RADIUS BZ1

Product Manual

The Essential Guide for Safety Teams and Instrument Operators

Edition: 7
May 30, 2018
Part Number: 17155915-1

INDUSTRIAL SCIENTIFIC

Industrial Scientific Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA USA
Industrial Scientific Co., Ltd. Shanghai, China

Version 9

www.indsci.com/radius

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Certifications

Radius® BZ1 Area Monitors can be manufactured to meet a variety of certifications including those listed below in Tables 1.1 and 1.2. To determine the hazardous area classifications for which an instrument is certified, refer to its label or the instrument order.

Table 1.1 Hazardous area certifications

Certifying Body	Area Classifications	Approved Temperature Range
ATEX	Ex da ia IIC T4 Ga, Equipment Group and Category II 1G Ex db ia IIC T4 Gb with IR sensor installed, Equipment Group and Category II 2G	-20 °C to +55 °C (-4 °F to + 131 °F)
CSA[a]	Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, and D; T4	-20 °C to +55 °C (-4 °F to +131 °F)
	Ex da ia IIC T4 Ga	-20 °C to +55 °C (-4 °F to +131 °F)
	C22.2 No. 152 applies only to %LEL thermo-catalytic reading	-20 °C to +55 °C (-4 °F to +131 °F)
IECEx	Ex da ia IIC T4 Ga Ex db ia IIC T4 Gb with IR sensor installed	-20 °C to +55 °C (-4 °F to + 131 °F)
INMETRO	Ex da ia IIC T4 Ga Ex db ia IIC T4 Gb with IR sensor installed	-20 °C to +55 °C (-4 °F to + 131 °F)
UL	Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, and D; T4 Class 1 Zone 0 AEx da ia IIC T4 Ga Class 1 Zone 0 AEx db ia IIC T4 Gb with IR sensor installed	-20 °C to +55 °C (-4 °F to + 131 °F)

[a]The following apply to instruments that are to be used in compliance with the CSA certification:

Radius BZ1 Area Monitor is CSA-certified according to the Canadian Electrical Code for use in Class I, Division 1 and Zone Classified Hazardous Locations within an ambient temperature range of T_{amb}: -20 °C to +55 °C.

CSA has assessed only the %LEL thermo-catalytic combustible gas detection portion of this instrument for performance according to CSA Standard C22.2 No. 152 within an ambient temperature range of T_{amb}: -20 °C to +55 °C. This is applicable when the monitor is used in the diffusion or aspirated mode and has been calibrated to 50% LEL CH_4.

In addition to the certifications listed below, refer to the Industrial Scientific websites for the most up-to-date information about wireless product certifications.

Table 1.2 Wireless certifications

Agency or authority	Identification number or registration number	Country or region
CNC	C-20586	Argentina
FCC[a]	U9O–SM220	USA
IC[a]	7084–SM220	Canada
ictQATAR	CRA/SA/2016/R-5371	Qatar
iDA	G1598-16	Singapore
TRA	TRA/TA-R/3210/16	Oman
TRA	ER46539/16	U.A.E.
TRC	TRC/LPD/2018/122	Jordan

[a]Marking requirements INDUSTRIAL SCIENTIFIC CORP.; SAFECORE MODULE; Contains SM220 FCC ID: U9O-SM220; IC: 7084A-SM220

Warnings and Cautionary Statements

Read and understand this "Product Manual" before operating or servicing the instrument. Failure to perform certain procedures or note certain conditions—provided in Table 1.3 and throughout the manual—may impair the performance of the product, cause unsafe conditions, or both.

Table 1.3 Warnings and cautionary statements

⚠	If it appears that the instrument is not working correctly, immediately contact Industrial Scientific.
⚠	For safety reasons, this equipment must be operated and serviced by qualified personnel only. Pour des raisons de sécurité, cet équipement doit être utiles entretenu et réparé uniquement par un personnel qualifié.
⚠	WARNING: SUBSTITUTION OF COMPONENTS MAY IMPAIR INTRINSIC SAFETY. AVERTISSEMENT: LA SUBSTITUTION DE COMPOSANTS PEUT COMPROMETTRE LA SÉCURITÉ INTRINSÈQUE.
⚠	Do not use in oxygen-enriched atmospheres. If the atmosphere becomes oxygen enriched, it may cause inaccurate readings.
⚠	Oxygen-deficient atmospheres may cause inaccurate readings.
⚠	Sudden changes in atmospheric pressure may cause temporary fluctuations in gas readings.
⚠	A rapid increase in a gas reading that is followed by a declining or erratic reading may indicate an over-range condition, which may be hazardous.
⚠	Silicone and other known contaminants may damage the instrument's combustible gas sensors, which can cause inaccurate gas readings.
⚠	Do not use solvents or cleaning solutions on the instrument or its components.

Table 1.3 Warnings and cautionary statements

⚠ To support accurate readings, keep clean and unobstructed all filters, ports, and water barriers.

⚠ Perform all instrument service tasks in nonhazardous locations only. A service task is defined as the removal, replacement, or adjustment of any part on or inside the SafeCore® Module or Radius Base. Always power off the instrument before performing any service task.

⚠ Perform the maintenance procedures of zeroing, calibration, and bump testing in nonhazardous locations only.

⚠ The Radius Base battery pack must be fully charged before its first use.

⚠ The Radius Base battery pack is to be replaced only by Industrial Scientific Corporation or authorized repair facility.

⚠ WARNING - DO NOT CHARGE THE BATTERY IN HAZARDOUS LOCATION. AVERTISSEMENT - NE PAS CHARGER L'ACCUMULATEUR DANS UN EMPLACEMENT DANGEREUX.

The compatible charging power supply (17155923) and cord is to be connected and used only in a nonhazdardous location. When the Radius BZ1 or Radius Base is in a hazardous location, the charging power supply cap must be installed

⚠ WARNING - ONLY CONNECT AND USE COMPATIBLE POWER SUPPLY ACCESSORIES FROM INDUSTRIAL SCIENTIFIC IN HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL SCIENTIFIC CONTROL DRAWING 1810D9387-200. AVERTISSEMENT - SE CONNECTER ET UTILISER UNIQUEMENT DES ACCESSOIRES D'ALIMENTATION COMPATIBLES DE L'INDUSTRIAL SCIENTIFIC DANS DES ENDROITS DANGEREUX SELON LE SCHÉMA DE CONTRÔLE SCIENTIFIQUE INDUSTRIEL 1810D9387-200.

Access to the control drawing is provided in the accessory's product manual as listed below, and in the Appendices of this publication. Use each accessory in accordance with its *Product Manual*.

When a power supply accessory is *not* in use and the instrument or its base is in a hazardous-classified area, the IS power port cap must be installed.

Power supply accessory	Product manual part number
Extended Run Time Power Supply	17158385
Intrinsically Safe Extended Run Time Power Supply	17158248

⚠ Contains wireless device model SM220, FCC ID: U9O-SM220. This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interferences, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

⚠ This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

The instrument complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference.
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modification made that are not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

⚠ RF Exposure: This equipment complies with radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) of the United States; Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED); and the European Council recommendation on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (1995/519/EC). This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance of 20 cm (8 ") between the radiator and your body. This transmitter must not be co-located or operated in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Table 1.3 Warnings and cautionary statements

⚠	Industrial Scientific recommends persons with a pacemaker or implantable cardio defibrillator (ICD) should maintain a minimum separation distance of 20 cm (8 ") between the pacemaker or ICD and a wireless enabled instrument. Please consult your physician or pacemaker or ICD manufacturer for additional guidance and recommendations.
⚠	This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device. Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

Recommended Practices

First-use Checklist

To prepare the Radius BZ1 instrument for first use, qualified personnel should ensure the following are completed:

- Instrument setup.
- Charge the battery.
- Review instrument settings and adjust them as needed.
- Calibrate the instrument.
- Complete a bump test.
- Train instrument users.

Placement Guidelines

To develop a placement plan for each unique, in-field application of Radius BZ1 instruments, keep in mind all relevant gas, site, and LENS™ Wireless (Linked Equipment Network for Safety) factors, which include but are not limited to the following.

Gas and site factors

- Know the densities of the target gases.
- Know or anticipate as much as possible the locations of potential leaks and other prospective gas events.
- Consider the site's air temperature and its air-flow factors such as velocity and direction.
- Consider the site's terrain.

Wireless and GPS factors

Radius BZ1 gas-detection instruments are equipped with a radio that is used in the wireless connection of equipment items, within a LENS™ Wireless group, which permits the sharing of data (e.g., alarms) among instruments. LENS also supports the exchange of instrument data with iNet®, via a compatible gateway such as the RGX™ Gateway, to facilitate the live monitoring* of instruments within the group.

- For instruments that are set to perform in a LENS Wireless peer group, be aware that LENS communicates in a nonlinear manner. With the placement of units A through F as shown below in Figure 1.1, messages can travel among instruments that may be separated by a structure (gray bar).

- When using LENS Wireless, ensure each instrument is assigned to the desired LENS group; create the placement plan to account for each instrument being within range of at least one other instrument in its group. Use the range guidelines supplied below (see Table 1.4) to maintain each connection type.

*Available when the iNet Now service has been activated and all to-be-monitored instruments have been activated for live monitoring.

To achieve best performance for a unit that will use GPS, ensure the site provides large, open-sky access. Units used in an indoor environment *cannot* receive the signal required for GPS functionality.

As needed, supervise the in-field placement of instruments (see chapter 6, "Operation").

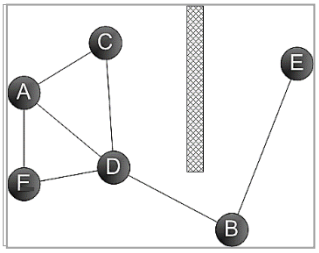


Figure 1.1 Sample placement plan for instruments in a LENS group

Table 1.4 Range guidelines for LENS Wireless connections

	Line-of-sight distance, maximum
Radius BZ1 to Radius BZ1	300 m (328 yd)
Radius BZ1 to Ventis Pro	100 m (109 yd)[a]
Radius BZ1 to RGX Gateway	300 m (328 yd)

[a]Applies when a Ventis Pro instrument is positioned to face the other instrument.

Maintenance

The procedures defined below help to maintain instrument functionality and support operator safety. They also help manage for the effects of sensor drift. Sensor drift is defined as a gradual shift in sensor output, which causes an error in the displayed gas reading. The shift can be either positive or negative and is typically caused by the conditions listed below.

- There are changes in environmental conditions such as temperature, pressure, humidity, or thermal conductivity of the air.
- The sensor has cross sensitivity* to nontarget gases and has been directly exposed to one or more of those gases, or is experiencing lingering, temporary effects from this type of exposure.
- The sensor has been zeroed or calibrated in an atmosphere that contains some concentration of the sensor's target gas or some concentration of nontarget* gas to which the sensor responds.
- There are changes in the power state of a biased sensor. Biased sensors require continuous power and may take a while to stabilize after being in a state of low or no power. Biased sensors installed in the Safecore Module are powered only by the module's "backup battery" when the module is out of the Radius Base or docking station. When the module is returned to the docking or Radius Base, there will be a warm-up period.

*For more information about the cross sensitivities of nontarget gases see "Appendix A, Supplemental Information about Gases and Sensors."

Industrial Scientific minimum-frequency recommendations for instrument maintenance are summarized below in Table 1.4. These recommendations are provided to help support worker safety and are based on field data, safe work procedures, industry best practices, and regulatory standards. Industrial Scientific is not responsible for determining a company's safety practices or establishing its safety policies, which may be affected by the directives and recommendations of regulatory groups, environmental conditions, operating conditions, instrument use patterns and exposure to gas, and other factors.

Settings

Settings control how an instrument will perform. They are used to support compliance with company safety policy and applicable regulations, laws, and guidelines as issued by regulatory agencies and government or industry groups.

Utilities

Maintenance procedures are known as "utilities." Utilities are used to test the instrument or its components for functionality or performance, or to complete other maintenance tasks. Each utility is defined below.

Self-test.

The self-test checks the functionality of the instrument's memory operations, battery, display screen, and each alarm-signal type (audible and visual).

Bump Test (or "functional test").*

Bump testing is a functional test in which an instrument's installed sensors are to be briefly exposed to (or "bumped" by) calibration gases in concentrations that are greater than the sensors' low-alarm setpoints. This will cause the instrument to go into low alarm and will indicate which sensors pass or fail this basic test for response to gas.

Zero.*

Zeroing adjusts the sensors' "baseline" readings, which become the points of comparison for subsequent gas readings. It is a prerequisite for calibration. During zeroing, the installed sensors are to be exposed to an air sample from a zero-grade-air cylinder or ambient air that is known to be clean air. If there are gases in the air sample that are below the lowest alarm level, the instrument will read them as zero; its task is to read the air sample as clean air. The user's task is to ensure the air is clean.

Calibration.*

Regular calibrations promote the accurate measurement of gas concentration values. During calibration, an instrument's installed sensors are to be exposed to their set concentrations of calibration gases. Based on the sensors' responses, the instrument will self-adjust to compensate for declining sensor sensitivity, which occurs as the installed sensors are used or "consumed."

Note: After calibration, the span reserve percentage value for each sensor is displayed. An indicator of a sensor's remaining life, when the value is less than 50%, the sensor will no longer pass calibration.

Docking.

When docked, instruments that are supported by iNet® Control or DSSAC (Docking Station Software Admin Console) will be maintained for all scheduled bump tests and calibrations, synchronized for any changes to settings, and upgraded for improvements from Industrial Scientific.

Other Maintenance.

The time-weighted average (TWA), short-term exposure limit (STEL), and peak readings can each be "cleared." When any summary reading is cleared, its value is reset to zero and its time-related setting is also reset to zero.

*Complete only in areas known to be nonhazardous.

Table 1.5 Recommended frequencies for instrument maintenance

Procedure	Recommended minimum frequency
Settings	Before first use, when an installed sensor is replaced, and as needed.
Zero	Before first use; thereafter, zero the instrument every two weeks or when sensor drift is observed.
Calibration[a]	Before first use and monthly thereafter.
Bump test[b]	Before first use; thereafter, for sensors *not* operating on DualSense™, prior to each day's use and, for sensors operating on DualSense, as needed between monthly calibrations.
Self-test[c]	As needed.

[a]Between regular calibrations, Industrial Scientific also recommends a calibration be performed immediately following each of these incidences: the unit falls, is dropped, or experiences another significant impact; fails a bump test; has been repeatedly exposed to an over-range (positive or negative) gas concentration; or its sensors are exposed to water or contaminants. A calibration is also recommended after the installation of a new or replacement sensor.

[b]If conditions do not permit daily bump testing, the procedure may be done less frequently based on instrument use, potential exposure to gas, and environmental conditions as determined by company policy and local regulatory standards.

[b]When redundant sensors are operating on DualSense technology, bump testing these sensors may be done less frequently based on company safety policy.

[c]The instrument performs a self-test during power on. When the instrument remains on, it will complete a self-test during each 12-hour period. The self-test can also be completed on demand through settings.

Note: The use of calibration gases *not* provided by Industrial Scientific may void product warranties and limit potential liability claims.

Biased Sensors

The functionality of biased sensors is dependent on their receipt of continuous power. When their power supply is interrupted, it is their nature to destabilize. This means a biased sensor needs time to restabilize after its power supply is removed or depleted, then restored. Stabilization time varies depending on the sensor type and the length of time it has been without power. Use the information and guidelines supplied below to support the stability of biased sensors installed in the SafeCore Module.

- Install the SafeCore Module into a fully charged Radius Base.
- When the module is installed in the Radius Base, its biased sensors will be powered by the base's rechargeable battery pack* if the Radius BZ1 is or is not powered on. If the *base's* battery pack is depleted of charge, the sensors will draw power from the *module's* backup battery.
- When the module is *not* installed in a Radius Base, its biased sensors will be powered by the *module's* backup battery to help maintain sensor stability.

When a biased sensor is in use and the Radius BZ1 emits a *low battery* warning or a *low backup battery* warning, complete the steps noted below.

Low battery warning	Low backup battery warning
• Charge the Radius Base battery. • Power on the instrument. • Allow up to 24 hours for the biased sensor to stabilize.	• Replace the SafeCore module's backup battery. • Install the module in a fully charged Radius BZ1. • Power on the instrument. • Allow up to 24 hours for the biased sensor to stabilize.

The power requirements of biased sensors can exceed the setpoint for the low backup battery warning. When a sensor's required power exceeds what the backup battery can supply, the Radius BZ1 will indicate a *sensor error*, so in some cases, the cause of sensor error for a biased sensor may need to be treated as a *low backup battery* warning as described above.

See also "Care and Storage" below.

Remote Sampling

When sampling with a motorized pump and sampling line, Industrial Scientific recommends the following.

- Choose the tubing type based on the target gases. If the target gases are *known*, use Teflon-lined tubing when sampling for these gases: chlorine (Cl_2), chlorine dioxide (ClO_2), hydrogen chloride (HCl), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). For other *known* target gases, urethane tubing or Teflon-lined tubing may be used.

  When the target gases are *unknown*, use Teflon-lined tubing.

- Know the length of the sample line as it is a factor in determining sampling time. A sample line may consist of tubing, a probe, or a probe and tubing. It should also have a dust filter–water stop installed at the line's end that will extend into the sample area. Sample-line length is defined as the distance from the dust filter–water stop opening to the point where the line connects to the pump's inlet. Ensure sample-line length does not exceed the pump's maximum draw.

- Before and after each air sample, perform a test of the full sampling line.
  - Use a thumb to block the end of the sampling line at the water-stop opening. This should cause a pump-fault alarm.
  - Remove the thumb from the water-stop opening. After the alarm cycle completes, the pump should resume normal operation.

  Note: If a pump fault does *not* occur, check and correct for cracks or other damage, debris, and proper installation in these areas: the sampling line and its connections, the pump's inlet cap and inlet barrel, and the dust filter-water stop items at the end of the sampling line and inside the pump inlet barrel.

- Based on sample-line length, calculate the *minimum time* recommended for the air sample to reach the instrument's sensors. As shown below, use a base time of 2 minutes, and add 2 seconds for each 30 cm (1 ') of line length. Watch the display screen for gas readings and, if present, allow them to stabilize to determine the reading.

Table 1.6 Minimum sample time for common sample-line lengths

Sample-line length	Base time (minutes)	+	Sample-line-length factor	=	Minimum sample time (mm:ss)
3.05 m (10 ')	2 min	+	(10 ' x 2 s)	=	02:20
6.10 m (20 ')	2 min	+	(20 ' x 2 s)	=	02:40
9.14 m (30 ')	2 min	+	(30 ' x 2 s)	=	03:00
12.10 m (40 ')	2 min	+	(40 ' x 2 s)	=	03:20
15.24 m (50 ')	2 min	+	(50 ' x 2 s)	=	03:40
18.29 m (60 ')	2 min	+	(60 ' x 2 s)	=	04:00
21.34 m (70 ')	2 min	+	(70 ' x 2 s)	=	04:20
24.38 m (80 ')	2 min	+	(80 ' x 2 s)	=	04:40
27.43 m (90 ')	2 min	+	(90 ' x 2 s)	=	05:00
30.48 m (100 ')	2 min	+	(100 ' x 2 s)	=	05:20

Care and Storage

Periodic inspection of the instrument can identify some care and service needs.

- Inspect dust and water barriers and replace them if visibly dirty or clogged.
- Connectors, including the SafeCore Module connector, can be cleaned using compressed air.
- The Radius Base can be wiped clean with a damp cloth. Isopropyl alcohol 70% can be used for cleaning, but do not use acetone or other products as they may damage the plastic. Do not use cleaning products that contain silicone as they can contaminate the sensors.

  Note: Prolonged exposure to moisture may cause the equipment to experience slight coloration changes. These changes do not impact the performance, integrity, or characteristics of the materials.
- Industrial Scientific recommends the SafeCore Module be stored in the Radius Base; this will help support conservation of the module's backup battery, a power source that maintains the module's clock and is needed when biased sensor are installed.

