

Applications in Automotive Market and Introduction to Gas Detectors and Alarms for Safety and Security



Document contents

- About Riken Keiki
- Why do we need gas detectors?
 Risks associated with toxic gases
- Applications in automotive market
- Major examples of accidents
- Product information
- International agents





RIKEN

Riken Keiki







Headquarters
To be completed in September
2018 (conceptual drawing)

Riken Keiki was originally established to commercialize and sell detectors for preventing explosions in coal mines and on oil tankers.









Optical Gas Indicator Model 3 (1939)



Methane gas measurements in coal mine

Company profile



Company name	Riken Keiki Co., Ltd.	
Establishe <mark>d</mark>	March 15, 1939	
Location	Headquarters: Development Center:	2-7-6 Azusawa Itabashi-Ku, Tokyo 2-3 Minamisakae-cho, Kasukabe-shi, Saitama
Factories	Hakodate-shi, Hokkaido; Sakurai-shi, Nara (affiliated company)	

Headquarters



To be completed in September 2018 (conceptual drawing)

Development Center







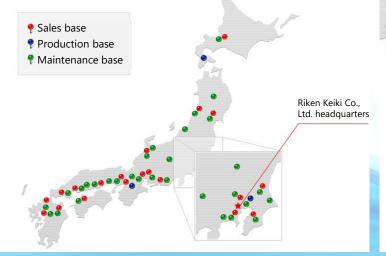
Development Center (Kasukabe-shi, Saitama)

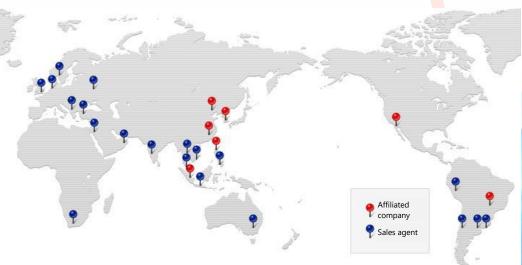
To be completed in September 2018 (conceptual drawing)

Locations of sales offices

♦Domestic**♦**

♦Global





Company profile



Various bases	Domestic sales and branch offices: 20 locations Service stations: 32 locations Global bases: 7 locations
Major sales items	Combustible gas detectors and alarms Gas detectors and alarms designed to prevent oxygen deficiency accidents Toxic gas detectors and alarms Combined gas detectors and alarms Various measuring instruments for environmental measurements and other instruments
Capital	2,565.5 million yen
Number of employees	965 (non-consolidated), 1,127 (consolidated) * As of September 30, 2017

Hakodate Factory (Hakodate-shi, Hokkaido)

Nara Factory (Sakurai-shi, Nara)



Company history



1939	Riken Keiki Co., Ltd. established to produce and sell optical gas detectors, photo- elasticity apparatuses, and other precision instruments invented and developed by RIKEN
1959	Start production and sale of combustible gas alarms and detectors (catalytic combustion type).
1967	Start production and sale of oxygen measuring instruments (OX-1).
1970	Start production and sale of monitoring tape type measuring instruments (FP-200).
1972	Start production and sale of non-dispersive infrared measuring instruments (RI-550).
1975	Start production and sale of electrochemical type measuring instruments (EC-231).
1986	Start production and sale of photoemission yield spectrometers (AC-1).
2009	70th anniversary of founding
2014	Start production and sale of portable X-ray diffractometers equipped with XRF (DF-01).
2015	Start production and sale of portable multi gas detectors (GX-6000), first product of its kind in Japan capable of housing photoionization detectors (PID).



Why Do We Need Gas Detectors? Risks Associated with Toxic Gases

Need for gas detectors (combustible gases)



Criteria set by United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

According to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), a combustible gas (or flammable gas) is defined as follows:

A combustible or flammable gas is a gas having an explosive (flammable) range when mixed with air under atmospheric conditions of 20°C and standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

Gases falling under this definition are further subdivided into the following two categories based on the severity of the associated risk:

Category 1 (Danger: Extremely flammable gas)

Gases capable of igniting at 20°C and standard pressure of 101.3 kPa when occurring in a mixture of 13% or less by volume with air or having an explosive (flammable) range of at least 12% when mixed with air regardless of the lower explosion (flammable) limit

Category 2 (Warning: Flammable gas)

Gases, other than those in Category 1, which are gaseous at 20°C and a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa and have an explosive (flammable) range when mixed with air



We need gas detectors because flammable gas leaks can lead to explosions.

Need for gas detectors (definition of permissible concentration)



Definition of permissible concentration

Even when workers are exposed to hazardous substances at work sites, no adverse health effects should emerge as long as the airborne concentration of the **hazardous** substance remains below the permissible concentration.

