



INSTALLATION & OPERATIONS MANUAL



AdvancedIQ WALL MOUNT NITROGEN GENERATOR

AG-675/950 (675E/950E) | AG-2000/3500 (2000E/3500E)

Products for use under U.S. Patents 8,720,591, 9,144,700 and 9,186,533

Table of Contents

1. General	2
a. Copyrights and Safety	
b. System and Product Information	
c. Technical Specifications	
d. Operational Information	
2. Start-Up and Operational Procedures	13
a. Installation	
b. Start-Up Procedure	
c. Normal Operation	
d. Fire Sprinkler System Maintenance Procedure	
3. Sequence of Operation	23
4. Auxiliary Equipment	27
a. Oxygen Removal Vent - Standard Vent	
b. Oxygen Removal Vent - SMART Vent	
c. Monitoring - In-Line Corrosion Detector ILD-X	
d. Monitoring - SMART Gas Analyzer	
5. Commissioning	41
a. Commissioning Procedure	
b. Low Pressure Valves	
c. Commissioning Checklist	
6. Maintenance	52
a. Routine Checks	
b. HMI user interface information	
c. Nitrogen Purity and Flow Rate	
d. Filter Replacement	
e. Vent Maintenance	
f. Generator Configuration Diagram	
g. Troubleshooting	
h. Wiring Diagrams	
i. Inspection, Testing and Maintenance Report	
7. Miscellaneous	81
a. Order Form	
b. System Summary	
c. Warranty Information	

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SAFETY

Safety Guidelines

The manual contains safety information that is important to know and understand. The information is provided for the safety of the installers, operators and users of the nitrogen generation systems, as well as the nitrogen generation equipment.

The Installation and Operations Manual that is supplied with each nitrogen generation system must be read thoroughly and be completely understood prior to installing and operating nitrogen generation system. All appropriate safety standards for the handling of gases as determined by local, state or national laws and regulations are to be followed at all times.

General Safety Information

IMPORTANT: Read all of the safety information in the manual prior to operating the equipment. Use of the equipment in a manner not specified within the manual could impair the protection provided by the nitrogen generation system and could result in an unintended release of pressure which could cause serious injury or damage. Only qualified personnel can perform commissioning, inspection, testing and maintenance of the nitrogen generation equipment.

When handling, installing, or operating the nitrogen generation equipment, the personnel must employ safe engineering practices and observe all related local, state and national regulations, health, and safety procedures, and legal requirements for safety.

Ensure the nitrogen generation equipment is depressurized and electrically isolated, before performing any maintenance or troubleshooting instructions specified in this manual.

The warnings covered in this manual are the most known potential hazards, but by definition cannot be all-inclusive. If the user employs an operating procedure, item of equipment, or method of working that is not specifically recommended by Engineered Corrosion Solutions, the user must ensure that the equipment will not be damaged or become hazardous to any persons or property.

Cautions and Warnings

CAUTION: Do not install the Nitrogen Generator or Air Compressor Package in an area where ammonia, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, chlorides, chlorine, oxides of nitrogen, acid fumes, solvent vent vapors, and ozone vapors or similar contaminants exist. The equipment can be damaged by ammonia and other vapors shortening membrane life.

WARNING: Do not operate the Nitrogen Generation System if damaged during shipment, handling or use. Damage could result in injury or property damage.

WARNING: Operation of the nitrogen membrane above the rated design pressure could be hazardous. Do not connect the nitrogen generation equipment to compressed air sources that can exceed the maximum rated pressure without installing pressure controls and safety relief devices in the compressed air supply line.

WARNING: Specific procedures must be developed for maintenance and servicing of the equipment where the nitrogen membrane is located. Appropriate labels must be continuously displayed in all areas where personnel might be exposed to a nitrogen atmosphere under normal and abnormal conditions.

WARNING: Nitrogen is nontoxic and largely inert. Rapid release of nitrogen gas into an enclosed space displaces the oxygen and can cause an asphyxiation hazard.

Maintenance and Troubleshooting Warnings

1. Nitrogen Generator includes 120-240VAC 50/60 Hz voltage inside cabinet. Exercise caution and do not touch any wiring connections when power is applied to the unit.
2. Nitrogen Generator has hot surfaces inside cabinet when nitrogen generator is operating and after nitrogen generator has turned off. Exercise caution when working on nitrogen generator while operating and after nitrogen generator has shut off. (***Wear Hand Protection, where needed***)

Lifting and Troubleshooting Instructions

Nitrogen Generators weigh in excess of 100 lbs (45 kg). When lifting and/or carrying a nitrogen generator proper lifting and carrying techniques must be considered.

1. Keep a wide base of support. Feet should be shoulder-width apart with one knee slightly in front of the other.
2. Squat down bending at hips and knees. If needed, one knee on the floor and other knee in front, bent at a right angle.
3. Keep good posture. Look straight ahead with back straight, chest out, and shoulders back.
4. Slowly lift by straightening your hips and knees (not your back). Keep your back straight, and don't twist as you lift.
5. Hold the load as close to body as possible.
6. Use feet to change direction. Small steps.
7. Lead with hips as changing direction. Keep shoulders in line with hips as you move.
8. Set load down carefully. Squatting with the knees and hips only.

SYSTEM and PRODUCT INFORMATION

Dry Pipe Nitrogen Inerting (DPNI)

Dry Pipe Nitrogen Inerting technology was developed by Engineered Corrosion Solutions (ECS) and is used to control oxygen corrosion in dry pipe and/or preaction fire sprinkler systems. DPNI is executed by employing a “fill and purge” differential pressure cycle (breathing) within the sprinkler pipe network. The “fill and purge” pressure cycle consists of venting the system pressure by 3-5 psi (.2-.3 bar), followed by replacing the vented pressure back into the system. This breathing process uses a nitrogen rich gas stream, typically 98% or greater, for a specific length of time (typically 14-days or less), until a nitrogen-rich, or inert, atmosphere exists within the sprinkler pipe network. By changing the atmosphere inside the pipe network to 98% or higher nitrogen content, the available oxygen content is reduced to a level that will not allow appreciable corrosion of the fire sprinkler pipe. With the level of oxygen corrosion reduced to near zero the effective life of the fire sprinkler system is greatly extended. Systems that implement a DPNI corrosion control strategy should never develop leaks when maintained properly.

Dry Pipe Nitrogen Inerting Equipment

Nitrogen Generator

The Advanced**IQ** Nitrogen Generator is a wall mounted, “plug and play” nitrogen generation system is designed to facilitate the Dry Pipe Nitrogen Inerting (DPNI) for controlling oxygen corrosion in dry pipe and preaction fire sprinkler systems. The nitrogen generator can be used in cold storage/freezer to provide added benefit of ice plug mitigation. The human machine interface (HMI) display screen allows for easy operation and complete control of the nitrogen generator as well as the ability to communicate with the nitrogen generator from anywhere in the world. Access to nitrogen generator operation, maintenance, diagnostics and stored historical data is easily obtained through the HMI screen on the nitrogen generator or remotely through the internet. The Nitrogen Generator includes an integral oil-less compressor and a 3-way valve that allows the nitrogen generator to be used for maintenance or “fast fill” needs to meet the NFPA 13 30-minute fill requirement based on the criteria defined in the Technical Specifications Section. In applications outside of the defined criteria, a separate air compressor can be used to meet the NFPA 13 30-minute fill requirement. The Nitrogen Generator facilitates “fill and purge” breathing in the fire sprinkler system and has been paired with a Standard Vent (PAV-D), SMART Vent (PSV-D/DE) or Advanced**IQ** Vent (PAV-DQ) installed on the fire sprinkler riser.

Nitrogen Generator Features

The nitrogen generators with the patented “fill and purge” breathing technology include the following features:

- Removal of corrosive oxygen from the entire sprinkler system in fourteen (14) days or less
- All equipment is installed in the sprinkler riser room for easier installation and servicing
- No refrigerated dryers or nitrogen storage tanks required
- Interactive LCD touchscreen display
- Bypass alarm indication with sleep mode
- Programmable audible alarm
- Optional remote monitoring and email alerts
- Nitrogen generation system monitoring
- Membrane separation technology with 20-year service life
- Minimal maintenance requirements

Oxygen Removal Vent

To completely remove the oxygen in a dry pipe and preaction fire sprinkler system, it is necessary to install a vent on the main riser of each fire sprinkler system. Vents allow for a system to breathe, which requires a 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) pressure range to facilitate removal of oxygen gas from the system. Supervisory nitrogen gas is supplied to the system until the air maintenance device reaches the high-end pressure. The vent slowly releases the gas mixture inside the sprinkler system through the restricted orifice until the system reaches the low-end pressure at which point supervisory nitrogen is supplied to the system again. This process is repeated numerous times until the atmosphere inside the piping network reaches at least 98% nitrogen. The vent is crucial for expedient mixing of the gas and elimination of oxygen inside the system within the specified timeframe.

ECS offers three (3) DPNI vents, the PSV-D/(DE) SMART Vent, the PAV-D Standard Vent and the PAV-DQ Vent.

- The PSV-D/(DE) SMART Vent is an automated vent that when activated will automatically vent for the necessary amount of time to achieve the desired inert inner pipe atmosphere, and automatically close when the process is completed. This process is initiated by pressing the “Vent” pushbutton on the vent’s control panel.
- The PAV-D Standard Vent requires an operator to open the vent’s isolation valve when venting is desired, and after a specified time (typically 14-days or less) when the breathing process is completed, the isolation valve on the vent must be manually closed.
- The PAV-DQ Vent in conjunction with AdvancedIQ Vent Controller (AVC) is an automated vent that when activated will open and vent for the necessary amount of time to achieve the desired inert inner pipe atmosphere, and close automatically when the process is completed.

Oxygen Removal Vent Features

The oxygen removal vents with the ECS patented “fill and purge” breathing technology include the following features:

- Removal of corrosive oxygen from the entire sprinkler system in fourteen (14) days or less
- All equipment is installed in the sprinkler riser room for easier installation and servicing
- No support hanger required
- Backpressure regulator preventing system depressurization from vent
- In-line filter to protect restricted venting orifice from contamination

Recommended Monitoring Equipment

In-Line Corrosion Detectors

The In-Line Corrosion Detector (ILD) is designed to provide an early warning of corrosion activity within the fire sprinkler system. The ILD features a double wall construction that incorporates a thin milled section of pipe (.035" (8.9mm)) surrounded by a full thickness piece of pipe to detect and alert to the presence of corrosion activity. If corrosion occurs the milled section of the ILD will fail prior to the failure of any other section of the pipe wall. When the milled section fails it allows the system to pressurize the chamber outside the milled section of pipe which activates the attached pressure switch on the ILD. The pressure switch can be remotely monitored through a building monitoring system.

The ILD is placed at strategic locations within the fire sprinkler piping network where corrosion has the highest potential of occurring.

- Wet Systems - Locate the ILD in high point of the sprinkler system, typically at the air/water interface in a branch line, where air will be trapped as the system is filled with water.
- Dry Systems - Locate the ILD in a horizontal portion of the supply main piping where trapped water will accumulate.

SMART Gas Analyzer

The SMART Gas Analyzer (SGA-1) provides continuous real-time nitrogen/oxygen concentration levels within a dry pipe and preaction fire sprinkler system. The analyzer samples discharge gas from an adjacent Standard Vent (PAV-D/DQ) or SMART Vent (PSV-D/DE). It is equipped with programmable outputs for one of three different oxygen concentration levels (1%, 3%, and 5%), providing early warning to a user when the nitrogen concentration within the fire sprinkler system falls below the desired level. The SGA-1 is equipped with an analog (0-5VDC, 0-10VDC, or 4-20mA) output and an RS-485 port for optional remote control and monitoring as well as displaying either oxygen or nitrogen concentration.

Handheld Gas Analyzer

The handheld gas analyzer (PHGA-1) allows for quick, convenient reading of nitrogen gas purity levels. The gas analyzer can be connected to any of the sample ports on the ECS devices such as the nitrogen generator or the vent. Additional sampling ports can be ordered and placed at any point on the systems where gas purity monitoring is desired.

AdvancedIQ Vent Controller (AVC)

The AdvancedIQ Vent Controller (AVC) provides automatic oxygen venting, monitoring of nitrogen/oxygen concentration levels and monitoring of the sprinkler system pressure within each dry/preaction fire sprinkler system. As a fire sprinkler system is filled with a continuous supply of nitrogen gas from the Nitrogen Generator System, the Vent, installed on the sprinkler system riser, allows oxygen rich gas to be vented from the fire sprinkler system.

The AVC samples the discharge gas from each Vent connected to the controller. Over a fourteen (14) day period, the Vent will dilute the oxygen concentration in the entire fire sprinkler system to less than 2% oxygen. The gas flows out of the restricted orifice on the vent through pressure-rated tubing to provide slow controlled flow to the AdvancedIQ Controller. Once the desired system gas composition is reached the controller will automatically close and stop the venting process thereby preventing continuous venting. The AVC is equipped with a programmable logic controller (PLC) and a human machine interface (HMI) with an LCD display to control the venting process and continuously monitor the nitrogen purity levels in the sprinkler systems.

AdvancedIQ Vent Controller Features

The AdvancedIQ Vent Controller in conjunction with the oxygen removal vents, along with the ECS patented “fill and purge” breathing technology include the following features:

- All equipment is installed in the sprinkler riser room for easier installation and servicing
- Individual pressure & purity monitoring for up to six (6) zones
- Datalogging & historical trends for each zone
- Leak rate checks for each zone
- Internet connectivity and remote monitoring capability
- Removeable datalog (flash drive)
- Form-C dry contact supervisory

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions - AG-675/950	24.5"(622mm) W x 36.5"(927mm) H x 9.25"(235mm) D
Dimensions - AG-2000/3500	28.5" (724mm) W x 39.5" (1003mm) H x 11.5" (292mm) D
Weight - AG-675/950	125 lbs (57 Kg)
Weight - AG-2000	208 lbs (94 Kg)
Weight - AG-3500	220 lbs (100 Kg)
Location	Dry Indoor Use
Altitude	Up to 6,560 ft (2,000m)
Temperature Range	40°F - 105°F (5°C - 40°C)
Pollution Degree	2
Nitrogen Generator Cabinet Power Supply - AG-675/950	120VAC/1ph/60Hz (220-240VAC/1 ph/50 Hz)
Nitrogen Generator Cabinet Power Supply - AG-2000/3500	200-240VAC/1 ph/50-60 Hz)
Power Consumption - AG-675	5 Amps
Power Consumption - AG-950	6 Amps
Power Consumption - AG-2000/3500	10 Amps
Overvoltage Category	II
AG-675 - Air Compressor Output	2.5 SCFM/150 SCFH (70.8 L/min)
AG-675 - Nitrogen Gas Output	0.3 SCFM/20 SCFH (9.4 L/min)
AG-675 - Largest Single Zone Capacity @ 40 psig (2.8 bar)	215 gallons (814 L/min)
AG-675 - Largest Single Zone Capacity @ 20 psig (1.4 bar)	540 gallons (2,044 L/min)
AG-675 - Largest Accumulative System Capacity	675 gallons (2,555 L/min)
AG-950 - Air Compressor Output	3.3 SCFM/198 SCFH (93.5 L/min)
AG-950 - Nitrogen Gas Output	0.45 SCFM/27 SCFH (12.7 L/min)
AG-950 - Largest Single Zone Capacity @ 40 psig (2.8 bar)	265 gallons (1,003 L/min)
AG-950 - Largest Single Zone Capacity @ 20 psig (1.4 bar)	590 gallons (2,233 L/min)
AG-950 - Largest Accumulative System Capacity	950 gallons (3,596 L/min)
AG-2000 - Air Compressor Output	9.6 SCFM/576 SCFH (271.8 L/min)
AG-2000 - Nitrogen Gas Output	.66 SCFM/40 SCFH (18.9 L/min)
AG-2000 - Largest Single Zone Capacity @ 40 psig (2.8 bar)	800 gallons (3,028 Liters)
AG-2000 - Largest Single Zone Capacity @ 20 psig (1.4 bar)	1,800 gallons (6,815 Liters)
AG-2000 - Largest Accumulative System Capacity	2,000 gallons (7,571 Liters)
AG-3500 - Air Compressor Output	9.6 SCFM/576 SCFH (271.8 L/min)
AG-3500 - Nitrogen Gas Output	1.5 SCFM/90 SCFH (42.5 L/min)
AG-3500 - Largest Single Zone Capacity @ 40 psig (2.8 bar)	800 gallons (3,028 Liters)
AG-3500 - Largest Single Zone Capacity @ 20 psig (1.4 bar)	1,800 gallons (6,815 Liters)
AG-3500 - Largest Accumulative System Capacity	3,500 gallons (13,249 Liters)
Nitrogen/Air Bypass Output Connection	½" NPT Female
Drain Connection	¼" NPT Female
Filter Replacement Part Number	FKWM-FS

Nitrogen Quality

N ₂ Purity at Discharge:	98% (maximum of 2.0% oxygen)	
N ₂ Pressure at Discharge:	Min: 15 psig (1 bar);	Max: feed air pressure minus 15 psig (1 bar)
N ₂ Water Dew Point:	Less than -70°F (-57°C)	

NITROGEN GENERATOR APPROVALS

FM Approved - Standard 1035

UL Listed - 508A Industrial Control Panel

UL 508A Listed to Canadian Standards

CE Certification

AG-675 and AG-950 Dimensions



AG-2000 and AG-3500 Dimensions



OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

System Operating Pressures

When multiple dry pipe and preaction fire sprinkler systems are connected to one nitrogen generator, the **fire sprinkler systems must operate at the same supervisory gas pressure.**

In applications where multiple dry pipe and preaction fire sprinkler systems are connected to one (1) nitrogen generator and there is more than one (1) supervisory gas pressure an ECS Nitrogen Interface Controller (NIC-1) must be included in the project.

System Operating Pressure Adjustments

The nitrogen generator operating pressure settings in conjunction with the pressure setting of the fire sprinkler system's air maintenance device(s) are established and set during the commissioning process.

- The operating pressure settings of the fire sprinkler air maintenance device(s) or the nitrogen generator must not be readjusted after the system has been commissioned.
- Any adjustments to the operating pressure settings of the fire sprinkler air maintenance device(s) or the nitrogen generator will have an adverse effect on the nitrogen inerting process and could damage the nitrogen generation equipment.
- **Any changes to the fire sprinkler air maintenance device(s) or nitrogen generator operating pressure settings must be authorized by and performed under the direction of ECS.**

Sprinkler System Gauge Accuracy

The accuracy of the gauges used in fire sprinkler systems can affect the operating pressure of the fire sprinkler system as well as determining the required 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) pressure range needed to properly remove the oxygen from a fire sprinkler system. NFPA 25 indicates that gauges in excess of $\pm 3\%$ must be replaced or recalibrated. FM Global allows the gauges used in fire sprinkler systems to be accurate within $\pm 2\%$ over the center third of its scale and $\pm 3\%$ over the remaining two-thirds of its scale. This can become paramount when operating a low-pressure valve sprinkler system with an operating pressure of 15-20 psig (1-1.4 bar).

Example: NFPA 25 - A 200 psi (14 bar) gauge with $\pm 3\%$ accuracy equates to ± 6 psi (.4 bar) variance in the actual pressure reading of the gauge. Therefore, a sprinkler system indicating a 40 psig (2.8 bar) operating pressure can actually be operating between 34 psig (2.3 bar) and 46 psig (3.2 bar).

FM Global - A 200 psi (14 bar) gauge with $\pm 2\%$ accuracy in the center third of the gauge equates to ± 4 psi (.3 bar) variance in the actual pressure reading of the gauge; and $\pm 3\%$ accuracy in the upper and lower third of the gauge equates to ± 6 psi (.4 bar) variance in the actual pressure reading of the gauge.

- A 200 psi (14 bar) gauge on a sprinkler system indicating a 100 psig (6.9 bar) (center third of the gauge) operating pressure can actually be operating between 96 psig (6.6 bar) and 104 psig (7.2 bar).
- A 200 psi (14 bar) gauge on a sprinkler system indicating a 20 psig (1.4 bar) (lower third of the gauge) operating pressure can actually be operating between 14 psig (.9 bar) and 26 psig (1.8 bar).

A sprinkler system using a low-pressure valve with a 200 psi (14 bar) gauge indicating a 15 psig (1 bar) operating pressure can actually be operating between 9 psig (.6 bar) and 21 psig (1.4 bar); which could be close to the low-air alarm/trip pressure of the sprinkler system.

To ensure proper operation of the sprinkler system and the nitrogen generator, calibrate the sprinkler system operating pressure to the turn-on and turn-off pressure of the nitrogen generator using the Air Maintenance Device (AMD) Pressure Adjustment Procedure in the Maintenance Section of this manual.

The procedure aligns the sprinkler system operating pressure to the turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator; reducing the potential of the nitrogen generator turn-on pressure to be set near the low-air alarm/trip pressure of the sprinkler system.

Sprinkler System Air Maintenance Device

Dry pipe and preaction fire sprinkler systems are to be configured to use a single air maintenance device (AMD) for each dry pipe or preaction fire sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13.

- Applications where multiple fire sprinkler systems are served with a single AMD has been known to cause nitrogen generators to short cycle due to the air restriction that the AMD imposes on the nitrogen supply line. Short cycling of the nitrogen generator can cause damage to the system components and may affect the manufacturer's warranty.

AMD operation is directly affected by the inlet pressure to the AMD. To ensure the AMD operates properly with the nitrogen generator, use the Air Maintenance Device (AMD) Pressure Adjustment Procedure in the Maintenance Section of this manual.

Fire Sprinkler System Leak Rates

The leak rate of a dry pipe or preaction fire sprinkler system will have a direct effect on the nitrogen generator run frequency or on/off cycles. The maximum allowable leak rate in a fire sprinkler system as defined by NFPA 13 is 1.5 psig (.1 bar) within a 24-hour period. The design specifications of ECS nitrogen generator is based on 6.0 psig (.4 bar) leak rate within a 24-hour period. Sprinkler systems with a leak rate in excess of 6.0 psig (.4 bar) within a 24-hour period will cause the nitrogen generator run frequency to increase resulting in a greater wear on system components and a potential reduction in the service life of the nitrogen generator. Sprinkler systems with a leak rate greater than 6.0 psig (.4 bar) in 24-hours need to be repaired to ensure the anticipated service life of the nitrogen generator is met.

NOTES: The run frequency of the nitrogen generator in this chart is based on nitrogen generator operation outside of the 14-day nitrogen inerting process with the vent closed.

Excessive cycle count could indicate an air compressor/nitrogen generator short cycling issue. Contact ECS immediately.

Sprinkler Leak Rate to ECS Nitrogen Generator Run Cycle Comparison								
Leak Rate psig (bar)/24 Hr	Generator Cycle Time Time between cycles Hrs.	Cycles per Day	Cycles per Week		Leak Rate psig (bar)/24 Hr	Generator Cycle Time Time between cycles Hrs.	Cycles per Day	Cycles per Week
1.5 (.10) *	80	< 1	3		15.0 (1.0)	8	3	21
2.0 (.14)	60	< 1	3		15.5 (1.1)	7.7	4	22
2.5 (.17)	48	< 1	4		16.0 (1.1)	7.5	4	23
3.0 (.20)	40	< 1	5		16.5 (1.2)	7.3	4	23
3.5 (.24)	34.3	< 1	5		17.0 (1.2)	7.1	4	24
4.0 (.28)	30	< 1	6		17.5 (1.2)	6.9	4	25
4.5 (.31)	26.7	< 1	7		18.0 (1.2)	6.7	4	25
5.0 (.35)	24	1	7		18.5 (1.3)	6.6	4	26
5.5 (.38)	21.8	2	8		19.0 (1.3)	6.3	4	27
6.0 (.41) ***	20	2	9		19.5 (1.3)	6.2	4	27
6.5 (.45)	18.5	2	9		20 (1.4)	6	4	28
7.0 (.48)	17.1	2	10		21 (1.4)	5.7	5	30
7.5 (.52)	16	2	11		22 (1.5)	5.5	5	31
8.0 (.55)	15	2	12		23 (1.6)	5.2	5	33
8.5 (.59)	14.1	2	12		24 (1.7)	5	5	34
9.0 (.62)	13.3	2	13		25 (1.7)	4.8	5	35
9.5 (.66)	12.6	2	14		26 (1.8)	4.6	6	37
10.0 (.69)	12	2	14		27 (1.9)	4.5	6	38
10.5 (.72)	11.4	3	15		28 (1.9)	4.3	6	39
11.0 (.76)	10.9	3	16		29 (2.0)	4.2	6	40
11.5 (.79)	10.4	3	17		30 (2.1)	4	6	42
12.0 (.83)	10	3	17		31 (2.1)	3.9	7	43
12.5 (.86)	9.6	3	18		32 (2.2)	3.8	7	45
13.0 (.90)	9.2	3	19		33 (2.3)	3.7	7	46
13.5 (.93)	8.9	3	19		34 (2.3)	3.6	7	47
14.0 (.97)	8.6	3	20		35 (2.4)	3.5	7	48
14.5 (1.0)	8.3	3	21		36 (2.5) **	3.4	8	50

* NFPA-13 Allowable leak rate.

** NFPA-25 Allowable leak rate.

*** Allowable leak rate for ECS Nitrogen Generators. Higher leak rates may reduce the service life of the nitrogen generator.

Start-Up and Operational Procedures

INSTALLATION

Installation Instructions

Installation of the ECS AdvancedIQ Nitrogen Generator requires six (6) steps:

1. Mount the cabinet in the appropriate location.
NOTE: Nitrogen Generator cabinet includes an integral compressor that may cause vibration induced noise carryover to adjacent areas.
2. Connect the dedicated power supply to the cabinet.
3. Plumb the nitrogen/air supply line to the dry pipe and/or preaction sprinkler risers being served.
4. Plumb the condensate drain line to floor drain or building exterior.
5. Connect the nitrogen generator to the internet via ethernet cable connection, where applicable.
6. Connect nitrogen generator output signals to BMS or fire alarm system, where applicable.

Wire Gauge Chart

1. Ensure an appropriately rated disconnect switch and circuit breaker (minimum 15 Amps and a Short Circuit Current Rating (SCCR) of 5 kVA) are installed in a suitable and accessible location in accordance with the applicable national and/or local codes (i.e. NFPA 70).
2. The circuit breaker and disconnect are to be easily identifiable as associated with the equipment.
3. Ensure the ground wire is properly connected to the ground terminal(s) of the equipment using appropriately sized ground wire.