Before long-term storage of the instrument or its base, fully charge the Radius Base factory-installed battery pack. As indicated below, limit the storage duration based on the temperature range of the storage area. These practices will support the unit's ability to receive a charge prior to operation.

Table 1.7 Storage temperature and duration for a fully charged unit

Storage temperature range	Maximum storage time
−20 °C to +5 °C (−4 °F to 41 °F)	up to 21 days
5 °C to 25 °C (41 °F to 77 °F)	up to 90 days
25 °C to 55°C (77 °F to 131 °F)	up to 21 days

2

Product Information

Instrument Overview

The Radius® BZ1 Area Monitor is a multigas area monitor (instrument) that can provide readings for up to seven gases simultaneously. With its fifteen compatible sensors, the instrument is capable of monitoring for oxygen and a variety of toxic gases and combustible gases. The Radius BZ1 is used outdoors and indoors for applications that require a worker or worksite perimeter, a fence-line setup, a standalone unit, and confined-space monitoring.

System Overview

The Radius BZ1 can be operated as a stand-alone gas-detection instrument for area monitoring. This is suitable for applications where the goal is use a Radius BZ1 in a manner that will alert nearby workers to gas hazards and provide optional, instructional messages for specific hazards.

When the goal is to wirelessly connect multiple Radius to monitor for an application like a fence-line setup, *LENS™ Wireless* is available. It allows Radius BZ1 instruments to operate in a wirelessly connected LENS group, where the instruments share their alarms and gas readings with one another. When one instrument goes into alarm, the other instruments in the LENS group go into *peer alarm*. This promotes the visual or audible awareness of alarms over a large geographic area. The LENS group can also include Ventis® Pro Multi-Gas Monitors, for applications like confined-space monitoring, by wirelessly connecting an unmanned Radius BZ1 to a worker who is equipped with a Ventis Pro.

When the goal is to achieve all the above benefits *and* to gain a method for the live monitoring of all this activity, a compatible gateway from Industrial Scientific can be deployed. The RGX™ Gateway facilitates data exchange between compatible, enabled Industrial Scientific gas-detection instruments and *iNet*®. The exchanged data are used to support the live-monitoring capabilities of *iNet Now*.

From a computer or smart-device, iNet Now users can learn about anything from instrument* gas readings to gas alarms, man-down events, and panic alarms. iNet Now offers a mapped view of instrument status, and the option to create subscription-based alerts to notify (via text or email) individual iNet Now users of gas-detection and worker events for specific instruments.

This wirelessly connected, live-monitoring system, as depicted below, enhances quick responses and preparedness for hazardous events.

Note: For applications that include both Radius and Ventis Pro instruments, a smart-device gateway** is also available.

*Available when the iNet Now service has been activated and all to-be-monitored instruments have been activated for live monitoring.

**Some restrictions apply.

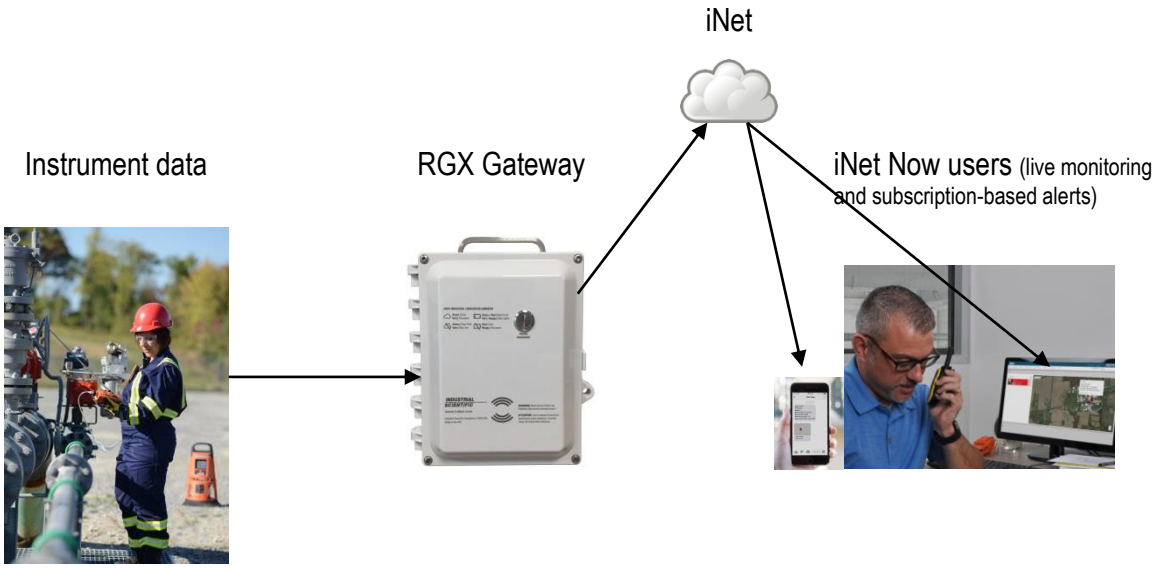


Figure 2.1 System overview

Key Features

Modularity

The Radius BZ1 Area Monitor consists of the *SafeCore® Module* and *Radius Base*.

When installed in the Radius Base, the SafeCore Module, serves as the instrument's central processing unit. It houses the gas sensors, electronics, firmware, data log, settings, wireless radio, clock and clock battery, and the pump (aspirated instruments only). The module is in-field replaceable. It is also is removable for maintenance and service—tasks that are to be performed in a nonhazardous area.

The Radius Base houses the long-life, extended-run-time, rechargeable battery pack that powers the instrument. The Radius Base also serves as the user interface and comprises the instrument's buttons, display, and visual and audible alarm-warning-indicator signals.

Power

When the instrument is *not* in use, the battery pack can be charged in a nonhazardous environment using the product's power supply and power cord. When the instrument is in use, its charge can be maintained using the product's compatible power-supply accessories* from Industrial Scientific.

*Some restrictions apply.

DualSenseTechnology

DualSense® Technology enables the use of redundant sensors, two installed sensors of the same type that are DualSense capable. Paired DualSense sensors concurrently measure the target gas concentration in

the atmosphere. Using a proprietary algorithm, the instrument processes each sensor's data to display a single gas reading, while maintaining data logs for each sensor and for the derived DualSense "virtual" sensor.

Each paired sensor operates independently of its redundant sensor, so will revert to operate as a single sensor in the event its paired sensor fails. This allows the instrument to continue operation while a DualSense sensor is in failure.

LENS Wireless

Radius BZ1 instruments can be equipped with LENS Wireless, a long-range, power-efficient wireless mesh network from Industrial Scientific. Any instrument that is not LENS-equipped at the time of manufacture can be later upgraded by contacting Industrial Scientific or an authorized service center.

LENS functionality enables instrument-to-instrument, or peer-to-peer, communications. It uses a group feature to facilitate the wireless connection of specific instruments. Each instrument is readily assigned to a peer group through its settings.

LENS supports up to ten groups. Each group can accommodate from 2 to 25 equipment items. A group can include Radius BZ1 Area Monitors, Ventis Pro Series instruments, and RGX Gateways.

When two or more gas detection instruments are set to perform in a LENS group—and each is within range of any other instrument in that group—they share their alarms and gas readings. This allows in-field personnel to learn of and respond to hazardous gas conditions that are detected by any instrument within a group.

Data communicated using LENS Wireless are secured with the Industrial Scientific encryption key. LENS also allows the customer to optionally use its own custom encryption key**. LENS functionality requires no central controller, network configuration, or infrastructure.

iNet Now

When Radius instruments are wirelessly connected to a compatible gateway from Industrial Scientific, their alarms and other data are sent to iNet to support the live-monitoring features of iNet Now. Part of this setup requires activation of the iNet Now service. Instruments must be activated for live monitoring, which is done through iNet's iNet Now area. Instrument settings and wireless range guidelines also apply as described in this "Product Manual".

iNet Now provides the safety team with these and other live-monitoring features.

- Setup and receive (via SMS text, email, or both) detailed, subscription-based alerts that notify of gas-detection and worker events.
- View a live-monitoring map.
- View instrument status summaries.

Messaging

Radius BZ1 instruments give the safety team a variety of options to provide instrument operators with customized on-screen messages**. This includes a custom start-up message, which displays during the power-on process. A unique instructional message, or "alarm action message", can be set for each of these gas events for each sensor: gas present (low alarm and high alarm), STEL, and TWA. These messaging options provide opportunities for the safety team to communicate specific instructions to the instrument operator.

**Requires iNet® Control or DSSAC (Docking Station Software Admin Console) from Industrial Scientific.

Compatibilities

Batteries and Power Supplies

The battery pack that powers the Radius BZ1 Area Monitor is encased in the Radius Base. It is charged in a nonhazardous environment using its dedicated power supply and power cord.

Table 2.1 Compatible batteries

Item	Purpose	Use restrictions
Radius Base		
Encased battery pack	Powers the instrument.	Rechargeable only in areas that are known to be nonhazardous.
Power supply and power cord	Charges the encased battery pack.	Use only in areas that are known to be nonhazardous.
SafeCore Module		
Backup battery	Powers the module's clock; powers any installed biased sensors when the SafeCore Module is not installed in a Radius Base or docking station.	Replaceable only in areas that are known to be nonhazardous.

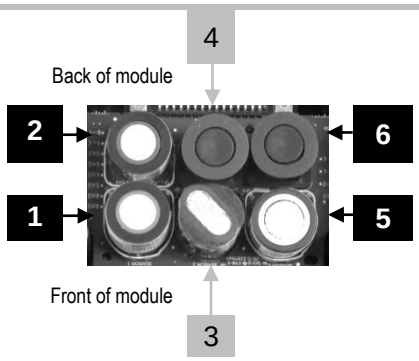
The Radius BZ1 is compatible with two power-supply accessories from Industrial Scientific, which serve to extend the instrument's run time while the instrument is in operation. Each has unique use restrictions and run-time effects. Before using either power supply, read and understand its product manual, which includes a required control drawing.

Table 2.2 Compatible power supplies

Power supply	Product manual part number
Intrinsically Safe Extended Run Time Power Supply	17158248
Extended Run Time Power Supply	17158358

Sensors

As depicted in Figure 2.2, up to six sensors can be installed, each in one or more specific locations inside the SafeCore Module. To support ingress protection, use a compatible plug in place of any uninstalled sensors as shown in locations 4 and 6.



Locations 3 or 4 *only*	Any location
LEL (methane)[a] 17156650-L	Ammonia (NH_3); 17156650-6
LEL (pentane)[a] 17156650-K	Carbon Monoxide (CO)*; 17156650-1
PID 17156650-R	Carbon Monoxide, high range (CO); 17156650-H
	Carbon Monoxide, low H_2 interference (CO-low H_2[a]; 17156650-G
	Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen Sulfide (CO/H2S)[a]; 17156650-J
	Chlorine (Cl_2); 17156650-7
	Hydrogen (H_2); 17156650-C
	Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN); 17156650-B
	Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)[a]; 17156650-2
	Nitric Oxide (NO)[b]; 17156650-D
	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)*; 17156650-4
	Oxygen (O_2)*; 17156650-3
	Phosphine (PH_3); 17156650-9
	Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)*; 17156650-5

Figure 2.2 Compatible sensors and installation locations

[a] DualSense capable. When installing two of the same sensor type for DualSense operation, use the sensor-type compatible locations in these combinations *only*: locations 1 and 2, locations 3 and 4, and locations 5 and 6. It is recommended that sensors operating on DualSense have manufacturing dates within three months of each other (see "Mfg. date" YYYY-MM).

[b] Biased sensor (see chapter 1, "Recommended Practices, Biased Sensors").

Docking Station and Software

The SafeCore Module is compatible with the DSX™ Docking Station and is supported by iNet or DSSAC software from Industrial Scientific.

Sample Tubing Kits

Industrial Scientific recommends the use of its Teflon-lined tubing kit (part number 18109206) when sampling for these gases, which are susceptible to absorption by other types of tubing materials: Chlorine (Cl_2), Chlorine Dioxide (ClO_2), Hydrogen Chloride (HCl), and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). For other target gases, the Teflon-lined tubing kit can be used as can the Urethane tubing kit (part number 18109207).

Specifications

Instrument

The Radius BZ1 takes gas readings every second and records readings-related data at its settable interval. Data are stored in the instrument data log, which has these characteristics:

- Capacity for approximately 90 days of data for a unit that has six installed sensors and is set to record data every ten seconds.
- Data storage for up to 60 alarm events, 30 error events, and 250 manual calibrations and bump tests.

Additional instrument specifications are provided below.

Table 2.3 Instrument specifications

Item	Description
Display	11.2 cm (4.4 ") monochrome LCD
User interface buttons	Three: power button, left button, and right button
Alarms[a]	Visual: red and blue LEDs Audible: 108 dB at a distance of 1m (3.3 ')
Dimensions	29 x 29 x 55 cm (11.5 x 11.5 x 21.5 ")
Weight	7.5 kg (16.5 lb)
Ingress protection	IP66
Pump	With 0.3175 cm (0.125 ") inside diameter sample tubing, sustains a continuous sample draw for up to 30.48 m (100 ')
Operating temperature range[b]	-20 °C to +55 °C (-4 °F to +131 °F)
Operating humidity range[b]	15−95% relative humidity (RH) noncondensing (continuous)
Storage temperature range[c]	-20 °C to +55 °C (-4 °F to +131 °F)
Pressure range	1 atm ± 0.2 atm

[a]May vary based on in-field conditions.

[b]Sensor temperature and humidity ranges may differ from those of the instrument (see "Table 2.5 Sensor specifications").

[c]Maximum storage duration is based on the temperature of the storage environment (see “Table 1.7 Storage temperature and duration for a fully charged unit”).

Batteries

Provided below are battery specifications, which include run time, charge time, charging temperature requirements, and expected lifetime.

Table 2.4 Battery specifications

	Battery	
	Radius Base battery pack	SafeCore Module battery
Battery type	Nickel Metal Hydride	Lithium Thionyl Chloride (Li-$SOCl_2$)
Battery lifetime	2 years	2+ years[c]
Run time[a]	168 hours	—
Battery charge time	Less than 8 hours	—

Table 2.4 Battery specifications

	Battery	
	Radius Base battery pack	SafeCore Module battery
Charging cycles	1000 cycles	—
Battery charge temperature[b]	0 − 50 °C (32 − 122 °F)	—
Nominal voltage	6.0 VDC	3.6 VDC
Nominal capacity	12.0 Ah	1.1 Ah
Nominal power	72.0 Wh	4.0 Wh

[a]Approximate run time for a fully charged battery powering a diffusion unit that is operating at room temperature (25 °C [77 °F]) with CO, H_2S, O_2, and LEL sensors installed, has the wireless option enabled, and experiences 10 minutes of high alarm per day.

[b]Battery charging is suspended in temperatures below 0 °C (32 °F) and above 50 °C (122 °F).

[c]The use of biased sensors may decrease the battery lifetime.

Sensors

Provided below are specifications for each sensor, which include properties, installation locations, operating conditions, and performance data.

Table 2.5 Sensor specifications

	Gas type (abbreviation) Part number	
	Ammonia (NH_3) 17156650-6	Carbon Monoxide (CO) 17156650-1
Properties		
Category	Toxic and combustible	Toxic
Technology	Electrochemical	Electrochemical
DualSense capable	No	Yes
Installation locations	Any	Any
Operating conditions		
Temperature range[a]	-20 to +40 °C (-4 to +104 °F)	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)
RH range[a]	15–95%	15–90%
Performance		
Sensitivity		
Measurement range	0–500 ppm	0–1500 ppm
Measurement resolution	1 ppm	1 ppm
Accuracy[b]		
Calibration gas and concentration	50 ppm NH_3	100 ppm CO
Accuracy at time and temperature of calibration	± 11% (0–50 ppm) ± 13% (51–500 ppm)	± 5%
Accuracy over sensor's full temperature range	± 15%	± 15%
Response Time		
T50	26 s	8 s
T90	85 s	19 s

Table 2.5 Sensor specifications

	Gas type (abbreviation)	
	Part number	
	Carbon Monoxide, high range (CO)	Carbon Monoxide, low Hydrogen interference CO-Low H_2
	17156650-H	17156650-G
Properties		
Category	Toxic	Toxic
Technology	Electrochemical	Electrochemical
DualSense capable	No	Yes
Installation locations	Any	Any
Operating conditions		
Temperature range[a]	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)
RH range[a]	15–90%	15–90%
Performance		
Sensitivity		
Measurement range	0–9999 ppm	0–1000 ppm
Measurement resolution	1 ppm	1 ppm
Accuracy[b]		
Calibration gas and concentration	100 ppm CO	100 ppm CO
Accuracy at time and temperature of calibration	± 6.0%	± 6.0%
Accuracy over sensor's full temperature range	± 15.0%	± 15.0%
Response Time		
T50	9 s	9 s
T90	18 s	20 s

Table 2.5 Sensor specifications

	Gas type (abbreviation)	
	Part number	
	Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen Sulfide (CO and H_2S)	
	17156650-J	
Properties		
Category	Toxic	
Technology	Electrochemical	
DualSense capable	Yes	
Installation locations	Any	
Operating conditions	CO	H_2S
Temperature range[a]	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)	-20 to +55°C (-4 to +131°F)
RH range[a]	15–90%	15–95%
Performance		
Sensitivity		
Measurement range	0–1500 ppm	0–500 ppm
Measurement resolution	1 ppm	0.1 ppm
Accuracy[b]		
Calibration gas and concentration	100 ppm CO	25 ppm H_2S
Accuracy at time and temperature of calibration	± 5%	± 9%
Accuracy over sensor's full temperature range	± 15%	± 15%
Response Time		
T50	13 s	11 s
T90	33 s	21 s

Table 2.5 Sensor specifications

	Gas type (abbreviation)	
	Part number	
	Chlorine (Cl_2)	Hydrogen (H_2)
	17156650-7	17156650-C
Properties		
Category	Toxic	Toxic
Technology	Electrochemical	Electrochemical
DualSense capable	No	No
Installation locations	Any	Any
Operating conditions		
Temperature range[a]	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)
RH range[a]	15–90%	15–90%
Performance		
Sensitivity		
Measurement range	0–50 ppm	0–2000 ppm
Measurement resolution	0.1 ppm	1 ppm
Accuracy[b]		
Calibration gas and concentration	10 ppm Cl_2	100 ppm H_2
Accuracy at time and temperature of calibration	± 15.0% or 0.3 ppm (0–10.0 ppm) 0–20.0% (10.1–50.0 ppm)	± 6%
Accuracy over sensor's full temperature range	± 15.0% (-20 to +40 °C) ± 25.0% (41–50 °C)	± 15%
Response Time		
T50	7 s	33 s
T90	43 s	75 s

Table 2.5 Sensor specifications

	Gas type (abbreviation)	
	Part number	
	Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN)	Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)
	17156650-B	17156650-2
Properties		
Category	Toxic	Toxic
Technology	Electrochemical	Electrochemical
DualSense capable	No	Yes
Installation locations	Any	Any
Operating conditions		
Temperature range[a]	-20 to +40 °C (-4 to +104 °F)	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)
RH range[a]	15–90%	15–90%
Performance		
Sensitivity		
Measurement range	0.4–30 ppm	0–500 ppm
Measurement resolution	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm
Accuracy[b]		
Calibration gas and concentration	10 ppm HCN	25 ppm H_2S
Accuracy at time and temperature of calibration	± 5% (0–10.0 ppm) ± 10% (10.1–30 ppm)	± 5% (0–200 ppm) ± 7% (201–500 ppm)
Accuracy over sensor's full temperature range	± 15%	± 15%
Response Time		
T50	14 s	7 s
T90	59 s	14 s