Recommended permissible concentrations have been set by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and the Japan Society for Occupational Health. We use the **ACGIH** permissible concentrations.

Types of permissible concentrations

- TWA (Time Weighted Average)
 Time Weighted Average refers to time-weighted average concentrations over an 8-hour workday and 40-hour workweek of routine work to which workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse health effects.
- STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)

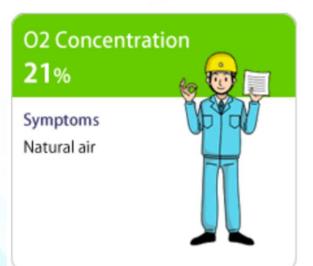
 Short Term Exposure Limit refers to exposure that does not lead to adverse health effects if each exposure does not exceed 15 minutes, the number of daily exposures does not exceed four, and the exposures are separated by at least one hour.
- C (Ceiling value)
 Ceiling Value refers to the upper limit that can never be exceeded.

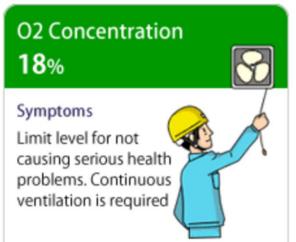


We need gas detectors because leaks exceeding permissible concentrations can lead to accidents.

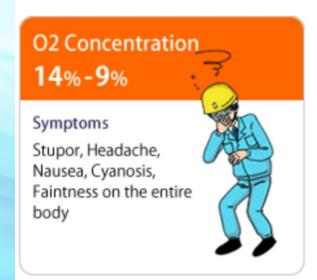
How human body reacts to oxygen-deficiency











10% - 6%

Symptoms

Comatose, Loss of consciousness, Muscle spasm on the entire body

O2 Concentration

O2 Concentration 6% or less

Symptoms

Unconsciousness, Comatose, Cessation of breathing, Cardiac arrest, Die in 6 minutes



Effects of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) on human body



Concentration (ppm)	Effects and Toxicity	
0.025	Smell vaguely. (It varies according to the individual.)	
0.3	Smell clearly.	
3 - 5	Smell moderate degree of objectionable odor.	
10	Lower-level to irritate eyes' mucus membranes.	
20 - 40	A strong odor. Lower-level to irritate lungs' mucous membranes.	
100	Sense of smell is impaired in 2 - 15 minutes. Eyes and respiratory tract are irritated in 1 hour. 8 - 48 hours continuous exposure can lead to death.	
170 - 300	1 hour exposure is the limit for not causing serious health problems.	
400 - 700	Life-threatening exposure in 0.5 - 1 hour.	
800 - 900	Bring on loss of consciousness, cessation of breathing and death.	
1000	Bring on immediate loss of consciousness and death.	

Effects of carbon monoxide (CO) on human body



Concentration (ppm)	Effects and Toxicity
100	No noticeable effects even after breathing for a few hours.
200	A mild headache in around 1.5 hours.
400 - 500	Headache, nausea and ear ringing in around 1 hour.
600 - 1000	Loss of consciousness in around 1 - 1.5 hours.
1500 - 2000	Headache, vertigo and disabling nausea in around 0.5 - 1 hour, and losing consciousness.
3000 - 6000	Headache, vertigo, disabling nauseaetc. in a few minutes. 10 - 30 minutes exposure can lead to death.
10000	Bring on immediate loss of consciousness and death.



Applications in Automotive Market

Applications in automotive market



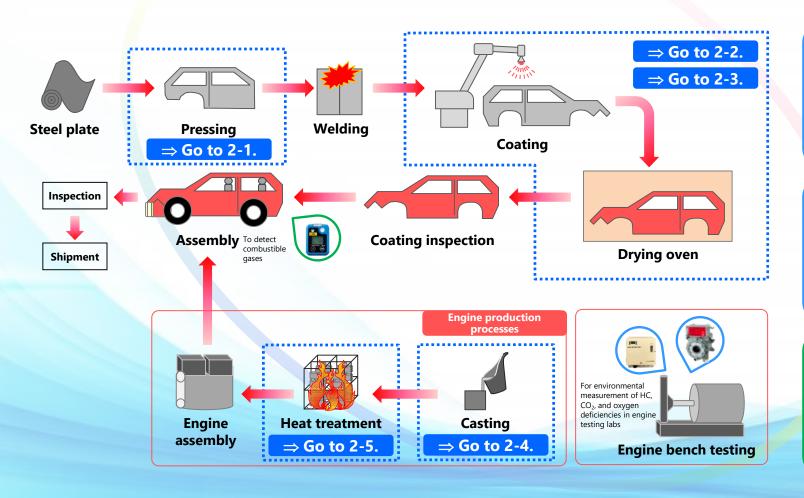
- 1. Entire flow of processes at automobile manufacturing plant
- 2. Automobile manufacturing processes
 - 2-1: Pressing
 - 2-2: Coating and drying (1)
 - 2-3: Coating and drying (2)
 - 2-4: Casting
 - 2-5: Heat treatment
- 3. Laboratory
- 4. Engine laboratory and environmental testing laboratory
- 5. Vehicle testing laboratory
- 6. Test bench
- 7. Lithium battery production
- 8. Heating furnace

1. Entire flow of processes at automobile manufacturing plant



The figure below shows the risks posed by combustible and toxic gas leaks in automobile manufacturing processes and examples of gas detector and alarm installations.