Wire Gauge Chart							
Size	Amperage			Diameter		Resistance	
(AWG)	60° C (140° F)	75° C (167° F)	90° C (194° F)	(Inches)	(mm)	(Ohms / 1,000 ft)	(Ohms / km)
18				.0403	1.024	6.385	20.95
16				.0508	1.291	4.016	13.17
14	15	15	15	.0641	1.628	2.525	8.282
12	20	20	20	.0808	2.053	1.588	5.211
10	30	30	30	.1019	2.588	.9989	3.277
8	36	43	48	.1285	3.264	.6282	2.061

Step 1: Mounting the nitrogen generator cabinet

The Nitrogen Generator is designed to be mounted directly to the wall at the appropriate location. The Nitrogen Generator can be mounted to the floor using the floor mount leg accessory kit. Several factors should be considered in choosing the proper mounting location for the nitrogen generator:

- Noise and Vibration concerns in adjacent areas
- Access to required power supply (dedicated circuit)
- Access to building monitoring connections and internet connection (where applicable)
- Access to sprinkler risers being supplied from nitrogen generator
- Access to drain for the condensate discharge line
- Clearance in front of the unit to open the cabinet door and for servicing the equipment
- Cleanliness of the environment and air intake

CAUTION: Nitrogen generator cabinet includes ventilation vents in the bottom and side. Ensure that all ventilation vents are not blocked to allow proper ventilation throughout the nitrogen generator cabinet.

The cabinet includes a wall mounting bracket with pre-punched holes using standard anchors.

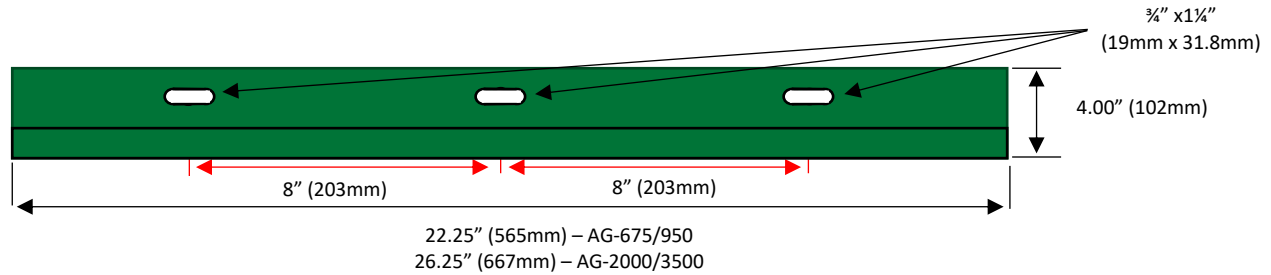


Figure 1a

NOTE: Ensure the wall is structurally sound and the cabinet is firmly anchored to a wall to support the generator cabinet. When mounted on stud wall the support system should be secured directly to and supported by a minimum of two (2) studs.

The cabinet includes anchoring holes in the lower left and lower right corners of the cabinet using standard anchors (See Figure 1b).

NOTE: ECS recommends that the nitrogen generator be anchored to the wall using the wall mounting bracket and the anchoring holes in the nitrogen generator cabinet.

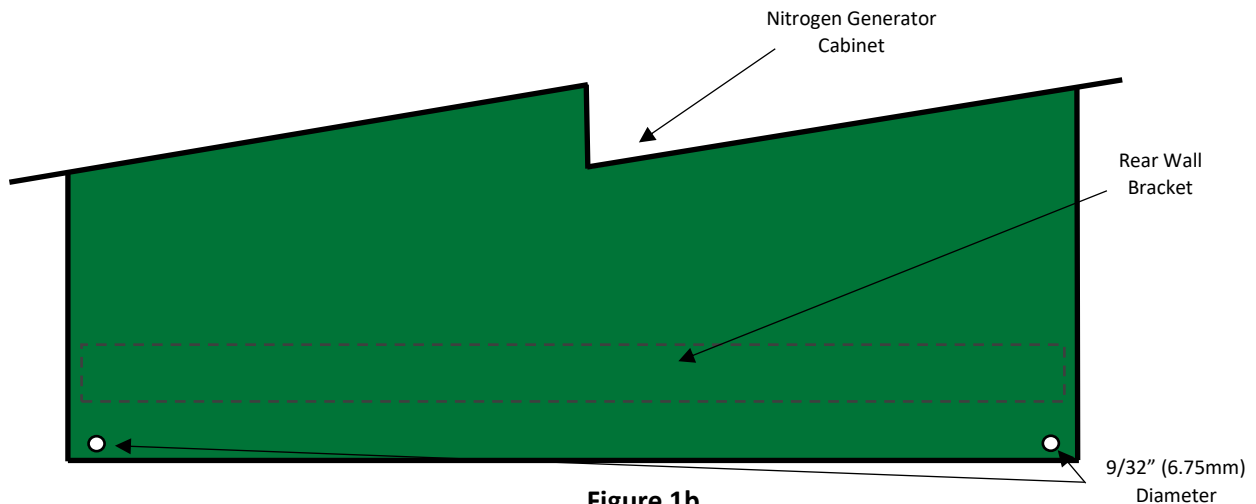


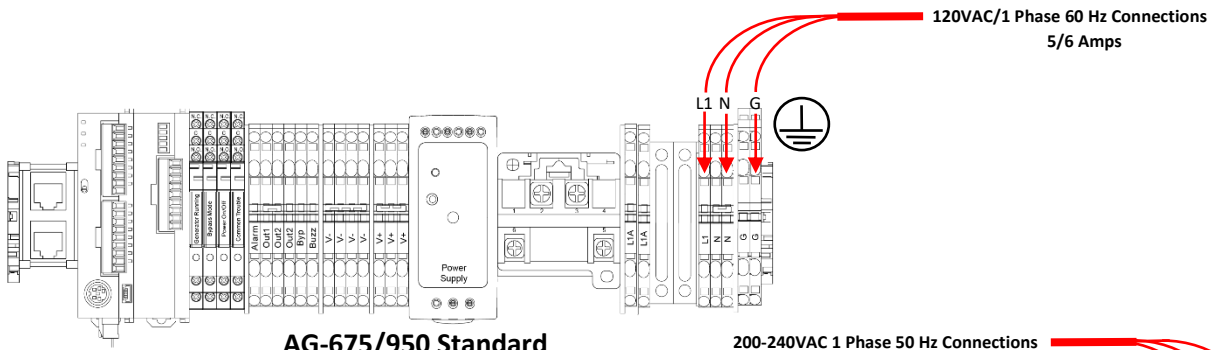
Figure 1b

Step 2: Power Supply

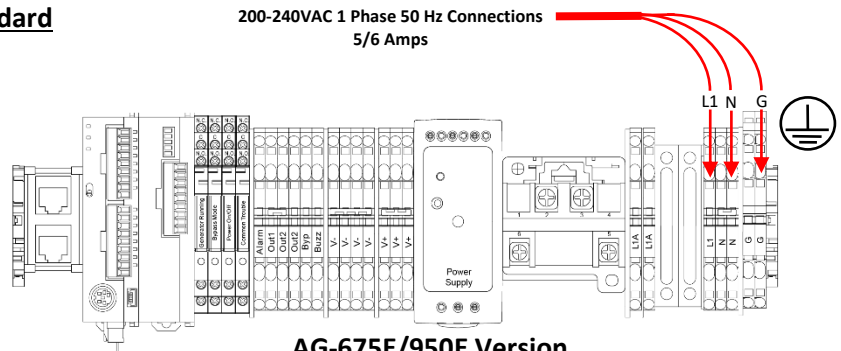
The Nitrogen Generator requires a dedicated power supply to prevent interaction with other equipment. The incoming power supply line is connected to the terminal block inside the nitrogen generator cabinet. The terminal connections are labeled L1, N, and G.

Required nitrogen generator power supply:

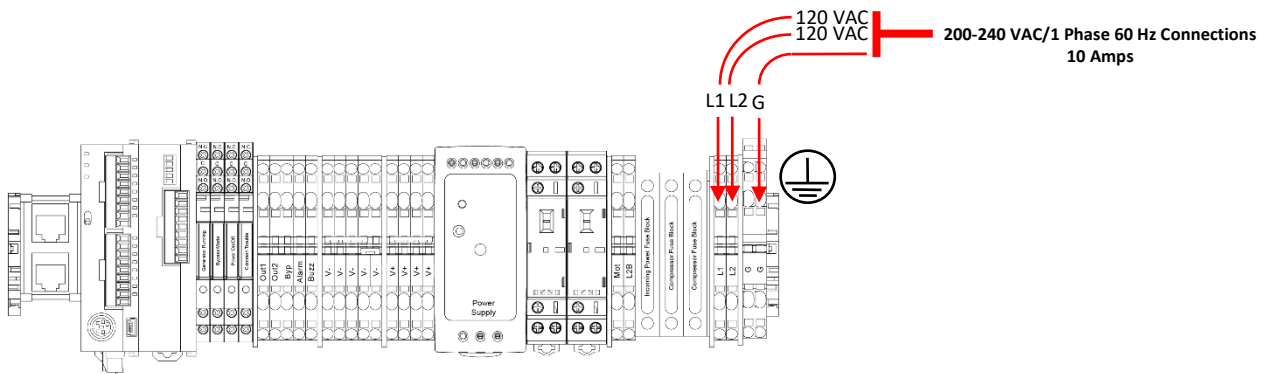
- AG-675/950 - 120VAC/1 phase/60Hz (200-240VAC/1 phase/50Hz) dedicated circuit.
- AG-2000/3500 - 200-240VAC/1 phase/50-60Hz dedicated circuit.



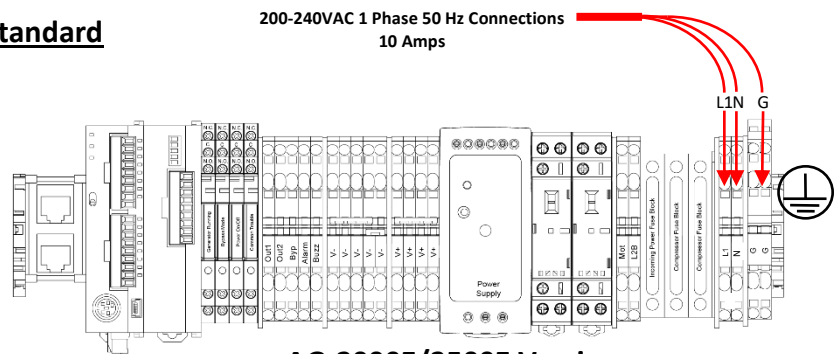
AG-675/950 Standard



AG-675E/950E Version



AG-2000/3500 Standard



AG-2000E/3500E Version

NOTE: Ensure an appropriately rated disconnect switch and circuit breaker (minimum 15 Amps and a Short Circuit Current Rating (SCCR) of 5 kVA) are installed in a suitable and accessible location in accordance with the Applicable national and/or local codes (i.e. NFPA 70).

Step 3a: Plumb the Nitrogen/Air Supply Line – No Additional Air Compressor (Figure 3a)

The nitrogen/air discharge plumbing from the Nitrogen Generator must be connected directly to the dry pipe or preaction valve trim using a minimum ½" black steel, galvanized steel, or copper lines. The size of the nitrogen/air supply line must be based on both the length of pipe between the nitrogen generator and fire sprinkler systems and the total volume of fire sprinkler systems being supplied.

NOTES: The Nitrogen Generator requires an in-line Air Maintenance Device (AMD) that is equipped with an on-board field adjustable pressure regulator for each sprinkler system being served. Acceptable AMD models are the Reliable Model A, Tyco Model AMD-1 and Victaulic Series 757.

When AG-675 or AG-950 nitrogen generator is connected to a single dry pipe or preaction system, the nitrogen generator can be installed without an AMD. ECS recommends a ball valve and a check valve be installed in the nitrogen/air supply line.

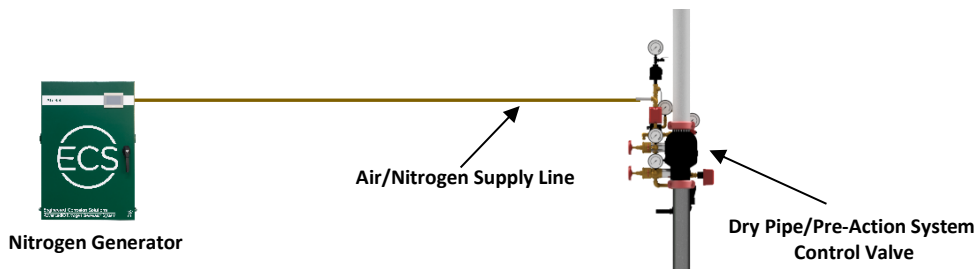


Figure 3a

Step 3b: Plumb the Nitrogen/Air Supply Line – With Separate Air Compressor (Figure 3b)

A separate air compressor can be used to meet the NFPA 13 30-minute fill requirement or as a back up to the nitrogen generator. In this application, the nitrogen/air discharge plumbing from the Nitrogen Generator and the separate air compressor are connected to the dry pipe or preaction valve trim with isolation valves in each supply line using a minimum ½" black steel, galvanized steel, or copper lines. The size of the nitrogen/air supply line must be based on both the length of pipe between the nitrogen generator and fire sprinkler systems and the total volume of fire sprinkler systems being supplied.

NOTES: The Nitrogen Generator requires an in-line Air Maintenance Device (AMD) that is equipped with an on-board field adjustable pressure regulator for each sprinkler system being served. Acceptable AMD models are the Reliable Model A, Tyco Model AMD-1 and Victaulic Series 757.

When AG-675 or AG-950 nitrogen generator is connected to a single dry pipe or preaction system, the nitrogen generator can be installed without an AMD. ECS recommends a ball valve and a check valve be installed in the nitrogen/air supply line.

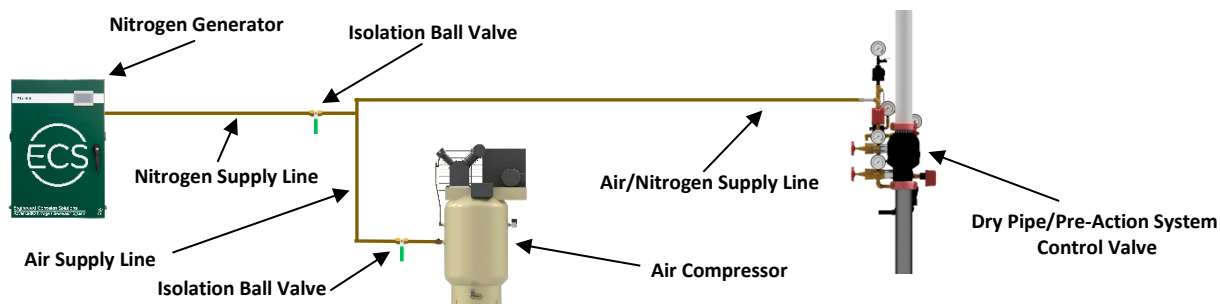


Figure 3b

Step 3c: Plumb the Nitrogen/Air Supply Line – With House/Plant Air Supply (Figure 3c)

A separate house/plant air supply can be used to meet the NFPA 13 30-minute fill requirement or as a back up to the nitrogen generator. In this application, the nitrogen/air discharge plumbing from the Nitrogen Generator and the separate hose/plant air supply are connected to the dry pipe or preaction valve trim with isolation valves in each supply line using a minimum ½" black steel, galvanized steel, or copper lines. The size of the nitrogen/air supply line must be based on both the length of pipe between the nitrogen generator and fire sprinkler systems and the total volume of fire sprinkler systems being supplied.

NOTES: The Nitrogen Generator requires an in-line Air Maintenance Device (AMD) that is equipped with an on-board field adjustable pressure regulator for each sprinkler system being served. Acceptable AMD models are the Reliable Model A, Tyco Model AMD-1 and Victaulic Series 757.

When AG-675 or AG-950 nitrogen generator is connected to a single dry pipe or preaction system, the nitrogen generator can be installed without an AMD. ECS recommends a ball valve and a check valve be installed in the nitrogen/air supply line.

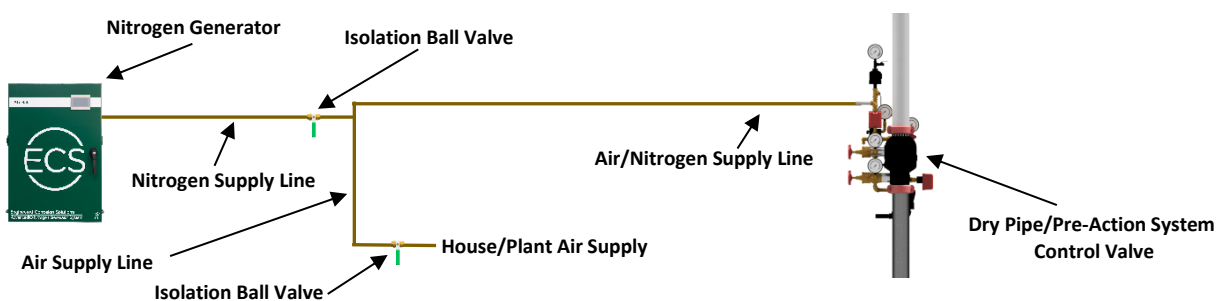
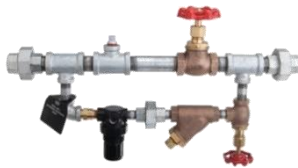


Figure 3c

Approved Air Maintenance Device (AMD)



**Reliable
Model A**



**Tyco
Model AMD-1**



**Victaulic
Series 757**



**ECS
AG-675/950**

Step 4: Plumb the Condensate Drain Line

The Nitrogen Generator will occasionally discharge a small amount of condensate water from the coalescing filters inside the cabinet. It is recommended that the ¼" drain connection be plumbed to a floor drain or building exterior. When plumbing to a drain is not feasible an evaporative collection chamber can be used.

Step 5: Internet Connection, where used

The nitrogen generator cabinet has ethernet cable connection to connect the nitrogen generator to the internet through a local area network (LAN). Connect the ethernet cable from the LAN to the ethernet connector in the nitrogen generator.

Step 6: System Signals and Monitoring, where used

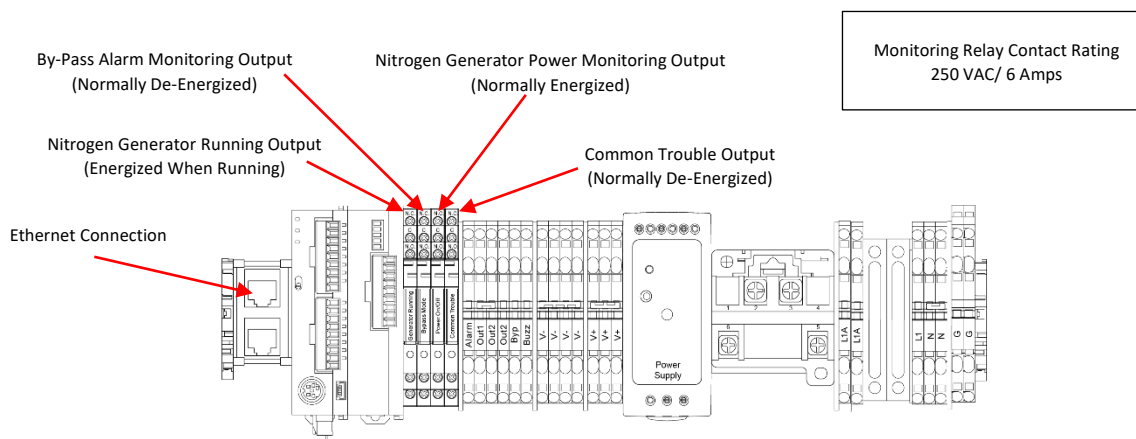
The nitrogen generator cabinet has two (2) system signals and four (4) outputs that can be monitored by the facility's BMS or fire alarm system.

Two (2) system signals:

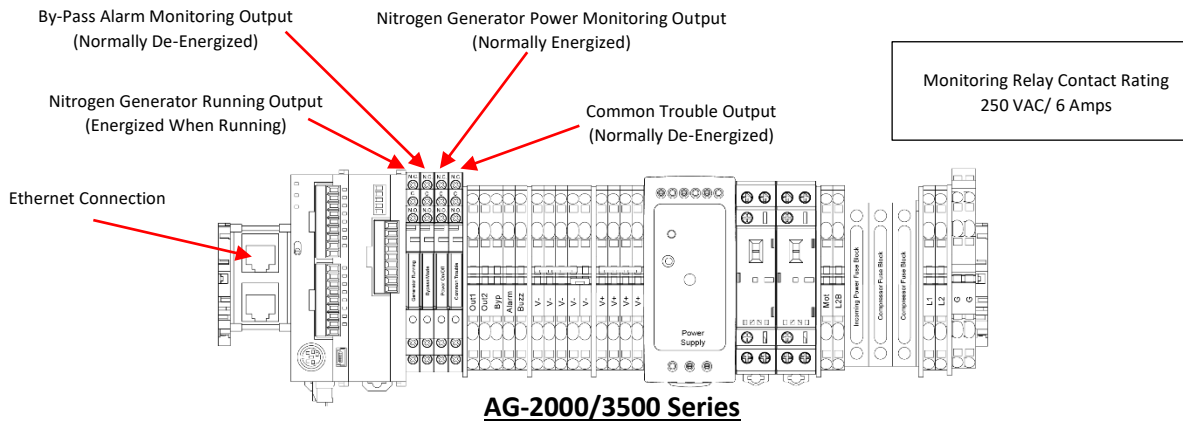
- Bypass Alarm - The nitrogen generator operating in the bypass mode which is activated when the bypass valve is in the "fast fill" position to fill the fire sprinkler system and the air supplied directly from the air compressor has reached a pressure of 20 psig (1.4 bar).
 - Indication on HMI Display
- Common Audible Trouble - The nitrogen generator is equipped with a common trouble audible signal which is programmable to activated upon a predetermined trouble.
 - Audible signal
 - Contact ECS for specific procedures to reconfigure common trouble signal

Four (4) system output signals for monitoring through a building monitoring system, if desired:

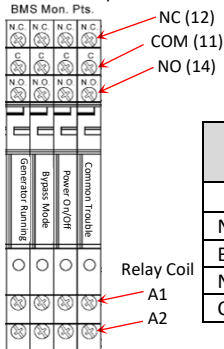
- Nitrogen Generator Running Mode - Form-C Contacts (Energized When Running, LED On)
- Bypass Mode Alarm - Form-C Contacts (Normally De-Energized, LED Off)
- Nitrogen Generator Loss of Power - Form-C Contacts (Normally Energized, LED On)
- Common Trouble - Form-C Contacts (Normally De-Energized, LED Off)
 - *Short Cycling* - Runs more than ten (10) times per hour
 - *Excessive Runtime* - Continuous running for more than four (4) hours
 - *Low Supply Line Pressure*
 - *Bypass Mode* - In Bypass for more than one (1) hour
 - *Filters Need Replacement*



AG-675/950 Series



Relay Contacts – De-Energized



Description	Normally Open Contact Connections (i.e. Fire Alarm)			Normally Closed Contact Connection (i.e. B.A.S.)		
	Relay	LED	Connections	Relay	LED	Connections
Nitrogen Generator Running Output (Running)	Energized	On	11&14	Energized	On	11&12
By-Pass Alarm Monitoring Output	De-Energized	Off	11&14	De-Energized	Off	11&12
Nitrogen Generator Power Monitoring Output	Energized	On	11&12	Energized	On	11&14
Common Trouble Monitoring Output	De-Energized	Off	11&14	De-Energized	Off	11&12

Commissioning and Startup Procedure

Only qualified personnel should commission the new equipment into service once it is installed. **Once the nitrogen generator has been configured, there should be no reason to adjust the nitrogen generation system.**

Pre-Commissioning Information

Prior to setting the cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressures of the nitrogen generator, identify the following sprinkler system pressures:

1. Sprinkler system operating pressure/Air Maintenance Device (AMD) pressure.

NOTE: When the nitrogen generator is connected to multiple dry pipe and preaction systems, the **fire sprinkler systems must operate at the same supervisory gas pressure.**

2. Sprinkler system low air alarm pressure.

Once the sprinkler system pressures have been identified, determine the cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressures of the nitrogen generator.

1. **Important** - The nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure is to be 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) **below** sprinkler system the operating/AMD pressure.
2. **Important** - The nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure needs to be 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) **above** the sprinkler system low air alarm pressure.
3. The nitrogen generator cut-out (turn-off) pressure is preset from the factory at 60 psig (4.1 bar) which should be adequate for most applications. Should a higher cut-out (turn-off) pressure be needed, adjust the cut-out (turn-off) pressure using the cut-out pressure adjustment procedure.

NOTE: When the AG-675 or AG-950 nitrogen generator is connected to a single sprinkler system without an air maintenance device (AMD):

- a. The nitrogen generator cut-out (turn-off) pressure be set to the sprinkler system operating pressure.
- b. The nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure be set 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) **below** the cut-out (turn-off) pressure.

Commissioning Nitrogen Generator

The nitrogen generator commissioning must be completed for the nitrogen generator to operate. See Commissioning Section for procedure.

Start-Up Procedure

To start-up the generator or to put back in service, follow these steps:

NOTE: For component locations, see Maintenance Section for Generator Configuration Diagram.

1. Verify the air maintenance devices (AMD's) have been set to the system operating or "high end" breathing pressure.
 - a. If AG-675 or AG-950 nitrogen generator is connected to a single dry pipe or preaction system and an AMD is **not** installed, verify the nitrogen generator cut-out (turn-off) pressure is set at the sprinkler system supervisory gas operating pressure.
2. **Important** - Verify the nitrogen generator turn-on pressure is 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) **below** the air maintenance device set pressure/sprinkler system supervisory gas operating pressure.
3. **Important** - Verify the nitrogen generator turn-on pressure is 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) **above** the sprinkler system low air alarm set pressure.

4. Verify the nitrogen generation/air bypass valve is nitrogen generation position.*
 * The only time the nitrogen generation/air bypass valve should need to be in the “air bypass” position is for the NFPA 13 30-minute system fill time requirement.
5. Turn the cabinet power switch ON (if not already On). The generator will prompt to complete the commissioning process through the HMI. See Commissioning Section for procedure.

NOTE: The nitrogen generator incorporates an 8-second delay upon nitrogen generator start for protection of the integral air compressor.

System Filling Procedure

The sprinkler system(s) can be filled using one of two filling methods based on whether the integral air compressor of the nitrogen generator can meet the NFPA 13 30-minute fill requirement.

- Filling with Integral Air Compressor - When the sprinkler system size is within the limitations of the nitrogen generator’s integral air compressor.
- Filling with Separate Air Compressor - When the sprinkler system size exceeds the nitrogen generator’s integral air compressor limitations.

1. Filling with Integral Air Compressor

- a. Turn the nitrogen generation/air bypass valve to the “air bypass” position.

NOTE: Bypass indication on HMI screen will be displayed.
 If AMD’s is not installed, proceed to step d.