Table 2.5 Sensor specifications

	Gas type (abbreviation)	
	Part number	
	LEL (Methane)	LEL (Pentane)
	17156650-L	17156650-K
Properties		
Category	Combustible	Combustible
Technology	Catalytic	Catalytic
DualSense capable	Yes	Yes
Installation locations	3 or 4	3 or 4
Operating conditions		
Temperature range[a]	-20 to +55°C (-4 to +131°F)	-20 to +55°C (-4°F to +131°F)
RH range[a]	15-95%	15-95%
Performance		
Sensitivity		
Measurement range	0–100% LEL	0–100% LEL
Measurement resolution	1% LEL	1% LEL
Accuracy[b]		
Calibration gas and concentration	2.5% vol Methane (50% LEL)	25% LEL
Accuracy at time and temperature of calibration	± 5%	± 5%
Accuracy over sensor's full temperature range	± 15%	± 15%
Response Time		
T50	10 s	10 s
T90	30 s	30 s

Table 2.5 Sensor specifications

	Gas type (abbreviation)	
	Part number	
	Nitric Oxide (NO)	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)
	17156650-D	17156650-4
Properties		
Category	Toxic	Toxic
Technology	Electrochemical	Electrochemical
DualSense capable	No	Yes
Installation locations	Any	Any
Operating conditions		
Temperature range[a]	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)
RH range[a]	15–90%	15–90%
Performance		
Sensitivity		
Measurement range	0–1000 ppm	0–150 ppm
Measurement resolution	1 ppm	0.1 ppm
Accuracy[b]		
Calibration gas and concentration	25 ppm NO	25 ppm NO_2
Accuracy at time and temperature of calibration	± 10% (0–100 ppm) ± 16% (101–1000 ppm)	± 5% (0–50 ppm) -5 to +18% (51–150 ppm)
Accuracy over sensor's full temperature range	± 15%	± 15%
Response Time		
T50	10 s	7 s
T90	28s	17 s

Table 2.5 Sensor specifications

	Gas type (abbreviation)	
	Part number	
	Oxygen (O_2)	Phosphine (PH_3)
	17156650-3	17156650-9
Properties		
Category	Oxygen	Toxic
Technology	Electrochemical	Electrochemical
DualSense capable	Yes	No
Installation locations	Any	Any
Operating conditions		
Temperature range[a]	-20 to +55 °C (-4 to +131 °F)	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)
RH range[a]	5–95%	15–95%
Performance		
Sensitivity		
Measurement range	0–30% vol	0–5 ppm
Measurement resolution	0.1% vol	0.01 ppm
Accuracy[b]		
Calibration gas and concentration	20.9% O_2	1 ppm PH_3
Accuracy at time and temperature of calibration	± 0.5% vol	± 6% or ± 0.1 ppm, whichever is greater
Accuracy over sensor's full temperature range	± 0.8% vol	± 15%
Response Time		
T50	8 s	8s
T90	16 s	18s

Table 2.5 Sensor specifications

	Gas type (abbreviation)	
	Part number	
	Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
	17156650-5	17156650-R
Properties		
Category	Toxic	Toxic
Technology	Electrochemical	PID (10.6 eV)
DualSense capable	Yes	No
Installation locations	Any	3 or 4
Operating conditions		
Temperature range[a]	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)	-20 to +50 °C (-4 to +122 °F)
RH range[a]	15-90%	0-90%
Performance		
Sensitivity		
Measurement range	0–150 ppm	0–2000 ppm
Measurement resolution	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm
Accuracy[b]		
Calibration gas and concentration	10 ppm SO_2	100 ppm Isobutylene
Accuracy at time and temperature of calibration	± 8%	± 7% (0–600 ppm) ± 13% (601–1000 ppm)
Accuracy over sensor's full temperature range	± 15%	-22–0% (1001–2000 ppm)
Response Time		
T50	8 s	10 s
T90	20 s	15 s

[a]During continuous operation.

[b]Apply when the instrument is calibrated using the stated calibration gas and concentration; unless otherwise stated, accuracy is equal to the stated percentage or one unit of resolution, whichever is greater.

3

Getting Started

Unpacking

A shipment may include the items listed below in Table 3.1. Each item should be accounted for during the unpacking process. If any item is missing or appears to have been damaged, contact Industrial Scientific (see back cover) or an authorized distributor of Industrial Scientific products.

Table 3.1 Package contents

Quantity	Item	Details
1 as ordered	Radius BZ1 Base	—
1 as ordered	SafeCore® Module	Diffusion or aspirated.
1	Pump inlet water barrier	Aspirated SafeCore Modules only.
1	Hand tool	Screwdriver set that includes T30 and T10 torx bits.
1	Charging power supply and cord	The power-cord type is based on the order destination. It is suited for only one of the following outlet types: NA, EU, AUS, or UK. Not included with SafeCore Module-only orders.
1	Calibration cup	Diffusion SafeCore Modules only.
1	Calibration tubing	60.96 cm (2 ') of urethane tubing; 4.762 mm (3/16 ") ID. Not included in Radius Base-only orders.
1	*Final Inspection & Test Report*	Includes information[a] about the instrument, the installed sensors, and factory calibration. Not included in Radius Base-only orders.
1	*Warranty Benefits Booklet*	—
1	*Quick Start*	—

[a]At the time of shipment.

Hardware Overview

The main hardware components of the Radius BZ1 Area Monitor are identified below in Figure 3.1.A and Figure 3.1.B (front view and back view, respectively). The front view features the diffusion instrument and shows the gas path, which leads to the sensor ports. The aspirated unit, as shown in the back view, features a pump inlet that draws air into the unit.

Figure 3.1.A Hardware overview Radius BZ1 (front view; diffusion)

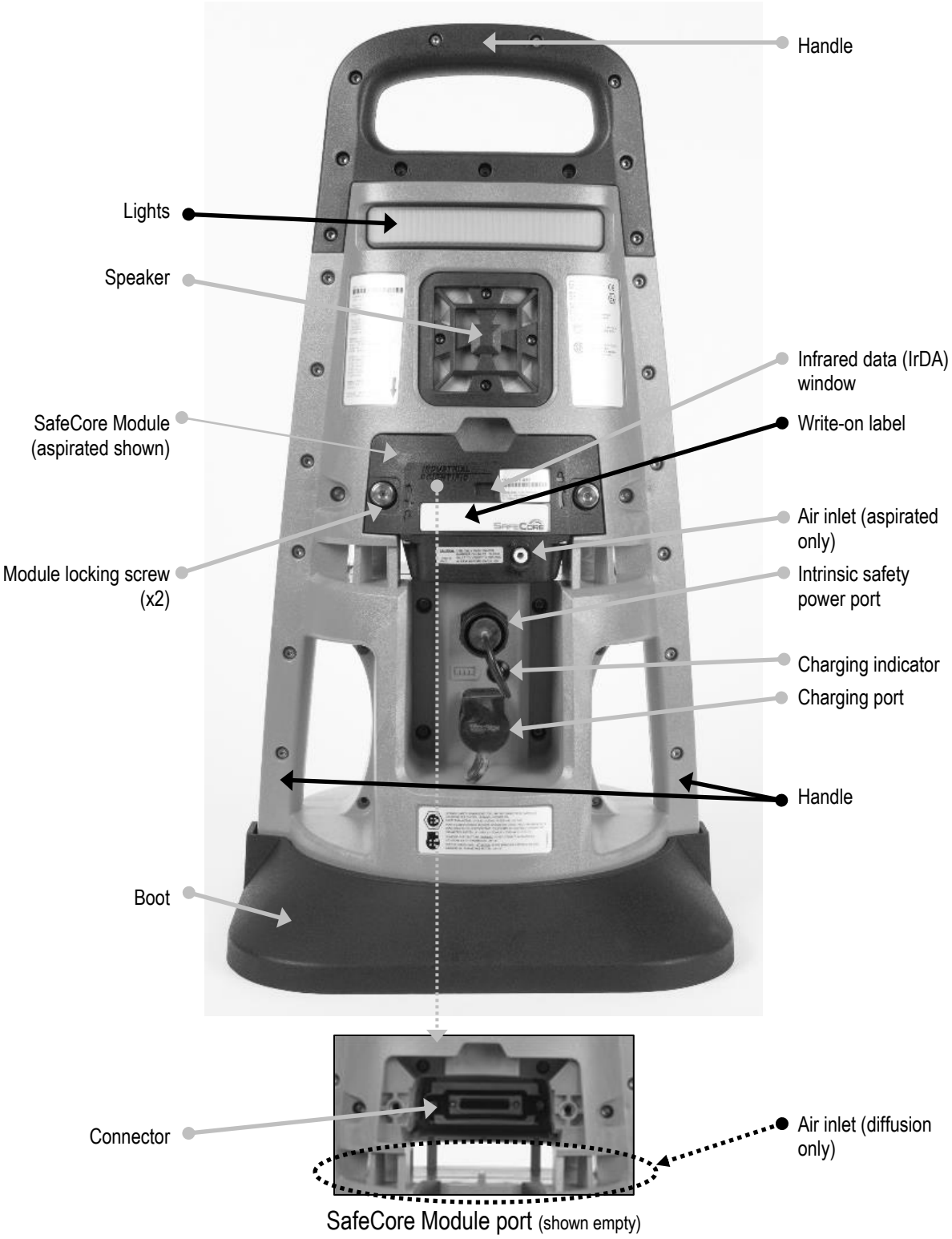
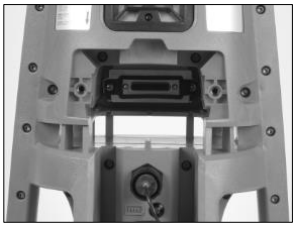


Figure 3.1.B Hardware overview Radius BZ1 (back view; aspirated)

Setup

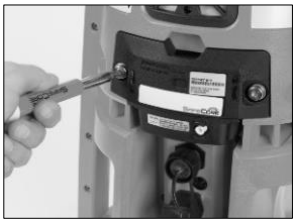
Use the supplied screwdriver set to prepare the instrument for operation as described below in Figure 3.2.



On the back of the Radius Base, locate the SafeCore Module port.

Slide the module straight into its port. Push firmly to support the connection of the module to the base. Use care not to damage the module's connector pins.

When installed correctly, there will be slight connection impact and the module edge will be flush with the surface of the base.



Using the supplied screwdriver set, tighten both module screws. Push the screw into the borehole; its spring will compress. Turn the screw clockwise; tighten until the red indicator surrounding the borehole is no longer visible.

From the display screen on the front of the instrument, peel back the plastic cover and discard it.

For aspirated units only

Connect the water stop to the pump inlet port; turn clockwise to tighten.

Attach one end of the sample tubing to the water stop that is attached to the pump inlet (above left).

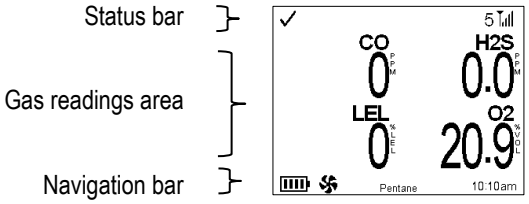
Attach the other end to a compatible water stop (right).

At each end, push on the tubing to ensure the connecting part is fully inserted into the tubing (approximately .635 cm [.25 "]).

Figure 3.2 Setup

Display Overview

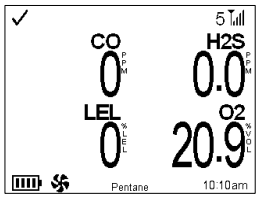
As shown below, the display has one central segment where it communicates *gas readings* information. Above the gas readings segment is a *status bar* and below it a *navigation bar*. Both bars are used to feature status symbols and information; the navigation bar may also feature instructional symbols.



See Figure 3.3 to become familiar with display screen elements as they may appear during operation. These elements include symbols, numbers, abbreviations, and text that allow the instrument to clearly communicate with its users.

Status bar

The status bar communicates general information about the instrument and wireless functionality.



Instrument and wireless status symbols

Instrument status

✓	The checkmark indicates the instrument is operational.
⚠	The warning symbol may appear in combination with text or symbols to identify a specific issue.

LENS Wireless status

5 and	Indicates the LENS Wireless group peer count and the group's signal quality.
, , , and	The LENS group signal quality is shown here in order from weakest to strongest.
	The wireless radio is not functioning and LENS features are not available.
	The wireless radio is set to "off" and LENS features are not available.

iNet Now status

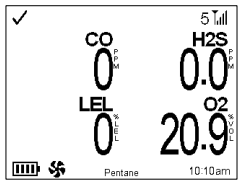
	The instrument is wirelessly connected to iNet; it is available for live monitoring by users of iNet Now.
	The instrument is *not* wirelessly connected to iNet; it is unavailable for live monitoring by users of iNet Now.
No cloud	The instrument's firmware version, settings, or LENS Wireless status make it unavailable for live monitoring by users of iNet Now.

Other symbols

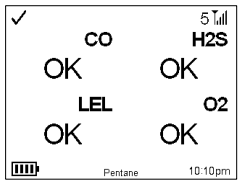
Tank 1	When the display area or the navigation bar features information about a peer instrument, this text indicates the peer instrument's identity. If the peer instrument does not have an assigned user such as "Tank 1", its serial number will display in place of the user assignment.
	Identifies a peer instrument as a Radius BZ1.
	Identifies a peer instrument as a Ventis™ Pro Series monitor.

Gas readings area

This area communicates gas-readings information. It is also used to communicate alarm details and sensor status messages (e.g., calibration due symbol).



Numeric view



Text view

Gas readings

Gas, current reading, and unit of measure.

Event symbols (gas-related)

OR Gas present, positive over-range alarm.

Gas present, high alarm.

Gas present, low alarm.

STEL Short-term exposure limit (STEL) alarm.

TWA Time-weighted average (TWA) alarm.

Alarm is latched.

Sensor status symbols

The warning symbol may appear in combination with text or symbols to identify a specific issue.

OFF The indicated sensor has been set to off and is not operational.

The indicated sensor is part of a DualSense pair.

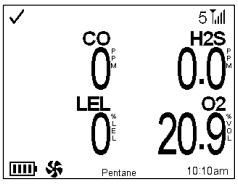
Utility symbols

and Maintenance due (bump test shown).

and Maintenance due (calibration shown).

During operation, the navigation bar generally provides information. Shown here is the battery status, the LEL correlation factor, and the time of day (12-hour format).

The navigation bar is used to display peer alarms and details about those alarms (event, gas reading, and instrument). At other times, it will feature instructional symbols where the symbol applies to the button directly below it.



Navigation bar }

Network information

Tank 3	Identifies an instrument in the LENS peer group that may be experiencing an alarm or a group-peer connection issue. A symbol next to the device number will indicate the issue. Note: If no user (Tank 3 shown here) is assigned, the SafeCore Module's serial number will display.

Other symbols

	The warning symbol may appear in combination with text or symbols to identify a specific issue.
	Indicates a procedure or instrument self-adjument is in progress.
	The installed SafeCore Module is aspirated.
	The battery's level of charge is between 76 and 100%.
	The battery's level of charge is between 51and 75%.
	The battery's level of charge is between 26 and 50%.
	The battery's level of charge is less than or equal to 25%.
	The battery's level of charge is approaching a critically low level.
	A power supply is in use.
11:56am	The time of day (12-hour format shown).

Instructional symbols

	Scroll an options list.
	Make a selection, start a process, or answer affirmatively.
	Instructional text.

Figure 3.3 Display-screen overview during operation

4

Settings

Guidelines

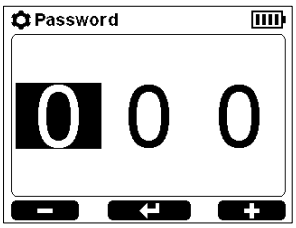
Radius BZ1 Area Monitor settings that can be adjusted manually through the instrument are described in this "Product Manual". These and other settings can also be adjusted through compatible Industrial Scientific docking stations that are supported by iNet and DSSAC; *any changes made manually will be overridden when the SafeCore® Module is docked*.

Only qualified personnel should access and adjust instrument settings; this person is referred to below as the "safety specialist." To help guard against unintended access by nonqualified personnel, settings can be security-code protected.

Accessing Settings

Radius BZ1 settings, which reside in the SafeCore Module, can be accessed any time during operation by simultaneously pressing and holding the instrument's left and right buttons. As shown below, if the security-code screen is activated, settings *are* protected and the instrument's security code must be entered. If the entered value matches the security-code setting, the settings menu will display; otherwise, access to settings will be denied and the instrument will display its home screen.

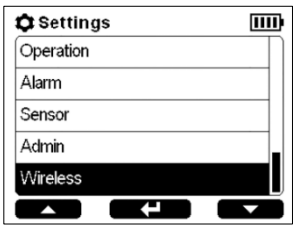
To access the settings, press and hold the left and the right buttons.



■ Decrease the highlighted value

Enter the highlighted value

■ Increase the highlighted value



■ Move the highlight bar up

Select the highlighted option

■ Move the highlight bar down

When working in settings, the instrument will wait approximately 30 seconds between button presses; when no button is pressed, it will exit the current setting screen and revert to the prior display screen. If that is the home screen, simultaneously press and hold the left and right buttons to re-enter settings.

Settings Overview

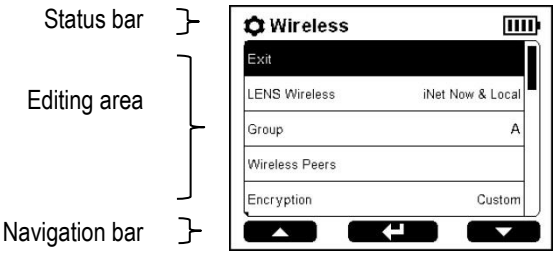
Instrument settings are organized by topic. This allows the safety specialist to first choose the topic of interest, such as wireless, then review and optionally adjust each setting within that topic. The settings topics are described below in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Settings overview

Topic	Description
Maintenance	View general instrument information. Perform utilities—routine maintenance such as bump testing. View and optionally change an instrument's current user and site assignments.
Start-up	Control what the instrument operator can access during the power-on process.
Operation	Control what the instrument operator can access during operation.
Alarm	Control how the instrument will behave during alarms and some warnings; view and optionally edit current alarm setpoint values.
Sensor	Control which sensors are enabled or disabled for gas detection. Optionally edit calibration gas settings, set the LEL sensor's correlation factor, or set the PID sensor's response factor.
Admin (Administration)	Control the ways in which an instrument will interact with its user: set a security code, the display-screen language, a confidence indicator, and more. Set reminders for utilities and related values such as dock due interval.
Wireless	Control LENS Wireless functionality, allow or disallow instrument data transmission to iNet for live-monitoring of the unit by users of iNet Now, and set GPS options.

Display Overview (settings)

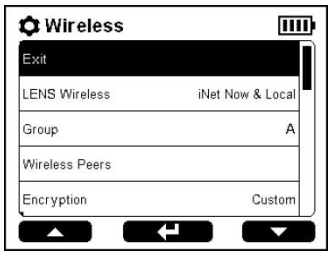
As shown below, the display has one central segment where editing takes place. Above the *editing area* is a *status bar* and below it a *navigation bar*. The status bar is used to indicate the setting menu or the setting being edited. The navigation bar features instructional symbols.



See Figure 4.1 to become familiar with display screen elements as they may appear in settings. These elements include symbols, text, numbers, and abbreviations that allow the safety specialist to easily edit settings.

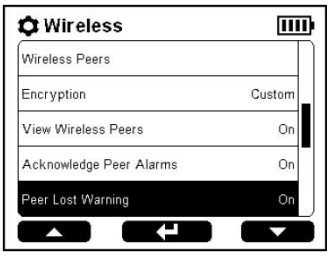
Status bar

When working in settings, the status bar indicates the current topic (Wireless shown here) or the name of the setting that is being edited. It also features the settings symbol and battery indicator.



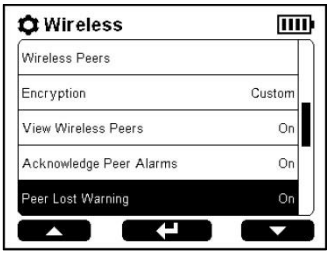
The editing area displays each item that can be set. The highlight bar indicates which setting is currently selected for editing.

