



ROBUST

SECURE

Car Carrier 1 Start Engine ENGINE: STOP







Gama TRANSMITTER For Ex-hazardous areas

Gama transmitter adapts to your application to make the process more efficient. This easy-to-use handheld module gives incomparable freedom of movement, precise and higher productivity while providing best high motion accuracy operators' safety. With Gama transmitter, experience today's cutting-edge technology.

This transmitter is designed for use in potentially explosive gases atmospheres classified 0, 1, 2, dust classified 20, 21, 22 and mines.

MAIN FEATURES

- > Configurable, smart bi-directional radio link exchanges information while adapting to the radio environment.
- > User-friendly screen for look-up, selection, validation, configuration...
- > Ergonomic casing and buttons, even when wearing thick gloves.
- > Function buttons designed to SIL 2 per EN 61508 and PL d per EN ISO 13849.
- > Quick and easy setup for application configuration thanks to iDialog software (labels, feedback, alarms, mapping actuators/outputs, interlocks, network features, access by PIN codes).
- > Easy to maintain thanks to its diagnosis aid system (on screen message, iDialog analysis software).

FULLY COMPLIANT WITH SAFETY AND SECURITY STANDARDS:

Machinery directive 2006/42/EC:

> SIL 3 per EN 61508

EC type certificate issued by TÜV



Radio and telecommunication terminal equipment compatibility, radio spectrum) ARCEP certificate









DEFINITION OF A POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERE

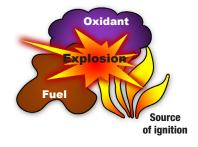
HOW AN EXPLOSION HAPPENS

An explosion is formed by an association of the following 3 elements:

An oxidant:

in our case, the oxygen in the air.

- A gas (methane, acetylene, ...)
- A fume (gasoline, solvent, ...)
- A dust (wood, sugar, grain, ...).



A source of ignition:

- An electric arc
- A mechanical spark
- A high temperature

CONSEQUENCES OF AN EXPLOSION

Explosions are responsible every year for around 6 deaths and 387 persons with permanent disability (IP) out of 379 accidents. These can produce major catastrophes, such as the explosion at the «AZF» plant at Toulouse (France) in 2001 or the «Blaye silo» near Bordeaux (France) in 1997, resulting in a large number of deaths and injuries, and destruction of the sites.

PROTECTION AGAINST EXPLOSIONS

It is necessary to evaluate the specific hazards created by explosible atmospheres, keeping in mind:

- the probability that **explosible atmospheres will** occur and persist,
- the probability that sources of ignition, including electrostatic discharges, are present and will become active and effective,
- the **installations**, **substances** and **methods** used, and their possible **interactions**,
- the extent of the foreseeable consequences.

The explosion hazards must be evaluated globally.

In practice, this requires:

- **■■**Identification of zones representing a hazard and substances which could create explosible atmospheres.
- ■■ Classification of the explosive atmospheres in zones where there is an explosion hazard, assisted if necessary, by an outside organization.
- Definition of the equipment required to carry out the project.

With reference to user ATEX directive 99/92/CE.

The zones are standardised in accordance with their degree of dangerousness.

Definition of explosion hazard zones linked to:

GASES, FUMES AND FOG

ZONE 0: location where an explosive **ZONE 20**: location where an explosive atmosphere, consisting of a mixture with the air of combustible material in the form of gases, fumes or fog, is present continuously or over extended periods of time, or frequently.

ZONE 1: location where an explosive atmosphere, consisting of a mixture with the air of combustible materials in the form of gases, fumes or fog, is likely to form occasionally under normal operation.

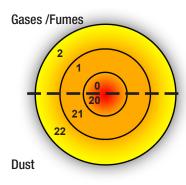
ZONE 2: location where an explosive atmosphere, consisting of a mixture with the air of combustible materials in the form of gases, fumes or fog, is not likely to form during normal operation, or should such a formation occur, is nonetheless only of short duration.

DUST

atmosphere in the form of a cloud of combustible dust is present in the air continuously, or over extended periods of time, or frequently.

ZONE 21: location where an explosive atmosphere in the form of a cloud of combustible dust may occasionally form in the air during operation.

ZONE 22: location where an explosive atmosphere in the form of a cloud of combustible dust is not likely to form in the air during normal operation, or should such a formation occur, is nonetheless only of short duration.