The following pages discuss the details of each process.









2-1: Pressing



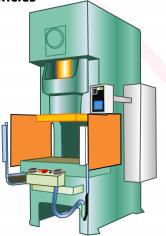
<u>Description</u>: In the pressing process, a large press machine or similar equipment is used to press the body.

Hazardous risks: Fuel from the press machine may leak and cause oxygen deficiencies or explosions in the underground pit.

⇒ Detecting combustible gases to prevent explosions
Detecting oxygen concentration to prevent oxygen
deficiencies

O₂ indicator





Press machine

Fuel leaks ⇒ Explosions

Detector heads for oxygen deficiencies



Model: SD-10X









Underground pit ⇒ oxygen deficiencies and explosions

2-2: Coating and drying (1)

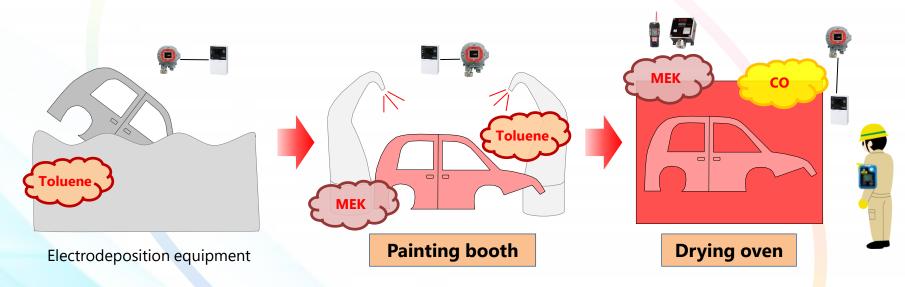


<u>Description</u>: Paint is applied in various ways in coating and drying processes. The body is coated by electrodeposition or spray painting and dried in a drying oven.

Hazardous risks:

Organic solvents used in the electrodeposition equipment and painting booth may cause explosions. CO poisoning may occur in the drying oven.

Detecting combustible gases to prevent explosions
 Detecting CO to prevent poisoning



To monitor concentrations of VOCs and CO discharged from the drying oven











2-3: Coating and drying (2)



<u>Description</u>: Paint is applied in various ways in coating and drying processes. The body is coated by electrodeposition or spray painting and dried in a drying oven.

Hazardous risks: Organic solvents used in the painting booth, drying Detecting organic solvents to prevent explosions and oven, and deodorizing furnace may result in poisoning **OUT side measurement after waste** explosions or poisoning. gas combustion treatment Detecting unburnt gas in drying oven (LPG/LNG) IN side measurement before waste gas combustion treatment **Detecting solvents in** Model: RM-5003-SD-1RI painting booth + sampling unit Model: GP-5001-A80S/D58 + sampling unit Model: RM-5003-SD-1RI / FI-800 Model: GH-5001-A80V **Detecting burner leaks (LPG/LNG)** Model: GP-5001-A80 **Deodorizing furnace Painting booth Drying oven Environmental** Personal gas detector for workers



Systems
Model: RM-5000
series



Gas Detector Heads
Model: GD-A80
series



Smart Transmitter/ Gas Detector Model: SD-1RI



Optical Interferometric Gas Analyzer Model: **FI-800**



measurements before work

Portable Multi Gas Detector Model: **GX-6000**



Four Gas Personal Monitor Model: GX-2009

2-4: Casting



A casting machine is used to produce engines and other cast products. In a casting machine, fuel is supplied from the gas supply Description: unit to the melting furnace to melt aluminum.

Hazardous risks:

LPG supplied to the casting machine may cause explosions. Oxygen deficiencies may occur in the underground pit.

Detecting organic solvents to prevent explosions and poisoning

Gas supply unit

Detector head for oxygen deficiencies



Transmitter/Gas Detector

Model: SD-10X

Detector head for CO



Smart Transmitter/ Gas Detector

Model: SD-1EC

Detector head for LPG



Smart Transmitter/ Gas Detector Model: SD-1

Casting machine control panel

O₂, CO, and LPG indicator



Monitoring System Model: **RM-5003**

Casting machine



Personal gas detector for workers

To burner



Four Gas Personal Monitor

Model: **GX-2009**









Underground pit

2-5: Heat treatment



Description: Automotive parts are heat-treated in the heat treatment process.