Editing area



The navigation bar provides instructional symbols. Each action displayed in the navigation bar is controlled by the button underneath it. The action on the left is controlled by the left button (■), the action shown in the center by the power button (⏻), and the action shown on the right by the right button (■).

Navigation bar



Symbols

⚙	Settings.
▲ or ▼	Scroll a list up or down.
− or +	Decrease or increase a highlighted value.
↵	Enter a highlighted value, view additional information for a highlighted option, or confirm a setting change.
»	Skip an item.
Text	Instructional text may appear in the navigation bar.

Figure 4.1 Display screen overview in settings

Working in Settings

In most cases, a setting is edited without moving to a second display screen as described in the first example shown below using the Peer Lost Warning setting. During editing, the right and left buttons generally perform the same function.

The Radius BZ1 will monitor for gas when settings are in use and its alarms will be functional.

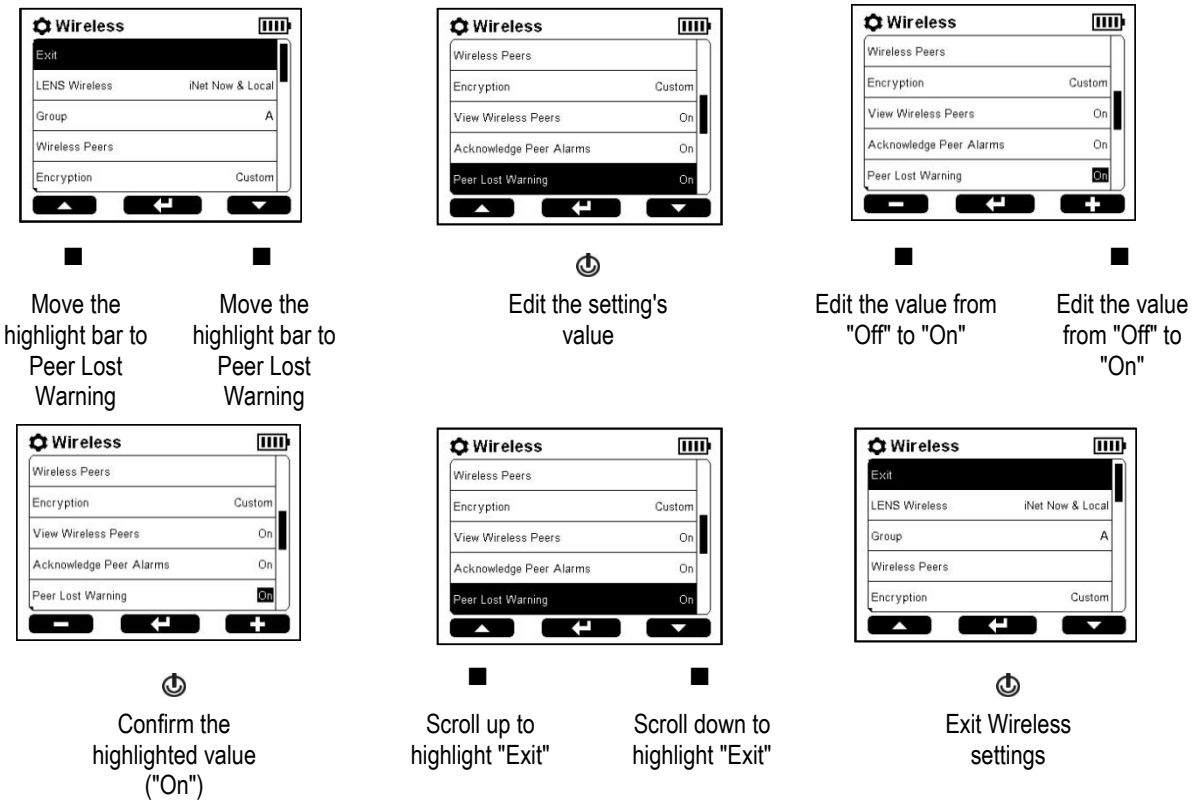


Figure 4.2 Example for editing a single-step setting

Changing the setting for the LEL Cal Gas Type is an example of an editing process that first follows the method described above, but requires a second step that will generate a new display-screen message. The message will provide additional information and instruction as shown below.

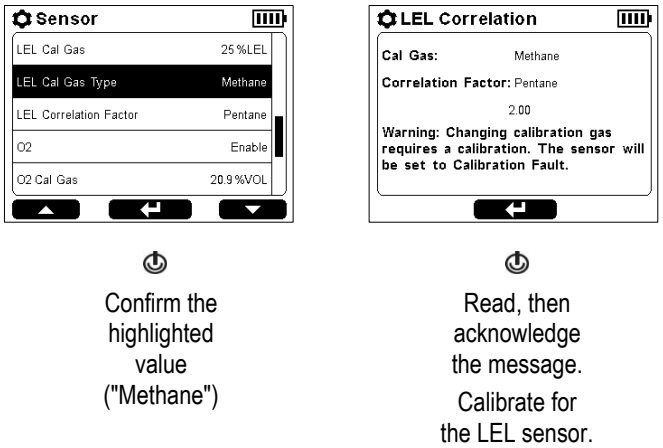


Figure 4.3 Example for editing a multistep setting

Reviewing and Editing Settings

The rest of this chapter describes in detail the options available within each settings topic:

- Maintenance
- Start-up
- Operation
- Alarm
- Sensor
- Admin
- Wireless

From the access instruction and examples provided above, use the instrument buttons to review and adjust the instrument's settings described below in Tables 4.2 through 4.8.

Maintenance Options and Settings

The primary purpose of Maintenance is to provide the safety specialist with the opportunity to view maintenance information and to perform maintenance procedures (utilities).

The safety specialist can also view the instrument's serial number and versioning information, and view and edit the instrument's current user and site assignments.

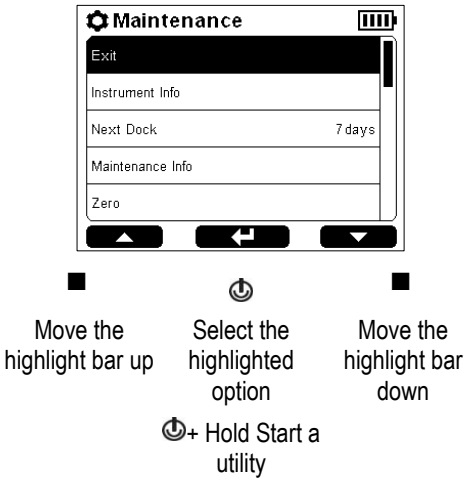


Table 4.2 Maintenance options and settings

Option or setting	Description
Instrument Info	View serial numbers, versioning information, available battery power, and installed sensor types. This information is also displayed: company name and the user and site to which the instrument is currently assigned.
Maintenance Info	View the docking or calibration status.
Zero (and calibrate)	Zero the sensors, then optionally calibrate the instrument.
Bump Test	Complete a bump test.
Readings	View and optionally clear the peak, TWA, and STEL readings associated with the installed sensors. *Note:* When a reading is cleared, its value is reset to zero and its time-related setting is also reset to zero.
User*	View and optionally edit the current SafeCore Module user assignment. The five users most recently assigned users will be available for selection. The user name data will display as the instrument's peer identity.
Site*	View and optionally edit the current SafeCore Module site assignment. The five sites most recently assigned will be available for selection.
Self-test	Run the instrument self-test.

* To assign a user or site that is not listed, use iNet or DSSAC.

Start-up Settings

These settings allow the safety specialist to permit or prohibit all-user access to start-up options, information that will display during the power-on process.

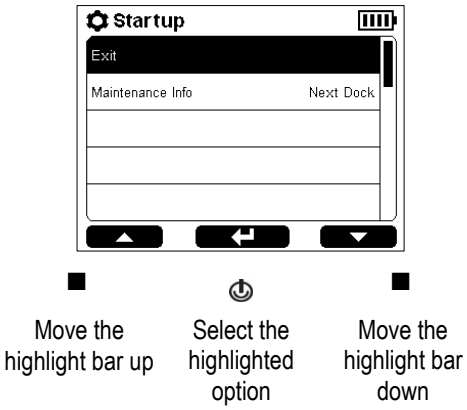


Table 4.3 Start-up settings

Setting	Description and options	
Maintenance Info	Select one format for the maintenance reminder message that can be set to display during the power-on process. Choose one from among the calibration and dock message options shown below. A dock message selection will override calibration due warnings.	
	Calibration message	*Dock message*
	Next cal date	Number of days
	Last cal date	
	Days until next	
	Days since last	

Operation Settings

These settings allow the safety specialist to permit or prohibit all-user access—during operation—to information and utilities. Access is set separately for each item. For example, the option to view instrument information may be permitted for all-user access, but the option to zero the instrument may be prohibited.

From operation settings, the always-on feature is also available.

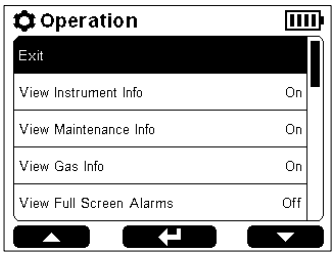


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Table 4.4 Operation settings

Setting	Description and options
	Permit or prohibit all-user access—during operation—to the information items listed here. To permit access, set the option to "On"; to prohibit access, set it to "Off." Set each item separately.
View Instrument Info	Set all-user access to view serial numbers,versioning information, installed sensor types, company name, and current user and site assignments.
View Maintenance Info	Set all-user access to view the calibration or docking reminder message.
View Gas Info	Set all-user access to view alarm setpoints and the calibration gas requirements for each installed sensor.
View Full-screen Alarms	Set all-user access to view full-screen alarms. When set to "On", the full-screen alarm format will display large-type alarm details for enhanced visual access.
Perform Zero Perform Calibration Perform Bump Test Clear Peak Clear TWA Clear STEL	Permit or prohibit all-user access—during operation— to perform the utilities listed here. To permit access, set the option to "On"; to prohibit access, set it to "Off." Set each item separately.
Always-on Mode	Permit or help prohibit all-user access to instrument shutdown. *Option* — *Effect* On — Helps prohibit instrument shutdown. The unit will require the user to enter the SafeCore Module's security code* before it will shut down. *The security code is set in the Admin settings. Off — Permit all-user access to instrument shutdown without the entry of the security code.

Alarm Settings

These settings allow the safety specialist to set the values for each gas event that will cause the instrument to alarm.

The specialist can make other choices about instrument behavior including the manner in which the instrument will communicate its alarm events. Options include signal type, audio pattern, and latch feature.

The specialist can also permit or prohibit instrument power off during alarms, and view details about recent alarm events.

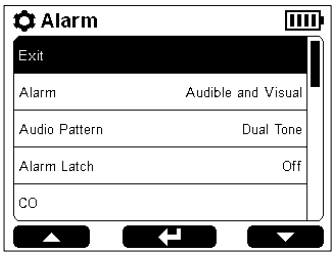

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Table 4.5 Alarm settings

Setting	Description and options
Alarm	Set the signal type or disable alarm signals. Choose one desired effect from among these options: *Option* — *Effect* Visual — Lights only Audible — Speaker only Audible and Visual — Speaker and lights Off — *No* speaker and *no* lights *Note:* If Off is selected, the instrument will ask for confirmation.
Audio Pattern	Set the audio pattern for gas alarms; choose one desired effect from among these options: *Option* — *Effect* Dual tone — Tone 1 then tone 2 Single tone — Tone 1 only Sweep — Multiple, escalating tones
Alarm Latch	Set the alarm latch feature to "On" or "Off." *Option* — *Effect* On — Sustain alarm signals after the alarm-causing condition no longer exists and until the alarm is manually turned off. *Note:* A latched alarm can be turned off by pressing and holding the instrument's left or right button. Off — Allow alarm signals to turn off after the alarm-causing condition no longer exists.
Gas Name	Set for each gas, the concentration that will cause each possible gas event listed below. The STEL and TWA events apply only to toxic gases. To view alarm setpoints, highlight and select the desired gas name. The setpoint values will display; from the list, highlight and select an event type such as low alarm. As will be indicated in the navigation bar on the display screen, use the left and right buttons, respectively, to decrease or increase the setpoint value. *Low Alarm* Set the value to the gas concentration that will cause a gas-present, low-level alarm.

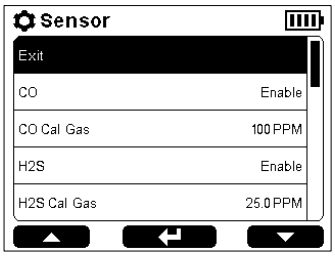
Table 4.5 Alarm settings

Setting	Description and options
	High Alarm Set the value to the gas concentration that will cause a gas-present, high-level alarm. *STEL Alarm* Set the value to the required short-term exposure limit (STEL) for the gas. STEL values reflect the cumulative measure of a gas over a defined period of time. The instrument's STEL time period is set for 15 minutes. *TWA Alarm* Set the value to the required time-weighted average (TWA) exposure for the gas. TWA values reflect the average level of exposure to gas over a defined period of time, the TWA interval, which is set by the safety specialist in the next setting listed below.
TWA Interval	Set the time period (in hours) for the TWA exposure limit. If the TWA setpoint is reached during the set interval, the instrument will activate its TWA alarm.
Allow Shutdown in Alarm	Use this setting to permit or prohibit instrument shutdown during alarm events. *Option* — *Effect* On — Allows any user to shut down the instrument while it is in alarm. Off — Prohibits shutdown of the instrument when it is in alarm.
Alarm Events	View details for the most recent alarm events. Details include: the alarm-causing sensor and its highest reading during the event; the duration, date, and time of the alarm; and the serial number for the Radius Base that was in use.

Sensor Settings

These settings allow the safety specialist to enable or disable for operation each installed sensor, and to set the gas concentration required for its calibration.

The LEL correlation and PID response factors are also available for editing.



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Move the highlight bar down

Table 4.6 Sensor settings

Setting	Description and options
Enable-disable	Each sensor name is displayed with its *current* operation status. *Option* — *Effect* Enable — The sensor is operational. Disable — The sensor is *not* operational.
Cal Gas	Each calibration gas type is displayed with its current concentration; the concentration value is editable.
LEL (or PID) Cal Gas Type	The current calibration gas type is displayed. The calibration gas type can be set for an installed LEL sensor and an installed PID sensor. The available options are: *LEL sensor* — *PID sensor* Butane — Benzene Hexane — Ethylbenzene Hydrogen — Isobutylene Methane — Toluene Pentane — Mxylene Propane
LEL Correlation Factor PID Response Factor	The current factor is displayed for each sensor and is editable. The available options are supplied on screen.

Admin Settings

Admin settings allow the safety specialist to control important aspects about how the instrument communicates with its operator. For example, a security code can be set to help restrict all-user access to settings.

The safety specialist can also set the display-screen language, maintenance-related warnings, and other items.

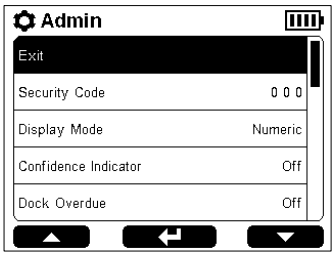

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Table 4.7 Admin settings

Setting	Description and options	
Security Code	Use a valid security code to help protect access to settings and to support always-on operation.	
	Option	*Effect*
	000	Access to settings is unprotected. An instrument set for always-on operation can be powered off.
	Not 000	Access to settings is security-code protected. An instrument set for always-on operation can be powered off *only* with the entry of the security code.
Display Mode	Choose the manner in which gas readings appear on the display screen, numeric format or text format.	
	Option	*Effect*
	Numeric format	 The instrument operator will see detailed readings.
	Text format	 The instrument operator will see a status message.
Confidence Indicator	When the confidence indicator is on, the instrument emits a signal to indicate to the instrument operator and others who are nearby that the instrument is powered on.	
	Option	*Effect*
	Off	No signals
	Audible	Chirp
	Visual	Blue lights
	Audible and Visual	Chirp and blue lights
Dock Due Calibration Due Bump Due	Select the manner in which the instrument will alert its operator of maintenance-due warnings. For each warning, choose one desired effect from among the options listed below. *Note*: If the dock-due option is selected, its warning will override the calibration-due and bump-due warnings.	
	Option	*Effect*
	Off	No signals
	Audible	Chirp

Table 4.7 Admin settings

Setting	Description and options	
	Visual	Blue lights
	Audible and Visual	Chirp and blue lights
Sync Interval Calibration Interval Bump Interval	Select the interval for each maintenance due warning. The "sync" interval controls the dock-due warning.	
	Interval type	*Value*
	Sync	One-day increment
	Calibration	One-day increment
	Bump	Half-day increment
Bump Pass Limit Bump Max Time	Sensors pass a bump test when they sense the specified percentage of calibration gas (or "pass limit") within the specified response-time setting (or "max time"). Set each to a value within its available range.	
	Pass limit: 50–99%	
	Response-time: 30–120 seconds	
Language	Set the instrument's display language. Choose from the on-screen options.	
Data and time settings	The instrument uses date and time settings to date- and time-stamp its data-log entries (including alarms). The time setting also appears on the display screen during operation.	
	Date format: DD-Month-YYYY	
	Time format: 12-hour or 24-hour clock.	
	Time: enter values based on the selected time format.	
Backlight Mode	Set the instrument's backlight behavior. Choose one desired effect from among these options, which are listed in order from lowest power consumption to highest power consumption:	
	Option	*Effect*
	Off	Always off.
	Automatic	Turns on when a button is pressed and the instrument senses low-light conditions.
	Continuous	Always on.
Backlight Interval	When the backlight is set for automatic operation, the interval setting determines how long the light remain on (between 5 and 60 seconds).	
Data-log Interval	Set the interval (in seconds) at which the instrument's readings will be saved to the data log.	
	Interval value	*Effect*
	1 s	The actual reading is saved to the data log.
	>1 s	The average of readings taken over the interval is saved to the data log; data-log capacity is conserved.
Data-log Status	When the data log reaches its capacity, it will begin to overwrite data. The Data-log Status display helps the safety specialist determine if the data log is nearing capacity by supplying the current values for these items:	
	Data-log interval setting	
	Current session number	
	Remaining time estimate	
	Usage: percentage of capacity used	

Wireless Settings

Wireless settings allow the safety specialist to control LENS Wireless functionality. This includes whether or not instrument data can be transmitted to iNet for live-monitoring access by users of iNet Now, and how the instrument will behave with respect to its peers, the gas-detection instruments within the LENS group. GPS options are also set within this menu.

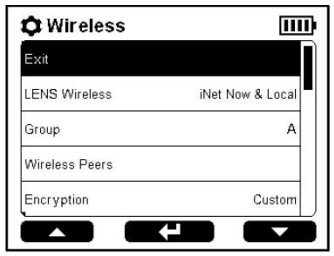

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Table 4.8 Wireless settings

Setting	Description and options
LENS Wireless	Use this setting to allow or disallow the instrument to join LENS Wireless groups and to send data to iNet for the live monitoring of the unit. *Option* — *Effect* iNet Now and Local — LENS Wireless is operational. This instrument is available to join LENS groups. It will also transmit data to iNet for live monitoring by users of iNet Now. Local — LENS Wireless is operational. This instrument is available to join LENS group, but *will not* transmit data to iNet for live monitoring by users of iNet Now. Off — LENS Wireless is *not* operational. The instrument is *not* available to join LENS groups *and cannot* send data to iNet for live monitoring by users of iNet Now.
Group	Use this setting to assign the Radius instrument to a LENS group. Values: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J
Wireless Peers	View the list of peer instruments that are assigned to the instrument's group and access the gas readings for any listed peer instrument. To add a Ventis Pro instrument to the LENS group, choose the "Join new peer" option. Then, point the Ventis Pro IrDA window at Radius IrDA window. Hold the Ventis Pro very close to the Radius for approximately five seconds or until the Ventis Pro emits an ascending tone to indicate success. 
Encryption	Choose the manner in which transmitted, wireless data will be secured. *Option* — *Effect* Default — Use the Industrial Scientific encryption key. Custom* — Use an encryption key other than the Industrial Scientific default option. *Requires the use of iNet or DSSAC.

