

**Table 1**

Gas Detected	Radius of Surveillance	Area Covered
CO Carbon Monoxide NO <sub>2</sub> Nitrogen Dioxide	50 feet (15 metres)	7,854 square feet (707 square metres)
Others	23 feet (7 metres)	1,662 square feet (154 square metres)

## 建議安裝高度

**Table 2**  
**Recommended Height**

Detected Gas		Relative Density (air = 1)	Height
CO	Carbon Monoxide	0.968	1 - 1.5 m (3 - 5 feet) from floor
* NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide	1.58 (cold)	30 cm to 1 m (1- 3 feet) from ceiling
H <sub>2</sub>	Hydrogen	0.07	30 cm (1 foot) from ceiling
CL <sub>2</sub>	Chlorine	2.50	30 cm (1 foot) from floor
NH <sub>3</sub>	Ammonia	0.59	30 cm (1 foot) from ceiling
H <sub>2</sub> S	Hydrogen Sulfide	1.19	30 cm (1 foot) from floor
HCL	Hydrogen Chloride	1.30	30 cm (1 foot) from floor
HCN	Hydrogen Cyanide	0.932	30 cm (1 foot) from floor
ETO	Ethylene Oxide	1.50	30 cm (1 foot) from floor
O <sub>2</sub>	Oxygen	1.43	1 - 1.5 m (3 - 5 feet) from floor
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur Dioxide	2.25	30 cm (1 foot) from floor
R11	Refrigerants	5.04	30 cm (1 foot) from floor
R12		4.20	
R22		3.11	
R123		5.27	
R125		4.14	
R134A		3.52	
COMB	Most combustibles are heavier than air, with the exception of methane, hydrogen, ethylene and acetylene. For gases that are heavier than air, sensors should be installed approximately 30 cm (1 foot) from the floor. For combustibles that are lighter than air, sensors should be installed 30 cm (1 foot) from the ceiling, close to the potential leak source.		

\* May differ in certain applications. Hot NO<sub>2</sub> from exhaust systems is lighter than ambient air.

**Table 3**  
**Range and Alarm Levels**

Gas Detected		Range	Alarm Level A	Alarm Level B
CO	Carbon Monoxide	0 - 250 PPM	35 PPM	200 PPM
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide	0 - 10 PPM	0.72 PPM	2 PPM
CL <sub>2</sub>	Chlorine	0 - 15 PPM	0.5 PPM	1 PPM
H <sub>2</sub>	Hydrogen	0 - 2,000 PPM	1,500 PPM	1,800 PPM
NH <sub>3</sub>	Ammonia	0 - 100 PPM	25 PPM	35 PPM
H <sub>2</sub> S	Hydrogen Sulfide	0 - 50 PPM	10 PPM	15 PPM
HCL	Hydrogen Chloride	0 - 25 PPM	3 PPM	4 PPM
HCN	Hydrogen Cyanide	0 - 50 PPM	5 PPM	9 PPM
ETO	Ethylene Oxide	0 - 10 PPM	1 PPM	5 PPM
O <sub>2</sub>	Oxygen	0 - 25% Vol.	19.5% Vol.	22% Vol.
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur Dioxide	0 - 10 PPM	2 PPM	5 PPM
R-11 R-12 R-22 R-123 R-125 R134A	Refrigerants O2	0 - 2,000	1,000 PPM	1,800 PPM

Table 4

<b>Common SBG Gas Setpoints</b>	
Acetone	1000 ppm (4% LEL)
Acetylene	750 (5% LEL) -10,000 ppm
Ammonia	50 ppm
Benzene	2-750 ppm
Butane	500-3000 ppm (20% LEL)
Butoxy Ethanol	25-40 ppm
Butyl Acetate (n-Butyl Acetate)	100 ppm
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	50-200 ppm
Ethyl Acetate	400 ppm
Ethylene Oxide (ETO)	1-20 ppm
Ethyl Ether	400 ppm
Formaldehyde	10 ppm
Freon 11 (R-11)	250 ppm
Freon 22 (R-22)	50-5000 ppm
Freon 500 (R-500)	100 ppm
Gasoline	100-1000 ppm (7% LEL)
Hydrogen	2000 ppm (5% LEL)
Hydrogen Sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	10-20 ppm
Isobutane	3600 ppm (20% LEL)
IsoPropyl Alcohol (IPA)	200-1000 ppm
JP-4 (Jet fuel #4)	1100 ppm (10% LEL)
Kerosene	2000 ppm
Methane	2500-10000 ppm (5-20% LEL)
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK)	50 ppm
Naphthalene	150 ppm
Natural Gas	5-20% LEL (2000-8000 ppm)
Propane	5-20% LEL (2000-4000 ppm)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	20 ppm
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	10-350 ppm
Trichloroethylene	40-50 ppm
Xylene	100 ppm