 – Emissions Product Specific Standard EN61326-1 – Immunity Product Specific Standard EN61010-1 – Safety requirements for Electrical Equipment For Measurement, Control, and Laboratory Use-Part 1: General Requirements

Notice:

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction

How to Use This Manual

Thank you for investing in a Bacharach HGM-RD Refrigerant Gas Remote Display Module.

To assure operator safety and the proper use of the HGM-RD please read, understand, and follow the contents of this manual, which provides important information on the installation, operation, and maintenance of the monitor.

If you have a working knowledge of refrigerant monitors, you will find this manual useful as a reference tool. If you are new to the use of refrigerant monitors, you can educate yourself about the principles of refrigerant gas detection and the proper operation of this device by reading this manual thoroughly.

This manual provides important information on how to install, operate, and service the HGM-RD Display Module.

Warning Statements

The use of the word **WARNING** in this manual denotes a potential hazard associated with the use of this equipment. It calls attention to a procedure, practice, condition, or the like, which if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury or death.

Caution Statements

The use of the word **CAUTION** in this manual denotes a potential hazard associated with the use of this equipment. It calls attention to a procedure, practice, condition, or the like, which if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to the equipment.

Hazard Symbols on the Monitor

This symbol indicates the need to consult this operating instruction manual when opening the enclosure.

WARNING: *A potential risk exists if the operating instructions are not followed.*

This symbol indicates the presence of electric shock hazards when the enclosure is opened.

WARNING: *To avoid risk of injury from electric shock, do not open the enclosure without first disconnecting AC power.*

Safety Precautions

AC Power Supply

The HGM-RD uses a universal power supply that is capable of accepting inputs of 100 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz. Ensure the source voltage matches the voltage of the product before energizing the equipment. It is highly suggested that the HGM-RD be placed on its own circuit with UPS or surge protection.

Protective Grounding

Under no circumstances should the HGM-RD be operated without connection to a protective ground. Doing so poses a potential shock hazard and is also a violation of electrical safety standards applicable to this type of equipment.

Explosive Atmosphere

Do not operate this equipment in the presence of flammable liquids, vapors or aerosols. Operation of any electrical instrument in such an environment constitutes a safety hazard.

Proper Exhaust Venting

It is imperative that the exhaust port on this instrument be properly vented as described in this manual. Failure to do so may constitute a safety hazard.

Accessing the Interior of the Remote Display

Extreme care should be exercised when accessing the interior of the remote display. Only qualified electrical maintenance personnel should perform connections and adjustments. Always remove AC power before working inside the remote display's enclosure.

Misuse and Modifications to the Remote Display

The protection provided by the remote display may be impaired if the remote display is used in a manner not specified by Bacharach, Inc. Modifications to this remote display, not expressly approved, will void the warranty.

In Case of Malfunction

Do not continue to use this equipment if there are any symptoms of malfunction or failure. In the case of such occurrence, de-energize the power supply and contact a qualified repair technician or the nearest Bacharach Service Center. Use ONLY the provided knockouts for electrical and communication wiring. Drilling into the box will void the warranty.

Installation Category

Installation Category II, Pollution Degree II, as defined by UL.

Altitude Limit

6,562 ft (2,000 m)

Cleaning

To clean the outside of the case use a **DRY CLOTH**. **DO NOT** use soap and water.

Functional Overview

General Description

Refrigerant monitors are specified to support compliance to federal, state and local safety codes governing refrigerant emissions. Avoiding significant refrigerant loss reduces equipment replacement costs, maintains equipment efficiency, promotes safety, and protects the environment.

An audible alarm and front panel indicators are provided to signal alarm and fault conditions, and relay contacts are provided that can be used to trigger external alarm devices in the event of a system fault, or if a leak (small), spill (medium), or evacuation (large) level of gas is detected.

The HGM-RD requires only minor periodic maintenance. The monitor incorporates active diagnostics that continuously check the system for proper operation. A front panel indicator is provided to alert an operator of system malfunctions, and fault codes are generated that enable the user to identify the cause of the fault.

Communication Options

The HGM-RD features full two-way communications via an RS-485 interface. MODBUS RTU is the communication protocol standard. The instrument (P/N 3015-5043) can be connected to a Building Management System or it may be operated as a stand-alone system with Bacharach's HGM-MZ (P/N 3015-5074).

Please refer to the Appendix for a more complete discussion of communication protocols.

Understanding Monitoring Levels

Effective use of this instrument requires an understanding of what constitutes reasonable alarm set points for the types of gasses being monitored. Refrigerant manufacturers define allowable exposure levels and threshold limit values in units of parts per million (ppm). Bacharach has developed recommended monitoring levels based on compliance to ANSI/BSR ASHRAE 15-1994 and ASHRAE Safety Code 34-1992. These reference levels are listed in the Appendix.

Setting the unit at these recommended alarm levels will satisfy the needs of most users. However, the PPM levels generated by system leaks into the environment are greatly influenced by the volume of air in the sampling area, air circulation, size of the leak, distance to the monitoring point, and a host of other variables. In some cases the set points may need to be adjusted either up or down to achieve effective monitoring.

Suggested Location of Sampling Points

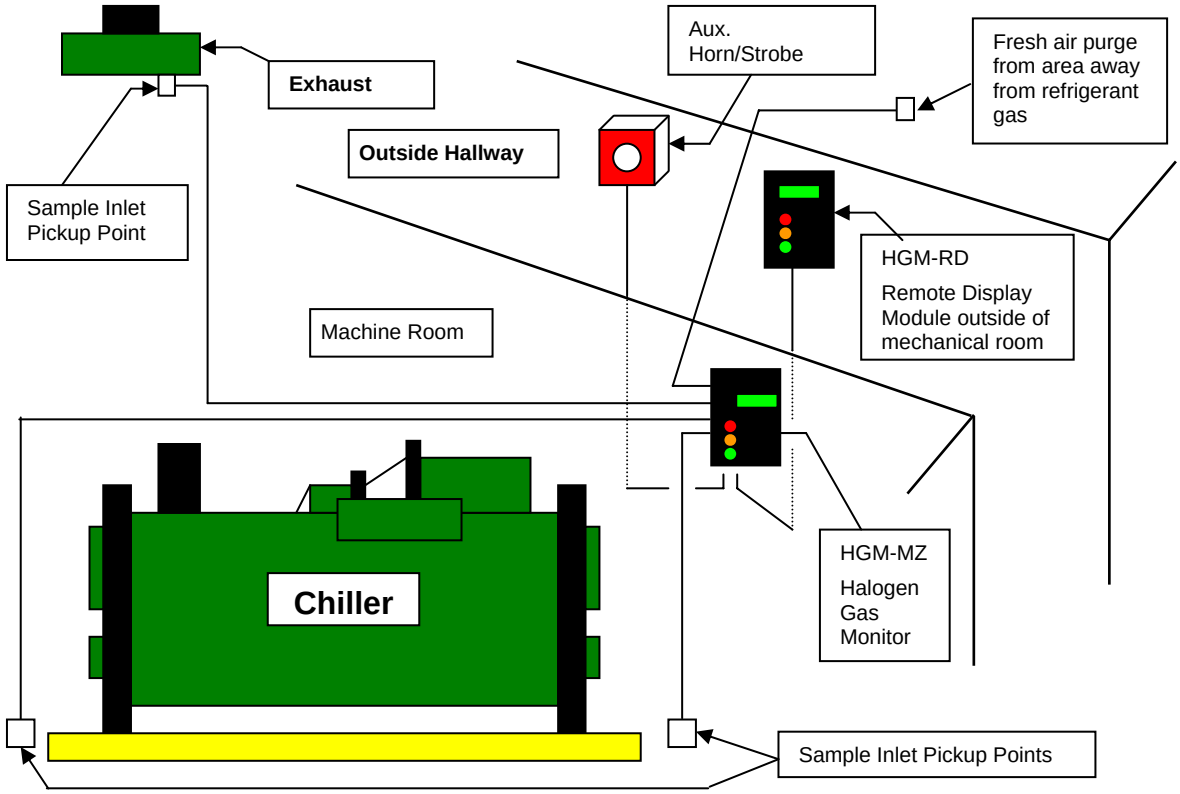
At the point of a refrigerant leak the gas is nearly pure. As the refrigerant is dispersed into the air, the gas molecules diffuse causing a dilution of the original concentration. The HGM-MZ measures the refrigerant concentration at the precise point the sample is collected. Therefore, if the termination of the collection line is not at the exact point of the refrigerant leak, then the unit will read a diluted mixture of the refrigerant gas and air.

It should also be noted that refrigerant gas is heavier than air and tends to collect below the point of a leak. Therefore samples taken near the floor will have a greater concentration of gas than those collected above the source of a leak will. Consequently, sampling points should ideally be located as close as possible to the source of potential leaks. Line-end filters should be mounted 12" to18" above the floor. If this is impractical, then the alarm set points should be adjusted for that zone to compensate for the dilution of the refrigerant gas. **DO NOT block any of the zones.**

The HGM-MZ should be centrally located in the mechanical room and be readily accessible for easy visual monitoring and servicing. Air sample tubing may be run in lengths up to **500 feet**. The fresh air purge line should draw from an area that does not contain any refrigerant gas and cannot exceed **300 feet** in length. The exhaust line should run to an out side location if possible. The length of the exhaust line cannot exceed **300 feet**.

Ideally, two to three pick up points spaced around each chiller will provide sufficient coverage. It may be necessary to perform a "smoke" test of the mechanical room to determine the best locations. The smoke test would provide the pattern of air currents present in the mechanical room.

HGM-MZ / HGM-RD Refrigerant Gas leak Monitor Mechanical Room Placement



The HGM-RD should be mounted outside of the mechanical room or at least just inside of a door to the room. This is the “split architecture design” for safety of the operator. The HGM-RD can be located up to 4500 feet from the HGM-MZ. The HGM-RD is the man machine interface by which you program the HGM-MZ, acknowledge alarms and observe conditions inside of the mechanical room. Note that there are two additional alarm relay contacts in the HGM-RD that can be programmed to alarm with “leak, spill, evacuate, fault or monitor on”.

Response to the Presence of Multiple Refrigerants

Technically speaking, the HGM-MZ is a refrigerant level monitor, not a gas analyzer. You must program the instrument to test for a specific refrigerant in each zone, and it will only return accurate concentration readings for that particular refrigerant. If a leak occurs of another refrigerant gas type, the instrument may return deceptive readings.

Most applications only require detection of a single refrigerant and the problems that are associated with monitoring multiple gasses are rarely an issue. If there is a possibility of multiple refrigerants leaking in the same sampling zone, you should consider carefully which refrigerant compound you program the instrument to monitor.

2 Installation

Installation Considerations

Warnings and Cautions

WARNING: Electrical installation should be performed by a certified electrician, and should comply with all applicable NEC/CEC and local electrical safety codes.

WARNING: The AC power ground wire must first be connected to the monitor's ground stud. Under no circumstances should this monitor be operated without a protective ground. Doing so poses a potential shock hazard, and is also a violation of electrical safety standards applicable to this type of equipment.

WARNING: Explosion hazard! Do not mount the HGM-RD in an area that may contain flammable liquids, vapors or aerosols. Operation of any electrical equipment in such an environment constitutes a safety hazard.

WARNING: Shock hazard! Always disconnect AC power before working inside the monitor.

CAUTION: Drilling holes in the HGM-RD enclosure may damage the unit and will void the warranty. Please use provided knockouts for electrical connections.

CAUTION: The HGM-RD contains sensitive electronic components that can be easily damaged. Be careful not to touch or disturb any of these components.

Inspection

The HGM-RD has been thoroughly inspected and tested prior to shipment from the factory. Nevertheless, it is recommended that the instrument be re-checked prior to installation. Inspect the outside of the enclosure to make sure there are no obvious signs of shipping damage. Loosen the four screws on the sides of the enclosure and remove the front panel. Visually inspect the interior of the display for loose components that may have become dislodged during shipment. If damage is discovered, please contact the nearest Bacharach Service Center for assistance.

Location of the Remote Display

The HGM-RD should be centrally located in the facility (preferably outside of the mechanical room) and should be easily accessible for visual monitoring and servicing. This is the "split architecture design" for safety of the operator.

Dirt, grease, and oils can adversely affect the operation of the HGM-RD. The monitor should be installed out of direct sunlight in a clean, dry area that is not subject to temperature or humidity extremes. Installation of the monitor in a mechanical room is acceptable provided reasonable environmental conditions exist. If there is a question, consider installing the unit outside of the mechanical room in a cleaner area of the facility.

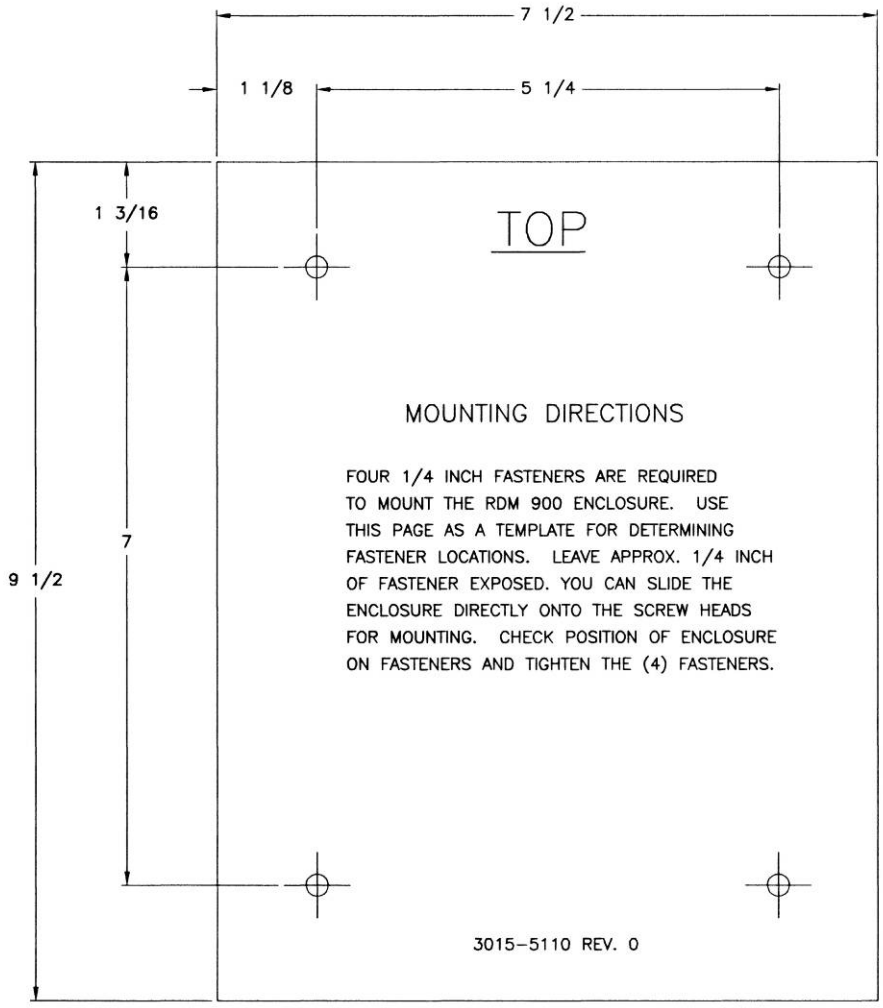
The HGM-RD can be located up to 4500 feet from the furthest HGM-MZ. The HGM-RD is a man machine interface by which you can program the HGM-MZ, acknowledge alarms, and observe conditions inside the mechanical room. Note that there are two additional alarm relay contacts in the HGM-RD that can be programmed to alarm with "leak, spill, evacuate, fault or monitor on".

Mounting Instructions

The HGM-RD should be installed plumb and level and securely fastened to a rigid mounting surface.