Table 4.8 Wireless settings

Setting	Description and options
View Wireless Peers	Set all-user access to view gas readings—during operation—for peer instruments that are within the instrument's assigned LENS group. *Option* — *Effect* On — Peer instrument gas readings will be accessible on-demand during operation. Off — Peer instrument gas readings will *not* be on-demand accessible during operation.
Peer Alarms	Set the instrument to emit or not emit alarm signals for peer-instrument events. *Option* — *Effect* On — The instrument *will* emit signals when a LENS peer instrument is in alarm; choose a signal type of audible, visual, or both audible and visual. Off — The instrument will *not* emit signals when a LENS peer instrument is in alarm. The display screen will indicate that the peer alarms are off.
Acknowledge Peer Alarms	Set all-user access to turn off the LED and audible signals when the instrument is in peer alarm[a]. *Option* — *Effect* On — Permits users to turn off the visual and audible alarm signals when the instrument is in peer alarm. Off — Prohibits users from turning off the visual and audible alarm signals when the instrument is in peer alarm.
Peer Lost Warning	Set the instrument to alarm or not alarm when another instrument in the group becomes "lost." A peer instrument is considered lost when it is no longer communicating within the group for an unexpected reason. For example, if a peer instrument is moved, it may be outside the range for connection with any instrument in the group. *Note*: These intentional actions will *not* cause a Peer Lost Warning: the instrument is powered off, its group assignment is changed, or its radio is turned off. *Option* — *Effect* On — The instrument will emit an alarm when a peer instrument is lost. Off — The instrument will *not* emit an alarm when a peer instrument is lost.
Acknowledge Peer Lost	When the Peer Lost Warning (above) is set to "On", use the Acknowledge Peer Lost feature to allow the instrument operator to turn off the LED and audible signals[a] when a peer is lost. *Option* — *Effect* On — *Permits* users to turn off the visual and audible alarm signals when the instrument is in peer lost warning. Off — *Prohibits* users from turning off the visual and audible alarm signals when the instrument is in peer lost warning.
Group Lost Warning	Use this setting to control whether or not the instrument will warn its operator that there are no peer instruments remaining in the group. *Option* — *Effect* On — The instrument will emit a warning when it becomes separated from its group. Off — The instrument will *not* emit a warning when it becomes separated from its group.
Acknowledge Group Lost	When the Group Lost Warning (above) is set to "On", use the Acknowledge Group Lost feature to allow the instrument operator to turn off the LED and audible signals[a] when the instrument becomes separated from its LENS wireless peer group.

Table 4.8 Wireless settings

Setting	Description and options	
	Option	*Effect*
	On	The instrument will emit a warning when it becomes separated from its group.
	Off	The instrument will *not* emit a warning when it becomes separated from its group.
GPS Option	Use this setting to allow or disallow the unit to obtain its GPS coordinates.	
	Option	*Effect*
	On	The instrument will attempt to obtain its GPS coordinates, at a set interval, for upload to iNet.
	Off	The instrument *cannot* obtain its GPS coordinates.
GPS Interval	Set the interval (in minutes) at which the instrument will obtain its GPS coordinates.	
	Value	1 to 60 minutes

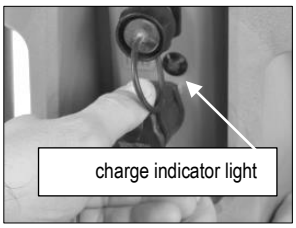
[a]The display-screen messaging is not affected; in the designated area, it will contain details about the peer alarm or warning.

5

Power

Charging the Battery

Before first use and as needed—in an area known to be nonhazardous—charge the Radius Base battery as described below in Figure 5.1. Charging can be done regardless of whether or not a SafeCore® module is installed. If a module is installed, the instrument will not be functional while it is charging.



Pull on the charging port's tethered cap to remove it.

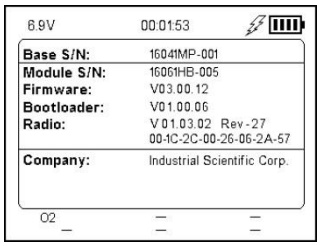
Note the location of the charge indicator light.

Insert the power supply cord into the charging port, its metal tab facing up. When fully inserted, the tab will click into place.

Connect the power supply to its cord; then, connect the power cord to a suitable outlet.

The battery's charge state (conditioning, charging, or ready) is indicated by the symbol on the display screen (if the module is installed) and the green charge-indicator light located on the back of the Radius Base.

Charge state	Light	Display symbol
Conditioning	Blinking	
Charging	On	
Ready	Off	



When charging is complete, press the tab on the power cord connector and pull to disconnect the power cord from the instrument.

Install the port cap before using the instrument in a hazardous classification area for which it is certified.

Figure 5.1 Battery charging instruction

Power on

To power on the Radius BZ1 Area Monitor, press and hold the power button (⏻) for approximately three seconds. Tones emitted from the speaker during the power-on process are of a lower decibel compared to the audible alarm signals. The alarm muffler accessory from Industrial Scientific may be used to further diminish the volume; be sure to remove the muffler before instrument operation.

The instrument will perform a *self-test*; its operator should observe the instrument and its display to verify the unit is functioning as expected. Immediately following the self-test is the *start-up sequence*, which will provide information and may prompt the instrument operator to prepare the instrument for use.

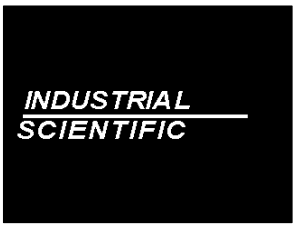
The full power-on process is shown below in Figure 5.2, which includes button-press instructions where needed. The process may vary from that shown below depending on instrument settings and whether or not a pump is installed. At the end of the power-on process, the "home" screen will display.

Self-test

Light test

The blue lights will flash followed by the red lights. Verify that all lights are functional.

Display test

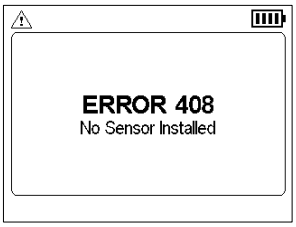


Observe the display screen to verify that all pixels are functional.

Speaker test

The unit emits a beep. Verify that the speakers are functional.

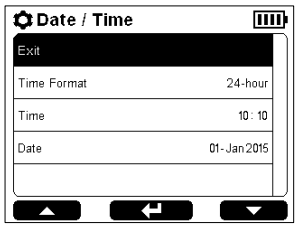
Sample error message



If the unit fails any part of its self-test, an error message will display. If the unit or its operator detect problems, contact Industrial Scientific.

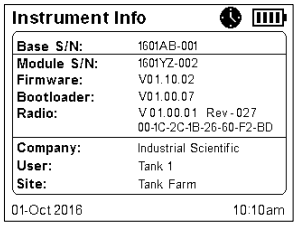
Start-up sequence

Set date and time



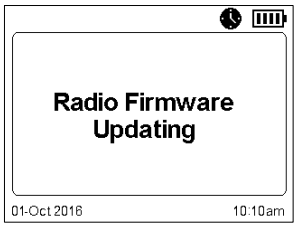
Move the highlight bar up	Choose the high-lighted item	Move the highlight bar down
Edit the highlighted value	Enter the high-lighted value	Edit the highlighted value

Instrument information



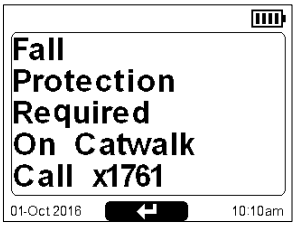
Provides identifying information about the instrument, and information about its installed sensors, available battery power, and assignments (company, user, and site).

Radio firmware update



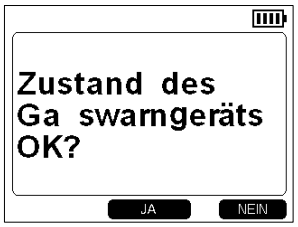
The SafeCore Module is installing improvements.

Company message



Acknowl-
edge message

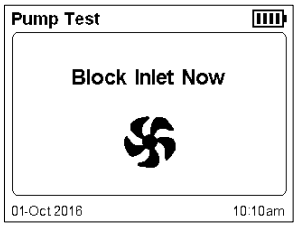
Compliance check (German-language instruments only)



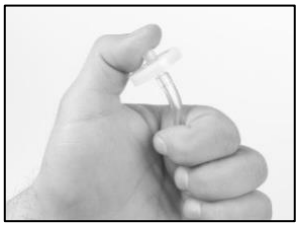
Answer "yes"

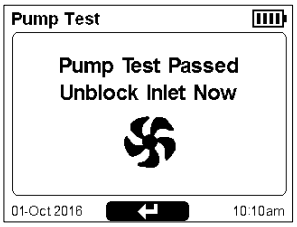
Answer "no"

Pump test (aspirated units only)



Place a finger over the opening at the end of the sampling line to block the flow of air.

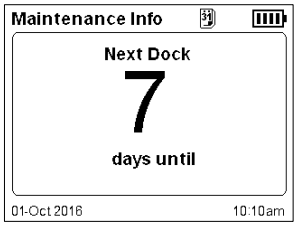


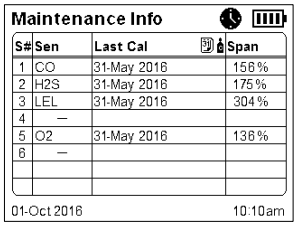


Once the pump test is complete, remove the finger from the sampling line, then press the power (⏻) button to continue.

Note: A failed pump test may indicate a problem somewhere in the sampling line. Check and correct for cracks or other damage, debris, and improper installation in these areas: tubing, all sampling line connections, and the pump inlet water barrier.

Maintenance information

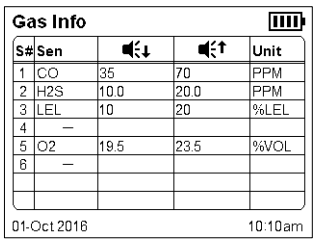




The dock information (above left) indicates maintenance is due in the future ("days until").

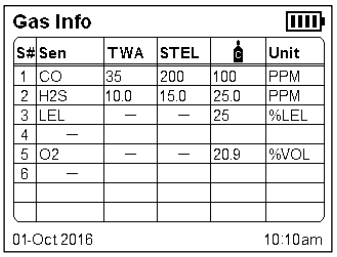
The calibration information (above right) indicates the date on which the maintenance was last performed. Calibration information can also appear as due in the future.

Gas information



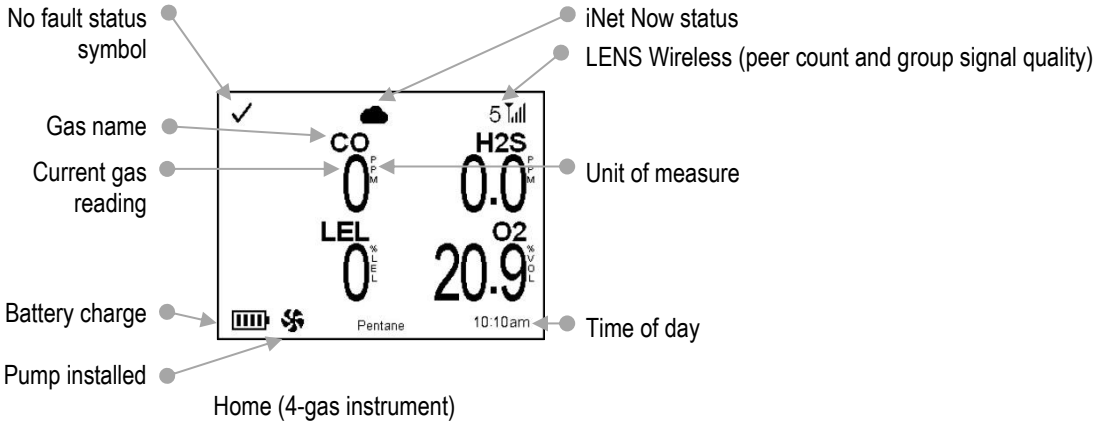
These setpoints are provided for each gas: gas-present low alarm and high alarm, TWA alarm, STEL alarm, and calibration gas.

Verify that the settings are appropriate.



End of power-on process

Home



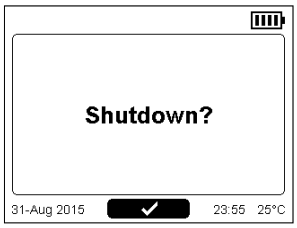
Home (4-gas instrument)

Figure 5.2 Power-on process

Shutdown

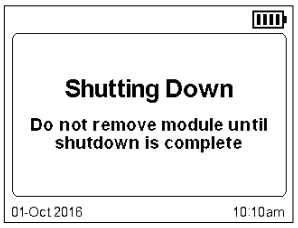
To start the shut-down process, which powers off the instrument, press and hold the power button (⏻).

Shutdown confirmation



When promoted, confirm shutdown: press ⏻. Without confirmation, the instrument will remain on.

Shutdown in progress

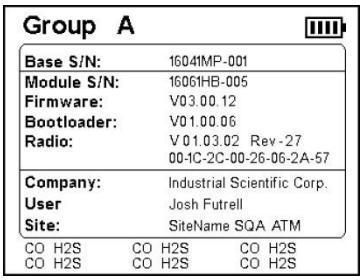


Allow the instrument to complete shutdown before removing the SafeCore Module.

Figure 5.3 Shut-down process

Quick-status Information

When the unit is powered off, the installed sensor types, available battery power, and other information can be viewed without powering on the unit: simultaneously press and hold the left and right buttons. The quick-status screen also displays during charging.



Maintaining Battery Charge

During operation of the Radius BZ1, use its compatible power-supply accessories from Industrial Scientific to extend instrument run time. Each accessory has its own hazardous-classified area restrictions and run-time effects, and is to be used in accordance with its product manual.

- *Only* the Intrinsically Safe Extended Run Time Power Supply (ISERTPS) can be installed and used in certain hazardous-classified areas; refer to the ISERTPS product manual to determine if the product suits the intended location.
- Run-time effects are summarized below.

Table 5.1 Power supply run-time effects

Power supply (product manual part number)	Radius BZ1 run-time
Intrinsically Safe Extended Run Time Power Supply (17158248)	Indefinite[a]
Extended Run Time Power Supply (17158358)	30 days or more[b]

[a]Run time may reach up to 7 days, but is not indefinite, for an aspirated unit that is operating at room temperature 25 °C [77 °F]) with more than one LEL sensor and CO, H_2S, and O_2 sensors installed, has the wireless option enabled, and experiences 10 minutes of high alarm per day.

[b]Approximate run time when used with the Radius BZ1 Area Monitor that has a fully charged battery powering a diffusion unit that is operating at room temperature (25 °C [77 °F]) with CO, H_2S, O_2, and LEL sensors installed, has the wireless option enabled, and experiences 10 minutes of high alarm per day.

6

Operation

Placing the Instrument

A placement plan (see Chapter 1, "Best Practices"), which is based on gas properties, site needs, and wireless factors, will indicate the desired location for each Radius® BZ1 Area Monitor. At the desired location:

- Place the instrument on a level, stable surface.
- Place the instrument where it cannot fall.
- To achieve best performance for a unit that will use GPS, ensure the site provides large, open-sky access. Units used in an indoor environment *cannot* receive the signal required for GPS functionality.

In-field Precautions

Before operating the instrument, take these in-field precautions:

- Verify that the calibration cup is not in the gas path and that the gas path is clear of snow, mud, ice, and other obstructions.
- Verify that the alarm muffler is not covering the speaker.
- Verify the instrument's alarms are *not* turned off. Contact a supervisor if this message appears in the display's navigation bar, "⚠ Alarms Off."
- If a compatible power supply from Industrial Scientific is in use, verify that the instrument is receiving power by checking the instrument display screen for the power-supply symbol (⚡).

LENS Wireless

A LENS group can include RadiusBZ1 Area Monitors, Ventis® Pro Series instruments, and RGX™ Gateways.

If part of a LENS group, the following apply to Radius BZ1 instruments.

- To maintain membership in the LENS group, use these guidelines to assess potential signal reach:
  - a line-of-sight distance up to 300 m (328 yd) between two Radius BZ1 instruments.
  - a line-of-sight distance up to 100 m (109 yd) between a Radius BZ1 and a Ventis Pro that is facing the Radius instrument.
- Check the instrument's "Wireless" display screen to verify that the instrument is showing in the peer list.
- Check the home screen to assess signal quality. From lowest to highest signal quality, the symbols are: , , , and .
- If an instrument becomes separated from its group, its display screen may feature a "Group Lost" message; its peer instruments may display a "Peer Lost" message. When separated from its group, the instrument will continually attempt to rejoin the LENS group.

Note: While highly resistant to interference from other wireless devices, avoid using devices of high electromagnetic interference (EMI) near the instrument.

Live Monitoring

iNet® Now, a service of Industrial Scientific, is part of a wireless system that provides for the live monitoring of gas-detection instruments. Instrument data travels, via a compatible gateway, to iNet. From iNet, the safety team, using iNet Now, can learn on a live basis of gas hazards. To view a sample live-monitoring application see Figure 6.1 below.

Live monitoring requires* the following.

- Activation of the *iNet Now* service.
- Activation of the instrument (through iNet) for live monitoring.
- A wireless connection between the instrument and a compatible gateway.

*Instrument settings and connection guidelines also apply as described in this “Product Manual”.

During instrument operation, the cloud symbol that appears on the Ventis Pro’s display screen indicates the following about live-monitoring status.

- A solid cloud ( ) indicates instrument data are reaching iNet and are available to users of iNet Now for the live monitoring of instrument status.
- A cloud with a line through it ( ) indicates instrument data are *not* reaching and iNet Now user *cannot* monitor instrument status. See a supervisor for assistance.

Each of the compatible gateways has some unique aspects to its functionality as described below.

RGX Gateway

- To be monitored by the RGX Gateway, the Radius BZ1* and the RGX must be members of the same named LENS group, such as Group A.
- An RGX-monitored Radius will continually upload its data to iNet via the RGX.
- Counting gas-detection instruments and RGX units, the LENS group can include up to 25 equipment items. For example, if two RGX units are used to monitor Group A, the group can accommodate 23 gas-detection instruments.

Smart-device gateway

Data from a Radius BZ1* can reach iNet through a smart-device gateway when the following are true.

- The smart device is running the iNet Now Sync App.

- At least one member of the LENS group is a Ventis Pro that is within range (approximately 30 m [32]) of the smart device. This provides the required gateway connection for the transmission of Radius data to iNet.
- The LENS group can include up to six gas-detection instruments.