- b. Open the fast fill valve and close the regulated valve of all appropriate air maintenance device (AMD)’s necessary to fill the sprinkler system(s).
- c. Close the fast fill and regulated AMD valves on any system not being filled.
- d. Start the nitrogen generator.
- e. Once the sprinkler system(s) obtain the desired pressure:
 - i. Turn the nitrogen generation/air bypass valve to the “nitrogen generation” position.

NOTES: Bypass Alarm indication on HMI screen will be extinguished.
 If AMD’s not installed, filling process is complete.

- ii. Close the appropriate AMD fast fill valve and open the AMD regulated valve.
- iii. Open AMD regulated valves that were previously closed on any systems not being filled.
- f. Initiate the fourteen (14) day nitrogen inerting process (See Nitrogen Inerting Process).
- g. Once the nitrogen inerting process is completed, the nitrogen generator will continue to automatically operate when any of the associated sprinkler systems require nitrogen.

2. Filling with Separate Air Compressor

- a. Close the nitrogen supply line ball valve from the nitrogen generator.
- b. Open the air supply ball valve from the separate air compressor.

NOTE: If AMD’s is not installed, proceed to step e.

- c. Open the fast fill valve and close the regulated valve of all appropriate air maintenance device (AMD)’s necessary to fill the sprinkler system(s).
- d. Close the fast fill and regulated AMD valves on any system not being filled.
- e. Once the sprinkler system(s) obtain the desired pressure:
 - i. Close the air supply ball valve from the separate air compressor.
 - ii. Open the nitrogen supply line ball valve from the nitrogen generator.

NOTE: If AMD's not installed, filling process is complete.

- iii. Close the AMD's fast fill valve and open the AMD's regulated valve.
- iv. Open regulated valve AMD's on any system not being filled that were previously closed.
- f. Initiate the fourteen (14) day nitrogen inerting process (See Nitrogen Inerting Process).
- g. Once the nitrogen inerting process is completed, the nitrogen generator will continue to automatically operate when any of the associated sprinkler systems require nitrogen.

Nitrogen Inerting Process

- 1. Standard Vents
 - a. Open the ball valve on the Standard Vent to initiate the fourteen (14) day nitrogen inerting process.
 - b. Close the ball valve on the Standard Vent at the completion of the fourteen (14) day nitrogen inerting process.
- 2. SMART Vents
 - a. Press the "Vent" pushbutton on the SMART Vent Controller which energizes the solenoid on the SMART Vent to initiate the fourteen (14) day nitrogen inerting process.
 - b. At the completion of the fourteen (14) day nitrogen inerting process the SMART Vent Controller will automatically close the vent by de-energizing the solenoid.
- 3. AdvancedIQ Vents
 - a. Press the "Vent System" pushbutton on the AdvancedIQ Vent Controller which initiates the fourteen (14) day nitrogen inerting process.
 - b. At the completion of the fourteen (14) day nitrogen inerting process or when the nitrogen purity has obtained 98%, AdvancedIQ Vent Controller will automatically cease the nitrogen inerting process.

Normal Operation

Once in service, the nitrogen generator requires no additional intervention to function properly. Generator settings should not be altered without consulting ECS and the unit should not be powered down for any reason other than maintenance. To take the generator out of service for maintenance, follow these steps:

- 1. Close the AMD regulated and fast fill valve on the appropriate fire sprinkler system.
- 2. Power off generator cabinet.
- 3. Depressurize the nitrogen generator cabinet before performing any work.

Fire Sprinkler System Maintenance Procedure

In the event the fire sprinkler system requires maintenance or repair, the following procedure ensures the nitrogen inerting process will continue to function properly.

- 1. Close the AMD regulated and fast fill valve on the appropriate fire sprinkler system.
- 2. Depressurize the fire sprinkler system.
- 3. Complete the maintenance or repair work on the fire sprinkler system.
- 4. Refill the sprinkler system with air in compliance with the NFPA 13 30-minute fill requirement.
- 5. Open the appropriate fire sprinkler system AMD to pressurize the appropriate fire sprinkler system (See System Filling Procedure).

Sequence of Operation

Once in service, the nitrogen generator requires no additional intervention to function properly. Nitrogen generator settings should not be altered without consulting ECS and the unit should not be powered down or bypassed for any reason other than a service or maintenance procedure as detailed in the Maintenance Section. The nitrogen generator operates in two (2) modes, Nitrogen Inerting Mode and Supervisory Gas Mode.

NOTE: The nitrogen generator incorporates an 8-second delay upon nitrogen generator start for protection of the integral air compressor.

Nitrogen Inerting Mode

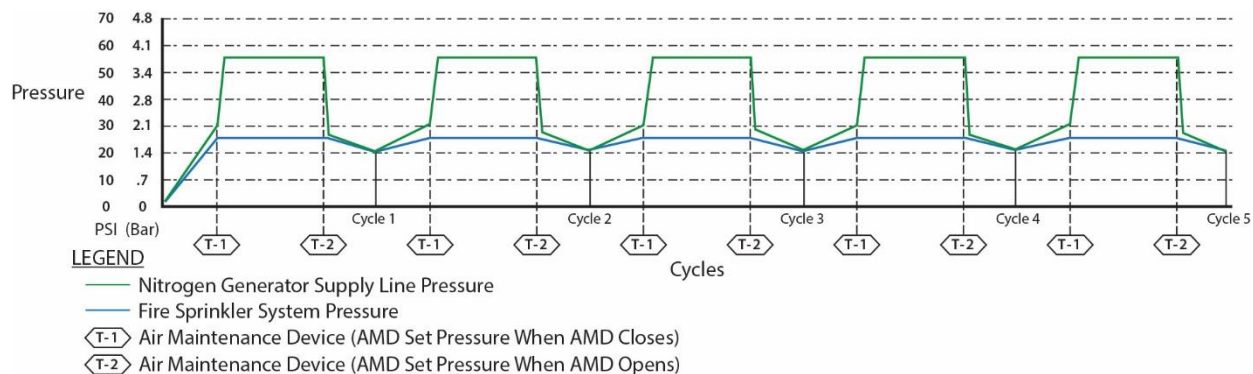
The application of supervisory nitrogen gas to a dry pipe or preaction fire sprinkler system using the ECS Dry Pipe Nitrogen Inerting (DPNI) protocol which is fundamentally different than the traditional application of compressed air as a supervisory gas. Because the DPNI protocol uses a process called “fill and purge breathing” it requires small (3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar)) supervisory pressure fluctuations in the fire sprinkler system(s) to remove oxygen before it can cause corrosion.

- The nitrogen generator and compressor will cycle on to increase the pressure in all fire sprinkler systems connected to the nitrogen generator.
- Once the high-end pressure of the breathing cycle is reached the air compressor and nitrogen generator will turn off and the fire sprinkler system(s) are allowed to depressurize gradually through the oxygen removal vent(s).
- Once the low-end pressure of the breathing cycle is reached, the air compressor and nitrogen generator automatically turn on to repeat the process.
- The high-end/turn-off pressure is determined by the pressure setting of the fire sprinkler system(s) air maintenance device (AMD) and the low-end/turn-on pressure is determined by the nitrogen generator’s integral pressure transducer.
- The air compressor and nitrogen generator are simultaneously cycling the pressure in all fire sprinkler system(s) by 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) during each cycle. This will result in longer run times of the air compressor and nitrogen generator than a traditional air compressor configured to supply supervisory gas.
- The DPNI “fill and purge breathing” protocol described above is performed for a fourteen (14) day period, during this time the system pressure will fluctuate between the high-end and low-end breathing pressures.
- Once the fourteen (14) day inerting period is complete and the ball valve on the Standard Vent is closed, the SMART Vent is automatically closed, or the AdvancedIQ Vent is automatically closed; and the run frequency of the air compressor and nitrogen generator is reduced.

It is important to remember that closing the vents will not affect the runtime of the air compressor and nitrogen generator. It will only affect the frequency that the air compressor and nitrogen generator will run. The nitrogen generator and air compressor are designed to run for up to two (2) hours at a time when filling all the systems with 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) of high purity nitrogen.

If air compressor and nitrogen generator runtimes are greater than four (4) hours, contact ECS immediately.

ECS Nitrogen Generator Pressure Cycling for Dry Pipe and Preaction Fire Sprinkler Systems



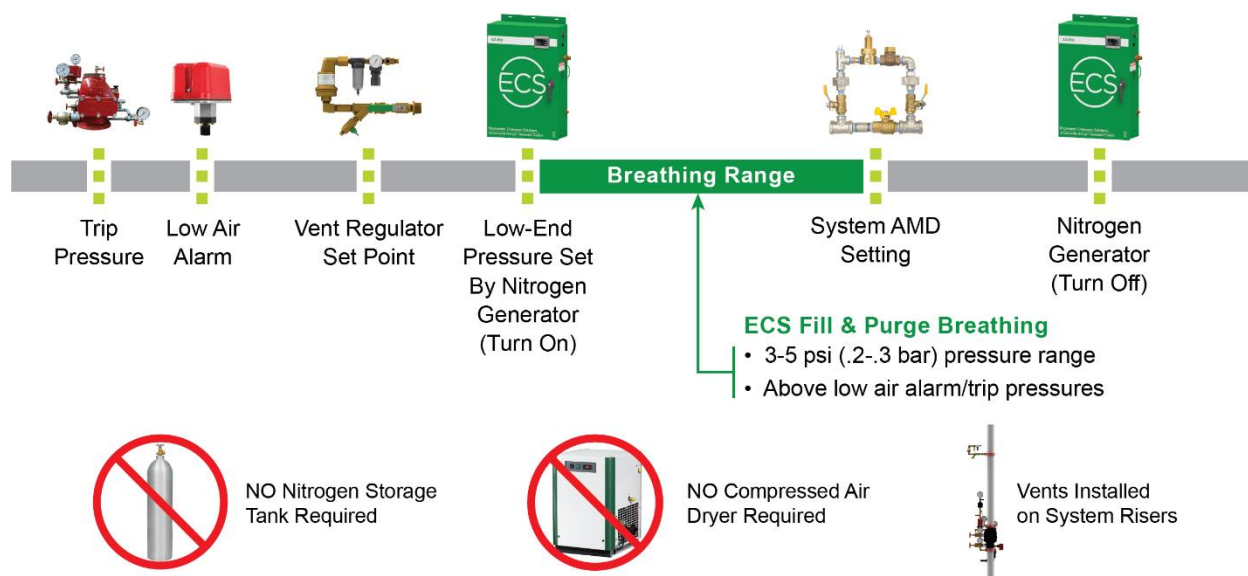
OPERATING NOTES:

1. The nitrogen generator produces nitrogen increasing the pressure in the nitrogen supply line which increases the pressure in the fire sprinkler system.
2. When the pressure in the fire sprinkler system reaches the pressure setting of the Air Maintenance Device (AMD), the AMD closes (no longer needing supervisory gas).
3. The nitrogen generator continues to produce nitrogen increasing the pressure in the nitrogen supply line until the cut-out pressure is reached and the nitrogen generator shuts off.
4. When the pressure in the fire sprinkler system decreases (inerting process or normal operation) below the pressure of the AMD, the AMD opens (needing supervisory gas).
5. The pressure in the nitrogen supply line equalizes with the pressure in the fire sprinkler system.
6. When the pressure in the nitrogen supply line and the fire sprinkler system decreases to the cut-in pressure of the nitrogen generator, the nitrogen generator turns on.
7. The nitrogen generator produces nitrogen increasing the pressure in the nitrogen supply line and the fire sprinkler system, repeating the nitrogen filling cycle.
8. The nitrogen inerting "fill & purge" process requires a 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) range between the cut-in pressure of the nitrogen generator and the pressure of the AMD to nitrogen inert the fire sprinkler system within 14 days.

GRAPH NOTE:

The pressures reflected in the graph are representative of the operating pressures in a typical dry pipe or pre-action fire sprinkler system. Actual operating pressures may vary.

THE ECS ADVANTAGE



Supervisory Gas Mode

Once the DPNI “fill and purge breathing” protocol is complete the nitrogen generator will automatically operate in the Supervisory Gas Mode. Whenever a fire sprinkler system needs supervisory gas the nitrogen generator and compressor will automatically operate.

- The vents no longer operate to depressurize the systems.
- When the sprinkler systems reach the low-end pressure, the nitrogen generator and compressor will automatically turn on to increase the pressure in all fire sprinkler systems connected to the nitrogen generator.
- Once the high-end pressure of the breathing cycle is reached the air compressor and nitrogen generator will automatically turn off.
- It is important to remember that closing the vents will not affect the *runtime* of the air compressor and nitrogen generator it will only affect the *frequency* of the runtime of the air compressor and nitrogen generator. The nitrogen generator and air compressor are designed to run for up to two (2) hours at a time when filling all the systems with 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) of high purity nitrogen.

If air compressor and nitrogen generator runtimes are greater than four (4) hours, contact ECS immediately.

Restart of the Nitrogen Inerting Process

Whenever the fire sprinkler system(s) are serviced and refilled with air, the ECS DPNI protocol using the “fill and purge breathing” process must be reinitialized.

- Standard Vent:
 - Open the vent isolation ball valve to begin the venting process.
 - The isolation ball valve on the vent(s) will need to be closed after fourteen (14) days to stop the Nitrogen Inerting Mode and begin the Supervisory Gas Mode.
- SMART Vent:
 - Press the “Vent” button on the SMART Vent control box which energizes the solenoid on the SMART Vent to begin the venting process.
 - The SMART Vent(s) will automatically close at the end of the fourteen (14) day inerting period and the nitrogen generator and compressor will automatically transition from the Nitrogen Inerting Mode to the Supervisory Gas Mode.
- AdvancedIQ Vent
 - Press the “Vent System” button on the AdvancedIQ Vent controller which initializes the venting process.
 - The AdvancedIQ Vent(s) will automatically close at the end of the fourteen (14) day inerting period and the nitrogen generator and compressor will automatically transition from the Nitrogen Inerting Mode to the Supervisory Gas Mode.

System Power Loss

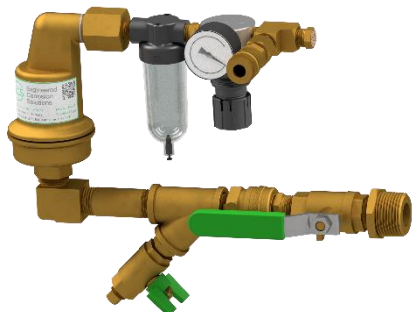
In the event of a system power loss, all programmed information in the nitrogen generator is stored in the nitrogen generator and the nitrogen generator will automatically restart once system power is restored.

- Where Standard Vents are installed, the system will automatically return to Nitrogen Inerting Mode or Supervisory Gas Mode, depending on which mode the nitrogen generator was in when the power loss occurred.
 - If Standard Vent ball valve is open (Nitrogen Inerting Mode), then the ball valve needs to be manually closed upon completion of the fourteen (14) day DPNI process. The air compressor and nitrogen generator will automatically transition to the Gas Supervisory Mode.
- Where SMART vents are installed, the system will automatically return to the Supervisory Gas Mode. When the system power loss is during the fourteen (14) day DPNI process, the DPNI process will need to be reinitialized.
 - Press the “Vent” button on the SMART vent control box which energizes the solenoid on the SMART vent.
 - The nitrogen generator and compressor will automatically cycle on operating in the nitrogen inerting mode.
 - Upon completion of the fourteen (14) day DPNI process, the vents automatically close and the air compressor and nitrogen generator will automatically transition to the Gas Supervisory Mode.
- Where AdvancedIQ vents are installed, the AdvancedIQ Vent Controller will automatically return to the sequence prior to the loss of power.

Auxiliary Equipment

OXYGEN REMOVAL VENT – PAV-D/DQ & PSV-D/DE

ECS Standard Vent - PAV-D/DQ



For use under U.S. Patents
8,720,591, 9,144,700, 9,186,533 and 9,610,466 B2

Specifications

Stock Number:	PAV-D/DQ
Service Pressure:	Up to 175 PSIG (12 Bar)
System Connection:	1" NPT Male
Temperature Range:	40°F to 120°F (4.5°C to 49°C)
Dimensions:	13.5" (W) X 7.5" (H) X 4.25" (D) (343mm (W) X 191mm (H) X 108mm (D))

Support Hanger Not Required

General Description

The ECS Standard Vent (PAV-D/DQ) provides oxygen venting in dry pipe and preaction fire sprinkler systems. As a fire sprinkler system is filled with a continuous supply of nitrogen gas from the Nitrogen Generator System, the PAV-D/DQ allows oxygen rich gas to be vented from the fire sprinkler system. Over a short period of time the Vent will almost completely remove oxygen from the fire sprinkler system (less than 2% oxygen). The Vent is equipped with a levered float valve that prevents water from passing through the restricted venting orifice when water enters the fire sprinkler system. The in-line filter protects the restricted venting orifice from contaminants from the sprinkler system. A backpressure regulator is included to prevent total system depressurization from the vent assembly during the venting process. The restricted venting orifice allows oxygen to be vented from the fire sprinkler system at a controlled rate to achieve a minimum of 98% nitrogen concentration. A special push fitting is provided to receive 5/32" tubing when the vent is used in conjunction with the SMART Gas Analyzer or the AdvancedIQ Vent Controller.

Installation Instructions

1. The Vent is equipped with a ball valve to be connected to the fire sprinkler riser. The contractor must install a 1" outlet (welded or mechanical) to connect the vent assembly to the sprinkler system on the system side of the main control valve. The ball valve must remain in the closed position until the Nitrogen Generator System has been commissioned.

NOTE: The vent assembly does not require a support hanger.

2. Install the vent assembly in a level position. Recommended mounting height is 5'-10' (2-3m) above the finished floor, but a minimum of 2' (.6m) above the dry pipe or preaction control valve.

NOTE: Piping to the vent assembly cannot be installed in a configuration that would trap water and prevent drainage to the sprinkler system; a water trap impedes the ability of the vent assembly to vent oxygen from the fire sprinkler system.

3. Inspection of the vent assembly should be performed after installation and hydrostatic testing of the fire sprinkler system. Inspection should be performed periodically thereafter in accordance with the applicable national codes, NFPA codes and standards, and/or the authority having jurisdiction.

NOTE: Inspection must include the condition of the in-line filter and checking for blockage in the Y-Strainer and the restricted venting orifice.

Operating Instructions

1. Verify the vent assembly has been equipped with a restricted venting orifice downstream of the backpressure regulator.

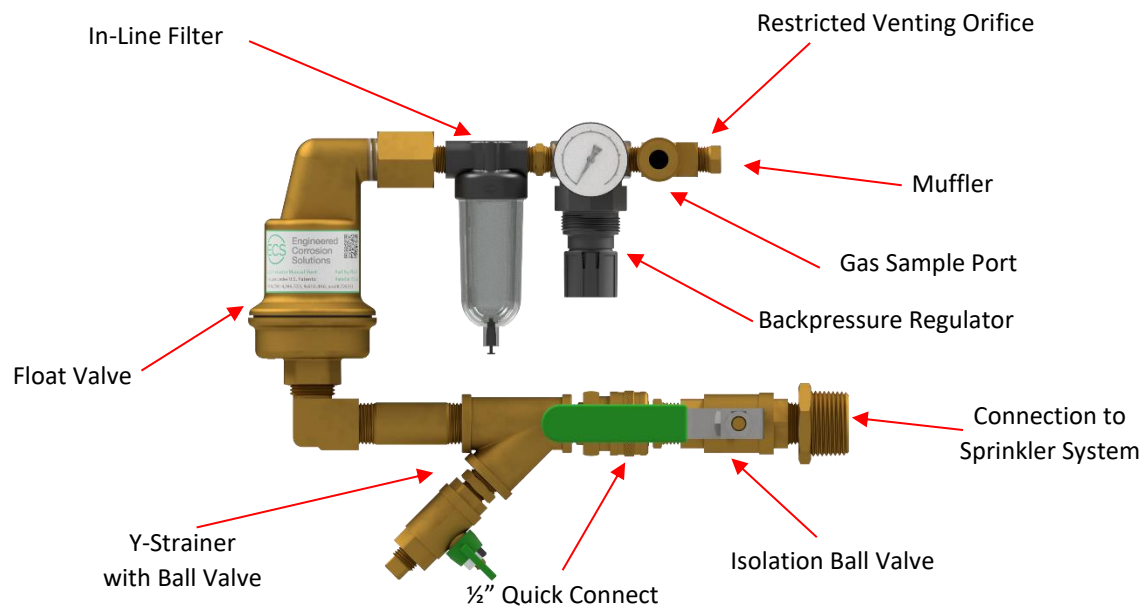
NOTE: If the vent assembly is not equipped with a restricted venting orifice, one will be provided by ECS during system commissioning. The restricted venting orifice must be installed before proceeding with the steps below.

2. Determine the low air alarm pressure and the turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator.
3. Choose a pressure setting for the backpressure regulator that is above the low air alarm pressure but below the turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator.
4. Pull the knob out from the regulator to adjust pressure setting. Turn the knob clockwise to raise the pressure, counter-clockwise to lower the pressure.
5. Close the ball valve and allow device to depressurize through restricted venting orifice to pressure setting. Make adjustment to pressure setting using the knob, then open ball valve to pressurize device and close ball valve again to check pressure setting. Repeat process until desired pressure setting is achieved.

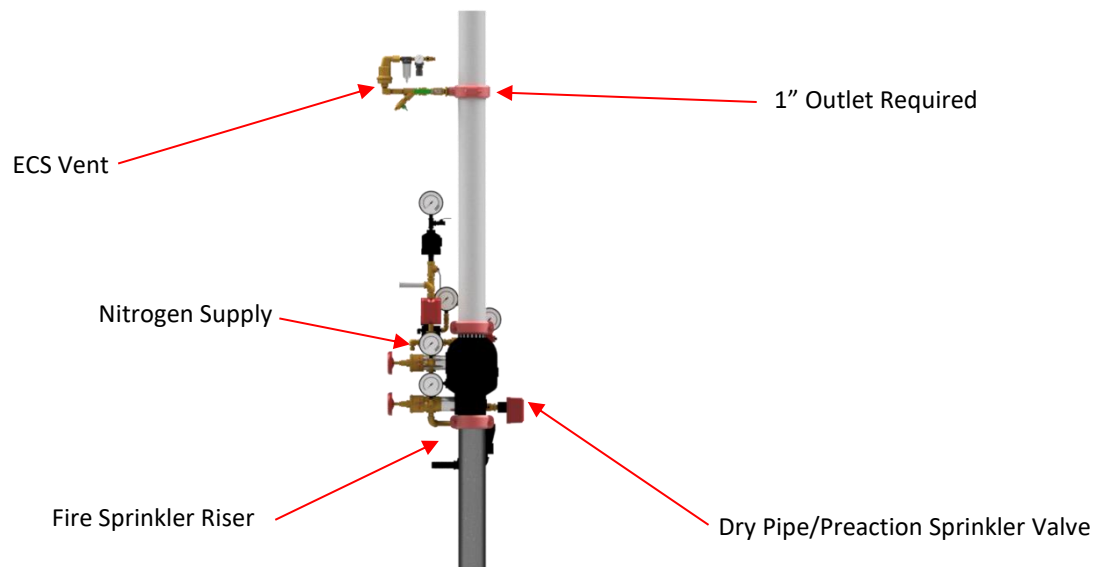
NOTE: This process can only be performed when fire sprinkler system is at normal operating pressure.

6. Push knob back into regulator until it clicks into place.
7. Once the nitrogen generator system has been commissioned, open the isolation ball valve on the vent assembly.
- 8a. Standard Vent Operation:
 - a. The Vent is now open and actively venting oxygen from the fire sprinkler system. It should remain open for approximately fourteen (14) days or less, until the system nitrogen concentration reaches 98% or greater.
 - b. Close the isolation ball valve. Failure to close the isolation ball valve after fourteen (14) days or less, once fire sprinkler system nitrogen concentration reaches 98% will result in additional oxygen corrosion damage to the system and unnecessary run time of the air compressor and nitrogen generator.
 - c. Use a Handheld Gas Analyzer to verify the gas concentration inside the fire sprinkler system.
- 8b. The AdvancedIQ Vent is now open and actively purging oxygen from the fire sprinkler system. It will remain open for approximately fourteen (14) days. The AdvancedIQ Controller (AVC) will automatically stop the venting process.
9. If the sprinkler system actuates or another event introduces oxygen to the sprinkler system the isolation ball valve must be opened again for a period of fourteen (14) days to vent oxygen from the system.

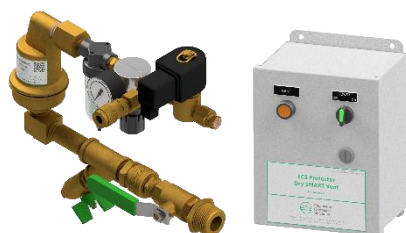
ECS Standard Vent Assembly



ECS Vent Installation Schematic



ECS SMART Vent - PSV-D/DE



For use under U.S. Patents
8,720,591, 9,144,700, 9,186,533 and 9,610,466

Specifications

Stock Number:	PSV-D/DE
Service Pressure:	Up to 175 PSIG (12 Bar)
System Connection:	1" NPT Male
Temperature Range:	40°F to 120°F (4.5°C to 49°C)
Dimensions:	
Vent Assembly:	13.5" (W) X 7.5" (H) X 4.25" (D) (343mm (W) X 191mm (H) X 108mm (D))
Control Box:	8" (W) X 10" (H) X 6" (D) (203mm (W) X 254mm (H) X 152mm (D))

Support Hanger Not Required

General Description

The ECS SMART Vent provides oxygen venting in dry pipe and preaction fire sprinkler systems. As a fire sprinkler system is filled with a continuous supply of nitrogen gas from the Nitrogen Generator System, the PSV-D/DE allows oxygen rich gas to be vented from the fire sprinkler system. Over a short period of time the Vent will almost completely remove oxygen from the fire sprinkler system (less than 2% oxygen). The Vent is equipped with a levered float valve that prevents water from passing through the restricted venting orifice when water enters the fire sprinkler system. The in-line filter protects the restricted venting orifice from contaminants from the sprinkler system. A backpressure regulator is included to prevent total system depressurization from the vent assembly during the venting process. The restricted venting orifice allows oxygen to be vented from the fire sprinkler system at a controlled rate to achieve a minimum of 98% nitrogen concentration. A special push fitting is provided to receive 5/32" tubing when the vent is used in conjunction with the SMART Gas Analyzer.

The SMART Vent is equipped with an electronic solenoid valve that must be wired to the electric control box (conductors not included). The control box will automatically close the vent once the desired nitrogen concentration has been reached. The control box is equipped with an on/off switch and a vent button to provide a means to restart of the venting process should oxygen be reintroduced into the fire sprinkler system.