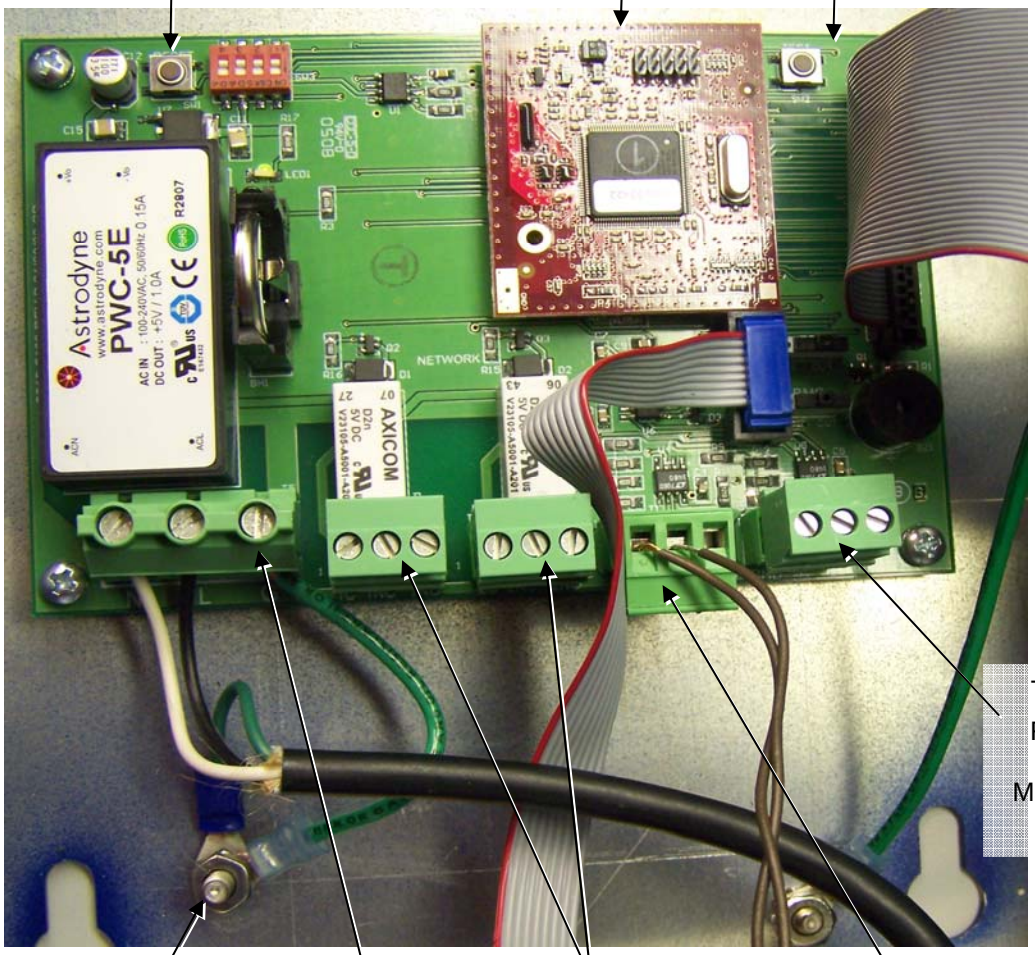
The enclosure utilizes keyhole mounting brackets designed for ¼ inch fasteners. Locate the four screws as shown in the diagram below or by using the provided mounting template. Allow the screw heads to protrude approximately 1/4".

HGM-RD Mounting Specs



Hold the monitor flat against the mounting surface and allow it to slide down engaging the screw heads in the keyhole slots of the mounting brackets. Adjust the screws as necessary to hold the monitor securely against the mounting surface.

Interior Schematic



Electrical Wiring

The HGM-RD uses a universal power supply that is capable of accepting inputs of 100 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz. The monitor's power consumption is 20 Watts. It is highly recommended that the monitor be connected directly to the AC power source, preferably on its own circuit. The AC power connection should be completed with UL approved 3-conductor wire (14–18 AWG), rated 300 VAC at 105°C.

Locate a convenient service knockout and install electrical conduit in the typical manner.

Locate the AC Input Terminals and Ground Stud on the inside of the monitor (Page 7). Secure the incoming AC power neutral (white/blue) and live (black/brown) wires to the LINE 1 and LINE 2 terminals.

Using the supplied crimp-on ring terminals, washers, and nuts, connect the incoming AC power ground wire (green) to the monitor's AC Input Ground Stud, and then install a separate wire between the ground stud and the GND terminal.

WARNING: Electrical installation should be performed by a certified electrician, and should comply with all applicable NEC/CEC and local electrical safety codes.

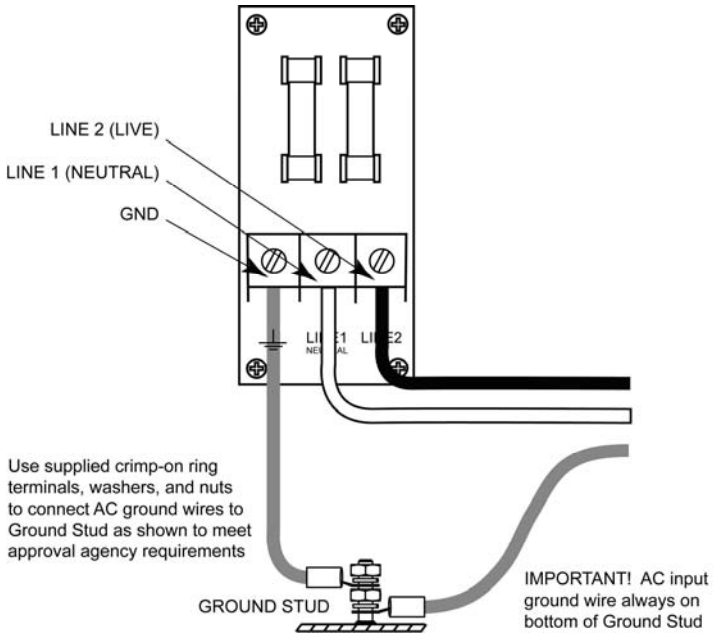
WARNING: Copper conductors for connection to supply mains must be made in accordance with NEC/CEC and local codes.

WARNING: The AC power ground wire must first be connected to the monitor's ground stud. Under no circumstances should this monitor be operated without a protective ground. Doing so poses a potential shock hazard, and is also a violation of electrical safety standards applicable to this type of equipment.

CAUTION: Drilling holes in the HGM-RD enclosure may damage the unit and will void the warranty. Please use knockouts provided for electrical connections.

A switch or circuit breaker rated 1.0 A, 250 VAC must be attached to the monitor's AC power leads. This switch must also be located in close proximity to the monitor, and be in easy reach of the operator. This switch should also be clearly marked as the monitor's main AC disconnect device.

HGM-RD AC Input Power and Ground Connections



Communication Connections

HGM-MZ Network

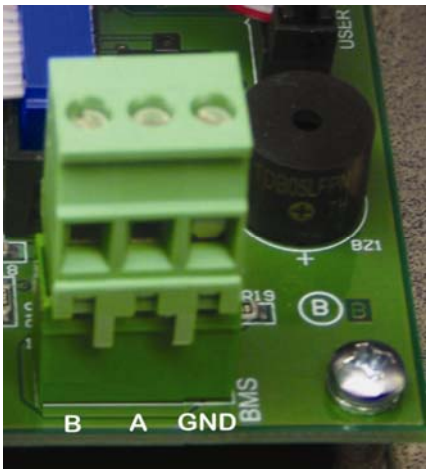
The HGM-RD is connected to the HGM-MZ using a shielded twisted pair instrument cable. The maximum distance between the furthest away HGM-MZ and HGM-RD is 4500 feet.

Use any of the remaining service knockouts to gain access to the interior of the monitor. The RS-485 communication wiring between the HGM-MZ and HGM-RD must be connected in the following manner:

1. Locate the RS-485 connector in the HGM-MZ (See HGM-MZ manual 3015-5074).
2. Connect one lead of a twisted shielded pair to the “B” connection point; note the wire color.
3. Connect the second wire to the “A” connection point (the middle); note the wire color.
4. Connect the ground to the “GND” connection point

Locate the RS-485 connector marked “TO MONITORS” in the HGM-RD. This connector is located on the bottom of the HGM-RD PC board, second from the right. Run the wire to the HGM-RD and connect the twisted shielded pair to the RS-485 TO MONITORS connector using the same color code as used on the HGM-MZ.

RS-485 to HOST Connector



Integration with Building Management System

A second RS-485 connector allows a Building Management System to “talk” to the HGM-MZ network through the HGM-RD. The connection is established using a shielded twisted pair cable.

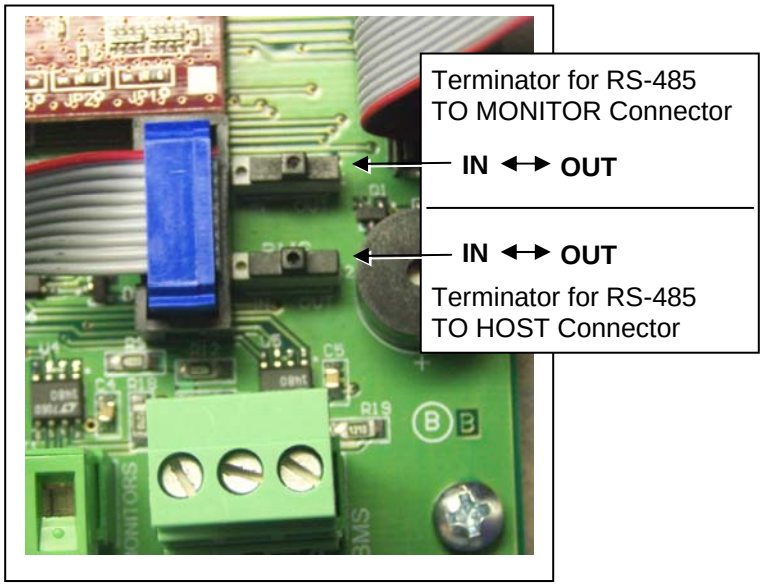
Use any of the remaining service knockouts to gain access to the interior of the HGM-RD. Locate the RS-485 connector marked “TO HOST” and remove it from the circuit board. Secure the wire leads to the connector in the orientiation as displayed on the board. Check to make sure the polarity matches the wiring to the Building Management System. When connections are secured, carefully plug the connector back onto the circuit board.

Changing Terminator Switch Settings

The terminator switch for the RS-485 “TO MONITORS” connector is shipped from the factory in the terminated or “IN” position. This is the correct setting if the HGM-RD is connected to only one HGM-MZ, or if it is the last device on a network chain. If the HGM-RD is being installed in the middle of a network, the terminator must be moved to the “OUT” position.

The terminator switch for the RS-485 “TO HOST” connector is shipped from the factory in the terminated or “IN” position. This is the correct setting if the HGM-RD is the last device on the network chain. If other devices are daisy chained through the HGM-RD, the terminator must be moved to the “OUT” position.

Locate each terminator switch and determine its position. If it must be moved, carefully slide the switch to the proper position.



Connecting External Alarms

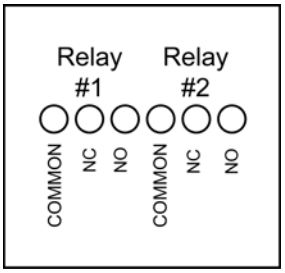
Overview

Two SPDT relays are available for the connection of external alarm devices. These alarms are useful for alerting the user to global conditions anywhere on the network. Each relay can be programmed to respond to alarm, fault, or ready conditions.

Connection

Use the AC conduit or any of the remaining service knockouts to gain access to the interior of the HGM-RD. Locate the relay connector (Page 7) and remove it from the circuit board. Secure the wire leads to the connector orienting them as shown in the diagram below. After connections are secured, carefully plug the connector back onto the circuit board.

HGM-RD Relay Connector



NOTE:

- Each relay can be connected as normally open (NO), or normally closed (NC).
- Power for the external alarms can be tapped off the AC IN connector.
- The relay contacts are rated 5A at 250VAC and 5A at 30VDC.

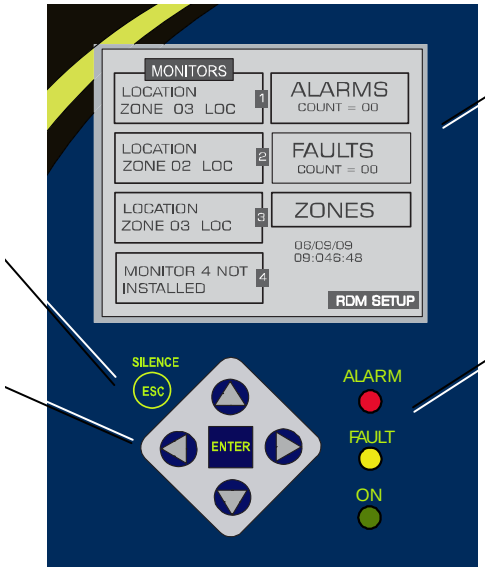
3 Overview

HGM-Remote Display Overview

The HGM-RD displays comprehensive information about the HGM-MZ network status and enables complete programming control of all system operations.

When first powered up, a splash screen appears indicating the firmware revision number. After a brief moment the System Screen is displayed.

- Use the **ESC** key to go back (cancel) or to silence an alarm.
- Use the **Arrow** keys for multi-directional movement in making selections & moving the cursor.
- Use the **ENTER** key to initiate & accept a selection.



Display Screen

A back-lit LCD screen

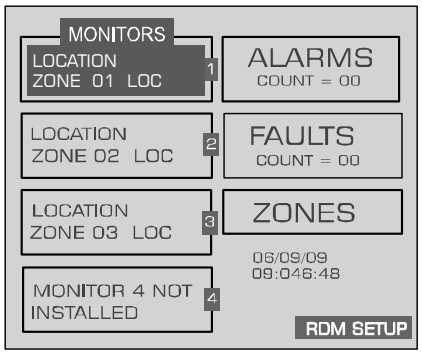
LED Indicators:

RED:
Alarm condition detected in the network

YELLOW:
System fault detected in the network

GREEN:
Monitor is powered on

The System Screen



After the System screen is displayed, press the ENTER key. The Monitor 1 location block on the screen will highlight and begin to flash.

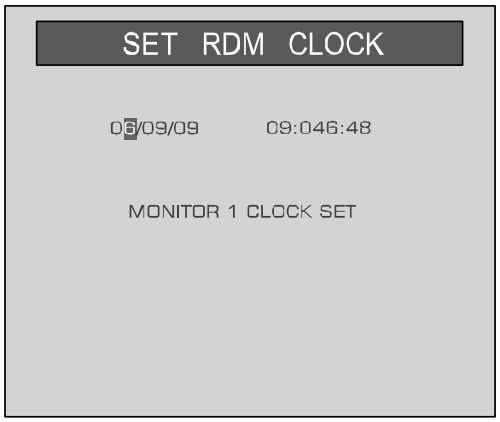
With Monitor 1 selected,

1. Press ENTER to access other screens that contain information and setup criteria for Monitor 1.
2. Use the Arrow keys to make data entry selections on each screen.
3. Press the ENTER key to accept the entries or use ESC to cancel and return to the previous screen.
4. When programming is completed, use the ESC key to return to the System screen.

To access Monitors 2, 3 or 4, use the down Arrow key. Access information for these monitors in the same manner as described above for Monitor 1.

In like fashion, use the Arrow keys to navigate through the screens and the ENTER key to make selections for ALARMS, FAULTS, ZONES, the date/time or RDM SETUP.

Some of the screens you will access will require data entry, such as the date/time setup. These screens will appear with a character selected, as displayed below. Use the up/down Arrow keys to scroll through the characters provided for that character's place. Use the left/right Arrow keys to move the cursor on the text line. When all character selections for the screen are completed, press ENTER to accept the entries.



System Programming

Setup Parameters

Before working with the HGM-MZ network, several global parameters must be defined. Most of these are entered in the **RDM Setup Screens** or via the **PC software**. Parameters must also be defined for each HGM-MZ monitor connected to the network. These settings serve to identify each monitor and define how they operate. These are entered in the **HGM Setup Screens**. Finally, parameters must be defined for each individual monitoring zone. These are entered in the **Zone Setup Screens**.

Password Protection

The HGM-RD can be password protected to prevent the unauthorized editing of setup parameters. When password protection is enabled, an operator may still navigate between screens to observe settings or monitor network status. The password can be alpha-numeric.

The unit is shipped with password protection OFF. Entering a password in the **RDM Setup Screen #1** enables password protection. After protection is enabled, the user will be prompted to enter the password when an attempt is made to edit a setup parameter.

After entering the password, a 30 minute time period will be allowed for entries, after which the user will again be prompted to re-enter the password.