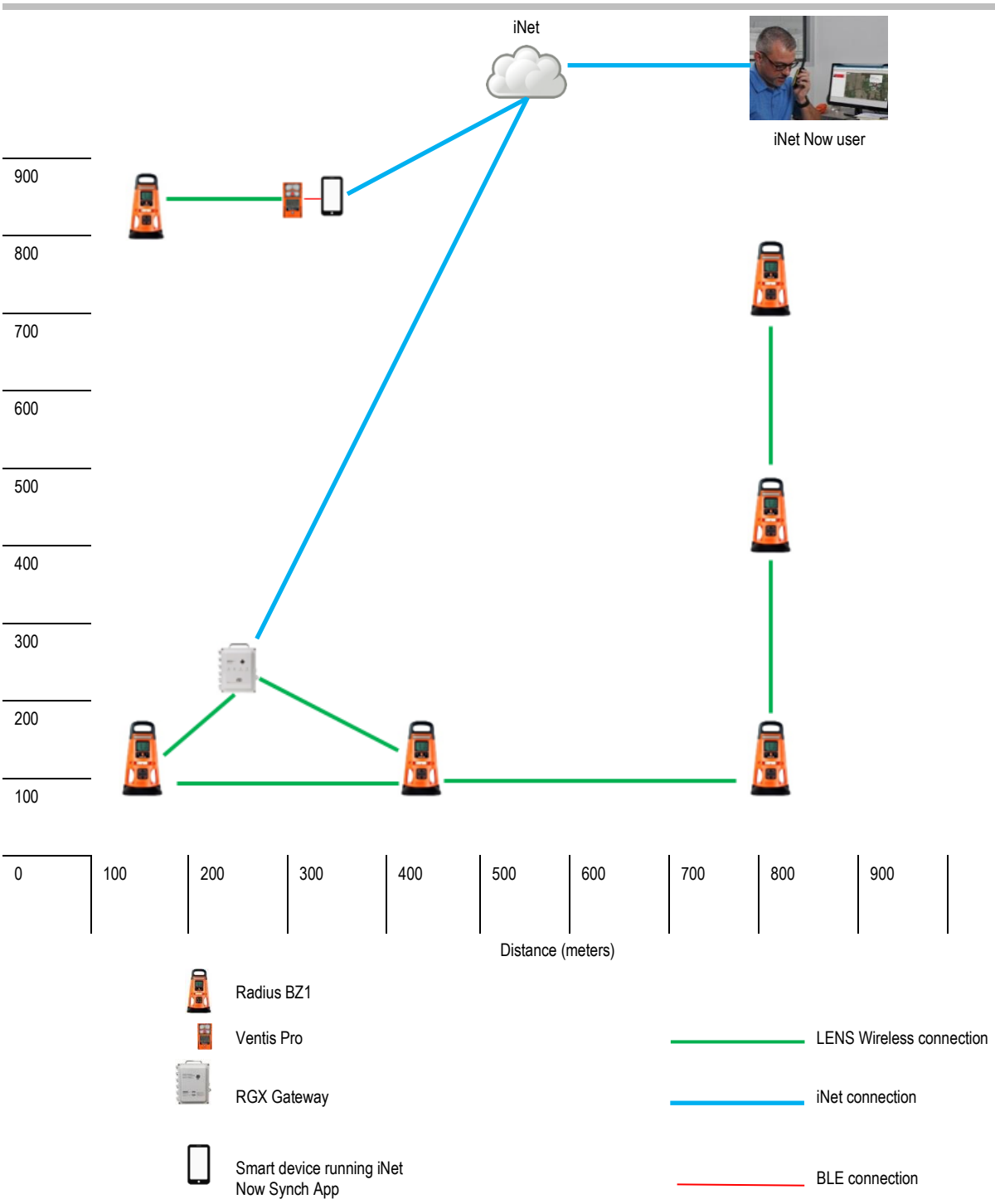


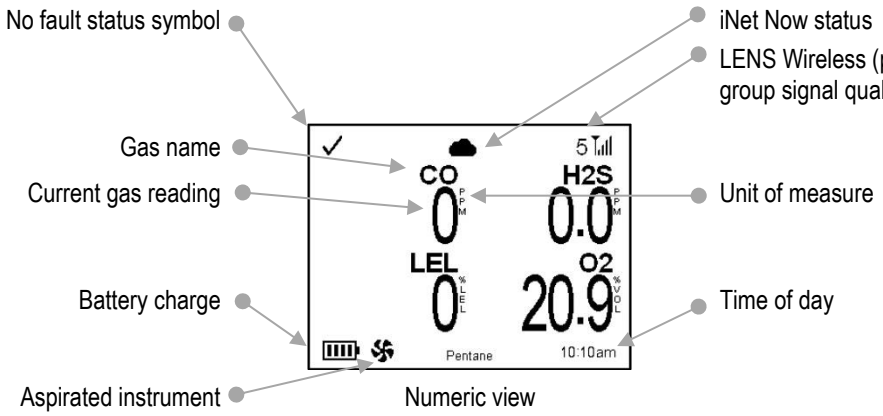
Figure 6.1 Sample live-monitoring application

Gas Readings

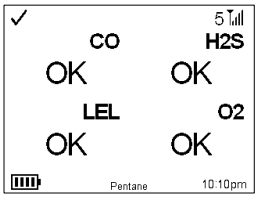
After a unit has been powered on (its self-test and start-up sequence successfully completed) the gas readings will display. As noted earlier in the "Product Manual", this display screen is referred to as “Home." The display may vary based on the number of installed, operational sensors. As shown below, the home screen may display actual gas readings (numeric view) or a general statement about the readings (text view).

During operation, the home screen will display unless the instrument is using the display to provide information about an alarm, warning, indicator, or status item.

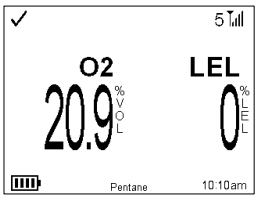
Home



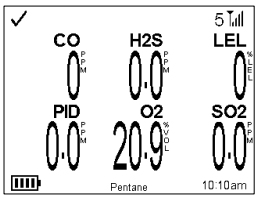
Numeric view



Text view



Home for two installed sensors



Home for six installed sensors

Operating the Instrument

From the home screen, a series of display screens may be accessible during operation. Some are informational and some provide access to maintenance utilities such as bump testing; options vary based on the instrument's settings.

Information

Information screens display briefly and may include:

- The instrument's serial numbers, versioning information, and the company, user, and site assigned to the instrument.
- The number of days until the SafeCore® Module is due to be docked for maintenance.
- The date each installed sensor is next due for calibration (or was last calibrated) and its span reserve percentage value.

  Note: The span reserve percentage is an indicator of a sensor's remaining life. When the value is less than 50%, the sensor will no longer pass calibration.
- The alarm setpoints and the calibration gas requirements for each installed sensor.
- The instrument's wireless peer list and optional access to peer instrument readings.

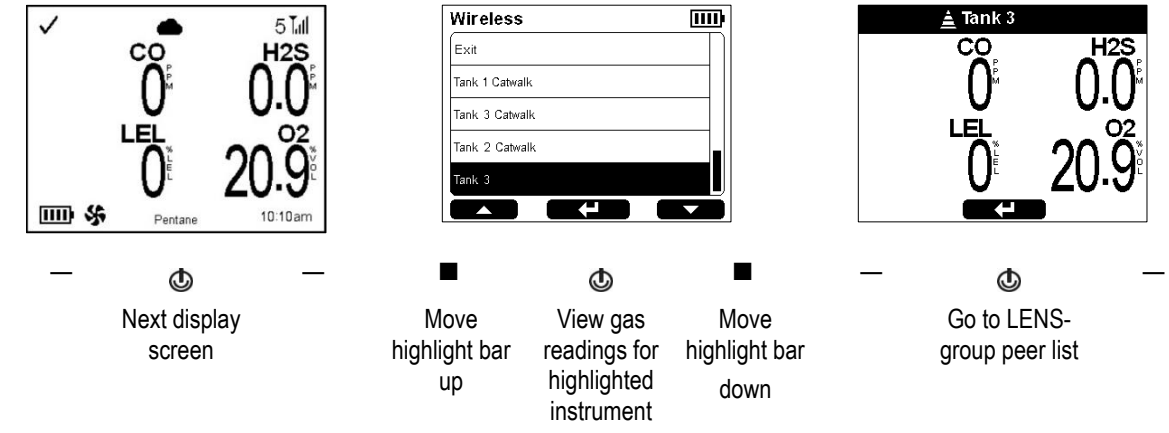
Utilities

Utilities give the instrument operator opportunities to complete maintenance procedures, which may include:

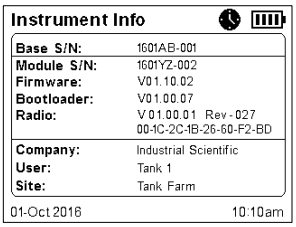
- Zero the installed sensors and calibrate the SafeCore module.
- Bump test the installed sensors.
- View and optionally clear the peak, TWA, and STEL readings.

  Note: When a reading is cleared, its value is reset to zero and its time-related setting is also reset to zero.

Figure 6.1 describes how to access options during operation. The navigation bar across the bottom of the display will sometimes provide instruction. When that is the case, each displayed action is controlled by pressing the button located underneath it. The instrument will wait approximately 30 seconds between button presses; when no button is pressed, it will revert to the home screen or the prior display screen.

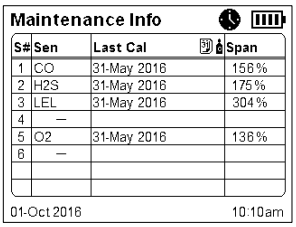


Instrument information



Next display screen

Maintenance information (Calibration and span format)

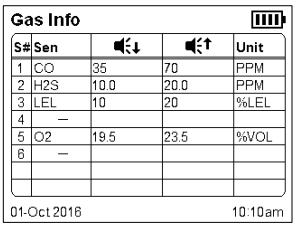


Next display screen

(Docking format)

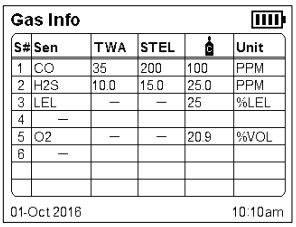
Next display screen

Gas information



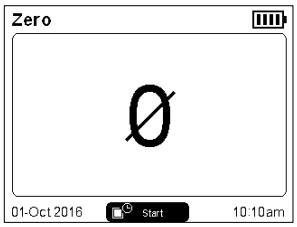
Next display screen

Gas information (continued)



Next display screen

Zero utility

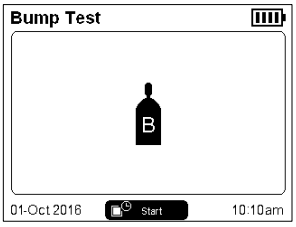


Next display screen

+ Hold

Start the utility

Bump test utility

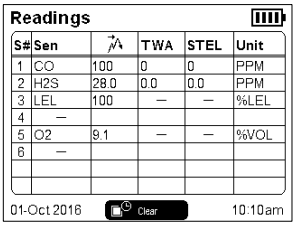


Next display screen

+ Hold

Start the utility

Summary readings



Next display screen

+ Hold

Start the utility

Figure 6.2 Operation instruction

Alarms, Warnings, and Indicators

Alarms notify the instrument operator of danger.

Warnings notify of a condition that needs attention.

Indicators notify of a status (e.g., confidence indicator).

Take seriously all alarms, warnings, and indicators and respond according to company policy.

Alarms

Alarms notify instrument operators of danger. Alarm intensity is based on the event type and its source. The Radius BZ1 has alarms of four intensities; from highest to lowest they are:

- High alarm
- Low alarm
- Peer high alarm
- Peer low alarm

When all signals* are on, the following apply:

- The *high alarm* features only red light and is fast-paced.
- The *low alarm* is similar to the high alarm, but includes blue as well as red light. It is medium-paced.
- *Peer alarms* are similar to the low alarm, but are slower in pace.

Figure 6.2 depicts how the signals vary based on the type of alarm.

*Signals (visual and audible) vary based on instrument settings. The high and low alarms may be of an audible pattern (dual tone or "sweep") that is different from that heard during a peer-high or peer-low alarm (single pitch).

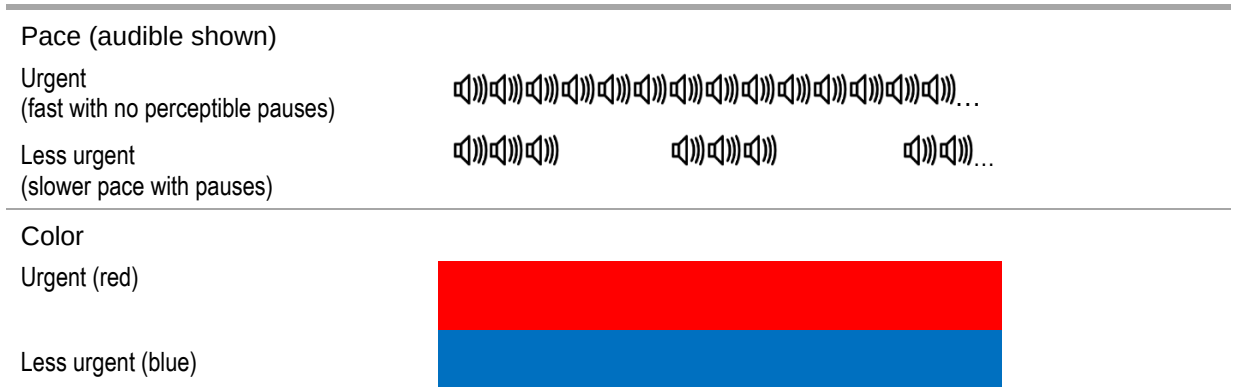


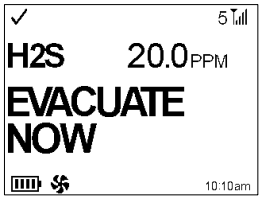
Figure 6.3 Alarm-signal intensity

Alarms are persistent. They turn off when the alarm-causing event is no longer detected, unless they are latched ( ). A latched alarm can be turned off by pressing and holding the instrument's left or right button.

Peer alarms and warnings can be acknowledged by pressing and quickly releasing the right or left button; the audible alarm and LEDs will turn off, but the display-screen details stay on. When a peer alarm occurs after acknowledgement, it signals a new event (e.g., a peer instrument's low alarm was acknowledged, but the instrument is now in high alarm). Note that an instrument's peer alarms can be set to "off", which means the instrument will *not* emit any peer-alarm signals. If set to off, this warning message will display in the navigation bar, in rotation with all other messages: "⚠ Peer Alarms Off".

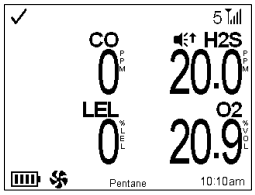
Information about gas alarms is presented in different formats on the display screen.

Instructional format

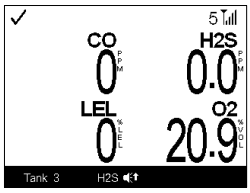


Full-screen format

Readings format (numeric view)



Peer alarm format



and indicate the in-alarm peer instrument is Radius BZ1 or a Ventis Pro Series monitor, respectively.

Figure 6.4 Alarm and peer-alarm display-screen samples

The display screens shown above feature the symbols for a high alarm ( ) and peer high alarm ( ). When an alarm is caused by another type of event, the display screens will feature a different symbol as shown in Figure 6.4, which also indicates relative signal intensity.

Alarm level	Signal intensity
Event types	Event symbol
High Alarm	
Gas present (positive over-range event)	**OR**
Gas present (high-alarm event)	
STEL event	**STEL**
System error (408 shown)	**ERROR 408**
Critical low battery	**Low Battery Shutdown**
Low Alarm	
Gas present (low-alarm event)	
TWA event	**TWA**
Negative over-range	**-OR**
Peer High Alarm	

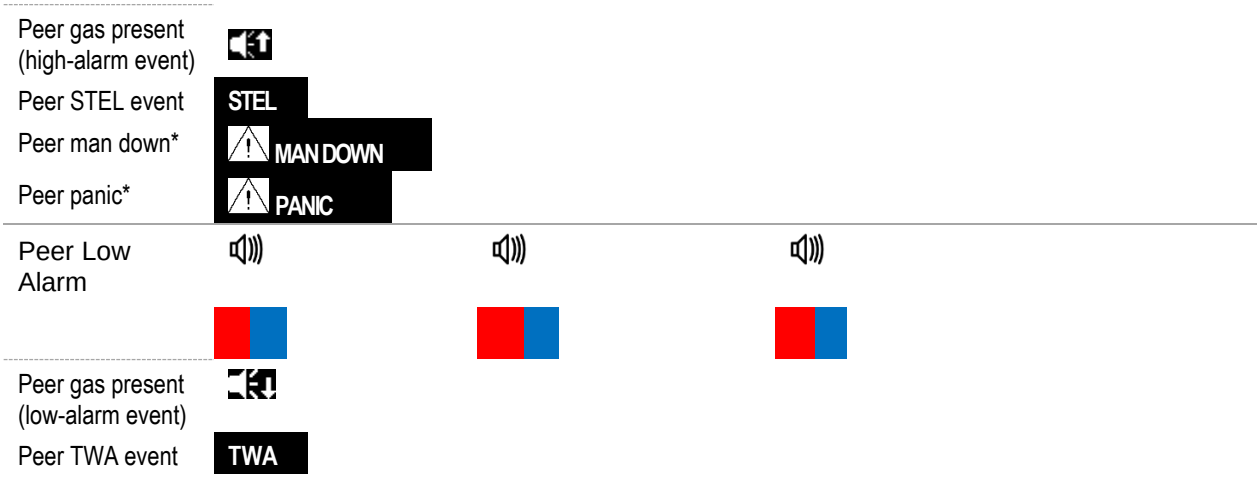


Figure 6.5 Alarms, possible causes, and relative signal intensity

*When displayed in the peer alarm format, the in-alarm instrument is a Ventis Pro Series monitor.

The example below describes and illustrates the sharing of alarm information for instruments that are operating as peers in a LENS group.

Example: Peer instruments with one in high alarm

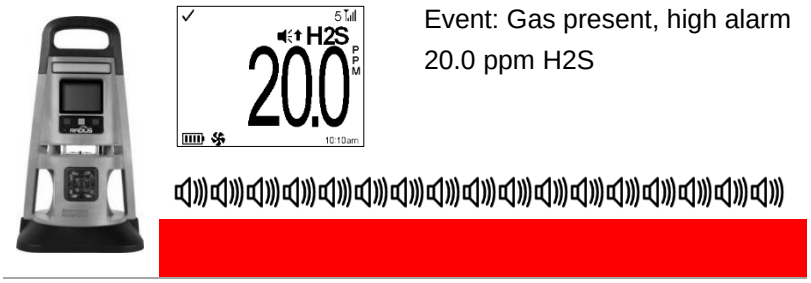
Instrument "Tank 3" and "Tank 2" are peer instruments in a LENS peer group.

The Tank 3 instrument has detected 20.0 ppm H2S, which has caused a high alarm. This means its operator is in immediate danger, so the instrument will emit alarm signals of the highest intensity as shown.

The Tank 2 instrument will emit alarm signals of lower intensity to indicate a peer instrument is in alarm. Display screen details indicate that colleagues at the Tank 3 are in immediate danger and provide the alarm-event symbol.

Instrument in high alarm

Tank 3

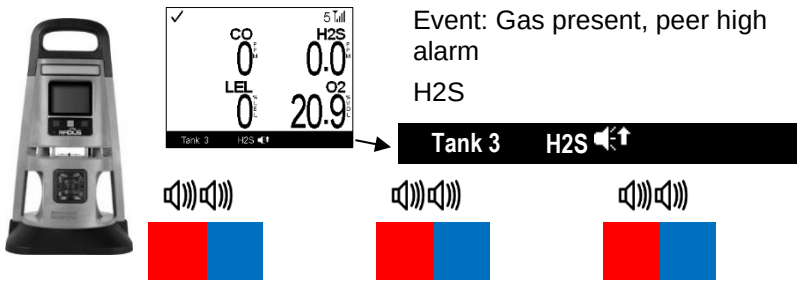


Event: Gas present, high alarm

20.0 ppm H2S

Instrument in peer high alarm

Tank 2



Event: Gas present, peer high alarm

H2S

Warnings

Warnings notify the instrument operator of a condition that needs attention.

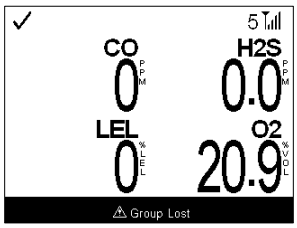
Warnings turn on and off repeatedly. The more urgent the warning, the shorter the time between on-off occurrences: a warning that repeats every ten seconds is more urgent than a warning that repeats every thirty seconds.

When all signals* are on, all warnings will be audible. A high-level warning will also emit red and blue light, and a lower-level warning only blue. Compared to alarms, warning signals are emitted at a lower level of intensity.

