

Sensor Data Sheet

SENSALERT PLUS



Hydrogen Cyanide (0 – 100 ppm) Part No. 823-0203-41

- Minimum Indicated Concentration 3 ppm
- Repeatability ± 5% of Reading
- Accuracy¹ ± 10% of Reading
- Span Drift < 5 % change per month (typical)
- Response Time (Rise)² T₅₀: < 10 seconds
T₉₀: < 60 seconds, successive exposures
- Recovery Time (Fall)² T₁₀: < 120 seconds
- Temperature Range -20° to 50°C (-4° to 122°F)
- Humidity Range (continuous) 15–95 %RH, non-condensing
- Humidity Range (intermittent)..... 0–99 %RH, non-condensing
- Pressure Range Ambient atmospheric, ± 1 psi
- Expected Sensor Life 12 months from Shipping Date
- Recommended Calibration Flow Rate 500 to 1000 cc/min
- Oxygen Requirement 1% by volume, minimum
- SensAlert 4-Channel Controller..... Not Compatible

¹ When unit is calibrated and serviced at recommended intervals.

² Room Temperature, seasoned system.

Cross-Interferences*

Gas	Gas Exposure	Sensor Output
Carbon Monoxide	6 ppm	+1 ppm
Chlorine	2 ppm	-1 ppm
Ethylene	2 ppm	+1 ppm
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.3	+1 ppm**
Hydrogen	200 ppm	None
Nitric Oxide	2 ppm	-1 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.5 ppm	-1 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide	1 ppm	+1 ppm

* Interference factors may differ from sensor to sensor, it is not advisable to calibrate with interferent gases.

** Due to the high cross sensitivity, this sensor is unsuitable for atmospheres containing H₂S.

Special Calibration Considerations:

Hydrogen Cyanide (PN° 823-0203-41)

Zeroing The Sensor

There are no special zeroing considerations for this sensor. Complete zeroing instructions are provided in the SensAlert^{Plus} User Manual or SensAlert ASI User Manual.

Span Calibration

It is recommended that this sensor be calibrated at 50 ppm HCN. There are no special calibration instructions for this sensor. Complete span calibration instructions are provided in the SensAlert^{Plus} User Manual or SensAlert ASI User Manual.

Test-on-Demand Cell

The Type S Test-On-Demand cell, p/n 821-0204-06, may be used with this sensor. It is strongly advised that the customer minimize the intensity of the ToD cell in order to prevent the transmitter resuming live output prior to the ToD cell gas completely clearing out. The intensity of the ToD cell may then be increased as the cell ages.