Hazardous risks: Explosions or poisoning may occur in heat treatment

are used.

furnaces in which gases including LPG, LNG, and NH₃ Detecting NH₃ to prevent poisoning

⇒ Detecting combustible gases to prevent explosions

Detector heads for NH₃



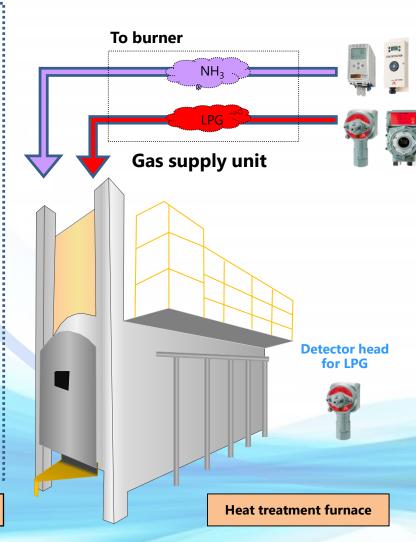


Multi-channel Gas Monitoring System

Model: GP-5001 (for LPG) Model: RM-5003 (for NH₃)



Heat treatment furnace control panel





Smart Transmitter/ Gas Detector

Model: GD-70D



Toxic Gas Detector Head

Model: GD-K88Ai

Detector heads for heat source (LPG/LNG)



Combustible Gas **Detector Head**

Model: GD-A80



Flame-proof Suction Type Gas Detector

Model: GD-D58

Personal gas detector for workers





Four Gas Personal Monitor

Model: **GX-2009**

3. Laboratory

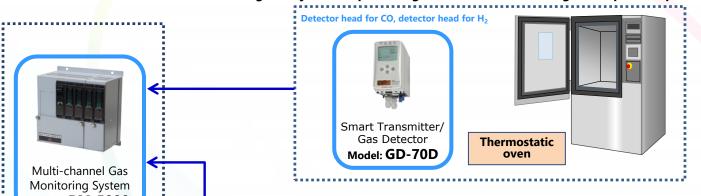


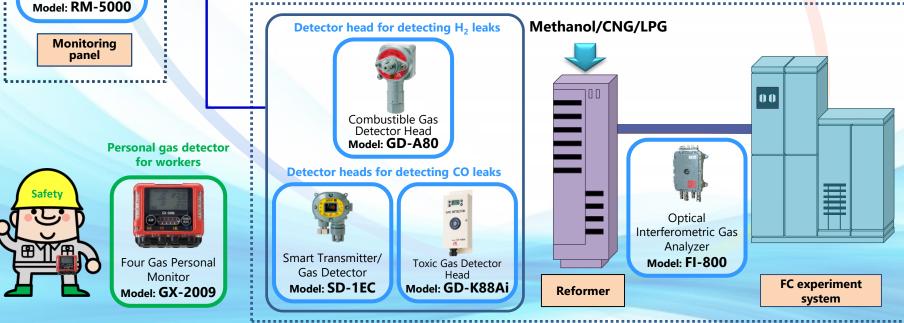
<u>Description</u>: In laboratories, various parts are tested in thermostatic ovens and other equipment. FC experiment systems and reformers are also tested.

Hazardous risks: H₂ and fuel leaks from the FC experiment systems and reformers during experiments may cause explosions.

The CO in the exhaust gas may lead to poisoning.

⇒ Detecting H₂ and other combustible gases to prevent explosions
Detecting CO to prevent poisoning





4. Engine laboratory and environmental testing laboratory



<u>Description</u>: Various tests are performed in engine and environmental testing labs, including engine experiments using actual vehicles and environmental tests.

Hazardous risks: Fuel leaks from vehicles during tests in engine and environmental testing labs may cause explosions. CO in exhaust gas may lead to poisoning.

Detecting combustible gases to prevent explosions
 Detecting CO to prevent poisoning





Multi-channel Gas

Monitoring System

Model: **RM-5000**

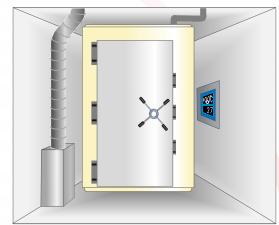
Diffusion type detector head for NOx



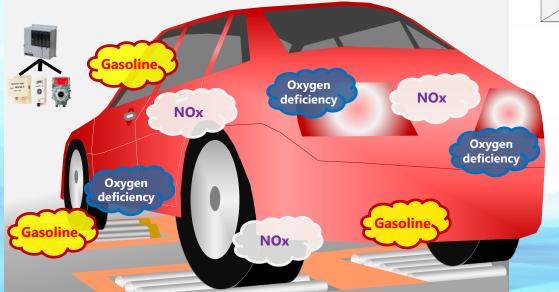


Suction type

detector head



Environmental testing laboratory



To detect residual gases before entering
To detect gasoline laboratory





5. Vehicle testing laboratory



<u>Description</u>: Driving tests are performed in the vehicle testing lab using actual vehicles.