Installation Instructions

1. The SMART Vent includes two (2) separate components. The first component is the vent assembly equipped with a ball valve to be connected to the fire sprinkler riser. The contractor must install a 1" outlet (welded or mechanical) to connect the vent assembly to the sprinkler system on the system side of the main control valve. The isolation ball valve must remain in the closed position until the nitrogen generator system has been commissioned.

NOTE: The vent assembly does not require a support hanger.

2. Install the vent assembly in a level position. Recommended mounting height is 5'-10' (2-3m) above the finished floor, but a minimum of 2' (.6m) above the dry pipe or preaction control valve.

NOTE: Piping to the vent assembly cannot be installed in a configuration that would trap water and prevent drainage to the sprinkler system; a water trap impedes the ability of the vent assembly to vent oxygen from the fire sprinkler system.

3. The second component of the SMART Vent is the electric control box. The control box must be installed on a wall or vertical surface adjacent to the vent assembly installation location.
4. Provide conductors from 120VAC/60Hz (200-240VAC/50Hz) power supply to designated terminals in the electric control box in accordance with the applicable national and/or local codes (i.e. NFPA 70). The device draws less than 2 amps. Contractor must drill hole in the control box to provide access for the 120VAC/60Hz (200-240VAC/50Hz) power supply conductors.
5. Provide conductors to connect the 120VAC/60Hz (24VDC) coil leads of the electronic solenoid valve on the vent assembly to the designated terminals in the electric control box in accordance with applicable national and/or local codes (i.e. NFPA 70). Contractor must drill hole on side or top of the control box to provide access.
6. The green power switch on the electric control box must remain in the OFF position until the nitrogen generator has been commissioned.
7. Inspection of the vent assembly should be performed after installation and hydrostatic testing of the fire sprinkler system. The inspection should be performed periodically thereafter in accordance with the applicable national codes, NFPA codes and standards, and/or the authority having jurisdiction.

NOTE: Inspection must include verifying the condition of the inline filter and checking for blockage in the Y-Strainer and the restricted venting orifice.

Operating Instructions

1. Verify the vent assembly has been equipped with a restricted venting orifice downstream of the backpressure regulator.

NOTE: If the vent assembly is not equipped with a restricted venting orifice, one will be provided by ECS during system commissioning. The restricted venting orifice must be installed before proceeding with the steps below.

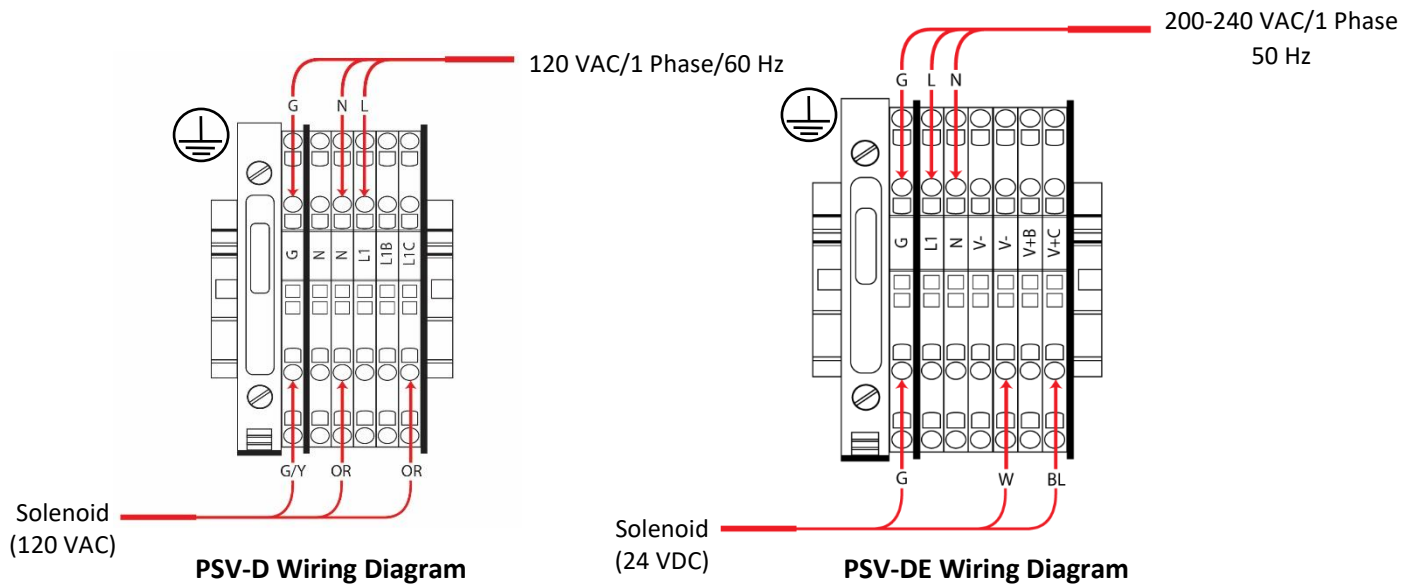
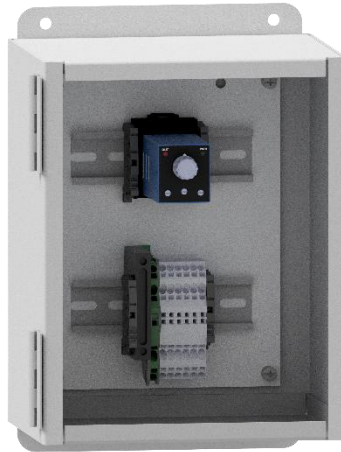
2. Determine the low air alarm pressure and turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator.
3. Choose a pressure setting for the backpressure regulator that is above the low air alarm pressure but below the turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator.

NOTE: This process can only be performed when the solenoid on the vent is energized (power on and VENT button pressed), and fire sprinkler system is at normal operating pressure.

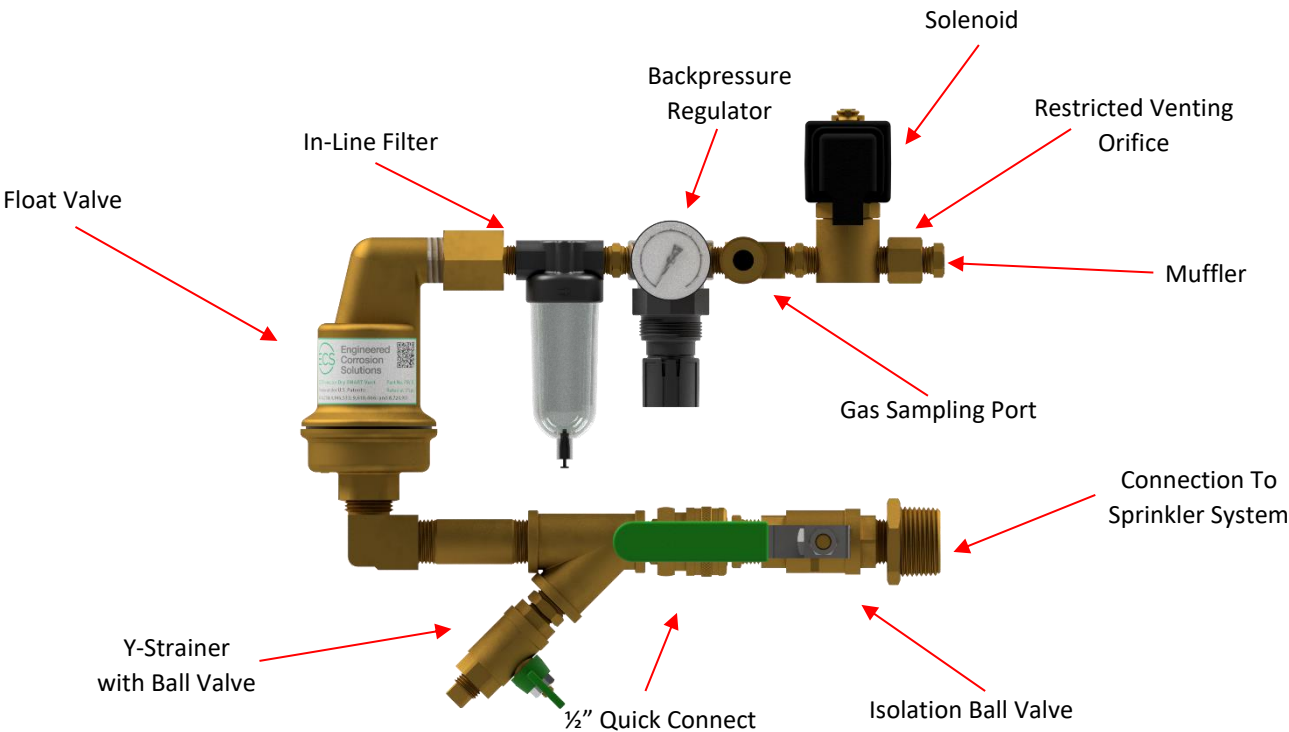
4. Pull the knob out from the regulator to adjust pressure setting. Turn the knob clockwise to raise the pressure, counter-clockwise to lower the pressure.
5. Close the isolation ball valve and allow device to depressurize through restricted venting orifice to pressure setting. Make adjustment to pressure setting using the knob, then open the isolation ball valve to pressurize device and close the isolation ball valve again to check pressure setting. Repeat process until desired pressure setting is achieved.
6. Push knob back into regulator until it clicks into place.
7. Verify the timer settings inside the electric control box. The settings should be as follows: mode set to 'E', scale set to '20, 30, 40, 50, 60', range set to '10h', and timer knob set to '35'. If needed, a small flathead screwdriver can be used to make the timer setting adjustments.
8. Once the nitrogen generator system has been commissioned, open the isolation ball valve on the vent assembly, turn the green power switch on the electric control box to the ON position and push the orange VENT button. The button should now be illuminated.
9. The SMART Vent is now open and actively purging oxygen from the fire sprinkler system. It will remain open for approximately fourteen (14) days. The orange VENT button will turn off when the vent is closed.

10. If the sprinkler system actuates or another event introduces oxygen to the sprinkler system press the orange VENT button to restart the purging cycle.

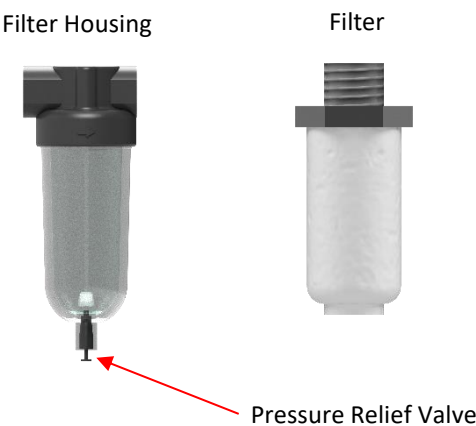
ECS SMART Vent Control Box



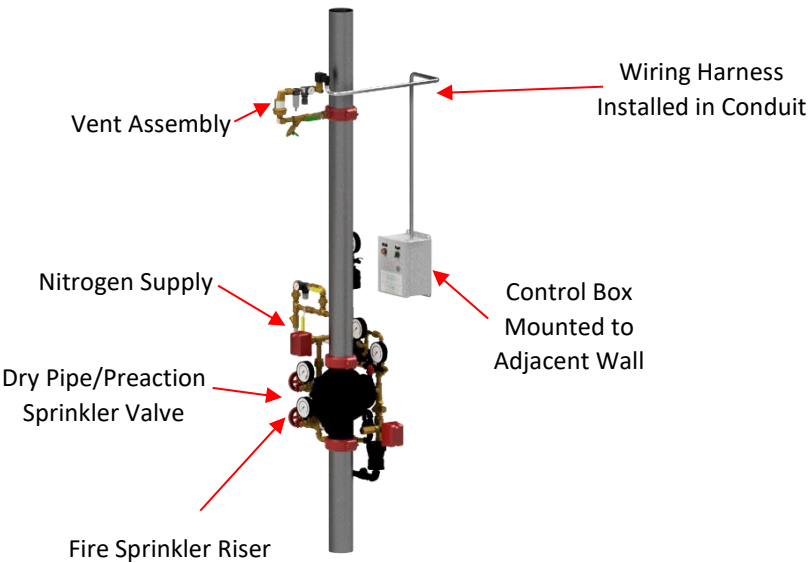
ECS SMART Vent Assembly



In-Line Filter Assembly



ECS SMART Vent Installation Schematic



MONITORING – ILD-X & SGA-1

ECS In-Line Corrosion Detector (ILD-X)



Specifications

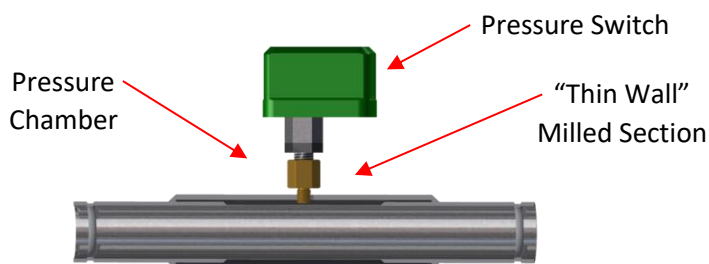
Stock Number:	ILD-X
Service Pressure:	175 psi
Temp. Rating:	-40°F to 120°F (-40°C to 49°C)
Elec. Connection:	dry contact
Pipe Size:	1.25" - 6"
Pipe Schedule:	Sch. 10 or Sch. 40
Pipe Material:	Black Steel or Galvanized

General Description

How to Order ILD-

Size	Pipe Material	Pipe Schedule
1.25" - 6"	G - Galvanized B - Black Steel	10 - Schedule 10 40 - Schedule 40

The ECS In-Line Corrosion Detector is designed to provide an early warning indication of internal corrosion activity in water-based fire sprinkler systems. The device is designed to be installed where corrosion is most likely to occur: the air/water interface. A cross-section of the device shows the two key attributes that allow for early detection of corrosion: an externally milled section of the pipe that creates a "thin wall" section and a pressure chamber created by an external sleeve welded over the pipe. The thin wall section of the device will fail before other system piping to provide an early warning indication. The In-Line Corrosion Detector is equipped with a pressure switch to monitor the pressure chamber. The In-Line Corrosion Detector can be remotely monitored through a buildings monitoring system.

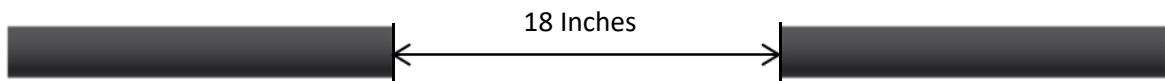


Installation Instructions

The In-Line Corrosion Detector is manufactured as a spool of piping with roll grooved ends for easy insertion into the fire sprinkler piping using standard mechanical couplings (supplied by others). All models of the In-Line Corrosion Detectors are eighteen (18) inches in length. The variety of pipe schedules and metal are listed in the table under ordering information.

Step 1: Contact an ECS Engineer to determine a location within the sprinkler system where corrosion is likely to occur. In wet pipe systems locate on a high point at the air/water interface; in dry pipe and preaction systems locate on a horizontal portion of the mains in an area with trapped water.

Step 2: At the chosen location in the fire sprinkler piping remove an eighteen (18) inch pipe section from the fire sprinkler system.



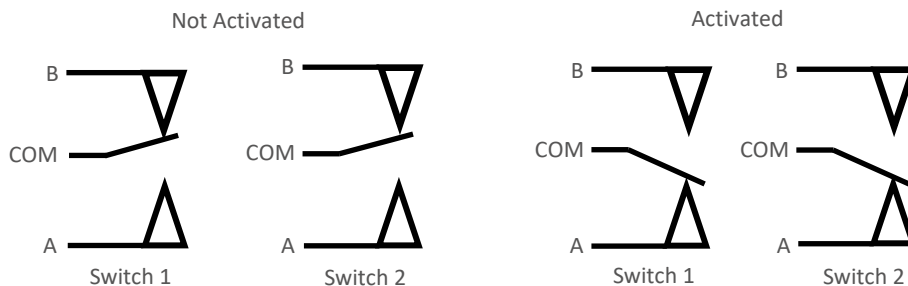
Step 3: Roll groove the remaining ends of the fire sprinkler system piping to receive a standard mechanical coupling.

Step 4: Install the In-Line Corrosion Detector of matching pipe material, diameter and schedule into the section space that has been created with the removal of the eighteen (18) inch pipe section. Orient the In-Line Corrosion Detector so that the pressure switch is accessible for maintenance. Tighten the mechanical couplings as per the manufacturer's specifications.

Step 5: **OPTIONAL:** Connect the wiring from the monitoring system to the pressure switch (dry contact) in accordance with the manufacturer's wiring instructions. Activation of the In-Line Corrosion Detector should be identified as a supervisory signal.



Model EPS10-2 Pressure Switch Electrical Connections



Response to Device Activation

Activation of the pressure switch indicates that the thin wall section of the device has failed and the pressure chamber is exposed to system pressure. Contact ECS for instructions regarding replacement and testing of the failed In-Line Corrosion Detector.

ECS SMART Gas Analyzer SGA-1



For use under U.S. Patent 9,144,700
and 9,186,533

Specifications

Stock Number:	SGA-1
Sensor Type:	Zirconium Dioxide
Electrical Connection:	120-240VAC, 50-60 Hz/.5A 24VDC/2A
Signal Output:	0-5VDC linear output 4-20mA linear output
Output Display:	%O ₂ or %N ₂
Resolution:	1dp (nn.n%)
Accuracy:	1%
Sample Connection:	5/32" nylon tubing quick connect
Dimensions:	8" (W) X 10" (H) X 6" (D) (203mm (W) X 254mm (H) X 152mm (D))

General Description

The ECS SMART Gas Analyzer (SGA-1) provides a continuous real-time monitoring of nitrogen/oxygen concentration levels within a dry pipe and preaction fire sprinkler system. The analyzer samples discharge gas from an adjacent Standard Vent (PAV-D/DQ) or SMART Vent (PSV-D/DE). The gas flows out of a restricted orifice on the vent through pressure-rated tubing to provide slow, controlled flow to the analyzer. One (1) SGA-1 analyzer is recommended with each Nitrogen Generation System.

The SGA-1 has many different functions. It is equipped with a programmable contact closure for one of three different oxygen concentration levels (1%, 3%, and 5%), which will provide early warning to a user when the nitrogen concentration within the fire sprinkler system falls below the desired level. The SGA-1 is equipped with an analog (0-5VDC, 0-10VDC, or 4-20mA) output and an RS-485 port for optional remote control and monitoring. The SGA-1 can display either oxygen or nitrogen concentration.

The SGA-1 is equipped to protect itself from damage, and let the user know if the sensor is in poor health. Five minutes after the sensor is powered on, it begins a self-diagnostic protocol. If at this time the oxygen level is below .3%, the alarm relay will energize, and the sensor will automatically shut itself down. It will reboot automatically after twenty-four (24) hours and resume reading gas concentration levels. Pumping at extremely low oxygen levels can eventually cause damage to the sensor. If the sensor detects rapid deviation in oxygen concentration it will signal an error and energize the alarm relay without shutting down.

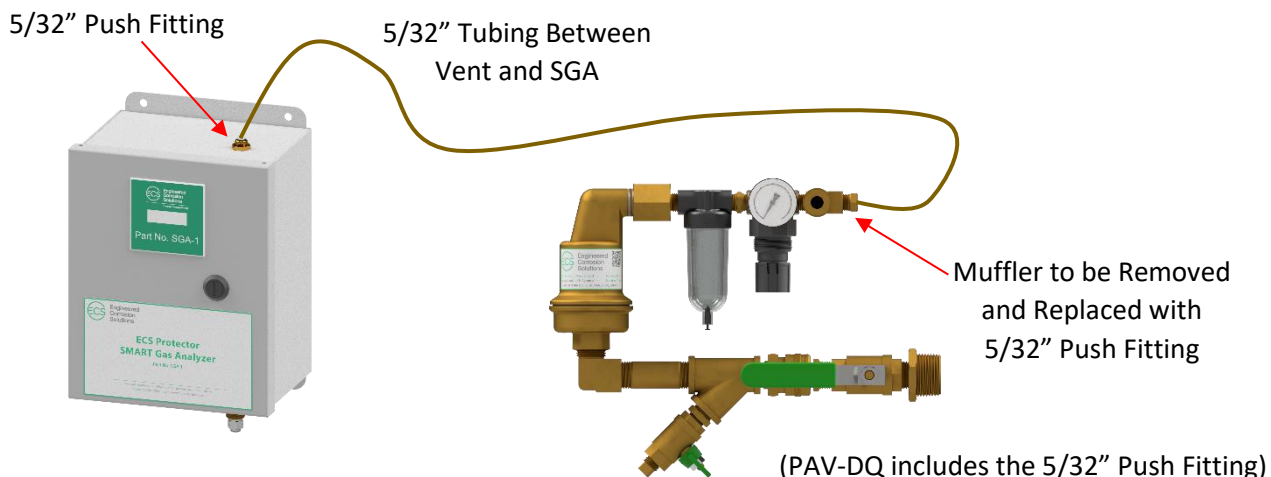
Installation Notes

1. When connecting the SGA-1 Gas Analyzer to a fire sprinkler system using the PAV-D/DQ Vent, a dedicated PAV-D/DQ Vent is required to provide a continuous gas stream to analyze. The muffler in the PAV-D must be removed and replaced with a 5/32" push-connect fitting. The PAV-DQ includes the 5/32" push-connect fitting.
2. When connecting the SGA-1 Gas Analyzer to a fire sprinkler system using the PSV-D/DE SMART Vent, the quick disconnect sampling port in the PSV-D/DE must be removed and replaced with a 5/32" push-connect fitting.

Installation Instructions

1. Mount the SMART Gas Analyzer on a wall adjacent to the PAV-D/DQ Vent or the PSV-D/DE SMART Vent (not included).
2. Once mounted, connect the 5/32" tubing to the push-connect fitting on the top of the SGA-1.
3. Connect the opposite end of the tubing to the push-connect fitting on the outlet of the PAV-D/DQ or PSV-D/DE Vent.

SMART Gas Analyzer with Dedicated PAV-D/DQ Dry Vent Assembly



SMART Gas Analyzer with PSV-D/DE Dry SMART Vent Assembly



4. With the incoming power off, connect the incoming 120-240VAC 50/60 Hz power supply to block "J6".
5. Select the appropriate gas concentration level to be displayed on the SGA-1 using Dip 1 of Switch 1. Nitrogen (N_2) or Oxygen (O_2).

Note: N_2 is recommended

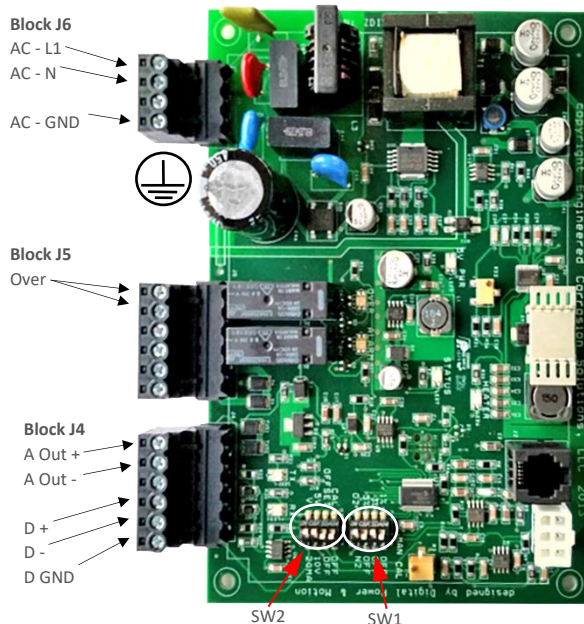
6. When monitoring and a (N.O.) contact closure required, connect to the “Over” contacts on block J5 (J5-1 & J5-2).
 - a. If a LOW Nitrogen (N₂)/HIGH Oxygen (O₂) percentage alarm is desired, select the corresponding oxygen concentration level using dip 2, 3 or 4 of Switch 1 to energize the “OVER” relay output.
 - b. Dip 2 of Switch 1 (5%) is recommended.
7. When monitoring and an analog output is required, connect positive lead to AOUT+ (J4-1) and negative lead to AOUT– (J4-2).
 - a. 4-20mA Output - Turn on Dip 1 of Switch 2 to 4-20mA.
 - b. 0-5VDC or 0-10VDC Output:
 - i. Turn on Dip 1 of Switch 2 to V
 - ii. Use Dip 2 of Switch 2 to select 5V (for 0-5VDC) or 10V (for 0-10VDC).
8. If RS-485 remote control/monitoring is desired, connect RS-485 leads to D+ (J4-4), D- (J4-5) and DGND (J4-6).

Alarm Bypass While Nitrogen Inerting Feature

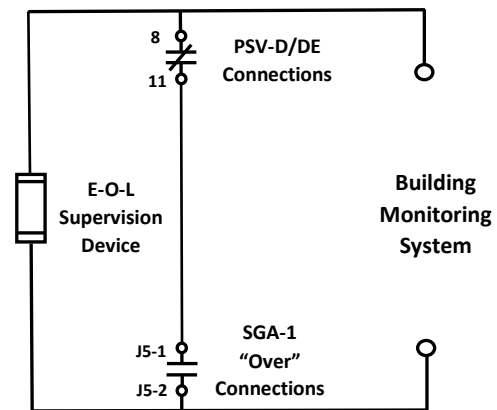
The “Over” contacts can be bypassed from transmitting a low nitrogen signal to the building monitoring system during the fourteen (14) day nitrogen inerting process when the SGA-1 is used in conjunction with the PSV-D/DE SMART Vent.

1. Connect the spare normally closed (N.C.) contacts (Terminals 8 and 11) in the PSV-D/DE SMART Vent Controller with the normally open (N.O.) contacts of the SGA-1 (Terminals J5-1 and J5-2).
2. Connect the output of the SGA-1 and PSV-D/DE to the building monitoring system.
3. Connect the building monitoring system’s end-of-line supervision device (if needed)

PC Board Wiring Diagram



Inerting Bypass Wiring Diagram



Operating Instructions

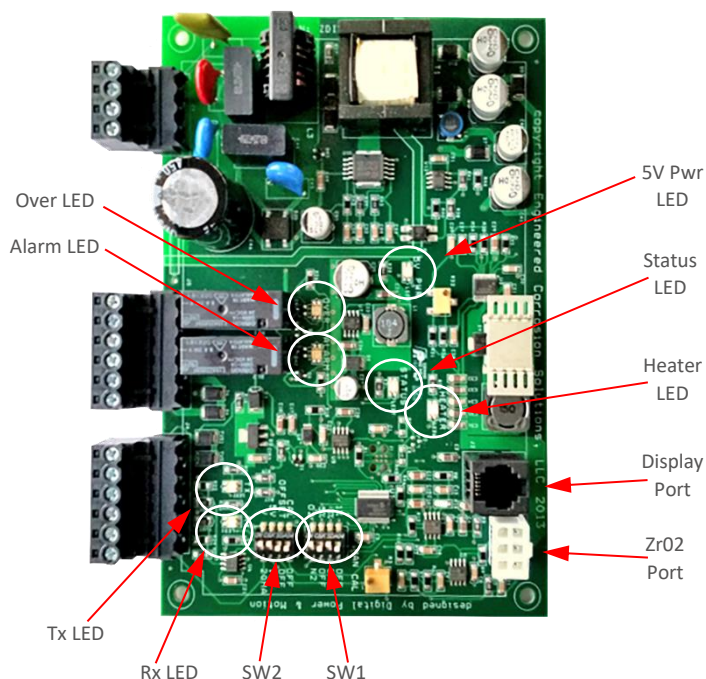
1. Once unit is verified to be wired correctly, power unit on. The status LED light will repeatedly flash green two times quickly for two (2) minutes. The sensor heater is warming up during this period.
2. After the two-minute warm-up period, the sensor and status LED light will flash green one time repeatedly indicating normal operation. At this time, the display will show the current average concentration of the feed gas.