Warnings persist until the issue is resolved. In some cases, an unresolved warning will cause an alarm. For example, if the low-battery warning turns on and the instrument is not charged, the signals will change from warning status to alarm status (critical low battery).

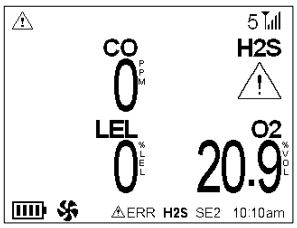
*Signals (visual and audible) vary based on instrument settings.

Group lost[a]



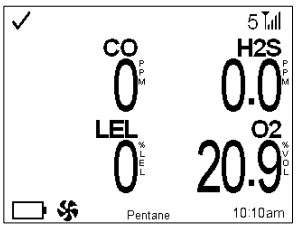
The instrument is no longer a LENS peer-group member.

Sensor failure



One or more sensors is not working (H_2S shown).

Low battery



Remaining battery power is low.

Figure 6.6 Warning display-screen samples

[a]Settings may permit the warning to be turned off by pressing and holding the right or left button.

Indicators

Indicators notify the instrument operator of status and appear as a flash of blue light.

Table 6.1 Warnings and indicators; causes and signal frequency

Symbol	Event type and description	Warning Frequency (seconds)		
		10 s	30 s	90s
⚠ Peer Lost	Peer Lost A peer instrument is no longer communicating with any instruments in the LENS group. If there is a current user assignment, the user name will display; otherwise, the peer instrument's serial number will be shown.	✓		
⚠ Group Lost	Group Lost The instrument is no longer communicating with any instruments in the LENS group.	✓		
⚠	Sensor failure One or more sensors is not working. See the section below on *Failures and Errors*.	✓		
↓02	LEL-Low O_2	✓		

Table 6.1 Warnings and indicators; causes and signal frequency

Symbol	Event type and description	Warning Frequency (seconds)		
		10 s	30 s	90s
	LEL and O_2 sensors are installed and the concentration of O_2 is insufficient for LEL sensor functionality.			
	Low battery When this symbol appears in the lower left area of the display screen (in the navigation bar), it indicates the Radius Base battery has power enough to operate the instrument for at least 30 minutes.		✓	
	Instrument data are not reaching iNet or users of iNet Now.	Display-screen symbol only		
Text 	GPS "No GPS Signal  " will display in the navigation bar to indicate the instrument cannot obtain its GPS coordinates. Depending on the instrument's intended application, a unit that can be moved may acquire a signal in another location. *Note:* GPS is operational only outdoors.	Display-screen message only		
	Dock due.		✓	
	Maintenance due (bump test shown)		✓	
No symbol is displayed.	Confidence indicator.			✓

When an instrument is in continuous operation, it will perform a self-test every 12 hours, which may cause a brief, low-volume signal.

Resolving Failures and Errors

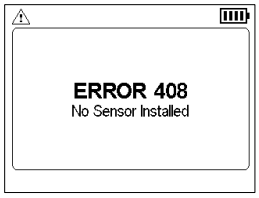
When addressing any failure, always respond according to company safety policy.

Some failures and errors are easily resolved by qualified personnel as described below in Table 6.2. For other errors or failures, contact Industrial Scientific.

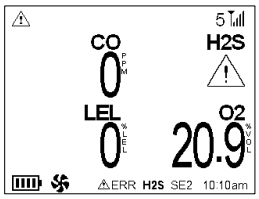
When a recommendation action suggested below requires some form or maintenance or service, complete the work in an area known to be nonhazardous and follow all other instruction provided in "Maintenance" (Chapter 7) or "Service" (Chapter 8).

Table 6.2 Failures and errors

Critical errors

Message	Recommended actions
	The display screen reproduction shown here is an example of a critical error. Until a critical error is resolved, *the instrument is not operational.* In this case, Error 408, qualified personnel can check the installed sensors for proper installation, correct location, and compatibility. The numeric error code indicates a specific issue or type of issue. When the error is described on the display screen, qualified personnel can attempt to resolve the issue. If no text accompanies the error code, contact Industrial Scientific or an authorized service center for assistance.

Sensor failures and errors



The display screen reproduction shown here is an example of a sensor failure screen. The failure symbol "⚠" is placed to indicate the sensor in failure. The navigation bar displays a text description of the problem.

Symbols and other display-screen items that are used to describe various sensor failures are listed below.

Symbol	Cause	Recommended actions
⚠	If the symbol appears *in place of* the gas reading, a non-DualSense sensor is in failure or both sensors in a DualSense pair are in failure. In either case, the instrument is not able to monitor for that gas.	Power off the instrument, then power it back on. If the failure persists, check the sensor for proper installation. If needed, replace the sensor. If the sensor is a biased sensor, a sensor error can be caused when the SafeCore module's backup battery would not have sufficient charge as needed to support the biased sensor. Replace the module's backup battery (see chapter 8, "Service").
	When one sensor in a DualSense pair is operational and one is in failure, the gas reading for the operational sensor will display and the error symbol will appear above the reading; the navigation bar will provide details about the failure.	The sensor pair is no longer operating on DualSense for the indicated gas type. Respond according to company safety policy.
Text ⚠	"No GPS Signal ⚠" will display in the navigation bar to indicate the instrument cannot obtain its GPS coordinates.	Depending on the instrument's intended application, a unit that can be moved may acquire a signal in another location. Ensure the site provides large, open-sky access and the location is not shielded. *Note:* GPS is operational only outdoors.
ERR	The sensor has a data fault or is not compatible with the installation location.	Check the sensor for proper installation, correct location, and compatibility.
OFF	The sensor's setting is turned off and the sensor is not operational.	To make the sensor operational, change its setting.
Ø	The sensor failed the zero process.	Repeat the zero process.
B	The sensor failed bump testing.	Calibrate the instrument, then complete a bump test.

Table 6.2 Failures and errors

	The sensor failed calibration.	Calibration results indicate the sensor's span reserve percentage. When that value is less than 50%, the sensor will not pass calibration and is due for replacement. If the span reserve percentage indicates the sensor is greater than 50% check for the following: • Ensure the calibration cup is compatible with the instrument and is correctly and securely placed in the gas path. • Check the tubing for splits, blockage, or damage. • Ensure the tubing is secured to the calibration cup and the cylinder's regulator. • Ensure the cylinder is not empty and contains the required gas concentrations. If desired, repeat the calibration process.

Other failures and errors

Message	Recommended actions
Low Backup battery	The battery in the SafeCore Module can no longer support biased sensors and the clock when the module is uninstalled from the base or docking station. Qualified personnel can replace the battery. *Note:* Biased sensors require continuous power; after the backup battery is replaced, any installed biased sensors will require stabilization time before they become operational (see chapter 1, "Recommended Practices, Biased Sensors").
Alarms off	The audible and visual alarms have been turned off using settings. See a supervisor to have the setting adjusted.
Radio voltage error	The power supply for the wireless radio is not working properly.

7

Maintenance

Overview

Zeroing, calibration, and bump testing can be completed manually or by docking the SafeCore® Module in a compatible docking station from Industrial Scientific. Instruction is provided below for completing these tasks manually on a diffusion instrument.

Tones emitted from the speaker during maintenance are of a lower decibel compared to the audible alarm signals. If needed, use the alarm muffler accessory from Industrial Scientific; if used, be sure to remove the muffler before instrument operation.

Guidelines

- Work in an area known to be nonhazardous.
- Use certified Industrial Scientific calibration gas.

Process At-a-glance

Whether bump testing or calibrating manually, the basic steps are:

- Gather the needed supplies.
- Prepare the gas cylinder for use.
- Access the utility on the instrument.
- Connect the calibration cup to the instrument.
- Turn on the gas cylinder.
- View the results.
- Remove the calibration cup.
- *Turn off the gas cylinder.*

Results are indicated by the following symbols.

✓ Passed

✕ Failed

►► Skipped

– Not relevant to the procedure.

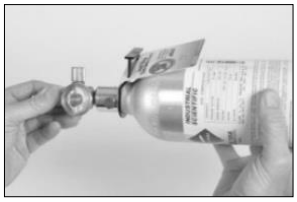
Supplies and Preparation

Use Figure 7.1 as a guide to gathering supplies and preparing the calibration gas cylinders.

Supplies

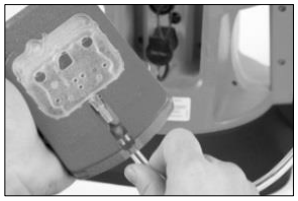
- Calibration tubing (shipped with the instrument).
- Calibration cup (shipped with diffusion instruments only).
- Calibration gas cylinders suitable for the installed sensors and the instrument's calibration gas settings.
- For a *diffusion* unit, use a *positive-flow* regulator suitable for the calibration gas cylinder and for an *aspirated* unit, a *demand-flow* regulator.

Preparation



Holding the regulator (positive flow shown), turn the calibration gas cylinder in a clockwise direction to tighten.

Connect either end of the calibration tubing to the regulator's nipple.



For diffusion units (shown), connect the other end of the tubing to the calibration cup.

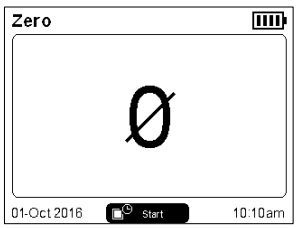
Proceed with the instruction set below for the desired task, zero, calibration or bump test.

Figure 7.1 Maintenance supplies and preparation

Instruction

Figure 7.2.A through 7.2.C provide maintenance instruction in this order: zeroing, calibration, and bump testing.

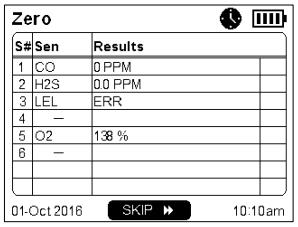
Zero utility



⏻ + Hold

Start the utility

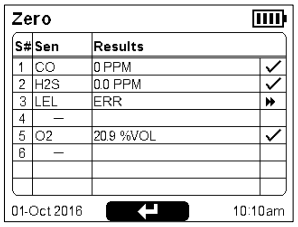
Zero progress



⏻

Optionally skip zeroing

Zero results



If all sensors passed, calibration starts. If any sensor failed, the zero repeats.

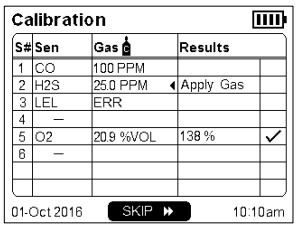
Figure 7.2.A Zeroing instruction

Calibration cup

For diffusion units (shown), slide the prepared calibration cup into the gas path. Press firmly; verify that the calibration cup edge is flush with the surface of the SafeCore® Module.

For aspirated units, connect the calibration tubing to the pump inlet.

Calibration apply gas



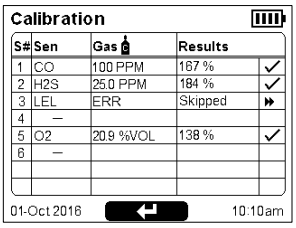
Optionally skip the sensor.

Apply calibration gas of the type and concentration stated on the instrument's display screen and indicated by the symbol ◄.

To start the flow of gas, turn the regulator's knob in a counterclockwise direction.

Continue to follow the display-screen prompts to apply the requested calibration gas. At each prompt, if the gas is not sensed, the instrument will wait up to five minutes to accommodate a change of gas cylinders.

Calibration results

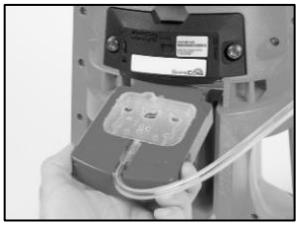


■ If needed, repeat calibration for any failed sensor

End

■ If needed, repeat calibration for any failed sensor

End



Remove the calibration cup from the gas path: slide it away from the instrument and set it aside or store it for future use.

Stop the flow of gas: turn the regulator knob in a clockwise direction and tighten

Figure 7.2.B Calibration instruction

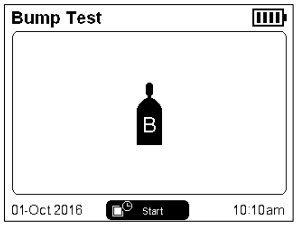
Calibration cup

For diffusion units (shown), slide the prepared calibration cup into the gas path. Press firmly; verify that the calibration cup edge is flush with the surface of the SafeCore Module.

For aspirated units, connect the calibration tubing to the pump inlet

—

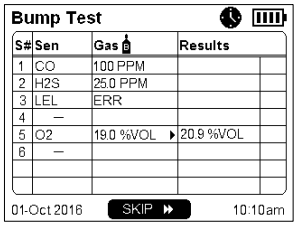
Bump test utility



+ Hold

Start the utility

Bump test apply gas

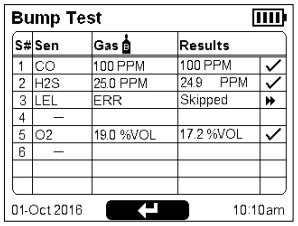


Optionally skip the sensor

Apply calibration gas of the type and concentration stated on the instrument's display screen and indicated by the symbol ► .

To start the flow of gas, turn the regulator's knob in a counterclockwise direction. Continue to follow the display-screen prompts to apply the requested calibration gas. At each prompt, if the gas is not sensed, the instrument will wait up to five minutes to accommodate a change of gas cylinders.

Bump test results



■ If needed, repeat calibration for any failed sensor

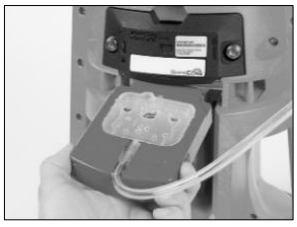
End

■ If needed, repeat calibration for any failed sensor

The instrument's display screen will state the calibration results for all installed sensors.

End

Remove the calibration cup from the gas path: slide it away from the instrument and set it aside or store it for future use.



Stop the flow of gas: turn the regulator knob in a clockwise direction and tighten

—

Figure 7.2.C Bump test instruction

8

Service and Warranty

Service

Service tasks that can be completed by Industrial Scientific customers are described in this "Product Manual." Table 8.1 indicates which parts and components are customer replaceable. All other service tasks should be performed only by Industrial Scientific or an authorized service center.

Guidelines

Use the following guidelines when servicing the Radius® BZ1 Area Monitor.

- Service tasks should be performed only by qualified personnel.
- Use only approved Industrial Scientific parts and accessories.
- Perform service tasks in a nonhazardous location.
- Work on a nonconductive surface in a well-lit area.
- Wear grounding straps to prevent electrostatic discharge (ESD), which can cause damage to the instrument's electronics.
- To support ingress protection, refer to Table 8.1 and apply the stated torque values. If a settable torque driver is not available, hand tighten the screws; do not overtighten.
- Before removing the SafeCore® Module's battery, dock the instrument to synchronize it with iNet or DSSAC, if applicable.

Use care when working with the adhesive-backed filters and barriers.

- Be careful not to pierce or tear these items.
- Avoid touching these items as much as possible. Tweezers used with gentle pressure can be of help in handling.
- Once the adhesive touches a surface, any attempt to remove or reposition the item may cause it damage.

Use care when working with sensors and barriers.

- Do not touch the top of any sensor as this can contaminate or damage a sensor.

Supplies

- ✓ Screwdriver set from Industrial Scientific (includes T30 and T10 torx bits)
- ✓ T20 torx bit for boot replacement (supplied with replacement boot kit only)
- ✓ Needle-nose tweezers

Instruction

Figure 8.1 provides disassembled views of the instrument, the Radius Base and SafeCore Module, identifying their parts and components. Use Table 8.1 to determine which items are customer replaceable and identify their part names and part numbers.

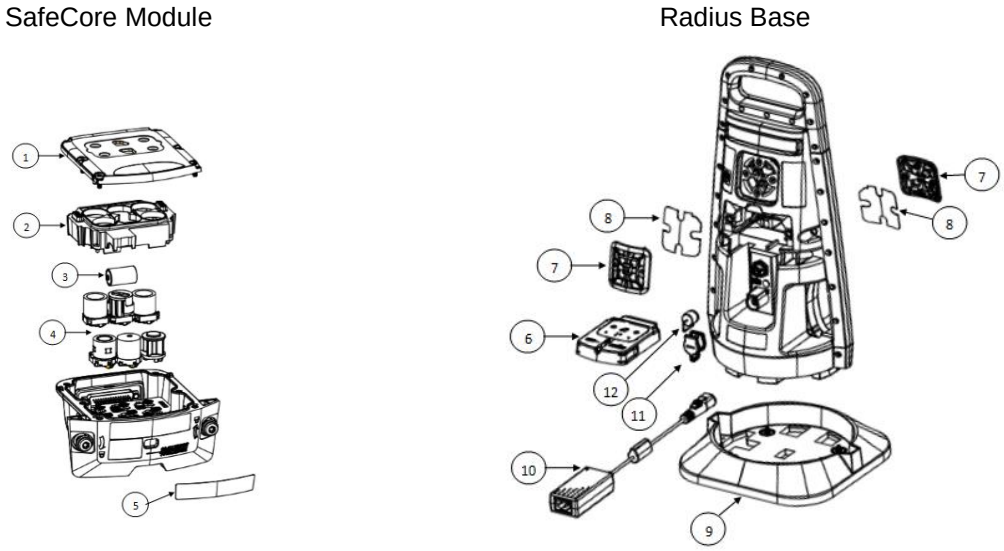


Figure 8.1 Parts diagram for SafeCore Module and Radius Base

Table 8.1 Parts table for SafeCore Module and Radius Base

Diagram no.	Part name	Part number	Notes
SafeCore Module			
	SafeCore Module, diffusion	Varies	Complete SafeCore Module.
	SafeCore Module, aspirated	Varies	Complete SafeCore Module.
1	Module cover assembly	18109446	Includes cover, water barrier, and screws. Torque: 0.88 newton m (125 ounce-force inch).
2	Sensor collar	17155888	
3	Lithium Thionyl Chloride (Li-$SOCl_2$)	17156465	Clock battery.
4	Sensors	Varies	See Table 2.5 for compatible sensors and part numbers.
5	SafeCore nameplate	17156771	
	Hand tool	17156983	Screwdriver set includes T30 and T10 torx bits.
	Pump inlet water barrier	18109455	Pack of 3.
	Pump bottom dust filter	18109447	Pack of 2.
	Sensor plug	17134701	
Radius Base			
	Radius Base	Varies	Base without SafeCore Module.
6	Calibration cup and tubing kit	18109498	

Table 8.1 Parts table for SafeCore Module and Radius Base

Diagram no.	Part name	Part number	Notes
7	Speaker grill kit	18109444	Includes speaker grill and replacement screws. Torque: 0.81 newton m (115 ounce-force inch).
8	Speaker dust filter	18109445	Pack of 2.
9	Boot	18109448	Includes replacement boot and T20 torx bit for use with screwdriver set. Torque: 1.4 newton m (200 ounce-force inch).
10	Charging power supply	17155923	Power cord ordered separately.
	Power cord (NA)	17155000	
	Power cord (EU)	17155003	
	Power cord (AUS)	17155001	
	Power cord (UK)	17155005	
11	Charging port cap	17155934	
12	Intrinsic safety cable port cap	17155932	
—	Alarm muffler	18109442	Pack of 2

⚠ *Power off the instrument before disassembling or performing any service task.*

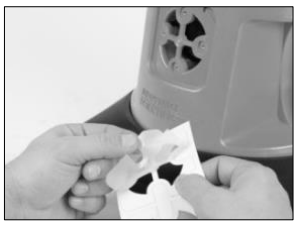
Speaker grill and dust barrier service

Speaker grill removal

Use the supplied screwdriver set to remove all four speaker-grill screws. Set aside the screws.

Holding the edge of the grill, pull it away from the Radius Base. Set aside the grill.

Remove any remnants of the adhesive. Clear away any dirt, dust, or debris.



Separate the new dust barrier from its backing.

Speaker dust barrier replacement (if needed)

Peel off the dust barrier and discard it.