Hazardous risks: Fuel leaks from the vehicle during tests in the vehicle testing laboratory may cause explosions. CO in the exhaust gas may lead to poisoning.

Detecting CO to prevent poisoning

Detector heads for CO

Detecting combustible gases to prevent explosions









Model: GD-A80







Detector head for H₂

Detector Model: GD-D58

Personal gas detector for workers







6. Test bench



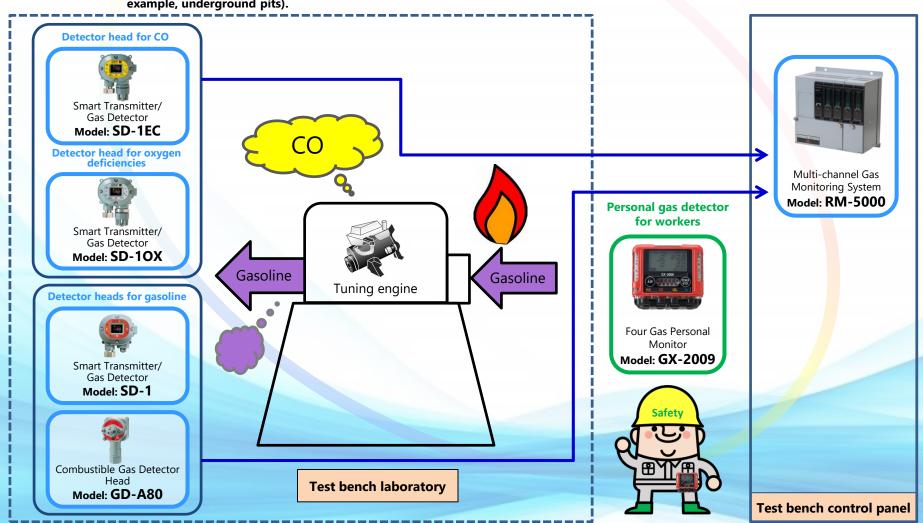
<u>Description</u>: Performance and durability tests of a tuning engine are performed in the test bench lab.

Hazardous risks:

Engine fuel leaks can generate combustible gases and may cause explosions.

CO in the exhaust gas from engine combustion may lead to poisoning. Oxygen deficiencies may occur during work in a closed space (for example, underground pits).

⇒ Detecting combustible gases to prevent explosions Detecting CO to prevent poisoning Detecting oxygen concentration to prevent oxygen deficiencies



7. Lithium battery production



<u>Description</u>: Lithium battery production processes involve electrode coating and electrolyte injection.

Hazardous risks: Electrode coating processes can generate explosive NMP (N-methylpyrrolidone). Electrolyte injection processes can

generate explosive DMC (dimethyl carbonate). Such gases

may explode or generate oxygen deficiencies.

Exhaust gas

⇒ NMP and DMC detectors to prevent explosions Measuring oxygen concentration to prevent oxygen deficiencies

Smart Transmitter/

Gas Detector

Model: SD-1RI

Personal gas detector for workers



Model: **GX-2009**

00000

Environmental measurements before work







Suction Type Gas Detector

Model: SD-D58

Detector heads for DMC



Smart Transmitter/ Gas Detector

Model: SD-1GH

Detector head for O₂



Smart Transmitter/ Gas Detector

Model: SD-10X

NMP monitor



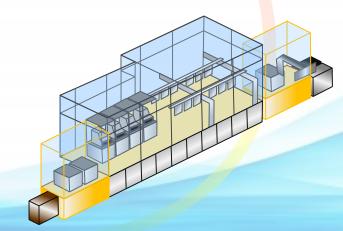
Flame-proof Furnace Safety Monitor

Model: SD-2500 Model: GD-A2400

Detector head for NMP



Model: GD-A80V





Electrolyte injection

8. Heating furnace



<u>Description</u>: Heating furnaces are used to heat steel materials in automobile manufacturing.

<u>Hazardous risks</u>: Since fluctuations in the calorific value of the supplied

fuel affect burner performance significantly, the calorific value must be controlled. Fuel (LNG) leaks and CO generation near the heating furnace may lead to

explosions or poisoning.