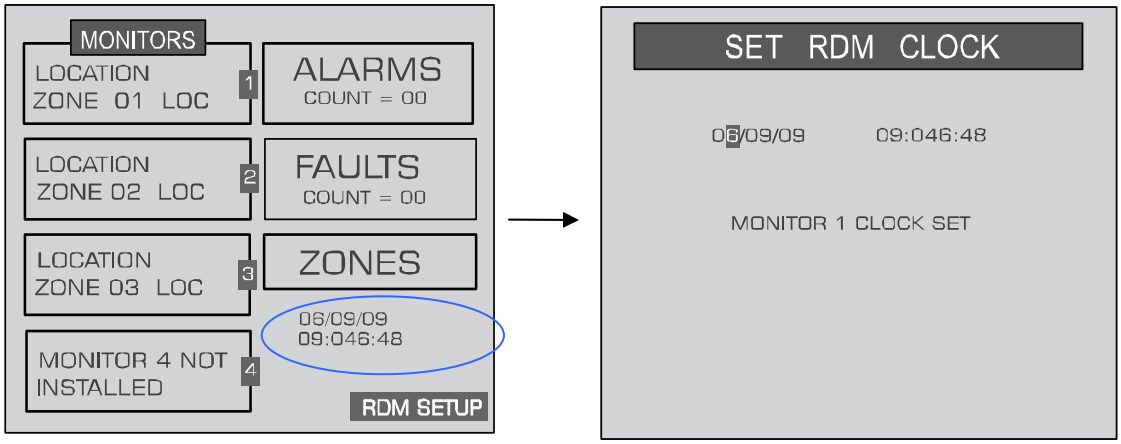
IMPORTANT: Please make note of your password and save it.

Setup Programming

Setting the Clock

On the **System Screen,** access the **Clock setup screen.**

Clock Setup Screen



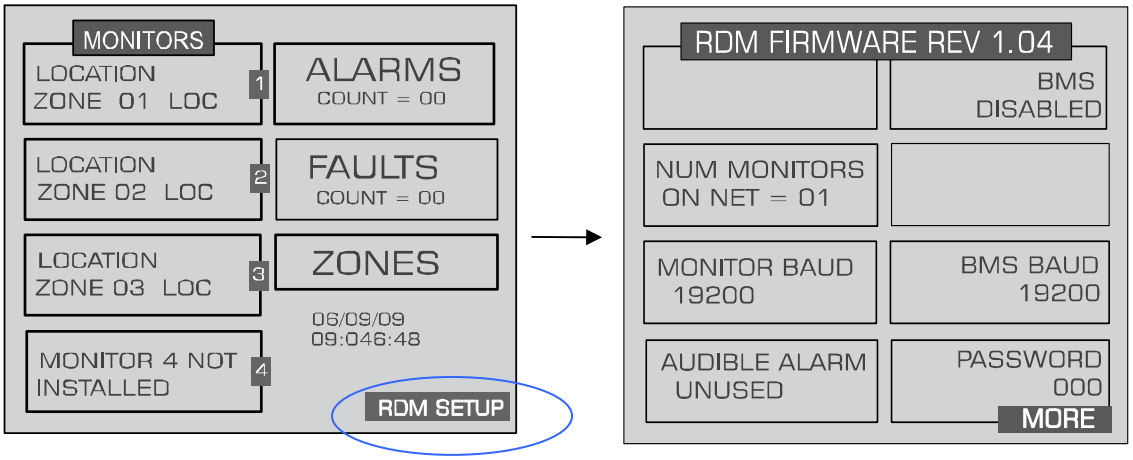
Use the cursor keypad to modify the field value and accept your entries. When editing is complete, do one of the following:

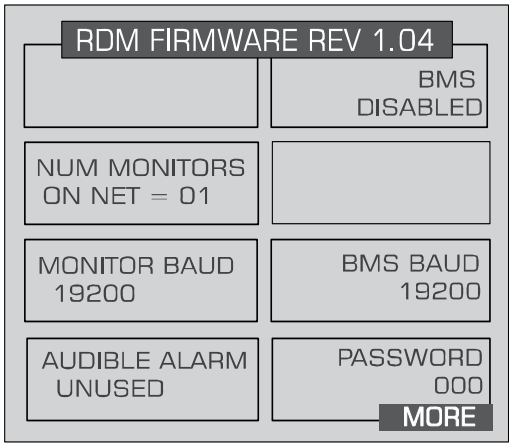
- Select the SET HGM CLOCKS option to synchronize all HGM-MZ monitors to the current date/time setting.
- Select the ESC option to cancel all edits and revert to the previous setting.
- Press ENTER to accept the current date/time setting.

Navigating to the 1st RDM Setup Screen

On the **System Screen,** select RDM SETUP to access the **RDM Setup Screen #1**.

RDM Setup Screen #1





Number of HGM Units

This is the number of HGM-MZ monitors connected to the HGM-RD.

NOTE: When first powered up, the HGM-RD will automatically detect all HGM-MZs on the network with unique node addresses. Refer to HGM Node Address on Page 15.

HGM Baud Rate

This is the baud rate of all HGM-MZ monitors connected to the network. The default valve is 19200.

NOTE: All HGM-MZs on the network must have the same baud rate.

Audible Alarm

This parameter selects the function of the HGM-RD's internal audible alarm. Select Unused, Monitor on, Evacuate, Spill, Leak, Fault, or Alarm.

Enabling Building Management System Connection

This enables or disables the connection to a Building Management System. When selected, use the UP/DOWN cursor keys to toggle the setting.

Building Management System Baud Rate

This is the baud rate of the Building Management System.

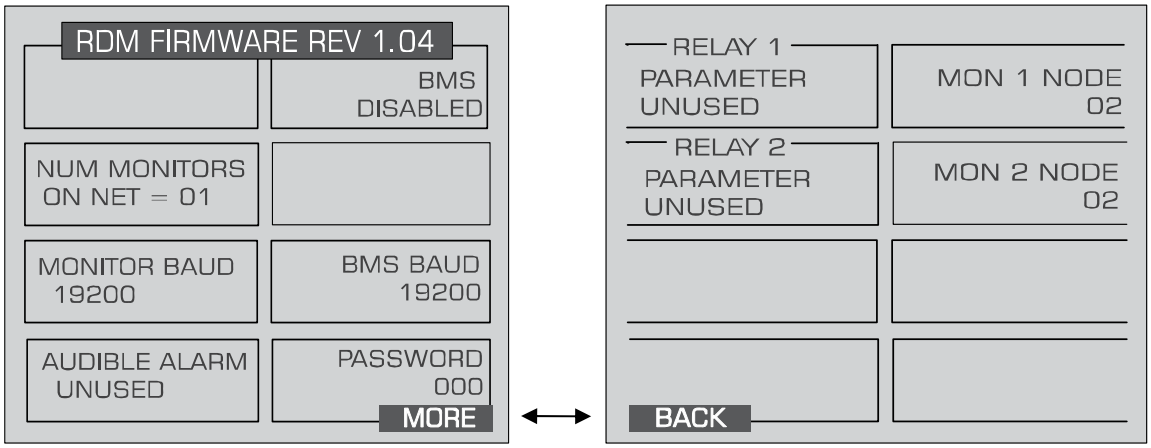
Password

This field is used to define a system password. The default setting is 000, which provides no password protection.

Navigating to the 2nd RDM Setup Screen

On **RDM Setup Screen #1,** select MORE to access **RDM Setup Screen #2**. Select BACK to return to **RDM Setup Screen #1**.

RDM Setup Screen #1 **RDM Setup Screen #2**



Setting Relay Parameters

This setting determines the function of relays 1 and 2 mounted inside the RDM unit. Select Unused, Monitor On, Evacuate, Spill, Leak, Fault, or Alarm.

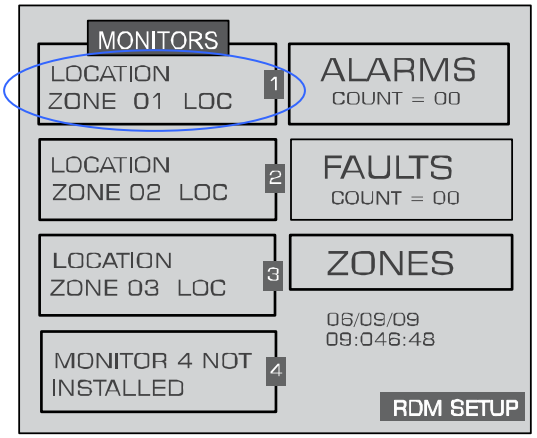
HGM Node Address

This value is the node address from 1 to 15 assigned to each HGM-MZ which is on the network. These values must match the settings on each HGM-MZ.

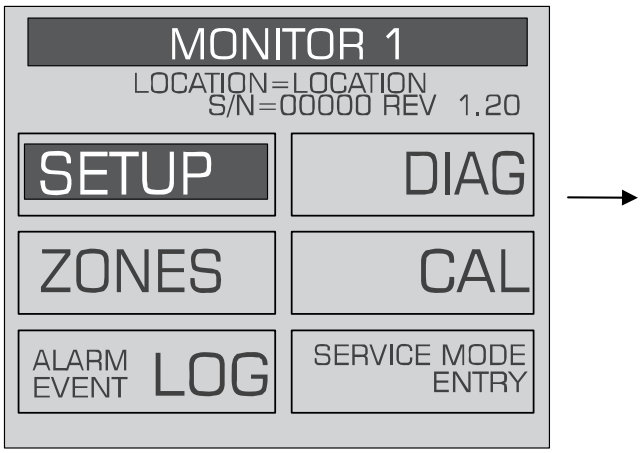
Navigating to the 1st and then 2nd HGM Setup Screen

From the **System Screen,** select the HGM-MZ you wish to set up to access that unit's **HGM Setup Screen #1.**

System Screen

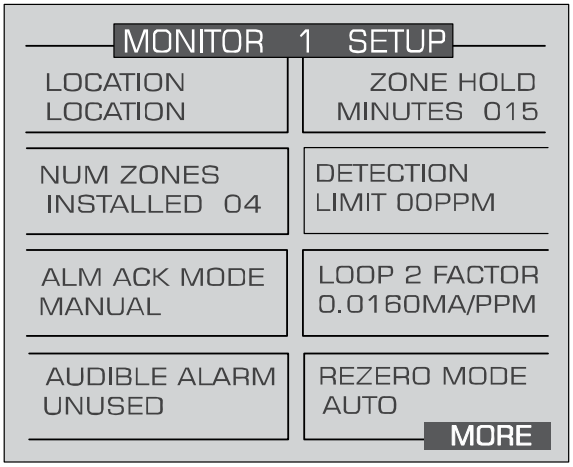


HGM Setup Screen #1



On **HGM Setup Screen #1,** select the SETUP option to go to **HGM Setup Screen #2**. To return to the **System Screen,** press ESC.

HGM Setup Screen #2



Location

This is the name you assign to the HGM-MZ to identify its location. It may have up to 12 alphanumeric characters.

Number of Zones Installed

IMPORTANT: Do not change the number of zones to deactivate excess zones. Instead, go to the individual zone that you wish to disable and set its distance to zero (refer to *Navigating to the 1st Zone Setup Screen* on Page 19).

Alarm Ack Mode

This function programs the relays in the HGM unit for latching or non-latching operation. Use the UP/DOWN cursor keys to toggle between settings.

AUTO – Non-latching (Alarm relay will automatically de-energize when the gas level drops below its alarm point.)

MANUAL – Latching (Alarm relay remains energized, and will not release until the alarm condition has been manually acknowledged. Refer to *Acknowledging Alarms* on Page 30.)

Audible Alarm

This parameter selects the function of the HGM-MZs internal audible alarm device. Select Unused, Monitor On, Evacuate, Spill, Leak, Fault, or Alarm.

Zone Hold Time

Sets the length of time a zone will be monitored when the zone hold feature is actuated. The default is 15 minutes. This parameter can be set to any value between 1 and 999 minutes.

Detection Limit

This is essentially a squelch setting that instructs the instrument to interpret PPM readings below the designated level as 0 for an HGM300. You can set this value from 1 to 99 PPM. For an HGM-MZ, the detection limit can only be set from the front panel interface of the monitor.

Loop2 Factor

This sets the PPM scale factor for current loop number 2. To calculate the current output, multiply the scale factor by the PPM and add 4. For example, at the default scale factor of 0.016, a measurement of 100ppm would generate a current output of 5.6 mAdc. The current output cannot exceed the 20 mAdc capacity of the interface.

Re-Zero Mode

This parameter defines the frequency at which the instrument re-zeros the optical sensor. Use the UP/DOWN cursor keys to toggle between settings.

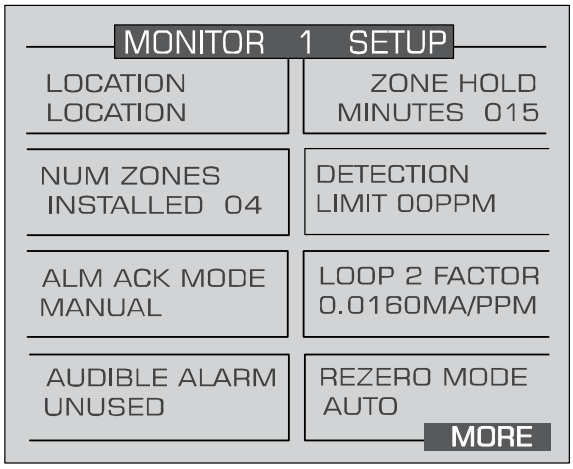
AUTO – Sets the instrument to re-zero every 10 minutes.

ZONE CHANGE – Sets the instrument to re-zero at each zone change. This is the most accurate setting, but increases the time interval between measurement cycles.

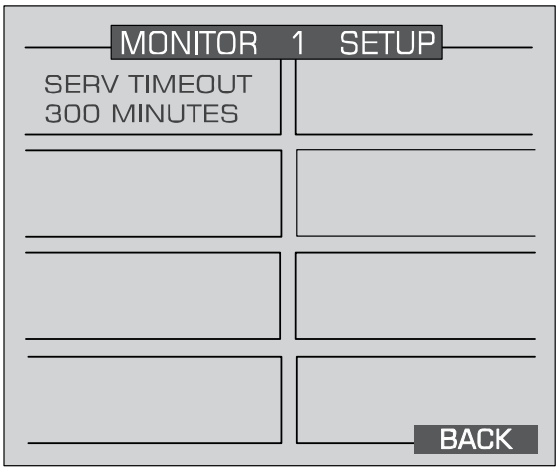
Navigating to the 3rd HGM Setup Screen

From **HGM Setup Screen #2**, select the MORE option to go to **HGM Setup Screen #3**. Select the BACK option to return to **HGM Setup Screen #2**. To return to the **System Screen,** press ESC.

HGM Setup Screen #2



HGM Setup Screen #3



Service Timeout

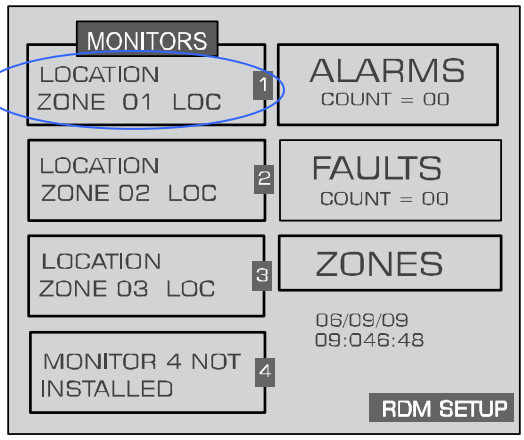
Sets the length of time the Service Mode is in effect. Service mode shuts off alarms and stops the monitor for up to 240 minutes (4 hrs) to allow for servicing the unit. Refer to *Service Mode* on Page 38.

Zone Setup Programming

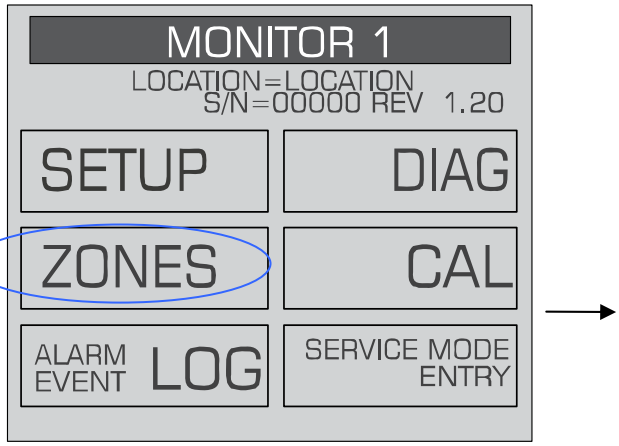
Navigating to the 1st Zone Setup Screen

From the **System Screen**, access the Montior screen for the selected zone. On the Monitor Screen, select ZONES.