Continuous hazard

Hazard present during normal operating conditions

Limited hazard in the event of failure of a system (limited in time)

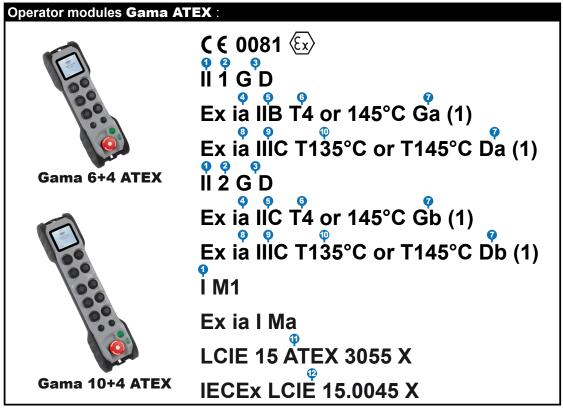






DEFINITION OF MARKINGS ON ATEX - IECEX PRODUCTS

Since April 20, 2016, all Ex products must satisfy the requirements of the directive ATEX 2014/34/UE, the evolution of the standard 60079-0 leads to a new product marking presented in the following tables:



(1) Temperature classes depending on Tamb:

-20°C ≤ Tamb ≤ +40°C, temperature classes are T4 for gas and T135°C for dust. +40°C ≤ Tamb ≤ +50°C, temperature classes are 145°C for gas and T145°C for dust.

Below are the tables to understand the ATEX marquing :

1 Device group

	Device group	Application
installations) => Protection Group II Electrical devices intended		Electrical devices intended for use in firedamp mines. (underground work in the mines and parts of ground installations) => Protection against firedamp
		Electrical devices intended for all other explosible atmospheres than firedamp mines (ground industries) => Protection against explosions

ATEX classification

• •			Degree of protection	Description
1		G Gas D Dust	Very high level	Devices capable of operating in the atmospheres where the risk of explosion is permanent or almost permanent (zones 0, 1, 2 and 20, 21, 22)
	2	G Gas D Dust	High level	Devices capable of operating in the atmospheres where the risk of explosion is frequent (zones 1, 2 and 21, 22)
3		G Gas D Dust	Normal	Devices capable of operating in the atmospheres where the risk of explosion is occasional (zones 2 and 22)







4 Protection modes for electrical equipment in gaseous atmospheres

Protection mode St		Standard	Basic principle		Application in ZONE			
PIC	Frotection mode Standar		Stanuaru	basic principle	0	1	2	
d	Explosion proof enclosure		EN/IEC 60079-1	The extremely heavy duty enclosure contains the explosion inside the device. The explosion proof seals of the device prevent any propagation of the flame outside the enclosure. The seals are regularly serviced.		•	•	
е	Enhanced safety		EN/IEC 60079-7	The components inside the enclosure must not produce arcs, sparks or dangerous temperatures under normal utilization conditions. The enclosure must be tight to IP 54 and withstand impacts.		•	•	
	Intrinsic safety	ia	EN/IEC 60079-11	The actual design of the circuit, where the energy is limited at the entry by a Zener barrier or a galvanic insulator makes it impossible for arcs or electrical sparks to form, subdivided into "ia" resists 2 defects: suitable for zone 0, and "ib" resists 1 defect: suitable for zones 1 and 2.	•	•	•	
'		ib	EN/IEC 60079-11	The actual design of the circuit, where the energy is limited at the entry by a Zener barrier or a galvanic insulator makes it impossible for arcs or electrical sparks to form, subdivided into "ia" resists 2 defects: suitable for zone 0, and "ib" resists 1 defect: suitable for zones 1 and 2.		•	•	
m	Encapsulation	on	EN/IEC 60079-18	For this protection mode, all the electronics is encapsulated in an insulating material to prevent electrical arcs or electrical sparks.		•	•	
n	Zone 2		EN/IEC 60079-15	This protection mode is only suitable for devices intended for zone 2 where the risk of explosion is low. It combines the enhanced safety mode "e" with lower protection requirements.			•	
0	Immersion in oil		EN/IEC 60079-6	The material or the electrical circuit is immersed in oil. The explosive mixture is located above the liquid and cannot be ignited by the electrical circuit.		•	•	
р	p Internal overpressure		EN/IEC 60079-2	A pressurized gas is introduced in the enclosure to prevent the possibly-explosive surrounding atmosphere from entering the enclosure.		•	•	
q	Powdery filler EN		EN/IEC 60079-5	For this protection mode, all the electronics is encapsulated in an inert powdery material to prevent electrical arcs or electrical sparks.		•	•	

Classification of gases and fumes by explosion groups (non-exhaustive list)

Group IIA		Group IIB		Group IIC	
Propane	Acetone	Ethylene	Ethyl oxide	Acetylene	
Ethane	Hexane	Diethylene	Sulphuretted hydrogen	Hydrogen	
Butane	Methanol	Ethyl ether	Ethanol	Carbon disulfide	
Benzene	Paint thinners	Cycloprodene			
Pentane	Natural gas	Butadiene 1-3			
Heptane		Propylene oxide			

6 Gas temperature classes

The safe use of equipment in dangerous areas requires knowledge of the gas group and compare the temperature auto-ignition of gaseous mixtures treated to the temperature of equipment marking.