Guide the new barrier—adhesive side down—onto the case top. For proper placement, take care to ensure the notched barrier edges meet the notched edges of the filter opening.

Speaker grill replacement (or reattachment)

Press gently along the barrier edges to support adhesion.

Place the speaker grill over the dust filter.

Use the supplied screwdriver set to screw in the four speaker-grill screws.

Refer to Table 8.1 for torque value.

Pump inlet water barrier replacement

Hold the water barrier at the connector. Turn it counterclockwise and pull to remove it.

Align the replacement water barrier with the air inlet; turn clockwise to tighten.

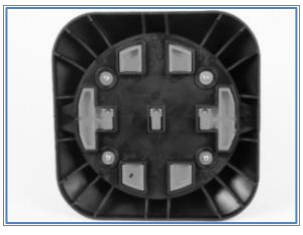
Port cap replacement (charging port cap shown)

Open the charging port by removing its cap.

Gently pull on the cap to detach it from the instrument.

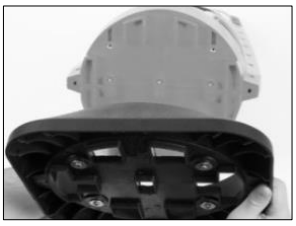
To attach the replacement port cap, place its loop around the port's casing.

Boot replacement

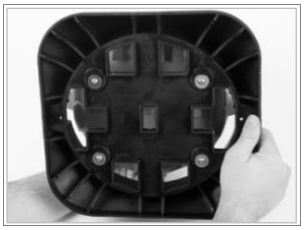


Carefully place the instrument face down. To prevent damage to the instrument, ensure there is ample, clear space on the work surface beneath it.

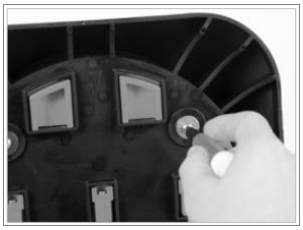
Using the screwdriver set and the T20 torx bit that shipped with the new boot, remove and discard the screws that secure the boot to the rest of the base.



Pull the boot to remove it.



Align the screw holes and place the new boot on the bottom of the Radius Base.

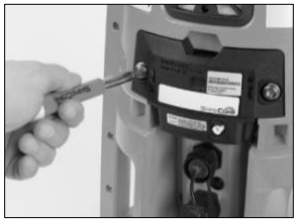


Tighten the screws; refer to Table 8.1 for torque value.

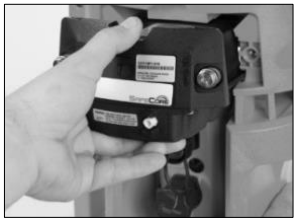
Figure 8.2 Service tasks, Radius Base

⚠ *Power off the instrument before disassembling or performing any service task.*

Module removal



Use the supplied screwdriver set to loosen the two locking screws on the back of the SafeCore Module. The screws are captive and will not separate completely from the Module.



To remove the module from its port, pull it straight away from the base. Use care not to damage the module's connector pins.

Module disassembly

Turn the module upside down to access the cover.

Using the screwdriver set, remove the six screws; set them aside for later reassembly.

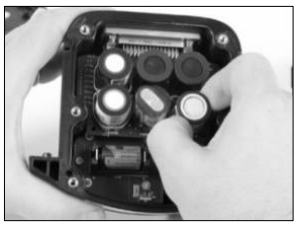
Hold the cover by the edges. Lift the cover to remove it.

If the cover is to be replaced, dispose of the used cover according to company policy; otherwise, set it aside for later reassembly.

Hold the sensor collar by the edges. Lift it straight up to remove it; set aside the collar for later reassembly.

Sensor replacement

⚠ *Do not touch the top of any sensor as this can contaminate or damage the item.*



Firmly hold the sides of the sensor, then pull it straight up and away from the circuit board.

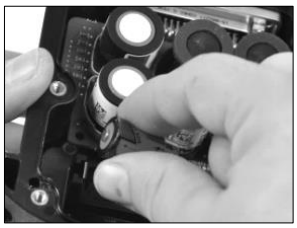
Set aside the sensor for future use or dispose of according to company policy.

Position the new sensor to align with its connectors on the circuit board.

Place the sensor on the circuit board. Apply gentle pressure to the rim of the sensor housing. When installed correctly, there will be an audible click when each sensor connector is secured to the circuit board.

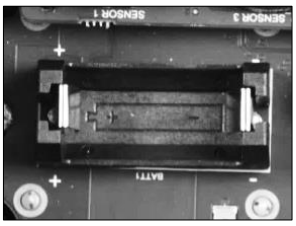
Notes: After module reassembly, calibrate the instrument for any newly installed sensors. Any newly installed biased sensors may require stabilization time before they become operational.

Battery replacement



Lift the battery away from the unit.

Dispose of the battery according to company policy.



Align the new battery with the polarity markers inside the SafeCore Module.

Firmly press the new battery into place.

Note: When the battery is removed from the SafeCore Module or becomes completely discharged, the time and date settings are deleted. The instrument operator will be prompted to set the date and time the next time the unit is powered on. These settings can be updated manually or by docking the module.

Module assembly and module cover (includes dust filter) replacement

Hold the sensor collar by the edges. Align and lower the collar into the module.

Press down on the collar; the fit should be snug around the sensors.

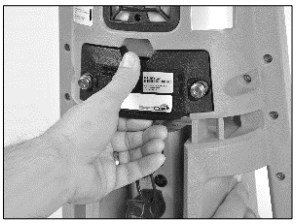
For each installed sensor, apply gentle pressure to the sensor rim only. This will help secure any sensor that might not be completely connected to the circuit board.

To reattach (or replace) the module cover, hold the cover by the edges and align it with the module; then, lower it onto the module.

Using the screwdriver set, insert and tighten the six module-cover screws. Refer to Table 8.1 for torque value.

Module installation

Visually inspect the SafeCore Module connector (circled) for dirt and debris. Clean with compressed air as needed.



With the SafeCore logo facing towards you and upside-up, slide the module straight into its port. Push firmly to support the connection of the module to the base. Use care not to damage the module's connector pins.

When installed correctly, there will be slight connection impact and the module edge will be flush with the base.

Using the supplied screwdriver set, tighten both module screws. Push the screw into the borehole; its spring will compress. Turn the screw clockwise; tighten until the red indicator surrounding the borehole is no longer visible.

Figure 8.3 Service tasks, SafeCore Module

Warranty

Industrial Scientific Corporation's Radius® BZ1 Area Monitors are warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal and proper use and service for twenty-four (24) months from date of shipment. This warranty includes sensors, batteries, and internal pumps, except where otherwise stated in writing in Industrial Scientific literature accompanying the product.

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Appendix A

Supplemental Information about Gases and Sensors

Cross Sensitivity and Toxic Gases

A sensor is designed to detect for and measure the presence of a particular gas, the "target gas"; however, it may also respond to other gases. When this is the case, the sensor is said to have "cross-sensitivity" to another gas, which will interfere with the target-gas readings. Table A.1 provides insight to the levels of cross sensitivity that can exist and whether a nontarget gas will have the effect of adding to or subtracting from the target-gas readings.

For example, a site is being monitored for H_2S; the air also contains NO_2. According to table A.1, the H_2S sensor will respond to NO_2, so the H_2S readings will account for both gases. Because the NO_2 cross-sensitivity value is negative (-25%), its presence will *subtract from* the H_2S readings, which will generate an H_2S reading that is *lower* than the actual concentration of H_2S that is contained in the air sample.

When a cross-sensitivity value is positive, the opposite will happen. When a gas has a positive cross-sensitivity value, it will add to a sensor's target gas reading, which will generate a reading that is higher than the actual concentration of the target gas that is contained in the air sample.

Table A.1 Cross-sensitivity guidelines (%)

	Sensor						
Target Gas	CO	CO/H_2 Low	H_2S	SO_2	NO_2	HCN	NH_3
CO	100	100	1	1	0	0	0
H_2S	5	5	100	1	-40	10	25
SO_2	0	5	5	100	0	—	-40
NO_2	-5	5	-25	-165	100	-70	-10
Cl2	-10	0	-20	-25	10	-20	-50
ClO_2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HCN	15	—	—	50	1	100	5
HCl	3	—	—	5	0	0	0
PH_3	—	—	—	—	—	425	—
NO	25	40	-0.2	1	5	-5	0
H2	22	3	0.08	0.5	0	0	0
NH_3	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

The values supplied above are estimates. They generally apply only to new sensors used for monitoring gases in these environmental conditions: 20 °C (68 °F), 50% RH, and 1 atm. Values are subject to change.

"—" indicates no available data.

LEL and Combustible Gases

Table A.2 provides the LEL for select combustible gases. It also provides correlation factors that can help determine the percentage LEL when the actual gas differs from the gas that was used to calibrate the instrument.

For example, if the instrument reads 10% LEL in a pentane atmosphere, and was calibrated to methane, the actual percentage LEL is determined as follows:

1. Locate the table cell where the sample gas (pentane) intersects with the calibration gas (methane).
2. Multiply the cell's value (2.02) by the instrument's LEL reading (10%) to calculate the actual concentration of 20.2% LEL.

Table A.2 LEL correlation factors

	LEL	Calibration gas					
Sample gas	(% vol)	Butane	Hexane	Hydrogen	Methane	Pentane	Propane
Acetone	2.5%	1.00	0.70	1.70	1.70	0.90	1.10
Acetylene	2.5%	0.70	0.60	1.30	1.30	0.70	0.80
Benzene	1.2%	1.10	0.80	1.90	1.90	1.00	1.20
Butane	1.9%	1.00	0.58	1.78	1.67	0.83	1.03
Ethane	3.0%	0.80	0.60	1.30	1.30	0.70	0.80
Ethanol	3.3%	0.89	0.52	1.59	1.49	0.74	0.92
Ethylene	2.7%	0.80	0.60	1.40	1.30	0.70	0.90
Hexane	1.1%	1.71	1.00	3.04	2.86	1.42	1.77
Hydrogen	4.0%	0.56	0.33	1.00	0.94	0.47	0.58
Isopropanol	2.0%	1.10	0.90	2.00	1.90	1.00	1.20
Methane	5.0%	0.60	0.35	1.06	1.00	0.50	0.62
Methanol	6.0%	0.60	0.50	1.10	1.10	0.60	0.70
Nonane	0.8%	2.22	1.30	3.95	3.71	1.84	2.29
Pentane	1.4%	1.21	0.71	2.15	2.02	1.00	1.25
Propane	2.1%	0.97	0.57	1.72	1.62	0.80	1.00
Styrene	0.9%	1.30	1.00	2.20	2.20	1.10	1.40
Toluene	1.1%	1.53	0.89	2.71	2.55	1.26	1.57
Xylene	1.1%	1.50	1.10	2.60	2.50	1.30	1.60
JP-4	—	—	—	—	—	1.20	—
JP-5	—	—	—	—	—	0.90	—
JP-8	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	—

Note: LEL correlation-factor accuracy may change without notice and is impacted by exposure to sensor inhibitors or poisons, sensor aging, the gas-detection applications and environment, and other factors. Calibrate instruments using the intended target gas when feasible and validate correlation factors as needed.

Appendix B

Supplemental information about the Extended Run Time Power Supply

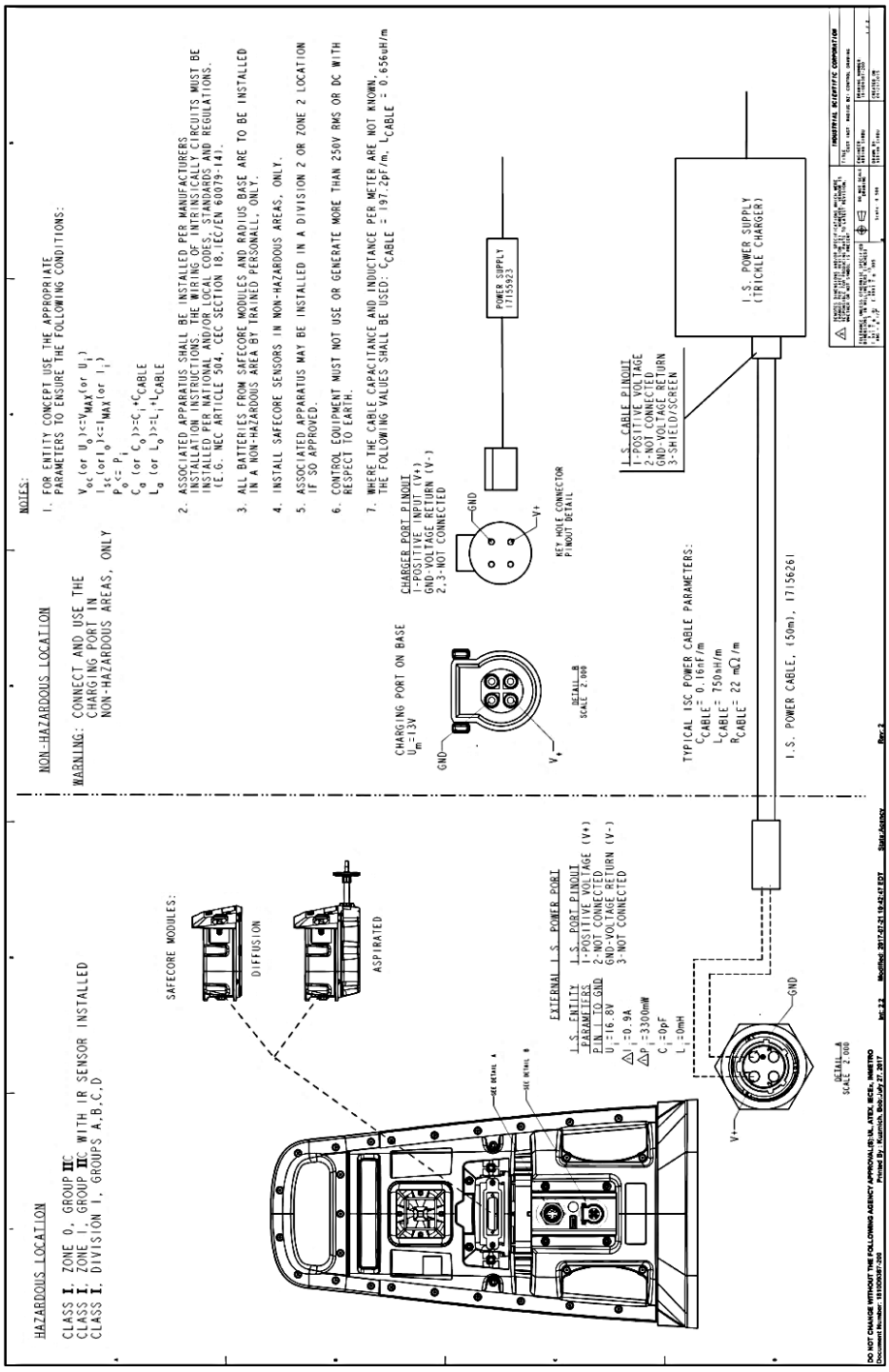

Figure B.1 Control drawing 1810D9387-200 revision 2

Appendix C

Supplemental information about the Intrinsically Safe Extended Run Time Power Supply

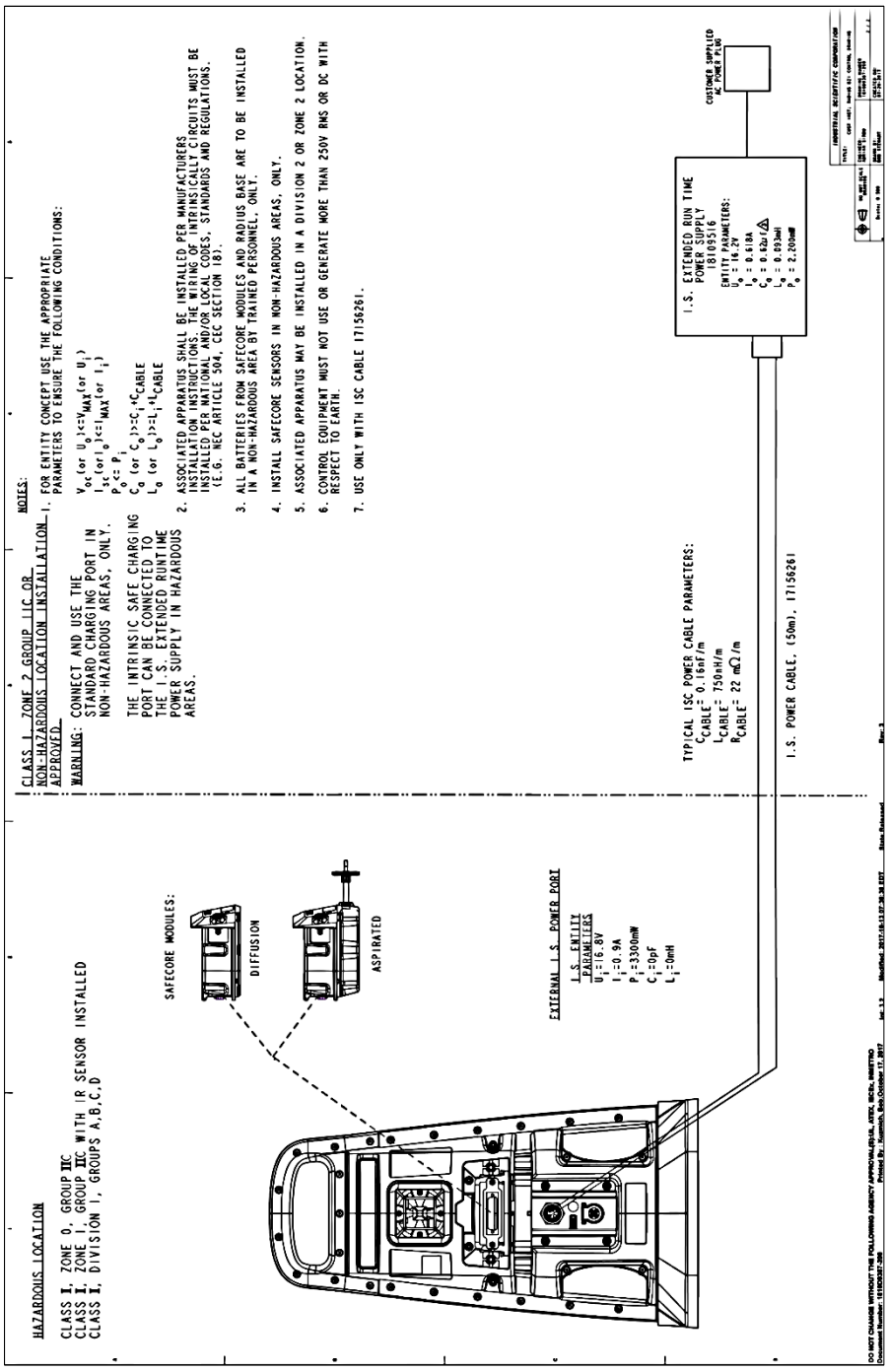

Figure C.1 Control drawing 1810D9387-200 revision 3

Contact Information

Industrial Scientific Corporation

1 Life Way
Pittsburgh, PA 15205-7500 USA
Web: www.indsci.com
Phone: +1 412-788-4353 or 1-800-DETECTS (338-3287)
E-mail: info@indsci.com
Fax: +1 412-788-8353

Industrial Scientific France S.A.S.

5 Rue Frédéric Degeorge, CS 80097
62002 Arras Cedex, France
Web: www.indsci.com
Téléphone : +33 (0)1 57 32 92 61
E-mail: info@eu.indsci.com
Fax: +33 (0)1 57 32 92 67

英思科传感仪器（上海）有限公司

地址：中国上海市浦东金桥出口加工区桂桥路**290号**
邮编：201206
电话：+86 21 5899 3279
传真：+86 21 5899 3280
E-mail： info@ap.indsci.com
网址： www.indsci.com
服务热线：+86 400 820 2515

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