System Screen

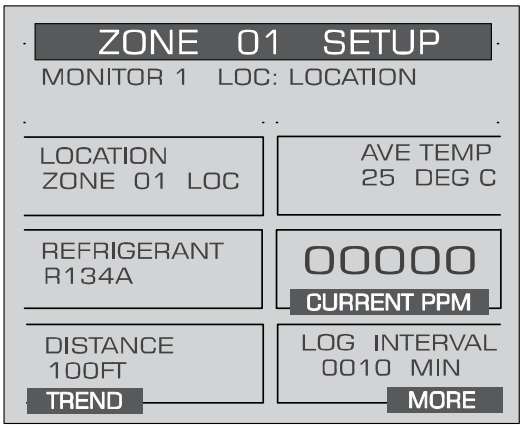


Monitor Screen



The **Zone Setup screen** will be displayed**.** To return to the **System Screen,** press ESC.

Zone Setup Screen #1



Location

This is the name you assign to the monitoring zone. It may have up to 12 alphanumeric characters.

Refrigerant

This is the type of refrigerant gas being monitored.

Distance

This is the tubing length in feet from the HGM-MZ to the termination of the air intake line. This value may range from 0 to 1,200 feet. The default value is 100 feet. Setting this value to "0" causes the zone to be bypassed during normal operation, and the word "DISABLED" to appear in place of the zone's PPM reading in the **Zone Screen**.

Average Temperature

This temperature reading may be changed to the exact temperature at the sample point for greater accuracy. The adjustment range is from –50 to +70 degrees C.

Current PPM

This box displays the last PPM measurement recorded in this zone. You can not modify this value.

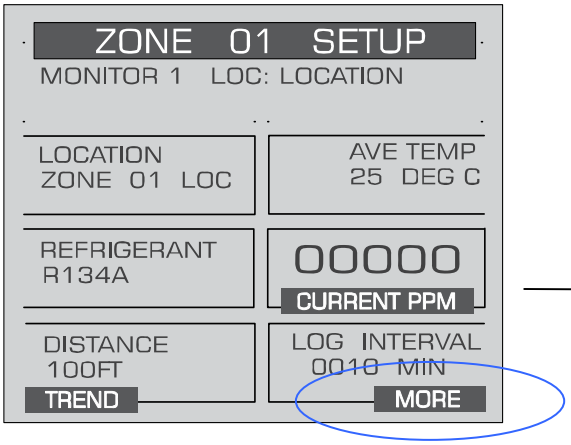
Log Interval

Sets the length of time between entries in the trend log. The default is one entry every 1440 minutes (24 hrs). A value of 000 indicates that each measurement for a given zone is logged into the trend log.

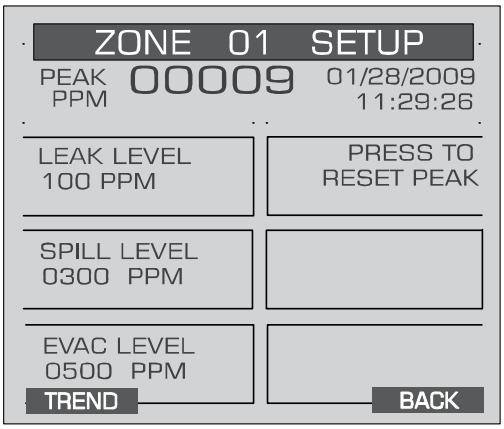
Navigating to the 2nd Zone Setup Screen

On **Zone Setup Screen #1,** select MORE to access **Zone Setup Screen #2**. Select BACK to return to **Zone Setup Screen #1**. To return to the **System Screen,** press ESC.

Zone Setup Screen #1



Zone Setup Screen #2



Leak Level

This is the concentration level in PPM that will activate a leak alarm condition.

NOTE: This value must be less than the spill level.

Spill Level

This is the concentration level in PPM that will activate a spill alarm condition.

NOTE: This value must be less than the evacuatation level and greater than the leak level.

Evacuation Level

This is the concentration level in PPM that will activate an evacuate alarm condition.

NOTE: This value must be greater than the spill level.

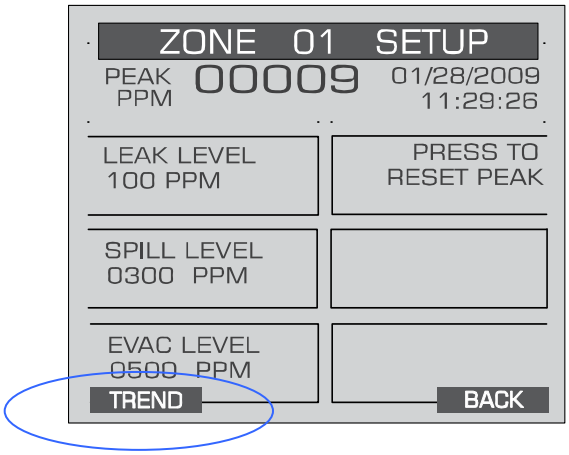
Re-Setting the Peak PPM Value

Pressing this key resets the current peak PPM level stored in memory and displays it at the top of the screen.

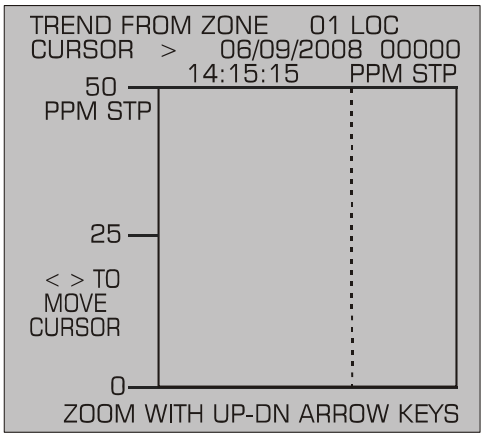
Navigating to the Trend Screen

On **Zone Setup Screen #2**, select the **Trend** option on the bottom left side to access the **Trend** screen.

Zone Setup Screen #2



Trend Screen



The trend graph opens with the cursor located over the most recent data point. Use the LEFT/RIGHT cursor keys to move the cursor to different data points. Holding a key down will cause the cursor to move rapidly across the screen. As you move the cursor position, the date and time of that reading, along with the PPM value, are displayed at the top of the screen above the graph. The trend graph is automatically scaled to accommodate the largest PPM value displayed. The ZOOM OUT and ZOOM IN options allow you to adjust the vertical scale of the graph.

The trend data is stored on a first-in, first-out basis. After 100 trend values have been stored the 101st value will replace the first value stored. Therefore, in normal operation, when entering trend mode the cursor will be located at the most recent data point. The data points to the left of the initial cursor location will be the next most recent. The data point to the right will be the oldest data point in the buffer and will be over written by the next data point.

4 General Operation

Functional Overview

Normally each HGM-MZ will sequentially perform measurements on its active zones without user input. The total time it takes an HGM-MZ to complete a measurement cycle is directly proportional to the number of active zones and the physical length of the air lines. Monitors linked together on a network operate independently of each other and consequently complete their respective measurement cycles at different rates.

The HGM-RD operates by polling the network approximately once every 12 seconds to determine the current status of the HGM-MZ monitors. If more than one HGM-MZ is connected to the network, it will sequentially poll each monitor for its status. This means that the more complicated the network, the longer it will take the HGM-RD to update the status information for all zones.

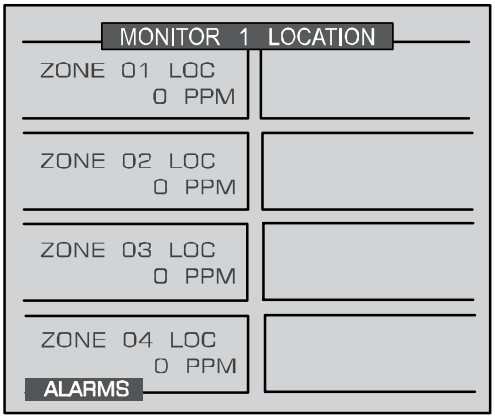
To display all the zones being monitored, go to the **System Screen** (Page 25) and press the ZONES key.

The Zone Screen

The top level **Zone Screen** provides a summary view of zone activity across the network. Each screen displays information from a single HGM-MZ monitor as indicated at the top of the display. Each screen can display information for up to 8 zones, and depending on the configuration of the system, there can be up to two screens for each HGM-MZ. Use the UP/DOWN cursor keys or the NEXT key to scroll the screen display.

Each box displays the zone location and the last PPM measurement. A blinking box indicates that a measurement is currently being taken in that location. An inverse flashing box indicates an alarm condition in that zone.

Zone Screen



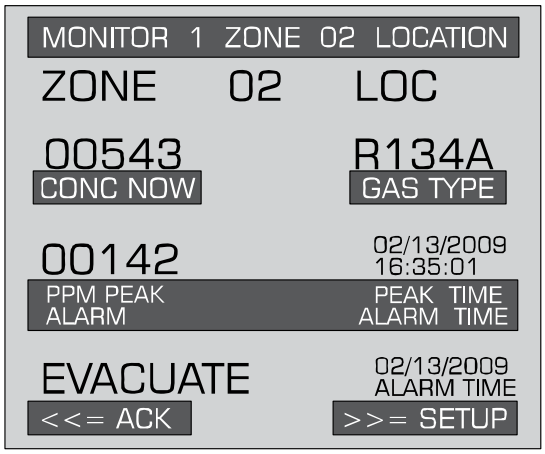
To further investigate the status of any zone, select the zone and press the ENTER key. That monitor's **Zone Setup Screen #1 will be displayed.**

Alarm Conditions

When an alarm condition is detected anywhere on the network the red alarm will glow. Additionally, an external alarm device may activate and an audible alarm may sound if those features have been enabled (Page 17).

An inverse flashing box indicates an alarm condition in the affected zone. If manual acknowledgement is required by the system setup, the alarm must be acknowledged by pressing the left arrow key while this screen is displayed. If the right arrow key is pressed, setup information for the alarm screen will be displayed

Zone Alarm Screen



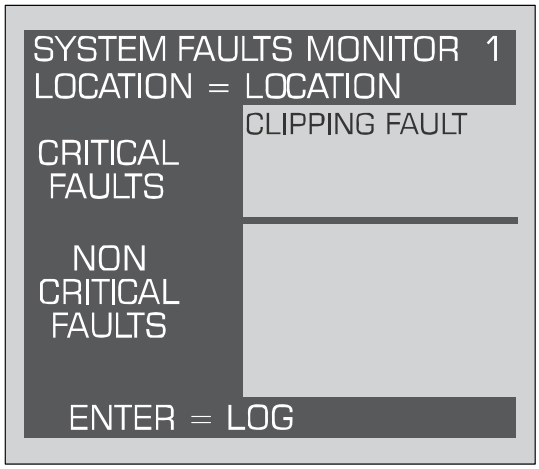
If the current **Zone Screen** appears normal, scroll through the displays using the NEXT/BACK keys or the UP/DOWN cursor keys until you locate the affected zone. To further investigate the status of an affected zone, select the zone and press the ENTER key. That **Zone's Setup Screen #1** will be displayed. You may also select ALARMS to access the **Alarm Summary Screen** (Page 28). Refer to *Alarms* on Page 28 to learn more about responding to alarms.

Fault Conditions

If a system malfunction occurs, the yellow FAULT LED will glow. Additionally, an external alarm device may activate and an audible alarm may sound if those features have been enabled (Pages 17).

From the top level **Zone Screen** (Page 23), make sure no zones are selected and pres ENTER to go to the **System Screen** and then press the FAULTS key to access the **Fault Screen** (Page 27). Refer to *System Faults* on Page 32 to learn more about responding to system faults.

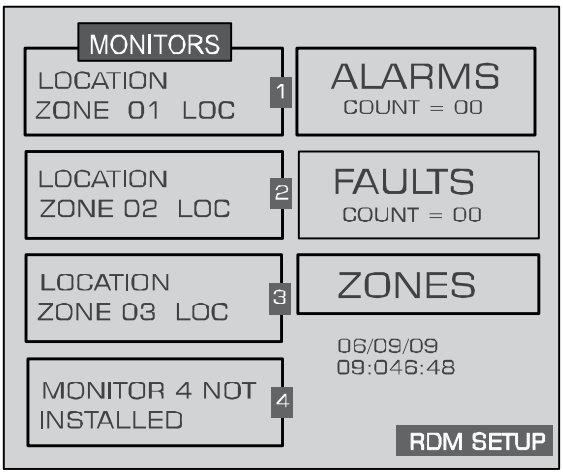
Fault Screen



The System Screen

The **System Screen** provides a summary view of the entire HGM-MZ network. The boxes on the left side of the screen indicate the status of each HGM-MZ monitor. This includes the name, the current zone, and if fault or alarm conditions are present on the network.

System Screen

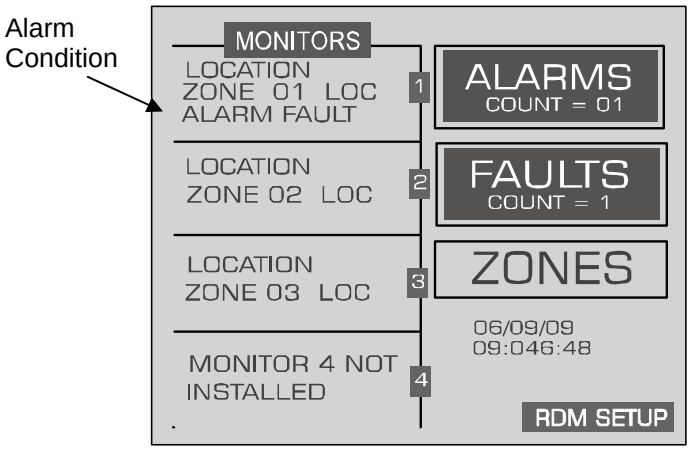


Alarm Conditions

When an alarm condition is detected anywhere on the network the red ALARM LED will glow. Additionally, an external alarm device may activate and an audible alarm may sound if those features have been enabled (Pages 17).

The ALARMS box in the upper right hand corner of the screen will blink and the count value will change to indicate the total number of alarm conditions on the network. To investigate an alarm, select the ALARMS option to go to the Alarm Summary Screen (Page 30). Refer to *Alarms* on Page 28 to learn more about responding to alarms.

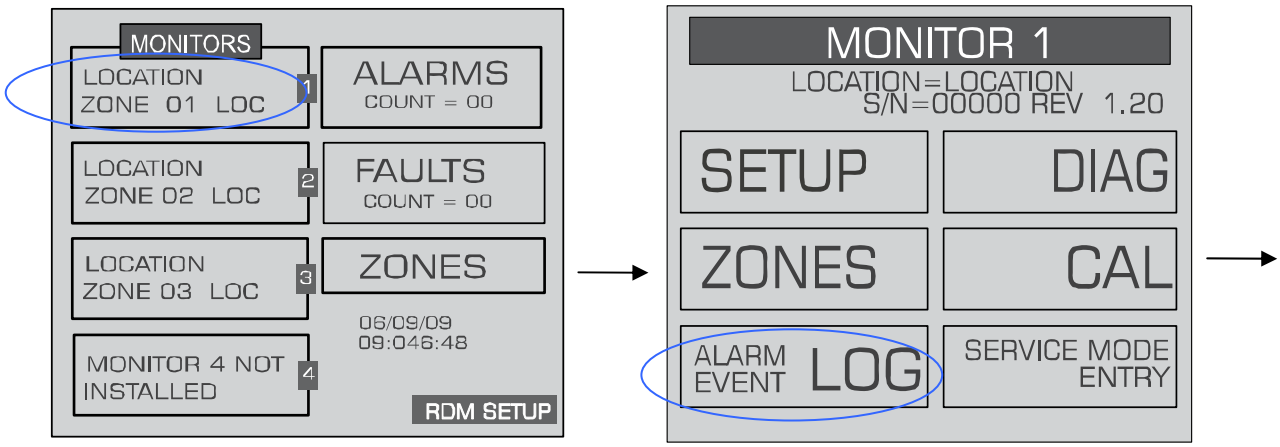
System Screen (Alarm Mode)



Alarm Log

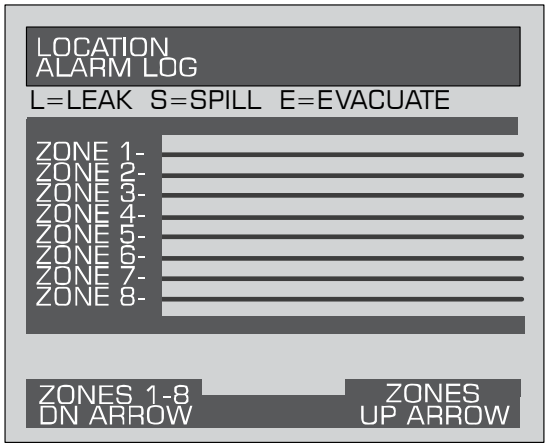
From the **System Screen,** access the HGM-MZ unit you wish to view.