The maximum surface temperature of the material must always be less than the autoignition temperature of the gas present in the dangerous area.

Temperature class	MAXIMUM surface temperature of electrical equipment	Ignition temperatures of FLAMMABLE materials
T1	450°C	> 450°C
T2	300°C	> 300°C
T3	200°C	> 200°C
T4	135°C	> 135°C
T5	100°C	> 100°C
T6	85°C	> 85°C







7 Equipment protection level (EPL)

Traditional relationship between level of protection and areas / categories (without additional risk assessment).

Equipment protection level (EPL)	Normal range of application	Category (2014/34/UE)
Ga	0 (and 1 and 2)	1G
Gb	1 (and 2)	2G
Gc	2	3G
Da	20 (and 21 and 22)	1D
Db	21 (and 22)	2D
Dc	22	3D
Ma / Mb	mines	M1 / M2

Protection modes for electrical equipment in dusty atmospheres

Dec	Protection mode		Ctondord	Standard Basic principle		Application in ZON		
FIC			Stallualu			21	22	
·	Intrinsic	ia	EN/IEC 60079-11	The actual design of the circuit, where the energy is limited at the entry by a Zener barrier or a galvanic insulator makes it impossible for arcs or electrical sparks to form, subdivided into "ia" resists 2 defects: suitable for zone 0, and "ib" resists 1 defect: suitable for zones 1 and 2.	•	•	•	
'	safety	ib	EN/IEC 60079-11	The actual design of the circuit, where the energy is limited at the entry by a Zener barrier or a galvanic insulator makes it impossible for arcs or electrical sparks to form, subdivided into "ia" resists 2 defects: suitable for zone 0, and "ib" resists 1 defect: suitable for zones 1 and 2.		•	•	
m	m Encapsulation		EN/IEC 60079-18	For this protection mode, all the electronics is encapsulated in an insulating material to prevent electrical arcs or electrical sparks.		•	•	
р	Internal overpressure		EN/IEC 60079-2	A pressurized gas is introduced in the enclosure to prevent the possibly-explosive surrounding atmosphere from entering the enclosure.		•	•	
t	t Explosion proof enclosure		EN/IEC 60079-31	The extremely heavy duty envelope contains the explosion inside the device. The explosion proof seals of the device prevent any propagation of the flame outside the enclosure. The seals are regularly serviced.		•	•	

Classification of dust by explosion groups

-	olosion roups	Type of dust	Fundamental principle
Gro	oup IIIA	Combustible dust in suspension	Very fine solid particles of nominal size of about 500 microns or less, can be suspended in the air, which can be deposited because of their own weight and that can burn or be consumed in the air and are suceptible to form explosive mixtures with air under conditions of atmospheric pressure and normal temperature.
Gro	oup IIIB	Non-conductive dust	Combustible dust electrical resistivity greater than $10^3~\Omega.m.$ Size $<500~\mu m$
Gro	oup IIIC	Conductive dust	Combustible dust electrical resistivity at or below $10^3~\Omega.m.$ Size $<500~\mu m$

Maximum surface temperature for dusty atmospheres

(1) LCIE: certificate of EC type examination number

LCIE: IECEx certificate number















DESCRIPTION

The transmitter comes in two housing versions:

- > « 6 + 4 »(a) transmitter with 6 function buttons(b):
 - 6 single-action pushbuttons
 - OR 6 double-action pushbuttons
 - OR 4 double-action pushbuttons
 - + 2 single-action pushbuttons (under the display)
- > « 10 + 4 »(a) transmitter with 10 function buttons(b):
 - 10 single-action pushbuttons
 - OR 10 double-action pushbuttons
 - OR 6 double-action pushbuttons
 - + 4 single-action pushbuttons (under the display)
 - OR 8 double-action pushbuttons
 - + 2 single-action pushbuttons (under the display)
- (a) Each version has 2 navigation pushbuttons.
- ^(b) The single-action pushbuttons can be configured as selectors for 2, 3 or «n» positions with status indication on the screen.