⇒ Controlling calorific value with a calorimeter Detecting CO to prevent poisoning Detecting combustible gases to prevent explosions

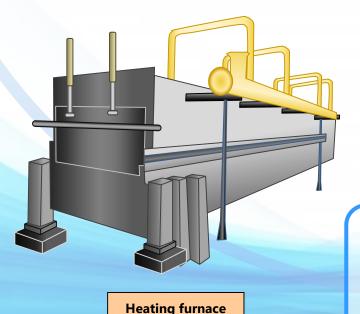
Explosion-proof Calorimeter Model: OHC-800 (for LNG)

Gas supply facility

To burner

[Background of adoption]

Particularly in countries other than Japan, LNG is purchased from multiple suppliers. Use of shale gas and other fuels is expected to increase in the future. Since fluctuations in calorific value affect burner performance significantly, OHC is also installed in the heating furnace to control calorific value.



Heating furnace control panel



Multi-channel Gas Monitoring System

Model: RM-5000 (for CO/LPG)



Combustible Gas Detector

Model: GP-147 (for LNG)

Detector heads for CO around furnace



Smart Transmitter/ Gas Detector

Model: SD-1EC



Toxic Gas Detector Head

Model: GD-K88Ai

Detector heads for LNG around gas supply facility and furnace



Combustible Gas
Detector Head
Model: GD-A80

mart Transmitter

Smart Transmitter/ Gas Detector Model: **SD-1**



Flame-proof Suction Type Gas Detector

Model: SD-D58

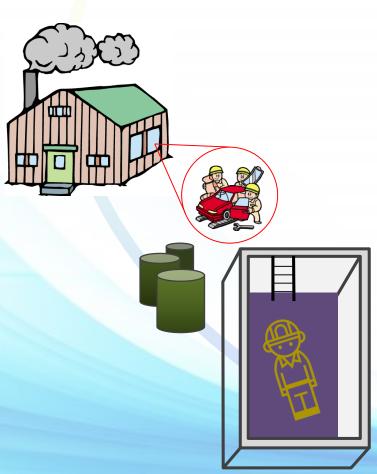


Major Examples of Accidents

Prepared by extracting and processing materials from the Safety at Work Site (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare: http://anzeninfo.mhlw.go.jp/index.html)

Case of acute organic solvent poisoning during cleaning of degreasing tank with trichloroethylene





[Location of accident]

Trichloroethylene cleaning tank in a factory polishing automotive parts and providing metal surface treatment

[Cause of accident]

A worker who entered the trichloroethylene tank to remove deposits from the inner wall with waste cloth soaked with trichloroethylene was found to have collapsed in a crouching position on the stand in the trichloroethylene tank.

[Damage/injuries]

The worker was rescued immediately and transferred to the hospital. However, he died the next day without regaining consciousness.



Wearing gas detectors on a routine basis enables early detection of toxic gas leaks and improves work safety.

Case of organic solvent poisoning during cleaning of paint film removal/cleaning tank for painting jigs for automotive parts





[Location of accident]

Removal/cleaning tank for painting jigs in an automotive parts manufacturing plant

[Cause of accident]

The victim entered the removal/cleaning tank at around 3:30 pm on the day of the accident to remove paint film sludge.

He entered the bottom of the tank and gathered and discharged sediment from the tank. He was poisoned around 4:10 pm after discharging sediment three times.

[Damage/injuries]

When the victim was found, he was found crouching and unconscious in the bottom of the washing tank. He was taken to the hospital by ambulance, treated, and regained consciousness approximately 2 hours and 10 minutes after the incident.



Wearing gas detectors on a routine basis enables early detection of toxic gas leaks and improves work safety.



Product Information





Features

- Models for use with rechargeable batteries have been added to the product line.
- Standard protective covers protect the main unit from scratches, dirt, and shock.
- Compact, lightweight design doesn't interfere with work.
- Inherently safe and explosion-proof enclosure is ideal for use in hazardous locations.

Personal Single Gas Monitors

Model: 03 series





Four Gas Personal Monitor

Model: GX-2009

Features

- Suitable for use as an explosion-proof product, even in a hydrogen/acetylene atmosphere
- IP 67 equivalent protection for safe use in outdoor work
- Three alarm lamps and two alarm buzzers oriented in different directions to alert both the operator and those in surrounding areas
- 95+ dB buzzer audible even in the noisiest surroundings
- Simultaneous display of gas concentrations of four components on large LCD screen
- Also equipped with clock display and data logger functions



Portable Multi Gas Detector

Model:

GX-6000



Features

- A single unit can simultaneously display up to six types of gases, including VOCs. This is the first product of its kind from a Japanese manufacturer.
- The PID sensor enables measurements of more than 200 types of chemical substances subject to regulation.
- Ideal for checking the risks and hazards of chemical substances as required under the Industrial Safety and Health Act
- Support for multilingual display (Japanese, English, French, Spanish, etc.)
- Equipped with convenient new functions, including panic alarm and LED flashlight





Portable Combustible Gas Detector

Model: GP-1000

- A single unit with a gas type switching function can detect 25 types of combustible gases.
- The intrinsically safe explosion-proof enclosure (explosion-proof rating: Exia II CT4) enables measurement in Zone 0 Hazardous Areas at continuous risk of explosions.
- Protection rating equivalent to IP 67 ensures secure outdoor work.
- Once a cartridge-type filter (available separately) is attached to the standard probe, the probe can be customized for hydrogen sulfide removal or silicon removal based on the measurement environment.





GD-A80 (For combustible gases)



GD-A80V GD-A80S*

Combustible/ (For combustible or toxic gases)
* The GD-A80S nameplate is blue.

Toxic Gas Detector Heads

Model: GD-A80 series

- Explosion-proof rating Exd II CT4 allows use in hydrogen and acetylene atmospheres.
- Suction type and aspirator suction type operations are supported.
- (* A pump unit and a power supply [available separately] are required.)
- The GD-A80-70 is also provided as a combustible gas detector head for use in high-temperature environments up to 70°C (normally 53°C).





Smart Transmitter/ Gas Detectors SD-10X (For oxygen)

Model: SD-1 series

- Suitable for use as an explosion-proof product, even in a hydrogen/acetylene atmosphere
- Waterproof/dustproof enclosure (IP 65 equivalent) allows deployment in severe environments.
- Supports HART Communication Protocol, allowing transmission of more information over legacy analog 4-20 mA connection.
 - * Excluding SD-1 (TYPE NC)
- SD-1RI, SD-1EC, and SD-1OX are SIL 2 certified in all parts of the functional safety standard, marking a first for Japanese manufacturers.
- Using the suction cap for the SD-1 series and connecting the detector to a suction pump or an aspirator unit enables suction type operation.





SD-2500 (With concentration display)

GD-A2400(Without concentration display)

Features

- Detects high-boiling point solvent, N-methyl-2pyrrolidone (NMP), evaporated in a dry facility.
- Direct insertion into the furnace allows accurate measurements of concentrations at the center of the exhaust duct.
- The furnace insertion section can be used in temperatures ranging from 0°C to + 160°C
- The SD-2500 features an integrated structure combining the main unit and display unit, eliminating the need for a dedicated indicator unit.
- Easy, straightforward operation by applying the control key

Flame-proof Furnace Safety Monitor

Model: SD-2500

Model: GD-A2400





SD-D58
(With concentration indicator)



GD-D58 (Without concentration indicator)

Features

- Suitable for use as an explosion proof product even in hydrogen atmospheres
- Equipped with automatic flow rate abnormality detection function
- Integrated assemblies of replacement parts improve maintainability.
- Dustproof/waterproof enclosure (IP 67 equivalent)
- One-person maintenance possible

Flame-proof Suction Type Gas Detector

Model: SD-D58

Model: GD-D58







[Diffusion type]
GD-K88Ai (for toxic gases)
GD-F88Ai (for oxygen)

[Suction type]
GD-K88Di (for toxic gases)
GD-F88Di (for oxygen)

Intrinsically safe explosion-proof enclosure Oxygen/Toxic Gas Detector Heads

Model: GD-88 series

- Two-wire gas detector head Allows direct transmission to the control system.
- Equipped with pressure correction sensor resistant to changes in atmospheric pressure (GD-F88Ai, GD-F88Di)
- Built-in aspirator (optional)
 Conventional external unit replaced by built-in unit
 (GD-K88Ai, GD-K88Di)
- Corrosive gas resistant enclosure SUS enclosure available if requested by customer
- Intrinsically safe explosion-proof enclosure combined with barrier





Features

- Compact, lightweight design allows installation anywhere.
- Drip-proof enclosure allows installation outdoors.
- The easily installed GD-F3A-SC-A is equipped with a signal converter for 4 mA to 20 mA transmission. Also allows long-distance transmission (up to 2.0 km).