System Screen **HGM Setup #1 Screen**



Select the ALARM EVENT LOG option and press ENTER to display the **Alarm Log Screen**.

Alarm Log Screen



Use the LEFT/RIGHT and UP/DOWN cursor keys to move through the log.

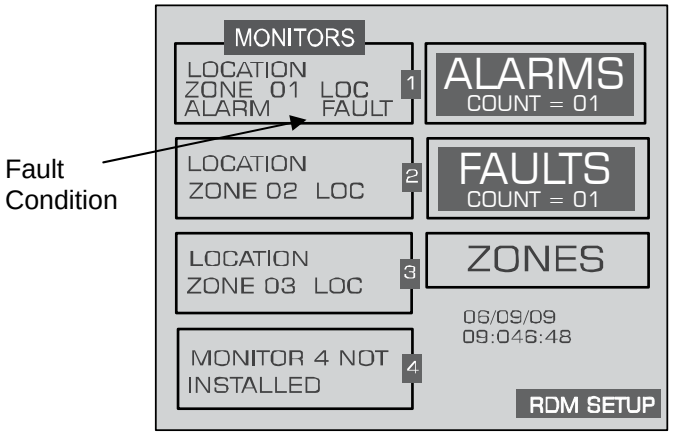
The Alarm log shows the last **20 alarm** events. An alarm event is the occurrence of any alarm, any change in alarm level, or the clearing of any alarm. The alarm level is indicated by an L (leak), S (spill), or E (evacuate). The time and date of the alarm are displayed when the cursor is placed over the alarm.

Fault Conditions

If a system malfunction occurs, the yellow FAULT LED will glow. Additionally, an external alarm device may activate and an audible alarm may sound if those features have been enabled (Page 17).

The FAULTS box on the right of the screen will blink and then counts the number of HGM units on the system with a fault. To investigate a fault, select the FAULTS option to go to the **Fault Screen** (Page 27). Refer to *System Faults* on page 32 to learn more about responding to system faults.

System Screen (Fault Mode)



Alarms

Functional Overview

If the PPM level for any zone exceed its designated spill, leak, or evacuate thresholds, an alarm condition will be created. Once the HGM-MZ completes a measurement cycle in the affected zone the alarm condition will be indicated. At that time the red ALARM LED on the HGM-MZ will glow. Additionally, an external alarm device may activate and an audible alarm may sound if those features have been enabled (Pages 17 & 21).

The next time the HGM-RD polls the affected monitor, its red ALARM LED will glow. Additionally, an external alarm device may activate and an audible alarm may sound if those features have been enabled (Pages 17 & 21).

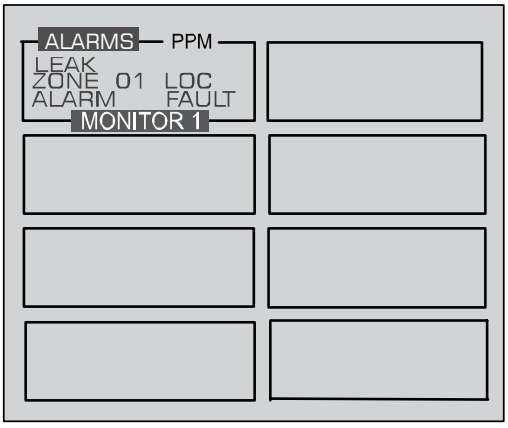
The alarm condition may or may not have to be acknowledged for the system to return to normal operation.

Responding to Alarms

There are two screens from which an operator can respond to alarms:

- From the **System Screen**, select the ALARMS field to go to the **Alarm Summary Screen**.
- From the top level **Zone Screen** (Page 23) select the ALARMS field at the bottom of the display screen to go to the **Alarm Summary Screen.**

Alarm Summary Screen



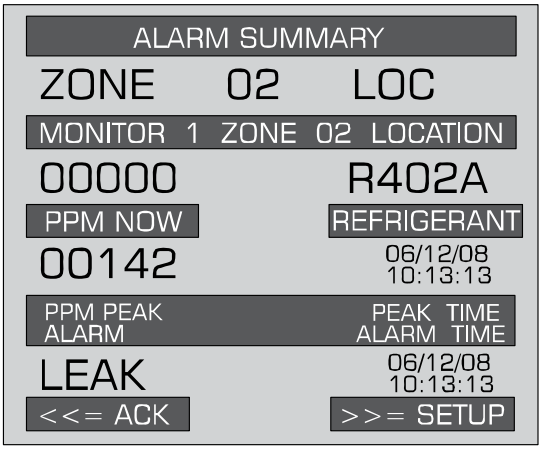
The **Alarm Summary Screen** displays a list of all alarm conditions pending across the network. The screen is divided into 8 boxes, and each box represents a single alarm. If more than 8 alarms are pending additional pages can be displayed by pressing the MORE key.

Each box displays the zone number, zone name, and the current PPM reading. A flashing box indicates an alarm that has not been acknowledged. A static box represents an alarm that has been acknowledged but has not yet been cleared from the system.

Alarm Detail Screen

To further investigate an alarm, select the alarm on the Alarm Summary screen, then press ENTER to access the **Alarm Detail Screen**.

Alarm Detail Screen



The **Alarm Detail Screen** displays more comprehensive information about the nature of the alarm including:

- Complete location information
- Refrigerant and current PPM
- Peak PPM and peak time
- Type of alarm, alarm time, and date

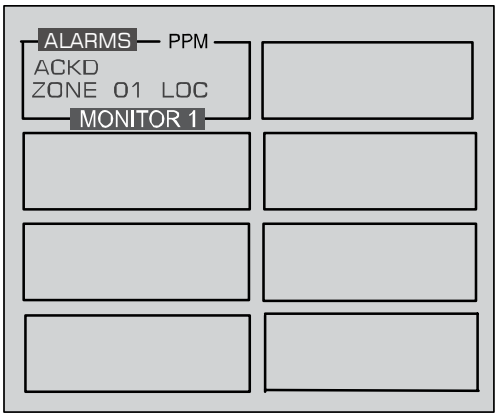
This screen provides the following three options at the bottom of the display:

ACK (<<)	Acknowledges the alarm as described in the next section
ESC	Returns to the **Alarm Summary Screen**
SETUP (>>)	Navigates to **Zone Setup Screen #1** (Page 21), which enables you to review the zone setup parameters and access the **Trend Screen**

Acknowledging Alarms

Each pending alarm may require, depending upon selected alarm mode, acknowledgment before the system returns to normal operation (refer to *Alarm Ack Mode* on Page 25). To acknowledge an alarm, navigate to the **Alarm Detail Screen** and press the ACK key as previously described. You will then be returned to the **Alarm Summary Screen** and the box associated with that alarm will no longer be blinking, indicating that the alarm has been acknowledged. Repeat this procedure to acknowledge any remaining alarms.

Alarm Summary Screen (Acknowledge Mode)



When all the alarms associated with a given HGM-MZ are acknowledged, its RED LED will turn off and any external alarms connected to the HGM-MZ relays will de-activate. All pending alarms across the entire network must be acknowledged before the HGM-RD returns to normal operation. When that occurs, its RED LED will turn off and any associated external alarms connected to the HGM-RD relays will de-activate.

The system will continue to generate new alarms if PPM values above the alarm thresholds are detected.

The Trend Screen

Overview - Log Interval

The HGM-MZ retains a data log of 100 measurements for each zone. The log interval is the number of minutes from 1 to 1440 between each log point. This parameter can be changed from **Zone Setup Screen #1** (Pages 19 & 21).

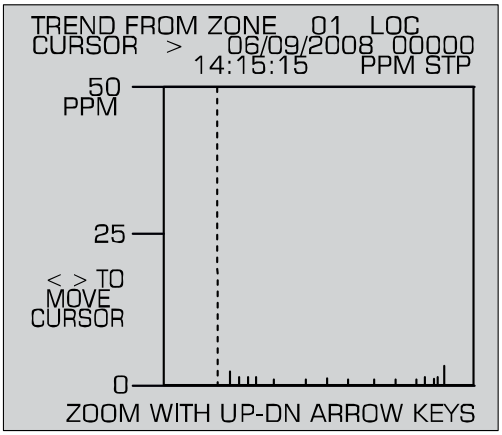
The default setting for this parameter is 1440 minutes (24 hours). If the log interval time is set to 0, then a measurement is recorded in the trend log after *every measurement cycle*. Therefore, after the trend log is filled it will contain the last 100 measurement points for a zone. If you want the data logged less frequently you should increase this value. It is important to remember that cycle time is dependent on many factors, including the number of zones being monitored, input line length, and the run zeroing mode selected. Before changing this value it may be useful to first review the log data using the **Trend Screen** to determine the nominal cycle time.

Navigating to the Trend Screen

Access the **Trend Screen** from the **Zone Screen** as follows:

From the top level **Zone Screen** (Page 19) press the key adjacent to the zone you wish to work with to first display its **Zone Setup Screen #1**. Then press the TREND key at the bottom of the display to go to the **Trend Screen**.

Trend Screen



The trend graph opens with the cursor located over the most recent data point. Use the LEFT/RIGHT cursor keys to move the cursor to different data points. Holding a key down will cause cursor to move rapidly across the screen. As you move the cursor position, the date and time of that reading, along with the PPM value, are displayed at the top of the screen above the graph. The trend graph is automatically scaled to accommodate the largest PPM value displayed. The ZOOM OUT and ZOOM IN options, located in the bottom corners of the screen, allow you to adjust the vertical scale of the graph.

The trend data is stored on a first-in, first-out basis. After 100 trend values have been stored the 101st value will replace the first value stored. Therefore, in normal operation, when entering trend mode the cursor will be located at the most recent data point. The data points to the left of the initial cursor location will be the next most recent. The data point to the right will be the oldest data point in the buffer and will be over written by the next data point.

System Faults

Functional Overview

If a system malfunction occurs, the HGM-MZ will detect the problem and cause its yellow FAULT LED to glow. Additionally, an external alarm device may activate and an audible alarm may sound if those features have been enabled (Page 17).

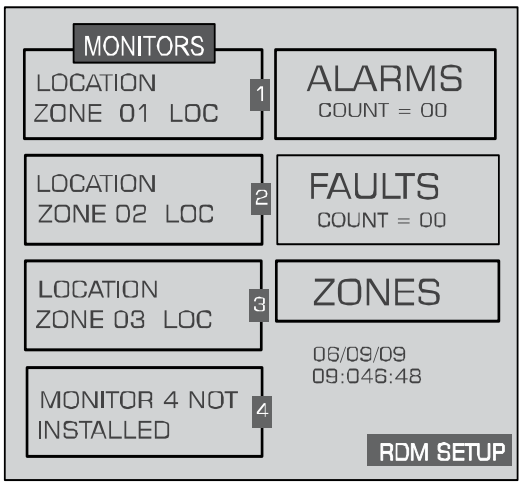
The next time the HGM-RD polls the affected monitor its yellow FAULT LED will also glow. Additionally, an external alarm device may activate and an audible alarm may sound if those features have been enabled (Page 17).

Depending on the nature of the fault, the HGM-MZ may or may not continue to operate normally. Under a non-critical fault condition, the HGM-MZ will continue to measure and log data, but some peripheral functions may be compromised. Under a critical fault condition, action is required for the HGM-MZ to operate normally. The table on the following page lists the various fault conditions and explains what action should be taken to correct the problem.

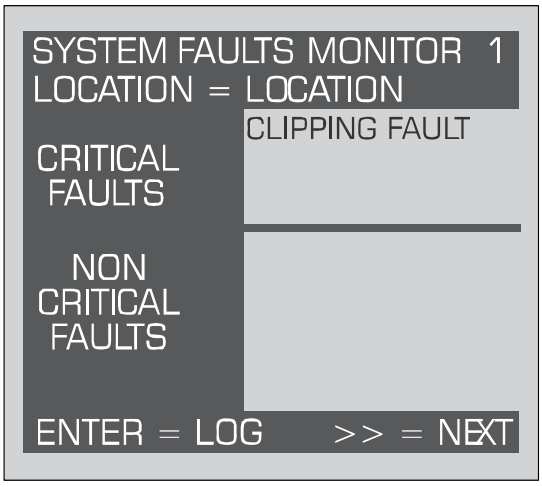
Navigating to the Fault Screen

On the **System Screen**, select FAULTS to access the **Fault Screen**.

System Screen



Fault Screen



CRITICAL FAULTS

- **NO FLOW ON ZONE** – On the **System Screen**, select ZONES. The **Zone Screen** will display a "NO FLOW" message in each individual zone affected. Check for a blockage in the air sample line or at the line end filter. After the blockage has been cleared, the HGM-MZ will return to normal operation after the zone has been sampled. **NOTE:** *This may take several minutes since it is dependent upon how many zones there are and their lengths.* The HGM-MZ will clear the fault the next time it polls the effected zone and the HGM-RD will return to normal operation the next time that it polls the HGM-MZ.
- **NO FLOW ON PURGE** – Check the purge line for a blockage. Verify that the length of the purge line and exhaust line do not exceed 300 feet in length.
- **NO FLOW DETECTED** – Check for proper pump operation. Check the water trap – drain if necessary.
- **CLIPPING FAULT** – The detector voltage may be out of tolerance. Check the **Diagnostic Screen** for the DET voltage, AVE voltage and ZERO voltage. Call the factory with this information for further instructions.
- **REZERO VOLT TOL** – The detector output voltage is out of tolerance. Check the **Diagnostic Screen** and contact the factory for assistance.

- **TRIGGER FAULT** – No trigger from IR source pulser. Contact factory with all information from the DIAGNOSTIC SCREEN for farther instructions.

NON CRITICAL FAULTS

- **BOX TEMP FAULT** – Enclosure's internal temperature is outside normal range (or IR sensor has failed). Check the installation to verify that the monitor is not being subjected to extreme temperatures. Verify that the ventilation holes are not obstructed. Check the **Diagnostic Screen** for the ZERO temperature, BNCH temperature and BOX temperature. Call the factory with this information for further instructions.
- **BENCH TEMP FAULT** – Optical bench is outside of normal operating range (or sensor has failed). Check the installation to verify that the monitor is not being subjected to extreme temperatures. Check the **Diagnostic Screen** for the ZERO temperature, BNCH temperature and BOX temperature. Call the factory with this information for further instructions.
- **PRESSURE SENSOR** – Manifold pressure is outside normal operating range (or sensor has failed). Check the **Diagnostic Screen** record ALL data. Call the factory with this information for further instructions.
- **LOOP FAULT** – This would only be displayed if the dual 4-20 mAdc option was installed and one or both current loops are open. Check the wiring to load/monitoring circuit on both 4-20 mA loops.
- **CONFIG FAULT** – There is an error in **HGM Setup Screen #2** – Number Zones Installed field, or in **RDM Setup Screen #1** – Number of HGMS on Network field. Check that the number of zones installed for each HGM unit and the number of HGM units on the network are properly programmed. Check to ensure that the manifold solenoid cable connector in each HGM unit is securely fastened to its terminal connector. Check for an illegal parameter. If necessary, reset to the factory default settings.

Reset to Factory Default Settings

IMPORTANT: Performing this function deletes all program parameters, alarms, faults, trends and log files.