Calibration

Note: Please contact ECS before any calibration adjustment

1. Allow SMART Gas Analyzer to sample fresh compressed air for a minimum of 10-minutes.
2. Switch N₂/O₂ switch (SW 1-1) to "O₂" position.
3. If Digital Display Not Reading approximately 20.9%, switch "CAL" switch (SW 2-4) to CAL position.
4. Allow SMART Gas Analyzer to remain in "Calibration Mode" and sample the gas for a minimum of 10-minutes to allow SMART Gas Analyzer to re-calibrate.
5. Switch "CAL" switch (SW 2-4) to "Off" position.
6. Verify digital display is reading approximately 20.9%.
7. Switch N₂/O₂ switch (SW 1-1) to "N₂" position

PC Board - LED Locations



LED Identification Chart

STATUS LED Color	Flash Code	Condition
Red	1	ERROR: Low Oxygen Level (less than .3%)
Red	2	ERROR: Assymetry (greater than 5%)
Green	1	Normal Operation
Green	2	Heater Warming Up
Green	3	Averaging Calibration Value
Green	4	Set Calibration Value If Needed

Commissioning

COMMISSIONING PROCEDURE

SAFETY WARNING

Only qualified personnel should commission the new equipment into service once it is installed. Prior to any system commissioning on the nitrogen generator, ensure that the nitrogen generator is isolated from all system risers. Failure to do so can result in system damage and/or personal injury.

Commissioning Video

A commissioning video to assist with the commissioning process of this equipment is available. Access to the commissioning video can be obtained through the “QR” code on the back page of this document or by contacting ECS.

Commissioning Nitrogen Generator

The nitrogen generator commissioning is accomplished through the Human Machine Interface (HMI) screen. The HMI screen provides the access for setup, monitoring and control functions of the nitrogen generator. See Maintenance Section for HMI User Interface Screen information.

1. The HMI Home Screen includes a banner that requires the nitrogen generator to be commissioned prior to operation. To commission, press the commissioning note banner.
2. Check the nitrogen generator’s nitrogen production and nitrogen purity, see Maintenance Section for Nitrogen Production Flow Rate Check and Nitrogen Purity Level Check Procedures.
 - a. Isolate the nitrogen generator from the sprinkler system(s).
 - b. Verify nitrogen generator is in the Nitrogen Production Mode.
 - c. Open the flow meter ball valve to initiate nitrogen production.
 - d. Check nitrogen production and nitrogen purity.
3. Enter the nitrogen production and nitrogen purity in the HMI Screen.
4. Check and adjust the time and date, as needed.
5. Enter sprinkler system operating pressures and nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressures in HMI screen.
 - a. Set the Sprinkler System Operating Pressure.
 - i. Set PSI/Bar button to the appropriate position, if needed (Factory set for PSI).
 - 1) Press the display.
 - ii. Enter the sprinkler system operating pressure.
 - 1) Press the pressure display, which displays a keypad.
 - 2) Enter the appropriate pressure, then press keypad “Enter” key.
 - b. Set the nitrogen generator Cut-In (Turn-On) Pressure.
 - i. Press the pressure display, which displays a keypad.
 - ii. Enter the appropriate pressure, then press keypad “Enter” key.
 - c. Set AMD In Use - Yes or No.
 - i. **AG-675/950 Only** - No indication automatically sets Cut-Out (Turn-Off) Pressure to Operating Pressure
 - ii. Press the appropriate display.
 - d. Set the nitrogen generator Cut-Out (Turn-Off) Pressure.
 - i. Press the pressure display, which displays a keypad.
 - ii. Enter the appropriate pressure, then press keypad “Enter” key.

- e. Set the sprinkler system Low Air Alarm Pressure.
 - i. Press the pressure display, which displays a keypad.
 - ii. Enter the appropriate pressure, then press keypad “Enter” key.
6. Enter the installation location information into the HMI Screen (Recommended but not required).
 - a. Press the appropriate display, which displays a keyboard.
 - b. Enter the appropriate information, then press keypad “Enter” key.
7. Enter the Owner Contact information (Recommended but not required).
 - a. Press the appropriate display, which displays a keyboard.
 - b. Enter the appropriate information, then press keypad “Enter” key.
8. Press the “Finish” Button.
9. Enter the Service Contractor Contact information in the Information Settings Screen. (Recommended but not required)
 - a. Press the appropriate display, which displays a keyboard.
 - b. Enter the appropriate information, then press keypad “Enter” key.

Sprinkler System Air Maintenance Device (AMD) Pressure

The proper operation of the nitrogen generator and the dry pipe nitrogen inerting (DPNI) process is dependent on the sprinkler system’s air maintenance device (AMD) pressure setting. Sprinkler system AMD pressure settings less than 3 psig (.2 bar) above the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure or greater than 5 psig (.3 bar) above the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure will have an adverse effect on the service life of the nitrogen generator.

Verify the AMD pressure setting using the Air Maintenance Device (AMD) Pressure Adjustment Procedure in the Maintenance Section of this manual.

Nitrogen Generator Pressure Settings

Prior to setting the cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressures of the nitrogen generator, identify the following sprinkler system pressures:

1. Sprinkler system operating pressure/Air Maintenance Device (AMD) pressure.

NOTE: When the nitrogen generator is connected to multiple dry pipe and preaction systems, the **fire sprinkler systems must operate at the same supervisory gas pressure.**

2. Sprinkler system low air alarm pressure.

Once the sprinkler system pressures have been identified, determine the cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressures of the nitrogen generator.

1. The nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure is to be 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) **below** the sprinkler system operating/AMD pressure.
2. The nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure needs to be 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) **above** the sprinkler system low air alarm pressure.
3. The nitrogen generator cut-out (turn-off) pressure is preset from the factory at 60 psig (4.1 bar) which should be adequate for most applications. Should a higher cut-out (turn-off) pressure be needed, adjust the cut-out pressure using the cut-out (turn-off) pressure adjustment procedure.

NOTE: If AG-675 or AG-975 is used on a single sprinkler system without an air maintenance device (AMD), the nitrogen generator cut-out (turn-off) pressure is automatically set to the sprinkler system operating pressure when No AMD is in use is selected.

Nitrogen Generator Pressure Adjustments

The nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressure settings are established and set as part of the commissioning process of the nitrogen generator and do not need to be readjusted unless the fire sprinkler system parameters change. Any adjustments to the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressure settings will affect the Standard Vent (PAV-D/DQ) or SMART Vent (PSV-D/DE) backpressure regulator settings, which will require readjusting the backpressure regulators to coincide with the changes to the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressure settings.

NOTE: Any changes to the nitrogen generator cut-in and cut-out pressure settings or the vent backpressure regulator settings must be authorized by and under the direction of ECS.

1. Nitrogen generator pressure adjustments are accomplished through the HMI display.
2. Adjust the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure. (See Maintenance Section for Nitrogen Generator Pressure Adjustment Procedure).
3. Adjust the nitrogen generator cut-out (turn-off) pressure, if needed. (See Maintenance Section for Nitrogen Generator Pressure Adjustment Procedure).

Nitrogen Generator Leak Monitor Alarm

The nitrogen generator and air compressor are designed to run for up to two (2) hours at a time when filling all the systems with 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) of high purity nitrogen. If air compressor and nitrogen generator runtimes are greater than four (4) hours, the nitrogen generator HMI displays a leak monitor alarm, activates an audible alarm and activates the common trouble output contacts

Nitrogen Generator Start Up and System Check Instructions

Once the nitrogen generator has been programmed through the HMI, the nitrogen generator can be started to verify nitrogen production and nitrogen purity.

1. Verify the nitrogen generator is in the "nitrogen generation mode".
2. Verify the "fast fill" valves of all appropriate air maintenance devices (AMD)'s are closed.
3. Close the regulated valve of all appropriate air maintenance device (AMD)'s.
4. Turn on the nitrogen generator (if nitrogen generator is not already on).
5. Open the nitrogen production flow meter isolation ball valve to automatically start the nitrogen generator to generate nitrogen.

NOTE: The nitrogen generator incorporates an eight (8) second delay upon nitrogen generator start for protection of the integral air compressor.

6. Allow the nitrogen generator to operate in the nitrogen production mode for approximately five (5) minutes to allow the nitrogen generator to obtain optimum operating temperature.

NOTE: Operating nitrogen generator with the door closed during initial start-up reduces time required for nitrogen generator to obtain optimum operating temperature.

7. Connect the Handheld Gas Analyzer to the quick connect gas sampling port in the nitrogen generator to verify the nitrogen purity is 98%.

NOTE: Prior to connecting the Handheld Gas Analyzer to the nitrogen generator, calibrate the Handheld Gas Analyzer using the calibration procedures. (See Maintenance Section for Nitrogen Purity Check Procedure).

8. The nitrogen purity was verified to be producing 98% nitrogen purity prior to equipment shipment from ECS. Should the purity not be 98%, Contact ECS prior to making changes to the nitrogen purity.

- a. If the nitrogen purity is above 98%, decrease the nitrogen purity by turning the Nitrogen Flow Control Valve counterclockwise in $\frac{1}{8}$ turn increments (See Maintenance Section for Generator Configuration Diagram).
- b. If the nitrogen purity is below 98%, increase the nitrogen purity by turning the Nitrogen Flow Control Valve clockwise in $\frac{1}{8}$ turn increments (See Maintenance Section for Generator Configuration Diagram).

IMPORTANT NOTE: Nitrogen purity and nitrogen production rate are inversely proportional in the nitrogen generator. **As the nitrogen purity increases (above 98%) the nitrogen production rate decreases (lower SCFH) and as the nitrogen purity decreases (below 98%) the nitrogen production rate increases (higher SCFH).** Lower nitrogen production rates will increase system fill times resulting longer run times of the nitrogen generator.

9. Verify and document the nitrogen production rate as indicated on the flow meter in the nitrogen generator (See Maintenance Section for Nitrogen Production Flow Rate Procedure).
10. Close the nitrogen production flow meter isolation ball valve, allow the pressure to increase to the nitrogen generator's cut-out (turn-off) pressure and the nitrogen generator to shut off.
11. Once nitrogen generator has shutoff, monitor the pressure on the HMI display to ensure the pressure indicated remains constant and does not decrease.
 - a. If pressure decreases, a leak within the nitrogen cabinet or in the nitrogen supply line exists, leak check all piping and fittings within the nitrogen generator and repair leaks as necessary.
12. Open the regulated valve of all appropriate air maintenance device (AMD)'s and confirm the "fast fill" valves of all appropriate air maintenance devices (AMD)'s are closed.
13. The nitrogen generator is ready to protect the fire sprinkler system(s).

NOTE: Once the nitrogen generator is operational and if the nitrogen generator experiences short cycling issues, the short cycling is typically a result of an erratically operating air maintenance device. (See Maintenance Section for Nitrogen Generator Short Cycling Prevention Procedure).

Oxygen Removal Vent Setup and Pressure Regulator Adjustment Instructions

Once the nitrogen generator has been commissioned, the oxygen removal vents can be commissioned.

1. Install the appropriate restricted venting orifice in the oxygen removal vent by removing the vent muffler downstream of the backpressure regulator, installing the restricted venting orifice and re-installing the vent muffler.
 - a. The restricted venting orifice size is determined by the sprinkler system capacity (gallons).
 - b. Consult with ECS to ensure the appropriate restricted venting orifice is installed in the appropriate oxygen removal vent.
2. Based on the nitrogen generator turn-on pressure and the sprinkler system low alarm pressure, adjust the pressure setting for the backpressure regulator.
 - a. Choose a pressure setting for the backpressure regulator that is **above** the sprinkler system low air alarm pressure and **below** the turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator.

- b. PAV-D/DQ Standard Vents:
- i. Pull the knob out from the regulator to adjust pressure setting. Turn the knob clockwise to raise the pressure, counter-clockwise to lower the pressure.
 - ii. Close the isolation ball valve and allow device to depressurize through the restricted venting orifice to pressure setting. Make adjustment to pressure setting using the knob, then open the isolation ball valve to pressurize device and close the isolation ball valve again to check pressure setting. Repeat process until desired pressure setting is achieved.
NOTE: This process can only be performed when fire sprinkler system is at normal operating pressure.
 - iii. Push knob back into regulator until it clicks into place.
 - iv. Once the nitrogen generator system has been commissioned, open the isolation ball valve on the vent assembly. The Standard Vent is now open and actively venting oxygen from the fire sprinkler system.
 - v. The isolation ball valve should remain open for approximately fourteen (14) days or until the system nitrogen concentration reaches 98% or greater.
NOTE: Use a Handheld Gas Analyzer to verify the gas concentration inside the fire sprinkler system.
 - vi. At the conclusion of the fourteen (14) day DPNI process, Close the isolation ball valve.
NOTE: Failure to close the isolation ball valve after fourteen (14) days or once fire sprinkler system nitrogen concentration reaches 98% will result in additional oxygen corrosion damage to the system and unnecessary run time of the air compressor and nitrogen generator.
 - vii. If the sprinkler system actuates or another event introduces oxygen to the sprinkler system, the isolation ball valve must be opened again for a period of fourteen (14) days to vent oxygen from the system.
- c. SMART Vents:
- i. Verify the timer settings inside the electric control box. The settings should be as follows:
 - 1) Mode set to "E"
 - 2) Scale set to "20, 30, 40, 50, 60"
 - 3) Range set to "10h"
 - 4) Timer knob set to "35"
 - 5) If needed, a small flathead screwdriver can be used to adjust the timer settings.**NOTE:** The green power switch on the electric control box must be in the ON position and the orange VENT button pressed with both the green power switch and the orange VENT button illuminated to adjust the vent pressure regulator.
 - ii. Pull the knob out from the regulator to adjust pressure setting. Turn the knob clockwise to raise the pressure, counter-clockwise to lower the pressure.
 - iii. Close the isolation ball valve and allow device to depressurize through restricted venting orifice to pressure setting. Make adjustment to pressure setting using the knob, then open the isolation ball valve to pressurize device and close the isolation ball valve again to check pressure setting. Repeat process until desired pressure setting is achieved.
NOTE: This process can only be performed when fire sprinkler system is at normal operating pressure.

- iv. Push knob back into regulator until it clicks into place.
- v. Once the nitrogen generator system has been commissioned, open the isolation ball valve on the vent assembly, turn the green power switch on the electric control box to the ON position and push the orange VENT button. The button should now be illuminated.
- vi. The SMART Vent is now open and actively venting oxygen from the fire sprinkler system. It will remain open for approximately fourteen (14) days.
- vii. At the conclusion of the fourteen (14) day DPNI process, the orange VENT button will extinguish and the vent will automatically close.
- viii. If the sprinkler system actuates or another event introduces oxygen to the sprinkler system press the orange VENT button to automatically restart the oxygen venting cycle.

Low Pressure Valves

When connecting a nitrogen generator to a low-pressure valve, additional considerations need to be evaluated. Due to the inherent operating pressures (i.e. 20 psi (1.4 bar) or below), the operational tolerances are tighter which reduces the pressure range for the “fill and purge” pressure cycling to operate.

1. Typical trip pressure for low-pressure valve is 7 psi (.5 bar).
2. Typical low air alarm pressure for low pressure valve is 10 psi (.7 bar).
3. Typical operating pressure for a low-pressure valve is 13 psi (.9 bar) minimum and 18 psi (1.2 bar) maximum.

Based on this information, the “fill and purge” breathing cycle needs to be reduced to a 3 psi (.2 bar) breathing range and determine the vent orifice size based on a 3 psi (.2 bar) breathing range.

1. Adjust the sprinkler system air maintenance device (AMD) to 18 psig (1.2 bar).

NOTE: If AG-675 or AG-975 is used on a single sprinkler system without an air maintenance device (AMD), set the nitrogen generator cut-out (turn-off) pressure to 18 psig (1.2 bar).

2. Set the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure to 15 psig (1 bar).

Check the operation and interaction between the nitrogen generator and the sprinkler system air maintenance device (AMD).

NOTE: ALL pressures are measured from the Sprinkler System Air Gauge, unless otherwise indicated.

1. Check the turn-on function
 - a. Reduce sprinkler system pressure to 15 psig (1 bar) to check the turn-on function.
 - b. If nitrogen generator automatically turns on, the nitrogen generator and sprinkler system air gauge are in alignment.
 - c. If nitrogen generator does not automatically turn on, the nitrogen generator and sprinkler system air gauge are NOT in alignment.
 - i. Verify pressure indicated on nitrogen generator HMI.

Example: Nitrogen generator HMI indicates 16 psig (1.1 bar) and the sprinkler system air gauge indicates 15 psig (1 bar), 1 psig (.1 bar) difference between nitrogen generator HMI and sprinkler system air gauge.

- ii. Change the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure to align with pressure indicated on nitrogen generator HMI.

Example: Change cut-in (turn-on) pressure from 15 psig (1 bar) to 16 psig (1.1 bar).

- iii. The nitrogen generator and sprinkler system air gauge are in alignment.
- 2. Check the turn-off function
 - a. Verify or lower the sprinkler system pressure is below the sprinkler system operating pressure (Example: 18 psig (1.2 bar)).
 - b. If nitrogen generator is not running, manually turn on nitrogen generator and allow sprinkler system to refill and generator shut off.
 - c. If sprinkler system pressure has returned to the sprinkler system operating pressure (Example: 18 psig (1.2 bar)), the turn-off function is operating properly.
 - d. If sprinkler system pressure is not returned to the sprinkler system operating pressure (Example: 18 psig (1.2 bar)), use the Air Maintenance Device (AMD) Pressure Adjustment Procedure in the Maintenance Section of this manual.
- 3. Repeat process to confirm nitrogen generator is automatically turning on and turning off as well the sprinkler system air gauge is operating between the nitrogen generator turn-on pressure (Example 15 psig (1 bar) and sprinkler system operating pressure (Example 18 psig (1.2 bar))).

COMMISSIONING CHECKLIST

Fire Sprinkler System - General

Verify and document the quantity of dry/preaction fire sprinkler systems connected to the nitrogen generator: Yes ☐ Qty. _____

Verify and document the capacity of each dry/preaction fire sprinkler systems connected to the nitrogen generator (gallons or sq. ft.): Yes ☐

Sys. #1 _____	Sys. #9 _____	Sys. #17 _____
Sys. #2 _____	Sys. #10 _____	Sys. #18 _____
Sys. #3 _____	Sys. #11 _____	Sys. #19 _____
Sys. #4 _____	Sys. #12 _____	Sys. #20 _____
Sys. #5 _____	Sys. #13 _____	Sys. #21 _____
Sys. #6 _____	Sys. #14 _____	Sys. #22 _____
Sys. #7 _____	Sys. #15 _____	Sys. #23 _____
Sys. #8 _____	Sys. #16 _____	Sys. #24 _____

Verify and document the make and model of air maintenance device(s): _____

Verify and document the pressure settings of the air maintenance device(s): _____

Verify and document the Systems(s) High Air Alarm Pressure: _____

Verify and document the Systems(s) Low Air Alarm Pressure: _____

Verify and document the Systems(s) Trip Pressure: _____

Verify and document the make and model of accelerator: _____

Air Compressor - Existing

Verify and document the location of the air compressor: _____

Verify and document the manufacturer of the air compressor: _____

Verify and document the model number of the air compressor: _____

Verify and document the serial number of the air compressor: _____

Verify and document the air compressor on/off pressure settings: _____

Verify and document if an air compressor exists and whether the existing air compressor(s) to remain:

☐ Yes ☐ No

If existing Yes: ☐ Primary ☐ Backup ☐ Meet NFPA 13 30-Minute Fill Requirement

Verify and document whether the fire sprinkler system(s) are supplied by house air: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, what pressure: _____

Nitrogen Generator Equipment

Verify and document the location of the nitrogen generator(s): _____

Verify and document the quantity of the nitrogen generator(s): _____

Verify and document the model number of the nitrogen generator(s): _____

Verify and document the serial number of the nitrogen generator(s): _____

Verify and document whether the nitrogen generator(s) is/are installed correctly: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, explain: _____

Verify and document whether the nitrogen generator(s) is/are wired correctly: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, explain: _____

Programming of nitrogen generator's Pressure Settings

Turn On/Off Power Switch to the "On" position

Verify and document the cut-in or turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator is **3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) below** operating pressure of the dry/preaction fire sprinkler systems' air maintenance device(s): ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, change the cut-in or turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator to be **3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) below** operating pressure of the dry/preaction fire sprinkler systems' air maintenance device(s) using the Nitrogen Generator Pressure Adjustment Procedure.

Verify and document that the cut-in or turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator is **above the low air alarm** pressure of the dry/preaction fire sprinkler system(s): ☐ Yes ☐ No

Verify and document the cut-in or turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator: _____

Verify and document the cut-out or turn-off pressure of the nitrogen generator is above operating pressure of the dry/preaction fire sprinkler systems' air maintenance device(s): ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, change the cut-out or turn-off pressure of the nitrogen generator to be above operating pressure of the dry/preaction fire sprinkler systems' air maintenance device(s) and below 85 psig (5.9 bar) using the Nitrogen Generator Pressure Adjustment Procedure.

Verify and document the cut-out or turn-off pressure of the nitrogen generator: _____

Verify and document that the bypass/nitrogen generation valve is operating properly: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Verify and document the nitrogen back pressure regulator is set to 80 psig (5.5 bar): ☐ Yes ☐ No

Change if needed. Document regulator setting: _____

Open the isolation ball valve to the internal flow meter.

Connect the handheld gas analyzer (PHGA-1) to the gas sampling port of the nitrogen generator.

Allow the nitrogen generator to operate in nitrogen production mode for approximately five (5) minutes to ensure proper operating temperature of the nitrogen generator prior to adjusting nitrogen purity or measuring nitrogen production rate.

NOTE: The nitrogen generator will obtain optimum operating temperature faster if the nitrogen generator cabinet door is closed.

Adjust to Flow Control Valve in the nitrogen generator to obtain a nitrogen output purity level of 98%.

NOTE: Nitrogen purity and nitrogen production rate are inversely proportional in the nitrogen generator. As nitrogen purity increases, production decreases. Increase nitrogen purity by turning Flow Control Valve clockwise and decrease nitrogen purity by turning Flow Control Valve counter-clockwise

Verify and document the nitrogen output purity concentration: _____

Verify and document the nitrogen production rate as indicated on the flow meter: _____

Compare documented nitrogen output purity concentration and nitrogen production rate levels with the Shop Test Report provided in the nitrogen generator.

1. Readjust nitrogen output purity level using Flow Control Valve, as necessary, to obtain nitrogen output purity levels and nitrogen production rate comparable to the Shop Test Report, if discrepancies are significant.
2. If unable to obtain comparable nitrogen output purity levels and nitrogen production rate, Contact ECS.

Close the isolation ball valve to the internal flow meter.

Disconnect the handheld gas analyzer (PHGA-1) from the gas sampling port of the nitrogen generator.

Leak check all plumbing throughout the nitrogen generator, include the air supply from the air compressor and the nitrogen supply to the fire sprinkler systems, repair any leaks found.

Verify and document that the no leaks exist in the nitrogen generator, air compressor supply line and fire sprinkler supply line: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Verify and document bypass/nitrogen generation ball valve in the nitrogen generator is in the nitrogen generation position: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Oxygen Removal Vents - PAV-D/DQ and PSV-D/DE

Verify and document the appropriate orifices for each venting device are available: ☐ Yes ☐ No

NOTE: Ensure the appropriate orifice is installed in the appropriate vent for each fire sprinkler system. The restricted venting orifice size is determined by the sprinkler system capacity (gallons). The restricted venting orifice ensures the oxygen removal process is completed in all fire sprinkler systems within the same approximate timeframe and within typically fourteen (14) days.

PAV-D/DQ Standard Vent

Verify and document the model and serial number of each oxygen removal vent installed: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Determine the pressure setting of the backpressure regulator of oxygen removal vent

1. The backpressure regulator setting must be **below** the cut-in or turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator and **above** the low air alarm pressure of the fire sprinkler system.

Verify and document the appropriate orifice in the oxygen removal vent: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Install the appropriate orifice in the oxygen removal vent.

Adjust the backpressure regulator setting on the oxygen removal vent:

1. Open and close the isolation ball valve on the oxygen removal vent to determine the pressure setting of the backpressure regulator.
2. Pull the knob out from the regulator to adjust pressure setting. Turn the knob clockwise to raise the pressure, counter-clockwise to lower the pressure.
3. Repeat process until desired pressure setting is achieved.

NOTE: This process can only be performed when fire sprinkler system is at normal operating pressure.

4. Once the desired pressure has been obtained on the backpressure regulator, push the knob on the regulator until it clicks into place.

Verify and document the backpressure regulator set point: _____

Verify and document isolation ball valve left in open position: ☐ Yes ☐ No

PSV-D/DE SMART Vent

Verify and document model and serial number of each oxygen removal vent installed: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Verify and document serial number of each oxygen removal vent control box installed: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Verify and document that the control box is properly installed: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, explain: _____

Verify and document wiring between the control box and the vent is properly installed: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, explain: _____

Verify the control box timer is programmed properly:

1. Mode is set to "E" ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Scale is set to "20-60" ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Range is set to "10h" ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Dial is set to "34" ☐ Yes ☐ No

Turn On the control box. Verify and document control box is operating properly: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, explain: _____

Determine the pressure setting of the backpressure regulator of oxygen removal vent.

1. The backpressure regulator setting must be **below** the cut-in or turn-on pressure of the nitrogen generator and **above** the low air alarm pressure of the fire sprinkler system.

Verify and document the appropriate orifice in the oxygen removal vent: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Install the appropriate orifice in the oxygen removal vent.

Adjust the backpressure regulator setting on the oxygen removal vent:

1. Turn on the power switch to the control box and press the "Vent" button.
2. Open and close the isolation ball valve on the oxygen removal vent to determine the pressure setting of the backpressure regulator.
3. Pull the knob out from the regulator to adjust pressure setting. Turn the knob clockwise to raise the pressure, counter-clockwise to lower the pressure.
4. Repeat process until desired pressure setting is achieved.

