



Introduction



Description:

OC-10 portable combustible gas leakage detector is for industrial use with high performance and a wide detecting range, which can detect more than ten types of combustible explosive gas. It uses the Japanese sensor and American Military grade processor. Also, it has the following advantages: small size, simple operation, easy to carry, flexible extension probe tube, high shock resistance. High-resolution STN dot-matrix LCD can provide a high-visibility display.



Features:

High-resolution STN dot-matrix LCD display

Quickly find the gas leakage point

Long and flexible gooseneck tube, adjustable detecting range

Low-voltage alarm, under-voltage automatic shutdown

Failure self-checking function of the sensor

Quick preheat, rapid response

Frequency variation of audio signal with concentration

Zero point self-calibration

Black scroll bar display the ratio scale of real time concentration to full range.

Real time inspection of the environment temperature and humidity.



Technical parameter:

Product name	Portable combustible gas leakage detector
Detecting Gas	Combustible gas (such as natural gas, LPG, etc)
Working principle	Semiconductor Sensor
Detection Range	0 PPM---1000 PPM or 0 PPM---10000 PPM (optional) (calibrated by methane)

Sampling Method	Diffusion sampling
Sensitivity	Better than 50 PPM
Working Environment	Temperature: -10°C ~ 55°C ; Humidity: ≤93% RH (non-condensing)
Storage Environment	Temperature: -30°C ~ 60°C Humidity: ≤93% RH (non-condensing)
Preheat time	≤30S
Response time	≤5S
Indication	LCD scroll bar and data display, audio alarm with variation of frequency
Charging time	≤ 5 hours
Continuous Working time	>8h (normal working environment)
Sensor life	2 years
Power Supply	3.6V 1600mAh rechargeable lithium battery
Weight	About 300g
Dimensions	175mmx71mmx40mm



Applications:

The OC-10 Portable combustible gas leakage detector is applied to detect methane, natural gas, LPG, coal gas, ethane, propane, acetylene, butane, isobutene, pentane, hexane, halogenated hydrocarbon (methyl chloride, trichloroethane, chloroethylene, etc), alcohols (methanol, ethanol, propanol), ether, ketone (butanone, acetone), hydrogen, methylbenzene and other compound (gasoline, industrial solvent, paint, thinner, refrigerant, abluent, methyl acetate, etc).