Resetting the HGM-MZ –

1. Press and hold down the Factory Default switch inside the HGM-MZ (see HGM-MZ Instruction manual)
2. Cycle AC power OFF, then ON
3. After the unit emits five beeps, release the switch.
4. Reprogram the HGM-MZ as described in the *HGM-MZ – Setup Programming* section of the HGM-MZ Instruction Manual (P/N 3015-5074).

Resetting the HGM-RD – Occasionally it will be necessary to rest the HGM-RD to its factory default settings.

1. Press and hold down the Factory Default switch inside the HGM-MZ (see HGM-MZ Instruction manual)
2. Cycle AC power OFF, then ON;
3. After the unit emits five beeps, release the switch.

Clearing System Faults

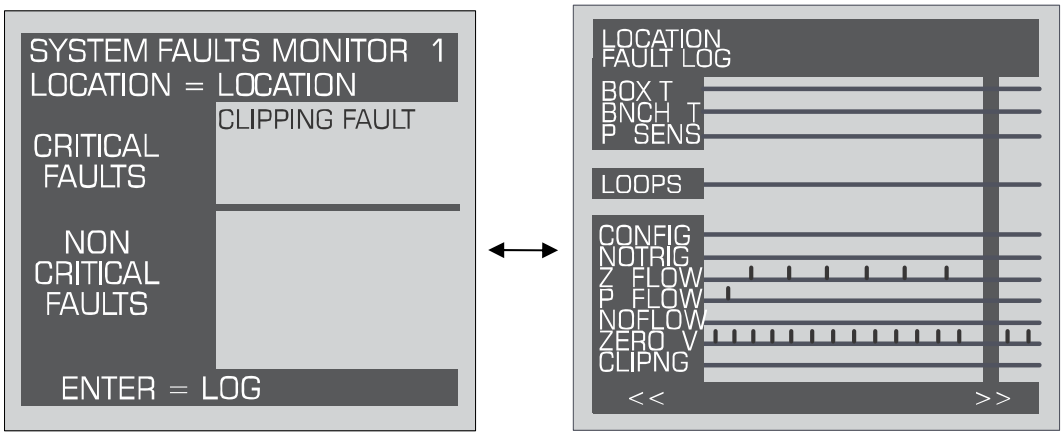
If the fault condition is associated with an HGM-MZ, the monitor will return to normal operation soon after the problem is corrected. At that time the YELLOW LED will turn off and any external alarms connected to the monitor's alarm relays will also turn off. The HGM-RD will return to normal operation the next time it polls the affected HGM-MZ monitor.

Once the system malfunction has been corrected it may take some time for the fault condition to clear completely. If the fault is associated with a specific zone, the HGM-MZ must first cycle back to the affected zone before it returns to normal operation. At that time the YELLOW LED will turn off and any external alarms connected to the monitor's alarm relays will also turn off. The HGM-RD will return to normal operation the next time it polls the affected monitor.

Viewing Fault Log

A data log of the last 20 fault conditions is retained in memory. From the **Fault Screen** press ENTER to display the fault log.

Fault Screen **Fault Log Screen**



The Fault Log screen lists potential fault conditions in the left column. It also displays a check mark indicating which problems were associated with each fault condition, as represented by the vertical cursor bar. As you move the bar horizontally using the LEFT/RIGHT cursor keys, the date and time the fault condition was detected is displayed in the upper right hand corner of the display window.

Anytime the fault status changes, there is an entry in the fault log, both when the fault occurs and when it is cleared.

The Calibration Screen

NOTE: Calibration cannot be performed on the remote device. Information for performing this procedure on the main monitor is provided below.

Overview

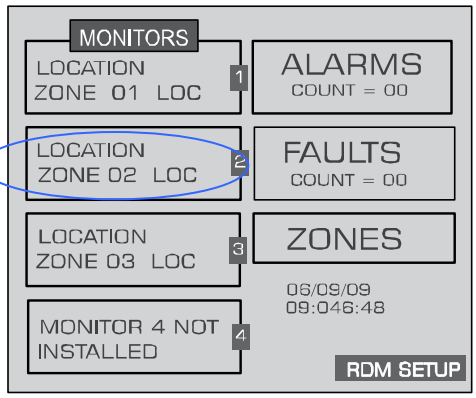
The **Calibration Screen** is used to adjust the calibration factor for each refrigerant gas. It is also used to program the instrument for new gasses.

IMPORTANT: Changing information on CAL FACTORS will VOID the factory calibration. Typically, the unit will remain within the factory-calibrated accuracy indefinitely and no calibration is required. Complex software algorithms adjust for temperature drift, IR source aging, and pressure changes in order to keep the unit within factory accuracy specifications.

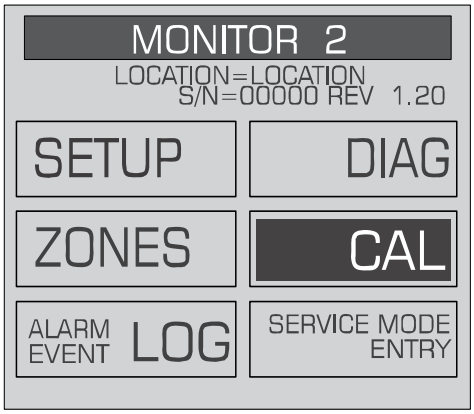
Navigating to the Calibration Screen

On the **System Screen**, select the target HGM-MZ unit and access that monitor's **Setup Screen #1**. Then select the CAL option to go to the selected monitor's **Calibration Screen.**

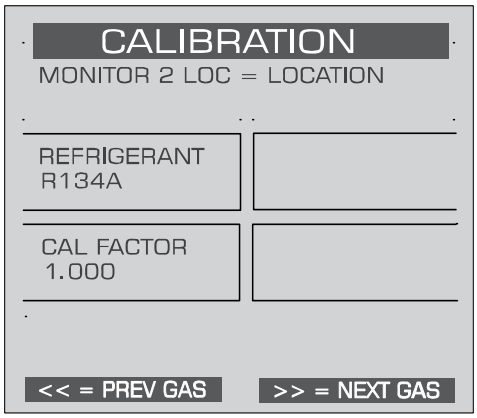
Setup Screen



Setup Screen



Calibration Screen



Adjusting Calibration Factor

The factory default cal factor for standard units is 1.000. This value may be different if the high accuracy option is ordered.

Modifications to calibration must be done on each monitor. If calibration is attempted from the RD unit, the "Use monitor front panel interface to adjust calibration" message is displayed.

Calibration Procedure on Main Monitor

Note: All calibrations can only be done on the main monitor. If it is attempted on the remote device, an error message will be displayed.

The CAL FACTOR is determined by sampling a known dilution of the type of refrigerant gas to be sampled. The sample must be prepared to less than half the desired accuracy and the concentration must be corrected for ambient temperature and pressure at the time of measurement.

Calibration is best performed at or near full scale (1,000 PPM). It can, however, be done at any concentration, and ideally in the range where maximum accuracy is desired down to, but not below, 100 PPM.

A cylinder of refrigerant gas at a certified PPM level must be used to assure sampling occurs at ambient conditions. A minimum sample size of 5 liters is required.

The HGM should be operating for at least one hour prior to performing a calibration.

Prepare the HGM-MZ for sampling by initially setting its CAL FACTOR to 1.000 (Page 35). Next, set up the HGM-MZ for a logging interval of zero minutes (Pages 19 & 20), and place the HGM-MZ in its zone hold mode for the zone you wish to use for calibration purposes.

Connect the sample bag directly to the intake port for the zone you have set up and allow the HGM-MZ to sample the entire bag. When sampling is complete, view the trend data for the zone used to sample (Pages 22 & 31). Read the measured PPM by placing the cursor on the spikes cause by the sample. If the bag was large enough for multiple samples, average the most stable ones.

The new CAL factor is computed by dividing the known gas value by the measured value. Typically this value will be between 0.95 and 1.05. Enter the computed CAL factor into the monitor. This value is stored in non-volatile memory.

The Diagnostic Screen

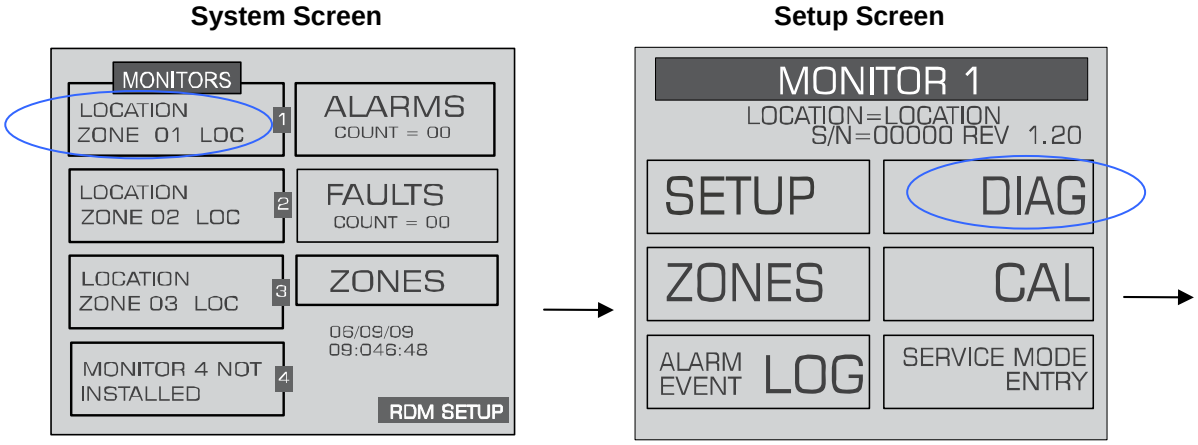
Overview

The **Diagnostic Screen** displays reference values for use by repair technicians for troubleshooting purposes.

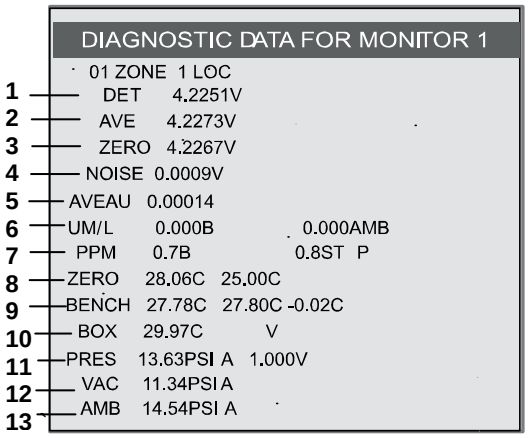
Navigating to the Diagnostic Screen

On the **System Screen**, select the HGM-MZ unit you wish to view and press ENTER to access that monitor's **Setup Screen.** Press the DIAG key to go to the selected monitor's **Diagnostic Screen.**

System Screen **Setup Screen**



Diagnostic Screen



Diagnostic Screen Overview

The **Diagnostic Screen** contains sensor data and status information useful for trouble shooting various fault conditions. An explanation of each line is given below along with normal operating ranges.

1. **Detector Voltage** – Peak-to-peak output of the IR sensor. In the absence of gas, this value range is 3.900V to 4.500V.

2. Average Detector Voltage – Running average of the values displayed in line 1.

3. Zero Voltage – IR sensor output that was stored during the last purge cycle and has the same range as line 1.

4. Noise – A 16 point running average of the noise portion of IR bench output. This reading is valuable mainly when refrigerant is NOT present.

5. Average Absorbency – Optical absorbency computed from the Average Detector Voltage and Zero Voltage. In the absence of refrigerant, the absorbency is 0.000AU. When sampling refrigerants, its value varies proportionally with the refrigerant concentration.

6. uMoles/L – Absolute concentration in micro-moles per liter of refrigerant based on line 4 and the internal calibration. There are two figures given. The first (which is annotated by a B) is the actual measurement at the IR bench. The second is the calculated value corrected to ambient conditions (temperature + pressure).

7. PPM – Parts Per Million is the volume concentration referenced to standard temperature and pressure and is computed from the Average Absorbency, Zero Temperature and Ambient Pressure. There are two figures displayed. The first (annotated by a B) is the actual PPM at the IR bench. The second is a PPM reading normalized to standard temperature and pressure.

8. Zero Temperature – Displays the sensor and enclosure temperature measured and stored during the last purge cycle in degrees C.

9. Bench Temperature – Current IR sensor temperature in degrees C as well as the raw voltage coming from the temperature sensor. This value can range from ambient to ambient +15 degrees C.

10. Box Temperature – This is the current internal enclosure temperature along with the raw voltage from the temperature sensor, and has the same range as the Bench temperature.

11. Pressure – This is the current absolute manifold pressure in PSIA along with the output voltage of the pressure sensor. This value should always be 0.2 to 1.0 PSIA below ambient (AMB).

12. Vacuum – The vacuum pressure is measured every purge cycle by closing all sample valves. Its value is typically 2.5 to 4.0 PSIA below ambient (line 13).

13. Ambient – Ambient pressure is measured every purge cycle with the sample pump off and the manifold open. Its value is weather and altitude dependent and can range from 10.0 to 15.5 PSIA.

Service Mode

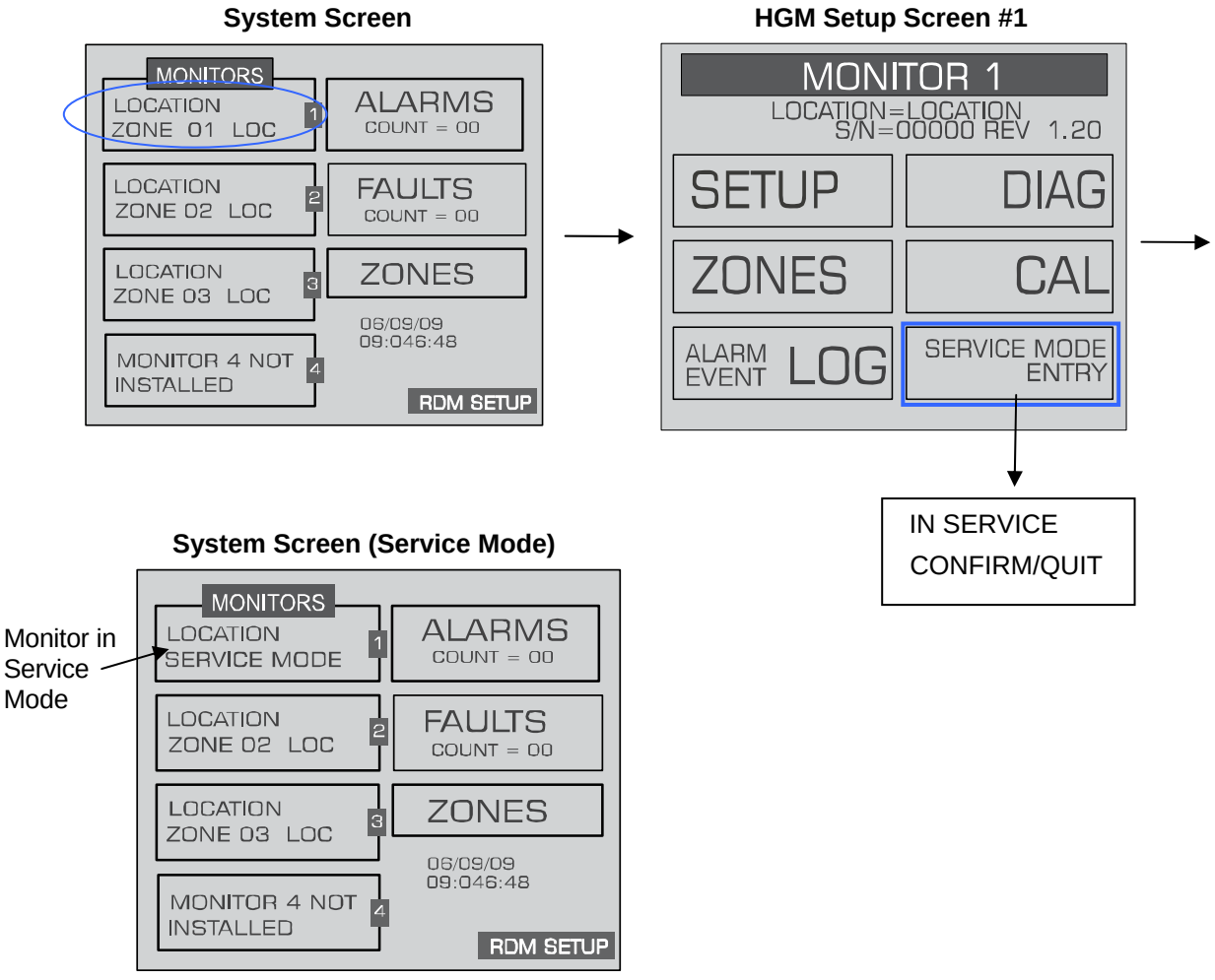
When activated, the Service Mode will disable a specific HGM-MZ unit for a specified length of time, up to 240 minutes (4 hrs) to permit time for servicing the unit. The default is 60 minutes. This time interval can be changed as described in the *Service Timeout* section on page 18.