NOTE: This process can only be performed when fire sprinkler system is at normal operating pressure.

5. Once the desired pressure has been obtained on the backpressure regulator, push the knob on the regulator until it clicks into place.

Verify and document the backpressure regulator set point: _____

Verify and document isolation ball valve left in open position: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Maintenance

SAFETY WARNING

Only qualified personnel can perform inspection, testing and maintenance of the nitrogen generation equipment. Prior to any system maintenance on the nitrogen generation system, ensure that the nitrogen generator is isolated from the compressed air supply and all system risers. Ensure that the nitrogen generation system and the associated piping that is to be manipulated is completely depressurized prior to performing any maintenance. Failure to do so can result in system damage and/or personal injury.

MAINTENANCE and TROUBLESHOOTING WARNINGS

1. Nitrogen Generator includes 120-240VAC/50-60 Hz voltage inside cabinet. Exercise caution and do not touch any wiring connections when power is applied to the unit.
2. Nitrogen Generator has hot surfaces inside cabinet when nitrogen generator is operating and after nitrogen generator has turned off. Exercise caution when working on nitrogen generator while operating and after nitrogen generator has shut off. (***Wear Hand Protection, where needed***)

Routine Checks

The nitrogen generators require limited maintenance; however, it is advisable to routinely check the generator to ensure functionality. The following is a checklist and schedule for routine inspection.

Check	Occurrence
Verify all valves have smooth operation - clean and un-corroded	Quarterly
Verify all manual valves fully open and close	Quarterly
Verify compressor is turning on/off at low/high pressure	Quarterly
Verify correct nitrogen purity level out of cabinet sampling port	Quarterly
Verify pressure gauges are in working order	Quarterly
Verify there are no noticeable leaks on unit	Quarterly
Check coalescing filters	Semi-annually
Check for loose connections in cabinet and control box	Semi-annually
Check compressor filter	Semi-annually
Replace coalescing filters	Annually
Verify Oxygen Removal Vent In-Line Filter and Y-Strainer are clean	Annually
Verify no air or water leaks in Oxygen Removal Vent	Annually

HMI User Interface Information

The nitrogen generator operation is accomplished through the Human Machine Interface (HMI) screen. The HMI screen provides access for setup, monitoring and control functions of the nitrogen generator. All of the screens on the HMI are accessible from the Home Screen.

HOME SCREEN

The Home Screen displays nitrogen supply line pressure, nitrogen generator cut-in and cut-out pressures, nitrogen generator status, nitrogen generator running hours and cycles. The Home Screen also provides access to [System Settings](#) Screen and [Datalog](#) Screen.

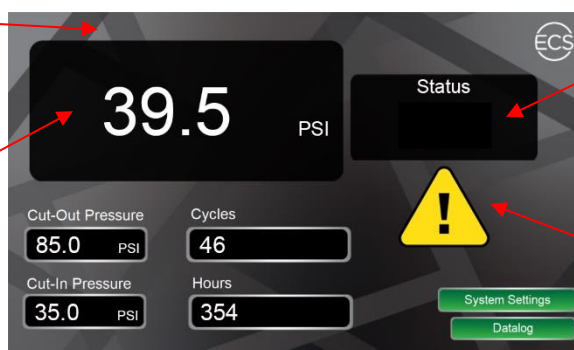
The Home Screen displays any alarm signals developed in the nitrogen generator across the top of the screen

NOTE: The nitrogen generator status screen has three (3) different status:

1. *Running* - The nitrogen generator is running (producing nitrogen)
2. *Standby* - The nitrogen generator is not operating (not producing nitrogen)
3. *Generator Disabled* - The nitrogen generator is out of service.

Alarm Signals Displayed
in Ribbon in this Area


Nitrogen Supply Line
Pressure



Status Indicator

- *Running*
- *Standby*
- *Generator Disabled*

Displayed when in
Not Normal Condition

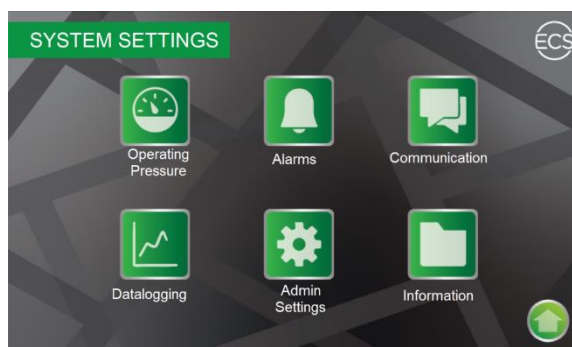
NOTE:  Return to Home Screen

 Return to Previous Screen

SYSTEM SETTINGS SCREEN

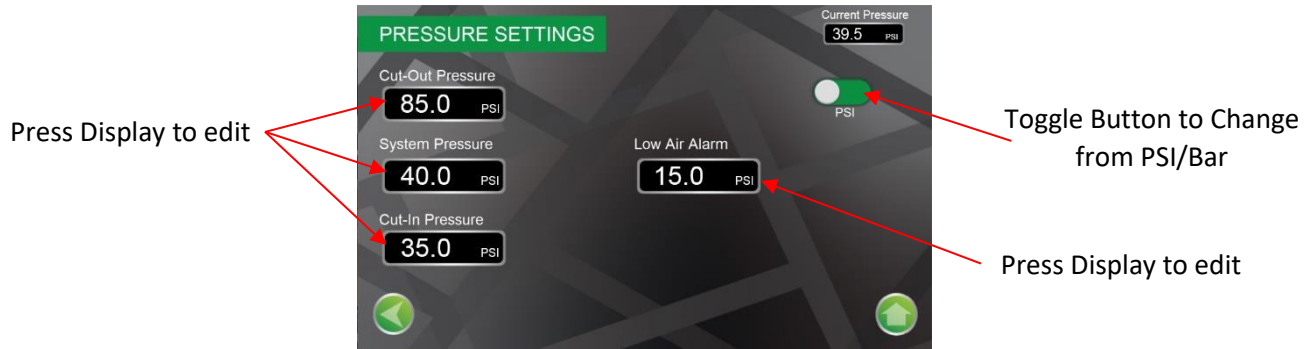
The System Settings Screen provides access to the Operating Pressure Screen, Alarms Screen, Communication Screen, Datalogging Screen, Admin Settings Screen and the Information Screen.

Press the appropriate button to set or to change the appropriate function



Operating Pressure Screen

The Operating Pressure Screen provides access to configure nitrogen generator to display pressure in “PSI” or “Bar”, The screen allows for setting nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressures, sprinkler system operating pressure, and low air alarm pressures. The Operating Pressure Screen continuously displays the nitrogen supply line pressure.

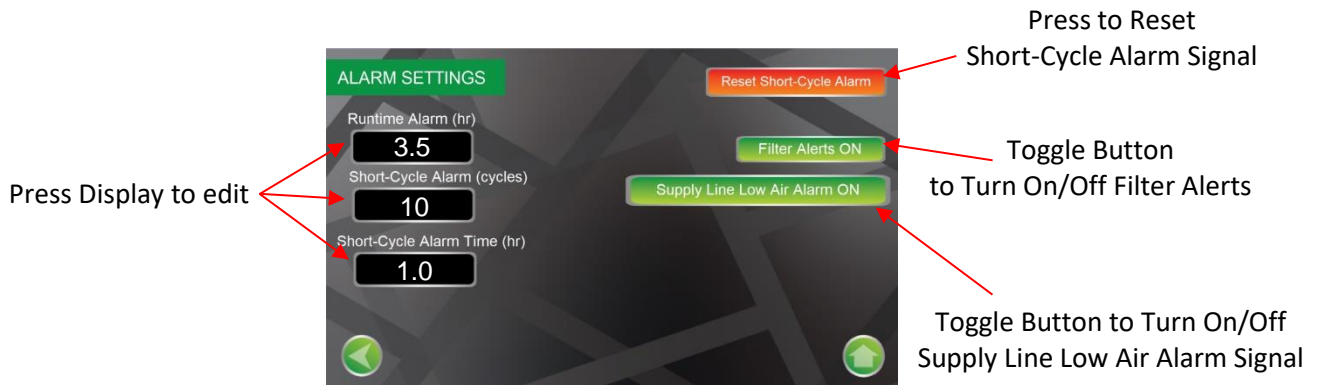


NOTE: If a pressure that is outside of the allowable operating pressures is entered, the HMI will prompt the user to enter a valid pressure.

	Cut-Out Pressure		Cut-In Pressure	
	With AMD	Without AMD		
Maximum	95 psi	System Pressure	10 psi <u>Below</u> System Pressure	Example: System Pressure 30 psi Max - Cut-In Pressure 20 psi
Minimum	20 psi <u>Above</u> System Pressure	System Pressure	2 psi <u>Below</u> System Pressure	Example: System Pressure 30 psi Min - Cut-In Pressure 28 psi

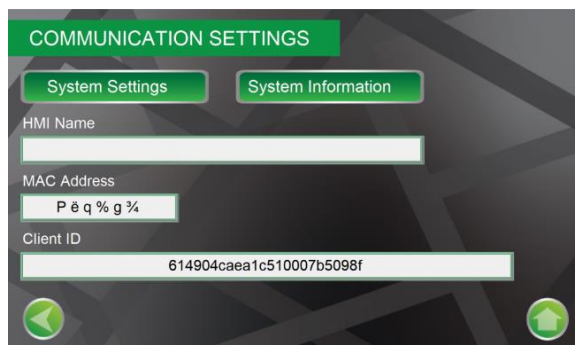
Alarm Screen

The Alarm Settings Screen provides access to alarm settings on the nitrogen generator. Runtime Alarm (default 3.5 hours), Short-Cycle Alarm (default 10 cycles), Short-Cycle Alarm Time (default 1 hour). The alarm screen allows access to reset the short-cycle alarm signal, turn on/off the Filter Alerts function, turn on/off the Low Air Alarm. The Filter Alerts function signals when filter replacement is needed.



Communications Screen

The Communications Screen provides access to configure the remote communications to the nitrogen generator.

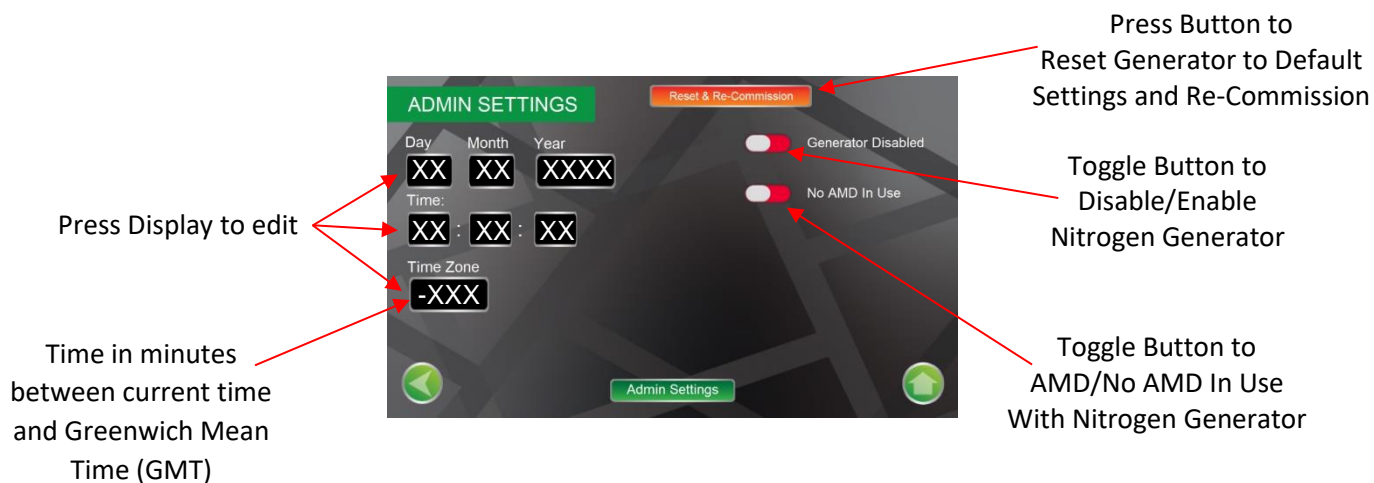


Contact ECS for specific procedure when communicating with the nitrogen generator remotely through the internet.

Admin Settings Screen

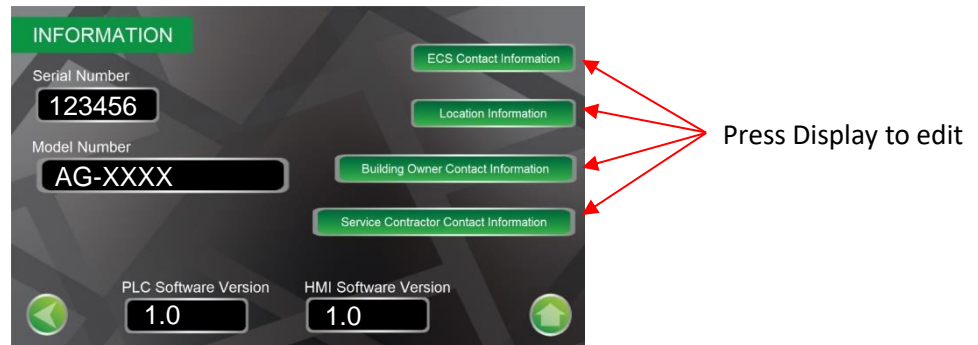
ionThe Admin Settings Screen provides access to clock and calendar settings, identify whether the nitrogen generator is used with or without Air Maintenance Device (AMD) and selecting whether the nitrogen generator is disabled (Factory setting for shipping and prior to configuration) or enabled position (normal operation).

NOTE: If the nitrogen generator needs to be recommissioned, **Reset & Re-Commission** button can be pressed which will reset the nitrogen generator to the default settings.



Information Screen

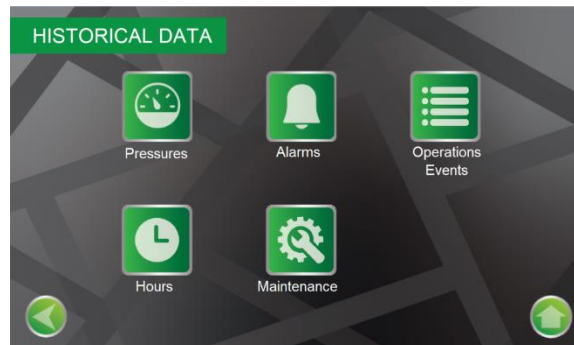
The Information Screen displays the nitrogen generator's model number, serial number, PLC and HMI software version numbers. The Information Screen provides access to include the ECS Contact Information, Site Location Information, Building Owner's Contact Information, and Service Contractor Contact Information.



DATALOG/HISTORICAL DATA SCREEN

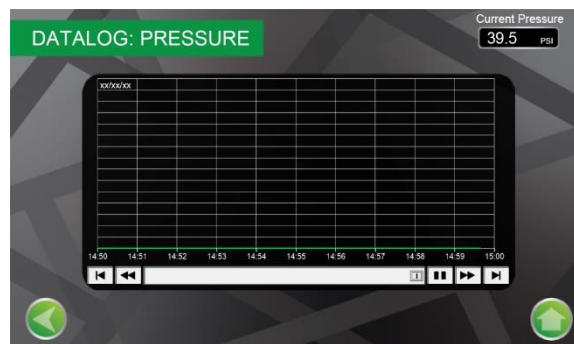
The Datalog/Historical Data Screen provides access to Historical Data stored in the HMI. The Datalog/Historical Screen allows access to Pressures Screen, Alarms Screen, Operations Events Screen, Hours Screen and Maintenance Screen.

Press the appropriate button to review the appropriate historical data information



Pressures Screen

The Pressures Screen continuously logs and graphically displays the nitrogen supply line pressure.



Alarms Screen

The Alarms Screen continuously logs and displays any alarms (low air, short cycling, extended run time and bypass mode) in the HMI.

The Alarms Screen continuously logs and displays any alarms (low air, short cycling, extended run time and bypass mode) in the HMI.

[illegible]

Operations Events Screen

The Operations Events Screen continuously logs and displays any changes to the programmed information stored in the HMI.

The Operations Events Screen continuously logs and displays any changes to the programmed information stored in the HMI.

[illegible]

Hours Screen

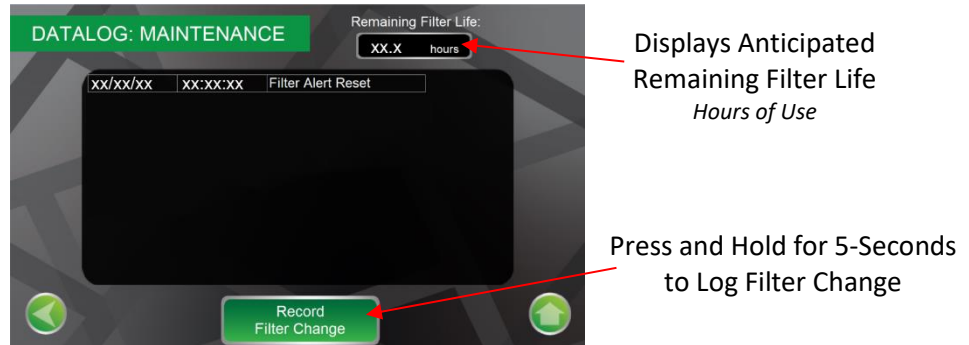
The Hours Screen continuously logs and displays when the nitrogen generator is running (making nitrogen) and stops running (ceases to making nitrogen).

The Hours Screen continuously logs and displays when the nitrogen generator is running (making nitrogen) and stops running (ceases to making nitrogen).

[illegible]

Maintenance Screen

The Maintenance Screen continuously tracks and records annual filter changes in the nitrogen generator. After replacing filters, press and hold “Record Filter Change” button for 5-seconds which records the time and date of the filter change and resets the Filter Alert timer. The Maintenance Screen displays the anticipated remaining life of the filters in hours of use.



Nitrogen Purity Level Check Procedure

Nitrogen purity level in the fire sprinkler system can be checked by inserting the Handheld Gas Analyzer (PHGA-1) into the nitrogen sampling port in the nitrogen generator cabinet (when running) or the gas sampling port on the PAV-D/DQ or PSV-D/DE Vents.

1. Power On the PHGA-1 by pressing the power on button.
2. Calibrate the PHGA-1 by pressing and holding the calibration button for three (3) seconds until “CAL” is displayed.

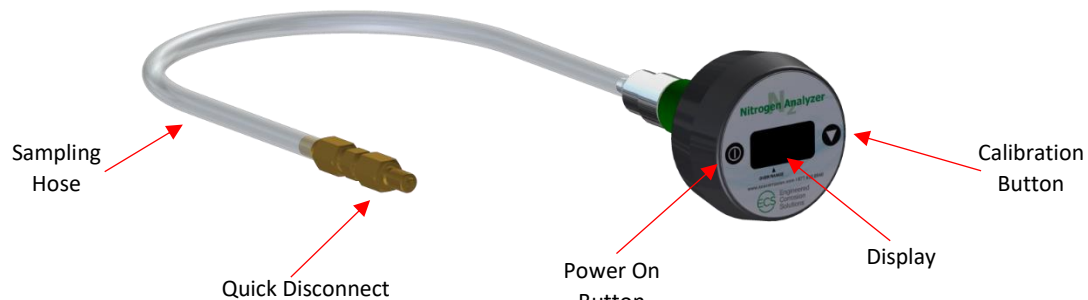
NOTE: To calibrate analyzer, unscrew sampling hose from analyzer and move back and forth until reading is displayed.

- a. PHGA-1 must be recalibrated if nitrogen percentage displayed is above 80.1% or below 78.1% when reading normal atmosphere, not connected to the nitrogen generator cabinet/vent.
 - b. Recommended to recalibrate analyzer daily when in use.
3. Once the PHGA-1 is calibrated, insert the quick disconnect of the sampling hose into the sampling port in the nitrogen generator cabinet/vent.

NOTE: Nitrogen generator must be operating in “nitrogen production mode” to sample nitrogen in cabinet.

Vent must be open to sprinkler system pressure to sample nitrogen in sprinkler system.

4. Allow one (1) minute for the PHGA-1 to stabilize, verify and document reading on PHGA-1 (nitrogen level should be approximately 98%). If nitrogen level from generator is below 96%, contact ECS.



Handheld Gas Analyzer - Factors Influencing Accurate Readings

1. Elevation changes will affect the accuracy of the nitrogen purity readings. The deviation of the nitrogen purity can be approximately 1% per 250 feet of elevation.
 - a. Calibration of the instrument should be performed when elevation at which the product used changes more than 500 feet.
2. Temperature effects the accuracy of the nitrogen purity readings. The gas analyzer will hold calibration and correctly read nitrogen purity $\pm 3\%$ when thermal equilibrium within the operating temperature range. The device must be thermally stable when calibrated and allowed to thermally stabilize after experiencing temperature changes before readings are accurate.
 - a. For best results, perform the calibration procedure at a temperature close to the temperature where analysis will occur.
 - b. Allow adequate time for the sensor to equilibrate to a new ambient temperature.

CAUTION: “CAL Err St” may result from a sensor that has not reached thermal equilibrium.

Nitrogen Production Flow Rate Check Procedure

The production rate of the nitrogen generator can be verified using the production flow meter in the nitrogen generator cabinet (See Generator Configuration Diagram).

1. With the nitrogen generator powered and in the nitrogen production mode:
 - a. Open the nitrogen production flow meter isolation ball valve to automatically start the nitrogen generator.
 - b. Close the regulated and fast fill valves on the air maintenance device (AMD) to the fire sprinkler system(s).
 - c. Read and document the nitrogen production flow rate on the nitrogen production flow meter.
 - i. Flow rate indicated is in standard cubic feet per hour (SCFH).
 - ii. The production rate is measured using the center of the silver ball in the flow meter.
 - d. Open the regulated valve on the air maintenance device (AMD) to the fire sprinkler system(s).
 - e. Close the flow meter isolation ball valve.
 - f. Compare the nitrogen production flow rate with the nitrogen production values listed in the following chart.

Nitrogen Generator Flow Rates

Nitrogen Generator	Production Rate – SCFH (L/min)	
	Bypass Mode	Nitrogen Generation Mode
AG-675 Wall Mount w/ Integral Air Compressor	150 (70.8)	20 (9.4)
AG-950 Wall Mount w/ Integral Air Compressor	198 (93.5)	27 (12.7)
AG-2000 Wall Mount w/ Integral Air Compressor	576 (271.8)	40 (18.7)
AG-3500 Wall Mount w/ Integral Air Compressor	576 (271.8)	90 (42.5)
AG-6500 Stand Alone w/ 7.5 hp Air Compressor	1,458 (681.1)	240 (113.3)
AG-11000 Stand Alone w/ 7.5 hp Air Compressor	1,458 (681.1)	240 (113.3)
AG-18500 Stand Alone w/ 7.5 hp Air Compressor	1,458 (681.1)	425 (200.6)
AG-22500 Stand Alone w/ 10 hp Air Compressor	2,100 (991.1)	550 (259.6)

NOTE: If production flow rate is lower than flow rates in the production chart, check pressure regulator of the excess bleed off assembly.

If production flow rate identified and documented varies more than 10% of the flow rates in the production chart, Contact ECS.

Nitrogen Generator Short Cycling Prevention Procedure

In situations where the nitrogen generator experiences short cycling, the short cycling is typically the result of an erratically operating air maintenance device (AMD). Installations where the AMD doesn't close properly or partially closes, the nitrogen supply line pressure increases to the cut-out (turn-off) pressure of the nitrogen generator before the sprinkler systems being supplied are at the proper operating pressure. Because one or more of the supplied systems did not reach the proper operating pressure when the nitrogen generator shuts off. The nitrogen supply line depressurizes through the AMD into the sprinkler system(s). This depressurization allows the supply line pressure to fall below the cut-in (turn-on) pressure of the nitrogen generator resulting in the nitrogen generator turning on. The process of filling the nitrogen supply line is repeated.

NOTE: Exacerbated by a small or short nitrogen supply line between the nitrogen generator and sprinkler system.

Procedure:

1. Increase set point of AMD to prevent premature shut-off of AMD regulator.
2. If set point modifications do not prevent short-cycling, repair (clean out) or replace the erratically operating AMD.

Air Maintenance Device (AMD) Pressure Adjustment Procedure

The sprinkler system air maintenance device (AMD) operating pressures are determined by the sprinkler system valve, system water pressure and water delivery time requirements as defined by NFPA 13. The AMD operating pressures should not need to be readjusted unless one of the above fire sprinkler system parameters change.

The following procedure has been developed to compensate for:

1. *Tolerances of the gauges used on fire sprinkler systems*
2. *Inlet pressure fluctuations to the AMD resulting in pressure fluctuations of the AMD.*
3. *Interaction between AMD's when multiple sprinkler systems are connected to a single nitrogen generator.*

NOTES:

- When the nitrogen generator is connected to multiple dry pipe and preaction systems, **the fire sprinkler systems must operate at the same supervisory gas pressure.**
- Any changes to the AMD pressure settings must be correlated with the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressure settings; and be authorized by and under the direction of ECS.
- Accuracy of pressure gauges typically used in the fire sprinkler industry can vary as much as 8-12 psi (.55-.83 bar) (See Operational Information for Sprinkler System Gauge Accuracy).

Determine the operating pressure for all AMD's connected to a single nitrogen generator. The operating pressure must be the same for all AMD's.

NOTE: AMD's operating at different operating pressures will have an adverse effect on the operation and can reduce the service life of the nitrogen generator.

Initial Setting of AMD's

- Step 1:** Close the valves to all accelerators on the sprinkler systems (if installed).
- Step 2:** **Systems not being checked** - Close the all AMD valves.
- Step 3:** **System being checked** - Verify the AMD fast fill (bypass) valve is open and the inlet/outlet (regulated) valves are closed.

- Step 4:** Use the flow meter ball valve to relieve gas from nitrogen/air supply line to sprinkler system's AMD allowing the nitrogen generator to cycle on.
- Step 5:** Set nitrogen generator to bypass (air only mode) and fast fill sprinkler system with air to 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) **below** operating pressure.
- Step 6:** Change nitrogen generator to nitrogen mode, open the AMD inlet/outlet (regulated) valves, close AMD fast fill (bypass) valve and complete filling of sprinkler system.
- Step 7:** When sprinkler system air pressure gauge reaches desired system operating pressure:
- Slowly decrease AMD regulator pressure (turn counter-clockwise) until pressure indicated on HMI transitions from steady pressure to climbing pressure, the AMD regulator should be properly set.
- Step 8:** Verify AMD operating with nitrogen generator using AMD Operation with nitrogen generator verification procedure.
- Step 9:** Repeat Steps 4 thru 8 for each additional AMD connected to the nitrogen generator.