Oxygen Gas Detector Head

Model: GD-F3A-A





Optical Interferometric Gas Analyzer

Model: FI-800

- No warmup required
- Fast response
- Long-term stability
- Simple operation with easy-to-read digital display
- No sensitivity degradation in the presence of silicone
- Equipped with temperature and atmospheric pressure correction functions





Explosion-proof Calorimeter

Model: OHC-800

- Incorporates Riken Keiki's unique "optsonic" calculation method (Japanese Patent No. 518483). Resistant to influence from incombustible gases for high-precision measurements
- Fast response at 90% response within 5 seconds
- High repetition accuracy within ±0.02 MJ/m³
- Hydrogen explosion-proof enclosure (Exd IIB + H₂T4) required for calorimeters allows installation in dangerous areas.
- Excellent temperature characteristics, with temperature change of 0.10 MJ/m³ or less per day
- Calorific value/specific gravity/Wobbe index switchable with key operation, eliminating troublesome calculations





Smart Transmitter/Gas Detector

Model: GD-70D

- Adopts universal design independent of detection principle to allow shared use of the main unit.
- Power consumption reduced by 20% compared to past models (for constant potential electrolysis type)
- Reusable parts
- Allows recycling of constituent materials to reduce environmental impact.
- Design complies with various international regulations.
- Complies with CE requirements under RoHS Directive.





Single-Channel Gas Monitors

Model:

RM-6000 series

- Easy-to-read three-color LCD display recognizable from a distance
- Single-point indicator/alarm unit
- Lock-in specification selectable (optional)
- RS-485 communication support (optional)





Combustible Gas Detector

Model: GP-147

- Option to use a back-up power supply can be selected individually for each detector head.
- Capable of leak monitoring at hydrogen stations
- Capable of early detection of hydrogen leaks (ppm) and explosion prevention (% LEL)
- Improved visibility with green and red two-color LCD and bar meter display
- Gas leaks and failures indicated by voice alarms (optional)





Features

- Many types of gas detector heads available
- Gas concentrations are displayed in two ways: bar meter and digital display
- High-contrast three-color LCD improves visibility of detected state.
- Equipped with RS-485 communication function (optional)

Multi-channel Gas Monitoring Systems

Model:

RM-5000 series





Fixed PID VOC Monitor

Model: RVOC

- Equipped with photoionization detector (PID) optimum for VOC detection
 Support for three measurement ranges (0-10/100/1,000 ppm)
 Sensor structure resists effects of humidity and keeps foreign materials away from lamp.
 Measurement cycles configurable up to 5 minutes and 50 seconds at intervals of 10 seconds (Default: 1 minute)
- Various functions with high working efficiency Easily installed in control system (4-20 mA output)
 Switchable type (RVOC-10s) models are available.



International Agents



International Agents



North America

South America

Asia and Pacific

Russia and Central Asia

Europe

Middle East

Africa



International agents (table of contents)

North America	U.S.A.				
South America	Brazil	Argentina	Peru	Chile	Uruguay
Asia and Pacific	China	South Korea	Taiwan	Singapore	Malaysia
	Indonesia	Thailand	India	Vietnam	Philippines
	Australia				
Europe	Germany	Greece	THE NETHERLANDS	Norway	Turkey
	U.K.				
Middle East	U.A.E.	Israel			
Africa	South Africa		Russia and Central Asi	a Russia	



PERSON:

International agents (U.S.A.)

RKI INSTRUMENTS, INC.

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PERSON: MR. HIDEO NAKAYAMA (PRESIDENT)

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PERSON: Mr. German Rosas

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International agents (PERU)

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PERSON: Mr. Max Muñoz Moran

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International agents (URUGUAY)

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PERSON : Dra.Nermys Hernandez

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RIKEN KEIKI COMMERCIAL(SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: ROOM4A SHANGHAI WATANABE INTERNATIONAL

COMMERCIAL BUILDING NO.55, LINPING N.ROAD, HONGKOU DISTRICT,

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(KOREAN) http://rikenkeiki.co.kr/bn/

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HIGH INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY, INC.

72, SEGYOSANDAN-RO, PYEONGTAEK-SI,

GYEONGGI-DO, 17843, KOREA

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International agents (TAIWAN)

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PERSON: MR. SEITARO TAKAHASHI (PRESIDENT)

WEBSITE: http://www.rikenkeiki.com.tw/admin/news/front/news.php

RIKEN KEIKI TAIWAN CO., LTD. TAICHUNG BRANCH

ADDRESS: NO.2, ALY.14, LN.150-30, SEC.3, XITUN RD., XITUN DIST., TAICHUNG CITY 407,

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SINGAPORE 118530

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International agents (MALAYSIA)

KINETICS SYSTEMS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

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International agents (INDONESIA)

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PT. CENTRADINDO UNITRAS (FOR PERTAMINA & MARINE SECTOR)

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International agents (THAILAND)

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23RD FLOOR ONE CORPORATE CENTER DONA JULIA VARGAS AVE.,

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CONTROL EQUIPMENT PTY. LTD.

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International agents (NORWAY)

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International agents (U.K.)

WEATHERALL EQUIPMENT & INSTRUMENTS LTD.

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International agents (ISRAEL)

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