IMPORTANT: Note that while in the Service Mode, no measurements are made, nor are alarms activated.

1. From the **System Screen**, select the HGM unit you wish to place into Service Mode.
2. On **HGM Setup Screen #1,** select SERVICE MODE ENTRY. An IN SERVICE option will appear to continue to "CONFIRM" or to "QUIT".
3. To confirm IN SERVICE, press the ENTER key twice within 3 seconds.

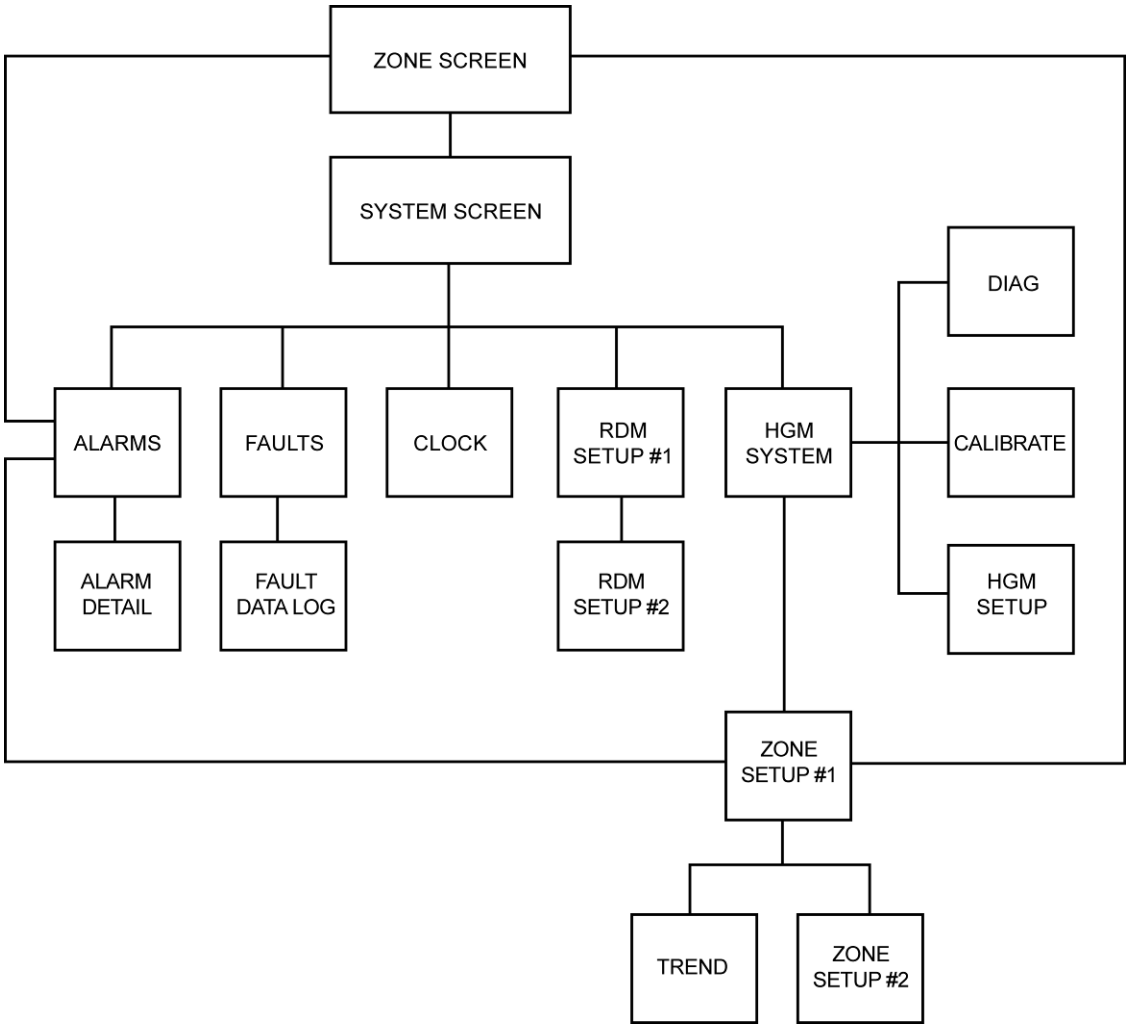
Note that the **System Screen** will display which monitors are in the Service Mode.

To exit the Service Mode, select QUIT.



Appendix

Logic Diagram



Recommended Alarm Settings

Refrigerant	Leak PPM	Spill PPM	Evacuate PPM	Decimal	Hex
R11	100	300	500	0	00
R12	100	300	500	1	01
R22	100	300	500	2	02
R23	100	300	500	3	03
R113	100	300	500	4	04
R114	100	300	500	5	05
R123	25	35	50	6	06
R124	100	300	500	7	07
R134A	100	300	500	8	08
R401A	100	300	500	9	09
R402A	100	300	500	10	0A
R402B	100	300	500	11	0B
R404A	100	300	500	12	0C
R407A	100	300	500	13	0D
R407C	100	300	500	14	0E
R409A	100	300	500	15	0F
R410A	100	300	500	16	10
R500	100	300	500	17	11
R502	100	300	500	18	12
R503	100	300	500	19	13
R507	100	300	500	20	14
R508B	100	300	500	21	15
H1301	100	300	500	22	16
R408A	100	300	500	23	17
FA188	100	300	500	24	18
R236FA	100	300	500	25	19
N1230	100	300	500	26	1A
R227	100	300	500	27	1B
HFP	100	300	500	28	1C
FC72	100	300	500	29	1D
R21	100	300	500	30	1E
R125	100	300	500	31	1F
H1211	100	300	500	32	20
H2402	100	300	500	33	21
Custom	100	300	500	34	22

Allowable Exposure Level (AEL) ASHRAE 34-1992.

HGM-MZ MODBUS RTU Operation

Overview

The HGM-MZ and HGM-RD are equipped to communicate with other equipment using the MODBUS RTU protocol. Using this communication channel a MODBUS master device may communicate with up to 15 HGM-MZ's on a communications network, exchanging measurement information, alarm data, fault data, history (logs and trends) and setup information. Additionally, the MODBUS master can control the operating state of an HGM-MZ, placing the HGM-MZ in any of its different operating modes. The network may be configured such that the HGM-MZ's are connected directly to the MODBUS master device, or the MODBUS master device may communicate with the HGM-MZ's through the HGM-RD.

NOTE: This document will assume that the reader is familiar with the various parameters used to setup the HGM-MZ, as well as the different operational modes that the HGM-MZ may be placed in. If you are unfamiliar with this information, please reference the HGM-MZ operations manual.

Protocol Details

A two-wire RS-485 bus is used for transmission, therefore communication occurs in a Half-Duplex mode. The HGM-MZ is a slave device and will respond to queries in the MODBUS RTU format from a master device.

Two MODBUS functions are supported. They are function 03 (read holding register) and function 16 (Preset Multiple registers). Please refer to the MODBUS Protocol Reference Guide (available at www.modicon.com/techpubs/techPubNew/PI_MBUS_300.pdf) for protocol detail and use instructions.

Using the two MODBUS functions, a master device may read, modify and write data and status information to any HGM on the network. HGM data is organized into structures (internal to the HGM-MZ) which can be accessed by the MODBUS registers defined in this document. A corresponding set of data structures should be maintained by the master device. These master device data structures become the destination for responses to read queries and sources for preset register commands. When a read holding register query is made by the master device the HGM-MZ responds by sending the contents of the structure referenced by the specified register. After the master validates the HGM-MZ response using the CRC bytes, it must then move the data into its matching data structure before individual items may be accessed or modified. Therefore, the master data structure should correspond to the HGM-MZ data structure byte for byte. Note that some data structures have been divided into multiple registers due to MODBUS RTU message length constrains. To change a setting in the HGM-MZ, the master device first reads the register structure that contains the data item to be modified, makes the desired change, then sends the structure back using the preset multiple register function. If the transaction is successful, the HGM-MZ sends the appropriate MODBUS response. It is the responsibility of the master device when making modifications to insure that all parameters transferred fall inside the working limits of the HGM-MZ.

HGM-MZ Polling

After the HGM-MZ's are setup and operating, the master device need only poll each HGM for its status register which contains summary data of the HGM's alarms, faults, and operating state. If exceptions are detected through the status register and more details are required, additional registers can be examined. Also if current PPM values are required, the PPM register provides access to current PPM values for all zones. The HGM-MZ requires a minimum of 20 seconds to complete a gas concentration measurement for a single zone. Therefore, it is not necessary to poll the HGM-MZ more frequently than once every 15-20 seconds, as there will not be any new data available/obtained by more frequent polling. In fact, excessive polling will slow the operation of the HGM-MZ. Under no circumstances should the HGM-MZ be continuously polled at rate faster than 500mS, as this could result in erroneous readings by the HGM-MZ.

Network Topologies

HGM-MZ's may be connected directly to the MODBUS network or they may be connected to the network through an HGM-RD. In either case, each HGM-MZ must have a unique node ID. Up to 15 HGM-MZ's can be connected directly to the MODBUS network.

If HGM-MZ's are accessed via an HGM-RD connected to a MODBUS network, the HGM-RD "BMS enabled" parameter must be set equal to "1" via the "RDM SETUP" screen on the HGM-RD. The same commands and registers are used to communicate with the HGM-MZ directly or through the HGM-RD. If the communications is through the HGM-RD, it monitors each MODBUS message to determine if the message is intended for one of the HGM-MZ's it is connected to. If it is, the HGM-RD passes the message through to the HGM-MZ's. If it is not, the message is not passed through. The HGM-RD does not make any modifications to MODBUS messages. It simply passes the query through to the HGM-MZ, and passes the response back to the MODBUS master. In other words, it allows the HGM-MZ's to be logically connected to the MODBUS network, when physically they are connected to the local HGM-RD network. It is very important to understand that the HGM-RD will only pass messages through to the HGM-MZ when the HGM-RD is either in the "SYSTEM" screen or the "ZONE VIEW" screen. If the HGM-RD is in any other screen, it will return a MODBUS "busy" exception response (exception code 06).

All HGM-RD screens, except the SYSTEM and ZONE VIEW screens, have a 10 minute timeout interval, after which the screen will return to either the SYSTEM or ZONE VIEW screen, depending on which one it was last in. Also, the HGM-RD can be password protected such that a password entry is required in order to view screens other than the SYSTEM or ZONE VIEW screen.

Key Comm Protocol Parameters

MODBUS Mode: RTU only

HGM-MZ Baud Rate: Default is 19,200. Programmable as defined in System data register

Parity: No Parity

Stop Bits: Default is 1. Can be set for 2 via System data register

Maximum Response Time: 4000mS when directly accessing the HGM-MZ. 8,000mS when accessing the HGM-MZ through the HGM-RD.

Error Checking: CRC per MODBUS specifications

Also of note is the fact that all data sent out from the HGM-MZ is in "little endian" byte order (Least significant byte followed by most significant byte). This should be taken into account if the master that process the data is a "big endian" type. Non-data information (starting address, number of points, etc.) follows normal MODBUS protocol, which is Big Endian.

Summary of Registers

Register Name Number	HEX	Decimal	Description	
System Data	0x0010	16	R/W	HGM System Setup Data
Status	0x0011	17	R/W	Operating summary of faults, alarms and status
Zone Data	0x12xx	4609 - 4630	R/W	Setup data for up to 16 zones (xx defines zone number)
CAL Data	0x0014	20	R/W	Cal Factors for all gases
Date/Time	0x0015	21	R/W	Set HGM-MZ date & time
Sensor Data	0x0016	22	R	Raw measurement of sensors
Rel. Hold	0x0017	23	W	Release HGM-MZ out of hold mode
Hold Zone	0x0018	24	W	Put HGM-MZ into hold mode
Fault Log	0x19xx	6400 6401	R	20 most recent fault events (xx = 00 or 01)
Flow Log	0x001F	31	R	20 most recent flow fault events
Alarm Log	0x1Axx	6656 6657 6658	R	20 most recent alarm events (xx = 00, 01, or 02)
Serv. Mode	0x001B	27	W	Puts HGM-MZ into service mode
Rel Serv.	0x001C	28	W	Release HGM-MZ from service mode
PPM	0x001E	30	R	PPM values for all zones
Zone Log	0x3yxx	0-6	Trend data for each HGM-MZ zone [y = zone number (starting at 0), xx = 00 – 06] Data	

Data Type Abbreviations	
C	Character
Float	Floating Point
I	Integer
TIM	Time
UI	Unsigned Integer

System Data Register Register 0x0010h R/W 54 bytes

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Type	UI	2 bytes	Indicates EEPPROM has been initialized if value = 300 **DO NOT MODIFY**
REV	Float	4 bytes	Firmware Rev Level **DO NOT MODIFY**
SN	UI	2 bytes	Firmware Serial Number **DO NOT MODIFY**
Node	UC	1 byte	Network Slave Node # (valid values are 1-15). The default is that indicated by the Node DIP Switch on main board.
Location	C	13 bytes	Array defining text name of unit
Stop_Bits	C	1 byte	Number of stop bits used in the HGM-MZ data stream. Default = 1. Other available value is 2
Aud_Alarm	UC	1 byte	Sounds internal board buzzer on condition; 0 = no buzzer; 1= Alarm; 2=Fault; 3=Leak; 4=Spill; 5=Evacuate; 6=Monitor Off line (DEFAULT = 0)
Alarm_Ack_ Mode	UC	1 byte	Defines Alarm Operation. Manual Acknowledge = 0; Auto Acknowledge = 1 (DEFAULT = 0)
Num_Zones	UC	1 byte	Number of install zones (Value initialized during auto detect during Power On Self Test).
UNUSED	TIM	13 bytes	UNUSED
Rezero_Mode	UC	1 byte	Defines rezero mode. Auto Rezero = 0; Rezero every zone = 1 (DEFAULT = 0)
Hold_Time	UI	2 byte	Length of zone hold interval in minutes (DEFAULT = 15 minutes)
Det_Limit	UC	1 byte	Minimum detection limit (in PPM). Concentrations less than or equal this value will read as 0 PPM (DEFUALT = 0 PPM)
Avg_Size	UC	1 byte	Size of running average used in computing PPM value. **DO NOT MODIFY**.
Loop2_factor	Float	4 bytes	Defines PPM current loop output. (DEFAULT = 0.16mA/PPM)
Serv_Mode_TO	UI	2 bytes	Service Mode Timeout value (in minutes). (DEFAULT = 60 MINUTES)
RS485_BAUD	UI	2 bytes	BAUD RATE for RS-485 connection (between HGM-RD and HGM-MZ or MODBUS master and HGM-MZ depending on the Network topology). Default=9 (19.2K); other values are 8=9600, 7=4800
UNUSED	UI	2 bytes	UNUSED

Status Register Register 0x0011h R/W 10 bytes

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Mode	UC	1 byte	Defines Operating Mode of HGM-400. 0 = normal Mode; 1 = Zone_Hold Mode; 2 = Diagnostic Mode; 3 = Service mode. **DO NOT MODIFY (use zone hold register or service mode register to change this parameter)**
State	UC	1 byte	Defines HGM-400 Current State. 0 = Idle; 1 = Sampling; 2 = Zeroing; 3 = Warm Up, 4 = Pressure Check **DO NOT MODIFY**
Measuring	UC	1 byte	Value = 1 if unit is acquiring detector signal for running avg. **DO NOT MODIFY**
Active_Zone	UC	1 byte	Current Zone being checked. 0=zone1, 1=zone2, etc.
Max _Alarm	UC	1 byte	Indicates highest non-acknowledged alarm level **DO NOT MODIFY**
Alarm_Count	UC	1 byte	Number of alarms that are currently active **DO NOT MODIFY**
UNUSED	UC	1 byte	UNUSED
Loop_Card	UC	1 byte	Value = 1 if 4-20mA card has been detected **DO NOT MODIFY**
Fault	UI	2 bytes	See Note Below