AMD Operation with Nitrogen Generator - Verification

- Step 1:** **Systems not being checked** - Close the all AMD valves.
- Step 2:** **System being checked** - Verify the AMD fast fill (bypass) valve is closed and the inlet/outlet (regulated) valves are open.
- Step 3:** Set the cut-in (turn-on) pressure of the nitrogen generator to 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) **below** the sprinkler system AMD set pressure. (See Maintenance Section for the Nitrogen Generator Pressure Adjustment Procedure).
- Step 4:** Slowly drain 3-5 psi (.2-.3 bar) of pressure out of the sprinkler system.
- Step 5:** Use the flow meter ball valve to relieve gas from nitrogen/air supply line to sprinkler system AMD's allowing the nitrogen generator to turn on.
- Step 6:** Allow the sprinkler system to fill with nitrogen while monitoring the pressure on the HMI LCD display in the nitrogen generator.
- As pressure increases in sprinkler system and on the HMI LCD display (through the AMD), the pressure increase will be gradual.
 - When the sprinkler system operating pressure reaches the AMD set pressure and the AMD closes:
 - The pressure on the sprinkler system air gauge will stop rising.
 - The pressure on the pressure HMI LCD display will increase at a rapid pace until the nitrogen generator turns off (cut-out) pressure.
- Step 7:** Compare the pressure indicated on the HMI LCD display at the transition (gradual increase to rapid increase) with the pressure indicated on the system air pressure gauges.
- NOTE:** The pressure indicated on the HMI LCD display at the transition of gradual to rapid increase will be the pressure at which the AMD pressure regulation device is currently set.
- If the pressure indicated on the HMI LCD display at the transition (gradual increase to rapid increase) is the sprinkler system's target pressure, proceed to **Step 9**.
 - If the pressure indicated on the sprinkler system's air pressure gauge at the transition (gradual increase to rapid increase) is **LESS THAN** the sprinkler system's target pressure, proceed to **Step 8a**.
 - If the pressure indicated on the sprinkler system's air pressure gauge at the transition (gradual increase to rapid increase) is **MORE THAN** the sprinkler system's target pressure, proceed to **Step 8b**.

- Step 8a:** If the pressure on the sprinkler system's air pressure gauge is **LESS THAN** the target operating pressure, increase the pressure setting of the AMD by $\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn increment (cw) (increment can be different at discretion of operator) and return to **Step 5**.
- Step 8b:** If the pressure on the sprinkler system's air pressure gauge is **MORE THAN** the target operating pressure, decrease the pressure setting of the AMD by $\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn increment (ccw) (increment can be different at discretion of operator) and return to **Step 4**.
- Step 9:** Repeat Steps 5, 6 and 7 to verify that the operating pressure readings are consistent.
- If the pressure reading is as expected, mark the location of the indicator on the sprinkler system air pressure gauge of the system being tested (and on the AMD pressure gauge if applicable).
- Step 10a: Other sprinkler systems not tested** - If there is another system supplied by the nitrogen generator, proceed to that system and return to **Step 2**.
- Step 10b: No other sprinkler systems to test** - If there are no other systems supplied by the nitrogen generator to be tested, proceed to **Step 11**.
- Step 11:** Test operation of nitrogen generator with all sprinkler systems operating.
- Confirm AMD fast fill (bypass) valve(s) are closed and the regulated valve(s) are open on all the system AMD(s).
 - Slowly drain 1-2 psi (.07-.14 bar) of pressure out of one (1) of the sprinkler systems.
 - Use the flow meter ball valve to relieve gas from nitrogen/air supply line to sprinkler system AMD's allowing the nitrogen generator to turn on.
 - Allow nitrogen generator to fill the sprinkler system(s) and turn-off.
 - Compare sprinkler system pressures on all systems are the same as the target operating pressure.
 - If system pressures are NOT the same as the target operating pressure, repeat stepping **Step 8**, as necessary.
 - If system pressures are the same as the target operating pressure, proceed to **Step 12**.
- Step 12:** Determine the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) pressure by subtracting 5 psig (.3 bar) from the target system operating pressure determined at the beginning of this procedure.
- If subtracting 5 psig (.3 bar) from the target operating pressure results in a cut-in (turn-on) pressure that is within 3 psig (.2 bar) of the low air alarm, subtract 3 psig (.2 bar) from the target operating pressure.
 - If subtracting 3 psig (.2 bar) from the target operating pressure results in a pressure that is within 3 psig (.2 bar) of the low air alarm, contact ECS for direction.
- Step 13:** Program the cut-in (turn-on) pressure into the HMI LCD display in the nitrogen generator (See Maintenance Section for the Nitrogen Generator Pressure Adjustment Procedure).
- Step 14:** Slowly depressurize the sprinkler system(s) individually to the cut-in (turn-on) pressure where the generator turns on and verify:
- The pressure setting on the AMD and sprinkler system air pressure gauge when the nitrogen generator turns on.
 - That a low air alarm is not received on any fire sprinkler system supplied by the nitrogen generator prior to the nitrogen generator turning on.
 - The nitrogen generator fills the sprinkler system(s) to the appropriate operating pressure and then turns off.
- Step 15:** Confirm all AMD fast fill (bypass) valve(s) are closed and the regulated valve(s) are open on all the system AMD(s).
- Step 16:** Open all valves to the accelerators on the sprinkler systems (if installed).

Nitrogen Generator Pressure Adjustment Procedure

The nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressure settings are established and set during the commissioning process of the nitrogen generator and do not need to be readjusted unless the fire sprinkler system parameters change. Any adjustments to the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressure settings will affect the Standard Vent (PAV-D/DQ) or SMART Vent (PSV-D/DE) backpressure regulator settings, which will require readjusting the backpressure regulators to coincide with the changes to the nitrogen generator cut-in (turn-on) and cut-out (turn-off) pressure settings. (HMI Location, See Maintenance Section for the Generator Configuration Diagram)

NOTE: Any changes to the nitrogen generator pressure settings or the vent backpressure regulator settings are to be authorized by and under the direction of ECS.

Cut-In (Turn-On) Pressure Adjustment

1. Press the "System Settings" button on the Home screen.
2. Press the "Pressure Settings" button on the System Settings screen.
3. Press the "Cut-In Pressure" window, a keypad will be displayed.
4. Enter the appropriate pressure, then press "Enter" button on the keypad.
5. Press the "Back Arrow" button to return to the System Settings screen.
6. Press the "Back Arrow" button to return to the Home screen.

Cut-Out (Turn-Off) Pressure Adjustment

1. Press the "System Settings" button on the Home screen.
2. Press the "Pressure Settings" button on the System Settings screen.
3. Press the "Cut-In Pressure" window, a keypad will be displayed.
4. Enter the appropriate pressure, then press "Enter" button on the keypad.
5. Press the "Back Arrow" button to return to the System Settings screen.
6. Press the "Back Arrow" button to return to the Home screen.

ECS Nitrogen Generator Filters

The AG-675 and AG-950 nitrogen generators contain three (3) separate cartridge filters. The AG-2000 and AG-3500 nitrogen generator contains three (3) separate cartridge filters and a water separator. **It is recommended that each filter be replaced at a minimum as part of an annual preventative maintenance program.** ECS offers a replacement filter kit for each model. When maintained properly the nitrogen separation membrane will have an expected service life of twenty (20) years.

ECS Recommends that all cartridge filters (Filters 1,2 & 3) in the nitrogen generator be replaced when replacing the filters.

FKWM-FS Filter Replacement Kit Installation Instructions

(Filter Replacement Kit for the Wall Mount Nitrogen Generator Cabinet)

Kit Contents:

Filter Description	Location	Qty.
5-Micron Coalescing Filter	Right Filter Housing	1
1-Micron Coalescing Filter	Center Filter Housing	1
.01-Micron Coalescing Filter	Left Filter Housing	1
Water Separator (AG-2000/3500)	Black Housing	1

NOTE: Before beginning the filter replacement process, **ensure all internal components are cool to the touch**. Components can be very hot after long run cycles and can present risk of injury.

Replacement Guide:

1. Turn off power to nitrogen generator.



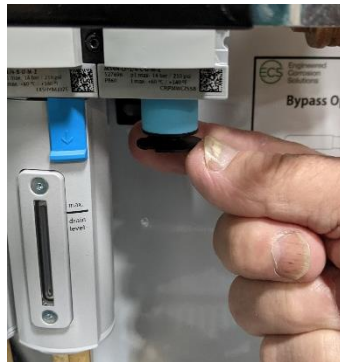
2. Verify that all pressure has been drained from inlet line by examining pressure gauge on excess air bleed-off regulator.



3. Remove filter housing of 5-Micron Coalescing Filter Housing by pulling down on the blue housing lock and turning filter housing counter-clockwise.



4. Remove black plastic filter plate underneath filter by turning counter-clockwise. Remove the old coalescing filter from the filter housing.



5. Replace with new 5-Micron Coalescing Filter, re-install black filter plate, re-install filter housing turning filter housing clockwise until blue housing lock latches.



6. Repeat this process for 1-Micron and .01-Micron filters adjacent to 5-Micron filter, using the kit contents table as a guide to match the filters with the correct housings. Be very careful to do this process **one filter at a time** to ensure the filters do not get mixed in the process.

NOTE: The 1-Micron and .01-Micron Filters do not include black plastic filter plate and screw directly into the top of the housing.

.01-Micron Coalescing 1-Micron Coalescing
5-Micron Coalescing



7. Inspect Water Separator (AG-2000/3500 Only)

- a. Removing drain tube from water separator housing by simultaneously pushing up on the hose collar of the push fitting and pulling down on the hose.
- b. Remove the filter housing by turning housing counter-clockwise.
- c. To remove water separator element, pull down on orange element.
- d. Inspect and clean water separator as necessary.



8. Re-assemble water separator (AG-2000/3500 Only)

- a. Re-install water separator element by pushing element up into the housing.
- b. Re-install the filter housing by turning housing clockwise
- c. Re-install drain tube into water separator housing until tube is seated into the housing.

9. Restore power to the nitrogen generator.



Once the filters have been replaced, log the filter replacement in the HMI by pressing and holding the “Record Filter Change” button for 5-seconds on the Maintenance screen in the Datalog/Historical Data Section.

For further filter replacement orders, contact an ECS representative at (314) 432-1377 or info@ecscorrosion.com.

ECS Oxygen Removal Vent - PAV-D/DQ & PSV-D/DE

Maintenance Instructions

1. PAV-D/DQ Vent - The Standard Vents must be inspected annually at minimum. While isolation ball valve is in the open position, check for air/water leaks and ensure the pressure gauge is displaying normal system pressure.
2. PSV-D/DE Vent - The SMART Vents must be inspected annually at minimum. While isolation ball valve is in the open position and the "Vent" button is illuminated, check for air/water leaks and ensure the pressure gauge is displaying normal system pressure.
3. PAV-D/DQ & PSV-D/DE Vents - While isolation ball valve is in the closed position the inspection must include the condition of the in-line filter to protect against blockage of the restricted venting orifice. Depressurize the in-line filter housing by pressing the pressure relief valve on the bottom of the housing. Twist the filter housing counter-clockwise until it can be removed to expose the filter element.
4. PAV-D/DQ & PSV-D/DE Vents - The filter element in the in-line filter should be replaced if a visual inspection reveals a significant collection of debris.

In-Line Filter Replacement Instructions

1. Close the isolation ball valve.
2. Depressurize the housing by pressing the pressure relief valve on the bottom of the in-line filter housing.
3. Remove the lower section of the in-line filter housing by turning the filter housing counterclockwise.

NOTE: A rubber o-ring/seal is located between the upper and lower sections of the filter housing.

4. Remove the old filter by turning the filter counterclockwise.
5. Replace with new filter. The filter is secured to the housing by turning the filter clockwise.

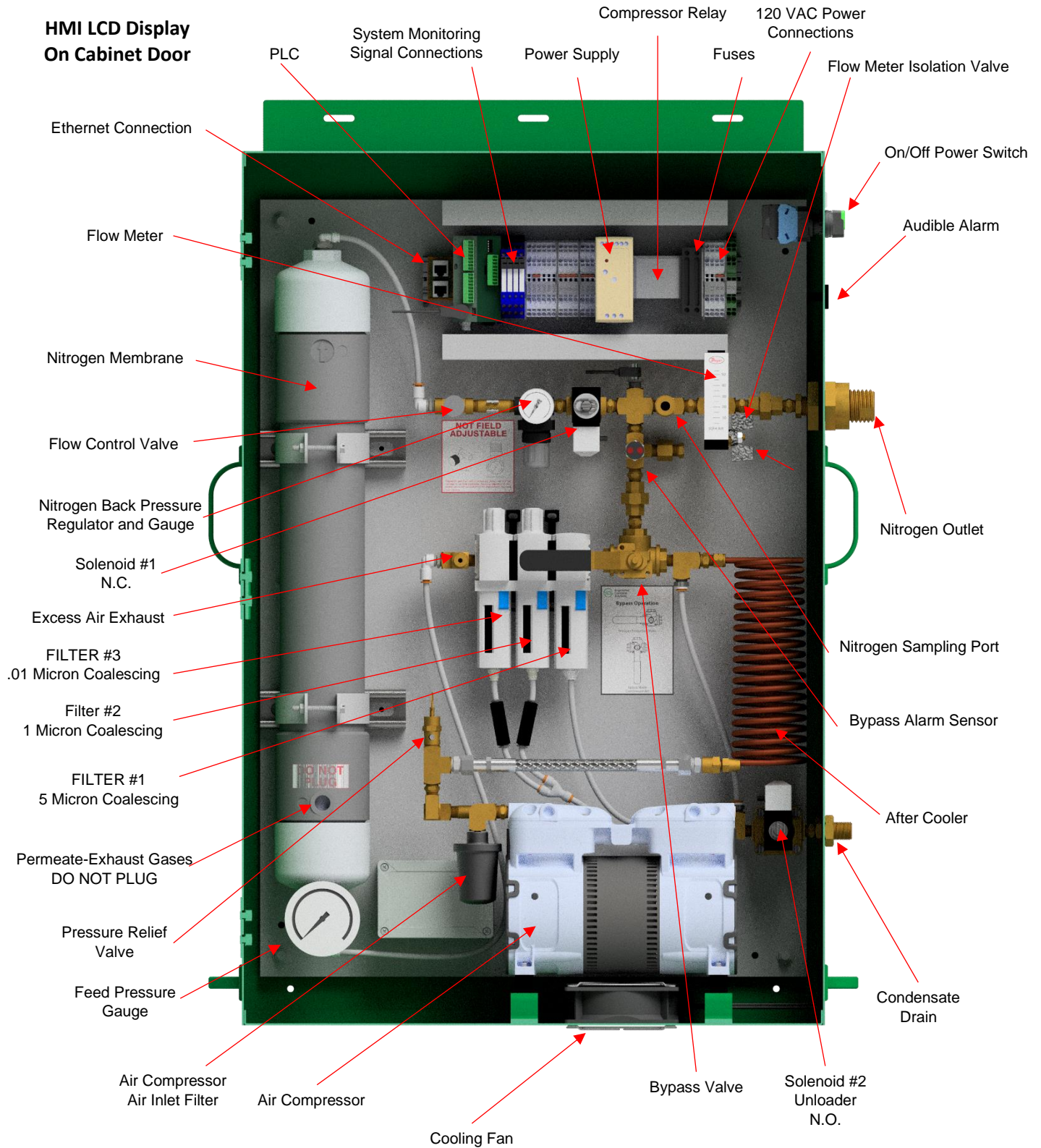
NOTE: Ensure the filter is secured only finger/hand tight.

6. Install the rubber o-ring/seal on the lower section of the filter housing.
7. Re-install the filter housing by turning the filter housing clockwise.

NOTE: Ensure the filter housing is secured only finger/hand tight.

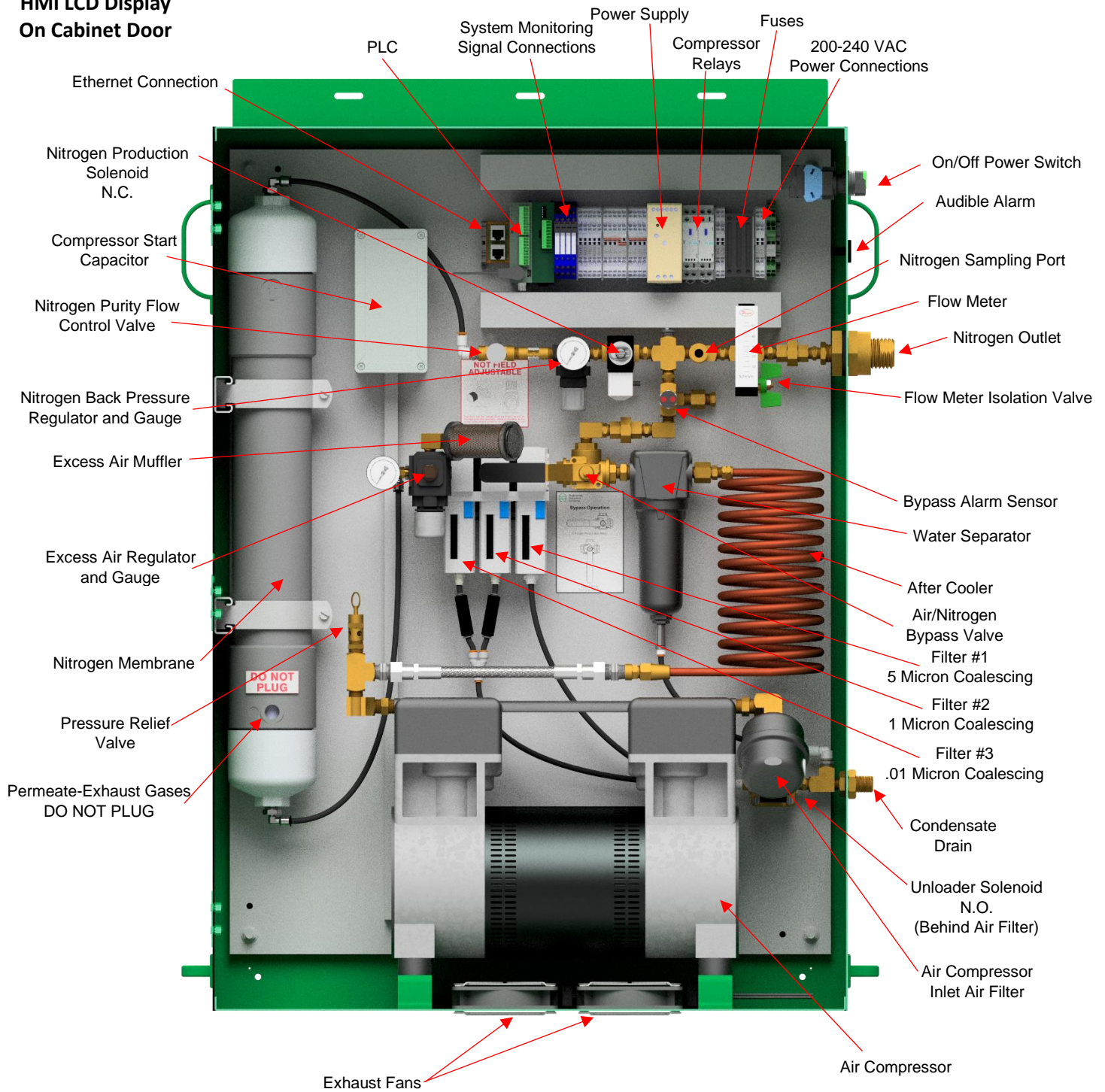
8. Open the isolation ball valve.

AG-675(E) and AG-950(E) Wall Mount Generator Configuration



AG-2000(E) and AG-3500(E) Wall Mount Generator Configuration

HMI LCD Display On Cabinet Door



TROUBLESHOOTING

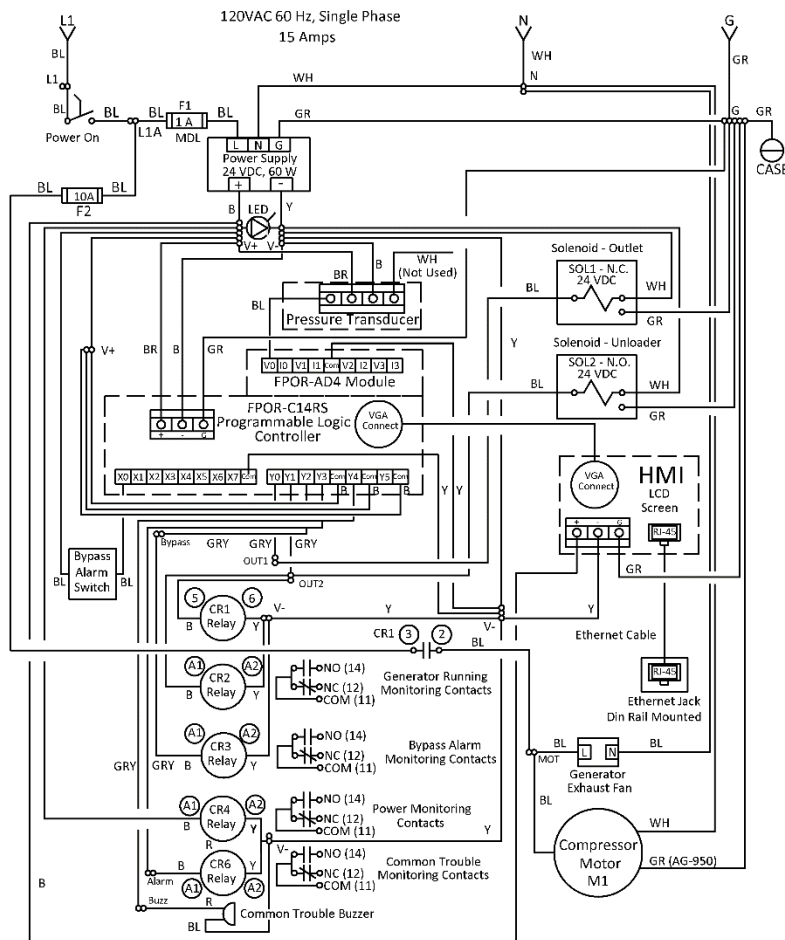
SAFETY WARNING

Only qualified personnel can perform inspection, testing and maintenance of the nitrogen generation equipment. Prior to any system troubleshooting on the nitrogen generation system, ensure that the nitrogen generator is isolated from the compressed air supply and all system risers. Be aware of pressurized system components as some of the troubleshooting procedures require system components to be pressurized. Failure to do so can result in system damage and/or personal injury.

SYMPTOM	PROBLEM	RESOLUTION
Nitrogen generator not running	No lights or indicators on generator	Check incoming power and fuses in nitrogen generator
Nitrogen generator not running	Generator lights and indicators on	The nitrogen generator may be in the depressurizing phase of the breathing cycle. When sprinkler system reaches the generator cut-in pressure, the nitrogen generator will automatically turn on. (normal operation)
		Check status of solenoids in generator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solenoids should be energized (LED on) when running Check system pressure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If system pressure above cut-in pressure of generator, reduce system pressure below cut-in pressure and check generator operation. If system pressure below cut-in pressure of generator, check power to air compressor.
Nitrogen not flowing in sprinkler system	Verify nitrogen generator is not in by-pass mode	Place nitrogen generator in nitrogen generation mode.
	While the nitrogen generator running, use a gas analyzer to measure the nitrogen output quality. (See Commissioning / Maintenance Section)	If the nitrogen reading is below 97%, contact ECS.
	While the nitrogen generator running, measure generator production flow rate through flow meter. (See Commissioning / Maintenance Section)	Compare generator production rate to system commissioning documentation and/or factory test report. If significantly lower, contact ECS.
Nitrogen generator is short cycling	Pressure on generator HMI LCD display decreases after generator shuts off with sprinkler system AMD open.	Close inlet to sprinkler system AMD, if pressure continues to decrease, check for leaks in generator cabinet and supply line.
	With AMD closed, the pressure on generator HMI LCD display remains constant after generator shuts off.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AMD partially opening allowing minimal nitrogen flow to sprinkler system results in generator short cycling. Adjust, repair or replace AMD as necessary. Verify the AMD pressure is 3-5 psig (.2-.3 bar) <u>above</u> nitrogen generator cut-in pressure. Adjust as necessary
Air compressor is short cycling	Air compressor short cycles with the nitrogen generator in the standby mode	Check supply line from air compressor to nitrogen generator for leaks.
	Nitrogen generator remains on while air compressor short cycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify the excess air regulator pressure is set 5-10 psig (.3-.7) below air compressor cutout pressure. Adjust as necessary. Air compressor should continue to operate until nitrogen generator shuts off. (See Commissioning / Maintenance Section) Verify production flow rate and nitrogen purity levels
Nitrogen generator running continuously or running more than 4 hours	Generator in nitrogen generation mode with AMD <u>open</u> and unable to pressurize sprinkler system.	Close AMD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If system supply line pressurizes, check sprinkler system for leaks or inoperable AMD (AMD not automatically closing). If system supply line does not pressurize, check nitrogen generator and system supply line for leaks.