The screen on the transmitter allows you to easily configure and choose items such as:





- > Screen language
- > Receiver which you want to use
- > Radio transmit frequency and power
- > Duration of the « standby » time delay (automatically stops transmitter and associated receiver if not used for a defined period of time)
- > operating modes of the equipment (32 max.)

It also displays:

- Battery charge level
- Radio communication
- Equipment labels and controlled functions (max 96 different labels for selectors)
- Equipment feedback (16 feedbacks max with 10 labels / feedback 48 max labels in total)
- Alarms (8 for application use + 8 for system)

Compatibility:

These transmitters work with **Elio, Alto, Timo, Nemo** receivers to be defined according the application.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL WITHSTAND CAPACITY

Housing material	shock-resistant reinforced ABS
	with anti-static charge
Water tightness	IP65
Weight (with battery)	6+4 buttons: 768 g
	10+4 buttons: 893g
Dimensions	6+4 buttons: 290 x 93 x 64 mm
	10+4 buttons: 360 x 93 x 64 mm
Carried	by 2-point shoulder strap

ENVIRONMENTAL WITHSTAND CAPACITY

Operating temperature range	-20°C to + 50°C	
Storage temperature rwithout battery	-20°C to + 70°C	
Battery storage temperature	-20°C to + 50°C	•

ELECTRICAL AND RADIO CHARACTERISTICS

Power supply	Li-ion battery
Autonomy (25°C) with radio link activated	10 hours
100% time	
Frequency selection	64 frequencies for 433-434 MHz band
Manual / automatic	12 frequencies for 869 MHz band
	64 frequencies for 911-918 MHz band
Emission power	<10 mW (license free)
Range limitation	10 selectable levels of power
Modulation	FM
Average range (1)	100 m in industrial space (1)
	300 m in open space (1)
Charging time (endurance > 80%)	3 hr (20 mn of charge get 1 hr autonomy)
Charging temperature range	0°C to + 40°C

FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Display	Backlit LCD, 128 x 128 pixels
	42 mm (W) x 40 mm (H)
USB interface for	mini-B 5-contact USB connector
configuration and	Easy access in a compartment on the backside
diagnosis	of transmitter
Operating indications	Visible on screen (radio link status,
	battery status, status of buttons,
	information feedback)
Function buttons	6 or 10 pushbuttons (available as single
	or double-action buttons
	and configurable as selectors with n positions)
	Ø 14 mm - travel 7 mm
	Endurance:
	1 million cycles for 1st level pushbutton action
	500 000 cycles for 2nd level pushbutton action
Navigation and	2 pushbuttons to
startup buttons	configure the product (above the
	emergency stop palmswitch)
	On / Validation button (for startup
	and validation of menus on screen)
	Endurance:
	500 000 cycles
Emergency stop	2 positions with rotary unlock system
Standby function	User-defined time delay
	(from 1 s to infinity)

⁽¹⁾ Range varies according to environment conditions around transmitter and reception antenna (steel works, metal walls, etc. . .).

ACCESSORIES



Battery charger Reference: PWC

Dimensions: 170 x 65 x 36 mm Power supply: 12/24 Vdc

Power: 7 W

Plug-in battery for transmitter

Reference: PYB

Dimensions: 57 x 56 x 16 mm

Voltage: 3,7 V Capacity: 1900 mAh Technology: lithium Ion



IMPORTANT

The battery shall not be charged in potentially explosive area.



Mains power adapter for battery charger

Reference: UBCU

Dimensions: 41 x 72 x 39 mm Power supply: 100-240 Vac

Output: 12 Vdc Power: 7 W

UWE202



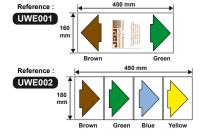
Cigarette lighter plug adapter for

Dimensions: 90 x 20 x 20 mm Power supply: 12-24 Vdc Output: Power supply

battery charger Reference: PWA4

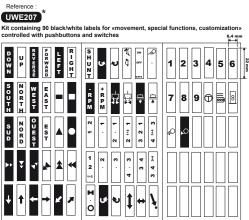
Removable 2-point shoulder strap Reference: PYM110

Sheet of adhesive labels for mobile equipments



Sheet of adhesive labels for transmitters

The function buttons are identified by adhesive labels in the recesses in the transmitter casing next to the pushbuttons.



* = standard sheet of labels supplied with operator module



Kit containing 48 white blank labels + 48 transparent protecting labels

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