Fault Flag Structure uses bitwise access to 16 bit word as defined below:

BIT	Fault Type	Code	Description
15	CLIPPING FAULT	0x8000	0x8000 Sensor output voltage too high
14	ZERO RANGE FAULT	0x4000	Sensor output voltage outside limits during purge
13	OVER RANGE FAULT	0x2000	Gas concentration above measurable range
12	PURGE FLOW FAULT	0x1000	No flow detected during purge cycle
11	ZONE FLOW FAULT	0x0800	No flow detected during sample cycle
10	A2D FAULT	0x0400	Analog to digital converter not working
9	GAIN SET FAULT	0x0200	Digipot gain setting out of normal range
8	ZERO FILTER FAULT	0x0100	Charcoal filter (if used) needs replacement
7	CONFIG FAULT	0x0080	No zones are enabled
6	UNUSED FAULT 2	0x0040	
5	UNUSED FAULT1	0x0020	
4	LOOP FAULT	0x0010	Current loop is open
3	RS485 FAULT	0x0008	Communication error
2	MANIFOLD P FAULT	0x0004	Pressure sensor readings are out of range
1	BENCH T FAULT	0x0002	Sensor temperature is out of range
0	BOX T FAULT	0x0001	Chassis temperature is out of range

Zone Data Register 0x12xxh R/W 78 bytes

Each zone for an HGM-MZ has a separate Zone data structure that is 78 bytes long. The zone number is the low order byte in the register address (i.e., Zone 1 data register = 0x1201h)

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Location	C	13 bytes	13 byte array, Alpha Numeric Description or Name of Zone
Flow OK	UC	1 byte	Status of Flow check. Value of 1 indicates flow check is good. **DO NOT MODIFY**
Refrig. Type	UC	1 byte	See note 1 Below (DEFAULT = R134a)
Distance	UI	2 bytes	Zone Tubing Length (in feet) (DEFAULT = 100 feet)
Zone Temp	I	2 bytes	Avg temp at zone (degrees C) (DEFAULT = 25°C)
Concentration	Float	4 bytes	Last Measured concentrations (uM/L) **DO NOT MODIFY**
Concentration2	Float	4 bytes	Last Measured concentration (PPM) **DO NOT MODIFY**
Alarm Ack	UC	1 bytes	Set value to 1 to acknowledge Alarm. **NOTE:** HGM-MZ will reset this byte to 0 when the Alarm byte (below) is = 0 and zone in alarm is sampled. If the alarm condition/byte increases (leak>>spill or spill>>evac) the HGM-MZ will also reset this byte to 0
Alarm	UC	1 bytes	Alarm Status; 0 = no alarm, 1 = leak; 2 = spill; 3 = evac.
Leak Level	UI	2 bytes	Level to trigger a leak alarm (in PPM) (DEFAULT = 100)
Spill Level	UI	2 bytes	Level to trigger a spill alarm (in PPM) (DEFAULT = 300)
Evac Level	UI	2 bytes	Level to trigger a evacuate alarm (in PPM) (DEFAULT = 500)
Peak PPM	UI	2 bytes	Highest Recorded PPM in zone
Peak Time	TIM	13 bytes	Date an time of highest peak (see note 2 for format)
Alarm Time	TIM	13 bytes	Date and time of last alarm (see note 2 for format)
Not Used		13 bytes	
Log Interval	UI	2 bytes	Number of minutes between Log entries (DEFAULT = 1440)

NOTE 1: Refer to the **Recommended Alarm Settings & Gas Enumeration** table on page 40.

NOTE 2: Time Structure Format consists of 13 unsigned character types. They are 1 second digit, 10 second digit, 1 minute digit, 10 minute digit, 1 hour digit, 10 hour digit, 1 day digit, 10 day digit, 1 month digit, 10 month digit, 1 year digit, 10 year digit, last byte is unused.

Notes on Alarms and Alarm Acknowledge

The HGM-MZ can be operated in two different alarm acknowledge modes, Auto and Manual (set via the alarm_ack_mode variable in the system data register). For purposes of this discussion, the term “Alarm” refers to a HGM-MZ state where the alarm light is on and the appropriate alarm relay is activated. The term “Alarm condition” refers to the external condition (i.e., refrigerant leak) that initially causes the HGM-MZ to go into an alarm. If an alarm occurs it can be handled in one of 3 ways.

1. **Non-Latching Mode**. This mode is enabled by setting the AUTO_ACK_MODE parameter in the system register to “1”. In this mode, if an alarm condition occurs an HGM-MZ alarm will be created. If the alarm condition is subsequently removed, the HGM-MZ alarm will automatically be cleared by the HGM-MZ when the zone in alarm is sampled “clear”. Note, in this mode of operation, it is possible for an alarm to occur and be cleared without user or MODBUS master intervention. If this is the case, the only evidence of the alarm would be contained in the HGM-MZ alarm log.
2. **Latching Mode with Silence.** This mode is enabled by setting the AUTO_ACK_MODE in the system register to “0”. In this mode, if an alarm condition occurs, an HGM-MZ alarm will be created. In order for the alarm to be removed the MODBUS master will write a “0” to the ALARM parameter in the ZONE register. This will cause the alarm to be “silenced” in the HGM-MZ (i.e., the alarm relays will return to their normal state and the ALARM lamp will be extinguished). The next time the zone with the alarm condition is sampled, if the alarm condition still exists, the alarm will be reactivated and the alarm parameter will be reset to “1” in the HGM-MZ. Otherwise, if the alarm condition has cleared, no further action is required and normal operation will resume.
3. **Latching Mode without Silence**. This mode is enabled by setting the AUTO_ACK_MODE in the system register to “0”. In this mode, if an alarm condition occurs, an HGM-MZ alarm will be created. The HGM-MZ MODBUS master will then write a “1” to the ALARM ACK parameter in the zone register. The alarm will continue to persists (i.e., Relays in alarm state and Alarm light on) until the offending zone is sampled and no alarm condition is detected. At that point, the ALARM ACK parameter is automatically cleared by the HGM-MZ, as is the ALARM parameter. **NOTE:** If the ALARM ACK parameter is set to “1” and the ALARM CONDITION is upgraded (from leak to spill, or spill to evacuate) the ALARM ACK parameter will automatically be cleared to “0” by the HGM-MZ.

Cal Data Register — Register 0x0014h R/W 174 bytes

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Factor	Float	132 bytes	33 element array containing cal factors for each of the 33 gases. Order of Cal Factor is defined in Note 1 under Zone Data
Curve	UC	3 bytes	Existing Master Curve to use for user defined “NEW GAS”
New Gas Name	C	39 bytes	3 x 13 array that contains the names for each of 3 new gases

NOTE: “Future” Gases are gases that will be added to the library at a later date. They will require generation of new cal curves that will be added to the code. “New” Gases can be added in the field by selecting a similar existing cal curve and then defining a cal factor that will bring the accuracy within the desired range. It is strongly recommended that any New Gas curves that are added be done in conjunction with help from Bacharach, Inc.

Date Time Register — Register 0x0015h R/W 14 bytes

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Date_Time	Time	14 bytes	Contains current time and date. Structure is defined as in note 2 of zone data

Time Structure Format consists of 14 unsigned character types. They are 1 second digit, 10 second digit, 1 minute digit, 10 minute digit, 1 hour digit, 10 hour digit, a day digit, 10 day digit, 1 month digit, 10 month digit, 1 year digit, 10 year digit, day of the week, last byte is unused.

Sensor Data Register Register 0x0016h R 82 bytes

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Pressure	Float	4	Manifold Pressure is PSIA
P_Volts	Float	4	Pressure sensor output Voltage
Vacuum_P	Float	4	Pressure with all value closed and pump on in PSIA
Ambient_P	Float	4	Absolute Ambient Pressure in PSIA
Box_T	Float	4	Enclosure Temperature in Degrees C
Box_T_Volts	Float	4	Box temp sensor output voltage
Bench_T	Float	4	Optical bench temperature in Degrees C
Bench_T_Volts	Float	4	Bench temp sensor output voltage
Bench_Z_T	Float	4	Optical bench temp in degrees C at last zero interval
Box_Z_T	Float	4	Box temp in degrees C at last zeroing
PkPk_int	UI	2	Current peak to peak A/D counts from detector
PkPk	Float	4	Current peak to peak voltage from detector
Ave_PkPk	Float	4	Running average voltage from detector
Zero_PkPk	Float	4	Voltage measured at last zeroing
Noise	Float	4	Largest Change in running average
AU	Float	4	Current absorbance value
Ave_AU	Float	4	Running Average of absorbance level
Bench_PPM	Float	4	PPM in bench based on zone gas selection (uncorrected for pressure and temperature)
STP_PPM	Float	4	PPM corrected to STP (1 atm, 25 deg C)
Bench_UML	Float	4	Micromoles/liter in bench (uncorrected0
Ambient_UML	Float	4	Micromoles/liter corrected to ambient pressure

Release Zone Hold Register Register 0x0017h W 10 bytes

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Rel_Hold	*	*	See description of STATUS REGISTER

Hold Zone Register Register 0x0018h W 10 bytes

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Zone_Hold	*	*	See description of STATUS REGISTER

HGM-MZ Hold Mode

The HGM-MZ can be made to hold or "dwell" on a particular zone if necessary. The length of the hold time is defined by the HOLD TIME parameter in the System Data Register.

Placing the HGM-MZ into hold mode:

1. Read the HGM-MZ Status Register (0x0011h)
2. Modify the content of the status register structure to change the MODE parameter to zone hold mode and the active zone parameter to the zone which you wish to hold.
3. Send this updated status register structure back to the HGM-MZ using PRESET MULTIPLE REGISTER COMMAND to the HOLD ZONE REGISTER (0x0018h).

Releasing the Zone Hold

1. Read the HGM-MZ Status Register (0x0011h)
2. Modify the content of the status register to change the MODE parameter to normal mode and the active zone parameter to the zone which you would like to resume normal activity on
3. Send this updated status register structure back to the HGM-MZ using PRESET MULTIPLE REGISTER COMMAND to the RELEASE HOLD REGISTER (0x0017h).

Fault Log Register — Register 0x1900, 0x1901h — R — 302 bytes

These registers contain the 20 most recent fault events, the time they occurred, and a pointer to the most recent event. The data is split into 2 registers. The first register contains 200 bytes and the second register contains 102 bytes. The results of these two register reads should be recombined into the Fault Log Data Structure after both have been received

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Fault	UI	40 bytes	20 most recent fault events. Each event is decoded as indicated in Fault Flag Structure given after the Status Register Description
Time	TIM	260 bytes	Time of each fault occurrence. TIM value as defined in NOTE 2 of Zone Data
Ptr	UC	1 byte	Pointer to most recent event
Unused	UC	1 byte	

Alarm Log Register — Register 0x1A00h, 0x1A01h, 0x1A02h R — 582 bytes

These registers contain the 20 most recent alarm events, the time they occurred, and a pointer to the most recent event. The data is split into 3 registers and should be recombined into an appropriate structure after all three registers have been received. Register 0x1A00h contain 200 bytes, Register 0x1A01h contains 200 bytes, and register 0x1A02h contains 181 bytes.

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Event	UC	320 bytes	20 most recent alarm events. Each event contains 1 byte for each zone. Each zone Byte is defined as 0=No Alarm, 1=Leak Alarm, 2=Spill Alarm, 3=Evac Alarm.
Time	TIM	260 bytes	Time of each alarm event. TIM value as defined in NOTE 2 of Zone Data
Ptr	UC	1 byte	Pointer to most recent event
Unused	UC	1 byte	

Service Mode Register Register 0x001Bh W 10 bytes

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Rel_Svc_Mode	*	*	See description of STATUS REGISTER

Release Service Mode Register Register 0x001Ch W 10 bytes

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Ent Svc_Mode	*	*	See description of STATUS REGISTER

HGM-MZ Service Mode

The HGM-MZ can be placed into service mode if necessary. During service mode the unit will take no measurements, any and all alarms are silenced, and all relays are opened. The unit automatically comes out of service mode after a preset interval defined by the service_mode_TO parameter in the System Data Register.

Placing the HGM-MZ into Service Mode:

1. Read the HGM-MZ Status Register (0x0011h)
2. Modify the content of the status register structure to change the MODE parameter to service mode.
3. Send this updated status register structure back to the HGM-MZ using PRESET MULTIPLE REGISTER COMMAND to the SERVICE MODE REGISTER (0x001Bh).

Releasing the unit from Service Mode:

1. Read the HGM-MZ Status Register (0x0011h)
2. Modify the content of the status register to change the MODE parameter to normal mode.
3. Send this updated status register structure back to the HGM-MZ using PRESET MULTIPLE REGISTER COMMAND to the RELEASE SERVICE MODE REGISTER (0x001Ch).

PPM Register Register 0x001Eh R 32 bytes

Variable	Type	Length	Description
PPM	UI	32 bytes	16 Unsigned Integers that represent the PPM values for each HGM-MZ zone

NOTE: 16 values are returned independent of the number of actual zones installed in the unit. The master device is required to know how many zones are installed in the unit (available in the System Register) in order to properly interpret the data.

Zone Log Registers Register 0x3xyyh R 1502 bytes

These registers are used to transfer the zone log data. Each zone has a circular log of 100 past data points. The period between data points is defined by the Log Interval parameter in each corresponding Zone Data Register. The data for each zone is defined by the "x" place in the above register address. For zone 1 the Register address is 0x30yyh, for zone 2 the register address is 0x31yyh, etc. The data for each zone is sent in 8 consecutive registers due to MODBUS RTU message length constrains. The addresses are defined by the "yy" place in the above address. For zone 1, all log data can be obtained by reading 0x3000h, 0x3001h, 0x3002h, …… , 0x3007h. The first seven registers contain 200 bytes each and the last register contains 102 bytes. After all registers have been received the data should be reassembled into the full data structure.

Variable	Type	Length	Description
Index	UI	2	Point to current reading
Time	TIM	1300	Time record for each of the 100 log points. The format for the TIM type is defined in note 2 of zone data
PPM	UI	200	Last 100 log points (2 byes per point)

MODBUS EXCEPTION RESPONSES

The following MODBUS exception responses are supported by the HGM-MZ:

- Illegal Function
- Illegal Data Address
- Slave Device Busy (Occurs only when HGM-MZ is connected to the bus through an HGM-RD and the HGM-RD is not in the SYSTEM or ZONE VIEW screen)

Specifications

HGM-RD Specifications	
Product Description	The HGM-RD Remote Display Module provides remote programming, interrogation and display functionality to support the HGM-MZ Refrigerant Gas Monitor. The system design supports compliance to the refrigerant monitoring requirements of ANS/BSR ASHRE 15-1994.
Inputs	The HGM-RD accepts inputs from up to four HGM-MZ monitors. It offers a wide variety of displays and can fully program any associated monitor
Display	Back lit LCD.
Data Logging	The user may view a graphical display of the PPM trend for each zone.
Power Indication:	Green LED glows when AC power is applied
Alarm Indication:	Red LED glows and alarm condition is displayed
Fault Indication:	Yellow LED glows and fault condition is displayed
Password Protection	The HGM-RD can be password protected to prevent the unauthorized editing of setup parameters without disturbing the ability to monitor system outputs.
Power Safety Mode	Fully automatic system reset; all parameters maintained
Monitoring Distance	Up to 1500 feet from furthest HGM-MZ
Communications:	Full two-way communication with HGM-MZ monitors via RS-485 interface. Second RS-485 interface provided for connection to a Building Management System
Relays:	Two SPDT programmable alarm contacts are provided (rated 5A 120VAC)
Operating Temp	32 to 113 °F (0 to 45 °C)
Ambient Humidity	5 to 90% (non-condensing)
Size/Weight	11"H x 10"W x 3"D - 5 lbs.
AC Power	120 or 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 21 W
Mounting	Wall mount
Certification	UL #61010-1 and CE Mark
Warranty	2 years from date of shipment
Altitude Limit	6,562 ft (2,000 m)
Specifications subject to change without notice	

NOTES:

Headquarters:
621 Hunt Valley Circle, New Kensington, PA 15068
Website: www.bacharach-inc.com • E-mail: help@bacharach-inc.com

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