WIRING DIAGRAMS

AG-675/950 Nitrogen Generator



Wiring Notes:

AC Wiring - 14 AWG, After Fuse
 DC Wiring - Blue+ Yellow- (16 AWG.)
 Ground - Green
 Use Copper Conductors Only
 Field Wiring Temperature Rating: 60° C (140° F)
 Use Terminal Blocks As Required
 Required Field Wiring Terminal Tightening Torque 14 In. Lbs.
 120 VAC/15 Amp Circuit Breaker Minimum Provided By Installer
 As Means Of Branch Circuit Protection
 Bond Doors

Monitoring Notes:

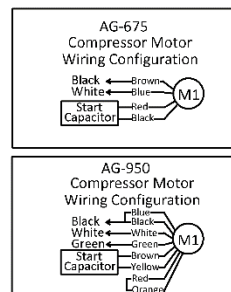
- Optional Nitrogen Generator Running Monitoring Output.
 (Contacts Shown Energized When Nitrogen Generator is Running)
- Optional Bypass Alarm Monitoring Output.
 (Contacts Shown Energized In Bypass (Air Only) Mode)
- Optional Power Monitoring Output.
 (Contacts Shown Energized)
- Optional Common Trouble Monitoring Output.
 (Contacts Shown De-Energized)

Alarm Indicator Operation

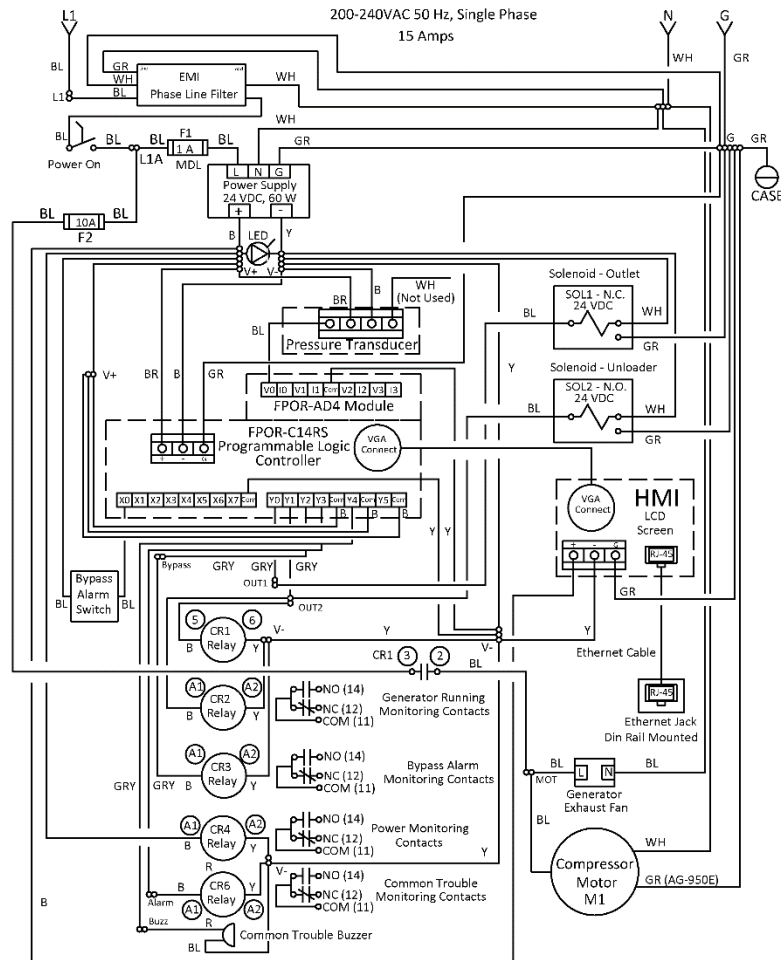
Flashing Indicator on HMI Screen - Nitrogen Generator In Bypass
 Air Only Mode
 Buzzer Activated - System Common Trouble

Wiring Color Legend:

BL Black
 WH White
 GR Green
 B Blue
 R Red
 Y Yellow
 GR/Y Green/Yellow
 BR Brown
 GRY Grey



AG-675E/950E Nitrogen Generator

Wiring Notes:

AC Wiring - 14 AWG. After Fuse
 DC Wiring - Blue+ Yellow- (16 AWG.)
 Ground - Green
 Use Copper Conductors Only
 Field Wiring Temperature Rating: 60° C (140° F)
 Use Terminal Blocks As Required
 Required Field Wiring Terminal Tightening Torque 14 In. Lbs.
 200-240 VAC/15 Amp Circuit Breaker Minimum Provided By Installer
 As Means Of Branch Circuit Protection
 Bond Doors

Monitoring Notes:

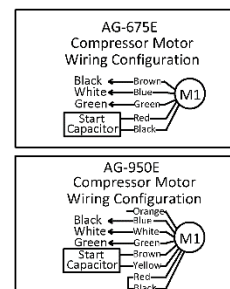
- Optional Nitrogen Generator Running Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown Energized When Nitrogen Generator is Running)
- Optional Bypass Alarm Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown Energized In Bypass (Air Only) Mode)
- Optional Power Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown Energized)
- Optional Common Trouble Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown De-Energized)

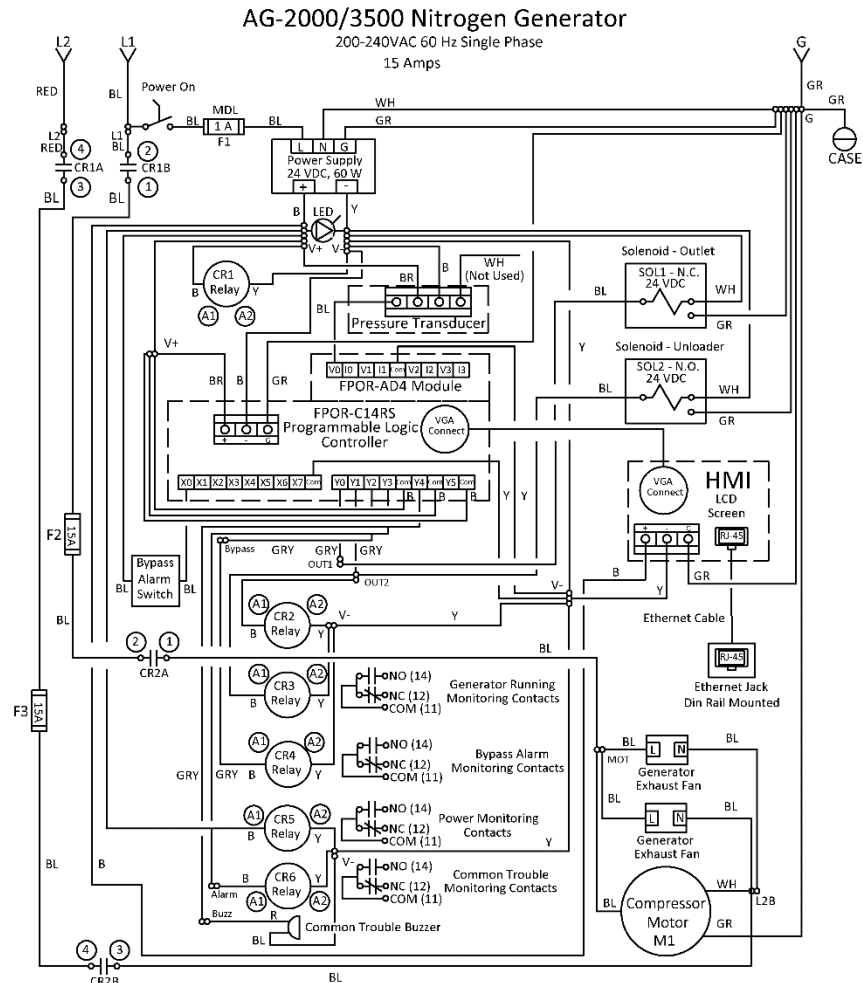
Alarm Indicator Operation

Flashing Indicator on HMI Screen - Nitrogen Generator In Bypass
 Air Only Mode
 Buzzer Activated - System Common Trouble

Wiring Color Legend:

BL	Black
WH	White
GR	Green
B	Blue
R	Red
Y	Yellow
GR/Y	Green/Yellow
BR	Brown
GRY	Grey



**Wiring Notes:**

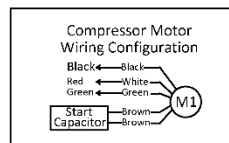
AC Wiring - 14 AWG. After Fuse
 DC Wiring - Blue+ Yellow- (16 AWG.)
 Ground - Green
 Use Copper Conductors Only
 Field Wiring Temperature Rating: 60° C (140° F)
 Use Terminal Blocks As Required
 Required Field Wiring Tightening Torque 14 In. Lbs.
 200-240 VAC/15 Amp Circuit Breaker Minimum Provided By Installer
 As Means Of Branch Circuit Protection
 Bond Doors

Wiring Color Legend:

BL Black
 WH White
 GR Green
 B Blue
 R Red
 Y Yellow
 GR/Y Green/Yellow
 BR Brown
 GRY Grey

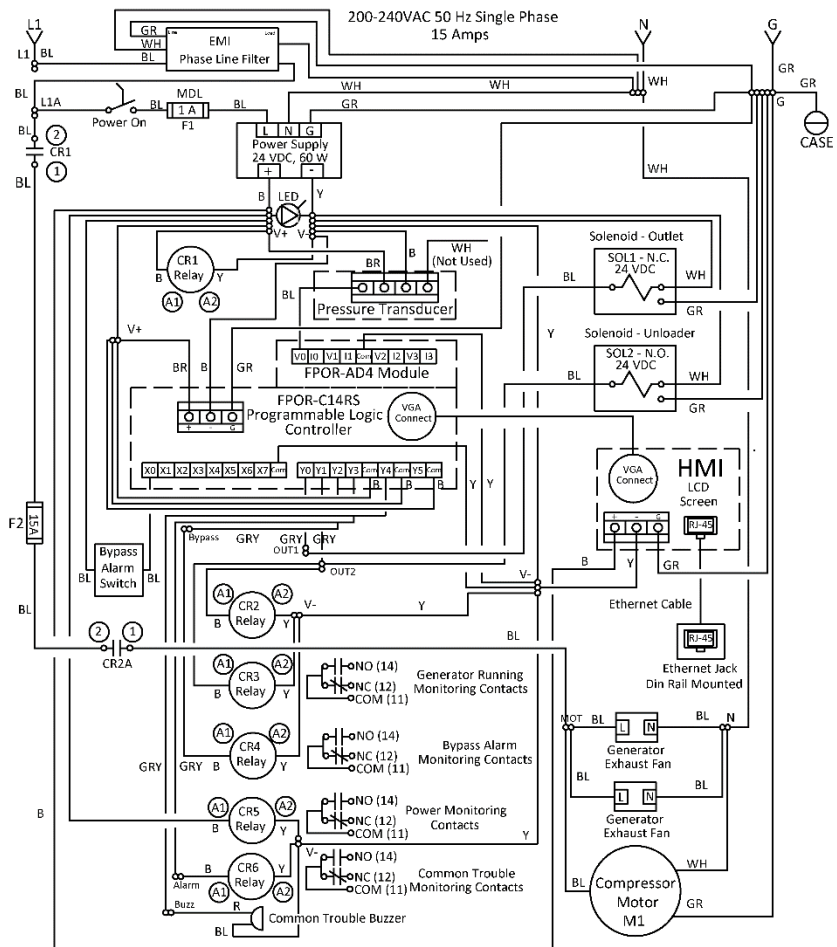
Monitoring Notes:

- 1 Optional Nitrogen Generator Running Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown Energized When Nitrogen Generator is Running)
- 2 Optional Bypass Alarm Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown Energized In Bypass (Air Only) Mode)
- 3 Optional Power Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown Energized)
- 4 Optional Common Trouble Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown De-Energized)

**Alarm Indicator Operation**

Flashing Indicator on HMI Screen - Nitrogen Generator In Bypass
 Air Only Mode
 Buzzer Activated - System Common Trouble

AG-2000E/3500E Nitrogen Generator



Wiring Notes:

AC Wiring - 14 AWG, After Fuse
DC Wiring - Blue+ Yellow- (16 AWG.)
Ground - Green
Use Copper Conductors Only
Field Wiring Temperature Rating: 60° C (140° F)
Use Terminal Blocks As Required
Required Field Wiring Terminal Tightening Torque 14 In. Lbs.
200-240 VAC/15 Amp Circuit Breaker Minimum Provided By Installer
As Means Of Branch Circuit Protection
Bond Doors

Wiring Color Legend:

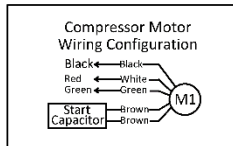
BL	Black
WH	White
GR	Green
B	Blue
R	Red
Y	Yellow
GR/Y	Green/Yellow
BR	Brown
GRY	Grey

Monitoring Notes:

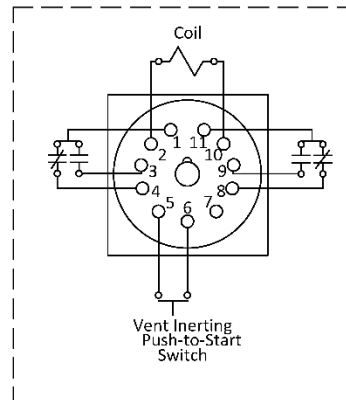
- 1 Optional Nitrogen Generator Running Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown Energized When Nitrogen Generator is Running)
- 2 Optional Bypass Alarm Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown Energized In Bypass (Air Only) Mode)
- 3 Optional Power Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown Energized)
- 4 Optional Common Trouble Monitoring Output.
(Contacts Shown De-Energized)

Alarm Indicator Operation

Flashing Indicator on HMI Screen - Nitrogen Generator In Bypass
Air Only Mode
Buzzer Activated - System Common Trouble



120VAC Single Phase
2 Amps



TIMER PROGRAMMING:

- Wiring Notes:

Use Copper Conductors Only

Field Wiring Temperature Rating: 60° C (140° F)

Use Terminal Blocks As Required

Required Field Wiring Terminal Tightening Torque 14 In. Lbs.
120 VAC/15 Amp Circuit Breaker To Be Provided By Installer

As Means Of Branch Circuit Protection Bond Doors

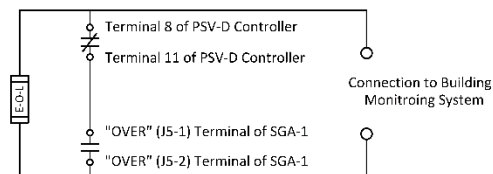
Wiring Color Legend:

BL	Black	R	Red
WH	White	Y	Yellow
GR	Green	GR/Y	Green/Yellow
OR	Orange	BR	Brown
B	Blue	GRY	Grey

Timer Coil Rated at 24VDC, 1.7 W
LED'S Rated at 24VDC
Solenoid on PSV-D Rated at 24VDC, 9.5 W
On/Off Power Switch LED Rated at 24VDC
On/Off Power Switch Rated at 600VAC

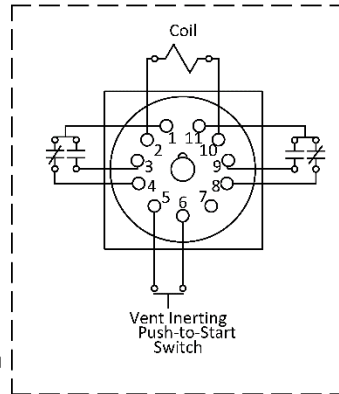
NOTE - When PSV-D is Used Inconjunction With SGA-1

1. Connect Terminals 8 & 11 to Output Signal of SMART Gas Analyzer (SGA-1) to Bypass the Low Purity Alarm Signal During the 14-Day Nitrogen Inerting Process. (See Inerting Bypass Wiring Diagram)

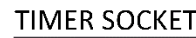


Rev 1.0

220-240VAC Single Phase/50 Hz



ADJUSTABLE TIMER



TIMER PROGRAMMING:

1. Set MODE to "E"
2. Set SCALE to 20, 30, 40, 50, 60
3. Set RANGE to "10H"
4. Rotate Knob to "35"

Wiring Notes:

AC Wiring - 14 AWG. After Fuse

DC Wiring - Blue+ Yellow- (16 AWG.)

Ground - Green

Use Copper Conductors Only

Field Wiring Temperature Rating: 60° C (140° F)

Use Terminal Blocks As Required

Required Field Wiring Terminal Tightening Torque 14 In. Lbs.

220-240VAC/15 Amp Circuit Breaker To Be Provided By Installer

As Means Of Branch Circuit Protection

Wiring Color Legend:

BL	Black	R	Red
WH	White	Y	Yellow
GR	Green	GR/Y	Green/Yellow
OR	Orange	BR	Brown
B	Blue	GRY	Grey

NOTES:

Timer Coil Rated at 24VDC, 1.7 W

LED'S Rated at 24VDC

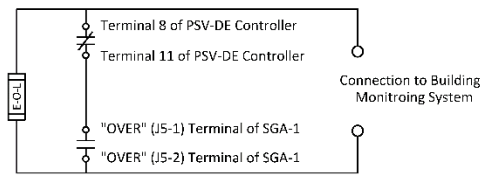
Solenoid on PSV-DE Rated at 24VDC, 9.5 W

On/Off Power Switch LED Rated at 24VDC

On/Off Power Switch Rated at 600VAC

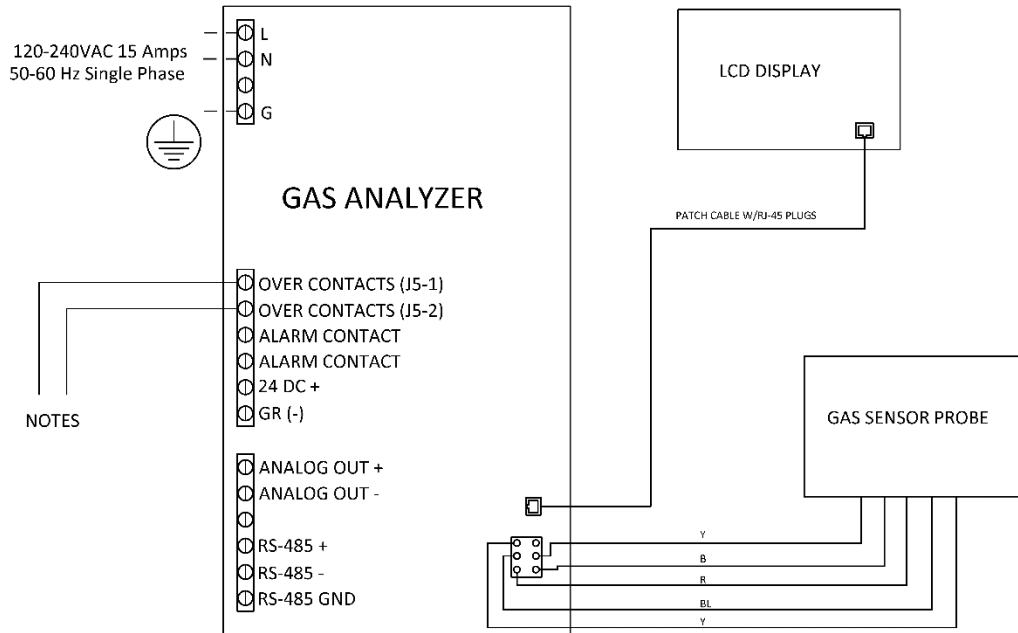
NOTE - When PSV-DE is Used Inconjunction With SGA-1

1. Connect Terminals 8 & 11 to Output Signal of SMART Gas Analyzer (SGA-1) to Bypass the Low Purity Alarm Signal During the 14-Day Nitrogen Inerting Process. (See Inerting Bypass Wiring Diagram)



INERTING BYPASS SIGNAL WIRING DIAGRAM

SMART Gas Analyzer - SGA-1



Wiring Notes:

AC Wiring - 14 AWG. After Fuse
 DC Wiring - Blue+ White/Blue Tracer - 16 AWG.
 Ground - Green
 Use Copper Conductors Only
 Field Wiring Temperature Rating: 60° C (140° F)
 Use Terminal Blocks As Required
 Required Field Wiring Terminal Tightening Torque 14 In. Lbs.
 120-240 VAC/15 Amp Circuit Breaker To Be Provided By Installer
 As Means Of Branch Circuit Protection
 Bond Doors

Wiring Color Legend:

BL	Black
WH	White
GR	Green
B	Blue
R	Red
W/B	White/Blue
GR/Y	Green/Yellow
BR	Brown
GRY	Grey

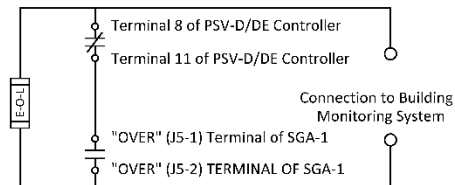
Incoming Power Source Note:

Operates at 120-240 VAC 50-60 HZ

NOTES:

- "OVER" Contacts Provide a Contact Closure When the Nitrogen Purity Falls Below 95% or the Oxygen Purity Increases above 5%
- When PSV-D/DE is Used Inconjunction With SGA-1 Contacts in the PSV-D/DE Can Be Used to Bypass the Output Of SGA-1 During the 14-Day Nitrogen Inerting Period.

Connect Terminals 8 & 11 of PSV-D/DE to "Over" Contacts of SMART Gas Analyzer (SGA-1) to Bypass the Low Purity Alarm Signal During the 14-Day Nitrogen Inerting Process.



INERTING BYPASS SIGNAL WIRING DIAGRAM

INSPECTION, TESTING and MAINTENANCE REPORT

Customer		Date	
Address		Inspector	
City		Customer No.	
State		Contract No.	
ZIP		Inspection No.	

Only qualified personnel can perform inspection, testing and maintenance of the nitrogen generation equipment. Prior to any system maintenance on the nitrogen generation system, ensure that the nitrogen generator is isolated from the compressed air supply and all system risers. Ensure that the nitrogen generation system and the associated piping that is to be manipulated is completely depressurized prior to performing any maintenance. Failure to do so can result in system damage and/or personal injury.

Sprinkler System Information			Psig (bar)	N/A	Verified
Qty of Systems		AMD Set Pressure			
AMD Manufacturer		Low Air Alarm Pressure			
AMD Model No.		System Trip Pressure			
Nitrogen Generator Air Compressor Information			Cut-In psig (bar)	Cut-Out psig (bar)	N/A Verified
Manufacturer					
Model No.					
Serial No.					
Existing/Backup Air Compressor Information			Cut-In psig (bar)	Cut-Out psig (bar)	N/A Verified
Manufacturer					
Model No.					
Serial No.					
Nitrogen Generator Information			Cut-In psig (bar)	Cut-Out (psig)	N/A Verified
Manufacturer					
Model No.					
Serial No.					
Air Compressor – Quarterly Maintenance			Hrs.	N/A	Verified
Verify run time (hours) on air compressor (use nitrogen generator hour meter)					
Verify compressor is turning on/off at low/high pressure					
Verify pressure gauges are in working order (replace as necessary)					
Verify all manual valves fully open and close (repair/replace as necessary)					
Verify all manual valves operate smooth-clean and un-corroded (repair/replace as necessary)					
Check air compressor filter(s) (clean or replace as necessary)					
Check electrical connections in control box and pressure switch (repair as necessary)					
Check air compressor and supply piping for leaks (repair as necessary)					
Air Compressor – Splash Lubricated					
Check drive belt and drive belt tension (repair/replace as necessary)					
Replace crankcase oil (3 months or 500 hours whichever comes first)					
Air Compressor – Oil-Less					
Rebuild compressor cylinders (5,000 hours)					

Nitrogen Generator – Quarterly Maintenance	Hrs.	Count:	N/A	Verified
Verify run time (hours) on nitrogen generator – Hour Meter				
Verify cycle count on nitrogen generator – Cycle Counter				
Verify nitrogen generator is turning on/off at low/high pressure				
Verify pressure gauges are in working order (replace as necessary)				
Verify all manual valves fully open and close (repair/replace as necessary)				
Verify all manual valves operate smooth-clean and un-corroded (repair/replace as necessary)				
Check coalescing filter gauge(s) (replace filters as necessary)	Indication:			
Check electrical connections in cabinet, control box and pressure switch (repair as necessary)				
Verify correct nitrogen purity level out of cabinet sampling port	N ₂ Purity:			
Verify nitrogen production level through cabinet flow meter	SCFH:			
Check nitrogen generator and supply piping for leaks (repair as necessary)				
Nitrogen Generator – Annual Maintenance	Hrs.	Count:	N/A	Verified
Verify run time (hours) on nitrogen generator – Hour Meter				
Verify cycle count on nitrogen generator – Cycle Counter				
Verify nitrogen generator is turning on/off at low/high pressure				
Verify pressure gauges are in working order (replace as necessary)				
Verify all manual valves fully open and close (repair/replace as necessary)				
Verify all manual valves operate smooth-clean and un-corroded (repair/replace as necessary)				
Replace coalescing filters				
Check electrical connections in cabinet, control box and pressure switch (repair as necessary)				
Verify correct nitrogen purity level out of cabinet sampling port	N ₂ Purity:			
Verify nitrogen production level through cabinet flow meter	SCFH:			
Check nitrogen generator and supply piping for leaks (repair as necessary)				
Oxygen Removal Vents – Annual Maintenance			N/A	Verified
Inspect Y-Strainer for dirt and debris (clean as necessary)				
Inspect vent filter dirt and debris (clean/replace as necessary)				
Verify pressure regulator and gauges are in working order (replace as necessary)				
Verify the pressure regulator closes at the determined set pressure (repair/replace as necessary)				
Verify all manual valves fully open and close (repair/replace as necessary)				
Verify all manual valves operate smooth-clean and un-corroded (repair/replace as necessary)				
Check electrical connections in control cabinet and solenoid (SMART Vent) (repair as necessary)				
Verify correct nitrogen purity level out of vent sampling port	N ₂ Purity:			
Check vent and piping for leaks (repair as necessary)				
Corrosion Monitoring – Quarterly Maintenance			N/A	Verified
Verify corrosion detector has not activated (replace probe/detector as necessary)				
Verify remote test station batteries operational (replace as necessary)				
Verify all manual valves fully open and close (repair/replace as necessary)				
Verify all manual valves operate smooth-clean and un-corroded (repair/replace as necessary)				
Check electrical connections on corrosion detector pressure switch and monitoring equipment				
Check device and piping for leaks (repair as necessary)				
Permanent Gas Analyzer – Quarterly Maintenance			N/A	Verified
Verify correct nitrogen purity level displayed on Gas Analyzer	N ₂ Purity:			
Check electrical connections in control cabinet (repair as necessary)				
Check nitrogen sampling tubing for leaks (repair as necessary)				

MISCELLANEOUS

ORDER FORM

PART #	REPLACEMENT CORROSION PRODUCTS	QUANTITY
AdvancedIQ – Wall Mount Nitrogen Generator System (AG-675/950/2000/3500)		
FKWM-FS	Filter Maintenance Kit, Wall Mount - Annual	
AdvancedIQ – Stand Alone Nitrogen Generator System (AG-6500/11000/18500/22500)		
FKSA-FS	Filter Maintenance Kit, Stand Alone - Annual	
Oxygen Removal Vents (PAV-D/DQ and PSV-D/DE)		
PV-DRF	Oxygen Removal Vent Filter	
Inspector - Corrosion Monitoring Station		
OSC-1	One (1) Coupon/Probe Replacement Kit	
Handheld Gas Analyzer		
PHGA-1	Portable Handheld Gas Analyzer	
Inline Corrosion Detector		
ILD-X	Inline Corrosion Detector	Pipe sch. - Pipe size -

For additional information about ECS products and services, please visit our website at www.ecscorrosion.com

SYSTEM SUMMARY

Existing Air Compressor			Cut-In psig (bar)	Cut-Out psig (bar)	Gen. Backup	30-Min. Fill
Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number				
New Air Compressor					Cut-In psig (bar)	Cut-Out psig (bar)
Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number				
Air Maintenance Device (AMD)		Pressure psig (bar)		Sprinkler System		Pressure psig (bar)
Manufacturer	Model Number			Trip Pressure		
				Low Air Alarm		
				High Alarm		
Nitrogen Generator					Cut-In psig (bar)	Cut-Out psig (bar)
Model Number		Serial Number				
Oxygen Removal Vent		Vent Serial Number	Control Panel Serial Number	Orifice		
Model Number						
Vent Pressure Regulator – psig (bar)						

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